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The Premier's Speech in Reply to the Opposition

Hon. Mr. Tweedle Admitted He Turned Down the St. John Committee During the Reception of Duke and Duchess of

He Justified His Political Change of Faith by the Case of Saul of of Tarsus and the Apostle Paul-The Address Passed Without Division—Petitions Received.

FREDERICTON, March 10. - The house met at 3 o'clook. After the pre-sentation of a number of petitions Hon. Mr. Tweedie tabled a return o the indebtedness of Northumberland

Mr. Hazen gave notice of an enquiry for Thursday in regard to the number of contracts awarded during the past year for the erection of steel super structures of permanent bridges; also notice of an enquiry for Thursday in regard to the contract for rebuilding the bridge near Hoyt station.

Mr. Copp gave notice of an enquiry for Thursday in regard to the covered bridge across the Tantamar River at

Mr. Osman stated that the work of recataloguing the library was now about completed by the card system. For the proper completion of this work it was necessary that all books should be returned to the library for the purpose of being reclassified. The work had involved some expenditure and the committee might have to ask for an appropriation to cover it.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie in the absence of the attorney general, introduced a bill amend chapter 59 of the Consolidated Statutes of parish courts. He explained that the object of the bill was to give parish court commi jurisdiction for the whole county over all complaints or prosecutions arising within it for violation of any law in respect of which proceeding may be had under either the dominion or pro vincial summary conviction act, The order of the day being called

HON. MR. TWEEDIE

addressed the house. He said that both sides of the house would agree with him that the mover and seco of the address should be congratulated for the able manner in which they had performed that duty. The country might also be congratulated on two such able members being returned to the legislature. While glad to see Dr. Ruddock in his place, he regretted greatly the death of Mr. MoLeod, his esser, who had always looked upon as one of the reliable men of the house, always ready to give his attention to the business before it. He desired in the name of the house to extend its sympathy to his family.

It was also a subject of congratula tion that no matter what viscissitudes may befall the opposition leader he still presents the same solid front and his party still remains intact. gave him much credit for not inflicting his two-price brdge speech on the house whch had served its turn several sessions. He had made a speech, however, at Kingston the other day on the finances of the province which was full of inaccuracies and to which he would refer more particularly on a future occasion. He also congratulated the leader of the opposition and also the government and the house that he had carefully avoided some of the most material parts of the speech. His first criticism was that no reference had been made in it to the retirement of Lieut. Gov. McClelan, but if he will refer to the journals he will find that it has not been customary to refer to the retirement of an out-going governor. If a governor fled it was different, and references were made to the death of Governor Fraser and of Governor Boyd in the speeches in the throne. He agreed with every word that had been said in praise of Governor McClelan. The next reference was to the visit of their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It would not nave been like the leader of the opposition or the policy of his predecessors if he had not something to say derogatory to New Brunswick. It was singular that out of all the incidents of the visit, the one he thought most worthy of notice was the little disturbance that occurred on the Barrack square at St. John. The reception of the royal party in New Brunswick was not exceeded by any province in the Dominion of Canada, and the government was prepared to take the responsibility for the expenditure of every dollar that it cost. It was said that the reception in New Brunswick cost more than that of Nova Scotia, but there the conditions were entirely different. At Halifax they had the whole of the British North American squadron to assist in the reception, and they had plenty of suitable buildings. In St. John they had nothing, not even a building. They could not at that late season run the risk of a stormy day, so that they had to fit up the exhibition building for the purposes of the reception. The government went into the whole matter carefully as business men and they did not spend a dollar foolishly. We had a eting at which we selected George Robertson to act as secretary. Will anyone say that he is a reckless or extravagant man? It is well known that he is a man of extraordinary capacity, who has been three or four times mayor of St. John. He took charge of the details of the visit. We asked for tenders for everything and kept down the expenses. The leader of the opposition says we spent too gard to the farmers, it was not neces much, but he does not know how

