## SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 18, 1904

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE FREDERICTON, April 7 .- The house

## met at three o'clock. Mr. Osman introduced a bill relat-

ing to cattle running at large. Mr. Tweeddale introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Co., Ltd. Mr. Tweeddale introduced a bill re-

lating to rates and taxes. Mr. Smith-In rising to address the house in support of a resolution of which I gave notice, I could not do so without considerable trepidation were At not that I fully appreciate that the on, members of this house will heartily concur in the spirit and letter of this resolution. I feel satisfied that it is one which will appeal to every true and loval citizen. The purport of the resolution is similar to the one moved at the coronation conference in London in 1902 and to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave his consent. I must express my admiration of the grand policy of preferential tariff which is being so ably advocated by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. It is one which will producing such products. give the colonies and the British Empire a trade preference against the world. Critics assert that this policy has aroused no enthusiasm in Canada, from Carleton, and also those of the and that it has fallen flat in this country. I do not concur in this. If this important question is worth consider- heartily approve of the sentiments ing, I think it should be considered now when it is a live question.

During the past few years nearly every industrial centre in different parts of the empire has made declarations on this subject, and I feel it is the duty of boards of trade and of this legislature to be heard on this question. Such organizations as the boards of trade represent the business interests of this country and since so much importance is attached to Canadian opinion they should be heard from in regard to preferential tariff. The country is entering on a new era. Up to the year 1841 the affairs of Canada were governed from the colonial office in London. Up to 1867 we enjoyed responsible government on a restricted scale, but it was not until that year that the country enjoyed the full privileges of responsible government. At the time of confederation we found the Dominion stretching from ocean to ocean, but it was necessary to have a great expansion of political ideas. We are at present entering on a new chapter of colonial history and the policy of the present will determine to a great extent the future of this empire. We have come to a great crisis in our his- Great Britain than before. tory and the empire hangs together by a slender thread which but a breath been in the other direction for our exmight separate. that England looked forward to a time when the colonies, having grown up ticularly the case in respect to agrioming hardy and vigorous, would have a strong desire for liberty has more than doubled. This is a and wish to break off from the mother very gratifying result, and we would national If

to make treaties with other nations to 1 that our present tie to Great Britain extend their trade. It is the pride of is the best possible, because it is loose every loyal subject that Great Britain and elastic. There was a time when has led the trade of the world, and it the tie was closer, when the governors is the desire of all that she shall consent from England to the colonies were tinue to do so. The eyes of the mother actual rulers and when the people had country have gradually been opened to little to say in the government of the the colonies as markets for her manucountry. Then upper and lower Canfactures, but colonial trade has not ada was seething with rebellion, but been carried on as much as it is denow since responsible sired. Canada imports annually millhas been established the lovalty and ions of dollars' worth of goods from attachment of the colontes to the, foreign markets which ought to come mother country has been manifested from English markets. Canada proin many ways. Witness the thousands duces annually millions of dollars' of men sent out by the colonies to asworth of food and farm products for sist in the war in South Africa, and which a market must be obtained. four times as many could have been Great Britain is the natural market had if they had been needed. England for these products. The trade between can depend on the loyalty of her peo-

the colonies and the mother land needs ple across the sea. If there was such stimulation, and Mr. Chamberlain's feeling in a small war such as that scheme of mutual preference seems to in South Africa, what would it be in a fulfil the demand and meet with genstruggle in which Great Britain was eral approval. Why should not Great really in danger. Every man and every Britain grant her colonies a preference dollar that the colonies possessed would be at their service. We are at --as against foreign powers, which are her commercial enemies? The colonies tached to England by the ties of literhave stood by the empire in the past ature and language as well of nationality. But I do not look with sympaand will spend their last man and dollar in case of future trouble. Canada they on the proposal to tax the food of has the soil and climate capable of the British working classes for the benefit of Canada. The margin which

Hon. Mr. Pugsley-I join in the apthey have to live on is very small, and plause of the whole house of the able and eloquent remarks of the member tax the British working man? It is for member for Northumberland. There our interest that England shall reis no one in this house who will not main prosperous and continue to be the leading manufacturing nation of contained in the resolution, but in my the world. What are a few cents on judgment it does not go far enough a bushel of wheat to a Manitoba farm-

