## THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 24.-After recess on Wednesday evening the budget debate was continued by

DR. ALWARD, who said that he had listened with much pleasure to the courteous manner in which the provincial secretary had delivered his address. The government was here to defend their policy before the house and country; the opposition was here to keep watch and prevent as far as possible unnecessary extravagance. He (Alward) had to thank the provincial secretary for the readiness with which he had supplied any information asked for and for the fact that he seemed to have no disposition to cloak or cover up the facts, but only to make a fair exposition of the transactions of the government as he understood them. The hon, member seemed to pride himself on the fact that there was a surplus of \$18,000 on current revenue, but he had not laid so much stress on the fact that there was an over expenditure on public works acthan it was last year. The house need not trouble itself with inquiring as to what was really the exact deficit for the year. The real question was: was our financial position? Did we stand in a better financial position than we did a year ago? He (Alward) contended that we had gone behind on the year's operations. The net debt was \$114,508 greater than it was last year. The bonded indebtedness of the country was now over \$3,000,000.

The provincial secretary had referred to Nova Scotia and had claimed that in the line of controllable expenditure Nova Scotia was far more extravagant than New Brunswick. He (Alward) did not think the hon. gentleman wilfully intended to deceive himself! The hon, gentleman had claimed that upon controllable expenditure there was a difference in favor of this province of \$47,081.26, and that statement was greeted with cheers by the supporters of the government. He (Alward) had gone carefully through the miscellaneous expenditures of the province of Nova Scotia and found that they amounted to \$33,089.75. These neous expenses of the province of Nova Scotia the provincial secretary had compared with the contingent expenses of this province and their legislative expenses with ours. But out of this \$33,089 should come an appropriation for special roads, which was not in our contingent account. amounting to \$1,793.92; for board of health, \$883.50; for election expenses, \$10,361.54, and grants to societies, \$3,-900, the total of these amounts being \$16,938, which cut down the figures put forward by the provincial secretary by just about one half. Turning to the legislative expenses, a large number of items would be found in the Nova Scotia account which did not appear in ours. Adding all the controllable expenditure together, the total for Nova Scotia was \$130,902.65, or nearly \$50,000 more than was paid by this province for the same service last year. That was a most misleading statement. To the New Brunswick account should be added, for administration of justice, \$17,617.16; for auditor general, \$2,300; for contingencies \$15,038.63; for executive government \$31,278.03; legislation, \$20,953.20; mining. \$4,916.94; protection of crown lands, \$180; public printing, \$11,756.58 (which was not really the whole amount), stumpage collection' \$10,200; surveys and railway inspection, \$6,679; unforseen expenses, \$2,415.91; public buildings and government house, \$8,223.09, amounting in all to \$128,969, as against \$130,902 in Nova Scotia. (Hear, hear.) Could any proposition be more absurd or untenable than that of the pro vincial secretary when he said that our charges were a mere bagatelle as compared with those of the sister province? With respect to the charges for criminal prosecutions, Dr. Alward said it should be borne in mind that Nova Scotia had a population 130,000 greater than ours, and of course the cost of criminal prosecution would be proportionately greater. He would point out to the provincial secretary that the net debt of the province of Nova Scotia, corrupt and extravagant though the government may have been, was considerably more than \$100,000 less than that of this province, though their population was so much larger, and yet the provincial secretary took credit to himself that

teen years. Dr. Alward quoted at length speech which he said had been delivered by the premier of the province at a banquet in St. John on the 2nd of December last, in which the hon gentleman (Emmerson) had enumerated the progressive legislation of this government, and said that "with a public credit so established the rate of interest had decreased from six per cent to that of three per cent." was certainly a non sequiter if ever there was one. The fact was that the rate of interest the world over was never so low as it is today. Today money can be borrowed in New York on good security at 1 1-2 per cent. Today British consuls bring 23 1-4 per cent at a premium of 11s. In 1889

the credit of this province never stood

so high. He said we were just getting

out of the woods-just getting out of

the darkness. Well might he say:

Lead, kindly light, amid the encirc-

ling gloom." He (Alward) trusted

that the light of conviction would lead

the hon, gentleman on to a height

from which he would have a true view

of the depths to which this province

had sunk financially in the past four-

Gook's Cotton Root Compoun as all Mixtures, pills and series as all Mixtures, pills and series stronger, as per box. No. 1, 3i per mailed on receipt of price and two 5-cent The Cook Company Windsor, ont. Os. 1 and 2 soid and recommended by all ble Druggists in Canada.

