POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

PERTINENT QUESTIONS BOTHER OPPOSITION IN LOCAL HOUSE.

Messrs. Morrisey and Grimmer Made Attacks Upon the Government, But Were Well Met—The Smallpox Bills — Government Members Reply to Queries of Opposition.

Fredericton, March 31—The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Dunn, in reply to Mr. Hazen, said since the publication of the Hickman hand book another book has been prepared, giving information in respect to the province and its resources.

It was written and compiled by Doctor Hannay, and printed at the Gazette Printing office. The number of copies published, 15,000, was distributed in England, also from the immigration office, St. John, and the department here. The cost of publishing was $3,167, and $650 was paid Doctor Hannay for preparing it.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in reply to Mr. Flemming, read the following statement of the amount paid by the province on account of smallpox in 1902 and 1903.

1902—A. R. Myers, $315; F. M. Copp, $216; C. M. Cook, $207; E. O. Steeves, $992.25, each for services on railway trains; total, $990.25; Dr. E. B. Fisher, services and traveling expenses, $538; Dr. H. Lunan, expenses at Chatham, $65; John Young, expenses Bathurst, on account, $50; Dr. John McDonald, expenses Northumberland county, $282.50; total, $2907.50; Gertrude McDonald, reporting at Bathurst, $54.30. Isabel Mowatt, copying smallpox bills, Westmorland county, $26.40; total, $80.70; J. C. Hartley, half amount expenses, Carleton county, $1,727; Elias Michaud, Madawaska, half expenses, $346.88; F. St. John Bliss, York, expenses $751.99; municipality of St. John, expenses $8,228-10; Municipality of Kings, expenses $676.03; W. D. Foster, Charlotte county, expenses, $234.18; D. Murray, Campbellton, expenses, $780.55; Mayor of Moncton, expenses $866.38; Dr. D. D. McDonald, balance expenses Westmorland county, $3,162.02; Dr. J. Meahan, Gloucester, half expenses, $147.99; total, $16,921.12; general total, $18,927.57.

1903—Dr. E. B. Fisher, services and traveling expenses, $410; Sam Thomson, on account Northumberland county, $1,500;; T. M. Burns, on account St. John city, half expenses, $298.47; total, $2,208.47.

Memo—Total for smallpox expended in 1900, $23,063.83; in 1901, $10,943.37; in 1902, $18,927.57; in 1903, $2,208.47; total, $55,743.26.

A large amount is still unadjusted.

The bills were paid out of current revenue and the legislature gave authority to issue debentures for $60,000 to pay them.

Hartland Bridge.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois, in reply to Mr. Smith, said the toll collected by the directors of the Hartland Bridge Company for the past fiscal year was $1,860.30. The amounts paid by the directors of the Hartland Bridge Company in salaries during the past fiscal year were: James Pearson, $456.25; S. S. Miller, $200; H. Tracey, $1; R. Cameron, 50 cents; A. Pearson, $2; Joseph Pearson, $1.50; R. Foster, $2; total, $663.25. The government has not authorized the directors to make the bridge free to funerals nor on Sunday, nor has any reduction in tolls been authorized, except during winter months when tolls are reduced one-half.

The government, however, some time ago, intimated to the company its desire that funeral processions should be allowed to pass over free and that a reduction in tolls should be made, and a by-law passed by the bridge company on the 7th inst., providing that funeral processions be allowed to cross and return free, and that persons on foot be allowed to cross free on Sundays, also that the tolls be reduced one-third throughout, has been received and will probably be approved by the governor-in-council.

Oromocto Bridge.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois, in reply to Mr. Glasier, said a contract has been awarded for the erection of a permanent substructure across the Oromocto river to T. A. Baird. The tenders received were: T. A. Baird, riprapping, $1.50 per cubic yard, $10,940; J. D. McLaughlan, $1.40 per cubic yard, $11,700; D. C. Burpee & James Cunningham, 70 cents per cubic yard, $13,764; C. J. B. Simmonds, $1.50 per cubic yard, $13,823; Albert Brewer, $1.80 per cubic yard, $14,845; W. Brewer, $19,900; the work to be completed August 15, 1903.

