

DR. PUGSLEY'S POLITICAL CHARGES

Fredericton, Feb. 17.—The Gleaner says editorially that it has been the subject for general remark by those who have been observant of events in legislative and executive arenas that at no time in the history of this province has a leader of Government met the House with such a united and loyal following as that which today so heartily supports Premier J. Douglas Hazen at the opening of the third session of the fifth Legislative Assembly.

On the train bearing the representatives of the people to the capital, at the hotels, in the corridors of the assembly and the departmental buildings, and in whatever other places public men gathered, unbounded confidence prevailed. We have had, consistently prudent and honorable government since Premier Hazen's accession to power; the foundation upon which progressive and business-like administration is being built has been well laid; our resources have already multiplied under his care and protection, and now we can look into the future, in this era of healthy development so recently inaugurated, with full confidence and high expectations. This is the situation impressed upon the public mind on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative Assembly today.

When Mr. Blair came into power in March, 1888, he was beset with many difficulties, not only in the construction of his government, but in satisfying his followers within and without the legislature. It is a fact that every leader of a political party which has been a long time in the cool shades of opposition has difficulties to contend with on his coming into power. In Mr. Blair's case they were not only numerous, but they were very persistent. He was pressed upon him, not so much that at one time in the earlier days as his immediate friends are aware, he had almost concluded to throw up office and abandon politics. Hounded day and night for office by his followers, worried by the threats of members of his party who through disappointment had become notably dissatisfied, uninvited by the demands of leaders in sectional jealousies in his own camp in various sections of the province, a yearning to quit the business had seized him. His third session was a torment in the extreme, and the rumors were persistent that several of his supporters in the House were in revolt, that he might have to face defeat before the session closed. He had indeed become so tired of the distressing situation that when the House closed on the 2nd of April, he determined to put an end to his trials by going to the country. He would find release either in defeat or in a victory which would make some changes in the personnel of his following. And before some of the members arrived home the writs for the elections were in the hands of the sheriffs of their counties.

But with Mr. Hazen, he goes into the third session with a united and an unexceptionally loyal following. He too, has no doubt had the business of his life, he has had differences to adjust and a certain amount of dissatisfaction perhaps to remove and overcome. That he has been eminently equal to the occasion, that he has brought some organization, while not sacrificing in the slightest even one of the sound principles of his policy of government is based, redounds greatly to the credit of the man, and stamps him as the ablest and the most successful leader of government we have yet had in the public life of this province.

Continued from Page 1. might reply as to things which Mr. Crockett had said, but must introduce no new matter. Mr. Pugsley repeated his declaration that no public money had been spent on the Albert Mfg. Company's wharf. "Is not this an extension of a private wharf?" asked Mr. Borden.

Mr. Pugsley explained that the work in question was another wharf at the end of the private wharf. More evidence of Conservative amusement at this skilful deflection he tried to refer to the St. John wharf, but this was objected to as introducing another matter to which, in the absence of a general discussion, no reply could be made. "I won't go on with St. John," he said.

"You have enough on your hands," said the enemy. Mr. Pugsley refused to declare that the agreement was not a colorable arrangement. It merely exempted from tolls the vessels of the Albert Mfg. Company. "The only vessels which use it," said Mr. Borden.

More contradictions: Mr. Pugsley cited Mr. Emerson as having said that many vessels used Mr. Crockett's wharf, but that Mr. Emerson had merely mentioned fishing vessels. Mr. Pugsley denied Mr. Crockett's suggestion that he had devised the terms of Mr. Osman's letter and the incident terminated with some advice by Mr. Pugsley to Mr. Crockett in a tone of serious reproof, but to anger, to devote himself to larger subjects than those which he has been investigating.

The senate this afternoon continued the debate on the Intercolonial branch lines bill. Senator Power opposed the bill and advocated the leasing of the Intercolonial to one of the large companies. Senator McSweeney was in favor of leasing the Intercolonial from Quebec to Moncton. Senator Ellis was afraid that political pressure might cause inferior roads to be taken over, and was heartily of opinion that the whole system of the Intercolonial without reservation should be transferred from the government to some other control.