It is silent with regard to a great forer? I do not think that there is the ward step which the people of Canada slightest prospect of the British peohave already taken in reference to ple accepting Mr. Chamberlain's preinter-imperial trade preference. should be sorry if we should confine our references to preferential trade to what is taking place in England and fail to recognize what has taken place Mr. Loggie-I have listened with inon this side of the Atlantic. A few terest to the address on this resoluyears ago the people of Canada unsolicited said we will admit British goods to our markets on more favortemt to divide the house on federal able terms than those of foreign nations. At the instance of the dominion parliament passed a bill giving British goods a preference of 25 per cent., which was afterwards increased to 23 1-3 per cent. Canada did not barwould give a color to my federal begain in this instance, but said we reliefs. I differ from the member from cognize what we owe to the mother country and we desire to show our preferential trade, for while the price appreciation of her by granting this of bread might be slightly increased

the duties on the necessaries of life proof of our regard as a voluntary act. This preference has produced the most might be lightened. Here we are dealmagnificent results. You have only to ing with a broad principle that ought take up the trade returns and you see to commend itself to the house. I do there that since the preference Canada not agree with the leader of the oppohas purchased more largely from sition when he characterizes the present preference as one-sided. I think But the greatest development has that it was a matter of policy but T

also think it is not wise for us to draw It was once asserted port trade to Great Britain has enordistinct party lines. I was not sent mously increased. This has been parhere to pass on the legislation of the dominion government. cultural products, the export of which Hon. Mr. Pugsley-How does it differ from passing an opinion on what they are doing in Great Britain?

land. This has not proved to be true. not be doing justice to the dominion Mr. Loggie-In Great Britain they T.e colonies s I have every element of government if we did not add to this have not passed on preferential trade, Their possibilities of sep- resolution some expression of our apthey have only talked about it. This is aration have become greater and proval of what Canada has already a coalition and we are a certain oppog ter, at w are proud to say the done for preferential trade. sition and ought to stand on party desire for separation has become less. Mr. Hazen-I did not have the slight- platforms. est intention of taking any part in the Mr. Copp-I would not have spoken corrige a me discussion, nor would I do so now but on this subject but for the remark of cean that the thread of union uniting for the extraordinary conduct of the the member for Northumberland. He us to the mother land is capable of leader of the house in endeavoring to says that this is a party question, and warry'ng an expression of sympathy give a political turn to a resolution therefore I will speak upon it as a and patrictism which will bind us more which had no such object. I join most party man. I was at a meeting of in the committee and is favorable to the Board of Trade, where a resolution all parties concerned. I claim that no class w. receive member for Carleton, and also to the similar to this was passed, and I have gr. ter benefit from this policy than member for Northumberland, for their noticed that these resolutions and all emathe farmers of this country. It is with most admirable speeches in support of nate from gentlemen belonging to one a ( rill of pride we look at the great the resolution. It is practically the political party. I cannot see how the s of the vest and consider same resolution which was passed at mover of this resolution could have their possibilities. It has been claimed the colonial conference, and it was thought that it was possible to discuss that Can\_da cannot supply foodstuff intended then that it should have been it without politics. If we are going to sufficient for the mother land. Let us followed up by similar resolutions, take any part in declaring ourselves look for a moment at the vast areas which were to be passed by the vari- in favor of preferential trade it is only of Manitoba and the Northwest. It ous public bodies and legislatures of fair that we should give credit where has been estimated that in the next the colonies. It was only proper that credit is due. The present dominion ten years there will be ten million the resolution should be passed by this government not only gave the mother country a preference, but they gave it assistance in the war in South Africa one hundred and seventy million bush- from a mutual policy of preferential I feel that the dominion government has done great things in bringing about preferential trade, and there different from the jug-handled policy fore I shall vote for the amendment. which gives everything and receives Mr. Smith-When I proposed this resolution I did not think it would bring on such a serious debate I think owever, that we can afford to adopt this amendment, whatever our politithe resolution with an amendment cal faith may be, because the preferwhich is intended to support the polence given by the dominion government is a step in the right direction. The amendment was then put and to assist the embarrassed state of the carried, and the resolution as amended province. vas agreed to unanimously. In his most extraordinary speech he Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the consolidation of the statutes. He said that the object of the bill was to make the three members, and also by a reprovision for a larger sum for the Great Britain has increased, and that vork than was originally contemplated. When the act was passed it was tion to the regular license fee of \$500 thought that \$20,000 would be suffitribute the fact that our trade with cient, but the work had proved much New Brunswick should pay \$2,000. In the United States has increased to a more voluminous than was anticipated. The printing bills were very heavy how with a tariff that gives us no ad- and about \$15,000 more would be revantage in the British market, it can quired. be claimed that the preference has in-The house went into committee on bills, Mr. Jones in the chair. creased our exports? The increase of The bill to incorporate the Citiour exports to Great Britain is due to the improvement in business, to the zens' Telephone Company was agreed Hon. Mr. Hill explained that the waking up to their opportunities, and object of the bill was to extend a tele- ple think the banks should pay more to the increased productiveness of the phone service to some districts in and they are in a position to know dominion. It is absurd to say that our Charlotte and York that have no tele- The license fee would not be so large increased exports are due to a tariff which gives us no advantage in the phone. British market. Give us an advantage Mr. Lantalum's bill to enable per in the markets of Great Britain, and ons in St. John who do not owe more the result would be an immensely inthan two years' taxes to vote at civic reased volume of trade, and we would elections was agreed to. soon be in a position to supply the Mr. Robertson's bill to confirm the United Kingdom with all the breadagreement made between the city of out in committee and is satisfactory to stuffs and other food products they St. John and the Imperial Dry Dock would require, without having to de-Company was agreed to. pend on the United States and Russia. desirable that it should be adopted. worth, "But to be young was very The bill in further amendment of the Mr. Osman-I must congratulate the heaven." We will surely be brought law relating to the levying and assessmembers from Carleton and Northinto a complete consciousness of naumbertand on their excelient speeches. ing of rates and taxes in St. John was citizen of St. John. I am strongly optional life, which we lack. The great I have beard them make many elothen taken up. This bill alters the posed to any tinkering with the system question before us is will Canada quent addresses before in the commit- methods of taxing banks, imposing a stand out alone and independent or will untio accounts, but none so license fee of \$500 on banks not having she take a course which will bind her their head offices in St. John and a tax good as the speeches today. I am closer to the liberty loving and law martily in sympathy with the resoluof cne-fifteenth of one per cent. on the abiding people of the British empire. verage amount of loans and denosite tion and size with the amandment. I Mr. Morrison said: in rising to sectave followed Cats question with great It also alters the mode of taxing the ond the resolution i with to say it is one which I am watisfied will meet prerest and have cometimes had my Bank of New Brunswick by relieving it of any assessment on its capital aspes relied and as other times to. present I feel that Mr. Chamberlain stock and requiring it to pay a license hes made a great sacrifice for the sake fes of \$2,500 and also one-fifteenth of