Notices have been issued calling for tenders for the superstructure. The approximate weight of the steel superstructure is 180,000 pounds. The specification calls for the completion of the superstructure on or before October 31, 1903.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in reply to Mr. Hazen, made a statement in regard to the negotiations with reference to representation of this province in the House of Commons.

General Business.

Mr. Tweedie presented the petition of Alex. Stratton and others for a bill to incorporate Perth for the purpose of light, power and heat.

Mr. Hazen gave notice of a motion for Friday in regard to the fees and costs under the liquor license act in Restigouche; also notice of inquiry in regard to the costs of the investigation of the deaf and dumb institution; also in regard to the number of criminal prosecutions personally conducted by the attorney general.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley laid on the table a return of the debt of Northumberland and the assessed value of Restigouche.

The order of the day being called, Mr. Morrissey continued the debate on the address. He criticized the government in reference to wheat raising, importation of stock, hoped the fishery award would provide money for "some of the rotten bridges in Northumberland" and said the lumber regulations as to 25 year leases were not being complied with.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—"You made the statement that there are holders of timber land who do not operate them up to the requirements. Will you kindly name any to whom you refer?"

Mr. Morrissey—The attorney general knows they do not comply with the law, but he (Morrissey) was not here to mention names.

Continuing, Mr. Morrissey mentioned incidents which occurred three or four years ago of 3,000,000 of lumber being cut while stumpage was paid on only 300,000. In a recent federal election in Northumberland county a Liberal-Conservative candidate had the support of the leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick. He also had the support of the provincial government and he received more rebate on stumpage than any other man in the province. If a committee of this house be appointed, he (Morrissey) was prepared to prove these facts.

As a representative of the Irish Catholics he thanked the government for recognizing their rights by taking Mr. Sweeney into the cabinet, and hoped it would not be long before he was promoted to a higher position.

Mr. Morrisey Driven to Corner.

Mr. Dunn said one would think to hear the hon. member from Northumberland that all the lumber operators and scalers were a gang of rascals. He had referred to Mr. Snowball specially in which it was stated that a much larger quantity of lumber was shipped than stumpage was paid on, but he did not tell the house that included in that shipment was a large number of deals which Mr. Snowball bought from other manufacturers. He would ask the hon. member to name one man who paid only 30 cents stumpage.

Mr. Morrissey—Appoint a committee of the house and I will prove my charges.

Hon. Mr. Dunn—I would ask the hon. member to name one scaler who does not make proper returns. Continuing, Hon. Mr. Dunn said the hon. member fails to name even one scaler. It is easy to make the bold assertion that the crown land department was receiving 30 cents instead of $1 stumpage but no importance can be attached to any such assertion when a member, on being questioned, refused to furnish names.

Referring to the granting of crown lands for settlement, Hon. Mr. Dunn said an applicant was never refused lands suitable for farming. Applications had been received for timber land, ostensibly for the purpose of carrying on farming, the object being to clear off the lumber. This was one of the greatest difficulties the crown land department had to contend with. The system is when several applications are received together to send a competent person to examine the land, if it is found suitable for farming a grant was made. Mr. Dunn said he had examined one lot applied for and found it to be excellent lumber land. Another applicant refused a lot of 100 acres for $50, payment to extend over a period of 10 years without interest, simply because he wanted green land. In other districts farms had been taken up and abandoned after the lumber had been sold off them, and an application made for new land. Under the labor act last year 214 grants were made. The member for Northumberland had nothing left to stand on. His remarks were most unfair and it was his duty as surveyor general to refute them.

Mr. King asked the member for Northumberland to name one horse that had developed spavins.

Mr. Morrissey—I don't know the name of any horse.

Mr. King—Indicate where the horse is at present and where did you obtain your information?

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—The hon. member seems to have a vivid imagination but a lamentable lack of information.

Mr. Grimmer.

Mr. Grimmer criticized the government for the management of its agricultural

(Continued on page 6, third column.)

