POOR DOCUMENT

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LESSONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK IN COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW TESTED BY MASSACHUSETTS

Law There is Sweeping and Mandatory, and Overcomes Indifference in Rural Districts, While Our Law, Being Permissive May Not Spur Country Education—Flogging in Schools—Mr. Chamberlain and the States.

(By Charles H. McIntyre.)

Boston, Feb. 24—As the New Brunswick legislature is about to pass a compulsory school law, the people of the province may perhaps be interested in what other countries are doing for education. From time immemorial the schools of Boston have been famous. In this state John Harvard founded the first American college. Here also that spirit of independent public opinion in the new world was born. One of the first duties of the Puritian settlers in this commonwealth was to provide for the education of their children, and from that time to this, the power and influence of Massachusetts intelligence throughout the Union has been altogether disproportionate to her material possessions. For more than half a century the old Bay State has had a compulsory school law. It may be of assistance to provincial legislators and the public to know exactly what the fundamental provisions of Massachusetts law is. Accordingly I insert section 1, chapter 44 of Revised Laws substantially in full.

Clear and Effective.

"Every child between seven and fourteen years of age, and every child under sixteen years of age who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, shall attend some public day school in the city or town in which he resides during the entire time the public day schools are in session," subject to certain minor exceptions. "The superintendent of schools or, if there is no superintendent of schools, the school committee, or teachers acting under authority of said superintendent or committee, may excuse cases of necessary absence. The attendance of a child upon a public day school shall not be required if he has attended for a like period of time a private day school approved by the school committee of such city or town in accordance with the provisions of the following section, or if he has been otherwise instructed for a like period of time in the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or if he has already acquired such branches of learning, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable. Every person having under his control a child as described in this section shall cause him to attend school as herein required; and if he fails for five day sessions or ten half day sessions within any period of six months while under such control to cause such child, whose physical or mental condition is not such as to render his attendance at school harmful or impracticable, so to attend school, he shall upon complaint by a truant officer and conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $20. Whoever induces or attempts to induce a child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors a child who, while school is in session, is absent unlawfully from school shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50."

Rural Districts Need the Spur.

This is a strong and sweeping enactment. It is not permissive but mandatory in its character throughout the commonwealth. The conditions of each state or province must, of course, greatly vary, but the rural sections are generally slow to avail themselves of educational privileges,without the compulsory power of law. It is also in the rural districts where the right kind of an education is so sadly needed. In our province I fear that local stimulus will not be sufficient to compel the adoption of school reforms. The general law has worked well in this state and public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor ot it.

Corporal Punishment.

Another phase of school life has just come to the surface in Boston. A few days ago James J. Storrow, the chairman of the school committee, summoned Alfred Bunker, master of the Quincy school, before the board to answer to charges of inflicting excessive corporal punishment. The number of pupils in this school from September 31, 1905, to January 31, 1906, was 890, and the number of corporal punishments reported was 524 or 59 per cent. In the course of his explanation before the board Mr. Bunker said: "We have a condition to consider; not a theory. What if the heart and mind of the pupil does not respond? Shall we send the boy to court, to bear ever after the stigma? Or shall we try to do our best for him, settle with him on the spot for his misdoings and hope for a reformation within the school?" Chairman Storrow appeared to think that "an appeal to a boy by bodily pain" was unfortunate, and he is evidently a disciple of soothing words. The newspapers have taken up the matter and have published interviews with young boys. Mr. Bunker is a man of large experience and excellent character, and it must be confessed that this episode has not redounded to the credit of order and discipline in the public schools. Quincy school is situated in a tough district, and many boys who attend that school are of the hardened type. There is a tendency in the press here to make notoriety out of such matters, rather than to provide information and do good. When a newspaper attempts to bolster up charges against a faithful and upright instructor by publishing interviews from young boys, it is getting beyond the limits of fairness or decency. Everybody knows that a bold, brassy boy of the city type who has been punished,cannot as a rule be depended upon to tell the truth about matters which affect his personal deportment and character. There is too much sentimental nonsense wasted here on the average school boy. The number of whippings reported in Mr. Bunker's school does not mean that 524 boys were punished,as a good many pupils received several "tannings" and one fellow as high as eighteen.

