

### MAIDEN SPEECH Of Mr. Flemming, M. P. for Carleton County.

#### A Business-like Criticism of the Gov- ernment's Course in Many Matters.

#### The Financial Situation—Keeping Back In- formation from the People—The Verdict of the Garden of New Brunswick at the Last Election.

Mr. Flemming said it was with a degree of hesitation and embarrassment that he rose to address the house for the first time—an embarrassment which arose from the fact that he was not unacquainted with the truth that he was entirely without parliamentary experience, as also from the fact that he was in years the junior member of the legislature. And, being that, being what might be termed the baby of the house, he hoped he would receive from all the members as a family the tender solicitation always bestowed upon the baby of the house.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—And be spanked when occasion requires. (Laughter.)

Mr. Flemming said he wished in the first place to refer briefly to the report of the election in Carleton Co. in the month of January. When this legislature met it contained as one of the representatives the present postmaster of Woodstock. While that hon. gentleman has not been gathered to his fathers, he has gone to his reward (Hear, hear). When the writ for the election to fill the vacancy in Carleton Co. was issued, we had hoped that we would have an election which might be termed local, in the most local sense of the term—that the electors of the county of Carleton, without any outside influence being brought to bear upon them, might make their choice of a man whom they wished to represent them in the legislature. But we found the very opposite. We found that the government did not consider it was a good thing to have a free election in the legislature, and although there were only four or five members in this house who came here specially delegated to watch the administration of affairs and bring a healthy criticism to bear upon the government of this province, the government failed to show the slightest generosity, and came into the county of Carleton, horse, foot and artillery—the hon. premier, the hon. provincial secretary, the hon. commissioner for agriculture, as well as the member of the government from the county of Queens, and, in addition to that, it seemed to be necessary that no less a person than Mr. Milligan, the liberal organizer of the province, should be summoned, that he might crack the party whip.

Mr. Carvell—And you brought Mr. Hetherington to crack your party whip.

Mr. Flemming said he held in his hand the report of a meeting held in Woodstock on the eve of the election, as published in the Telegraph, and he would like to read the prophecy which the hon. commissioner for agriculture had made on that occasion. The report is headed: "Woodstock Meeting—A Big Gathering of Carleton County Electors Last Night—Mr. Shaw's Candidacy Championed by Premier, Emmerson, Hon. Mr. Tweedie and Hon. Mr. LaBillicois—Carleton County Appealed to on an Agricultural Platform." Here is what the commissioner for agriculture said at that meeting:

"Mr. LaBillicois, the next speaker, said the present election was the most important for years, because it is in the leading agricultural county in the province and because the government is appealing to the electors on its agricultural policy. Honest government, he said, is our only issue. Something had to be done when the province was going behind, people leaving and getting discouraged, and when Mr. Emmerson became leader he felt that a great blow had to be struck."

A GREAT BLOW WAS STRUCK. It was struck the next day, and it hit the government pretty effectively. (Applause.) In addition to having all these hon. gentlemen with us the premier, knowing he would be unable to reach individual electors in the county, and wishing to bring that persuasiveness of which he is a master to bear upon the people, adopted the unusual precedent of addressing a private letter to each elector in the county of Carleton. It was a lengthy letter, and he wound it up in the most endearing terms. Here are his words:

"Now, my dear sir, I have only indicated some few of the progressive measures which we, as a government, have promised to advance the interests of our province."

He (Flemming) would like to see the length of the letter which would portray all the good things which this government has done for the province.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—It was a pretty good letter, was it not?

Mr. Flemming—Yes, it was a pretty good letter. In his letter the hon. premier referred to the development of the cheese and butter industry in the province during the past twelve years. This is what he said:

"See what we have done towards the success of the cheese industry. Twelve years ago this province produced only 120,000 lbs. of cheese. Last year we had over sixty cheese factories in operation, making over 2,000,000 lbs., with the prospect of an increase in this year's production of more than 25 per cent."

He (Flemming) agreed that the development in this direction had been rapid and satisfactory, but he did not think this government should claim all the credit. We all know that the liberal conservative government at Ottawa started the cheese business. Professor Robertson went from place to place throughout this province, as well as the other provinces of the dominion, and pleaded the development of cheese upon a sound footing, before the work was heartily taken up and pushed as it has been during the last few years by the commissioner for agriculture of this province.