BURDICK INQUEST LAYS CRIME AT DOOR OF THE DEAD MAN, PENNELL.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 31.—The verdict in the Burdick inquest handed down by Judge Murphy today, while stating that the identity of the murderer of Edwin L. Burdick has not been proven, practically charges Arthur R. Pennell, the dead lawyer, with the crime.

Pennell had a stronger motive than anyone else for putting Burdick out of the way, Judge Murphy says, and all the facts brought out by the inquest constitute just grounds for the issuance of a warrant so far as it relates to Pennell by stating that if Pennell were alive he would be given the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

In the opinion of Judge Murphy, Burdick had no woman guest in his "den" on the night of the murder and the crime was not the work of a burglar. He exculpates Mrs. Paine and Miss Hutchinson, criticises Mrs. Maria A. Hull and censures Mrs. Burdick, the former for her attitude toward the authorities and the inconsistency of her action with the theory that she had no knowledge of the murder.

"The Burdick inquest has taught us one thing," said Judge Murphy, "and that is to hold such investigations promptly. The police court inquest is the most natural machinery under the law for investigating such matters. Under it persons under suspicion can be brought before a magistrate and compelled to tell what they know, while there is no chance for sentimental persons to shout against a 'third degree.' It abolishes the 'third degree' absolutely."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER INTRODUCES THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Premier Offers Opposition Three Members of Committee to Plan the Changes and Mr. Borden is Left With Nothing to Say—Conservative Unfairness of Former Years Put to Shame—Home Rule Resolution Passed.

Ottawa, March 31.—(Special)—The redistribution bill which Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced in parliament today has but five short clauses. Firt it enacts that there shal be 214 members, of whom 80 shall be elected for Ontario, 65, Quebec; 18, Nova Scotia; 18, New Brunswick; 10, Manitoba; seven, British Columbia; four, P. E. Island; 10 from the Northwest and one from the Yukon.

It provides for certain schedules to be drawn up by a special committee of four Liberals and three Conservatives, the latter to be selected by the opposition. The principle upon which the constituencies will be arranged is that county and municipal boundary lines must be respected. The dividing lines within the county will be arranged by the committee.

This is another instance of the Liberal government going to Britain for a precedent, instead of imitating the Washington authorities, as the Conservative government was accustomed to do.

The opposition was dumbfounded at the generosity and magnaminity of the premier, an offer which they had refused to give him when in power, and Mr. Borden did not know what to say when he rose to reply.

The general opinion was that the opposition leader lost a good opportunity when he neglected to show a proper appreciation of what the bill really means. As it was he had to acknowledge the proposition was a fair one.

The Premier's Speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "I rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of presenting a measure for the redistribution of the representation in the house of commons rendered necessary by the last census.

"Perhaps before I proceed further it might not be amiss to remind the house that in introducing this bill the government is not acting of its own motive but performing an imperative constitutional duty.

"The constitution provides that after each decennial census there shall be a redistribution of the representation of the different provinces in this house.

"Three years ago I introduced a measure which was simply a partial and discretionary measure, one which we had the option of presenting or not, the object of which was to correct certain errors—or to use perhaps a more severe but more appropriate form—certain injustices which had been perpetrated in Ontario by the act of 1882 and in Quebec by the act of 1892. The motive and provisions, therefore, of that measure were very different from those of the present one.

Population Figures.

"It will not be amiss if I remind the house that the distribution of population as revealed by the census of 1901 will cause some very serious disturbance in the proportion of the representation now held by the different provinces on the floor of this house.

"In 1891 the population of the dominion was 4,829,289, and the population by the last census was 5,271,215. In 1891 the population of P. E. Island was 109,078, which has decreased to 103,289. The population of Nova Scotia in 1891 was 450,396 and in 1901 was 459,574. New Brunswick had a population in 1891 of 321,263 and in 1901 of 321,126. In Ontario the population in 1891 was 2,114,321 and by last census 2,183,947. Manitoba, which had 152,206 people in 1891, was shown by the last census to have 255,211. British Columbia has almost doubled from 92,173 to 178,657. The Northwest territories from 66,799 has grown to 158,940 by the last census. The population of Quebec in 1891 was 1,488,535 and in 1901 it was 1,648,898.