residence of the Prince and his suite? We were notified by the governor general, and indeed commanded to prehouse accommodation for oyal party, and he was happy to say both the Prince and Princess congratulated the province through him on the manner in which they were entertained. As to the little confusion on the Barrack square, this was caused by the delay of the train, which made the people who had been waiting for hours impatient. The arrangements there were wholly under the control of the military, and the government was in no way responsible for the con-

fusion that ensued. HE TOLD THE PRINCE at the time that this confusion was caused by the loyalty of the people who were determined to see him and the princess. There were similar episodes in other parts of the Dominion, in Toronto and elsewhere, but they had been made the subject of attacks. on the government, as was the case here. The reception given to the royal party in New Brunswick was in a large degree creditable, and he was glad to see that it received a tribute of praise from the newspaper correspondents who were with the royal party. this connection he would refer to the cost of the reception to the Prince of Wales when he visited the province in 1860. The province was then not nearly as populous as it is at present and the prince travelled as a bachelor and with a much smaller suite than that of the royal party last year. Yet the cost to the province on that occasion was £7.905 8s 6d, or almost \$32,000. If the province of New Brunswick has not to pay for the militia, an expense which we think ought to fall on the dominion the total expenditure of New Bruns wick for the royal visit will not amoun to \$20,000. The accounts will be produced and we invite your fullest critic-We regretted to find that the leader of the opposition had referred to such a small matter as what had occurred in St. John. He was driven to deal in small matters by reason of his failure to have any charges of weight against the government. (Tweedie) would explain this affair and eave it to the house whether he had

acted in an arrogant manner or not. At a meeting of a committee appointed by the executive and a committee of the Mayor and Common Council of St. John, it was agreed that the Lieut. Fovernor and council would receive the royal party at the railway station. There was no other arrangement made that he was aware of, and he did not know that Messrs. Robertson, Ritchie and Armstrong had been appointed a committee to go to the station until hey presented themselves in front of the Royal hotel, where he governor was seated in his carriage. The governor said to him (Tweedle) that this committee wanted to know what place had been assigned to them in the proces He replied there was no place that he knew of, and informed the committee that the arrangement was or the city reception to take place at the exhibition building and for the governor to receive their royal highnesses at the station, and that this arrangement could not be altered. The committee than appealed to the governor, who said he must be guided by his premier. Mr. Robertson refused to accept this statement and said the committee would go to the station whereupon he (Tweedie) remarked that he could not prevent the committee going to the station, but that the arrangement entered into would have to be carried out. In view of this he felt compelled to say that the committee went to the station for the purpose of being insulted, but they were not insulted, they were simply ignored. While he regretted the action of the committee, he felt it was in the interest of the whole province that the arrangement, whether wise or not, should be carried out. The delegates from all parts of the province had been sent to the exhibition building and it would have been unfair to them had the arrangement been broken and the St committee allowed to take part in the reception at the railway station The leader of the opposition complains that we have said

NOTHING ABOUT COLD STORAGE Last year we passed an act providing assistance for any company that would build a cold storage warehouse at St. John, but up to this time the company incorporated for that purpose has not undertaken the work. Having provided the means, the government were not prepared to go any further or to undertake to build a cold storage warehouse themselves. In a small way the department of agriculture had given assistance to chees and butter companies for cold storage Eight or nine of these companies had been assisted in that way. This was only a beginning, but the work would go on and increase. He had no doubt that a cold storage plant would be installed in St. John in due time. The government had given every facility for that purpose. The leader of the opposition apparently had nothing to say against the agricultural policy of the government. That policy was unassailable and the farmers of this country were at one with the govern ment with regard to it. The wises thing the government ever did was to create a department of agriculture, but this was violently opposed by the opposition. The hon, member for Restigouche deserved the greatest credit for the able manner in which he has built up this department, and the member for Queens was also to be congratulated on the good work he had done. Dr. Twitchell of Maine says that in some respects our agricultural department is ahead of that of hi own state