Some of us used to think that we had a "record" under the application of the hardwood ruler in the country school of New Brunswick, but I guess we will have to award the palm to those ardent spirits of the Quincy school. The incident has not been altogether creditable to the school committee; neither will it encourage the faithful band of instructors who are doing more for the moral and intellectual improvement of Boston youths than any other class of public servants with which I am acquainted.

British Politics.

Public affairs in Great Britain continue to arouse much interest here. Speaking of the Unionist party and the policy of Mr. Chamberlain the Boston Herald said on February 19th: "If there should be in the next four or five years a widespread business depression, it is by no means impossible that the Conservative party in England would again regain its lost hold upon the government, and in that event, assuming that Mr. Chamberlain is still its acknowledged leader, there is not the shadow of a doubt that we should have the United Kingdom brought under a protective tariff system—a result exceedingly disastrous to innumerable industries throughout the length and breadth of the United States."

From the very announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's policy in 1903 I have held this view. No one who believes in the gradual elevation of the people, need be worried about the access to power of the Liberal party in England. There is undoubtedly a legitimate work for them to do. As a descendant from a non-conformist race, I have no sympathy with a caste society or the government of a privileged class. But while the policy of Mr. Chamberlain may be temporarily under the clouds, the coming years will compel its serious consideration by the British people. Men may talk about ties of blood and kindred as much as they please, but long observation of the American people and their protective system, has convinced me beyond a doubt that the true method of solving the commercial relations between Great Britain and this country lies in the adoption of the Chamberlain policy. Until that time comes I see little prospect of tariff reduction in favor of the mother land.

Canadian Club March 29.

On March 29th next D. M. Stewart, general manager of the Sovereign Bank of Montreal, will address the Canadian Club on the "Banking System of Canada." Mr. Stewart has had large experience in banking affairs on both sides of the line. He is a capable business man, and has unbounded faith in his country and her future possibilities.

BUDGET DEBATE STILL ON

(Continued from page 3.)

for legal services to which reference was made by the member for Northumberland (Morrison) the other day, was for assisting in the conduct of several criminal cases by request of the attorney general who was elsewhere at the time detained on government business.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie notified the house that Mr. Heath, a state of Maine gentleman, well known in game protection in that state would address the members in the assembly chamber at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The house adjourned till 7.30 and there not being a quorum present at that hour Mr. Speaker left the chair until three tomorrow.

Fredericton, Feb. 28—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the report of the Provincial Board of Health and the Miramichi Natural History Society.

Hon. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Croix Water Power Company and presented the petition of the town of St. Stephen to amend their taxation act.

Mr. Murray presented the petition of the town of Chatham in favor of an amendment to their act.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill in further amendment of the liquor license act. He said this bill was the result of a conference between the government and the delegation of the temperance men. The attention of the government has been called by them to the fact that the express companies have been carrying liquors c.o.d. into Scott act counties where cases were opened and bottles taken out, thus practically making them vendors. The government has been asked to deal with this matter and it has done so in this bill.

The first section declares that it shall be unlawful for any person holding either a wholesale or retail license to send liquor for any person in the county, city, or town in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force or into any locality where the sale of liquor is prohibited where such licensed person has reason to believe that the person to whom the liquor is sent is engaged in the sale of liquor and upon the board of license commissioners being satisfied that the offence has been committed the license of the person so offending shall be cancelled.

The second section provides that it shall be unlawful for any person holding a license to send liquor through the agency of an express company for any person in the county, city or town in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force or where the sale of liquor is prohibited to be paid for on delivery and on any licence so offending his license shall be cancelled.

The third section provides an additional penalty of not less than $40 or more than $100 against any persons guilty of an offence under the preceding sections and a similar penalty against the manager or agent of any express company carrying liquor to be paid for on delivery into any county in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force.

Suits Temperance People.

This bill seems to meet the views that have been presented to us by the temperance people. I furnished A. A. Stockton, their legal adviser, with a copy of the bill and he has written to me to express his satisfaction with it and has made some suggestions which will be considered when the bill is in committee.

With regard to the attitude of the government on the temperance question there should be no doubt, yet I see a report in the papers that a clergyman recently in a public address stated that the government was standing in with the liquor men and that the premier was working hand in hand with them. Now the members of the house know that this statement is wholly unwarranted. Wherever it has been shown to this government that any parish or district in a county, not under the Canada Temperance Act, was ready for prohibition, we have given it to them and Beresford and some other parishes have taken advantage of this enactment.