Is it not possible that as the slender acres of land under cultivation in house. It is idle to discuss the ques-Manitoba. The crop from these will be tion of the benefit which would result els of wheat, ninety million bushels of trade between the colonies and the oats, twenty million bushels of barley mother country. That will be quite in the next ten years. It is right to assume that the Northwest Territories will be in a similar position. The nothing in return. I regret that the total output of Canada will then be attorney general is trying by his amthree hundred million bushels of wheat, endment to turn this matter to a party two hundred million bushels of oats advantage, and desires to encumber and ninety million bushels of barley. The average consumption of the mother land is from one hundred and icy of the government at Ottawa, seventy-five million to two hundred from which he expects to get money million bushels per year. The problem then before us is not how can we supply the mother land, but what will we do with our surplus products. This has referred to no facts or figures to principle has built up the republic to support the claim with reference to the south of us and has enabled her the advantages of the Canadian prefor so long to control the trade of ference. He says that our trade with North America. The history of the last thirty or forty years has shown a is true enough, but when he says that tendency towards the disappearing of preference did it, to what does he atthe small principalities and powers which will gradually be gathered under the flags of five or six great powers of much greaer extent? I would ask him the world. We see Russia stretching an arm across northern Europe grasping for more territory. Coming to Europe we see Germany and France asserting the same tendency. The United States is doing everything to increase her trade and strengthen her fact that the Canadian farmers are hands for war. We are all glad to see that Great Britain is increasing her territory, bettering her influence and opening her fields to manufacturing industries. The dominating power will be the one which will carry on the great interchange of trade within her own borders and protect her own industries. We stand at the threshold of a new era and there are great possibilities before us, and it is a great privilege to be a young man at this age. In the words of the poet Words-

