

## AT THE LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. McKeown Continues His Powerful Address on Government Policy.

### THE LICENSING OF CORPORATIONS.

(Continuation of Hon. Mr. McKeown's Speech.)

FREDERICTON, May 7th, 1903.  
Another member for Carleton who spoke very nicely the other evening made some criticism as to which I wish to refer. He spoke of the Hartland bridge and declared that it was an outrage that the people should pay toll to cross a bridge in this Province in principle he may be correct, but when the Hartland people came to us and asked for a bridge we met them on their own terms and gave them what they asked for. Carleton is a progressive county and entitled to great consideration, but there are many other counties which have also claims on the Government. And when I tell you that Carleton has already two magnificent bridges across the St. John River, at Woodstock and Florenceville, and also two others, the other counties might think that a fifth bridge was unnecessary. I do not say that because Carleton has four bridges it should not have any more. But the people of that county must recognize the situation. It was impossible for the Government to go as far as it would have liked to have gone. Of course the honorable member would like to have that bridge free, so would I. It is only a question of financial ability and dealing fairly with all the other counties. He criticized the placing of the amount of the Eastern Extension into current revenue, and says it should have been placed in capital account. But this was a claim for interest which should have been paid, and was therefore proper to place this sum in current revenue, because it was taken out of current revenue, and in consequence of its being taken out of current revenue debts and floating liabilities rolled up which this amount was required to pay. It is not necessary for me to dwell further on the financial question which has been before referred to. The Government has nothing to hide. It has placed before the House a full and complete statement and I submit that there is nothing to justify the assertion that this Province is not in a good financial position. It is surprising to me that the fishery and better terms claims of this Province have not been supported by the Opposition. I have no doubt that these claims will be met, and then this Province will be in a position to increase the salaries of teachers, thus doing justice to a deserving and underpaid class, besides being able to expend more money on other necessary services. One member for Northumberland has made an attack on the Crown Land Office of a very serious nature. It seems to me that the honor which accompanies public duties cannot be blown away or lightly held. I was surprised and pained at the remarks made by him, and if he was in his seat I might in the capacity of adviser say to him that being in the House for the first time the words he used might have been stronger than he intended. His political life has been stormy, but he has upheld the banner of Liberalism and I should be sorry to see him placed in a false position.

### FINANCES OF PROVINCE.

I desire to say while speaking of the financial aspect of the situation, that I had to study it fully during the last campaign, and I found in my researches that if there was any one point on which the Government could appeal to the people with absolute certainty of being upheld it was on their financial record. There has never been the slightest suggestion of personal dishonesty connected with any member of the Government, and their record in this respect cannot be impeached. We have been told that the leader of the Opposition has lost prestige in his own county and throughout the Province by being reticent alone. But this is by no means the case. When a man goes to the people on his record and comes back with such a majority as he has in this House it is often told to talk of him having lost prestige. Let us say further in behalf of the Government that we do not object to fair criticism. We feel that we are keeping step with those who are in the advance of the world's progress and that it will not do for this Province to stand still, and this administration must continue to march along those bold and progressive lines of policy which are necessary to its prosperity. We have now reached the point in the history of the Province when it is necessary for us to go ahead or to go back, and I am here to say that we do not intend to go back. This Province is one of the gate-ways of the Confederation, and there are in its future possibilities of the utmost moment. But we must not look behind or linger, we must press forward in the race and win the prize. We desire to increase our trade and to augment our business and while the Government cannot create trade it can create conditions under which trade can be carried on. Do you realize what Canada has achieved during the past few years? Commerce is war in disguise. The holding of trade and its expansion has got to be a science. During the last half dozen years a country has come into the commercial race for supremacy which hardly was known before. Six years ago Canada was not a factor in the trade of the world. Today its progress is looked upon with surprise and admiration. The progress of the country is measured by the percentage of its commercial growth, and tried by this test Canada leads the nations. We do twice as much trade per head as the United States. We have passed the arrogant and boastful German and when the record of the world's

trade is made up in percentage of increase Canada stands first. Looking at this and knowing these things can we not, and should we not, agree to unite on all those lines of policy that will make our country great. Let us look forward to the time when we shall not be engaged in repelling attacks from those who should support us. Let us emulate each other in carrying out those grand ideas which will make our country great and prosperous in the years that are to come.