Late Shipping. Vineyard Haven, Mass., Feb. 17.—Sd: Schs Ladysmith, (Br.) from St. John for New York; Preference (Br.) from Nantucket for do; Helen Montague from St. John, N. B., for Bridgeport; Minnie Slaussen from do for Greenwich, Conn.

DR. PUGSLEY'S POLITICAL CHARGES

Continued from Page 1. The increase in the number of agricultural societies throughout the province showed more activity. There are now 87 agricultural societies in the province, an increase of eighteen since last session. He regretted that when Queens county was the home of the Commissioner of Agriculture the interest in agricultural societies in that county waned until they were reduced to only two. There were now seven in the county and it seemed that the farmers of Queens had much to hope for.

Regarding horse importations it might, perhaps, be said that he was talking politics if he said too much. Last year horse importations had received much attention at the hands of the gentleman opposite and probably would again this year, as the importation made since the last session had been about on a par with previous ones. It had cost the province but little and would prove of great assistance to breeding interests. Horse importations in the past have been a big drain on the provincial treasury. The importation last year had been deplorably small, and it was to be hoped that this year, and so was that made this year, and the government is deserving of great credit for the way it saved money to the farmers.

Unfavorable Light. In making a comparison he regretted it would show a man from his own county of Queens in an unfavorable light. In the last importation of horses made by a former Government, 38 horses had been brought in at a cost to the province of \$145 per head, while recent importations made by the present Government of 61 horses had cost \$50 per head. The results showed that a move in the proper direction had been made by the present management of the Agricultural Department. Horses brought in by the last importation were in every way the equals of those imported by the last Government, but the new administration had wisely adopted a more conservative policy.

Credit ought to be given where due and somebody connected with the Agricultural Department was doing a lot of work. The Commissioner for Agriculture might not be a man who devotes his entire attention to farming, but he was successful in gathering around him the ablest and the most successful farmers of the province, and he was successful in gathering around him the ablest and the most successful farmers of the province, and he was successful in gathering around him the ablest and the most successful farmers of the province.

Great Possibilities. There were great possibilities in New Brunswick as a fruit growing country and if the farmers were shown the way to grow fruit, the one who succeeded in getting them interested would be doing a very great service. It was gratifying to know of honors won by the leader of the Opposition had pretty nearly the right ring at last and he was glad to notice that the railway was built or would be built to that effect. Any work to solve this problem was sure to have the assistance of members of the House. The project had outlined the way in which would occasionally throw out the subject which on the surface seemed to be political. People along the valley wished to know of the matter. They had dropped politics in many cases and stood for the Valley Railway first, last and all the time. It didn't make any difference whether it was better than anything else, it was going to have the road at any rate. The question had been asked what the Provincial government was going to do to get the railway built.

Potato Markets. Mr. Woods said that great credit was due to somebody for the present situation of the potato trade in this province. If an outlet for the potato crop in the shape of a new market had not been established, the farmers would not be getting more than twenty-five or thirty cents a barrel for their potatoes. Ontario and Quebec markets were overstocked and Boston markets had been in a similar condition. The opening up and development of the New Brunswick market for New Brunswick by shippers through the assistance rendered by the Government, had saved the farmer a great deal of trouble.

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Continued from Page 1. The development of the mineral resources of the province should be pushed as far as possible. The mineral wealth of this country was really far greater than that of any other province in the north-western part of the continent. There was a portion of Queens county where development had been made to the extent that it should have but the fact was that the development possible there depended upon better transportation facilities. It was to be hoped that the government would be able to find some way to build 28 miles of railway from these coal mines to Fredericton and thus develop a country which had so long been in need of better transportation facilities. The mine here would never be developed until there was a better outlet than at Norton.