banks and endeavor to reach member not know that the reasonableequitable system of assessment. The amon council of St. John are not unanimous with regard to this bill. The notice of publication on which the committee on standing rules acted related only to the taxation of branc banks, but when the bill went to the committee on municipalities its character was wholly altered and it dealt government with the Bank of New Brunswick. I submit that this was not fair to the branch banks to deal with the bill in this way. If the Bank of New Brunswick wishes its taxes reduced let it give notice of publication in the usual way. I am opposed to the taxation of branch banks by a license fee. because it is an unjust class of legislation, and because if we do this for St. John every city and town in the province will be asking for authority to impose a simflar fee on branch banks. I therefore move that this will be further considered this day three months.

Mr. Grimmer said: I second this resolution with pleasure, and I wish to re-echo most heartily the remarks of the member for Westmorland. This legislation is more far reaching in its effects than appears on the surface. When the provincial license system was introduced the Hon. Mr. Blair said if their living was made dearer they that if the provincial license fee was would suffer. Why should we wish to not imposed the municipalities would be asking for the same right and this would prevent them.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley-I never heard of such a thing as that being mentioned. It was never suggested that the provincial H ense would interfere with local house. taxation. Mr. 'rimmer-The fact that the at-

torney general does not remember does ferential scheme. I shall vote for the not make it impossible. The effect of ciety resolution on account of the excellent this legislation if passed would not end amendment which will be attached to here. Only two or three years age application was made by the st. Stephen' Bank to tax the branch of the Bank of passed Nova Scotia in that town, and if it tion, but I confess there is one phase had been granted the Bank of Nova of it which I do not approve, the at- Scotia would have been driven out of business in St. Stephen. The same party lines. We were not sent here to thing was done in Calais at the indiscuss the whys and wherefores of stanze of the National Bank there and egislation at Ottawa, and I should the Bank of Nova Scotia was driven hesitate to vote on any resolution that out. Yet the results were so disastrous that the very people who moved for this legislation for their protection Charlotte in his view as to effects of had to organize another bank. If this bill is passed the St. Stephen's Bank will be here again asking for higher taxation on branch banks which compete with it. Mr. Robertson-As one of the repre-

sentatives of St. John it is my duty to say a word about this bill. After much labor and discussion it has been prepared and has been accepted by the council for the city of St. John. There is no reason why great corporations such as banks should not pay a fair ested. He now moved that the arrangerate of taxation. The question of ment which had been made be carried civil assessment is a most difficult one, and this is one of the efforts of the 1870 the same right was given to the such laws. city of St. John to solve it. It has city of St. John, and 1898 to the town of been said that we come here too often, Campbellton. He knew of no good but the corporation of St. John has a reason why Moneton should not have right to come here again and again the same kind of legislation, although and ask for such legislation as it re- personally he might not approve of the quires. I trust that this bill will be principle upon which it is based. dealt with fairly and passed.

ness of \$500 was never questioned? Mr. Hazen-I claim that it was not discussed in committee. Moreover, I dispute the statement that the city council of St. John is in favor of the bill, since at the recent meeting only seven out of nine were in favor, there being sixteen members in the council. and the seven accepted a compromise because they were afraid the house was against them. The system of assessment in St. John is antiquated and bad, and a system should be provided more in keeping with the advancement and progress of the times. Progress was reported.

House adjourned at six o'clock. FREDERICTOR, April 8-The house

met at three o'cleck. The Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he reretted to inform the house that the premier owing to filmess was unable to e present. He had intended to deliver the budget speech today, but was now confined to his bed, being threatened with pleurisy and slight congestion. If the premier was unable to be in the house on Monday arrangements will be made by which the budget speech would be delivered by one of his colleagues.