"Quebec, I need hardly say, is the pivot of representation around which revolves the proportion to be allowed each province, and its representation being limited under all circumstances to 65, it follows that its population represents 25,367 people for each member.

New Representation of the Provinces.

"This, therefore, becomes the unit of representation for the rest of the dominion and according to this P. E. Island will be entitled to only four members, and thus lose some. Nova Scotia is given 18 members in stead of 20, New Brunswick 13 instead of 14 and Ontario 86 instead of 92.

"All the provinces east of Lake Superior, therefore, except Quebec, whose representation remains stationary, will lose a part of their representation in this house. On the other hand British Columbia, which at present has six members, will be represented by an addictional member and have seven altogether. The province of Manitoba will have its representation increased from seven to 10. In the case of the territories we have made special provision, not being bound there by the letter of the constitution, to which I will allude later on.

"Upon the total figures of the representation allotted to the several provinces there can be no possible controversy. Everybody is aware that in the eastern provinces there has been some excitement and well intentioned persons have been endeavoring to convince themselves by torturing the letter of the law, that the law itself might be made to express the reverse of what it actually does. The same thing has occurred at every redistribution. Certain provinces have been forced to lose some part of their representation and naturally protests were made, but the point has been debated and determined by such able jurists as Sir John A Macdonald, Hon. Edward Blake, and Sir John Thompson and the letter of the law is such as not to allow of any doubt.

The Law Must Be Carried Out.

"For my part I am indeed sincerely sorry that certain provinces will have to lose part of their representation but it is not possible to avoid this. We have to abide by and apply the law, and in applying the law the question is more one of mathematics than anything else. We have only to take section 51 of the B. N. A. act and the figures of the census and find the result. In this matter parliament is not a free agent. It has no discretion to exercise, but is simply the instrument and creature of the law and in this particular we have only to take the result of the census and make the redistribution accordingly.

"The powers of parliament are limited so far, but in the creation of the constituencies which are to elect us to this house parliament's powers are unlimited and can be exercised for good or evil, either for very much good or for very much evil. We on this side have always complained that in previous redistributions which have taken place always under the Conservative party, now in opposition, that the opposition of the day were not fairly treated.

"I grant that the temptation is great to the party in office to abuse its power, to take an unfair advantage of its opponents and so arrange constituencies as to secure the return of members of its own political faith, than the actual political opinion of the country at large would warrant.

Injustice of Last Redistribution.

"Upon this occasion, which, in some respects is a solemn one, I would avoid as far as I can any recrimination concerning the past, referring to it only for illustration. Let me call attention to a list of 42 constituencies in Ontario created by the redistributions of 1882 and 1892, in which the popular vote recorded gave a clear Liberal majority, but in which not withstanding there was a clear majority of Conservative members elected.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES APPEAR.

Ottawa, March 31—(Special)—The finance minister today brought down the supplementary estimate for 1903—$100,000 for immigration, $150,000 for services of the Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon, and $50,000 for expense in connection with Alaska boundary tribunal.

"These constituencies are Bruce East, West and South; Durham East and West; Elgin and West; Essex North and South; Hastings North, East and West; Kent, Lambton East and West; Leeds and Grenville; Leeds South; Grenville South; Lanark North and South; Northumberland East and West; Oxford North and South; Ontario North, South and West; Perth North and South; Peterboro East and West; Victoria North and South; Waterloo North and South; Renfrew North and South; Wellington Centre North and South; Wentworth North and Brant.

"The popular vote for the Liberal candidates in these constituencies in the last election was 38,365, and in favor of Conservative candidates, 36,392, a clear Liberal majority of 1973. Notwithstanding 25 Conservatives were elected and 19 Liberals, giving a clear Conservative majority of 8 members, I presume there is not a fair minded man who will not agree with me that such a condition of things is not fair or just; not conducive to good government and should not take place under our free parliamentary institutions.