Continuing, Mr. Flemming said he had no criticism to make with reference to the recent exchange of portfolios in the government, neither did he wish to utter one word against the hon. member for the city of St. John (McKeown), who had recently been taken in as a member of the government, but he did protest on behalf of the section of the province which he

represented against that hon. member being taken into the government. There were thirteen members on the floor of this house from the counties of Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, of whom ten were supporters of the government, yet he had not heard one of those ten men say that their section, representing nearly one-third of the entire province, should have representation in the government, and that when a new member was taken into the government one of those ten men should have been selected.

Mr. Carvell—We are not finding any fault.

Mr. Flemming—That is what I say. You are not serving your constituency faithfully when you do not insist that your county should be represented in the government. We have as a representative from the county of Carleton a gentleman eminently fitted to take a place in the government, and from what he (Flemming) had heard he thought he would not be altogether averse to being taken into the administration.

Referring to the agricultural policy of the government, Mr. Flemming said that during the last election he had taken occasion on the hustings in the town of Woodstock to say that he thought he could appropriate many of the things which had been done by this government through the agricultural department, and he had now much pleasure in stating that he did most heartily endorse very much of what had been done by the department of agriculture during the past few years, and in any future efforts which the government made for the improvement and advancement and well being of the agricultural and dairying interests of the province they would have his hearty support and assistance. (Applause.) While saying this however, he wished to add that he did not think the hon. commissioner for agriculture had been entirely above reproach, and that possibly the excellent record which he had made could be improved upon. Referring to Mr. Brittain and his mill, he wished to say that he knew Mr. Brittain; he knew him as one of the solid men of the county of Carleton—as a man of good business ability—and any man who knows Mr. Brittain knows that he would not put \$80 with the government's \$20 unless the \$100 was likely to bring him in a fair return, and when he was willing to put in an improved roller mill the bonus of the government would not be an inducement to him to put in that improved plant, unless his power was such that he could make money out of it. He (Flemming)

BELIEVED THAT MR. BRITTAIN would have received more encouragement to build this new roller mill if he had been an ardent supporter of the government, and he (Flemming) had pretty good evidence to warrant him in making that statement. He (Flemming) had understood the commissioner for agriculture to say that they had told Mr. Brittain to go ahead and

put in his roller process, and he would get the bonus. He would like to ask if that was the method adhered to in bonusing the other wheat mills of the province. If not, he would like to ask why Mr. Brittain should be asked to complete his mill and put it in running order, and perhaps be kept on tenter hooks for years waiting for his bonus. He claimed that Mr. Brittain, as a good citizen and a man able and willing to carry out anything that he saw it useful to, should receive the same treatment as other men received. If he had received that treatment, he (Flemming) had not a word to say.

Referring to the policy of the government in regard to the importation of pure bred stock into this province, Mr. Flemming said he wanted to utter a word on behalf of the men in our province who have had the enterprise and push to breed pure bred stock. He believed every encouragement ought to be given to these men to import more fresh blood into their herds, and one of the best ways of doing it was to purchase from them, as far as possible, such pure bred stock as might be needed in other portions of the province. He thought it was the duty of the department of agriculture to be progressive, and it seemed to him that if this course were adopted it would in a large measure obviate the necessity of going outside the province for pure bred stock.

Coming to the matter of public printing, upon which nearly every opposition speaker had something to say, it seemed to him that if the government wished to do the best thing possible in regard to this matter, they would apply to it the same business principles as they would apply if dealing with their individual interests, and if after doing this they came to the conclusion that they had done their best to effect a saving but had failed, then the criticisms of the opposition would go for nothing. But they did not do that. They cling to that old schedule, which seems to them to be irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. A few years ago a leading member of the opposition, Mr. Sumner, went before the public accounts committee and stated that he would undertake to have the public reports printed for a little more than half what it was costing, but, though he was a reputable citizen and that he would have the work performed for the price named, the government made no reasonable effort to bring about a change in this direction.

The hon. member for Kings (Pugsley) has referred to the grave charges made by the opposition against this government in 1892, and he spoke of

the leader of the opposition of that day being humiliated before the house and country by reason of his having to back down and by reason of his being unwilling to take a committee and go on with the investigation. It had occurred to him that Mr. Pugsley, if every word which the hon. member for Kings uttered applied with equal, and with greater force, to the hon. member for the city of St. John, now in the government (McKeown), for he was one of the men who signed the memorial and took a prominent part in pushing the matter forward.