The Highway Act. Referring to the highway act, Mr. Woods said that it had already brought about great improvement and there could be no better evidence than the state of the roads. There had been rain and freshets from having time until late in the fall last season, and it had been a hard season on the roads. He was confident that the members of the Queens county council the opinion had been expressed by speakers irrespective of politics, that the Highway Act had pleased the people and was bound to be successful. It was the duty of all representatives of the people to have the Highway Act out of politics as much as possible, and perhaps in the House could do the province service by acting together in such a manner.

He did not know the provisions of the bill which would be introduced to provide for the teachers, but he was confident that for teachers, in this noble profession felt safe in the hands of this government.

The Valley Railway. An important part of the speech from the throne had been references made to the Valley Railway. He was pleased to see that the members of the Opposition had pretty nearly the right ring at last and he was glad to notice that the railway was built or would be built to that effect. Any work to solve this problem was sure to have the assistance of members of the House. The project had outlined the way in which would occasionally throw out the subject which on the surface seemed to be political. People along the valley wished to know of the matter. They had dropped politics in many cases and stood for the Valley Railway first, last and all the time. It didn't make any difference whether it was better than anything else, it was going to have the road at any rate. The question had been asked what the Provincial government was going to do to get the railway built.

Mr. Robinson congratulated mover and seconder of the address on the able manner in which they had fulfilled the parts assigned to them and said he had seldom listened to the performance of duty they had undertaken with more pleasure. The hon. member for Queens had introduced some little argument into his remarks, but he had done it so nicely that no offence could be taken by the members of the Opposition.

The Opposition felt they had lost a noted speaker, but they had certainly gained a useful member and one who had given valuable service to his party, but they all rejoiced that his loss was occasioned by his acceptance of an high position in the Government. He felt gratified that when the Dominion government were looking for a valuable man to fill the vacancy on the judicial bench of the country they should have come to the provincial opposition to find him. That was a very satisfactory method to adopt and he hoped it would continue. As in opposition too, he felt that much more might be done to increase this prosperity that was being done. He would like to see the province go ahead as some of the other sections of the Dominion were doing. The outlook was certainly encouraging and he trusted the government would do their share to improve it still more.

What a good prospect ahead they might look forward to the future with every feeling of satisfaction knowing that they had in their own province a country unsurpassed by any other portion of the Dominion.

The Premier. Hon. Mr. Hazen had much pleasure in joining in congratulating the mover and seconder of the address on the able manner in which they had carried out their duties. He had had the pleasure of knowing the mover for many years and had been on terms of close friendship with him during that period. He could not claim quite the same personal intimacy with the member for Northumberland, but he had known him sufficiently to gather he was a gentleman calculated by advice, knowledge and experience to bring the soundest of judgment to bear on public matters.

The last speaker had made reference to the fact that only one vacancy had occurred in the House since last session and he was very glad to note that this was not occasioned by the death of any member but by the elevation to an honorable position of a gentleman who had been in active public life for many years. That gentleman had been a lifelong friend of his. They had played baseball together, and he had in later life had been frequently associated in the practice of their profession. He heartily sympathized with the opposition in the loss of one of its ablest members but he had no doubt whatever that he would become an ornament to the bench to which he had been transferred.

That By-Election. His hon. friends appeared to be somewhat excited over the opposition victory in the by-election in St. John county. That constituency had been always and consistently opposed to the present administration. In the

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Continued from Page 1. might be done on larger lines than the Government was at present following out. Territorial Revenue. With regard to territorial revenue for an increase in which the Government took so much credit, while he was glad to see this increase it could however, be more properly put down to natural growth. He had some doubt as to whether the forestry convention three years ago, as to whether the province was actually receiving all that was due to it in way of stumpage and he would give the Government credit for honesty in the matter of its collection. He thought, however, that they did not display much wisdom in reducing the size of the log, which reduction probably accounted to a large extent for the increase in stumpage dues.

He was glad to know that the price of some school books had been reduced, but he had never seen it admitted that the Government organs that had been done in some instances, but evidently found the task of criticizing ungenial and had found so little to criticize that he had been unable to talk with that force and eloquence which was usual to him.

