

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

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

THE LICENSING OF CORPORATIONS.

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

Finance Minister, May 4th, 1903.

Another member for Carleton who spoke very nicely the other evening made some criticisms 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 licensing of the amount of the Eastern Extension Claims 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 to us year by year, in the same manner as the interest which we are now paying to place this sum in current revenue, because it was not necessary for our money which it has in its hands is now paid. It was therefore proper to place this sum in current revenue, because it was not necessary for our money which it has in its hands is now paid. It was therefore proper to place this sum in current revenue, because it was not necessary for our money which it has in its hands is now paid.

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 not 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 Government has lost prestige in his own county and throughout the Province by being returned 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 utter folly to talk of him having lost prestige. Let us go further on behalf of the Government that we do not object to fair criticism. We feel that we are keeping step with 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 gateways of the Confederation, and there are in its future possibilities of the utmost moment. But we must not look behind us longer, 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 a 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 of 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.

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 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 and to open it up to settlement and to open it up to settlement of the Government-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 cost of making surveys either in connection with the Company or otherwise of lands available for settlement and of opening up the same to settlement by the building of roads, the expenses incurred in 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 reacquiring all the land of the New Brunswick Railway Company and asked if the Government had any policy to announce in reference thereto.

MR. PUGSLEY said no provision had been made in the Government but he did not imagine there would be an opportunity of reacquiring all of the lands of the New Brunswick Railway Company at a price that the Legislature would deem justifiable. We would have to look to such rights as we have and reacquire those portions in respect to which there are terms of settlement.

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. It is not fair to require them to pay a fee 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.

MR. PUGSLEY said the same argument would apply for every new thing that was proposed. For instance, if eighteen hundred and ninety two, it might have been 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

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:—"Ten 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 not get around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I purchased a box and continued the use of them. My troubles 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 in my opinion 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 free action of the digestive and eliminating systems. One pill a dose; 25 cents. All dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Give the Babies Nestle's Food.

under one hundred thousand dollars and one hundred thousand dollars and 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.

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

MR. HAZEN said they have large enterprises 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 in real estate and are a 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 travellers sell goods in all parts of the Province and take a large amount of money out of the Province, are not affected. On what principle can it 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.

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 they 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 manufacture on a very small scale. Is it not reasonable then that they should contribute to the revenue of the Province equally with the other incorporated companies who are doing business here? It is not fair 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. It is not fair to require them to pay a fee 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.

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Six Doctors Failed to Cure Him.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM WAS THE TROUBLE.

Burdock Blood Bitters

DID MORE THAN SIX DOCTORS COULD DO.

Mr. Theo. Newell, Argyle Sound, N.S., expresses his opinion of this wonderful blood remedy in the following letter:—"It is with the greatest gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. For years my husband suffered terribly with Erysipelas and Salt Rheum. He was so bad at times that he could no longer get about the house and he was obliged to be carried out in a wheelbarrow. He had been under the care of six different doctors, but they failed to do him any good. I had read different times of the wonderful cures being made by Burdock Blood Bitters, so advised him to give it a trial. He did so, and after taking five bottles was cured without a doubt. I would strongly advise any person troubled with blood disorders to give B.B.B. a fair trial for I am sure it will cure them."

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 only.
\$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 impounded 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.

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 Govern-

ment should have the power to remit the tax in cases where he deemed it desirable to do so. He had yet to find out any complaints as to the license fee. He had not yet to find out any complaints as to the license fee. He had not yet to find out any complaints as to the license fee.

MR. LOGGIE said he was persuaded that this legislation was not in the interest of the Province. The first thing that all large corporations coming here to transact business do is to equalize their taxes with the coal mines 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 shall pay 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.

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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 shall pay their cars in the Province, the quality and price being equal to that offered by outside industries.

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