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Full Confidence is Again Heartily Expressed in the Hazen Government

THE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES; WISE AND PRUDENT ADMINISTRATION

ing the Factory Act the other night, they had claimed it could be completely carried out in five years, yet they pretended to expect that all the great measures of reform involving all departments of the government should have been accomplished in one year. They even claimed the Public Domain Act should have been carried out. That act was passed in 1906 and from reports which Mr. Loggie had at that time made to the then Premier and Surveyor General, the necessity of immediate action was then urged. He pointed out that the first thing to do was to preserve the forests from fire. He urged that the province should be divided into five districts and five chief game wardens appointed. That these districts should be divided into thirty sub-districts with one good man in each engaged by the year. That the chief fire ranger should be the best woodsman in the province. That he should be men of ability and fact. He urged that twenty-five thousand dollars per year, gradually increasing to fifty thousand, should be spent on this service.

No Notice Taken.
For two years no notice had been taken of these suggestions, and it remained for this government to actively take them up and successfully carry out most of them. Gentlemen opposite talked about surveying crown lands as if the Surveyor General could run out with a tape line on a half-holiday and accomplish a survey. MR. LOGGIE IN HIS REPORT SAID IT WOULD BE A WORK REQUIRING YEARS. He suggested that the land should be first divided into one thousand acre blocks then sub-divided into two hundred and fifty acres. He estimated the cost would be fifty dollars per thousand acres, or a half million dollars for the province. The present Surveyor General, UNLIKE HIS PREDECESSORS, HAD GONE ACTIVELY TO WORK. He had appointed FOUR CHIEF GAME WARDENS, ONE CHIEF FISHERY WARDEN AND SEVEN WARDENS, COMBINING DUTIES FOR FIRE, FISH AND GAME. There were also seventy-two fish wardens, sixty-seven of them paid by leases of privileges and five paid by the government.

Mr. Loggie had further recommended that when the experience of this work was gained the time would come to begin the survey of the Crown Lands. He suggested the appointment of a commission of three or four competent men, such as Professor Loggie, now, to look into the matter and make a report to the Legislature before action was taken.

Have Done Much.
The speaker believed the Government had taken all action possible in the past year. They had preserved the forests from fire and the people were receiving direct benefit from their work and when the survey could be accomplished with care and prudence, he believed it would be done. The present Surveyor General HAD PERFORMED HIS DUTIES MORE SUCCESSFULLY THAN ANY OF HIS PREDECESSORS. On assuming office he had taken steps to secure as nearly as possible CORRECT STUMPAGE RETURNS. Last year he had obtained a hundred and fifty million feet. This year though the cut was far below normal, it had run up to a HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN MILLIONS, and one county was not yet heard from. It was the highest in the history of the province and showed that some of the dismissals of the scalers were in the best interests of the people. HE KNEW OF SCALERS UNDER THE OLD GOVERNMENT WHO NEVER PUT A HOOK ON A LOG, NEVER VISITED A BROW OR A LANDING, WHO SIMPLY MADE THEIR RETURNS IN DEFIANCE OF THEIR OATHS, from the statements of operators. The removal of such men had been entirely independent of party and simply to secure efficient service. All would admit that the conservation of our forests was a live issue, a great issue, and one which the old Government did not fully comprehend. When the leader of the Opposition was in Montreal and gave that historic interview his mind must have been in a state of chaos in regard to the financial problem of the province and the value of its Crown Lands, else he never would have intimated that the province might realize only twenty-one million dollars from the sale of these lands. PEOPLE WOULD FIND THAT THE PROMISES OF THIS GOVERNMENT SO FAR AS THE CROWN LANDS WERE CONCERNED, HAD UP TO DATE BEEN FULLY AND ABSOLUTELY CARRIED OUT.