### MONDAY EVENING.

Bill to Facilitate the Opening to Settlement of Land of N. B. Railway Company.

The House resumed at 7.30, and went into committee on bills, Mr. Allen in the chair.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY committed a bill to facilitate the opening up to settlement of land of the New Brunswick Railway Company. He explained that the object of the bill was for the re-acquiring of between fifty and sixty thousand acres of land from the New Brunswick Railway Company in respect to which it was provided that the Company shall be obliged to sell to actual settlers at terms to be agreed upon by the Governor-in-Council but at not less than seventy-five cents per acre. The Government considered it desirable to take the power of acquiring this land at seventy-five cents per acre and to open it up to settlement at the actual cost plus the cost of survey. The bill also provides that the Governor-in-Council may make such arrangements as he may deem advisable in the public interests for securing the settlement of other lands of the Company and may incur the necessary costs of making surveys either in conjunction with the Company or otherwise of lands suitable for settlement and of opening up the same to settlement by the building of roads, the expenses incurred in so doing to be paid out of the current revenue of the Province.

MR. HAZEN called attention to the agitation on the part of one of the newspapers supporting the Government in favor of the Province re-acquiring all the land of the New Brunswick Railway Company and asked if the Government had any policy to announce in reference thereto.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY said no proposition had been made to the Government but he did not imagine there would be an opportunity of re-acquiring all of the lands of the New Brunswick Railway Company at a price that the Legislature would esteem justifiable. We would have to look to such rights as we have and re-acquire those portions in respect to which there were terms of settlement.

The bill was agreed to.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY committed the bill respecting the licensing of extra Provincial corporations.

MR. HAZEN thought the Act should not apply to corporations who have come to the Province and are doing business under the law as it is at present. After a company has become established in the Province, it is unfair to require them to pay a fee because they have not been incorporated under our laws. The Act should only apply to those corporations who come after the bill becomes law. Take for instance the James Robertson Company which has been doing business in the Province for upwards of fifteen years. They have acquired considerable real estate and circulate a great deal of money and it struck him as unjust to ask them to pay a license fee now that they have become fairly established.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY said the same argument would apply for every new tax that was imposed. For instance, in eighteen hundred ninety-two, in the first year of the Province, it was argued that insurance, telegraph companies, banks, and other institutions should be exempt because they were already established in the Province. In the case of succession duties, it might also have been contended that they should only apply to people who would take up their residence in the Province in the future. We cannot have a tax that will apply to one class of Provincial corporations and not to another. In every Province of the Dominion it is impossible for a foreign corporation to commence doing business without first obtaining a license. The fee is not a large one, being only fifty dollars for companies whose capital is

## Give the Babies Nestle's Food.

under one hundred thousand dollars and one hundred thousand dollars on a capital of over one hundred thousand dollars. We have never discriminated in the case of insurance companies, telegraph companies and banks and there should be no discrimination in this case.

MR. HAZEN said that the case of insurance companies was not analogous. They are of very little benefit to the Province in so far as the employment of labor is concerned, and they take a great deal of money out of the place.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY—How much labor do agents representing manufacturers of agricultural implements and carriages employ?

MR. HAZEN said they have large emporiums in the Province and pay out a great deal of money in salaries, and there were other industries which were certainly large employers of labor and which it was not fair to compare with insurance companies.

MR. LOGGIE said he was not opposed to a license being required from a new company, but he did object to an annual tax. It was too much like direct taxation, because the consumer will have to pay it all back in the shape of increased prices.

MR. CLARKE said the case of insurance companies was not analogous to such a corporation as the St. George Pulp Company. They have invested largely in real estate and are a great benefit to the place, and some provision should be made that a corporation such as this should be excluded from the operations of the Act. He did not know that the bill would be objectionable if it gave the assurance that companies being incorporated under the laws of the Province would be on the same footing as a local corporation.

MR. HAZEN said the inconsistency of the measure was shown by the fact that it applies only to corporations having a place of business within the Province. Corporations with headquarters in Montreal and other Canadian cities who through their traveling salesmen in all parts of the Province and take a large amount of money out of the Province than those with established agencies. He could not see on what principle it could be argued that firms coming in competition with our own people should escape while firms manufacturing agricultural implements and carriages with large agencies established in the Province should be compelled to pay. The Government having in view the depleted condition of the treasury are resorting to this taxation to increase the revenue and it may be that next year they will propose putting a tax on every corporation doing business in the Province.