learned professions. When the bill

was referred back to the committee

sections four and five were struck out

regardless of the wishes of those inter-

Mr. Ryan said the amendment did

The government hope to conclude the was not parallel to that of smaller work of the session by the end of next towns. He thought it unreasonable to tax these people who resided outside of Mr. Osman presented the petition of the city. It was most difficult to enthe Harvey and Salisbury Railway force the act in Chatham. He was in Co. for a subsidy. favor of doing away with such legisla-The speaker said this petition could tion. not be received under the rules of the Mr. Robertson said he did not think it was fair that working men residing Hon. Mr. Pugsley laid on the table in the city should be taxed and one the fifth number of the collections of residing outside the limits and enjoythe New Brunswick Historical Soing the same privileges should escape taxetlar At four o'clock the lieutenant gov-Mr. Copp said he was strongly opernor came to the house and assented posed to that class of legislation being to all the bills which the house had granted to any town or city. It only tended to build walls round the city. He The house went into committee on the bill relating to the city of Monc- placed on employes coming into the did not agree that a tax should be city from outside, not even if it did in-Hon. Mr. Sweeney explained that all duce them to become citizens. It was the sections of this bill had been passnet proper to induce men to leave the ed except numbers four and five. The fourth section had been objected to because it gave the right to im-

country and go to the city. He was strongly opposed to the principle of the bill and thought that all present pose a license fee or tax on non-resiacts should be repealed. He thought dents living outside who came into that the city of Moncton should have having an axle 21-2 inches in diameter Moncton to work. This was opposed the same privileges as other towns. by two of the Westmorland members, Mr. King thought the hon. member but an agreement was argived at from Westmorland could claim a right amending the section by excepting to legislation if it affected the town of January in the year of our Lord ersons employed in the Intercolonial Moncton alone, but not if it affected railway workshops or on any government work and also members of the

thousand nine hundred and fourte (?) no persons shall use or employ for persons residing outside. Mr. Legere was strongly opposed to draft purposes on any highway any the principle of the bill, but if Moncwagon or wagons having axles ton wished such legislation it should dimensions as above specified have the same privileges as other the tires of the said wagon or cities. He was opposed to exempting, are of the dimensions above spec the parish of Coverdale to the detri-The owners or persons in charge of ment of the other surrounding par- such wagon or wagons shall for out. This is not new legislation, for in ishes. Legislation should also abolish offence against this sub-section on summary conviction on complain Mr. Ryan did not think that govany person a penalty of five dollar ernment employes should be exempt Hon. Mr. Labillois said: Du

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or 15-8 inches a thimble skein axla

21-2, 28-4 or 3 inch diameter unless

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width or for any wagon as aforesa

having an iron axle of 1 8-4 inches

thimble skein axte of 21-4 inch diama

unless the fires of said wagon be

are 3 inches in width or for any w

on as aforesaid having an iron axle

2 inches or 21-4 and a thimble skel

axle of 31-2 inches or 33-4 inches

diameter unless the tires thereof

and are 31-2 and 4 inches in width

for any single horse, sloven, wagon

aforesaid having an axle 2 inches

diameter unless the tires thereof

and are 3 inches in width or for a

two horse sloven wagon as aforesal

unless the tires thereof be and are

2. From and after the first day

Hon. Mr. Labillois said he ha

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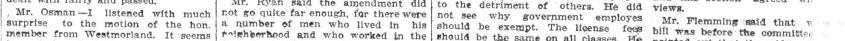
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from taxation. recess he had consulted the Hon. Mr. Pugsley was strongly conlarge manufacturers in the v vinced that it was not proper legisla- also manufacturers in the tion to protect any class of employes and this section agreed with to the detriment of others. He did views.



except St. John. ment excepted Dr. Ruddock-Fa tins are towns ,an special act and s keeping up their s ville they expended last year. It is for sidewalks that the under their special Mr. Morrison-Th expended is no rea should be excepted Hon. Mr. Pugsleylimited to St. John place where there i w. In St. John w which applies ishes, and they spe four to five thous parish of Lancaste is not desirable to conditions. Mr. Hazen-I do with the governme John. Indeed it w

if they did not. In a local highway the roads being r consisting of the o assess for the ma I am only sorry further and except more it is talked popular it become St. John is for the the unpopularity casion in that John is not the o large towns and population, and treated in the sam Hon. Mr. Pugsle man seems to re this government the wishes of the also sounded throughout the almost universal the highway act. be defective in a he ready to amend to pass a highwa the roads and bri tion and make it lic money will b The section was bill agreed to. Th into committee the city of Monct the chair. Hon. Mr. Pugsle tion 4 be reconsid and he then mov struck out. Hon. Mr. Sween tion 4 be amende its operation pers the I. C. R. or public work of the bers of the learne Mr. Hazen obj the sections toget were mary person to deprive Moncto vere also unwillin employes. He wa the town the sam ossessed by othe the province. the amendment would Le obliged

