

BOSTON LETTER.

A More General Observance of Lent Than Has Been.

Bicycle Manufacturing in a Very Bad Shape According to Trade Reports.

Cost of Living Rapidly Increasing—McLaren, in Jail at Manchester, Insists That He Came From Fredericton, N. B.—Deaths of Former Provincialists—Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Boston is a very dull city just now, the early opening of the Lenten season having placed a quietus on balls, parties and many other events of a festive nature.

The big international sportsmen's show will be opened in Mechanics' building here one week from today (Washington's Birthday).

Rev. Tillet, president of the London Dockmen and British delegates to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, was in Boston this week.

Rev. Frank L. Vernon, B. D., of North Grafton, has been appointed dean of St. Luke's Episcopal cathedral at Portland in succession to the late Rev. Mr. Vernon.

Mrs. Dorcas H. Lyman of Boston, who was elected president of the Massachusetts department of the Woman's Relief Corps (auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic) was born in Liverpool, N. S. She is the daughter of the late John W. Harvey of Liverpool.

The bicycle manufacturing is in worse shape than ever, according to trade reports. The bicycle trust has closed 13 of its 23 factories and laid off 700 employees.

The Grand Trunk railway is bringing large quantities of birch logs to Portland from Canada for shipment to England, where they will be made into furniture.

The chamber of commerce states that the shipments of apples to Europe since last autumn include 134,804 barrels from Boston, 125,682 barrels from New York, 71,110 barrels from Portland, 122,910 from Halifax and 8,078 from St. John.

John McLaren, the commercial traveler who was arrested at Manchester, N. H., in connection with the disappearance of two little girls, was arraigned in court in that city on Tuesday together with two other men.

The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Malden, Feb. 10, Hiram English, aged 76 years, formerly of St. John; in Hyde Park, Feb. 11, Hugh Fraser, aged 42 years, native of Antigonish; in South Boston, Feb. 7, Albert A. Fielding, aged 80 years, formerly of Halifax; in Roxbury, Feb. 8, Mrs. Anna Welch, formerly of Halifax; in Cambridgeport, Feb. 10, Mrs. Sarah Walton, widow of Bethel Walton of Cape Breton; in this city, Feb. 12, Angus Macdonald, of Belfast, P. E. I.

Among provincialists in town of late were the following named: G. S. Cushing, St. John; J. Smith, Sackville; G. W. Gagnon and Mrs. Gagnon, St. Stephen; A. F. Armstrong, J. G. Black, A. Downey, J. F. Shattford, H. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Miss Graham, Halifax; E. G. J. Vooght and Mrs. Vooght, North Sydney, C. E.

The Providence Journal says: "There is not yet a transatlantic route in this country, in spite of all the rumors of plans for such a line at the time of the Northern Pacific fight for control. Canada has one, however, and the report that it will have trans running from ocean to ocean on the Canadian Pacific in the record-breaking time of three days is enough to show that the American railroad is not so far ahead of itself as it would seem to be."

Jean and Sylvain Doucet, brothers, were drowned off Orleans, Mass., in the wreck of the Gloucester fishing schooner, Elsie M. Smith, they belonged in St. John.

The spruce lumber market continues firm, although general business is quiet. It is said that several lots of randoms sent forward to be disposed of at once have been sold under the quoted prices, but otherwise quotations are fully sustained, and still higher prices are looked for when the buying season sets in.

medium, \$5.25 to 5.50; large pickled, \$4.75 to 5; medium, \$4.43 1/4 to 4.75. For pickled herring the market is well held, as the supply is only moderate. Nova Scotia large split herring are quoted at \$5.25 to 5.75, and medium at \$5.25 to 5.50. Canned lobsters are firmer at \$2.65 to 2.75 for 1-lb. tins. Live lobsters are firm at 18 cents, and balled at 20. Smelts are worth 7 to 9 cents for frozen at first hands, and 12 to 14 cents for extra.

SOUTH AFRICA. Shipping Mules from Utah for the British Army—Delegates to U. S.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The Governor General received a cable today announcing the dangerous illness of Trooper Wm. Downing, of the S. A. C., at Vet River, from enteric fever.

PRETORIA, Feb. 16.—One hundred and fifty mounted infantry, while patrolling the Klip River south of Johannesburg, Feb. 12, surrounded a farm house where they suspected Boers were in hiding.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Lord Kitchener, in addition to reporting the Klip River affair, says: "A party from the South African Constabulary line on the Waterval River encountered, Feb. 10, a superior force of the enemy near Vantendorp."

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Temps, in an authorized note, says that only Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, of the Boer delegates in Europe have sailed for the United States, and that Mr. Fischer remains in Brussels.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Daily Graphic writes that the tour in the United States of Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, and that they intend to exploit the diplomatic disclosures in the matter of the Spanish-American war dispute.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 16.—Three thousand western horses, known as "Cayuses," gathered from the ranges of the inter-mountain states, are to be shipped to South Africa for use in the British army.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers, who is now in the city, was questioned by the Associated Press correspondent today regarding the object of the mission to the United States of the Boer delegates, Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, who sailed for New York, from Boulogne, Feb. 10, on the Steamer Rotterdam.

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Another Cut.

This time the prices on Men's and Boys' Suits and Pants have suffered, and as a result Great Bargains are being offered in these lines. Men's \$5.00 Suits, Reduced to \$3.00. Men's \$6.00 Suits, Reduced to \$4.75. Men's \$10.00 Suits, Reduced to \$8.00. Men's \$1.25 Pants, Reduced to 75 cents. Boys Suits at greatly reduced prices, 75c and up. Our space here will only allow us to mention a few of the many bargains we are offering. Overcoats and Reefers advertised last week are going fast. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

J. N. HARVEY, 199 UNION STREET, Opera House Block, St. John, N. B.

TWO THOUSAND KILLED, A BIG STORM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—New York city has been the brunt of the worst snow storm which has struck this section of the country since the great blizzard of 1888. Beginning soon after midnight, the storm increased rapidly in intensity, and by daybreak the whole city was snowed under. The gale piled the snow in such drifts that for a time traffic was almost suspended.

To add to the terrors of the neighborhood, a volcano near the village of Maray to the eastward of Shamaka, has broken out into active eruption. Immense flames and streams of lava are being thrown out. The course of the river Geonchaffa has been altered in consequence, having its bed dammed with earth which has been dislodged by the earthquake.

Battalions of guards and detachments of sappers, with tents, have been despatched to Shamaka to aid in the work of rescue. The Red Cross society is active in alleviating distress.

MISS STONE

Still Linger in the Brigands' Camp. LONDON, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the Daily Graphic from Bursa, European Turkey, dated Feb. 17, says that M. Gargulo, dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, met the brigands on the road to the Podrome monastery and paid them the ransom money Feb. 6.

MAY COME TO ST. JOHN.

United Irish League Delegates Invited to Visit Quebec. QUEBEC, Feb. 17.—A branch of the United Irish league has been established in this city to further the interest of the movement. It has been decided to tender an invitation to W. Redmond, brother of John E. Redmond, of Belfast, both of whom are now in the United States, to include Quebec among the cities of Canada which they intend visiting during their forthcoming tour.

ABANDONED IN HALIFAX HARBOR.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—The Allan line steamer Grecian, which went ashore a week ago on Sandwich Point in Halifax harbor, has been abandoned. She will be sold at auction as she now lies on Wednesday.

N. S. BARK ASHORE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—A cable from St. Martins, Dutch West Indies, reports the Nova Scotia brigantine Clio ashore on the bar in a dangerous position. But little hope are entertained of floating the vessel. There is no insurance. The Clio left Lunenburg January 14th for Demerara, where she arrived and discharged her cargo. Thence she went to St. Martins for salt. On the trip she stranded. The vessel is 168 tons and is owned by Eisenhauer & Co.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

We are desirous of appointing a few very good reliable men to handle our goods in the Maritime Provinces. Large commission paid and exclusive territory given. Our lines of Tea, Soap, Stationery, &c., are articles that meet with a ready sale and representatives working for us at the present time are meeting with good success. We do not offer \$2,000 a year to start with, but we will guarantee that any good live man can make a good salary representing us. Address today.