The Evils to Be Corrected.

"That we should endeavor to correct that evil goes as a matter of course. We certainly intend to undo this evil, but while that is the case let me say at once that though we intend to undo the injustice perpetrated at the expense of the Liberal party it is not with a view or intention of perpetrating a similar injustice at the expense of our opponents.

"What we have in view and what we desire is to introduce a fair measure that will give all parties an equal measure of justice, freedom and responsibility. The Liberal party has advocated that the redistribution after each decennial census should take place under certain well defined and well understood rules of the country and should apply wherever and whenever a redistribution takes place and should be applied no matter what party is in power.

Municipal Representation the Basis.

"As a guiding principle in this redistribution we have always maintained that county boundaries should be reserved. And we say today, as the basis of the redistribution which we hold ought to be adopted and accepted on this occasion, is that the municipal representation of the country ought to be the basis of the parliamentary representation. The position we take is that we should take the map of the municipal organization of the dominion and make it the basis of the parliamentary representation. There are counties for which one member is sufficient. The unit of population, which, of course, cannot be followed with absolute exactness, would not warrant any more. There are other counties in which there may be two or three members to be elected. There are certain cities in which there must be more than three or four members, and there are other municipalities whose population is so small relative to the unit that they should not be allowed to send even one member here.

Will Follow British Precedent.

"This involves the work of selecting, of dividing, of uniting, and the question arises now, and perhaps it is the most delicate of all with which we have to deal, by whom is this work to be effected? Who is to make this division of counties, if counties are to be divided. Who is to direct this union of counties, if counties are to be united? This is a question of great moment and, after having given it the best consideration, we are able to give it, we think, that in this as in all matters, the best and safest rule is to follow the policy, the method and the rule which, under similar circumstances prevails in that country, which has been the mother of all constitutional government—Great Britain. We propose, therefore, on this occasion, as we did on a former occasion, when the last redistribution bill was introduced, to ask the house to follow the British precedent.

"The last redistribution in England took place in 1884 under the government of Mr. Gladstone, and on that occasion Mr. Gladstone, adopted the policy which we intend to take on this occasion. The bill was prepared at the invitation of Mr. Gladstone by a conference of the two parties in the House of Commons, by a conference of the government and the opposition. Mr. Gladstone invited Lord Salisbury, then the leader of the opposition, to discuss with him the details of the measure which he had to introduce, following the new French act which he had previously presented. This conference took place and as a result a measure was introduced which proved satisfactory to both parties. The authors of the annual register for 1884, after stating that Lord Salisbury had been invited by Mr. Gladstone to meet him and discuss the details of the measure with him, goes on to say that Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote conferred with a small committee of the council.

Opposition to Be Given a Chance.

"So there was a conference on that occasion between members of the government and the leaders of the opposition in order to frame a measure satisfactory to both parties. When the last redistribution bill was introduced in the house in 1892, we were sitting in opposition and proposed to our opponents to adopt the same method. When the bill came up for a second reading, I, sitting where my friend the leader of the opposition now sits, moved the following: 'That bill No. 76 be referred to a conference or committee to be composed of both political parties to agree upon the lines or principles on which the redistribution bills should be drawn.'

"Unfortunately this proposition was not accepted, but though our proposition was not accepted, still we do not intend to depart from the principle we then laid down. What we claimed for ourselves when we were in the minority we are ready to grant to our opponents when they are in the minority. We intend, therefore, to have the details of this measure submitted to our opponents. From some remarks, which I understand fell from the lips of an honorable gentleman opposite, even that measure of justice is not acceptable to him. It is very difficult to satisfy the honorable gentleman, but whether he is satisfied or not, I doubt if anything can be more fair than what we have now offered to the honorable gentleman on the other side of the house.

Mr. Sproule—"If the honorable gentleman refers to me, I beg to say that my opinion is the very reverse. I am well satisfied and was commending the government for proposing to carry out the platform which they laid down when in opposition."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"I am satisfied with the spirit in which my honorable friend receives my remarks. I apologize to him and I hope to have his support for this bill."