The Highway Act.
The charge was also made that the Government had not carried out its promise in regard to the Highway Act and this matter had engaged a great deal of the time and attention of the Opposition. They seemed yet to have MANY DISSENSIONS AMONG THEMSELVES AS WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED TO FRAME THE LEGISLATION THEMSELVES. The leader of the Opposition had said he realized there was not enough money under the old act to keep up the roads yet one of his followers moved an amendment the other day to leave the rate of taxation where it was. THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION DID NOT APPEAR HIMSELF TO HAVE ANY FIXED ROAD POLICY. In 1907 speaking in the Legislature he said, "referring to the act of 1904, the Highway Act is another object of Opposi-

SO SAY WE ALL

Moved by Mr. Murray, of Kings; seconded by Mr. Pinder, of York:
Resolved that all the preamble and resolution after the word "Whereas" in the first line of the preamble be struck out and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

The present administration was sworn into office on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1908, and has since then adhered wherever practicable and in the public interest to the principle of competition and tender in the carrying out of public works and services and has always accepted the lowest tender;

And whereas it is not true as stated that the present Government has been carried on in the interest of the Conservative party and to the detriment of the Liberal party, but on the contrary has been conducted in the interest of the people of New Brunswick irrespective of party politics and has continued in office very many Liberals, some of whom in the past have been active opponents of the present administration;

HIGHWAY ACT.
And whereas the Government in pursuance of the pledge given to the people of this province previous to the last Provincial election passed a law repealing the "Highway Act" of 1904, and enacted a measure vesting the control and management of the roads of the province in Highway Boards, the majority of the members of such boards being the county councillors; and has placed the control of the taxation for the maintenance of roads, and the fixing of the rate of remuneration for those who work upon the highways absolutely in the hands of the County Councils, and has vested in the Highway Boards the appointment of all officials necessary for carrying the act into effect and the expenditure of all moneys upon the roads including the grants from the province, and has made it optional for every ratepayer to pay his road tax by the performance of statute labor in the district in which he lives, and has sought and received the advice and opinions of the different County Councils in the perfecting of the measure;

PUBLIC DOMAIN.
And whereas it has been estimated that a thorough survey and valuation of our Crown lands would involve an expenditure of at least several hundred thousand dollars and while the matter has received and is receiving the earnest consideration of the Government it has not yet felt justified in asking the legislature for an appropriation sufficient to undertake this important work, but it is the opinion of this legislature that the Government has already taken effective steps for preventing forest fires, for the honest collection of the territorial revenues, for the preservation of the game, and for the conservation of the forest wealth of New Brunswick in a way that has never been undertaken before;

IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE.
And whereas there has been inaugurated a new system of immigration which gives promise of excellent results and has already had the effect of supplying farm labor in different sections,
And whereas the Government at the first opportunity passed an act providing for the appointment of an agricultural commission, which commission after holding meetings throughout the province and visiting institutions of agricultural education elsewhere, has submitted a report to the legislature which has been received with general approval,

And whereas as a result of the meetings held by this commission an increased interest has been aroused in agricultural matters as is evidenced by the fact that ten new agricultural societies have been established and others are in course of formation and organization;

HORSE IMPORTATION.
And whereas the Government took advantage of conditions existing in the United States during the past winter to make an importation of thoroughbred horses which were purchased at most favorable prices and were sold at figures that resulted in no loss to the province, it being the first time in New Brunswick that such a desirable result was accomplished and it is the almost universal opinion among persons possessing a knowledge of and taking an interest in the breeding of horses that such importation will have a permanent effect for good in improving the stock;

And whereas it has been announced that the Government will act upon the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee and assist in an importation of draft brood mares during the present year;

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
And whereas the Government has already taken steps by which the prices of some of the school books and materials used in the common schools have been reduced by about 40 per cent, and arrangements are now practically completed for large reductions in other school books at the commencement of the next school year, and it is incorrect as stated that the reduced cost in school books is more than offset by the increased cost to the Government in handling the same, but on the contrary the cost of handling the books has been kept at a very low figure;

And whereas the members of the Government have in their capacity as members of the Board of Education constantly sought to extend and encourage education in the rural schools of the province and have had under consideration a scheme for the granting of pensions to school teachers who have been engaged in teaching in the province for many years, and have in contemplation the introducing of a measure for this purpose at a future session;

NO SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.
And whereas the Government has introduced a new and up-to-date system of book-keeping and has passed an Audit Act which has invested the Auditor General with the powers of an independent official responsible to the Legislature and not to the Executive, and which will prevent the recurrence of overdrafts and suspense accounts in the different departments and the disgraceful conditions of affairs which was found to exist under the late administration;

And whereas the Government in the interest of temperance and sobriety and at the request of the moral forces of the country has introduced and passed amendments to the Liquor License Act, which have had the effect of making it the most advanced and progressive measure for the regulation of the Liquor business that the province has yet had;

And whereas the electors of the province at the general elections of 1903 pronounced against the platform of the then opposition of which the Premier was leader, which platform declared in favor of abolition of the office of Solicitor General and the amalgamation of other departments of Government,

And whereas the Opposition platform in 1908 did not contain any declaration in favor of such changes,

And whereas the Government is willing to promote legislation vesting the appointment of the third revisor in the Municipal Councils whenever it appears by resolution of such councils or otherwise that such a change is desired by the people of the province;

NO BOGUS EXPENSES.