Some three or four years ago a large delegation came to us with a petition said to be signed by 10,000 persons and asked us for a general prohibitory law. This was during the meeting of the legislature. We pointed out to them that the time was inopportune as the house was in session and there was no opportunity of giving due consideration to the question, but that when the session was over we would deal with it. We did deal with it and declined to pass prohibition, because we felt that in a province where nine counties were under the Canada Temperance Act and that act was not preventing the sale of liquor, a general prohibitory liquor law would not be likely to be effective.

The government are desirous of placing this province on the highest moral plane and while it is easy to say that such an act should be passed, we must deal with the question of this kind in a logical way. Our experience is that while the Canada Temperance Act prevents the sale of liquor in the country districts, it is not a success in cities and towns. We cannot shut our eyes to this fact and are not to be driven into a position which is illogical and from which no good can result. The government is not working with any party in this question and if we should pass a prohibitory liquor law it will only be when there is some hope of its success.

Mr. Lowell introduced a bill in regard to the sewerage of Lancaster.

Resents Slur on Frenchmen.

In the evening, Mr. Leger, rising by unanimous consent to a question of privilege, called attention to a remark made before the corporations committee today that it was almost impossible to make out the marks put on logs by ignorant Frenchmen. He did not protest against this slur on the French race as a French-Acadian but as a Canadian, and he would have risen as readily had the attacked parties been English, Irish or Scotch.

Mr. Copp, in endorsing the protest, assured the house that the French people of Westmorland county were as intelligent as their English-speaking fellows. He felt sure that the gentlemen who had thoughtlessly used the language complained of would promptly retract it.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought the party who had made use of the offensive words should be called on by the chairman of the committee for a retraction.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney deplored such a statement from the lips of any gentleman who had been granted the use of the floor of the house. He complimented the French people of the province on their educational progress and their ability to speak two languages, something of which their English fellows could not largely boast.

Mr. Gogain had heard the remark complained of and felt that the speaker should be called on to promptly retract it.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought it might be well to get a statement of the incident from the chairman of the committee.

A. B. Copp.

Mr. Copp: Before we separated last night I was dealing with the matter of the public expenditure, with particular reference to items connected with the office of the attorney-general. I was particularly struck with the remarks of the honorable member for Charlotte, who is usually a logical and careful speaker, and it was strange to hear him say our only recourse was a change of government to save us from landing no one knew where. That honorable member must know that the dominion itself, every province, every county, every municipality has a public debt and how, therefore, can he single out New Brunswick as going to the bad because it has a fairly large indebtedness?

I referred to the salary and sessional indemnity allowed to the attorney-general as laid down by law, and therefore above and beyond party criticism. But I admit that when the attorney-general or any other member of the cabinet is retained to conduct public matters, he should be properly remunerated for his services. I hold that the attorney-general is responsible for the sums he has received, and it rests with him to show he has not charged for these services at exorbitant rates. I do not believe he has. And so it is for the heads of other departments to show the exercise of due economy and the confining of their expenses to legitimate channels. But like the attorney-general, I am sure these honorable gentlemen are capable of making the most satisfactory explanations, and need no defence from the lips of a private member.

The question of education is before the house now, and I feel that the time has arrived when a compulsory attendance law should be rigidly enforced. I was astounded at the figures of illiteracy read by the leader of the opposition, but when parents and guardians are neglectful of the education of the youth, the state should step in and enforce the law. Our school teachers have not been properly paid. Teaching is a hard profession, although the hours are short, and there are many holidays, and God speed the time when it is put on the basis of other professions as to remuneration.

The game laws of our country are proving of great advantage to the province, and I think the government have done well in their protective legislation so far, but I have doubts that they have gone far enough. I agree with Mr. Heath, of Maine, who addressed us today, in requiring better protection for the monarchs of the forest. Our moose have been ruthlessly slaughtered. The close season, I believe, should be weeks or a month later than at the present time, but it's one thing to make game laws and another to enforce them. If the guides will break the laws they are paid to protect, what can we expect from other people. In Westmorland, back of Bay Verte, not a winter passes in which cow moose are not killed by people from Cumberland (N. S.)