St. John by all response.

en Mr. Goshen was chancellor of exchequer, he reduced the rate of interest on consuls from 3 to 2 3-4 per cent, and in 1903 the rate is to be further reduced to 2 1-2. At the time of confederation the Dominion of Canada was paying interest on different sums from 7 to 4 per cent. Today the rate of interest as far as the dominion was concerned, varied from 6 to 2 1-2 per cent. The average rate of interest as far as the Dominion of Canada was concerned was in 1867, 5.21; in 1897 it was 3.51. The hon. premier in this same speech said that ny and retrenchment would be the study of the government. He (Alward) hoped that they would prove diligent and faithful students. He hoped the government would put in practice these high-sounding promises. He hoped they would bring forth fruit meet for repentance. He would call upon them to abolish the office of solicitor general. It was now vacant, and he trusted the government would not keep it dangling before the eyes of their supporters. He would also call upon them to dispense with the office of law clerk upon the retirement of the present incumbent Hon. Mr. Emmerson-That is what

we are thinking of doing Dr. Alward-Well act upon it. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Well, do you know I have seriously an idea of try-

ing it. Dr Alward said it was abuned to coll this an agricultural government. It was a government of lawyers—wolves in sheep's clothing. Another chance the government had to economize was to get the public printing done by tender, as it was done in the province of Nova Scotia. In that way a sum of \$4,000 or \$5,000 could be saved. Continuing, Dr. Alward said

state of our finances was truly in a deplorable condition. Hon. members would doubtless say that the opposition were harping on the same string, but it was necessary to iterate and reiterate-"lest we forget; lest we forget." (Laughter.) Bonds yearly issued for what purpose? Ostensibly for the construction of permanen bridges, but really to tide over the ever widening chasm between receipts and expenditures. (Hear, hear.) It was easy to govern a country when all the provincial secretary had to do was to sit in his office and issue debentures, but the day would come when stress would be brought to bear on the people of this province by this injurious system of borrowing. Either we must economise or resort to direct taxation. When would the high tide water of indebtedness be reached? Year after year we were going deeper into debt. In the last year the ed debt had increased \$119,500 and the net debt \$114,517, and yet the provinclai secretary said we were getting out of the woods. The accounts of the province of Nova Scotia, to which the provincial secretary had referred showed the net debt to be \$2,303,932, while the net debt of this province was \$2,488,577. The net debt of Nova Scotia per head of population was \$4.66, while that of New Brunswick was \$7.42. (Hear, hear.) The provsecretary had said that we had expended more on railways than Nova Scottia; and that was true, but Nova Scotia had spent on the construction of permanent bridges \$1,527,0707.

roads? Dr. Alward-I cannot sav. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I can tell you, Between half a million and a million

of borrowed money. Dr. Alward, continuing, said that the province of Quebec had taken the alarm and at a banquet speech delivered by Premier Marchand in January, 1896, he said that it was time to stop or else they would have to go to Ottawa for relief, and their auton omy would be lost as well as their ant condition in federation. This province was following the course of Quebec, not with faltering steps, but close upon the heels of that province. He (Alward) was struck with the originality of the provincial secretary in placing in the auditor general's report as assets of the province, 7,000,000 acres of public lands and \$350,000 for public buildings. Next year the honorable gentleman would doubtless shove the item up higher in the column and wipe out the indebtedness alto-

Did anyone ever hear of a government claiming such property as assets? New Brunswick had drawn upon its account at Ottawa to the extent of \$182,000, while Nova Scotia had in the same period added to its account at Ottawa, drawing five per cent. Since 1884 the province had, without the slightest pause, plunged deeper and deeper in debt, from a total of \$757,696 in that year to \$2,-888,577 at the end of the fiscal year of 1897, an average increase in the debt of \$123,634 per year. In the same period the debt of the Dominion of Canada had increased from \$182,161,850 to \$561,538,596, so that while the debt of the dominion had increased 43 per cent, that of New Brunswick had increased over 328 per cent. (Hear lear.) Dr. Alward said that he would read the resolution passed at the meeting of the liberal party, held at Ottawa in June, 1893, for the benefit of the premier (Emmerson) who was one of the delegates—lest he forget—