Imperial Supply Co.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

BELTING! A man who uses Belting wants something he can depend upon. We would like any person who has not yet done so to try our RED STRIP BAND. Of rubber belting, and are confident the order will be repeated. This belting is the highest grade sold in the Lower Provinces and the prices no more than any other. W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CASTORIA. Castoria is a Purgative, Drops neither Opium, or is Pleasant. It is Pleasant. By Millions of it allays Feverish and Colic. Castoria Constipation and Food, regulates Children, giving the Children's

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**THE KING'S CAMPAIGN**  
(Continued from page 15.)

...with this comfortable fee in his pocket for fifteen days' services before the committee defended the government on the floors of the house and voted for the whitewashing resolution in defiance of every principle of political or parliamentary decency. The government also paid my counsel \$500, without any request from me that they should do so, and they paid the Daily Telegraph \$250 for circulating their campaign speeches, and charged that up against the inquiry.

**THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES.**

Now I show you what I expect me tonight to call your attention to the financial position of the province. In doing so, I must ask you to remember that the revenue of the province has very largely increased since the present administration came into power.

Extra per capita allowance from Ottawa since 1883, \$28,000 a year for 18 years, \$513,000.00. Interest on amount of \$713,442.29 placed to the credit of province at Ottawa in 1884 and reduced from time to time 477,297.95. Amount withdrawn from Ottawa to credit of province at Ottawa 183,047.09. Taxes on Incorporated Companies 202,596.82. Succession duties 117,514.39. Liquor Licenses 103,557.15. Pauper Lunatics 21,936.26. Fees collected under Letters Patent Acts 20,109.74. Territorial revenue, amount col for 15 yrs prior to 1884 \$1,357,675.80. Amt from 1884 to present time 2,469,235.53. Increase 1,111,608.98. Saving effect by abolition of Legislative Council 7,500 a year for 9 years 67,500.00. Saving effected by abolition Government House as an official residence, say \$4 a year for 15 years 60,000.00.

Total amount of increased income of present government 2,548,498.55. Average annual increase of income of present government \$158,024.39. During the year 1900 the amounts received in extra taxes the result of the legislation of this government were as follows:

Letters Patent Act	\$31,100.00
From Municipalities Lunatic Asylum	4,615.31
Fire Insurance Companies	7,209.75
Life Insurance Companies	6,041.86
Accident and Guarantee Companies	241.00
Banks	381.17
Express Companies	1,100.00
Telephone Companies	453.89
Trust and Loan Companies	500.00
Succession duties	35,922.96
Liquor Licenses	21,628.38

This is an average of \$648.40 for each of the seven members of the executive and yet every one of these gentlemen has a pass on all the railway lines in the country, and is exclusive of their cab hire at Fredericton, amounting to \$540.00.

The legal expenses also of the province, exclusive of the attorney general's salary, have gone on increasing by leaps and bounds. In 1900 they amounted to \$7,307.94, made up as follows:

Tobique Mfg Co., Wm. Pugsley	\$317.69
White, Allison & King	790.85
H. A. McKeown-Bruchusa	112.95
White, Allison & King	98.06
Alphonse Bertrand-Jud. Encl.	195.00
Attorney General to pay cost in Pilot Commissioners case	730.55
H. A. McKeown expenses Norton Clayton inquest	121.60
H. A. McKeown, Hanson inquest	32.00
H. A. McKeown, Dunlop inquest	104.00
H. A. McKeown, Amelia Morton enquiry	207.95
Geo. W. Allen drafting laws	459.15
J. M. Stevens, Raymond case	176.95
Settling Succession duties	895.00
Hon. W. Pugsley, services of Hon. L. J. Tweedie, on Eastern Extension	600.00
Hon. L. J. Tweedie, on Eastern Extension	120.00
Geo. W. Allen, making heading to laws	100.00
J. G. Ryan, superintending publication of laws	100.00

A large portion of this work is of a character which, in previous years, was discharged by the attorney general of the province without extra charge.

Take again the Contingencies.

Expenditure 1896	\$14,041.41
Expenditure 1898	14,822.21
Expenditure 1900	16,238.50
Increase 1900 over 1896	\$2,788.19
Increase 1900 over 1898	1,967.29

The fact is that the controllable expenditure of the province has been increasing year by year with a rapidity that would alarm tax payers if the facts were brought clearly home to them.

Then, too, take the enormous sums paid for public printing, \$12,494.88 in 1900, and \$12,887.59 in 1901. Sum of all proportion to the work performed.

Those who supported the Blair government for many years need not hesitate to vote want of confidence in the present combination. In 1890 Mr. Blair presented to the legislature a comparison between the great controllable expenditures under his government and that of his predecessors. He selected the years 1878 to 1882 inclusive, under the old government, and the years from 1884 to 1888 inclusive, under his government. He also gave the cost for the year 1889 of the same

usually leads up to a reference to the Eastern Extension claim and I suppose before this election is over the oft-repeated falsehood that I opposed the payment of this claim will be again told to the electors. This money was paid the province last year, and has, according to the statement published in the Royal Gazette, been practically all expended, for though the provincial secretary claims a balance on hand of \$36,856.26, it must be borne in mind that the auditor general states that the full amount of the board of works expenditure is not shown in the statement. Neither is the expenditure, amounting, it is said, to nearly thirty thousand dollars, incurred in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the province, during which visit, as you will remember, Premier Tweedie, with the arrogance that was unparadiseable, grossly insulted the division authorities' citizens committee at St. John. If these two amounts had been included it is clear that although the \$275,000 received from the Eastern Extension Claim was treated as ordinary revenue, there would have been a very large deficit, instead of the surplus claimed of \$26,000.

Of the amount received from the Eastern Extension claim \$97,198.21 was used to pay the balance against current revenue account carried over from the previous year. Deducting this amount from the total amount received, we have the fact that during the year we spent the gov't ordinary revenue of the country and \$178,488.97, in addition for the ordinary services of the country. No government in New Brunswick has ever made a showing of such financial extravagance and incapacity in its management. In the estimate which he submitted to the house last session Premier Tweedie estimated that he would have a surplus on the year's operation, including the Eastern Extension claim as revenue, of \$150,067.71. Deduct from this the \$97,198.21 carried over from 1900 and the amount of \$56,869.50 claimed as a surplus by the provincial secretary, and we have Mr. Tweedie out in his calculations for the year by \$25,513.94. If the full expenditure of the public works department had been included, by a very much larger sum.

But an examination of the accounts shows that the greatest extravagance prevails in all departments of the government, and that extravagance has become more lavish and unrestrained than ever before during the last few years. I will give you a few examples of what I mean. In 1900 the travelling expenses of the government were as follows:

C. H. LaBillico	\$476.00
L. P. Farris	320.00
H. A. McKeown	120.00
Executive Council	619.00
Hon. L. J. Tweedie	500.50
Hon. L. J. Tweedie	75.00
Hon. A. S. White	97.50
Hon. H. R. Emerson	286.00
Hon. A. T. Dunn	700.00
Hon. H. R. Emerson	925.33
Chief Commissioner	952.33
Total	\$4,538.35

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Items. Here is a summary of Mr. Blair's comparison:

1878	\$36,151.83
1879	66,661.63
1880	91,648.50
1881	81,157.57
1882	92,273.38
Average	\$66,797.81
1884	\$91,159.56
1885	\$85,866.67
1886	86,588.77
1887	\$7,787.22
1888	\$2,538.64
1889	\$3,546.39
Average	\$423,707.59
Total	\$84,741.52

The government of 1889 was at least the equal of the present administration in point of ability and integrity. The portfolio members were Hon. A. G. Blair; Hon. David McLaughlin, provincial secretary; Hon. R. J. Ritchie, solicitor general; Hon. P. G. Ryan, chief commissioner of public works; Hon. James Mitchell, surveyor general. Now let us take the controllable expenditures for the past five years and see if the Tweedie-Pugsley government deserves the credit which Mr. Blair claims for his administration in 1889. I will take exactly the same items that Mr. Blair dealt with in that year.