### OBJECTS OF THE BILL.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY—Surely the leader of the Opposition would not think that the object of the bill is other than to raise revenue. It is one of the most reasonable taxes that we could impose. Foreign corporations establishing small branches here drive out every local manufacturer of stoves, farming implements and wagons, and do it because of the large capital and the large market which enables them to manufacture these articles by the thousands, while our own people can only afford to produce a very small scale. Is it not reasonable then that they should contribute to the revenue of the Province equally with the other incorporated corporations who are now paying taxes under the act of eighteen hundred and ninety-two. Granting that they are a benefit to the Province there are many people who would rather have local industries as existed thirty years ago than that all our wants should be supplied by manufacturers from abroad. The Leader of the Opposition makes no point when he says that the act does not reach companies who have no agents here because under his contention nothing should be taxed unless you tax the thing. In 1892 Hon. Mr. Blair finding that the Province needed more revenue turned his attention to taxing banks and incorporated companies, and to successful companies who were able to go along in an easy manner and sustain the public services. If those taxes had not been imposed the Province would have been compelled to resort to direct taxation. Hon. Mr. Blair did not exhaust all the resources of the revenue and we do not propose to exhaust them under this bill. If the Leader of the Opposition were charged with the responsibility of carrying on the Government he would not object to these wealthy foreign corporations being compelled to contribute to the Provincial revenue.

HON. MR. HILL cited the case of the manufacturer with an established agency, selling say fifty plows a year, which on capital of one hundred thousand dollars and under would mean a tax of one dollar on each plow or a capital of over one hundred thousand dollars on each plow, whereas another firm in the same business might effect as many sales through correspondence and travelers and would not be subject to tax because they were not established. Would this not have a tendency to compel all companies to withdraw their agent and do everything by correspondence?

HON. MR. PUGSLEY said there was only one license fee for the whole Province, which cleared away Hon. Mr. Hill's difficulty, who had in mind a license for each town.

MR. HAZEN asked how the law would effect brewers who were compelled to take out an importers' license.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY said it only applies to companies that do not pay a license under any other law. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said the fee fixed was a maximum fee and the Governor-in-Council is authorized to be guided by the conditions that may arise so that a company doing a small business may have part of the fee remitted.

MR. HAZEN thought that if the power to remit the fee were left to the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, the Government might have difficulty

Slater Shoe Advertising.

## Shoe Cost.

Short talks by the Slater Shoe ad. man, No. 1.

It costs less to advertise and sell the "Slater Shoe" than it costs to sell ordinary shoes without advertising.

If a thousand people know a shoe is good more people will want that shoe than if only ten people know it.

If the "whole city" knows it more people will want it than if only the people passing the store where it is sold, know it merely by hearsay.

The "Slater Shoe" makers, knowing the "Slater Shoe" will back up the expense of advertising it, give it wide publicity—they tell the "whole city" about it.

It follows then as the "Slater Shoe" is better known through advertising than unadvertised shoes, that more "Slater Shoes" of equal grades are sold, which is a fact.

So the fixed charges of manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing are divided among a greater number of pairs of shoes than is the case in unknown shoes of smaller sales.

For instance:—Take a salesman's salary at \$2.00 per day:—if his sales are only ten pairs per day the cost of retailing alone is 20 cents per pair.

But if advertising will enable him to sell fifty pairs per day the cost is only four cents per pair and thus such fixed expenses as rent, light, taxes, salaries, interest, etc., are reduced and divided.

So the wearer as well as the maker is benefited by the liberal and judicious advertising of a good article like the "Slater Shoe"—and it would be rank folly to risk a large amount of money to advertise a shoe which the wearers would not buy a second time.

## The Slater Shoe.

Goodyear welted. Made in Canada 40 years.  
\$3.50 and \$5.00.—For men and women.

Sole Agent, Nelson Campbell, Fredericton, N. B.

in standing by the act. A large corporation may come to the Government and say we propose to establish a big business in the Province provided you exempt us from the license fee. Then there is the case of the man doing a small business and the result will be that the Government will be constantly importuned and they will have difficulty in enforcing the act, unless the fee is fixed by the Legislature with the understanding that it must be enforced in all cases.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY said he did not think that a company desirous of establishing an industry would be prevented from doing so by means of a license fee. But a company might come to the Province to establish a portion of its business to whom a yearly tax of one hundred dollars might seem large, particularly in addition to local taxes, and it would therefore seem proper that the Governor-in-

Council should have the power to remit the tax in cases where he deemed it desirable to do so. He had yet to learn of any complaints as to the manner in which this discretion had been exercised.