lest he forget. Hon. Mr. Tweedie - Almighty voice! Laughter.) Dr. Alward said that while the pre ier at that Ottawa convention had denounced the large increase in the public debt of the dominion, the fact was that though the debt of the domnion was increasing at a moderate rate, that of the province was increas ing at a Gilpin rate of speed. He quoted at length statistics showing that the policy of the various states of the neighboring republic was to de-crease their debt, municipal, county and state in order to make it a cheap country to live in for the immigrants they were desirous of attracting to live in their midst. It was all very well for the government of New Brunswick to exploit their immigration policy. If they wished to attract migrants they should stop their reckless extravagance. The government professed a great solicitude for the farmers, but their object was to blind the farmers to the real situa-

tion, so that they would the more

readily accept direct taxation, which

would soon come upon them if the present course of affairs was long



man who neglects his health is sailing his craft of life in dangerous seas. He cannot too soon awaken to the fact that he is imperiling his most precious endowment. All the wealth in the world, all the power in the world, all the pleasure in the world, all the love and poetry and music and nobility and beauty are but dust in the mouth of the man who has lost his health. craft of life Keeping healthy means looking after the disorders that ninety-nine men in a hundred neglect. You cannot get the average, every-day man to believe that indigestion or billousness, or costiveness or headaches every-day man to believe that indigestion or biliousness, or costiveness or headache or loss of sleep or appetite, or shakiness in the morning and dullness through the day amount to much anyway. He will "pooh, pooh" at you, until some morning he wakes up and finds himself sick abed. Then he will send for a doctor and find out to his surprise that all these disorders have been but the danger signals of a big malady that has robbed him of his health, possibly forever. It may be consumption or nervous prostration or melaria or rheumatism or some blood or skin disease. It matters not, they all have their inception in the same neglected disorders. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure, the nerves steady and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of con-sumption. In fact bronchial, throat and lung affections generally yield to it. Med-icine stores sell it. One or two at bedtime cure constipation

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. By all medicine dealers. continued. He would urge upon the government of the day to put a stop to this adding to the public indebtedness and adopt the policy which had been followed in the United States of reducing the indebtedness in every possible way. The world should know that this is a cheap country in which to live and that as soon as they land upon our shores they will not find their slender means taxed, and then the waste places of the province would soon be filled by the very best class of immigrants. The government would say that this style of argument was decrying the country. To tell the truth was not to decry the country. It was the duty of our public men, especially those charged with the responsibility of administration. to tell the exact truth and not seek to bolster up their position by resorting to fallacies. The premier of the province had now a splendid opportunity. He was now a young man, in the prime of life, and backed by a following of which any man might well feel proud. If he would break up from his past associations and no longer hark back upon past records, but strike out a new course for himself and adopt a policy of retrenchment and economy, with a sincere and. ire to rai the province, he would find as hearty a support on this side of the house as mong his own immediate following.

Hon. Mr. White followed, speaking at some length FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 24. This afternoon, on motion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, rule 15 of the rules and practices of the house was amended in accordance with the terms of notice

given some days ago. Dr. Alward presented petition Mayor Robertson, Judge Forbes, Andrew Blair and 700 others, residents of St. John, against the bill relating to the science of method known as os-

The budget debate was resumed by Mr. Pitts. He said that following as he did the hon, wittorney general in his debate, it might be expected that

he would be the attorney general in the new government. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-You will have

time enough to study law. (Laugh-Mr. Pitts said he thought he was entitled to the title of "Queen's counsel" in view of his legal victory over the ex-autorney general and present min ster of raiways (Blair). (Laughter. He felt somewhat disappointed that the government in their bill respecting Queen's counsel had not made provision for him in this regard. (Laugh ter.) He thought that as a memb of the opposition he (Pitts) could no be accused of want of interest in the business before this house. During the six years that he had been a member, no member of the house had bee more frequently in his seat or given more attention to the proceedings of the house. The hon, provincial secretary, it was true, was somewhat under the weather from a health standpoint and perhaps could not be expected to make his statement with that enthusiasm which generally is characteris-tic of him. It was evident, however, that the provincial secretary was no good as an official of the government. His (Tweedie's) place was as a mem ber of the opposition, where he had rendered valiant services to the coun-try in years past. When the debate collapsed after the speech of the hon. member for York (Black), he (Pitts) had great amusement. He had gone over to the hon, provincial secretary's lace and in his chat with that hor gentleman about the collapse of the debate, he had laughed until he thought his sides would split over the turn affairs had taken, and as for the provincial secretary, he simply laughed until his complexion ran down his cheeks. (Great laughter.) The speech of the hon, attorney general occupied four and a half hours, and the best part of it was occupied in reading the speeches of the leader of the opposi-He was glad to hear the provincial secretary acknowledge that there was a debt at all. The provincial secretary seemed to be making an excuse for the increase in the debt by reason of the government having so many hangers on to look after. The government ought to be able to say, no, in answer to many of the de-