And whereas the decrease in the travelling expenses of members of the Executive and the abolition of the charges for coach hire for the Executive Council, which always existed under the previous Government amount to a much greater sum than the increases in salary to the Chief Commissioner and Surveyor General and it is not true that the expenses of the members of the Executive have increased but on the contrary the province receives better service at a lessened cost;

And whereas the members of the Executive have since assuming office devoted themselves with zeal and industry to the discharge of their duties and have given the province honest progressive and economical government;

Therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this House, the Government is deserving and worthy of the confidence of the House and of the people of the province.

MODERN METHODS IN CARE OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS; INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE FOREMOST

tion criticism but this act is a credit to the Government and will be highly successful." YET A FEW MONTHS LATER HE TOLD THE COUNTRY IT HAD NOT BEEN ALTOGETHER SUCCESSFUL AND WOULD HAVE TO BE CHANGED.

The Promise Fulfilled.
THE HIGHWAY ACT, SAID MR. MURRAY, AS INTRODUCED BY THIS GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE PLEDGE PROMISED BY THE PARTY IN FULL. IT provided that two councillors from each parish would be on the Highway Board, thus giving them full and free control of their own taxation and management, there being only one representative of the Government on the board. This act, unlike the act of 1904, did not place the roads in the hands of the party heeled, but in the hands of the party heeled, but in the county councils to do with as they pleased. It would give the people better roads. He was willing to stand or fall by the act, for IF IN ANY PARTICULAR SECTION IT DID NOT WORK OUT EFFICIENTLY, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PREPARED TO AMEND IT. THE OLD GOVERNMENT HAD APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENTS OF ROADS UNWORTHY OF APPOINTMENT. During the past season, under the present administration, these had been dropped, and an endeavor made to get competent men. As a result, even under the old act, the roads had been better under this government than for years. The people wanted, desired and needed good roads, and the Government was doing the work by the day. When the new Government came in, work was stopped, tenders were called, McDade got the contract, and a large sum was saved to the province. The member of Westmorland had charged that he knew of a new job in Westmorland where money was being wasted, but he would venture to say there was one wasted job today where there were dozens or perhaps hundreds under the old Government.



MR. J. K. PINDER, M. P. P.

School Books.
The Opposition were very anxious about school books. BEFORE 1908 THEY WERE NOT SO REGARDFUL. This Government had promised books at reduced prices and HAD CARRIED OUT THAT PROMISE. Gentlemen opposite during the election campaign had ridiculed position taken by present Government. They had stated that Ontario readers, which were reduced in price, were only bankrupt stock, while the then Opposition claimed they had AS MUCH AS FIFTY PER CENT. MORE. They had stated that these books were legitimately produced at the low price named. What had been the result? During the first year of the Government's life it had been ABLE TO REDUCE PRICE OF READERS BY FORTY PER CENT, and a large number of other books would shortly be in the same class, some of them AS MUCH AS FIFTY PER CENT. The Whitney Government was now upheld in its school book policy by no less an authority than the St. John Telegram, yet for two years after they attained, yet for they did nothing regarding school books.

In 1907, after their commission had ascertained the cost of producing school books, they had secured the reduction of a set of readers from a dollar and fifteen cents to forty-nine cents. It was then said that with new and up-to-date books properly bound the price could not be reached, yet the other day according to the Telegraph, the Whitney Government was able to make a contract with T. Easton Company for a set of readers that would cost only thirty-nine and one-fifth cents and would retail at forty-nine cents and these new books contained more and better in every way than the old books.