I agree with the proposition to protect feathered game by license for non-residents, but not for residents, as at the present stage the country is not ready for such an advanced step. The only great asset New Brunswick has today is its crown lands, and I was glad to hear it is the government's intention to make changes in the regulations and protect them better than ever before, thereby realizing a much larger revenue. While I do not lay it to the charge of any minister or officer, I assert that all the stumpage has not been collected, and while I would give the lumbermen fair and generous treatment, we cannot afford to give them a monopoly of the crown lands to to the rich concerns against the interests of the large class of small operators.

When the highway act was introduced in the house, it was taken up irrespective of the party, and it was the unanimous opinion that the time had arrived to substitute for the old act an amended measure, bringing the service down to a cash basis. I oppose the reduction of a poll tax from $1.50 to $1, and experience shows that this step was a mistake on the part of the government. While the act contains some defects, it is not as bad as our opposition friends would make it appear.

In conclusion, Mr. Copp expressed the confident hope that the legislature will continue to carry on the business of the country with the best of attention, and the essence of the wisdom, and that in the end we will make New Brunswick the brightest star in the constellation of Great Britain's noblest colony.

Hon. Mr Farris.

Mr. Farris: I have listened with interest to the speeches on both sides of the house, and must congratulate the gentlemen on the manner in which they have handled the public questions discussed. I must also apologize for the lateness of the publication of my report, but it must be remembered that, while the fiscal year ends on Oct. 31, our agricultural year contains matters that belong to the whole calendar year. And in fact some of the meetings, such as those of the farmers and dairymen's associations, were not held until January.

The member for Carleton, who is the financial critic of the opposition, stated that in four years it took $51,000 of expenditure to produce $46,000 of an increased dairy output. I cannot understand how he makes this appear. It would seem that to arrive at the figures which he quotes he must have added together the values of the last four years and then compared them with one of these years, 1902, which seems an extraordinary way of making comparisons. If he takes one-quarter of the combined value of the last four years and compares it with the year immediately preceding, he would find that the annual increase per year would be $67,000 or a total increase for the four years of $268,000. But the only fair comparison to make would be to compare the output for the last four years with the four years immediately preceding. If he does this he will find that the total value of the make for the years 1902 to 1905 inclusive is $1,413,000. The total value of the four preceding years was $932,000, making an increase in the last four years over the preceding of $581,000, and an average increase of $145,000 a year. This certainly is an admirable showing.

He complains that the dairy superintendents are giving a great deal of attention to the county of Kings, but the reason of that is that there are more factories in Kings than in any other county. The great work of the department of agriculture is an educative one. We are trying to do this work as economically as possible. I may instance among our educational work the dairy school, the work of the dairy superintendents, the farmers' institute system, the illustration orchards and the maritime winter fair. In this connection I am heartily in accord with the ideas advanced by the honorable member for Charlotte, Mr. Hartt, that farmers should have a chance to procure an up-to-date agricultural education; but with the present income of the province I do not think it would be advisable to establish a college of our own.

It would be of little use to start an agricultural college unless it was equal to others within reach. To establish and operate such an establishment would cost a large amount of money. Our policy is to assist farmers' sons who wish to attend an agricultural college, to the extent of paying their transportation to and from. This puts them on as good or better terms as if the college was located in our own province. And it will cost but a comparatively small sum. At these established colleges, such as Guelph and Truro, a large farm is attached, well stocked with the different farm animals, and the students is required not only to study the science of agriculture theoretically, but actually do the things which he would be required to do when farming for himself.

As to our dairy school so well is it thought of by the dominion government department of agriculture that they are closing up the school on P. E. Island, which they had been running for the last few years, and this year are paying the transportation of Island students to and from the provincial dairy school at Sussex. They are also assisting toward the expenses of providing teachers. On account of there being only two dairy superintendents engaged at present some outside help will have to be provided.