MR. LOGGIE said he was persuaded that this legislation was not in the interests of the Province. The first thing that all large corporations coming here to transact business do is to apply for exemption from taxation to the towns in which the industry is to be established. It seemed to him like imposing a duty on the goods from the sister Provinces which was inconsistent with Liberal principles. He therefore moved an amendment that the fee be twenty-five and fifty dollars. The amendment was lost and the bill was agreed to.

### AN IMPORTANT BILL.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY committed a bill for the encouragement of the manufacture of cars and other rolling stock within the Province.

MR. HAZEN said the bill struck him as very objectionable. It was intended as a measure of high protection to the manufacturers of the Province by compelling railway companies receiving a subsidy from this Legislature to purchase their rolling stock from our own manufacturers. It was not a measure in the interest of any company undertaking to manufacture rolling stock. Railways are being built in all parts of Canada and manufacturers must look for a market, other Provinces where there are more railways than here. But with this Act in the statute books they would find it difficult to do business elsewhere in Canada because there would be a tendency on the part of the other Provinces to retaliate. It is therefore not desirable that this legislation should pass. Situated as we are with an abundance of coal right at our doors, possessing skilled mechanics and with an easy reach of the markets of the country, it would be ill advised to put a tariff wall around a local industry of this sort. Although a protectionist he was not prepared to go to the extreme favored by this measure and he must therefore enter an earnest protest against its passage.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY thought the bill was not open to the objection of the leader of the Opposition. It was only submitted with a view of encouraging the establishment of car works and when they became firmly established the necessity for their encouragement might cease to exist. If there was one industry that would benefit the Province it was a factory for the turning out of rolling stock. Although there are about twenty-five hundred miles of railway within the Province, we have to import all of our rolling stock, and the Government thought it very proper to encourage as far as possible the building of car works here. It is not protection, it is merely

encouragement. The Government of Canada do the same thing by providing that railways receiving a subsidy must buy their steel rails in Canada. The Legislature last year passed one of the most important acts ever placed in the statute book, which provided that when the coal mines of the Province are developed every railway in New Brunswick is liable to a tax equal to fifteen cents per ton on the coal consumed during the previous year if they do not use coal mined in the Province. That is for the benefit of the coal industry and will provide a steady market for our coal. When we grant a subsidy to a railway company surely we have the right to stipulate that they should buy their cars in the Province, the quality and price being equal to that offered by outside industries.

MR. LOGGIE said it seemed to him very much like the bounty system. The Government is attempting to legislate by giving a bounty to a firm that will establish car works within the Province. It is too much like imposing a duty on the products of the other Provinces of the Dominion, and a firm starting business under such legislation would find itself confined to the local market.

Progress was reported.

### COMMITTEE ON BILLS.

The House went into committee on bills, Mr. Allen in the chair.

The bill in further amendment of the New Brunswick Elections Act was first taken up. It corrects a clerical error with regard to a polling place in the Parish of St. Francis and ratifies the action of the Sheriff which was based on this error. It provides some new polling places in the Counties of Albert and Kings, and it also provides that a person actually engaged in an election as deputy returning officer, poll clerk, or agent, may have his vote transferred to another polling place, but no one else shall enjoy this privilege.

MR. HAZEN said he did not think there was any necessity for this provision. It sometimes was a great convenience to persons working at a distance from home to have their votes transferred.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY said that these transfers gave an opportunity for fraud, and that the proper place for a man to vote was at the polling place where he was known.

The bill was agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Beersville Railway Company was next considered.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY said that this bill had stood over at the request of the Premier, who objected to granting

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## Legs so Swelled He Couldn't Walk

This case of Mr. James Treeman, the well known butcher of 536 Adelaide Street, London, Ont., is another proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective in the most severe and complicated diseases of the kidneys.

Mr. Treeman states:—"Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles, I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely move at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I procured a box and began the use of this valuable medicine, until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day."

These pills act directly on the kidneys and liver, regulate the bowels and ensure the perfect action of the digestive and filtering systems. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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