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ALLOW GAME LAWS TO REMAIN AS AT PRESENT

Legislature Making Good Progress with Final Business of Session.

MUCH BUSINESS WAS CLEANED UP

HouseAgrees to Bills relating to Succeesion Duties and Insurance Companies

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 28.—The Legislature is getting along towards prorogation with the expectation of finishing the business during the present week.

The St. John Valley Railway legislation has not yet been brought down but will probably be considered at a caucus which is called for tomorrow morning. Most of the time at this morning's caucus was taken up with considering proposed changes in the game laws including the curtailment of the open hunting season. It was finally decided to allow the law to remain unchanged.

The House did not hold an evening session, the Succession Duties Act and other bills being agreed upon in committee during the afternoon and the business of the House well finished up.

Clyde Leavitt, of Ottawa, chief fire prevention officer of conservation commission, is here tonight conferring with Premier Clarke.

Fredericton, April 28—The house met at three o'clock.

Mr. Dugal gave notice of inquiry as to payments in connection with the purchase of potatoes for patriotic and Belgian gifts.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) gave notice of the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this house, the system of incurring large liabilities by contracting for and beginning construction of bridges that are not urgently needed to replace structures that have been destroyed by fire, flood or other disaster, be discontinued and that such works be undertaken in future only when specially authorized by law, and that all public work, particularly erection and repairing of bridges when the job is estimated to cost $100 or more, should be let by public tender whenever possible to the lowest responsible bidder."

Mr. Young presented a petition of the Municipality of York in favor of a bill to amend the City of Fredericton assessment act.

The house went into committee with Mr. Munro in the chair and took up further consideration of the bill to amend and consolidate the Succession Duties Act.

Mr. Mahoney said it seemed to him that powers granted to a judge of probate to assess the value of an estate for succession duty purposes were rather too drastic. An estate might have cost $30,000 originally, but from various circumstances might at the time of valuation not be worth more than $20,000 and it seemed to him that if the value was returned at a lower figure it left a good deal of power in probate officials' hands to make trouble and expense for an estate by refusing to accept valuation given. He thought that a sworn statement as to the value should be accepted without question.

Bill Agreed To.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that he did not think an occasion would often arise when officials would go behind in the valuation, but there certainly should be some power for them to do so if they had any reasonable grounds for doubting its validity.

The bill was then agreed to with certain amendments.

The House again went into committee with Mr. Young in the chair and took up consideration of the bill relating to the manufacture of spruce and other pulpwood on crown lands.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that notwithstanding the provisions of the act passed in 1911 prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood cut in crown lands, there was reason to believe that the law was being violated, and parties suspected of doing so had been warned of the penalties they would incur. Notwithstanding the warnings, violations still went on. The remedy, of course, would be the cancelling of the license, but the government did not want to proceed to such an extent right away, so it was proposed to enact the legislation provided for in this bill which gave power to the Minister of Lands and Mines to investigate any charges of violation of the law, and if such investigation proved the charges to be true, to inflict a penalty of $5 per cord on all pulpwood wrongfully cut. Permission would be granted, however, to export any kind of pulpwood in its unmanufactured state to Great Britain until two months after peace was declared.

More Salary for Auditor-General.

The bill was agreed to, as were also bills respecting mechanic liens and to amend the audit act. The latter bill provides for an increase in Auditor-General's salary from $1,800 to $2,100 per year.

Mr. Stewart, Northumberland, wanted to know if any change was contemplated in the personnel in the Auditor-General's department.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said there was no change contemplated just at the present time. The present Auditor-General had proved himself a most excellent and faithful official who had rendered most useful service to the province, and who well deserved an increase in salary.

The bill to amend the New Brunswick Elections Act was also agreed to. This bill provided for additional polling places in York county at McNutt's Mills and Napadogan, and in Restigouche county at or near Isaac Mann's, at or near B. F. Peters, and at Anderson's Siding, on the International Railway.