Agriculture. When he was called upon to form an administration he had been adversely criticized for appointing as head of the agricultural department a gentleman who, although he was not engaged in farming pursuits for a living, he had sufficient confidence in his ability to feel perfectly safe in trusting him with the office. When the present commissioner took up his duties he found stagnation to be the leading characteristic of the department. He set about the work of reorganizing in which he had been most successful and it was entirely due to his energy and progressive methods that no less than twenty-seven new societies had been formed since he took office. He had organized fruit exhibitions which had taken handsome prizes at horticultural society shows in London, establishing beyond question the fact that this province could produce fruit which would hold its own against that grown in any other part of the province. The provincial horticulturist had now been appointed who would make his business to go among the farmers and practically demonstrate to them the latest methods of orchard culture and the care of fruit.

The leader of the opposition had been somewhat sarcastic in his reference to the Cuban market and it might be true that potatoes had been shipped from Westmorland for some years, but that traffic had been by way of Halifax. The present government were interesting themselves in the development of their own port and when it became apparent that the potato markets of Ontario were glutted to the detriment of Victoria and Carleton counties they established a depot in St. John where farmers could store their surplus capacities in Havana they had saved these farmers from ruin which they would otherwise have faced.

Importation of Horses. The Government had no intention of importing more thoroughbred horses at present, but everyone must realize that more than one breed of thoroughbred was required in the province. Various uses for which horses were needed, made it impossible for one breed of horses to suit all purposes. There had been some criticism of the Government for not having provided men go to the Old Country to purchase horses for importation made by the present Government. In the past the member of the legislature who in some instances knew nothing whatever about horses had been sent abroad and had had his expenses paid by the Government. The result had been losses of \$5,800 and once \$19,000.

In the recent importation of Clydesdale mares and stallions it was not the member of the legislature who had been sent to the Old Country to purchase horses for importation made by the present Government. In the past the member of the legislature who in some instances knew nothing whatever about horses had been sent abroad and had had his expenses paid by the Government. The result had been losses of \$5,800 and once \$19,000.

He was glad to hear that the leader of the Opposition approved of the Government policy for development of the Gloucester iron mines. In this respect the hon. gentleman occupied a much different position to that of last year. The prime minister said the proposition was a definite one, when it was placed before him, and he was promised an answer in a day or two, but up to the present no reply had been received by the company from the Federal Government, and there was absolutely nothing for them, except a letter written to Mr. Carvell, so that he might read it at the public meeting to make some political capital. The Provincial Government had appointed a committee to take up the matter, and had notified both the Dominion Government and the company to that effect, but had not yet been asked for a conference. There had been a letter written by Mr. Pugsley to the company which placed requirements of road up to that of that railway in Canada, with standard grade not exceeding four tenths, eighty pound rails, cement and steel bridges, etc.

The government proposes to bring down legislation that will bring about the building of the Valley Railway at no distant date, and in a period that would be considered reasonably short, work on the Valley Railway would be under way and the road would be traversing its hitherto neglected district. He wanted to assure the people of the valley and of the province generally that the government is sincerely in earnest in the belief that the project can be accomplished, and that measures will be introduced which will leave no doubt as to its good faith. His honorable friend had referred to a plan for building of the road, as that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's, but it really was his (Hazen's).

Teachers Pensioners. While Hon. Mr. Robinson approved of legislation to provide pensions for teachers, he had not done anything to provide such pensions. The pro-

DR. PUGSLEY'S POLITICAL CHARGES

Continued from Page 1. posed bill would provide that male teachers at sixty years of age and female at fifty years of age, and who had served in the public schools for thirty-five years service, should get a pension for one half of the average of their total salary during the last five years of service, not to exceed four hundred dollars per annum. This would at least provide some slight recognition of good services at small wage.