**Year 1889.**

Executive government (including scalars)	\$38,300.00
Legislature	20,741.79
Contingencies	14,041.41
Public printing	11,423.36
Total	\$84,606.64

**Year 1897.**

Executive government (including scalars)	\$41,278.00
Legislature	20,953.20
Contingencies	15,038.63
Public printing	11,786.58
Total	\$89,056.41

**Year 1898.**

Executive government (including scalars)	\$40,830.66
Legislature	20,670.60
Contingencies	14,862.21
Public printing	11,001.14
Total	\$87,364.61

**Year 1899.**

Executive government (including scalars)	\$45,074.00
Legislature	20,105.90
Contingencies	16,830.63
Public printing	11,785.30
Total	\$93,795.83

**Year 1900.**

Executive government (including scalars)	\$48,551.00
Legislature	20,639.73
Contingencies	16,830.63
Public printing	12,494.88
Total	\$107,516.24

A summary shows the following:

1889	\$84,606.64
1897	89,056.41
1898	87,364.61
1899	93,795.83
1900	107,516.24
Total	\$458,802.66

To these very startling figures must be made some important additions. The present legislature has introduced a somewhat important speech in the legislature in 1888. He compared the controllable expenditure of New Brunswick with Nova Scotia; and in order to appear very fair he stated that the cost of criminal prosecutions in both provinces should be added to the cost of the executive government. Now let us see what criminal prosecutions cost New Brunswick from 1886 to 1900 inclusive. Here are the figures:

1886	\$1,510.00
1887	4,396.00
1888	2,917.00
1889	1,991.63
1890	1,494.35
Total	\$12,148.98

To the amount for 1900 there should be added \$8,024.44, charged that year under the heading of "Judges' salaries," a sum of \$15,173.48, or an average of \$3,034.69 per year.

What a significant increase there is in these figures will be seen by an examination of the charges under Mr. Blair's government. For criminal prosecutions from 1884 to 1888 inclusive, they are as follows:

1884	\$1,004.32
1885	1,133.90
1886	2,917.00
1887	1,991.63
1888	1,494.35
Total	\$8,541.20

Or an average of \$1,168 per year as against an average of over \$3,000 per year for the same services from 1886 to 1900 inclusive. Add the \$15,173.48, or the account of the criminal prosecutions and "judicial" to the \$458,802.66 for the other controllable expenditures of the government from 1886 to 1900 inclusive and we have a total of \$471,976.14. The end is not yet, however, with respect to controllable expenditures during the last mentioned year. The abolition of the legislative council, Hon. Mr. Mitchell stated in his budget speech in 1898, would reduce the cost of legislation \$6,000, and contingencies \$1,500 per year. In order to make a fair comparison, therefore, between the terms 1884-1888 and 1896-1900 you must add that \$7,500 per year, which the abolition of the legislative council has saved to the province; and we have increased the total controllable expenditures by \$27,500 for the past five years, making a grand total of \$609,476 for the period between 1886 and 1900 inclusive, or a yearly average within a few dollars of \$102,000, or nearly \$18,000 a year more than during the period under Mr. Blair from 1884 to 1888 inclusive. Is it any wonder that people are beginning to wake up to the alarming condition of things? What is the explanation for all this? Is it that the present government are such giants that they should cost the country more money than the Blair government?

Or is it that some of the members of the present government are not working altogether for glory? In this connection let me direct your attention to an extract from Mr. McKewen's speech in the legislature in 1890. He quoted the Globe, which had said of the present government that it was "not working for glory." He then pointed to the position of the present government: "The question comes more strongly to the liberal mind, when the administration is added to—we can scarcely say strengthened—by the addition of a person of the speculative nature and conservative political views of Mr. Pugsley. It is possible that under the control of a strong-headed leader like Mr. Blair, the peculiar elements of Mr. Pugsley's political composition may be so moulded and kneaded that one need not fear for the government of the province, the safety of the provincial treasury, or the security of the liberal principles."

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—That was what troubled him—liberal principles. Does Mr. McKewen—I do not know why he should have been troubled by my hon. friend's conservative leanings. Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Why not? Mr. McKewen—Does my hon. friend pretend to say that he is a conservative? Is it not a well known fact that he is a conservative in "Country and a Liberal in another? (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—That charge has been made before, and I entirely repudiate it. It is true that I supported Mr. Domville in the County of Kings against Mr. Foster, but they were the nominees of the conservatives and Mr. Domville was the nominee of the last conservative convention that was held in Kings. He was supported in the election by the majority of conservatives, while a majority of the liberals supported Mr. Foster. My course in St. John was exactly the same as in Kings. Mr. Blair and Mr. Emmerson are now out of the government and Mr. Pugsley is closer to the provincial administration than he was in 1890, when the Globe had the reference to him which Mr. McKewen quoted in the legislature and which I have just referred to.

**THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEFIANCE.**

The attorney general defies his opponents to point to a single act of legislation or administration of the government that is open to criticism. He says that he will give you a few examples in this legislation on the Succession Duties act for the purpose of increasing his own emoluments. The total sums collected from succession duties and the costs paid for legal services in settling them since the Succession Duties act was first passed have been as follows:

	Collected	Costs.
1886	\$9,729.53	\$333.00
1887	10,365.82	210.00
1888	10,294.67	140.00
1889	8,197.93	223.00
1890	30,232.78	75.00
1891	39,522.98	695.00

Or during these six years under Attorney General Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson and White the succession duties were adjusted and settled in the process of only a little over 1 1/2 per cent. This amount was, however, too small to suit Attorney General Pugsley, and so at the last session of the house he promoted legislation giving him (Mr. Pugsley), the sum of 5 per cent, on all succession duties collected. It is true that the amount to be fixed by a judge of the supreme court who cannot possibly have any personal knowledge of the work that has been necessary in settling these succession duties, and it may be taken for granted that the 5 per cent will be paid in nearly all cases as in the probate court where similar language with reference to the commission to be allowed administrators and executors is used in the act. Had this act been in force in 1900 it would have added \$2,000 in round figures to the attorney general's salary. The whole object of the legislation was to add to the emoluments of the attorney general. It was personal legislation of the most vicious description, and the financial statement published in the Royal Gazette shows that during the last year the sum of \$2,016.51 was charged for "Collection succession duties, etc." Perhaps, too, the attorney general includes in his defiance the increase in the salary of the commissioner of agriculture by the sum of five hundred dollars and the legislation by which the power to appoint the third revisor in every parish in the province was taken out of the hands of the municipal councils and vested in the local government for party purposes. Does it also include the special legislation referred to the Woodman estate succession duties, and the examination of debtors, which later act has special reference to the examination of Judge Vanwart, for whom the attorney general was counsel, and which was smugged through the house in its dying hours? Does his defiance also include the legislation in amendment of the Liquor License act, which enabled the attorney general to remove Mr. Knowell from his office of Liquor License commissioner to make a place for his brother-in-law, Dr. Smith.

Perhaps, too, the attorney general in issuing this bold defiance had in mind the bill passed in the session of 1899 providing for the consolidation of the provincial statutes, work which had been largely performed and paid for in the few years preceding, and which provided that members of the house of assembly could sit upon the commission and draw pay in direct violation of the principles that govern the dependence of parliament. There is an old-fashioned idea, which still prevails in most parliaments that members shall be independent of the government. The legislature of New Brunswick, however, as at present constituted, is an exception to that rule and we find members of the house conducting criminal prosecutions, acting as secretaries of committees, and doing other work for the government for a consideration. Independence can scarcely be expected under such circumstances.

Under the attorney general did not praise the government for voting down

**LONG TENURE OF OFFICE.**

The present government has been in power in this province for a period of eighteen years and succeeded the government which practically held office from confederation down to 1883. One of the main arguments addressed to the electors at the general elections of 1882 was the alleged extravagance of the old government and the increase in the public debt and public expenditure. The new government came into power as a reform administration and whatever its merits may have been in its earlier years, it has of late and more particularly during the past few years shown an utter disregard for public opinion and a recklessness so far as its financial management is concerned, without parallel in the history of the province.

No one can go through the province today without coming to the conclusion that the people generally have made up their minds that the time for a change has come. Eighteen years under any circumstances is too long a time for any one government or party to continue in power. In its long tenure of office was one of the principal reasons that led to the defeat of the conservative party in 1896.

