

For Spring

SUITS that suggest the fresh breezes of Spring. Our display strikes a new note in clothes that reflect the jaunty buoyancy of youth and mirror the dignity and conservatism of the older man.

Men wearing such clothes can throw out their chests, take a deep breath and feel they are breathed as well as the next man.

Models in such a variety that most every man can be suited.

Prices \$20 to \$50—ready to be finished at short notice.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Soldiers' first outfit at 10 per cent discount.

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, March 25.—Pressure high over the northwestern and eastern portions of the continent, while a trough of low extends from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. The weather has been fair and mild from Ontario eastward and colder in the western provinces.

Moderate to fresh from the west and west winds, fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Careless Shampooing Spoils the Hair

If you want to keep your hair looking its best, be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it. The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mild soap and water (which is pure and greaseless), and a better than anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will clear the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which is capable of removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and naturally, leaving the scalp healthy, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get multifold cheapness at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

Packet Service Prince Edward Island

TENDERS for Steam Communication between CHARLOTTETOWN, ORWELL, CRAPAUD and EAST and WEST RIVERS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 19, 1919.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Monday, April 14th, 1919, from any person or persons willing to contract with the Government for the conveyance of passengers on a steamer of about 200 tons registered, and holding a certificate to carry not less than 200 passengers and capable of maintaining a speed of not less than 10 knots per hour.

From CHARLOTTETOWN to CRAPAUD Once a week.

From CHARLOTTETOWN to ORWELL Once a week.

From CHARLOTTETOWN to EAST RIVER Once a week.

From CHARLOTTETOWN to WEST RIVER Once a week.

For a period of five years from the expiration of navigation, 1919.

Parties tendering to state separately the rates for passengers and freight, also the days and hours of sailing, from the respective places, apply to this office.

For further particulars as regards the conditions of contract, and the performance of the service for a five or ten year period.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. B. McILLAN, Secretary of Public Works.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

We will receive tenders for the purchase of the residence of the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson, at Dorchester, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, with barns, stables, outbuildings, grounds and lands attached, in the parish of St. John, containing 15 acres of upland and 15 acres of marshland, pond house and three barns. Also a house, called, "The Grange," containing 15 acres of upland and 15 acres of marshland, pond house and three barns. Also a house, called, "The Grange," containing 15 acres of upland and 15 acres of marshland, pond house and three barns.

FRANK & CLARK, Solicitors, 803 Main Street, St. John, N.B.

12th March, 1919.

FAAM, ETC., FOR SALE.

We will receive tenders until April 1st, 1919, for the purchase of the John Cook farm, called, at Dorchester, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, consisting of 15 acres of upland and 15 acres of marshland, pond house and three barns. Also a house, called, "The Grange," containing 15 acres of upland and 15 acres of marshland, pond house and three barns.

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THE STANDARD'S EFFECT ON CLAIM ADMITTED

Budget Speech Mournful Declaration on "What Might Have Been Were It Not Otherwise"

Hon. Secretary Treasurer Spent Considerable Time Singing the Praises of the N. B. Soldiers and Sailors—Told What the Gov't Expected to Receive Another Year and Made a Guess at Expenditures—Admits The Standard's Claim of a Deficit, and Says Nothing About Gov't's Former Claim of a Surplus—If the Amusement Tax Continues to Grow and Wax Strong He Believes Gov't Will Have Some Extra Change to Help Out Hon. Mr. Veniot's Department.

Fredericton, March 25.—Assembly Chamber—The House met at three o'clock.

Notices of inquiry were given as follows:

By Mr. Smith, (Charleton)—As to amounts paid to Concrete Builders, Limited, and the Harbortown Cement Block Company for pipe furnished last year.

By Mr. Plender—As to the amounts paid P. J. Hughes for professional services last year, and as to the cost of the McQueen inquiry.

By Mr. Smith, (Albert)—As to the tenders for the Salmon River mouth bridge; as to the purchase of wood from one A. R. Carter; as to details of expenses of the office staff of the St. John and Quebec Railway.

By Mr. Merseaux—As to the office of registrar of Kings County and as to whether Fred. M. Sproul, the late registrar, was under bonds to the province, the date of his appointment and who recommended him for the position.

By Mr. Melanson—As to money paid directors and engineers for legal expenses in connection with the St. John and Quebec Railway for years 1918 and 1919.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale presented the annual report of the director of agriculture elementary education.

Mr. Campbell presented the petition of the City of St. John for the passage of a bill to amend the act relating to rates and taxes.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale introduced a bill to amend the act to encourage the use of muskeg mud as fertilizer. He explained that the original act authorized an appropriation of \$500 a year. Last year, owing to the high cost of fertilizer, the amount had been increased by order in council to \$1,000 and the object of the present bill was to confirm that increase.

Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to amend the act relating to sewers in the Parish of Lancaster.

Mr. Michael presented the petition from the town of Miramichi for the passage of an act providing for an issue of debentures.

Hon. Mr. Veniot introduced a bill to provide for the sale of the Government of certain short lines of railways. He explained that the object of the bill was to confirm the terms of a contract entered into by the Government to sell the railways and to authorize the sale of branch lines to the federal government by private companies which, at present, have no status to sell such roads.

Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Gas Co.

Hon. Mr. Murray presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, submitting the estimates for the ensuing year, and moved that such estimates, together with his honor's message, be referred to the committee on supply.

Hon. Mr. Murray, in rising to move the House into committee on supply, took occasion to extend his congratulations to the speaker, on his appointment to that important office. He felt sure that all proceedings which had been made by previous speakers in regard to the fitness for the position of chief commoner had been fully verified.

Continuing, he said that each year, since 1914, Canada, in common with many other countries, had been engaged in the greatest struggle in the history of the world which the world had ever experienced. It was not necessary for him to relate the details of the events leading up to the war, but he would say that the inhabitants of New Brunswick had long ago become familiar with the consequences, and fully approved of the course and policy of the British government.

Great Britain had declared war on August 4th, 1914, sending immediately to France 150,000 troops, which the German Kaiser had styled "England's contemptible little army." Great Britain and her allies fought against tremendous odds and the Germans, though meeting with success at first, were felled in their purpose by a signal battle fought at the Marne. The war, however, went on, and while fighting for several years against great odds, Great Britain put forth her energies, made enormous progress in the manufacture of munitions, and increased her army to 8,000,000 men, no inconsiderable portion of which were furnished by the overseas dominions. The colonies had rallied to the support of the motherland, and with the aid of the British navy, that bulwark of freedom, the war was brought to a close by a victory for the allies. The Germans were overcome, and her army, being in danger of annihilation, sued for an armistice, which was granted and hostilities ceased. The result of the war was hailed with joy by New Brunswick in common with most of the nations of the world.

New Brunswick has just cause to be proud of the part Canada took in the war, and of the noble support given to the allies by the Canadian people. Canadians made and shed blood for their country. For heroism, efficiency, and sacrifice, they were not excelled by any troops in the various theatres of the war. New Brunswick furnished a proportion of the expeditionary force, and the brave deeds of the people of the province had every reason to be proud. Those who were not considered suitable for work in the ranks rendered valuable service in the various ways of the war.

their means and assistance in furthering the good work being done by the valiant troops in their fight for freedom. In this connection, special mention might be made of the grand work accomplished by the women of the province, who so nobly devoted their time and energy in the Red Cross and other patriotic undertakings.

To the British navy must be accorded especial credit for the successful outcome of the war.

Had it not been for the navy and its noble work, the probability is that defeat, instead of victory, would have been the portion of the Allies. To the merchant marine, and the seamen who so heroically manned the merchant ships, the greatest credit is also due. Had they not faced the dangers so greatly enhanced by the treacherous U-boats, and succeeded in transporting such immense quantities of provisions and munitions, as well as troops across the dangerous seas, there might have been a different and more disastrous ending of the war.

While it was right that everything possible should be done for the returned soldiers, the men of the merchant marine and dependents of those who had sacrificed their lives should not be overlooked.

While the war had ended in victory they had yet to deal with the results of that war. Speaking of Canada, people should not allow themselves to fall into the habit of supposing or believing that there was no further necessity for their efforts. Those who had remained at home pursuing their usual vocation and had not experienced the dangers and sufferings of the battle fronts and the high seas, should feel their bounden duty to see that those who had served in the cause of freedom should be properly provided for. Those who have returned, suffering from wounds or disease, have claims upon the province which must not be ignored. It was the duty of the federal government to look after those men, and he was glad to know that it was wide awake in this regard. Although mistakes might be made, he hoped and believed that the government would make wise and suitable provisions along these lines, he had indicated.

All institutions, as well as the public generally, should see that everything possible was done to ameliorate the condition of returned soldiers. Those who had suffered through the ravages of war should be properly cared for to the best of the ability of the people, financially and otherwise, and he trusted those who had so fearlessly manned the merchant marine would be applied to the same confidence that the people of New Brunswick would rise to the occasion and do their part.

Notwithstanding the terrible war, he was glad to know the people of the province had enjoyed prosperity. Proof of that could be found in the hearty response to the various calls made upon them, and particularly with reference to the war loan. While there had been drawbacks in business there were many counterbalancing advantages. The cost of living increased enormously, but wages and commodities increased in harmony. It was satisfactory to know that from commercial, financial, manufacturing, agricultural and other standpoints, the people, at the close of the war, were in the main, prosperous and well situated. They certainly had reason for thankfulness that they were not called upon to suffer as did those in the war theatres, and were spared the devastation such as had occurred in the scene of warfare.