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This decision, no

with the approval of the whole house. I congratulate the ton mover of the resolution on his most animated, able of preferential trade, but i think he one per cent, on its average loans and and elegnent address, in which he fully was moved to do so by the action of sustained his reputation. The resoluthe government at Ottawa. I hardly tion on preferential trade is one bread think it would be tair for us who are and deep. It is pleasant, indeed, to in sympathy with so great a movehave such a one before the house, and ment to pass this resolution without I hope and trust there will be no party expressing our approval of the action division. The resolution is very genof the dominion government. eral in its terms, and I feel that there

Hon. Mr. Hill-This is a subject in ought to be a general principle in bind- regard to which I differ from many oppose this bill. Last session the city ing together the empire. I have the greatest admiration towards the great statesman who is advocating this pol- a closer political alliance with the heard the bill was withdrawn with a icy and would hold a very prominent mother land, involving larger respon-position in the empire. Commerce is sibilities and a greater expenditure for recess the representatives of the city whether \$500 was just.

deposits. Mr. Purdy said that the bill as amended had been agreed to by the common council of the city of St. John and the three membars for St. John

it ought to pass. Mr. Copp-I regret having to arise to become mixed up with a movement for tion, and after delegations had been

in a large measure that the Bank of connection with the bill as advertised. The action of the Bank of New Brunswere also in favor of it, so he thought endment has caused the provision of a license of \$500 for branch banks to persons. This imperial preference has of St. John applied for similar legisla- sidered whether this was a just amount or not. I am not in favor of

They all try military and naval purposes, I think should confer with the local branch

three members from St. John are unanimous in favor of the bill, and since the matter has been fully thrashed out section was not amended so as to in- ployes. clude them he would oppose it. volved in this legislation was a wrong Mr. Loggie-I am strongly opposed

one. We should not be building up to the passing of the bill with the walls around our towns and cities. amendment, which to my mind does not pertain to the act as presented. Mr. King said that this was class The Bank of New Brunswick, it seems, of the people of the province, and the act. is to be taxed on an entirely different basis from the other banks, and if this is to be so, separate legislation should be sought.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley-I desire to say few words in this connection. I must express a considerable degree of surprise when after the bill had received a thorough investigation in committee. after delegations of bankers and the Common Council of St. John had been such legislation was bad in principle, heard, after the bill had received the approval of the three members from the city of St. John. that a member from another county should move that it be given a three months' hoist. It well established, not only in acts rehas been the custom of the house t give the utmest consideration to such important bills from city and county. and the house ought to be guided by the feeling and wishes of the repreunder that act could do what Moncsentatives from that city or county. ton is now asking to be allowed to do. since they are better acquainted with If the people of Moncton are denied the needs of the locality and are more

directly responsible to the people. are not receiving the same considera-tion as other towns. They only ask Now the bill has been approved by solution from the City Council of St. John. Its provisions are that in addi-Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that the object of such legislation was not to paid by branch banks, the Bank of keep outsiders from working in the

town but to get a small revenue from case the bank increases its capital them for the support of its services. stock above one million, it shall pay a They were entering into competition tax of one-tenth of one per cent. I with men who were taxpayers, and he think this is a most equitable arrangewas not entirely satisfied that the ment, and doubtless the city of St principle was a bad one. In the case John needs the extra amount. It has of St. John all the by-laws passed by been agreed that other cities and that city must be approved towns might also wish to increase the government in council, and this ought tax on local banks. I think this will to be done here, so that no excessive be a sufficient indication that the peo-

license fee may not be charged Mr. Osman was opposed to the principle of such legislation, but if the right was given to Moncton the people as \$500 in a small town, but would be of Albert would also be claiming it, in propertion to the pepulation, and heand mon living in Westmorland who sides it is very difficult to arrive at a now come to Albert to work would be proper system of taxation for banks. shut out. Here. I think, has been devised an