upon them for the building of roads and bridges after the revenues of the

country are exhausted. The provincial secretary had prided himself upon

timates. He (Pitts) would like ask where this government would hav been if it had not been for the \$20,00 more received for territorial revenue than had been estimated. The provincial secretary had gone into a lengthy comparison as to the cost of public printing and other so called controllable expenditures in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and he had exhibited to the house some books of only a few pages to show that the reports of Nova Scotia were insignifi-cant as compared with those of New Brunswick, but the government of New Brunswick might learn this lesson from the methods of Nova Scotia in this regard, and that was to omit from their reports all useless matter. The greater portion of the board of works report and of the crown land department report might be included in the auditor general's report. He read from the board of health report, and claimed that a good deal of its contents contained no information of public interest. Bight cases of measle are referred to in the report printed by the board of health in this province, and the reference to these eight cases of measles cost the province just \$40. Of course such printing was only a sop for the printers. The Fredericton Herald got \$6,000 and in addition to that its editor was one of the engrossing clerks of the house. St. John Gazette also drew a large sum, including \$60 for night work. He would like to know what kind of night work had been done for which the Gazette had been paid \$60. (Laughter.) Then there was the sum \$1,200 paid a gentleman pretty close to the provincial secretary for printing the agricultural report. The same gentleman got \$800 as a salary and \$183 for putting fish into Loch Then there was two hundred and odd dollars paid for an illustrated edition of the Toronto Globe, the principal feature in connection with which was a picture of the members of the

members of the executive last year. Dr. Stockton-Nearer \$5,000. Mr. Pitts-The travelling expenses of the chief commissioner amounted to \$900, and the surveyor general got \$750 for travelling expenses, besides another \$150 paid for the same thing. Mr. Lockhart-Yes, and \$250 besides

executive. The sum of \$3,000 had been

paid for the travelling expenses

hat, too. Mr. Pitts-That would bring the ravelling expenses of the surveyor general up to about \$1,200 last year. That was too much and they should be scaled down. The policy of this government seemed to be to get some Scandinavians to settle in the couniry. He agreed with the statement that one native born New Brunswicker was worth three foreigners to the country, and if there was less red tape in connection with the machinery of government New Brunswickers might be induced to settle on the lands of the country and in this way e kept from leaving the province. The arge sum paid for interest, nearly one-fifth of the whole income of the province, was a matter of serious concern and one which required the earnest consideration of the house. He condemned the government for not having paid the \$500 voted in connecwith the Indian famine fund, and said that the provincial secretary's reason for not having paid over the money was a very poor one. He did not think the government estimate of \$155,000 for territorial revenue this ear would be realized, and he said the government were not warranted

in making any such estimate. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-The estimate is 25,000 less than we received last year. Mr. Pitts-If the methods of this overnment be continued taxes will be mposed on the farmers and mechanics of the country.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Your scheme would be to sell the bonds of the province at a much lower figure than we eceive for them.

Mr. Pitts said the opposition was as loyal as any one on the other side of the house. He had always done what he could to keep up the credit of the province, both at home and abroad. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-That is not what said of your speech in Glasgow. They say it was chock full of loyalty and wind. Mr. Pitts-My trip did to the old

country did not cost the province \$4,-000, as Mr. Blair's trip did. Mr. Tweedie-No doubt you did your

Mr. Pitts-Yes, I did my best. my best was as good as your best to become the leader of this government. (Laughter.) The provincial secretary had tried to make it appear that there was a surplus on last year's operations, when we all knew that if the government's bills were paid-if the bills in connection with the roads and bridges were paid-there could he shown to be not a surplus but a deficit.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-What bills are not paid in connection with my department? Mr. Pitts-Will the chief comm ioner say that people are not running after the department for bills which they cannot get-bills in connection with work done some time