Tax on Insurance Companies

The house again went into committee with Mr. Grimmer in the chair and took up further consideration of the bill to amend St. John City Assessment Act, 1909. Mr. Tilley said the object of the bill was to compel certain insurance companies and underwriting corporations, who were doing business in St. John without paying tax demanded of them, to pay such tax. From time to time insurance associations had been bought up by larger concerns and although the latter paid tax on their own account, while they still continued to do business under the name of company they had bought up, they refused to pay taxes in respect to them. It was thought there was no reason why they should not.

Hon. Mr. Clarke wanted to know if that would result in double tax having to be paid by these companies.

Mr. Tilley wished it to be understood that he was not fathering the bill, but simply had introduced it at the city's request. Representatives of these insurance companies when they came up before the committee sought to make it appear that it would be a double tax, and they took the ground that when a parent company pays its tax, that should cover operations of a subsidiary company also. The committee felt, however, that as long as these subsidiary companies were out after business and holding themselves out as independent companies, they should pay tax.

Mr. Lockhart said it was an attempt to do business through several companies while only one of them was paying a tax, and he thought it only fair that these companies should be called upon to pay.

Hon. Mr. Wilson also agreed that the city's request was fair and reasonable.

Dr. Price said the situation with regard to insurance companies at Moncton required looking into several ways, and matters had reached such a stage that insurance companies doing business in the city were threatening to hold up the people if they were interfered with. Some time ago the city decided to put a small tax on insurance companies doing business there, which would realize altogether about $1,250. Immediately this was announced the board of underwriters threatened to put up rates in Moncton six per cent., which would mean a total increase in premiums paid of about $5,000 a year, and he thought it was about time that these insurance companies were dealt with in such a manner as to let them know they could not have their own way in everything. There should be some system of government control or the government itself should appoint an official board of underwriters.

Mr. Slipp supported Dr. Price's remarks, and asked if the government had any power or control over insurance companies or underwriter associations.

Mr. Tilley asked if honorable member for Queens would like to have them put under control of the Public Utilities Commission.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said he had not considered the matter. The board of underwriters was a voluntary association who it might perhaps be difficult to get at, and he thought the Board of Public Utilities would hesitate a long time before undertaking to fix insurance rates.

Mr. Slipp said the matter was up in the federal house some time ago, and it seemed to him that if federal authorities could control life insurance there was no reason why they could not control fire companies too. Because a board of underwriters was not incorporated seemed no reason why they should be let loose to prey on the public without control of any kind. It was undoubtedly a great grievance that the public had to suffer from when it had this self constituted group of men controlling insurance affairs. It would show how unreasonable they were when they were going to retaliate on Moncton by calling on people insured in that city to pay $5,000 in extra premiums in retaliation for a small tax of $1,250 asked of them. He hoped the Attorney-General would see if he could not devise some means for controlling their activities.

Mr. Tilley said he would like to ask honorable members who had been speaking how they would work out a more equitable arrangement for handling insurance business of the province than the present arrangement under which the Board of Underwriters operated. They merely had a basis of working by which they carried on business so that rates could be maintained and insurance business conducted on a solid footing. If there was not control of this kind companies would be allowed to go out and cut one another's throats and in a short time business would be put in a precarious condition.

To offset talk of excessive rates being charged which had been voiced before the committee, he would like to point out that persons who did not like to accept the rates agreed upon by the underwriters, had the alternative of going outside and doing business with some other company not represented in the board. In short the object of the Board of Underwriters was to keep insurance business on a proper basis with a view of having companies in position where they could pay their losses and pay them promptly.

Mr. Slipp said that assertions which had been made that insurance companies raised their rates in face of improvements being made in communities and when other circumstances showed that an increase in rates was entirely unwarranted, were proven by the record of insurance business right in the city of Fredericton. Despite the fact that improvements as requested by underwriters had been made in nearly every instance from time to time it was a fact that fire insurance rates in Fredericton at the present time were higher than before the city had a water system. He thought it was high time that this House took cognizance of this evil and made some arrangement whereby the public would not be further oppressed.

What Happened in Moncton

Dr. Price said that as an instance of high handed work of the underwriters in increasing rates where a change was absolutely unwarranted, he would like to draw the attention of the house to the city of Moncton which had spent $400,000 for water system only to see underwriters show their appreciation of this large expenditure for their protection by stepping in and threatening to raise the rates subsequently.