A great deal had been said by the opposition in regard to the increased cost of printing, but whatever additional cost had been incurred was necessary.' In 1896 we printed 2,500 copie of the agricultural report, but in 1901 we had to print 8,000 copies, and they would all be needed. This shows the advance that has been made in the desire for agricultural knowledge. Will anyone say that we should not have printed these additional reports, even if they cost a little more? With resary that large amounts of mone much we spent, or what it was for. should be given to them. What was Will he say that we should not have required was that they should fitted up the exhibition building? shown how to make money.

was very gratifying to him that been selected to go to South Africa. had also been asked to ser female teachers, and two them have already gone. With ence to the taxation which he obtained from St. John from Honor H. censes, banks and other source was well known that St. John obtain ed quite as much revenue from lignor licenses now as it ever did. The ernment had increased the lice which the city could not have and they had now one of the best license laws in existence. As to the banks, it was not fair to credit all their taxation to St. John, for banks were taxed all over the province. Succession in duties were also collected all over the province. If the leader of the opposition had represent ed a north shore constituency would have given the government very uneasy time of it, for he could ritorial revenue of the province obtained from the north shore ties. The government had certainly right to take credit for the the Eastern tension claim. It is no easy mat ter to obtain this money and it was only by hard labor that they ge it. The leader of the opposition to be sorry that we got this n and he says that it has been all dis sipated. The opposition also that it should not have been placed in current revenue, but in capital account He (Tweedie) could show in a momen that the claim was wrong. We claim ed the interest on the sum of \$150, 000, which should have been placed to our credit in 1866-8. The withholding of this deprives us of the interest which amounted to \$7,500 a year, and which if it had been naid, would have gone into our revenue account. For whole interest was paid that it should go in as current revenue. As to the spending of the money, we

PAID OUR DEBTS WITH IT. How could it be put to a better use Has the leader of the opposition ever raised his voice against any expenditur of the government and said it was im-Every dollar that has been expended has been in the interest of the people and for expenditures that could not be avoided. There is no use comparing the expenditures of with those of 1901, because this is an advanced age, and our wants are far years ago. Some of the extra expendi ture has been wholly unavoidable and due to a condition of things that could not have been foreseen. About \$50,000 has been expended in fighting smallpox. Large sums have had to be expended by the board of works by rea son of two great freshets, which swept away numerous bridges and put the ernment to great expense for repairs The government bridges had to he re in his office with folded hands and tell the people that he could do nothing for them, that the appropriation for the year was exhausted and that they revenue enabled him to build new ask the people to resort to the old plan of the government. Why did he turn of fording the rivers. When emerger cles occurred, the people expect that the government will stand at their back and assist them to restore their broken communications.