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I desire to say that there have been no such claims as spoken of by the hon. gentleman. No accounts for work done and certified to remain unpaid. There have ken of by the hon, member in respect to unpaid bills. Mr. Pitts-Is Mr. Cliff's bill paid in

Kingsclear. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I never heard of Mr. Cliff having any bill that was not paid. Mr. Pitts-It may be the chief com-

missioner has not heard of it. Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Now, that very likely story. Of course it would be impossible for anybody to have an unpail claim against the government without myself, as head of the department, knowing something about

Mr. Pitts-Will the hon. member say that there are no unpaid bills from Sunbury county? Mr. Morrow-Whose bills are there that have not been paid?

all paid for? Mr. Morrow-The accounts of

Mr. Pitts-Is the Oromocto bridge bridge are not all in.

Pitts-Ah, that's the way; the accounts are withheld. The pretense of the government that they were doch for the farmers was an idle one. As a matter of fact they were paying less by a thousand dollars for griculture this year than last. Any apparent interest in the farmers was the result of action by the farmers themselves and of the Good Roads Association, and if the Good Roads Association can prevent the boodling of the public money and have it spent on the roads they will have accomplished much in the interest of the public

Mr. Pitts said an effort had been made to misrepresent the position of the opposition in regard to the sale of the bonds. The opposition had not found fault with th egovernment for not selling at the highest figure at first received. What they found fault with was the methods of the government in dealing with that sale of bonds. That was what the bankers found fault with the government for the attorney general had seemed anxious to score a point over the fact that the Bank of British North Am. erica had purchased our bonds, that bank knowing all about the affairs of the government, he (Pitts) desired to say that the very fact that that bank did get the bonds was rather suggestive that it had some pointers from the government.

The opposition are glad that the province got such a good price for its bonds. We are tired of being told that because we are criticizing the government for its unbusiness-like methods. that therefore we are disloyal to the country. In that connection he was remained of the utterances of preacher who had made some reckess statements from his pulpit and who was answered by an old lady who occupied a back seat with the state-ment, "Thank God that's a lie." He would say, "Thank God, it was a lie," the statement of the government and its supporters that the opposition were disloyal. The name of the leader of the opposition was synonymous with loyalty, and among his supporters vere men who were connected with the loyalists. No more loyal people were to be found in New Brunswick than those in the ranks of the opposition. The opposition were here look after the interests not only the province, but of the whole dominon. The opposition had been taunted with the smallness of their num bers, and with what was called their want of success. If success was to be

ciples, and in this connection he would quote the following regarding failure He falls who climbs to power and place Up the pathway of disgrace. He falls not who makes true his cause, Nor benda to win the crowds' applause. He falls not he who stakes his all Upon the right and dares to fall. What thought the living bless or blame, For him the long success of fame.

gained by violation of every principle,

then he would rather prove a failure

in the performance of his duty than succeed by a violation of the prin-

The debate was continued Messrsr. Wells, Pinder, Osman and Howe, the latter having the floor at 8 o'clock, when the debate was adjourned till tomorrow. The house adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25. - Mr. keeping up the roads, Vells presented a report from tanding rules committee. Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill relating to the Free Christian Baptist general conference of New Bruns and to change the name thereof to the Free Baptist general conference of New Brunswick.

Mr. Pinder presented the petition he York county council, praying that the Highway act of 1896 may be repealed, and the Highway act of 1886 e-enacted, with such additional provisions as may be deemed advisable Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to amend the City of Moncton Incorpora-

Mr. Russell introduced a bill to mend chap. 102, Consolidated Stat ites, settlement of the poor.
Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Le ere, moved that a committee of five embers of the house be appointed for the purpose of investigating the claim of August Babineau against the government for compensation in conction with the construction of Little Northwest bridge, in Kent county. In supporting the resoultion, Mr. Johnston said that this was a claim from Babineau, the contractor who built the bridge, and who, although he saw as the work progressed that he was going to lose money on it, had not slighted the work, but carried it out to the entire satisfaction of the department of public works. This motion simply asked the house to appoint a committee to inquire into all the facts and circumstances of the case, in order to decide whether, upon equitable grounds, Mr. Babineau was not entitled to financial consideration at the hands of the government. He (Johnston) had every confidence the willingness of the house to do jus tice to Mr. Babineau. The appo ment of a committee would certainly do no harm. Mr. Babineau was un willing to demand any further consideration from the government unss he could make out a good claim