The illustration orchards have had to bear their share of the criticism from the opposition. The leader, Mr. Hazen, objects to their location and the member for Carleton, Mr. Smith, says the trees are nearly all dead and the few that are living are wrapped in cotton wool for the winter. As to the location it must be remembered that we have to deal with the people who apply. If the land used was leased or owned by the government then ideal situations might be obtained. The original published conditions under which these orchards were set out were as follows:

"The owners of the land will prepare it the previous season by thorough cultivation and working in a liberal application of manure. This department will supply the trees and furnish a man to oversee the planting, the owner of the land to supply the labor and to sign an agreement that for ten years from the date of planting the orchard he will cultivate and care for it, as instructed by the commissioner for agriculture. The orchard and all the product therefrom being the property of the owner of the land."

"These orchards will be set so far as possible in sections easy of access and set as an object lesson to the farmers of the surrounding country as to the most approved manner of cultivation and care."

Taking the three orchards the location of which Mr. Hazen objects to in St. John county the orchard is on the farm of W. R. McFate, at Golden Grove. A few trees were set near Millidge Lane but the owner of the land, not caring for them, as directed, they were abandoned.

At Sussex the orchard is within 15 minutes walk of the railway station. At Chipman, Queens county, it is located within five minutes walk of the railway station and in full view of the main street of the village. I saw in the newspapers last summer a communication from someone saying the government was paying $250 to a local man to look after his orchard. I can assure the house that this statement is entirely false as no amounts have been paid for care outside of the supervision given by my department.

It has not been the policy to select only ideal conditions but such conditions as the average farmer would have to contend with so as to demonstrate whether it is possible with proper selection of varieties and care to grow fruit in the locality.

As to Mr. Smith's statement that the trees are nearly all dead I refer you to the published statement in the agricultural report which gives the number and varieties of the trees set out in the spring of 1904 and the number of trees winter killed.

It must be remembered that the last two winters were the most severe that have been experienced in the province for a long time, resulting in a large loss of fruit trees in all sections of the province as well as Nova Scotia. A great many old trees which had been bearing for many years were killed and it would have been extraordinary if a large loss had not been made in young trees newly set. However, some of the orchards escaped exceedingly well, notably in Queens and Charlotte counties. Every precaution is taken to protect them in winter, although not to the extent of wrapping them in cotton wool as stated by Mr. Smith but the trunks are covered with building paper or wood veneer to protect from mice and assist in protecting from sun scald.

So far as I am concerned my department is run in as economical a manner as is possible consistent with good service. The estimate last year was $34,170 and the total amount expended on agriculture was $32,596. We gave to agricultural societies $8,014 and I am glad to see that the farmers are disposed to expend this money on live stock of improved breeds rather than on local shows.

No one will question the money expended on butter and cheese factories. Our friends opposite say that we are not worth the salaries paid us but we are willing to leave that to the farmers of the country. We paid $1,577 for lectures and other expenses connected with farmers' institute meetings. The member for Northumberland said that all this was nothing but wind, but he complained that we did not send a lecturer to the parish of Ludlow. Well, if they start a farmers' institute there we will send speakers or to any other part of Northumberland county that the honorable member may ask. We endeavor to get the best lecturers possible and that is not always an easy matter because many good farmers cannot make a speech.

We expended $2,000 on roller mills and no money was better expended. These mills are encouraging wheat growing throughout the country.

There is one item which will not appear next year, the sum of $900 paid to W. W. Hubbard. Our friends opposite are under the necessity of paying that gentleman themselves this year.

The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association received $800 and that I consider is money well spent. That association is doing a very important work. I may say here that I feel rather complimented at the attacks that are made at my department for these attacks show that it is alive and doing useful work.

In conclusion, I can only say that I am willing to leave it to the farmers of the country to decide as to the value of the work of the department. As I travel through the country I find them everywhere in favor of it.

B. F. Smith.

B. F. Smith followed in a criticism of the government and in conclusion moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Morrison:

Resolved, that Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair but in view of the rapidly increasing public liabilities of the province which have increased upwards of one million eight hundred thousand dollars since the year 1899 and in view of the alarming increase in the sums paid by the province for interest which have increased upwards of $50,000 during the last few years and now amount to upwards of $200,000 or nearly one-quarter of the annual income of the province and in view of the large increase in late years in the controllable expenditure of the province and in view of the demand now being made for an increase in the salaries of the teachers in the public schools and for expenditures unnecessary public works and in connection with the public health and in view of the increased burdens that are being imposed upon the people of the country in the administration of the highway act that greater economy and prudence is called for in the management of the financial affairs of the province than has prevailed during late years.