Advanced Step Taken.
This Government would take steps, he believed to get as nearly as possible, consistent with the relative size of the province as good arrangement as Ontario had made. The Opposition now said the reduction in prices would be more than offset by the cost of distribution and handling books but they were talking without knowledge of the facts. The cost of handling thus far was very small and the vendors would not get far in debt as no second lot would be sent them till they paid for the first. Yet no matter what the cost of handling the fact reminded the people who bought books were saving forty per cent, on readers and would be able to save a considerable amount on other books. Yet the gentleman opposite had said with singular inconsistency when their present position was considered, that books should be given free. THE SCHOOL BOOK POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT WAS ONE MORE PLEDGE REDEEMED.

He was heartily in accord with the Government's proposal to increase the Ontario teachers' salaries, and he would be glad to do all he would to help. The Government had also intimated that the bill would be brought down at an early session to provide a pension system for teachers.

It was unreasonable to suppose that all reforms could be accomplished in one year but all pledges of Government would be redeemed in regard to giving out public works by tender.

The Tender System.
He had gone to the chief engineer of the department, who had told him that in every instance propositions for work were submitted to him, and wherever tenders were in possible he advised them, but there were many cases where tenders could not be called. In Kings county last January fifty-seven bridges were either washed out or damaged. These had to be repaired without delay, and in such cases it was impossible to prepare plans and call for tenders. But wherever possible the tender system had been adopted, and many works carried on by the old Government under day's work were now let by contract. One instance where a large sum had been saved was when the Attorney Gen-

amount of money had been saved to the province was in the heating plant of the Provincial Hospital. Under the old Government Mr. McDade was doing the work by the day. When the new Government came in, work was stopped, tenders were called, McDade got the contract, and a large sum was saved to the province. The member of Westmorland had charged that he knew of a new job in Westmorland where money was being wasted, but he would venture to say there was one wasted job today where there were dozens or perhaps hundreds under the old Government.

Public Works.
He knew that old structural superintendents bought all sorts of tools and supplies for each job they undertook, yet never gave any account of tools to the province. NO INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY WAS KEPT. No one knew where the property was, and much of it was lost. TODAY THERE WAS AN INVENTORY AND TRACK KEPT OF ALL THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. Coal for the government building here was given by tender to the lowest bidder, who happened to be an opponent of the government, and SEVENTY CENTS PER TON WAS SAVED THE PROVINCE. The opposition were very anxious that all references to the old government should be dropped, but so long as old bills were coming in from road superintendents and other officials of that government, they must bear the brunt of the criticism which the people would mete out to them.

Public Printing.
It had been charged that public printing was not put up to tender, but the work was submitted to different newspapers and the printer who had the closest kind of competition. The lowest price on each book was taken and the sum of six hundred dollars had been saved over the previous year in printing reports, and another six hundred dollars saved on the Royal Gazette.

The Farmers.
The report of the Agricultural Commission had been received with a great deal of commendation in both house and country. THE OLD DAIRY POLICY HAD BEEN A FAILURE. It had spent \$26,000 in bonusing 162 cheese and butter factories. OUT OF WHICH ONLY 51 WERE IN OPERATION LAST YEAR. These factories had been allowed to go to decay. It was a wise thing for the commissioner to have the whole subject investigated, and he believed that now that he had the information he would be able to work out the salvation of the dairy industry. It had been stated that because the agricultural committee recommended the importation of draught horses it was a condemnation of the importation of thoroughbreds. THE THOROUGHBRED IMPORTATION WAS MOST SUCCESSFUL, and would do much good, and it was quite reasonable that other classes of horses should also be encouraged. The Commissioner of Agriculture was a gentleman who did credit to himself and was AN HONOR TO THE RACE FROM WHICH HE HAD SPRUNG, and would be able to carry out a policy that would do him credit and benefit the farmers.

Departmental Expenses.
The abolition of the office of Solicitor General was advocated in 1903 by the then Opposition, and was defeated. The Opposition had then eliminated the party had won. These facts did not show that the people wanted the office abolished.

Gentlemen opposite had made much of the increase of salaries, but they failed to recognize the large saving that had been made in executive expenses. COACH HIRE, TRAVELLING EXPENSES AND OVERDRAFTS HAD MUCH MORE THAN OFFSET THE TRIFLING INCREASE OF SALARY. This government did not propose that its members should cover up increases in their incomes in contingencies.

The member for Westmorland had made charges in regard to the salary of the Attorney General, but did not criticize the emoluments of the Attorney General in 1906 when he said as quoted in the synoptic report "I was not satisfied that when the Attorney Gen-