As evidence of the prosperity of the people of New Brunswick, he pointed out that to the war loan of 1917 they had subscribed \$10,463,350.00, and for that of 1918, \$17,002,550.00, making a total purchase of war bonds amounting to \$27,465,900.00. The bank clearings of the province for the year 1917 were \$102,455,000, while for 1918 they amounted to \$117,333,000, an increase of \$14,878,000. In 1917 the estimated value of wheat grown in the province was \$602,856.00; in 1918 the total value was \$2,133,700.00, an increase of \$1,530,844.00. As for buck wheat there were no statistics available for 1917, but in 1918 the crop was valued at \$224,250.00. The value of barley grown in 1918 was \$233,652.00. In regard to potatoes the crop in 1917 was valued at \$2,343,849, and in 1918 at \$9,079,000, an increase of \$6,735,151. As for turnips the crop in 1917 was worth \$95,541, while in 1918 its estimated value was \$2,591,000, an increase of \$1,695,459. The total value of the crops he had named in 1917 was \$12,171,679, while in 1918 it was \$24,274,802, an increase of \$12,103,123. He felt sure that the showing made along agricultural lines was highly gratifying to the people of New Brunswick, and he had no hesitation in giving a great deal of credit for it to the honorable members and the public accounts submitted by the government was more complete and comprehensive than any hitherto presented to the legislature. As had been promised, there appeared in the report a new statement called the revenue and disbursement statement. He wanted honorable members to be careful and not confuse that statement with the

cash expenditure and the cash receipts statement, better known as the consolidated revenue account, which, after all, was made up of cash transactions only. In the new statement transactions belonging to the year were considered accounts receivable and accounts payable so that a straightforward statement of revenue and disbursements was given to the house for the first time under the new system of accounting. He wished to say that under the audit act all public officials were required to submit their accounts within thirty days after the close of the fiscal year, but some outside officials had been tardy in this respect. As a result the comptroller general did not close his ledger until the 12th of January in order that a fair and full statement might be presented to the house. He hoped that in future some means would be found to insure greater promptness on the part of officials who had accounts against the government.

He said that demands upon the important services of the province had been so great that after providing for the payment of \$174,000 in bond interest on that portion of the Valley Railway under operation, there had been incurred a deficit of \$134,656.88. If they eliminated the \$174,000 for bond interest from the statement the deficit would be only \$207.12. With respect to the Valley Railway he wished to say that negotiations were now going on with the Dominion government with a view of having the province relieved of that great financial burden. No government which had held office in the province since Confederation had ever been called upon to administer the affairs of the province under such conditions which had prevailed during the last two years, and which were the direct result of the terrible war.

He was very glad to report that construction work on the Valley Railway was nearing the end. According to the report of the Chief Engineer, the road should have been completed by the end of last November, and the contractors had obligated themselves, under a penalty of \$300 per day, to have the road completed on that date. They had failed in the undertaking, and assuming that the road would be finished on June 1st, there would be liquidated damages under the agreement amounting to \$45,300. The cost of the road to March 1st was \$6,946,611.22. The estimated cost of the completion of the road was \$25,913.30, which included the retained percentage of the Nova Scotia Construction Company, amounting to \$4,913.37, that date the Company's deposit, amounting to \$75,000. Small amounts were due from the operating department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Government of the Dominion subsidy there was \$25,413.09. In addition there was \$3,550, from the Provincial Trusts, applicable to the road, and which items would reduce the estimated cost of completion by \$201,377, leaving, approximately, \$9,000 charged to the capital account, on the completion of the road. The total cost of the road should be understood to include the Dominion subsidy, which, naturally, would be applied to the share of the Province, would be deducted. The Dominion subsidies amounted to a little over \$1,000,000. The following would show how the Dominion March 1st and the possible requirements to complete.

Cost to March 1st, 1919:

District A: \$2,377,545.23, Westfield to Gagetown.

District B: \$1,170,065.20, Gagetown to Fredericton.

District C: \$2,419,994.55, Fredericton to Woodstock.

District D: \$920,000.78, Woodstock to Centerville.

District E: \$58,415.31, Surveys, etc., Centerville to Andover.

Total \$6,946,611.22.

District "A" statement—Bills payable:

Total \$6,946,611.22 cost to complete.

Hold back Nova Scotia Construction Company, \$4,913.37.

Deposited Nova Scotia Construction Company, \$75,000.00.

