LOCAL LEGISLATURE

FREDERICTON, March 22.—Mr. Allen of the committee of municipalities reported recommending the Moncton Building Act, the St. Stephen Debenture Act, the St. Stephen Incorporation Amendment Act and the act to authorize the town of St. Stephen to assess in aid of the Chipman Memorial Hospital. They reported without recommendation the bill relating to an issue of debentures for wharf purposes in St. Andrews.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill to change the name of the town of Newcastle; Mr. King, a bill to amend the act for increased fire protection in Sussex; Mr. Todd, a bill to incorporate the J. & L. E. Knight Co., Ltd.; Mr. Copp, a bill to amend 59 Vic., chap. 58, relating to the arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors; also a bill to amend chap. 100 of the consolidated statutes rates and taxes.

The bill to incorporate the Union Telephone Co., Limited (a company to operate telephone lines in York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties), was agreed to with amendment.

The bill authorizing the South West Boom Co. to charge 75 cents for rafting small lumber was also considered by the committee and agreed to with certain amendments.

A bill to confirm the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the French ratepayers of the parish of Shediac was agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Fraser Electric Light Co. (incorporating certain persons for the purpose of generating and selling electricity for lighting, heating and mechanical purposes in the city of Fredericton) was agreed to with amendment, the title being changed to the Aberdeen Electric Co.

The house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, March 24.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Osman rose to a question of privilege and called attention to a paragraph in the Sun referring to the members of this house as "the gang." He thought this was treating the house with great disrespect.

Mr. Allen presented the report of the committee on municipalities recommending the bill to authorize the Chatham school board to issue debentures.

The attorney general presented the report of the committee on law practice and procedure, recommending with amendments the bill to fix the fees to be paid by municipalities in criminal investigations.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to authorize the municipality of St. John to issue debentures for jail improvements, and also a bill to establish the line between St. John city and the parish of Simonds at Drury Cove; Hon. Mr. Tweedie a bill to authorize the town of Chatham to issue debentures for water and sewerage purposes.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the order for the third reading of the bill incorporating the Aberdeen Co. was rescinded for the purpose of referring it again to the committee of the whole.

Dr. Ruddick introduced a bill to authorize St. John county to issue debentures for the Isolation Hospital, and Mr. Robertson's bill relating to the maintenance of the St. John Salvage Corps, and to vest the appointment of recorder of St. John in the common council; Mr. Copp, a bill to change the name of Leonard Styles.

On motion of Mr. Pugsley, rule 84 was suspended to permit the introduction of a bill to incorporate the River View Memorial Park board.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) rules 78 and 79 were suspended to permit the introduction of the St. George alms house bill.

Mr. Appleby moved that sub-section 2 of rule 78 be suspended to allow the presentation of the petition of Michael Welch and others praying for the passage of an act to incorporate the M. Welch Telephone Co., and that the petitioners be relieved from paying double fees.

The motion was put and lost, the vote being 19 to 10, so that there was not the two-thirds majority required by rule 89.

Mr. Purdy introduced a bill to incorporate the River View Memorial Park board, St. John.

On motion of Mr. Copp, rules 78 and 79 were suspended to permit of the introduction of a bill relating to the Moncton hospital. On motion of Mr. Appleby the rule was suspended to permit of the introduction of a bill to change the name of Joseph Levi Hamm.

Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) introduced the St. George alms house bill. On motion of Mr. Appleby, the petition to incorporate the M. Welch Telephone Co. was referred back to the committee on standing rules.

Mr. Hazen proceeded to discuss the budget speech. In the course of his address he analysed the financial statement of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, and showed that the financial condition of the province is far from being as good as the premier would have the people believe.