It was his opinion that in cases where it could be shown that municipality or community or portion thereof were being unjustly dealt with by board of underwriters the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should have necessary authority to be able to step in and see that justice is done the public.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that he would like to suggest that the object of bill before the committee was to impose a tax on certain persons dealing with certain insurance policies in a certain way and in a certain city, and that it was not to in any way regulate insurance business or rates charged by insurance companies, but that it was merely a bill which had been requested by the city council to impose certain taxes on certain persons. He was interested in what honorable gentlemen had had to say, and he had noted that this bill had been discussed at greater length perhaps than any other matter which had been before the house this session. It might be that some regulation of insurance business was required, and if so, there doubtless were some good suggestions in what had been said which might be considered if legislation was brought in next year. However, for his part, if he was going to say anything about the board of underwriters, he would feel like saying something in their favor for what they had done in waking up St. John in some much needed lines.

The bill was agreed to without amendments.

The committee also agreed to bill relating to the city of Moncton.

Hon. Mr. Morrisy introduced bill to provide for permanent bridges and works of permanent character.

The house adjourned at six p.m.

ANY DYSPEPTIC CAN GET WELL

By Taking "Fruit-a-tives", Says Capt. Swan.

Life is very miserable to those who suffer with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Biliousness. This letter from Captain Swan (one of the best known skippers on the Great Lakes) tells how to get quick relief from Stomach Trouble.

Port Burwel, Ont., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with Dyspepsia will get benefit." H. SWAN.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Seized With Paralysis Could Not Walk

Most Extraordinary Cure Effected by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

To have the nervous system paralyzed, to be unable to walk and scarcely able to talk, and then to be completely cured, is not a usual experience, but Mr. Hyatt tells in this letter what he passed through. Doctors told him his case was hopeless, and when they gave up he turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and obtained complete cure.

Mr. Avery Hyatt, blacksmith, St. Anns, Lincoln Co., Ont., writes:—"I am a blacksmith by trade, and ten years ago became afflicted with paralysis. I could not walk or read or write, and could talk with difficulty, so that it was a hard matter to understand anything I would say. Being only a young man, I was nearly discouraged. Two doctors told me it was brought on by overwork, and that my case was hopeless.

"One day my father read about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and advised me to try it. I bought 12 boxes, and when the fifth was used I saw that I was getting better. By the time the 12 boxes were used I was cured. I am well and strong and working every day, thanks to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

This statement is certified to by Mr. Elmon J. Hodgkins, J. P.

No ailment is more dreaded than paralysis. And yet how few people realize that paralysis of the nerves is only the natural result of neglected nervous troubles.

At first you do not sleep well, have nervous headaches or indigestion, find yourself easily irritated and annoyed, can hear noises which in good health you would never notice. You do not consider yourself sick, and yet you lack the usual energy and vigor and feel out of sorts.

Restore the nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. All dealers, or Edmanson Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

DOES YOUR STOMACH CONTAIN A GLASSFUL OF ACID?

90 OUT OF 100 DYSPEPTICS HAVE DANGEROUS ACID IN THEIR STOMACHS, WHICH MUST BE NEUTRALIZED IF GOOD HEALTH IS TO BE MAINTAINED.

If you held a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth for only a second you would not be surprised at its burning and inflaming all the tissues; yet an eminent specialist states that 90 out of 100 dyspeptics go about with an excessive amount of this powerful acid in their stomachs, and then wonder what causes the burning and aching and why they suffer the discomfort after meals. To put wholesome food into an acid stomach only increases the discomfort, because the acid mixes with the fresh food and turns it sour, making a lot more acid. The acid condition causes food fermentation, which irritates, distends and inflames the tender stomach lining, and it is not surprising that specialists say acid stomachs are dangerous. This decidedly dangerous and uncomfortable condition can be overcome either by following a strict diet or, and this is far easier and more quickly effective, by taking a teaspoonful or bisurated magnesia in a quarter glassful of water after meals to neutralize the acidity. The latter course is much more satisfactory because it corrects the acidity and banishes discomfort without any need for diet.

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