Hon. Mr. Hill had always been opequitable and proper system of taxaposed to this kind of legislation. Every tion. Since the bill has been thrashed citizen of New Brunswick ought to be free to work anywhere in the province. the members from St. John, it is very A citizen of New Brunswick can go to any state in the union and work. It Mr. Hazen-I wish to speak briefly is a very narrow principle to seek to from the standpoint of a ratepayer and shut out outsiders, and he regretted that the city of St. John was the first ployes of the I. C. R. from taxation was to. to begin it. He would eppese all such of assessment in the city in regard to legistation as this, and he would go banks. It is a decided mistake to go further and repeal the legislation that to work piecemeal and seek legislation had already been passed which preto tax certain banks instead of atvented working men living in the protempting to devise a general act which will cover all cases. Every merchant in the city is liable to taxation to the wrong once is no reason why we would full amount of his stock in trade, and be willing to do wrong again. Hon. Mr. Sweeney said he did not see corporations pay very heavy taxes on

all their stock in trade, bonds and perany good reason why legislation of this sonal preperty. Why should a man kind should not be given to Moncton pay taxes on personal property and not the Bank of New Brunswick ? I agree as well as any other city. Moncton wick coming in and forcing this am- possible to come. He did not think it peal all legislation permitting such was fair to allow a large number of licenses. workmen residing outside the limits to be completely ignored. It was not con- enjoy all the privileges of citizenship without paying a small tax. He did not see why the amendment should not

exempting branch banks, but it should pass, and was only asking for the same privileges which other cities of the vince enjoy. Hon. Mr. Pugsley-Does the hon. | Mr. Loggie said the case of Moncton

hould be the same on all classes. He pointed out that the width of to me to be a lack of courtesy since the factories in Moneton who had as good did not think it was proper to tax was greater than was in the a right to be excepted as those who some residents of Coverdale and ex- of the public or of the manuf worked in the railway shops. If the empt others who are government em- This section did meet the v many local men and was ob Hon. Mr. Sweeney admitted that the by three manufacturers in W Mr. Osman thought the principle in- principle of the legislation was not one in Andover and the agen good, but claimed the same rights for Ontario firm who he had cons Moncton.

the subject. He thought it Mr. Ryan moved, seconded by Mr. be amended by making the t Osman, that the parish of Coverdale inches for a two inch axle, 21 legislation and against the interests be exempt from the provisions of this inch and three-quarter axi inches for an axle above 2 in

fact that the people of Moncton were Hon. Speaker Robinson did not see agreed upon it was nothing to the why the parish of Goverdale should the opinion of the Massey Har purpose if it interfered with the rights be exempt, where a large number of of persens who did not reside in Monc- employes residing out of Moncton who facturers, and they agreed v pany, Frost & Wood and othe tom. If this section passed it would earn their living in that city and enplace every contractor and every per- joy the benefits but pay no taxes. It section. With regard to the benefit son who went to work in Moncton at was pernicious legislation, and they wide tires the best test on this sub the mercy of the town council. The should be called upon to pay a small ject had been made in the U.S. fact that other towns had similar legis- tar. He thought Moncton should be from the Engineering News, an the university of Missouri. He r lation was beside the question, for granted the legislation. erican railway journal, the following Mr. Osman stated that the members

and it was not necessary for the house from Albert were not endorsing the test to show the influence of wide t account of these tests: The greate principle of the bill, but moved that on draft wagons was carried on said that the principle on which amendment simply to prevent perthis legislation was based had been nicious legislation from applying to and the results were recently p the university of the state of Misson Albert county. lating to St. John, Fredericton and Mr. Clark said he was in favor of lished. The tests were conducted wi

other places, but also in the general the amendment since the people of and macadam roads and in plough 11-2 and 6 inch tires on dirt, grav-Coverdale wished to be protected from fields, meadows and farm pasturstatutes. Any town incorporated the protection of the city of Moncton. under various surface conditions. Mr. McLatchey said that a large a macadam street, hard, smooth, nea number of members were opposed to the legislation on principle, but would dust, loose stone or sand, the differly level and comparatively free from this legislation they will feel that they vote for the city of Moncton. In regard to Campbellton the act was not average of 26 per cent. In other words, ence in favor of the broad tire was an workable there. He thought it was the draft required to haul two thouthe same rights that other towns are very pernicious legislation to tax peo- sand pounds on narrow tire wheels ple living around a city who helped to would have hauled 2,518 pounds on

build it. All classes of employes the broad tires. Another should be treated alike. gravel roads under six conditions of Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he was opsurface as an average of the six trials, posed to a class of legislation which the broad tires would have hauled exempted any class of employes from 2,482 pounds against 2,000 pounds for taxation. He would support the bill the narrow tires. Nine sets of tests because the members from Westmor- were made over dirt and clay roads land wished it. varying in surface condition from Hon. Mr. Hill was opposed to both smooth, hard and dustless, to deep and sections.