He noticed that the speakers supporting the government were devoting a good deal of attention to his hon. friend from Madawaska (Laforest). He (Flemming) did not wish to enter into the controversy, but it occurred to him that unless the matter was hurrying, that unless the matter seemed to them quite important, they would hardly devote so much attention to his very innocent friend from Madawaska. He thought that hon. gentlemen had demonstrated to the house that unless the greater portion of the public debt had been incurred by the subsidizing of railways, he (Flemming) had prepared a statement largely from the

Referring to the public debt, Mr. Flemming said that the hon. member for Kings in his address last evening had stated that the greater portion of the public debt had been incurred by the subsidizing of railways. He (Flemming) had prepared a statement largely from the

#### AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

This statement shows the following cases of increase: First, the account withdrawn from our deposit at Ottawa, \$182,047.09; Bridge Act of 1891, \$250,000; Woodstock bridge, for which the bonds of the province were sold, \$150,000; international bridges, St. Stephen, \$25,000; grain elevator, St. John, \$3,500; Bridge Act 1896, \$24,280; current revenue overdrawn, \$54,557.55; lunatic asylum, over-expenditure, \$10,807.20; board of works, overdrawn, \$129,062.51; Independent Order of Foresters, \$20,000; importation of seed wheat, \$4,235.43; equity court deposits, \$21,955.85; lunatic asylum repairs, \$10,000; Dufferin wharf, St. Croix, \$6,000; supreme court fee fund, \$700.47—making a total of \$1,100,227.61, not one cent of which was incurred for railway subsidies. Take this from the total interest of the debt from 1882 down to October 31, 1899, and you find that the balance incurred for railway subsidies was only \$78,373.46. This, he claimed, would prove to the house that the larger portion of the increase of the debt was not incurred through the subsidizing of railways, but in other ways. The hon. member for Kings (Pugsley) had stated that no one would object to the expenditure on account of permanent bridges. He (Flemming) wished to state that he was proud of the Woodstock bridge, which was one of the best bridges in America, but he wished to call the at-

tention of the house to the fact that the contract for building the substructure was let for \$22,500 and the contract for the superstructure for \$42,500, a total of \$65,000, but through, he would not say mismanagement, but in some way the amount was increased to \$150,000 and bonds for \$150,000 were issued for the construction of the bridge alone. It seemed to him that there was a lack on the part of the government in following proper business methods when they pay \$150,000 for doing a work let by tender and contract for \$105,000. As to the construction of other steel bridges in the province he had only to say that if these bridges had been built at the same price per pound as the Woodstock bridge thousands of dollars would have been saved to the treasury of the province, and our ability to build steel bridges would have been greatly increased.

Mr. Carvell—How much per pound did the Woodstock bridge cost?

Mr. Flemming—I am not prepared to say, but I think it was in the vicinity of 5 cents per lb.—I think a little less. Referring to the interest account, Mr. Flemming said that on page 84 of the auditor general's report the interest on bonded debt was put down at \$11,866.85; to Bank of British North America, \$5,764.11; Independent Order of Foresters, \$800; equity court deposits, \$5.63; while on page 92 of the same report we find interest on account of public works expenditure \$9,760. It seemed to him a remarkable thing that this amount was not included in the figure of interest given in the financial statement on page 81. Then throughout the auditor general's report, in the statement of amounts paid to the different counties on account of by-roads, we find various amounts of interest charged, amounting in the whole to \$576.19. Add this to the other amounts and we have a grand total of interest account of \$134,771.77. It seemed to him that in the auditor general's report, a report which would go broadcast over the country, the provincial secretary ought to try and make every effort to have the information given so plainly and in such a clear manner that the people would not fail to understand it. Surely the people had a right to know the amount of the debt and what they were paying for interest each year, and it was the duty of the government to give that information in the clearest possible manner.

In closing, Mr. Flemming said he wished to repeat that every measure which came before the house, not only in connection with the agricultural department, but all others which appealed to his judgment as in the interests of the country, would receive his hearty support. He was not bound to accept anything which he believed to be for the good of the province, whether it came from the government or opposition side of the house. (Applause.)

## SURPRISE SOAP

WHILE THE BEST FOR ALL GENERAL USES. Has peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes.

Low cost. Highest quality.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., St. Stephen, N.B.