And further resolved, that the action of the government in permitting the Hon. Wm. Pugsley to draw many thousands of dollars from the provincial treasury in addition to his salary as attorney-general and necessary traveling expenses in connection with the office is in violation of the well understood principles of independence of parliament and in contravention of the practice that prevails in all other provincial legislatures and in all parliaments under the British system of government and is deserving of the censure of this house.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said: The members of this house will very properly expect me to address them in view of the amendment which has just been offered by the member for Carleton. There is one statement in that amendment that I had violated the independence of parliament act which if correct would call for the more serious consideration. As this statement lies at the very foundation of his amendment I would thank him to name the section of the independence of parliament act on which he relies.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley here took his seat but there being no response he resumed: The hon. gentlemen cannot name any section which corresponds with the statement in his amendment. He has obtained his information at second hand and from a most unreliable source. The statute expressly provides that its terms shall not apply to members of the executive. The whole reason of the provision is that private members should not be influenced to vote for the government from the hope or expectation of any reward but the members of the government would certainly vote to save themselves.

I am not surprised that the member from Carleton who is not a lawyer should have made such a blunder but I am greatly surprised that legal gentlemen who ought to know better should have given him such incorrect information. The section which applies to this case is No. 16 on page 61 of the first volume of the consolidated statutes and it expressly states that nothing in the act shall apply to members of the executive. It then not being contrary to the law for me to receive fees for my services let me ask my hon. friend when he asks this house to vote for his resolution condemning the government to do me justice. Surely he will feel that the burden is on him to show that the work has not been done in the public interests or that I have been paid more than it was worth. Let us see what I did receive with respect to the eastern extension claims. He refuses me the credit which the people of the province have accorded to me in connection with this claim but which must also be given to the premier and the Hon. Mr. Blair. These gentlemen were untiring in their efforts to secure the payment of this claim. In 1888 when Mr. Blair placed in the speech from the throne an expression of belief that this claim would be paid the Conservative party were in power. I am informed that he had the assurance of Sir Charles Tupper, who was then minister of finance, that the amount would be placed in the estimates but this was not done. There was a hidden hand at Ottawa to prevent it and the men who prevented it were representatives of New Brunswick in the parliament of Canada who feared that Mr. Blair would become too popular if this claim was paid.

In 1896 the Conservatives went out of power and Mr. Blair as a cabinet minister was able to show his friendship for this province. In 1899 before I was in the government I was retained as counsel for the province and prepared the case.

The province of Nova Scotia also had a claim which rested on the same principles of law and the gentleman who had their case in charge asked me to send him the factum which I had prepared and afterwards expressed himself as having received great assistance from it.

I conducted the case on behalf of the province at Ottawa and received most valuable help from the premier. The result was that this province was awarded $280,000 but the fees I received were small when compared with the work I did and to the magnificent result which was achieved.

I will appeal to the intelligent members of the legal profession to say whether my charges were excessive. I have been engaged in other matters on behalf of the province and tomorrow I will be prepared to deal with them in detail.

When the opposition state that I have received $42,000 for extra legal services during the past four years they are stating what they know not to be true. The member for St. John who opposed the government stated that he would make as savage an attack on the other members of the executive as he had on me. Well, if misrepresentation, attempted deceit and making false statements constitute a savage attack then he used a very proper expression.

Outside of the representation case, for which I went to England, receiving for it $5,000, including my travelling expenses and neglect of my business during the whole time I was absent; outside of the succession duties, which are provided for by law; outside of my travelling expenses, which go to railways and hotels and apart from my salary and sessional indemnity the whole amount that I have received in five years for professional service from the government is only about $5,500. That amount covers attendances at Ottawa over and over again. My work in connection with the fishery award and the making of a brief which it took me weeks to prepare and I may say here that if ever this case can be brought before the court this province will receive from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 as its share of that award and interest.

This sum also includes my fees in case of King against Dunn which was a claim of $45,000 against the dominion government but which would have been charged against us at Ottawa if we had lost it. It also included the case of Appleby vs the Queen which was a claim for $30,000 or $40,000. It included services in the case of the attorney general against the St. John Lumber Company which involved the most important interests, connected with this province with regard to our rights on the St. John river under the Ashburton treaty. It also included my services in the case of Emmerson vs. Madison, which affected the right of a great many people in respect to their grants from the crown. This case is now on appeal to the privy council. For all these services in these numerous cases in the year 1901 to 1905 inclusive, I have received only $5,500.