stiff mud. Under the second condi-Mr. Morrison did not see why the tions the average for the broad over government employes should be ex- the narrow tires ranged from 52 to 61 empt from taxation. per cent. Tests made on meadows

Mr. King thought that class legis- pastures, stubble land, corn land and lation should not be passed. The memploughed ground, both dry and hard, bers who advocated the bill were opand wet and soft, showed a different posed to it on principle, and did not in favor of the broad tire ranging from advance one single argument in its 17 to 120 per cent. favor. Simply to sustain their pres-Mr. Morrissey thought this bill

tige as legislators they want this legwould work a hardship on persons who islation on sympathy. The original had to take in supplies on portage section is absolutely bad, but the woads, on which it would be impossible amendment is worse. Such class legis- to use a four inch tire. Such wide lation should not be placed on the tires have been found unsuitable, and statute book. he thought that a three inch tire on The original section was then car- a two inch axle would meet all the reried.

quirements Sub-section 2 to exempt the em-The section was then put and agreed

deferred. Progress was reported. Hon. Mr. Labillois moved that the Mr. Whitehead presented the petition following be section 56 of the bill. of the mayor and commonalty of the The provisions of this act generally city of Fredericton in favor of a bill shall apply to all cities, towns or parto further improve the water system ishes or parts thereof, but only in so vince from working wherever they of that city. He also presented their far as the same are consistent with pleased. The fact that we have done petition in favor of a bill relating to any special or local laws concerning the police system of the said city. highways, in force in any such Atv. The house took recess. town parish, or part thereof, provid-

The house resumed at eight o'clock. ed that when any such special or local Mr. Osman introduced a bill to prelaw may be in force the chief comvent the imposition of certain license missioner may appoint one or more fees. He explained that the object of special commissioners for the purpose was quite a growing and influential the bill was to prevent legislation of New Brunswick attachment has no city and it was not the object to put a a sectional character imposing licen-be set apart by the said chief comof expending all such moneys as may license which would keep people out ses on non-residents who worked in a missioner from a provincial grant for of the city, but to induce as many as city, town or municipality and to reexpenditure upon the highways in such localities.

Mr. Flemming-That means that the Mr. Legere presented the netition of county of St. John is excepted. T. M. Bacon and 170 other persons empleyed in Moncton against any legis-Hon. Mr. Pugslev-It applies equally lation requiring them to pay licenses. to any city or town that has a special The house went into committee on local act. the highway bill, Mr. Copp in the chair. Mr. Flemming-Every municipality in

Hon. Mr. Labillois moved that the the province s taxed and the money following be section 4ª of the bill: handed over to the chief commissioner

on the decisions of the United S that if the st power to tax they might destr officials of the ing upon them e same line of reaso to apply to a lic this to be the rea the would vote fo the amendment. Hon. Mr. Hill vole on the res amendment as he self on record on t in the bill. Mr. Loggie was rallway employes ter reason was giv port the amendm Mr. Copp said agreeable to the ton the city solic bers of the county well to pass it. Mr. Smith was Moncton the same cities, but he w amendment. Mr. Morrison wa amendment, but w ing them the sam br towns. Mr. Legere thou

test on

mployes were taxes, but they being taxed twic Hon. Mr. Sweene section 4 be adop ment exempting was then carried Yeas-Hon. Mess Sween y, Robinson on, Hazen, Rober gere, Burgess, Man aln. Nays-Messr penter, King, Fler rison and Smith. Mr. Ryan then ment that the pr tion shall not ap Albert Co. I' wa lows:

> Yeas-Hon, Mr. man. Carpenter. Smith, Loggie, H gess. Nays-Hon Pugsley, Robinso Robertson, Rober gere. Martin and It was carried b the chairman. moved that sectio emption of the ation be reinserte thought if the bo exempted from bonds should be This section show through. Hon. Mr. Pugsle ommittee would r The feeling of the a great mistake granting exempti bonds. If the legi civic and municir would be to give in the market that It was also wrong Mr. Robertson

the attorney gene from the standnoi St. John had rece