#### ALMOST BACK TO WATERLOO.

A young soldier with General Kelly-Kenny's force in South Africa can count a long line of soldier ancestors. He himself has just been decorated for saving life. Color Sergeant Brennan, his father, died at Tottenham, England, last month, after 30 years' service. He fought at the Alma, Inkerman and the Trenches. The elder Brennan's regiment, the Duke of Wellington's, bore on its rolls the names of his father and grandfather; both served twenty-one years.

#### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The little signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock* is a very reliable sign.

#### THE INEVITABLE END.

Several years of reverses will be necessary to convince the British that they are beaten. Great Britain may grant a truce when it is hit, but it can stand a lot of punishment. It limit in the habit of throwing up the sponge after the first few rounds, no matter how fast the fighting may be. The war will go on until the Boers are defeated, and until they realize that they are defeated. It may end in 1901, or in 1902, but it will end in a British victory. Until that arrives, or until attack comes from another quarter, the bulldog will not let go.—Military Sentinel.

#### THIRTY PEERS AT THE WAR.

(London Mail.) The lord mayor, at the banquet of the chamber of shipping, expressed his gratitude to the shipowners of the country for the services they had rendered in the transports of the C. I. V. to the Cape. The Duke of Abercorn said the house of lords was ably represented at the front by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, and by about twenty-eight volunteers. Sir Donald Currie, M. P., said the country might well be proud that one and a half-million tons of shipping had carried to the seat of war nearly 200,000 men without the loss of a single life.

### OTTAWA

#### A Scene the Should H

#### It Was When mitted It H

#### South Af Forty In Cent

#### Of Course the Mi

#### ost Thing as So

#### Exposed—No G

#### the Troops—Th

#### Unanned Done

#### and Practical C

#### OTTAWA, Ma

best worth a f... the liberal cons... whole country... the scene that... of commons last... at various tim... charges of m... probably the sh... cents per day... yesterday unde... Fielding. It oc... ing after a goo... The house was... resolution to p... vaal appropriat... poses for which... is required in... the difference be... the force in A... imperial regulat... ized by the... of Canada. The... the imperial gov... menter pay... advance enough... edian pay.

#### At the begin

#### committee it w

#### ada should pay

#### cents per day.

#### allowance for C

#### duty, and that

#### perial pay it

#### This was pre

#### and others. Sir

#### first break. He

#### has contained no

#### Well that the

#### pay the men t

#### own exchequer.

#### peal, the milit

#### that the soldi

#### Canadian rate,

#### clude the Briti

#### only the discre

#### deal of amuse

#### made the best

#### ing with his us

#### is what he me

#### curacy is one

#### of the minister

#### of minds it was

#### know and feel

#### himself has sa

#### It is a way he

#### man belief that

#### for this class

# The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



#### But the astor

#### occurred later

#### and his large

#### members had

#### for discussing

#### the question,

#### whether 50

#### too little. Some

#### of the regulat

#### thought, for a

#### passage had m

#### strike out the

#### altogether. The

#### ed their propos

#### face began to

#### He pointed out

#### terms, it was

#### which was to

#### the permanent

#### 40 cents. Out

#### of government

#### was fraction, so

#### contributing

#### 15 cents to

#### the police and

#### whom Canada

#### cents if they

#### stated that

#### third that sum

#### so much of the

#### house b

#### and member

#### after tonishment

#### to that the men

#### implying 40

#### cents in

#### total, ex-minis

#### ter agreed to

#### the r

#### it back, statin

#### different mat

#### In the inter

#### further inter

#### mittia. Were

#### th or 40? They

#### were the per

#### manent

#### den. Well, w

#### to what

#### permanent

#### force

#### —he seeme

#### to be diti

#### tion of uncer

#### cents. Mr. Gu

#### ill's regula

#### tions was

#### even so.

#### While Mr. Fi

#### eld and

#### another minist

#### heads togeth

#### arr. Present

#### that if the r

#### egents a day,

#### the intentions

#### of the minist

#### ers had, 5

#### in council

#### and were giv

#### ing the sum

#### ad and that

#### was that

#### mean that, t

#### mean it.

#### Horace desc

#### mythology as

#### meaning that

#### was creditab

#### the term may

#### Fielding, who

#### ad sultation

#### or less of

#### the governm

#### ection of the

#### mil out even

#### consult

#### mittia. We

#### me that the

</