of the opposition was as to how this claim should be appropriated. Let us get our share of the money first. He had no doubt whatever that the province was entitled to the money, for it had been decided by the highest court of the empire that the fisheries for the use of which for twelve years Canada had received the money under the Halifax award, were the property of ceived by Canada was \$4,500,000, and The simple interest on this sum for twenty-three and one half cipal and interest, up to \$2,780,500. With the interest or compounded every six months, the total would be \$13,496,452, The cost of the award was in the vic-inity of \$100,000. The amount paid to New Brunswick fishermen for bountles was \$291,000 up to the year 1900. The value of the New Brunswick fisheries for the 12 years the treaty was in operation was \$33,849,200. The total value of the fishing of the three maritime provinces and Quebec for the same period being \$153,486; New Brunswick's share of the award, if computed at simple interest, would be about \$1,750,000. and if at compound interest, \$700,000 nore. As for the fishery bounties it was the policy of the dominion governent to assist the fisheries and this policy would probably be continued. He (Tweedie) had been charged with onsistency with regard to the Que pec resolutions. It was quite true that in 1888 he criticised the mover of the esolutions and the resolutions themselves. The house by a very majority passed the resolutions and he yielded to their opinion. Messrs Blair and Fielding, who took part in the Que bec conference are now members of the government of Canada and they were in a position to fulfil the pledge they made at Quebec. He did not feel responsible for the resolutions, but as they had been passed, he desired to take advantage of them. No doubt the gentlemen who framed the British North America Act were unwise in not making allowance for changes in the condition of the provinces. It was not prudent for them to think that the conditions with reference to expenditure should never be altered. He had no doubt that with the assistance of the other provinces, which were equally interested, a re-adjustment could be obtained. After the session representatives of the several governments would to discuss the subject. was not correct to say as the opposition were doing, that this province was ruined. We have enough revenue to meet all ordinary expen leader of the opposition while accusing him (Tweedie) of inconsistency, does not now adhere to the Moncton convention. He has abandoned that policy now. He never mentioned it in his campaign in Kings. Well, there is hope for a man who sees the error of his ways. If a man were never allowed to change his mind, there would have never been an Apostle Paul. He was not without hope that the leader of the opposition would some day turn and support the government. It was a strange spectacle in Kingston to see Mr. Fowler attacking Mr. King for must wait until the accumulation of changing his views with respect to the revenue enabled him to build new government, while he himself up to bridges? The government could not two years ago was a strong supporter

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the opposition at Kingston it was full of inaccuracies, but he would take a further opportunity of going fully into that matter. In the meantime he would point out that during the 18 years from 1884 to 1901 the provinces paid an average yearly increase as compared with the 15 years down to 1882 of: for education, \$36,362; for agriculture, \$9,832; for roads and bridges and public works, not including those for which bonds were issued, \$10,539; and for the care of the insane, \$14,928, making a total of \$71,662 for these four services. All these increases were unavoidable, and if the leader of the opposition sees any item in these accounts which he thinks could have been avoided, we would like him to state it. He had no criticism with regard to the government's policy with respect to the Queens and Sunbury county coal areas; he trusted by this time next year this policy would be in full operation, and that not only would St. John be receiving coal from the Newcastle coal field by way of Norton, but that coal would be brought from there to Fredericton by

Hon. Mr. Tweedie concluded by expressing the opinion that the government were doing admirably for the province with the means that they had at their disposal.

MR. OSMAN

felt, as a representative of Albert Co., the
home of ex-Gov. McClelan, he should acknowledge the honor that had ben paid to
one of the most highly esteemed citizens not
only of Albert but of New Brunswick. It
was not customary in the speech from the
throne to refer to the retiring governor, so
that the government had not been guilty of
neglect in that respect, as charged by the
leader of the opposition. All would agree
that no one was better qualified than exGov. McClelan to be executive head of the
province, and he retires with the highest respect and esteem of every citizen of the
province. While Albert regretted having lost
Hon. Mr. Emmerson as a premier, the province was gratified to know that no person
was better qualified for the position than
Mr. Tweedle. The criticism of the reception
to royalty in St. John by the leader of the
opposition would meet with but scant favor to royalty in St. John by the leader of the opposition would meet with but scant favor in the province. He (Osman) was present at that reception, and he ventured to say that nowhere in the dominion had there been a more dignified scene and in no place had the arrangements been carried to a more successful completion. The government was not responsible for the complication on the Barracks square. The speech from the throne covers interesting ground, and no doubt the house would approve of the many measures to be submitted for its consideration.