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said a motion similar to this had been moved at the last session of the house by another hon, member for Kent county. facts, briefly stated, were that Mr. Baibineau's tender of \$685 for constructing the Little Northwest bridge being the lowest, was accepted; the tract; that after the work had pro gressed a certain distance of the ap-that the covering of one of the ap-proaches of the bridge required to be ed a certain distance it was found removed, and a supplementary tract for the sum of \$95 was er with Mr. Babineau for that work: that Mr. Babineau claimed, doubtless correctly, that he had ten-dered at too low a figure and lost money; that he did not claim to be paid on account of extras, but simply that he had lost money on the operation. He (Emmerson) would not object to conferring with a committee of the house, provided no expense were incurred, with respect to the facts of the case (as to which there was really no dispute), but at the same time he thought it would be a dangerous principle to recognize that a contractor who had taken work at too low a figure might afterwards present a for additional payment. He did not Liderstand that Mr. Babineau made

any claim in respect to the supplementary contract for \$685. He (Emmerson) believed it was often the case that inexperienced men, without proper facilities, tendered too low for works of this kind. At the same time he oid not see how the government could, in fairness to the public interest, take that fact into consideration, Mr. Hill thought it would be a most dangerous precedent to recognize Mr. Babineau's claim. When men tender for government work they must take the risk of loss. They do it with the hope of gain. If they gain they do rot refund any of the money to the government; if they lose, they should not expect the government to reimburse them. If a committee was appointed, and it was agreed to pay \$100 or \$200 to Mr. Babineau, a gate would be opened that in the future would result in the loss of many thousands of dollars to the province by reason of the findings of sympathetic com-

mittees. Dr. Alward agreed with the last speaker. If the principle was established that in case of loss a contractor might come back upon the government, tenderers would take that fact into consideration in tendering, and the resule would be a great loss and confusion. If the claim was one for extras the case would be different, but Mr. Babineau was simply asking the legislature to reimburse him for his own want of judgment. The motion was put to the house and

Mr. Dibblee introduced a bill to incorporate the Free Baptist denomina

tion of New Brunswick Upon the order of the day being reached, Mr. Howe continued his address. With respect to wheat raising in this province, he said that even under the most favorable circumstances it was a question whether it could be conducted with a profit equal to that derived from other branches of agriculture. In many settlements the land and other conditions were such that it would be a cruelty to induce

the farmers to go into the raising of wheat. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Did I understand the hon. gentleman to say that ne himself raised wheat every year? Mr. Howe replied that such was the fact, but he had done so because he took a pride in it. Just as some people like to raise fancy trotting stock, which in reality does not pay them, If he had not a self-binder he would go out of the business. The farmers of New Brunswick could not compete with the great western country in wheat raising. The policy of the government might be a good elecioneering scheme, but he thought afer two or three years it would be found to be not a wheat policy, but a policy of chaff. Another reason why he was opposed to bonusing wheat mills was that the finances of the province were not in a position to stand it. It meant either that the bonded debt must be increased or that recourse must be had to direct taxation. It was not so long ago that the present leader of the government told the Farmers and Dairymens' Association that the farmers of the country must expect soon to take a larger measure of responsibility in regard to so long ago that the proposition was made that the county tax for education should be raised from thirty to fifty cents a head. If the bonusing of wheat was to be done at the expense of the great public services of the country it should not be done at all. He (Howe) was not opposed to bonusing on principle. He believed in bonusing the dairy industry, because the result was that the farmers got the benefit of co-operation uniformity; superior skill and foreign shipment, which prevented the glutting of local markets. It might be possible that a few individuals would profit by the bonusing of the wheat industry, but great numbers would suffer. With regard to the government's immigration policy, Mr. Howe said his advice to the government was to go slow. It was much more important in view of the low state of the lumber trade and the fact that the shingle industry had practically been knocked out, that measures should be taken to keep our own young men at home rather than to spend thousands of dollars in order to bring people into the province who were not acclimatized nor used to the ways of the country. It must be remembered that the conditions of life cn a new forest clearance farm were much different now from what they formerly were. Then the same machinery, practically, could be used on new farms as were used on old farms. Now the maker of a new farm had to compete with the perfect machinery used on the old farm and had to contend with low prices for his produce. With regard to the criticism levelled at the hon. member for York (Pinder) as to the Cocagne bridge investigation, thought the government owed a debt of gratitude to that gentleman for nging to light the facts in connection with that transaction. The government were not justified in spending \$358. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-If the report