Total, \$23,913.37.

Bills receivable:

Total \$2,377,545.23, C. P. R., \$4,635.82.

Amount due from operating department, \$2,419,994.55.

Amount due from Prudential Trust Company, \$2,500.00.

Penalty from the Nova Scotia Construction Company from December 1st to June 1st, 1918, at \$300.00 per day.

Total \$201,377.00.

With respect to revenue the total receipts of the province this year amounted to \$2,323,623.03, an increase of \$187,852.83 over the estimated amount.

The Dominion subsidy had yielded \$637,876.16; territorial revenue was \$789,657.30, which was an increase of \$109,873.30 over the estimate.

The wild lands and forest tax was responsible for a large measure of the increase. Fees from the provincial secretary's office were \$25,031.01, or \$831.01 over the estimate; taxes on incorporated companies totalled \$73,755.81, an increase of \$4,225.81; the amount tax yielded was \$119,973.32 in four months, or \$1,197.82 over the estimate. The motor vehicle tax amount to \$80,183.53, the same as estimated. The great deal of credit for the increase in carrying on the greater production campaign in the province. The receipts from the sale of seed totalled \$173,080.34; that amount, of course, had been offset by a similar amount on the disbursement side. In regard to greater production he wished to say that too much credit could not be given to various county councils for their hearty co-operation with the department in the distribution of seed. Conditions in regard to seed which had

existed in 1917 were now reversed, and the province was now ready to export a surplus.

The Patriotic and War Purpose Assessment tax had amounted to \$99,079.99. In regard to that tax he wished to contradict the statement that had been made to the effect that it was used in other directions. Payments made out of the fund had included: Interest on patriotic bond issue \$6,000; Halifax Harbour \$10,000; grant Public Works Dept., \$1,003; grant Returned Soldiers' Commission \$3,000; grant Great War Veterans' Association \$4,000; For collection of \$1,505; Guard Duty, Parliament building, \$3,373.25; Guard Duty Reversible Falls bridge, \$3,050; making a total of \$23,031.25. The income of the fund had gone towards the payment of the increased cost of labor and materials used in the various services of the Government, proving about by conditions. Having in view all the adverse conditions, due to the war, the statement that there had been an improper expenditure of the amount would be fairly denied.

In regard to school books the revenue had shown a decrease of \$2,256.36. That department was now running on a cash basis, and no longer being being made on account of debts. The cost of books was increasing, but the price to the people remained the same.

The Provincial Hospital yielded \$23,935.73 over the estimated amount, largely, to the fact that an interest of \$18,858.41, had been taken for the first time. He was pleased to state that the institution was being splendidly managed by Dr. A. J. B. Macdonald.

The Jordan Memorial Sanatorium receipts were below the estimates to the extent of \$335.35. That institution had been closed for a considerable period for a period of five years, thereby relieving the Province of a large expenditure yearly.

In regard to the loan of railway earnings he said that the C. P. R. lessee of the Southampton Railway had not paid the province the sum of \$7,618.15 due to its share of the earnings up to October 31st last, but the government was insisting upon the 1917, which, of course, was chargeable to the old government.

The discount at 4 per cent on \$739,000.00 in the amount of \$29,556.00, on the basis of revenue account, the government had decided to write off one-tenth per year to interest account, viz—

\$23,556.00 so that the total amount of discount would be written off during the life of the bonds. The House, he believed, would agree with him in distributing the amount over a term of years rather than have one year bear the whole burden.

The cost of "classification of crown lands" last year was \$27,442.51; the cost in 1917 was \$30,663.16, and in 1918 \$31,911.41, making a total of \$79,017.08.

The cost of this service was paid out of the "Crown Land Sinking Fund" or "Reserved Fund" in accordance with the act of 1917. Excellent results were being obtained from this expenditure, and the service bill will be continued until all lands are surveyed.

In the future all road taxes collected would be paid by the county treasurer to the provincial treasurer and by him paid out in payment of road accounts, as recommended for payment by the minister of public works, a vast improvement over the old method of disbursing the fund.

In connection with future capital expenditures he would say that permanent road and permanent bridge construction would be followed as in the past. By funding the motor vehicle fees, the government was able to issue bonds for \$700,000 for a period of twenty years. If the estimated receipts of \$100,000.00 from this source were received, an additional issue of \$450,000.00 in bonds could be issued.

Mr. Murray said that the statement of estimated receipts and expenditures for the present year, which had been placed before the House in a message from the Premier, would be followed as in the past. By funding the motor vehicle fees, the government was able to issue bonds for \$700,000 for a period of twenty years. If the estimated receipts of \$100,000.00 from this source were received, an additional issue of \$450,000.00 in bonds could be issued.

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