Sir Wilfrid read the bill, which is explained in the introduction to this report.

"Now this is the bill which I intend to move. There is a schedule attached to it.

Opposition to Have Three on Committee.

"If this bill is accepted by our friends on the other side we intend, after it has been debated and read the second time, to refer it to a special committee composed of seven members, on which the opposition will be represented by three to be selected by themselves. The object of the committee will be to create the constituencies which will be allowed to elect the members of this house. In other words, I do not present to the house today a scheme cut and dried, which has to be swallowed bolus bolus by our friends and by the opposition whether they like it or not. So we propose to invite our friends now sitting on the opposition benches to meet us in the committee rooms and there to discuss together the divisions of the constituencies and in fact for the creation of all the constituencies which should be empowered to elect the members of this house.

Act to Be Free from Former Blemishes.

"We propose to do what has been done in England by the government of Mr. Gladstone. We believe that if our friends opposite will meet us in this way, we will prepare a measure which at all events will be fair to all parties. We believe that we shall be able to bring into this house a measure which will be free from those blemishes which are to be found in the redistribution acts of 1882 and 1892. We believe that if they will agree with us to meet us in committee to discuss fairly without trying to obtain any undue advantage over one another, we shall be able to present to the house a measure of which every Canadian will have reason to feel proud, a measure which will be free from those contentious elements which characterize former redistribution acts which have passed in the history of the Dominion of Canada. We intend to do this as a basis to be followed not only upon this occasion but upon all occasions.

Northwest Territories to Have Ten Members

"Now I desire to say one word with regard to the Northwest territories. The population of the Northwest Territories today is 158,940 by the last census. According to the unit of representation they are entitled to only six members, but we are not bound by the letter of the constitution so far as representation of the Northwest Territories is concerned, therefore we propose to give to those territories a representation in this house of 10 members. The population of that region today is at least 250,000 and at present is no doubt sufficient to entitle them to 10 members. The population is increasing by leaps and bounds and within a few years that population will be greatly increased."

Colonel Sam Hughes—Provided they are British subjects.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"They cannot vote unless they are British subjects. That is the reason why we want to give to the

(Continued on page 7, fourth column.)

MRS. DEERING, DYING, CONFESSES THAT SHE MURDERED HER HUSBAND.

Says His Frightful Cruelty Was the Cause of the Crime—Terrible Story of the Suffering Woman.

Bangor, Me., April 1—Whatever light was needed to clear up the mystery of the death of Wm. A. Deering in Brewer on the night of March 14, was furnished today by the wife of the dead man.

Mrs. Mary H. Deering, who is dying of a cancer, and who has been charged by a coroner's jury with having killed her husband, has made a statement under oath to County Attorney Smith and in this statement practically confesses that it was she alone and unaided who committed the deed. She does not clearly state how the fatal shot was fired, but says that she took the revolver from beneath the mattress of her bed and went to her husband's room with the intention of killing him and then herself. She says that her sister, Mrs. E. D. Jones knew nothing of her intentions until after it was too late.

Mrs. Deering deposes that she was married 21 years ago and that her life for the most part since then has been most unhappy. She says that Deering has beaten her unmercifully and has made life a burden for her for many years. Once when they were living at a Bangor hotel and again when in Buffalo, he threatened to kill her, saying that he would split her head open. She says he has entered her room in the dead hours of the night, seized her by the hair and dragged her from room to room. He has then stripped her clothing from her in shreds and dared her to move a muscle or to cry for help. On one occasion when he was slightly ill and in bed she was caring for him, although she was herself very ill and weak. He asked her to bring him something. She did not respond immediately, whereupon he leaped from the bed and struck her with a heavy dining chair. From the effects of this blow she lay in bed three weeks unable to turn over. Her attending physician told her that three ribs were broken. Two years ago he struck her a fearful blow with his fist, causing great pain which became worse. A physician whom she consulted told her that the bruises would result in a cancer and it has. She is dying from the effects of the cancer.

Mrs. Deering is failing. She cannot live very long and County Attorney Smith has decided that the law can do nothing. Nature will be allowed to take its course.