Two circumstances have combined to keep the present government in power. First, they were the appeal made at every election for support on sectarian grounds. The time when such an appeal can be effective has passed, and I trust such issues will never again be heard in an election in this province. When the present administration goes out of office in the near future, and new men are called to the government of the country, it will be my earnest aim and object, that the affairs of the province shall be so managed, that every citizen shall receive fair play and even-handed justice, irrespective of what his race or religious belief may be.

**THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.**

The other circumstance to which I alluded is the fear that to some extent existed in the past that a change of government would in some way or other be injurious to the great lumber industry of the country. I can assure everyone interested in that industry that such fears are groundless. The lumber industry is next to the agricultural, the great industry of this province, and any government would be lacking not only in patriotism but in common sense, as well, which did anything to hamper or injure it or imposed upon it burdens that it could not fairly bear. It would be the policy of a new government not to hamper or obstruct but to encourage the industry by every means in its power.

**THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.**

To make such amendments in the Election act as will secure a secret ballot so that employes may vote according to the dictates of their conscience without fear of intimidation or coercion.

To provide that no contract for the construction of any public work shall be entered into unless tenders for the same are first publicly advertised in the Royal Gazette and in such other ways as are desirable, and that all public work shall be performed by tender and contract.

That a change shall be made in the system of auditing the public accounts and of appointing the auditor general so that he shall, as near as may be, be invested with power similar to those of the auditor general of Canada, and be made as far as possible an independent officer.

The immediate abolition of the office of solicitor general, having in view the further reduction of salaried members of the executive.

The preservation and conservation of our fishery and forest wealth.

The encouragement and promotion by every legitimate means of the agricultural and dairy interests, and such encouragement to include the establishment of cold storage depots and the encouragement of exports of farm produce to Great Britain.

A reduction of the cost of government and of the controllable expenditures of the province, and the warm expressions in his favor which reach me from every quarter of the county. As a public speaker, Mr. Sproul has few equals, and he also possesses extensive and accurate knowledge of public affairs, and will make a most useful member of the assembly. I do not wish to make any unfair reflections upon Mr. King, who, until a very short time ago, was a most enthusiastic supporter of the opposition and a strong opponent of the government whose sudden change of heart, no doubt, commands him to Messrs. Pugsley and Tweedie. It can be said, however, in all fairness that he is not Mr. Sproul's equal in ability, knowledge or political character, or in any of those qualities which are of importance in a public man. At the by-election in the County of Charlotte in 1900 the people of that fine county greatly strengthened my hands in the legislature by electing Mr. Fleming, and I appeal with confidence to the electors of this county to strengthen my hands in the fight that is being carried on in the interests of the people of New Brunswick.

I have laid before you the policy and platform of the opposition tonight at length, and on that I appeal for support to all electors interested in the welfare of this splendid County of Kings, irrespective of whether such electors belong to the liberal or conservative parties in Dominion politics.

**NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.**

**SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., Feb. 19.**—The snow in the woods is now fifteen inches deep.

Miss Olive Dickinson, an aged lady whose home adjoined that of her brother, George Dickinson in Fenwick, died January 31st. Within recent years Miss Dickinson had twice by a fall dislocated her hip joint, each time, however, recovering so that she could go about and attend to her household duties. Through it all she has ever been kindly cared for by her brother and sister-in-law, Miss D. was at one time assistant matron in Mount Allison College. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

James Skidmore, the wealthiest man in Canaan, died recently, leaving a well filled savings account to be divided among his six daughters.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—Inland revenue officers today found a whiskey still in full operation in the cellar of A. N. Brennan's on Brunswick street. A man was working it when officers entered the place. The still was seized, and also several barrels of liquor.

It is stated here today that the bishopric of Melbourn has been offered to Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia. The bishop is now at Nice, Italy, visiting Mrs. Courtney, who is there for her health.

There is no change in the position of the Allan liner Gremlin. The engine room is filled with water. Capt. Barclay, marine superintendent of the Allan line, will continue his work tomorrow, installing more pumps.

Conan Doyle was tonight elected a life honorary member of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, in recognition of his patriotic work for the British empire in writing his book, The War in South Africa, Its Cause and Conduct.

WOLFVILLE, Feb. 13.—The Wolfville branch of the Baptist Missionary Union held a social meeting in the Baptist vestry on Wednesday afternoon, at which the ladies of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches were present by invitation. Mrs. Hatch presided, and after an address of welcome Mrs. Frederick Harrington gave a very interesting account of the customs of the Japanese, with whom she and her husband have been laboring for some time as missionaries. Little Miss Dorothy Harrington, in Japanese costume, sang a native hymn. After prayer by Mrs. Hemson and Mrs. Angus Murray, refreshments were served. A large number of curios from Japan were exhibited.

Miss Mabel Ross, a last year student of Acadia Seminary, was married on Wednesday at Sydney to Harry V. Cann, accountant in the Bank of Nova Scotia, in Halifax.

Henry H. Thomas died at his home in Somerset on Tuesday, aged 81. He was a native of Wolfville and was a grandson of the late Rev. John Richards. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Harris Best and Miss Amanda Thomas. His only son died very suddenly three years ago while attending the County Council at Kentville.

Mrs. John Chipman died suddenly on Monday at the residence of her grandson, Chipman Corner.

St. Coburn of St. John is the guest of his brother, the Rev. A. Coburn at Kingsport. Mrs. M. Tupper of Brunswick is visiting her brother, Eben Cox. N. H. Harris has gone to Fredericton in the interests of the N. S. Carriage Co.

WOLFVILLE, Feb. 15.—Rev. William B. Wallace, Acadia '90, pastor of the Baptist church of Utica, New York, delivered a thoughtful address before the Acadia Athenaeum Society in the College Hall on Friday evening. His subject was The Poet as Prophet.

Miss Nancy Bishop, a native of Greenwood, Kings Co., N. S., an efficient clerk in the bureau of statistics at Washington, D. C., died at her home in that city after a long illness. She was a sister of the late Dr. J. Leander Bishop, the first graduate of Acadia College, well known in the literary world, who won renown as surgeon in the civil war. Mrs. Young, wife of Dr. Edward Young, for eleven years American consul at Windsor, is a sister.

At the Kings Co. board of trade held in Kentville on Wednesday there were 400 representative farmers present. The officers for the year are: Peter Innis, president; vice-pres., A. S. McDonald; sec. and treas., L. S. Eaton. After the annual address by the president, the subject of better rates and transportation for next year was thoroughly discussed. This season nearly 15,000 barrels have gone by I. C. R. to Montreal and from there to England. It seemed to some that it was absurd to ship apples 1,500 miles from the port of Halifax. Max. C. Smith, the large Ontario buyer, and Liverpool markets. George H. Vroom, government inspector, gave an account of his work, which has been of much benefit to the apple industry. A delegation composed of P. Innis, R. S. Eaton, W. W. Pines, Dr. Black, of Windsor and Colonel Spurr, Melvern Square, was appointed to go to Ottawa to present to the dominion government the resolution passed by the board and the fruit growers and farmers' associations for the purpose of securing better carriage and handling of apples for the English market.

**MR. SPROUL COMMENDED.**

I cannot close my remarks without expressing my appreciation of the splendid campaign which Mr. Sproul is carrying on, and the warm expressions in his favor which reach me from every quarter of the county. As a public speaker, Mr. Sproul has few equals, and he also possesses extensive and accurate knowledge of public affairs, and will make a most useful member of the assembly. I do not wish to make any unfair reflections upon Mr. King, who, until a very short time ago, was a most enthusiastic supporter of the opposition and a strong opponent of the government whose sudden change of heart, no doubt, commands him to Messrs. Pugsley and Tweedie. It can be said, however, in all fairness that he is not Mr. Sproul's equal in ability, knowledge or political character, or in any of those qualities which are of importance in a public man. At the by-election in the County of Charlotte in 1900 the people of that fine county greatly strengthened my hands in the legislature by electing Mr. Fleming, and I appeal with confidence to the electors of this county to strengthen my hands in the fight that is being carried on in the interests of the people of New Brunswick.