The order of the day being called,

MR. HAZEN

proceeded to discuss Hon. Mr. Tweedie's financial statement. The provincial secretary had expressed gratification on behalf of the house that no reference had been made this session to the two-price bridge policy. He could readily understand why a policy which has caused the waste of thousands of dollars of public money and which the investigation of 1900 had forced the government to abandon and adopt a tender system, was not a pleasant one for the government to recall. He regretted that he could not return the compliment of expressing the thanks of the house to the premier for his budget speech, because it was an old story now, a speech that had already done service for three sessions in succession. At the outset of the speech the prosperous condition of the province was dwelt upon and the impression created that the government alone deserved the credit for all this. Providence had nothing to do with it. While he rejoiced in the continued prosperity of New Brunswick, he regretted that the last census returns showed an increase in the population of only 10,000, notwithstanding the large increase in expenditure since confederation, a fact which demonstrated that it should be the aim of the government to devise some means of keeping our people at home. In dealing with the agricultural policy of the government, the provincial secretary spoke as if the development that had taken place in the farming industry was due solely to the present administration, and that but one feeling existed among the farmers in regard to the government, and that was of the utmost loyalty. They were represented as burning with zeal to vote for the government at the next election. Yet in 1900, Carleton county, the garden of the province, elected an opponent candidate, and in the last by-election in Kings county another important farming section, the government, with all of its influence only succeeded in carrying the county by a majority of but 130, which was a greatly reduced one from a former election. Many of the farming districts voted against the government candidates. So it is incorrect to say that all agriculturalists approve of the policy of the government. He quoted an extract from a letter he had received from one of the most intelligent, most energetic and representative farmers in New Brunswick, in which it was stated among other things that the agricultural statistics which are furnished the government are often made up by school secretaries, who, knowing very little of the farming interests of the province, often furnish information which is not accurate but on the contrary misleading. The letter pointed out that lecturers on agriculture, often selected as a reward for party services, could speak more intelligently of political deals and spruce logs than they could of farming, dairying and that sort of thing. Are the men whom the government are paying for this service worth the cost? Do we produce a better article of cheese, or is it as good as it was some years ago? Leaving agriculture, the provincial secretary turned his attention to the lumbering interests of the province and charged the opposition with not being disposed to treat the lumbermen fairly. The provincial secretary knows that neither on the hustings nor on the floors of this house has the opposition

EVER GIVEN UTTERANCE

to a syllable detrimental to the lumbering interests.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Your predecessors did.

Mr. Hazen—It comes with bad grace from a premier who the other day refused to be responsible for the sins of his predecessors to attempt to lay at the door of the opposition blame for which they are not liable. The premier and his colleagues from Northumberland are simply rehearsing a campaign speech which they intend making in all the school houses in Northumberland county for the purpose of raising a sectional cry and leading the people to believe that the opposition is opposed to the lumber interests. Now no sane person will suppose that the opposition is disposed to do otherwise than encourage by every legitimate means an industry which they recognize as being, along with agriculture, the most important one of the province. They would lack patriotism and they would be unworthy of the support of any elector in the province if they did otherwise. The government is simply endeavoring to make the lumbermen believe that their interest will be imperilled should there be a change in the administration of provincial affairs.

Referring to Mr. Burchill's statement that the winter port agitation was the cause of his (Hazen's) defeat in the federal elections in St. John in 1896, Mr. Hazen pointed out that he had a clear majority of 100 votes in the city and Carleton, the community more directly interested in the winter port question, and that his defeat was due to the agitation started against him by the present attorney general, who raised the religious cry along the lines of remedial legislation. In that campaign the attorney general announced himself as an independent supporting N. Clarke Wallace, and he did not hesitate to make inflammatory speeches.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—If you have been told that I made inflammatory speeches you have been misinformed, and I defy you to produce a single utterance in support of that statement.

Mr. Hazen—You made such statements in my own hearing at Pisarinco, an Orange stronghold, where you said that the Orange order existed among other things for resisting the aggressiveness of the Roman Catholic Church, and that it was the duty of every Orangeman to vote for yourself and your colleague, McLaughlin.

The provincial secretary had charged the opposition with declaring that the province was going to the dogs. It would rather seem that the provincial secretary is the person to be charged with the declaration, for in the session of 1888, as a member of the opposition, he then considered it his duty to oppose every measure the government introduced, and when the legislature was asked to vote the amount required for the erection of the departmental building, the present provincial secretary almost went so far as to accuse the government of murder, because they had not taken cognizance of the dangerous condition of the bridges until one of them had caused the death of a certain man.

He declared that the financial condition of the province was such that there was no money to repair our bridges, although the debt then was $1,300,000 less than it is now, and we were paying an interest charge $40,000 less than at present. In view of this utterance it is inconsistent on the part of the provincial secretary to condemn the opposition for shouting blue ruin which they are not doing. What they do contend is that if the controllable expenditures are not cut down there will have to be a resort to some kind of taxation or a reduction of the amount voted for the public service. The provincial secretary had remarked that his (Hazen's) speech at Kingston was never intended to go beyond the confines of country school houses, but he had made no statement in Kingston that he was not prepared to stand by in parliament, or on any public platform in the province. He had stated at Kingston that the government from 1883 to 1901, inclusive, had received a total revenue of $2,848,469.85 in excess of the amount received by the government for the fifteen years from 1868 to 1883, which, divided by 18, the number of years between 1883 and 1901, gives a yearly revenue of $158,024.83 in excess of the revenue received by the previous government from 1867 to 1883. Deducting from this $630,000, which is a total for ten years of an amount received from the dominion, as provided by the British North America act and the payment of which caused in 1877, and we have a balance of $2,218,000, which divided by 18 years, gives a yearly revenue of $124,000 more than the government from 1868 to 1883 were in receipt of. The provincial secretary said that the present government had a legacy handed down to it by a previous government in the shape of railway subsidies, which are responsible for the net debt, but irrespective of this legacy the debt had been greatly increased, and it never fell to the lot of a provincial secretary to come down with a financial statement so appalling as the one presented the other day. The debt at the end of October, 1900, was $2,851,086.28, compared with $2,776,264.24 October 31st, 1901, an apparent decrease of $74,822.05 Adding $45,000 balance incurred by the freshet of 1900, and the balance of the royal reception, $7,000, we have an actual addition to the debt of $316,811. If the balance on emergency account and royal reception had not been carried over,