THE AGONIZING PAINS OF RHEUMATISM

Swollen, aching joints, muscles are stiff and sore, every movement accompanied by pain. The most potent remedy is Polson's Nerviline, which has five times the pain subduing power of any other preparation. Apply the Nerviline copiously, rub it on well and then bind in a hot flannel bandage. This will cure the worst cases in a short time. Try Nerviline for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or Lumbago—it's all right and only costs a quarter.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

Scott Act in Parrsboro.

Parrsboro, N. S., March 25.—This sluggish little town of ours was "warmed up" a bit the other day by a sensation more stirring in its way than the rumor of projected steel works. The Scott act fiend was up and abroad again, early on the morning of the 21st, breathing out violence and outrage; this time early enough to have caught the worm if the worm had been out. It was a "breaking out," in a "breaking in," at break of day, attack on the person and property of a "much sought" neighbor and citizen of the town; a "bad break" all 'round but no harm done beyond the shock of a shocking occurrence. "Upstairs and downstairs and in my lady's chamber" went the blood-thirsty mymidons of law and order, desecrating the most sacred recesses of another man's home and life. Here is matter for reflection. Put the case to yourselves, each one of you.

But the foxy scheme fell flat as usual. The "cracked crib" was empty. The wily bird that lays the golden eggs has a trick of melting, as it were, under your very grasp and a most discomfited Scott act posse had to retire; lean, hungry, cheap and cold; grinding their official teeth and looking as if they had need of a good breakfast and something "warm" to hearten them up before putting on the next scene in the comedy.

"Drop little curtain on this outrageous little (Scott) act."

A LOOKER ON.

The Winding Ledges Dam.

(Fredericton Herald.)

There are men in Madawaska
Who have dam upon the brain,
They talk dam in French and English,
Talk it home and "crost in Maine;"
They may dam up legislation,
But the line must now be drawn
When, across the Winding Ledges,
They would dam up the St. John.

Know ye not, ye Madawaskans,
And ye monied blokes of Maine,
You may stop up other waters
For your pleasure or your gain;
But the river you have chosen,
Though it is with lumber crammed,
Is a saint among the rivers
And must, therefore, not be dammed.

But the dam has done good service,
For all through the last campaign
Tory speakers conjured by it,
And were not thought too profane;
And when news of the election
Crushed them like a battering-ram,
They were heard to murmur fiercely,
"Allegash" and "Port Kent Dam."

RUSSIA HAS DISORDERLY WOMEN STUDENTS, TOO.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday, March 31.—In consequence of scenes of disorder caused by women students the authorities have stopped the advanced medical science lectures to women.

THE SPRING FEELING.

Weariness, Lassitude and a Desire to Avoid Exertion.

There are few people who have not experienced what is aptly termed the spring feeling. Languor and weariness, loss of appetite, headaches and indigestion, pimples and irritation of the skin. They all come with the spring, all these ills are banished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They enrich the blood, braces up the nerves and charm away all spring weariness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic medicine in the world. They make new, rich, red blood; strengthen men and women and make the roses of health bloom on pale cheeks. Here is proof: Miss Catherine Johnston, Gardner Mines, N. B., says: "I was very much run down, and so weak that I could frequently have to lie down. My appetite was poor and food disagreed with me. I often suffered from headache, and the least exertion left me completely used up. I used a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and since then I have felt like a new person. I do not know of any medicine equal to these pills."

In this climate a tonic is an absolute necessity in spring, and health will be gained and money saved by using only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Don't take a substitute or something else said to be "just as good." If in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50.

U. S. IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR FOR CANADA

Montreal, April 2 — (Special) — Robert Watchorn, United States inspector of immigration at Montreal, today received notice of his appointment as commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, from Pacific to Atlantic, with headquarters at Montreal.

In 1902 the whole number of passengers (cabin and steerage) carried from European ports to New York by regular liners was 714,124. Of these, 574,276 were steerage passengers, the remainder being distributed between the first and second cabins.

A Clear Skin and A Bright Eye

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