I have laid before you the policy and platform of the opposition tonight at length, and on that I appeal for support to all electors interested in the welfare of this splendid County of Kings, irrespective of whether such electors belong to the liberal or conservative parties in Dominion politics.



NOTICE

During the Session of Parliament the DAILY SUN will have a Special Correspondent at Ottawa, and for ONE DOLLAR the paper will be sent to any address while the house is in session.

ADVERTISING RATES

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements. Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 19, 1902

MR. HAZEN AT KINGSTON.

Mr. Hazen's address at Kingston is much more than an answer to the attorney general's prospectus. The leader of the opposition sets aside in a conclusive way, and with justifiable severity, the apology which Mr. Pugsley offers for his own shortcomings in the matter of the Rethesay forgery.

But the most valuable part of Mr. Hazen's speech is not the dissection of the prospectus. That is an undertaking requiring no serious study. The attention of the people of Kings and of other counties is especially directed to Mr. Hazen's exposition of the financial situation. First will be found the results of the government's two price bridge policy, which cost the province over \$100,000 in money absolutely wasted or given away.

In his general financial statement Mr. Hazen shows that the debt of the province has increased at the average rate of \$100,000 a year during the sixteen years since Mr. Blair became premier, though the average income was \$158,000 larger than before that date.

Kings county prospectus manages to obtain two or three times the amount supposed to be his official salary.

TIME TO END THE HUMBUG.

The Telegraph has the coolness to declare that "in view of the political standing of the two candidates there is only one course open to the liberals in Kings, and that is to support the only liberal candidate in the field—Mr. King." This announcement may come as a surprise to the people of Kings, who have been told over and over again by the Telegraph that federal party lines must not prevail in provincial elections.

The Globe is a liberal paper, and a more consistent one than the Telegraph. It has something to say about party lines in Kings and calls attention to the way the local government "continually plays with both parties." The Globe proceeds to say: "In one county the liberals are called on to support a candidate because he is a liberal, even though he may have been in the party ranks only a few months; in another county the conservatives are appealed to in the same way."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE TREATY.

Washington is pleased with the Anglo-Japanese treaty. So one would expect. The treaty opens and keeps open the market of China to the United States. It blocks the monopoly which Russia was seeking to establish in Manchuria. It keeps Korea open to United States commerce.

While therefore the United States will get greater advantage than Britain out of the Japan treaty, Britain need expect no commercial favors from the United States in return. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines will open the door for England no wider than for Russia. The rulers in Washington can say now, as they have many times before, that Britain is not making concessions to the United States, but is carrying out the policy that is believed in England to be best for the Empire.

THE TRIBUTE TO MR. HALE.

The liberal conservatives of Carleton county gave testimony last evening in their own way to their admiration for their representative in the house of commons. Such tributes are not paid every day to private members of parliament, and in this case there was no political campaign recently conducted about to be opened to give inspiration to the idea. Nor was campaign enthusiasm needed. Mr. Hale's great personal popularity, and the desire of his friends to signify in some way their appreciation of his public services, made the occasion a notable demonstration.

THE CHANGE OF PORTS.

A York county correspondent asks the Sun whether it is true that after the Laurier government came into power subsidies were paid to mail steamships making their terminus at Portland, Maine. It seems that one of the government speakers in the last York campaign declared that the present government paid no subsidies to ships going to Portland.

Mr. Charlton is the first member of parliament to come forward this session with a tariff proposition. He gives notice of a resolution in favor of a 44 per cent. reduction in the special tariff on goods from countries which admit Canadian natural products free.

DIED AT CHIPMAN, QUEENS CO.

The death occurred on Friday, 24th ult., at his father's home, of Orville W. Langin, aged 27 years, after an illness of six months. Although in failing health, the end was not expected so soon. His parents, three sisters and seven brothers are left to mourn.

PAYING UP FREELY.

A Sun reporter who called on County Secretary Vincent on Saturday found that officer up to his ears in business. Still he was happy. Mr. Vincent said that on January 1st there were 4,000 persons in default for county taxes, of whom 1,000 had since paid up. He had prepared about 8,000 executions, but in view of the ready response to notices already sent out, he had decided not to issue any of them for the next ten days, thereby giving delinquents a further chance to clear off their obligations.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORD Powders will cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

CAMPOBELLO NEWS.

CAMPOBELLO, Char. Co., Feb. 17.—On Saturday evening the F. B. congregation of Wilson's Beach district held a very successful social for the benefit of the manse.

A ball was held in the public hall on Monday evening. A large number were in attendance, among which were many odd and conspicuous costumes. Stanley Johnston and Miss Alice Batson were united in marriage on Monday evening by Rev. W. H. Street. On Sunday afternoon the remains of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Byron were interred in the Episcopal cemetery.

KINGS CO. CAMPAIGN.

Housing Opposition Meeting at Kingston on Saturday Night.

A Powerful and Aggressive Speech by Mr. Hazen, M.P.P., and a Pointed Thoughtful Address by George V. McInerney, ex-M. P.

The meeting at Kingston on Saturday night in the interests of Mr. Sproul was largely attended by people from the village and surrounding country. Sanford Lamb was chairman and introduced the speakers.

The audience was greatly pleased with Mr. Hazen's speech and the hope was generally expressed that he might again be heard by the audience. The meeting closed with hearty cheers for Mr. King, Mr. Sproul and the opposition leader.

On Saturday night a monster meeting was held at Hatfield Point. Rev. Mr. Field was chosen chairman and presided in a very satisfactory manner. For two hours Mr. Sproul held the large audience and was greeted with loud applause as he dissected statement after statement of the attorney general.

"Cure-Alls" Didn't Cure

Only a Kidney Specific of the genuine merit of South American Kidney Cure can ever hope to cope with insidious kidney diseases in all its forms.

For two years I was greatly troubled with an affection of the kidneys—frequently urinating me and "cure-alls" without getting any relief, for I had intense pain almost constantly. South American Kidney Cure was recommended to me. A few hours after commencing its use I got great relief. Four bottles cured it. It is worth its weight in gold.—Frank S. Emeric, Alvinston, Ont. 38

WHERE MEDICAL SCIENCE FAILS

To cure rheumatism, and all the time you suffer dreadfully, why don't you get a bottle of Polson's Nervine and try that? Rub it into your stiff joints, sore arms, lame back, bent shoulders—wherever the pain is. Nervine has cured plenty of people in this way, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you too. It is an unusually strong liniment that cures rheumatism in unusually quick time. Best household liniment known. 25 cents.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

outlining courses of study which have qualified our students to take, and to hold almost every clerical position in St. John worth having, not to mention their successes throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States.

MEMBER ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY AFFLICTED WITH CATARRH OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. CURED BY PERUNA.



HON. JOHN J. FURLONG, Member of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, writes of Peruna as follows: "The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen—I can safely recommend Peruna as a remedy that will cure all catarrhal troubles."

RECOVERED I. C. R. FOREMAN PRESENTED WITH PULSE AND ADDRESS BY FELLOW WORKMEN.

Alex. Duncan, the I. C. R. section foreman who with several members of his family have recently recovered from smallpox, which caused the death of his son William, was on Saturday night informed of the good wishes and sympathies of his fellow workers in a very substantial form.

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

The annual report of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company must be highly gratifying to all its policy holders. The union of the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Insurance has created one of the strongest institutions of Canada, preserving all the elements of strength in both companies.

GOES TO MONCTON.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—Rev. D. McDermid of Mira, C. B., has accepted the call to the Moncton Presbyterian church. He leaves Mira at the end of March.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. John F. Grant, of St. Stephen, died last Thursday night. She leaves her husband, John F. Grant, cashier of St. Stephen's bank; two sons, Prof. Herbert of New York, and Walter L. of St. Stephen's bank, and one daughter, Helen.