THE APPARENT DECREASE

would have been converted into a deficit of $40,000, which is a state of things that is certainly alarming. The result of the year's operation has been $200,000 added to the funded debt, $40,000 to the net debt, $14,000 overdrawn on lunatic asylum account and $88,000 on public works, the worst showing since confederation. The total amount paid for public printing last year was $18,573, which is in excess of anything ever paid. Of this amount $4,000 was spent for the publication of a hand book of New Brunswick. This amount was absolutely wasted, as there are still 2,500 copies of the book in a book-binding establishment in St. John, and it was considered such a disgrace to the province that the government has employed Dr. Hannay to prepare another book.

Since 1895 there has been an enormous increase in the cost of executive government and in the controllable expenditures of the province. In 1895 executive government cost the province $27,914, compared with $35,198 in 1901, an increase of $7,284. Legislation in 1895 amounted to $18,000, and in 1901 to $21,000, an increase of $3,000. For public printing the amount charged in 1895 was $13,557.37, compared with $18,576.67 in 1901, an increase of $5,016.30. In reference to public printing, it must be borne in mind that it was stated when the office of Queen's printer was abolished that it would result in a great saving, yet there has been a large increase of over $5,000, as shown above. The amount paid for travelling expenses in 1895 was $3,452, compared with 5,390 in 1901, an increase of $1,938.95. Contingencies in 1895 amounted to $5,000 less than in 1901, the amount last year being $17,401, a large increase, when it was remembered that in 1893 a former provincial secretary, the late Hon. Mr. Mitchell, said the estimates under this head would be lower in the future because of the abolition of the legislative council. It was also estimated that this would result in a saving in the public printing, but the legislative council and Queen's printer had been abolished, yet last year we have the largest sum paid for public printing ever spent in the history of the province.

In the six items of executive government, legislative assembly, public printing, travelling expenses, contingencies and legal services, we have an increase in 1901 of $24,549.13 over 1895. Legal services, in addition to the attorney general's last year cost the province $13,057.63.

Since the introduction of the Speedy Trials Act the amount of criminal business has decreased, and the attorney general might very well attend to the criminal business in the county courts of the province.

The attorney general was paid last year $5,225 for services in connection with the Eastern Extension claim. Many governments had rendered service in connection with this claim, yet they had received nothing for their services. This amount was paid for 18 days' services.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—It must be borne in mind that my services extended over 4 years and included my own and the premier's travelling expenses.

Mr. Hazen, continuing, said he hoped a detailed statement would some day be brought down. While he recognized the legal abilities of the attorney general, he considered the amounts he was in receipt of excessive, considering that he received an income of $2,100 per year as attorney general. Last year he received $8,430, the largest sum ever paid to an attorney general in one year before or since confederation, larger than the sum received by a federal cabinet minister. The average cost of each member of the executive to the province last year was $3,471.55. It was said that members of the executive were not well paid.

He had opposed the grant of $20,000 for revising and consolidating the statutes, a work which was to have been completed before this, and he opposed the grant for the establishment of a technical school in Nova Scotia as well as the proposal to increase the sessional indemnity. He would admit that the salary was inadequate if members devoted all their time to affairs of government,

BUT A VERY SMALL PORTION

of their time is taken up in this connection. But the opposition is charged with being equally responsible for the increased expenditures because they had voted for the several items in the supply. This was absurd after the criticism of the budget. It is not the duty of the opposition to criticize every item in supply, thus causing delay and increasing the legislative expenses. But it was not true, as charged by the premier, that he (Hazen) had never opposed any item of expenditure, and he was strong in his opposition to the increased amount to be paid for collecting successive duties. He had objected also to increasing the salary of the commissioner for agriculture by $500 per year.