had been against the government of course it would have been all right. Mr. Howe-Not at all. If it had been against the government there would have been no \$358 spent upon it. At the end of the report he found the words "ordered that the report be accepted and adopted by the That was certainly a most glaring mis-statement. No such order had been made, because when the hon. member for York (Pinder) was making his speech, he was interrupted by the entrance of the leut, governor to prorogue the house, and as a matter of fact no action whatever was taken upon the report. If the last sentence of the report was so manifestly un-true, it was fair to suppose that not much confidence could be placed upon the rest of its contents. In conclusion Mr. Howe said he did not wish the impression to go abroad that the present government were the only friends the farmers had. The agriculturists of the country had no better friends than the members of the opposition, and it was very largely due to their efforts that the government had been prevailed upon to give them the assistance they so well deserved. (Ap-Mr. Fowler said he had not expect

ed to address the hor he ought to refer to a that had fallen from t or York (Pinder) st brutal attack er of agricult place it was proper to country were most appointment of that was the farmers. laint been heard from elligent farmers of th that appointment? He dence to submit to th matter, not from the orting the governm ources friendly to th The speaker then pro ngth to uphold the Hon. C. H. Labillois a riculture.

Hon. Mr. Dunn said

t the charges of mis

he crown land depart

the hon, member for

who posed before th

honest man, with a p

ished reputation, but i were cutting lumber crown lands he (Dur would be well we (Laughter.) The first by the hon, member fo was that the leases advantage. As everyous set price of \$8 per se put upon the lands lea ernment, and hon. m by reference to page land report for 1896 th timber limits there me \$78 per square mile, an the same report you w went as high as \$106 1 on page 12 of the repo will find that they s mile, and the 250 mile sale averaged \$16.50 p again, by reference to I see that the leases so went as high as \$190 pe 282 miles there ment \$47.50 per mile, in lieu price of \$8. The lun probably consider Why, a delegation from land has just interview ment, and they compla not getting any adva claim that while they ? per thousand for stur way lands and \$10 per i at the end of the sear is returned to them, w of crown lands the price competition as high as and nothing is return also that the lands ar the railways, and it co suprlies in, and that, lease the lands and sportsmen are allowed at pleasure and builoften destroy their tim have no right to drive they claim they should

Mr. Lockhart said he gratulate the government that they had adopted the opposition, and away with the offices eral and law clerk. both these offices could ished, and the expe with then saved to the ped they would go adopt the policy of the reference to putting put to tender. This was no icy of the opposition, accounts committee las report had recommen public printing, as far put up to public compe der. He thought he ha year that if this course would mean a savi year to the province alone, and it seemed t government ought to ! attention to the recor that committee. But th cial secretary, with red report, said it had be and they had papers was not worth while These papers have bee house more than once, made use of in comm lieved that if the gov be induced to lay those table and give membe ity of examining them found that they would light of day. The an stated before the com simply looked over the printing and allowed w was right. His figures all right for printing ago, but new printing is paper is cheaper and greater.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-T Mr. Lockhart-Yes. done, and everybody s chance to compete for ask the provincial secr not interfere with the r ing, and suggest to the eral to whom the we Hon. Mr. Tweedie-T

given around to the dif

ffices.

Mr. Lockhart-That government. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-C would hardly expect us opponents of the govermay say that as long as her of the government, see that the printing go ers of the government. that the auditor genera the accounts and all thinks is right, and no r government, I want it derstood, interferes wit

Mr. Lockhart-It is that the printing shoul the supporters of the go in the province of Nova province had been quot ly by the hon. provincia his budget speech, pub put up to public compet der, and the lowest ten work. In his (Lockhart' 000 of \$4,000 could be sa

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Y year against a motion connection, which, if a have saved a good deal

Mr. Lockhart-I am entleman has referred was a motion to the tles introducing private