# KINGS COUNTY CAMPAIGN

## Mr. Hazen's Powerful Answer to the Attorney-General's Manifesto.

## The Opposition Leader Meets Mr. Pugsley at Every Point and Shows Up the Alarming Condition of the Country's Affairs.

## The Regime of Blair, Mitchell and Emerson Compared with that of the Tweedie-Pugsley Combination

## How the Public Debt and Controllable Expenditures Have Increased By Leaps and Bounds.

## An Aggressive Arrangement of the Government Which is Bound to Produce an Awakening Effect Throughout the Province.

The meeting at Kingston on Saturday night in the interest of Fred M. Sproul, the opposition candidate, was very largely attended. The speakers of the evening were Messrs. J. D. Hazen and Geo. V. McInerney. After a few introductory remarks the leader of the opposition spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The St. John daily papers of Wednesday last contain a lengthy letter addressed to the electors of the County of Kings from the Honorable William Pugsley, a member of the county and attorney general. The letter is dated "Rothesay, Kings County, February 10th, 1902." By this address the attorney general seeks to convey the idea that he is a resident of Kings, or at least that on the day he was at Rothesay. Now it is a fact generally well known that the attorney general is a resident of the City of Saint John, and on Monday, February 10th, was engaged in the equity court in an important suit before Judge Barker, so it may be fairly said that the letter commences with an unfounded pretence and a piece of hypocrisy that is characteristic of it as a whole. Its date is a piece of deception, and this attempt to deceive is continued throughout the lengthy epistle.

Naturally enough the attorney general devotes considerable space to the Rothesay list and the crime against the electors of the county of Kings, and indulges in a large amount of special pleading in defence of his own conduct, which has been criticized by his friend and foe alike, and by the independent press of the province. It may be well to recall the facts in connection with this matter. When Hon. A. S. White resigned his seat to contest the Counties of Sunbury and Queens at the Dominion election on November 17th, 1900, a vacancy was thereby created in the representation of Kings in the local house, and soon afterwards the candidates at present in the field, were nominated at party conventions, and it was announced that the election would be held early in the year 1901, on the list which would come into effect on January 2nd. In consequence of the list from Rothesay parish not having been received in due course by the county secretary, that gentleman received from the Councillor Henry Gilbert a duplicate of the list which had been sworn to by the revisors, and handed to Councillor Gilliland to mail. This was on December 4th, and one week later Mr. Otty received through the mails the list of Rothesay parish, with the affidavit of the revisors attached, as required by law and sworn before a justice of the peace. When Mr. Otty handed this to his clerk, Mr. Barnes, to be placed on file, that gentleman said it was Gilbert's list, and the list received from Gilbert, and an investigation showed that it contained the names of over four hundred non-residents who were not on the list handed Mr. Otty by Mr. Gilbert, as appeared afterwards by affidavits before the supreme court. The affidavit had been removed from the original list and attached to the bogus list sent to

the secretary treasurer. The crime was one that very nearly succeeded, for had not Mr. Otty obtained the duplicate of the true list from Mr. Gilbert, the bogus list would have been accepted, the election would have been held, and Mr. King and the local government, of which he was the candidate, would have reaped the full benefit to be derived from the crime.

What has been the attitude of the attorney general since the outrage was exposed? The party press, inspired no doubt by him, at once stated that he would take steps to ferret out and punish the perpetrators of the crime, and in the house of assembly last session he said he "was prepared to do his duty in bringing the criminals to justice no matter what the consequence might be." While all this sounded very heroic, the fact remains that the attorney general has absolutely failed to carry out these solemn pledges and has done nothing. When the county council of Kings met in January, 1901, it was stated that on my behalf application had been made for a copy of the list, and that I intended to apply to the supreme court to have them quashed, and Ora P. King, then a member of the council, said it was unnecessary to do so, as the attorney general would himself do so. The attorney general would himself do so, and urged strongly that Mr. Otty should return to Mr. Gilbert the list received from that gentleman. Time passed and the attorney general still maintaining his policy of "masterly inactivity," I obtained a writ of mandamus, and on its return before the supreme court a few days later, C. N. Skinner, K. C., acting, no doubt under instructions from the attorney general, appeared and showed cause against the writ being granted. In giving judgment, which was unanimous one, the chief justice said the crime for its enormity was unparalleled in the history of the country, and that it was the duty of the law officers of the crown to take steps to bring the guilty parties to justice, as some persons had been guilty of perjury and forgery. And Mr. Justice Landry in delivering judgment said that crime included "perjury, forgery and theft."

### MR. PUGSLEY'S EXCUSES.

Now the attorney general attempts to excuse his inaction and neglect by saying that he does not know who the criminals were, yet these facts are known to him because they appeared in the affidavits used before the supreme court.

1. That the list after being made up and sworn to by the revisors was handed to Thomas Gilliland to be delivered to the secretary-treasurer.
2. That early in December Gilliland informed Otty that he had mailed him the list.
3. That again on December 10th, at the railway station, in Saint John, Gilliland took Otty to a room and put it into his hands, and that Otty said that must have gone astray in the mails.
4. That on December 11th, Otty received the letter at Hampton bearing the St. John post mark of December 10th.
5. That the bogus list was addressed to Otty in Gilliland's handwriting and was registered at the St. John post office by or in the name of C. J. Milligan, on December 10th.
6. That when Otty next met Gilliland he said to him, "why do you tell me that you mailed the revisors list to me ten or twelve days ago? You mailed it to me on the tenth and I got it on the eleventh," to which he replied, "to tell you the truth I thought it had been mailed, I gave it to a fellow to mail, and thought he had done so, but I went to his office and found he had stuck it in his desk and forgot all about it."

This last statement Dr. Pugsley accepts as true, but he is surely bound to let the public know what steps he took to ascertain who the person was to whom the letter was given by Gilliland, and how after he had stuck it in his desk the affidavit was removed and affixed to the bogus list and the crime of forgery and theft committed.

The attorney general says he had no power to compel Mr. Gilliland to disclose the name of the friend to whom he handed the letter for the purpose of being mailed. No great effort was made apparently in this direction, so far as can be learned from his letter and Mr. Gilliland has been rewarded for his silence by being given contracts at higher figures than other tenders. To one less gullible than the attorney general it would certainly appear singular that Mr. Gilliland should bring the list to St. John at all, when he could as well mail it at Rothesay, or, having brought it to town, why he should not have mailed it himself, as when he visits St. John he is always to be found on Prince William street, near the post office.

Dr. Pugsley fails to tell the electors if he ascertained from Mr. Milligan how the list came to be mailed in his name and from whom he received it. If Mr. Gilliland is innocent in the matter it would surely only be justice to himself that he should state to whom he handed the list, and not allow himself to be used as a cloak to cover the criminal conduct of others.

Dr. Pugsley says, "gentlemen, for the offence in connection with the Rothesay list, neither the government, Mr. King or myself are in any way responsible."

The 400 names added to the list were, with but very few exceptions, the names of friends of the local government. The purpose of adding them is plain and clear. They were added in the interests of the government of which the attorney general is a member.

for the purpose of electing his candidate Mr. King, at the election to be held in a few weeks after the coming into force of the new list on January 2, 1901; and the attorney general's failure to fulfil his pledge to ferret out and prosecute the criminals, as he was in duty bound to do, more especially as the crime was directed against the rights and liberties of his own constituents, cannot be explained on any other ground.

### KINGS PARTIALLY DISFRANCHISED.

The people of Kings County have been partially disfranchised for nearly fifteen months, and the attorney general, realizing what an evidence of weakness the delay in bringing on the election has been, attempts to explain it away by saying that it was caused by the necessity of having a new revision. As I pointed out in the house of assembly last winter, there was no necessity for such a revision, as Mr. Otty had in his possession the duplicate of the correct list sworn to by the revisors and all that was requisite was to pass a bill making it the list for the purposes of the election. If the government had acted with the expedition which has characterized their actions in matters which they are personally interested in, rules could have been suspended, the bill passed, the election held, and the member elect could have taken his seat during the last session of the house.