It was in consequence of his action that the government had abandoned their two price bridge policy and called for tenders, thereby saving thousands of dollars to the exchequer and taxpayers of the country.

With reference to the St. John hospital, while he regretted the evidence that had been adduced, it was only fair to suspend judgment until the commissioners had reported. His idea was that the time had come for a change in the management by placing in charge a medical man of standing and experience.

The government cannot very well claim extraordinary generosity in its dealings with the port of St. John when it is considered that they give only $2,500 yearly and take in liquor licenses, etc., about $17,000.

A surplus of $49,000 is estimated for next year, but deduct $40,000, which is being borrowed for smallpox expenditure and placed in the estimated receipts, also a moss grown claim of $8,000, and the surplus is reduced to $1,900.

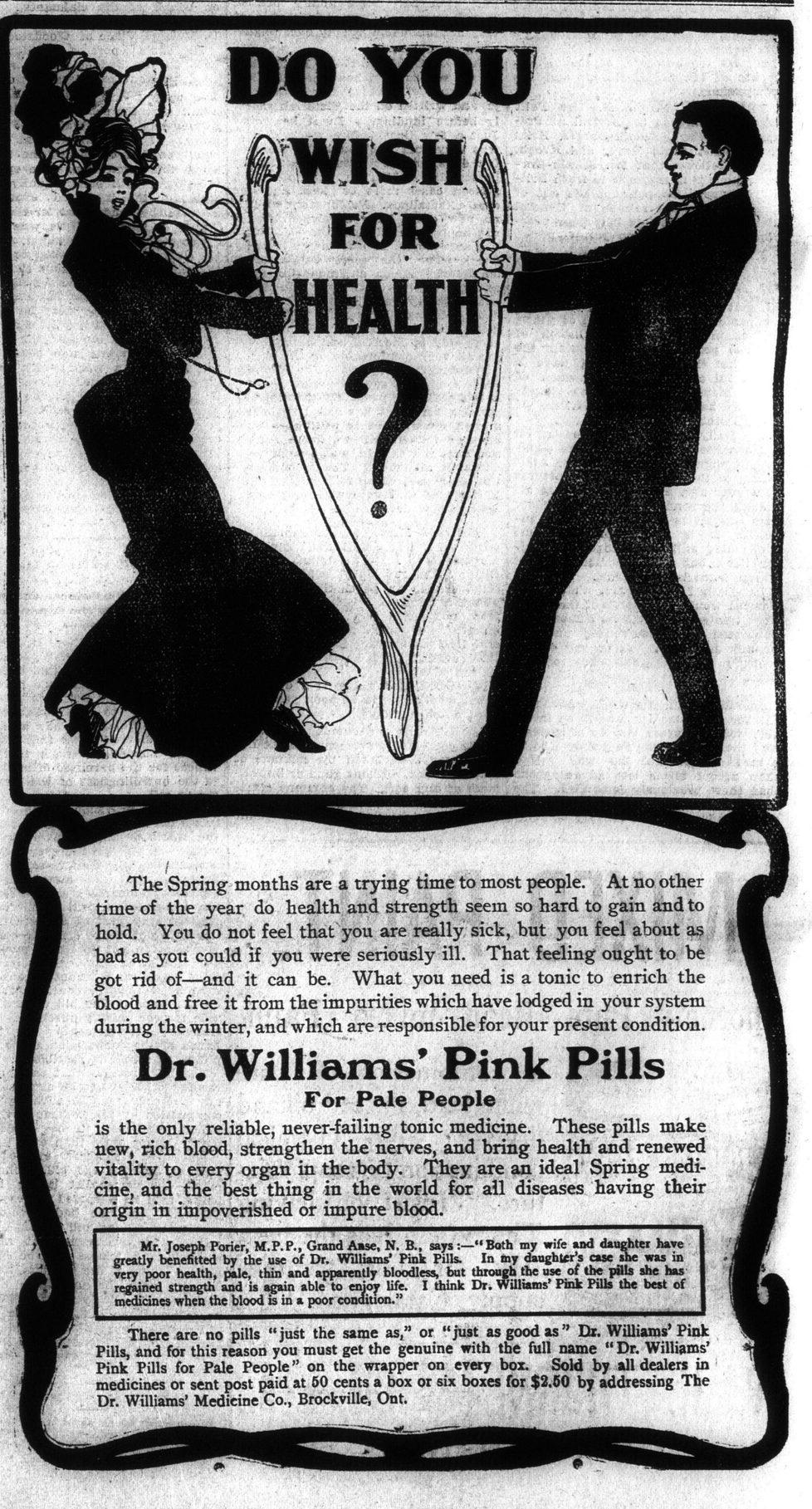
In conclusion, Mr. Hazen said he would let the government do the prophesying regarding the next election. The opposition would trust to the intelligence of the people and to their desire for a change in the administration of the affairs of the province.