HON. MR. HILL Moncton resolutions, for which the leader of the opposition now has no further use. With regard to the financial statement made by the leader of the arrangement that had been made by the mayor and com-

mon council of St. John with the executive for the reception of the Duke and Duchess at the railway station. The day preceding the arrival of their Royal Highnesses a committee of the government met a committee of the mayor and council. The meeting was called at the request of the mayor and council, and was for the purpose of consulting council and was for the purpose of consulting council and was for the purpose of consulting council and was for the purpose of consulting consultin sulting regarding the proceedings of the fol-lowing day. It was understood that the city reception would take place at the Exhibit reception would take place at the Exhibition building, and the lieutenant governor and his executive would meet the royal party at the station. This arrangement was concluded at the suggestion of the mayor and council, and the reason given at the time for this was that it would be inconvenient for the mayor and party to be at the station. They had to receive the Duke and Duchess at the Exhibition building, and it would be out of the question for the civic committee to drive ahead of the procession from the station so as to be on hand at the Exhibition building when the royal party arfrom the station so as to be on hand at the Exhibition building when the royal party arrived. It was therefore important that the civic reception committee should be at the Exhibition building when the royal party arrived, as no time would be lost in driving to that place. While the misunderstanding at the last moment was to be regretted, it would be seen in the light of explanation that the premier was justified in insisting that the arrangement made must be carried out. In reference to the Barrack square complication, he would state that the arrangements were in charge of the military. rangements were in charge of the military and that the ceremonies became mixed owing and that the ceremonies became mixed owing to the train being two hours late in arriv

ing.

Mr. King moved, seconded by Dr. Ruddock, that the address in reply to the speech from the throne be engrossed, signed by the speaker, and presented to his honor by a committee of the house.—Carried.

The speaker named as the committee Mr. King, Mr. Ruddock and Hon. Mr. Tweedie.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hill, moved the following: Resolved, that the house on Thursday next resolve itself into a committee to consider supply to be granted to His Majesty.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hon. Mr. Tweedle, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hill, moved the following: Resolved, that the house on Thursday next resolve itself into a committee to consider ways and means of committee to consider ways and means of raising supply to be granted to His Ma-jesty.—Carried.

On motion the public accounts and the On motion the public accounts and the auditor general's report for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1901, be referred to the committee on public accounts.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Dunn presented the petition of the commissioners of the public slaughter house for the city and county of St. John praying that an act in amendment of and in addition to an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a public slaughter house for the city and county of St. John" may pass and become law.

On motion of Mr. Tweedle house adjourned at 5 p. m.

According to statistics, the number of cases of murder in Italy range from 0.2 per million of the population in Milan to 156.7 in Naples. Offenses against property are reversed. Milan showing 7,849.6 per million, against

Teelle Girls Feeble Girls

In young girls we look for abundant health and strength, rosy cheeks, firm, plump flesh and constant cheerfulness. How often, however, we meet young girls who seem prematurely old, broken down, feeble, pale, listless, thin and irritable. These abnormal and dangerous conditions are due to a general weakness of the blood, and should be cured just as promptly as possible or the whole life of the patient will be ruined.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People

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are the natural, logical and sure cure for feeble girls. They are not purgative pills, but a tonic-blood-building, nerve-strengthening and possessing qualities which act directly upon the organs responsible for the trouble.

It they are given to young girls who are not thoroughly healthy and normal, you will see the effect at once in a brightening of spirits, in an increase of weight and in a disappearance of all the symptoms of premature feminine weakness. These pills are the best thing in the world for women's trouble of all kinds. They are the best for young and old.

Miss Edna Packer, Everton, Ont., writes :- "About a year ago I was troubled with headaches. As time wore on my condition grew worse. I became so weak that the least exertion would exhaust me, and my heart would give me great trouble. If I stooped to pick anything up I would become so dizzy that I could only walk with difficulty. I always felt tired and worn out. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me any, and after being in this condition for some months I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished the first box I felt some relief, and after using the pills for about a month I was as well as ever I had been. While sick I lost twenty-four pounds in weight, but under the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gained it again. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I shall always recommend them."

These pills are the only pills of the kind, and you must be sure to get the genuine. You can tell the genuine because the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" appears on every box. If you don't find them at your dealer's write direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent prepaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

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