TEST THE PINE-APPLE CURE  
In the Storehouse of Providence there's an Antidote for every bodily ill. Medical Science has found Nature's Stomach Pain-killer in that most delicious of fruits—the Pineapple.  
And medical science has given to mankind that pure and pleasant formula Dr. Von Sian's Pineapple Tablets, an exciting and purgative failing healer to suffering humanity—a treatment quick and effective, and so inexpensive that the poorest sufferer in the land may use it almost as free as water. One course gives relief to stomach distresses in any form.  
Sixty Tablets, 25 cents.  
SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

It is certainly to be hoped in the interest of the province, that the "elections" for the Westmorland and Albert counties will prove successful, but why should the government be supported on that account? All that the government did, and it was before Dr. Pugsley was a member of it, was to introduce legislation giving them power to grant licenses for all and natural gas within the province, to a company which would demonstrate its financial ability, and such license in the areas specified in the license would give an exclusive right to such company or persons. In fact it would give them a monopoly to the exclusion of the owners of the soil.

For granting such a license to a company composed of members of the government and their friends, the attorney general now puts forward the modest claim that the people of Kings should overlook the Rothesay fraud and vote to keep them in power, and underlying the attorney general's manifesto, which reads like the prospectus of a promoter of a joint stock company, there is the evident desire to impress upon the minds of the electors the idea that unless Mr. King is elected to the province, all in power and only dry wells will be bored in the future.

In this connection what elector in Kings County or indeed what elector in any part of the province would be foolish enough to believe that if the experiments for oil be successful, that the coal industry of Sunbury and Queens would be the only way in which dry wells will be bored in the future.

### LONG NEGLECTED COAL INDUSTRY.

Dr. Pugsley also sees, or pretends to see, in Mr. Sproul's election danger to the coal industry of Sunbury and Queens county. On what possible basis can such an idea be worked out? A government that had been alive to the interests of the province would long ago have taken steps to provide facilities for the shipment of the coal from the Grand Lake areas to the outside markets, and it is not creditable to them that it is only after having been for years in office that any step has been taken in that direction.

Nothing was actually done until I had pointed out to the house at the opening of last session that the only way in which the fields could be developed was by the construction of a railway from the coal fields to the City of Fredericton.

The legislation introduced and passed authorized the government to guarantee the bonds of the company, to the amount of \$250,000, which sum, together with the subsidies from both government and private sources, was given to men who were very close to the members of the government, and the company was promoted by Colonel Dumville, sought incorporation for the same purpose. The development of these coal fields can in no way be prejudicially affected by any change of government, for no one can be more interested in their development than I am, as it means much to some of my constituents.

In this matter, however, as in many others, the policy of the government was largely shaped by the opposition, for the original bill as introduced by the government, provided that the mine should be built to Fredericton from Newcastle by way of Penash or Gibson, and it was only when I pointed out how a road to Fredericton by way of Penash would be of no local advantage to the river parishes in Sunbury County that the bill was changed and it was made imperative for the company to build to, Gibson.

### THE BRIDGE CHARGES.

I have now, I think Mr. Chairman touched on all the matters referred to in Dr. Pugsley's letter with the exception of the Eastern Extension, which I will refer to hereafter, but there are a number of questions which he has not referred to from his standpoint, wisely, I do doubt—concerning which I must take up some of your time tonight.

You will remember, no doubt, that during the election campaign of 1899 I made the charge that the government was awarding contracts for the superstructure of its steel bridges, without tender and competition at prices two and sometimes three times in excess of the current market rates and two and three times in excess of the price paid for similar bridges in other provinces, and in the United States. This statement was very vigorously denied by the press supporting the local government, and the members of that government, and on the hustings at Hampton on nomination day Dr. Pugsley positively stated that the prices paid for the completed bridges in New Brunswick were six and a half cents a pound, and that while that was a little higher than was being paid elsewhere, yet the policy of the government was to give the work to our own people and build up a great bridge building industry in the country. Well, sir, the investigation was held in the session of 1900, and despite the extreme partisan character of the committee and the grossly unfair rulings of the chairman, I was able to prove that the prices paid for the bridges by the government erected in the years 1895, 1896, and 1897 were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bridge Name, Price per pound. Includes Le Foyere (7.35 cents), Campbell (7.37), Saunders Brook (11.80), Grand Manan (8.63), Dingie (9.70), Blackville (7.15), Mill Cove (9.75), Petticoat (10.34), Port Elgin (12.36), Trueman's Pond (8.00).

Or an average cost of over nine cents a pound. I also proved before the committee that in the years 1898 and 1899 the Hamilton Bridge company had erected complete, ready for travel, for the Northwest Territories and Nova Scotia at an average price of a little over four cents a pound, and this despite the fact, as proved by Mr. Peters of the Record foundry, that the price of steel was higher than in the three preceding years. We also showed that in 1891 the highway bridge across the River St. John at Woodstock was erected ready for traffic by the Canada Bridge company at a cost of a trifle over four cents a pound. We also proved that the structural steel work in the Boston subway, which Mr. Ruddock of Chatham swore was of a character comparable with Trueman's Pond and other bridges in New Brunswick was delivered on Boston Common at

### PUGSLEY'S BIGGEST ELECTION KITE.

But the attorney general's greatest election kite is yet to be blown. His policy is to build the St. John Valley Railway to Edmundston. Nearly seventeen years have passed since his election to the legislature, during many of which he has been a member of the government, and it is more than strange that Dr. Pugsley's views on this question are first given to the public on the eve of a by-election. Why has he not opened his mouth on the question during the last three sessions of the legislature? The fact is, however, that it is raised now merely for election purposes, though every public man will admit that there is something entirely wrong about a railway policy which has left out in the cold the oldest settled portion of the province and has negatively respects the most fertile.

What defence has the attorney general to offer for the way in which the river counties have, according to his own showing, been neglected by the present administration during its eighteen years of office? The people of Kings, living in the three mile parishes, may well smile at the learned doctor's new found zeal.

The attorney general also refers to the new phase of the fishery question which has arisen in consequence of the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council with complacency concludes that the present government is the only one fitted to protect New Brunswick's rights in this important matter. The question as to whether the fisheries within the three mile limit belong to the provinces or not is one which, as pointed out to the house of assembly in the report of the committee of council laid before the house in the session of 1899, in the province and belongs to submit to the supreme court of Canada for determination, and there can be no reason for supposing that if Mr. Sproul is elected or a new government comes into power the rights of the province will not be just as jealously guarded as under present conditions.

### THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

In this letter the attorney general claims for his government great credit because of the interest that has been awakened throughout the province with respect to agricultural matters. I have no desire to deny the government any credit they are entitled to in this or any other matter. But what are the facts? It was the conservative dominion government that commenced and carried along the work of stimulating agricultural development in New Brunswick. If you will refer to the first Premier Mitchell's budget speech of 1893 you will see that although he felt that his government was entitled to some credit, he gave the praise where it properly belonged—to the dominion government of that day. He thus reported in the debates of 1892, "The (the government) entered into correspondence with the dairy commissioner for the dominion, Professor Robertson, and with his assistance a scheme for the ensuing summer was outlined. Mr. Mitchell undertook the charge of the creamery which was then in the course of construction, and shortly afterwards completed at Kingsclear, and it was made an experimental dairy, under the control and management of the dominion government."

Mr. Mitchell's speech goes on to tell how Professor Robertson took charge of the travelling dairies and of the great interest awakened among the farmers of the province by the good work done by Prof. Robertson, and the men he had employed, to travel with the dairies throughout the province. As a result of all this said Mr. Mitchell, in 1893, "a creamery has been established in Kingsclear, two in Kings County, and also eight or nine cheese factories." The dominion government did so much to aid agriculture in this province during 1892, 1893 and 1894 that the provincial government in the session of 1895, in the speech from the throne, refers to "the cordial co-operation of the dominion authorities" in this important work. It was not until 1896 that the provincial government began to imagine—or rather put forward the idea—that they themselves had done everything in connection with the work of stimulating agricultural development.

The then leader of the government denied that the dominion government ever gave even one dollar to assist in establishing cheese or butter factories. Mr. Black, an opposition member from York, ridiculed that denial. The matter came up in a session held during the next few days. On February 20th, of that session (1896) Mr. Black referred to the matter once more, proving conclusively that the dominion government in the year 1893-94 had spent on the Kingsclear Creamery and Sussex Dairy nearly three thousand dollars (\$3,000), and after Mr. Black had spoken Mr. Mitchell said, "When the matter first came up it was not a question as to whether the dominion government had assisted the dairy industry by sending out lecturers or renting some of the creameries. That was admitted on all hands."