FREDERICTON, March 26.—Following Mr. Hazen last evening, the Hon. Dr. Pugsley referred to the election of 1896 in terms he had previously used in explaining and defending his course, and declared he opposed the remedial bill not from religious prejudices, but because he regarded it was contrary to the provisions of the constitution and as an attempt to force upon the people of Manitoba a bill to which they were opposed. He next defended himself from charges made by Mr. Flemming in regard to his charge for legal services. Previous attorney generals were paid for their work, and his charges were not unreasonable. With regard to the succession duties, said Mr. Pugsley, let me say that the labor performed is far greater than most persons imagine. The attorney general has to see that the province is not deprived of its proper dues. I have to keep constantly on the alert. Let me mention a case. Four years before I became attorney general, an estate had been valued so low as to escape the succession duties. The matter had passed the probate judge and the former attorney generals. I thought the estate had been undervalued and took the matter up and obtained $700 for the province. Of the sum received on the Eastern Extension claim, $2,500 was paid for actual expenses, so the balance amounted to some $2,700, or about $700 a year. That certainly is not an excessive reward for success in a case of such magnitude. The leader of the opposition spoke of my receiving $425 for services in the bridge investigation. These services were performed in the year 1900 and were of an unusual character. I charged just the same as Dr. Stockton—$50 a day. The member for Carleton blames us for increasing the bonded indebtedness, and also for not building a free bridge at Hartland. These are very inconsistent positions. The Hartland bridge is only fourteen miles from Woodstock, where we had expended $150,000 on a bridge. The Hartland men came down and asked us to pledge the credit of the province for sufficient bonds to build a bridge. We did so, and they agreed to make it a toll bridge. The tolls charged on the bridge are very small and the people are well content to pay them. Yet, after all the cry against extravagance, we are able to show a surplus of nearly $50,000. The leader of the opposition in his speech, for the purpose of illustrating the awful extravagance of the government, read figures showing the difference in the cost of the executive government in 1895 and 1901. He said the cost had increased, without taking into account the department of agriculture. He has picked out 1895 for his comparison because it was the last of the seven years except the year 1898. If he had called attention to the year 1897 he would find that that year the cost was $31,278, while last year it was $300 less. Why did he not say that we deserve credit for the reduction from 1897 to this year? He picks out the lowest year for his comparison, which is unfair.

Mr. Pugsley went on to reply to statements made by Mr. Hazen in his Kingston speech, but had not finished his speech when the house decided to adjourn at 10.30 o'clock.

The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Labillois, in reply to enquiry by Mr. Hazen, said the cost of repairing Perry's Point bridge, Kings Co., during the last fiscal year was $700. In addition to that $128.20 was paid to the caretaker for opening and closing the draw. The work was not put up at public tender, as in the opinion of the department, owing to the character of the work, it was not considered feasible to do so. The work was done under supervision of John W. Chaloner, supervisor, and was carried on by days' work.

Hon. Mr. Labillois, in reply to Mr. Hazen, said the cost of building piers on the Kennebeccasis river during the last fiscal year for the steamer Adino Paddock was as follows: Pier at Titus' landing, $292.29; Rothesay, $309.06; Moss Glenn, $238.50; Clifton, $308.29; Long Island, $135.50; McCormack's, $258.42; total, $1,542.06. The work was not put



The Spring months are a trying time to most people. At no other time of the year do health and strength seem so hard to gain and to hold. You do not feel that you are really sick, but you feel about as bad as you could if you were seriously ill. That feeling ought to be got rid of—and it can be. What you need is a tonic to enrich the blood and free it from the impurities which have lodged in your system during the winter, and which are responsible for your present condition.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People

is the only reliable, never-failing tonic medicine. These pills make new, rich blood, strengthen the nerves, and bring health and renewed vitality to every organ in the body. They are an ideal Spring medicine, and the best thing in the world for all diseases having their origin in impoverished or impure blood.

Mr. Joseph Porier, M.P.P., Grand Anse, N. B., says:—"Both my wife and daughter have greatly benefitted by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In my daughter's case she was in very poor health, pale, thin and apparently bloodless, but through the use of the pills she has regained strength and is again able to enjoy life. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best of medicines when the blood is in a poor condition."

There are no pills "just the same as," or "just as good as" Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for this reason you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicines or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.