I have not been desirous of conducting these cases on behalf of the crown, but my colleagues in the government preferred me to do it and I yielded to their wishes. I would have been better pleased if they had selected other counsel for my being in the government has not been a source of profit to me but of loss.

I have had to refuse numerous retainers in consequence of my connection with these cases. There is a case of great importance now before the privy council in which I was unable to accept a retainer for this reason. No longer ago than last summer I was offered a retainer in the Restigouche Boom case and asked to name my own fee, but being a member of the government I could not. The some reason prevented the premier from accepting a retainer in this case.

Surely the leader of the opposition would wish to be fair in this matter. Let me say to him that if as leader of the opposition he will act on the suggestion I am able to make I will be well pleased. I would propose to refer my bills for services rendered to the government to three leading members of the legal profession, one to be named by the leader of the opposition, one by the premier and the third by the other two.

Let these gentlemen go over my bills and I will pay all expenses and give a bond to restore to the government all amounts beyond what their taxation will amount to.

I make the offer in good faith for I do not desire that the members of the house and the people of my own county should think so ill of me as to believe that I had exacted one dollar more than I ought to receive. The debate was adjourned, the Hon. Mr. Pugsley having the floor.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie raised the point that the amendement was out of order as it assumed a state of facts which did not exist and asked the house to vote upon it.

Mr. Hazen submitted that the amendment was in order and that the speaker could decide whether the statements in it were correct or not.

The speaker reserved his decision.

The house adjourned at 11 p. m.

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Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free.
The Dowswell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

Now Knows That
CONSTIPATION
Can Be Cured
"Fruit-a-tives" also took away that severe pain in the kidneys.

No cathartic, purgative, pill, powder or salt will cure Constipation. "Fruit-a-tives" will. Cathartics and purgatives do not act on the liver. They irritate the lining of the bowels. This irritation does make the bowels move, but it so tires and inflames the muscles that they won't act again until irritated by another dose of purgative.

Bile from the liver is the only thing that makes the bowels move naturally. "Fruit-a-tives" don't act on the bowels at all. They tone up and invigorate the liver—enable the liver to send more bile into the bowels—and make the liver so strong that it will do this regularly every day. And bile is nature's only purgative.

Testimonial of A. McBain, Ottawa, Ontario.
Chronic Constipation and Kidney disease Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

To Fruit-a-tives Limited,
Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14th., 1905.

"I was a great sufferer for years with what seemed to be incurable constipation, and I tried every known remedy and several physicians but all the pills and medicine I took seemed to do me harm. I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I can truthfully say they have absolutely cured me. I was also affected with a nasty pain over my kidneys while the constipation lasted and "Fruit-a-tives" have entirely cured that pain also. My stomach also was in bad shape, my digestion was poor, with sour eructations and belching wind and "Fruit-a-tives" cured my stomach, for now I have no trouble in that way. I cannot say too much in favor of "Fruit-a-tives" and I wish to recommend them to any one suffering with constipation and stomach trouble, and also to any one with constant pains over the back of kidneys."

(Sgd) A. McBAIN,
76 Victoria St., Ottawa.

This is what "Fruit-a-tives" are doing all the time. Not a day passes but which someone, who has tried pills and tablets and salts in vain, does not have the same experience with "Fruit-a-tives" that Mr. McBain had.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a concentrated combination of fruit juices in tablet form. They contain no calomel, cascara, senna, jalap. They are nature's laxative and liver tonic. They cure Constipation in the only way that it can be cured—by making the liver healthy and causing the bowels to receive their daily supply of bile.

Druggists everywhere have "Fruit-a-tives." If, for any reason, your druggist has none, send direct to the company. 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Fruit-a-tives
or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Manufactured by
FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

Always safe, pleasant and effectual for all coughs, colds, irritation of the throat. The Baird Company's
Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry
will give rest and comfort to the sleepless. Bronchial and asthmatic coughs are promptly relieved. At all dealers in medicine. THE BAIRD CO., LTD., Proprietors.