After the discussion of 1896 there was no serious attempt until the appearance of the attorney general's letter to claim that the provincial government despooned special prizes in connection with the agricultural progress of the province. Even though they did, who will say that the election of Mr. Sproul or the defeat of the Pugsley-Tweedie combination would interfere with the agricultural development of New Brunswick? The province has prospered even in spite of these incapacities, and there is no doubt that it will go ahead by leaps and bounds when the opportunists of the present are driven away from the treasury benches.

Consequently the bridge investigation resulted in a saving to the province on these four bridges of \$12,857.20, enough to pay the cost of the investigation three times over. Now take the Kingston and Marysville bridge, which were under construction by the old system, and not completed when the investigation committee sat, and therefore not dealt with by it.

Kingston Bridge.  
Weight, ..... 415,387 pounds  
Total cost, ..... \$39,411.48  
Cost per pound, ..... 7.32  
Had tenders been asked for this bridge it would have been built as cheaply and probably for less than the Tobique Narrows bridge, which cost \$4.27 per pound. This would make the Kingston bridge stand thus:  
415,377 pounds at 4.27, ..... \$1,776.59  
Cost of bridge as shown above, \$9,411.48

Paid in excess of current price, ..... \$12,857.20  
Consequently the Kingston bridge cost in excess of market value \$12,857.20.

Marysville Bridge.  
Weight, ..... 319,445 pounds  
Total cost, ..... \$22,000.00  
Cost per pound, ..... 6.90  
At 4.27 amount paid for Tobique Narrows bridge under tender system, the Marysville bridge would have cost \$13,846.42. The cost of bridge as shown above, \$22,000, amount paid in excess of current price, \$8,153.58.

Therefore the Marysville bridge cost in excess of current rates \$8,153.58. Now then, we have the following summary on these two bridges:  
Loss on Kingston bridge, ..... \$12,857.20  
Loss on Marysville bridge, ..... 8,153.58

Total loss to the province on the two bridges, ..... \$21,010.78  
Thus we see that the province lost enough on these two structures, by not pursuing the system of asking for tenders, to build three bridges such as that over the Tobique Narrows, 280 feet long and weighing 160,000 pounds, or a bridge half as large as the Marysville structure, or a bridge as large as that at Kingston.

Now, was there ever a stronger case presented? Have not the charges been proven most conclusively, and proved by the action of the government itself in throwing the bridges open to public competition? In view of these facts I can treat with contempt the false statements heralded through the country by members of government and by the government press to the effect that the bridge charges were a farce, a source of unnecessary expense to the province, and that nothing whatever had been proven against the government. And I have no hesitation in saying that of the large sum spent in the erection of permanent bridges in this province in the past as a conservative estimate not less than \$100,000 have been as completely wasted as though it had been sunk in the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and thousands of dollars have been saved to the province by the opposition by their course in forcing upon the government awarding of contracts for public works.

Now the principal defence offered in behalf of the government was that they were justified in giving the work to our own people, even if it cost more. As I have already pointed out, that policy has been absolutely abandoned by them, and the Record Foundry company, which for years got the work on its own terms, had not up to the time of the last session of the house of assembly tendered for a single bridge after the work was thrown open to competition. Another meter worthy of note is that the government during the past year awarded at about five cents a pound the contract for building the Andover bridge to the Dominion Bridge company of Montreal, a concern which during the investigation they abused in all the moods of boasting that a large sum would be required to print the evidence. The evidence was never printed, but the attorney general, who acted as counsel for the government, received for his ser-

vice. He asked other questions to see not only that, but to modify it. Charleton had it was not to matters control—that if, then, we provided an appointment (hear.) Contended that the speech to which was plished fact importance of the rally on the proposed it would not same rate with regard vice. (Hear other questions to see not only that, but to modify it. Charleton had it was not to matters control—that if, then, we provided an appointment (hear.) Contended that the speech to which was plished fact importance of the rally on the proposed it would not same rate with regard vice. (Hear other questions to see not only that, but to modify it. Charleton had it was not to matters control—that if, then, we provided an appointment (hear.) Contended that the speech to which was plished fact importance of the rally on the proposed it would not same rate with regard vice. (Hear other questions to see not only that, but to modify it. 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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Feb 14-Str Benedict, 1765, Cox, from West India, Schofield and Co, mails, pass, etc. Coasting-Alba Arnes, from St. George, from Quaco; Louisa, 15, Harravens, from Halifax.

Cleared. Feb 14-Str Manchester, Commerce, Morton, for Manchester.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived. ST STEPHEN, NB, Feb 18-Ard, sch Fredie G Higgins, from New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 15-Ard, str Parisina, from St. John and Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Feb 13-In port, str Winnie Lawry, from New York for Portland.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SUSSEX, Feb. 14-The death of James E. Hannah occurred on Thursday, 13th inst., in the 35th year of his age.

MILLTOWN, Feb. 14-Rowland Kingsley fell through a box yesterday in the cotton mills, alighting on a nail with his right foot, and will be laid up for three or four weeks.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Engineers, the following officers were elected: S. H. Bradley, W. C. in C.; Jas. A. White, Ex. C. in C.; Jas. A. Seely, C. chaplain; Reynolds White, C. scribe; James Crawford, C. treasurer; K. C. Nichols, C. S. H. K. at A. T. R. Seely, C. L. H.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Advertisement for Castoria medicine, featuring a signature and product details.

SACKVILLE. The town making substantial if not rapid progress—Building operations the past year.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 17-Saturday afternoon the three masted schooner Harry, Patterson, master, was brought into the harbor by Mr. Cline, pilot, and the three masted schooner Beattie Parker, by Joseph Boyd, pilot, both phosphate laden, consigned to W. D. Ferguson, owner of the Arcook district and will be quickly discharged by the C. P. R.

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MIRROR, SCALES, ETC. There was a man. And his mirror said "sallow skin." And the scales said "losing weight." And his friends did weigh their heads as he passed by. But being a prudent man he forthwith swallowed daily certain pleasant doses of Scott's Emulsion.

Then his mirror said "ruddy face." And the scales sunk beneath his weight. And his friends looked upon him with amazement. (NOTE.—This is no fable—but is true history.)

WILLIAM H. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON-CLEMENTS.—At St. Mark's Church, Kingsclear, York Co., N. B., Tuesday, Feb. 11th, 1903, William Arthur Clements, of Montreal, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Clements, of St. John's, N. B., and Miss Margaret Hamilton, of St. John's, N. B., were united in holy matrimony.

DEATHS.

BURNETT.—At Springfield, Kings Co., N. B., Feb. 14th, William Burnett, aged 74 years, died at his residence, St. John's, N. B., on Friday, Feb. 14th, 1903.

AWAY WITH CATARRH! It's Lethome's, It's Disgusting. Instant Relief and Permanent Cure Secured by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

OT PARLI Liberals Now trol the Contract With Note Compar Fiva Auditor General Th and Mileage Grat Commons Only Last OTTAWA, Feb. the auditor gene cepted to the ho of good things to shows how lavis has made the mo most interesting current, by the tising, printing, ment organs—the Sir Richard Cat tomed to designa ceiving governi king plm of all, th er, is the Montre (the sum of \$51,75 Sifton's organ in \$12,923. Other pa nce slice of patri ing: Brandon St ton, N. B., Tele favorer, \$4,115 \$5,129; L. Patrie, age, \$626; Ham Kingston Whig, \$540; London Ad Free Press, \$1,6 \$780; Quebec In \$2,653; S \$70; St. John G Telegraph, \$11,74 653; Toronto, S Free Press, \$1 Tribune only got Among the pas Mr. Maclean in ing telephones a ies. Its object i ment control an phone poles, in messages and r These tolls were to time by the The bill also pr discrimination a rebates. The debate on sumed by Mr. S Labelle, who g to time by the fort premier to the what he was g moved an amec question of t which he said v spirit of antiag Mr. Tarr er. He stronc struction of th but stated he self alone, He could not prev the Canada A ericans, if, mo an effort to sec one would fav chasing suffic Mr. Haggart River canal pr through can Montreal. After Messr Lean had spo and the house