There was need of new system of summoning juries in the province to avoid the possibility of a sheriff can pack a jury. The amendment to jury act would provide for the sheriff's clerk of the peace and the clerk of the court to meet, and have placed in a box the names of all eligible to be summoned as jurors and those whose names were first drawn out would compose the jury. In conclusion he expressed his belief that the House would conduct its business during this session in a manner that would not be discredit to him. He remembered the consideration that had been granted to him in 1891 at Ottawa when he was called upon to make an address to the throne and after his experience of six years in the federal parliament and twelve years in this legislative assembly he could truthfully say that members of this House compare favorably with those of any other public business in a proper manner composed the House of Commons of the day for tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Fleming submitted a bill of agreement with J. B. Campbell for reporting the debates of the House and publishing synoptic reports. On motion of Hon. Mr. Fleming, Messrs. Hazen, Fleming and Grimmer and Messrs. Robinson and Sweeney were appointed a committee to nominate standing committees. The House adjourned at 6.10 p. m.

After some legal argument, the judge concurred in Mr. Johnson's views, the latter remarked "and consequently there can be no slander." This gave rise to further legal action for libel. Further legal argument arose over this point and finally an adjournment was made till 10 a. m. tomorrow, when the judge will give his decision as to whether slander can be charged and whether proper notice of the suit was given.

London, Feb. 17.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says:—"The new provisional agreement with Canada is likely to affect Canadian imports from Britain considerably. Germany will invade Canada, and German commercial travellers will sell their goods at cost until an inroad has been made on trade with Britain. Germany hopes in the course of time even to be able to persuade Canada to discontinue her preferential treatment of British goods. A scheme will be developed to woo Canada by devoting German capital towards the development of mines and industries in Canada, and increased German immigration to Canada, where representatives of the German race already number nearly half a million. Large German shipping companies are now making plans for a regular line of fast steamships to carry emigrants and goods to Canada with the object of breaking the monopoly now held by British lines. The Standard, referring to the possibility of further negotiations between Canada and Germany, says it relies on the sagacity of Canadian statesmen to see that the tariff reform cannot be delayed much longer, and that it would create an uneasy feeling in London financial circles if the Dominion government were to be rebuffed. The Standard, referring to the possibility of further negotiations between Canada and Germany, says it relies on the sagacity of Canadian statesmen to see that the tariff reform cannot be delayed much longer, and that it would create an uneasy feeling in London financial circles if the Dominion government were to be rebuffed.

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London, Feb. 17.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says:—"The new provisional agreement with Canada is likely to affect Canadian imports from Britain considerably. Germany will invade Canada, and German commercial travellers will sell their goods at cost until an inroad has been made on trade with Britain. Germany hopes in the course of time even to be able to persuade Canada to discontinue her preferential treatment of British goods. A scheme will be developed to woo Canada by devoting German capital towards the development of mines and industries in Canada, and increased German immigration to Canada, where representatives of the German race already number nearly half a million. Large German shipping companies are now making plans for a regular line of fast steamships to carry emigrants and goods to Canada with the object of breaking the monopoly now held by British lines. The Standard, referring to the possibility of further negotiations between Canada and Germany, says it relies on the sagacity of Canadian statesmen to see that the tariff reform cannot be delayed much longer, and that it would create an uneasy feeling in London financial circles if the Dominion government were to be rebuffed. The Standard, referring to the possibility of further negotiations between Canada and Germany, says it relies on the sagacity of Canadian statesmen to see that the tariff reform cannot be delayed much longer, and that it would create an uneasy feeling in London financial circles if the Dominion government were to be rebuffed.

There was need of new system of summoning juries in the province to avoid the possibility of a sheriff can pack a jury. The amendment to jury act would provide for the sheriff's clerk of the peace and the clerk of the court to meet, and have placed in a box the names of all eligible to be summoned as jurors and those whose names were first drawn out would compose the jury. In conclusion he expressed his belief that the House would conduct its business during this session in a manner that would not be discredit to him. He remembered the consideration that had been granted to him in 1891 at Ottawa when he was called upon to make an address to the throne and after his experience of six years in the federal parliament and twelve years in this legislative assembly he could truthfully say that members of this House compare favorably with those of any other public business in a proper manner composed the House of Commons of the day for tomorrow.

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DR. PUGSLEY'S POLITICAL CHARGES

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