

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 61.—No. 19

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909.

WHOLE No. 3229

George Washington

Quoted:

"I hate deception, even where the imagination is concerned."

SO DO I,

and so I always sell my goods with a guarantee behind them.

Remember!

Our REPAIR WORK is the best that can be done anywhere, and we always Guarantee it too.

Eyes Tested Free

and Glasses fitted in the best possible manner.

Marriage Licenses and
Wedding Rings.

JEWELER
H. V. Salling
30 MAIN ST.
WOODSTOCK, N.B.
— OPTICIAN —

KODAKS
and
SUPPLIES.

CURTAINS

without frills, washed, starched and done up by hand for 40 cents per window.

GENTS' WHITE VESTS

will be done from now on for 15 cts. a piece. Rough dry wash for 4c. per pound. Clothes collected on Monday morning will be delivered on Tuesday.

Woodstock Electric Laundry.

Telephone No. 8-11

A Few Interesting Facts!

THE SCOTISH UNION & NATIONAL Fire Insurance Co of Edinburgh, Scotland, has Assets of \$46,230,734.42
The North British & Mercantile Insurance Co of Edinburgh and London has a capital of \$80,343,315.40
The Sun Insurance Co of London, England, is the oldest fire insurance office in the world. The London & Lancashire, The Hartford and the New York Underwriters are leaders. It would be impossible to find 6 more reliable Fire Insurance Companies in the world to day than the above mentioned—no Technicalities, no Law Suits, but Honorable, Prompt and Satisfactory Settlement of all Claims
This is the established reputation of the above named companies of which

J. W. ASTLE is the Agent.

MEN'S

TAILORING.

Our Fabrics for Spring and Summer are large, varied, reliable, and this season's only. Cut and finish in most up-to-date style. Good workmanship guaranteed. Money refunded if you are not suited in every particular. A trial solicited.

Business Suits to measure	\$18 to \$25
Evening Dress Suits	20 to 40
Top Coats	15 to 25
Trousers	4 to 9

R. B. JONES Co., Ltd.

Manchester House,

Main Street, Woodstock, N. B.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The Valley Railroad Turned Down.

The provincial secretary laid return on the table respecting the conditions of a new permanent loan of \$450,000 which is to be floated in London by the Bank of Montreal. The loan in the form of inscribed stock bears interest at 4 per cent. W. R. Taylor, the London manager of the Bank of Montreal, is appointed fiscal agent for the province and has authority to act in connection with the registration of the loan in London. There is a feeling of surprise at the announcement that the province has to pay such a high rate of interest as 4 per cent on a loan of \$2,500,000 for thirty years. The last large loan effected by the old government, which was for about \$1,000,000, bears interest at 3 per cent and was placed on the market at 96 by Provincial Secretary Tweeddale, interest being payable at the office of the receiver general, Fredericton. The interest of the new loan is payable at London which further adds to the expense.

Had Mr Fleming been able to make as good a bargain as Mr Tweeddale did he would have saved the province \$25,000 annually in interest, which now has to be paid for thirty years. Mr Fleming may be able to make a success in handling school books, which is doubtful, but in arranging the terms of a important loan he has not made a good bargain for the province. The interest on the loan is payable July 1 and Jan 1.

VALLEY ROAD SIDE-TRACKED
Mr Hazen's announcement of the government policy regarding the Valley railway will not please any one. First he promised to introduce legislation this session, stating that the government was prepared to guarantee and what the conditions of the guarantee was to be. This he did after the delegation had returned from Ottawa. This afternoon he withdrew that promise, on the pretext that the government at Ottawa had not time to go into a consideration of the Valley railway project.

From the outset it has been evident that M. Hazen has been stepping this question. His sending the delegation to Ottawa was a subterfuge, as he knew full well legislation was too far advanced for such a question to be considered and that the government's policy for the Intercolonial had already been announced. He should at least have been prepared to say what character of legislation he would propose for the railway, more particularly as he represented that he had an alternative plan to bring forward, if no arrangement was made between the local and dominion governments.

Mr Hazen does not seem to realize that the people of the St John river valley are genuinely desirous of having this railway built as an independent line connecting with one of the transcontinental lines. While professing to favor the Valley railway, Mr Hazen has convinced the people of Fredericton and Woodstock that his interest in the line is of a negative character.

The business of the house closed with the introduction of the report of the public accounts committee. Some hint of the manner in which this committee has been doing its work this session has already been given in this correspondence. The report was on a par with the committee, a mere partisan annex of the government. There was no real investigation of the accounts at all. All the committee did, or tried to do, was to find some account of the old government which would form the subject of comment. If by chance they came across a doubtful payment in an account of the present administration it was folded up quickly and nothing said. To such an extent was this partisanship carried that any one attending the committee would wonder if the present government had done any business at all. The only account of the present government really inquired into was that for the repairs of the Suspension bridge, and it contained all the elements which were found to be so objectionable in the bills paid by the old government.

MORNING SESSION

The session of the house opened with every indication of a fighting day. The first move was to take a vote on the Factories Act amendment. This is the bill legislating Mr McMulkin out of office. The vote stood 27 to 11, Mr Burchill recording his vote against the measure. It was expected that he would speak against it also, but the only speech he made was in defence of Mr Copp, with whom he paired on the Woman's Suffrage Bill. Dr Landry, whose

speech last night consisted chiefly of abuse and innuendo, had called attention to the fact that Mr Copp had not voted on the Suffrage Bill, asserting that he was afraid to do so. Mr Burchill told the house why Mr Copp could not vote without committing a dishonorable act.

In the early days of the session Mr Tweeddale told how John Ryan, a lumber surveyor in Victoria county, had been removed from office and John B Stephenson appointed in his place. He also said that Stephenson as an official of the Crown Land Department surveyed the lumber cut on the Blue Bell tract, some of which was sawn in the mill near that locality, owned by the provincial secretary. Mr Tweeddale said that Stephenson was not a fit person to be employed by the Crown Land Department because of some transactions he had had with the order of foresters and for other reasons he mentioned.

For these statements, Mr Tweeddale was violently attacked by the provincial secretary and the surveyor general, the attorney general also said that Mr Tweeddale would be given an opportunity to make good his statements. Nothing has been said about this case since. Today, Mr Tweeddale rose on a question of privilege, and offered to read a declaration from an official of the Order of Foresters, which corroborated statements he had made.

Mr Hazen evidently did not want this statement made public for he rose to a point of order arguing that Mr Tweeddale wanted to go into the whole matter. He stated that the surveyor general would investigate Stephenson's case at earliest possible moment. Mr Robinson pointed out that it was not Stephenson but Mr Tweeddale who was on trial. It was asserted from the Government benches that Mr Tweeddale was discredited, and the house had a right to protect its members, and that he was not out of order. The speaker admitted Mr Tweeddale's right to vindicate himself, but he was in doubt as to how far he could go in the reading documents. This he would decide later.

The bill to amend the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company act was agreed to in committee and read a third time.

The bill relating to the town of Campbellton was agreed to, with amendments, as was also the bill to facilitate the taking of valuation in Victoria county.

The house went into committee upon the bill respecting municipalities, which was explained by Mr Tweeddale. It was proposed to authorize municipalities to impose a license fee of \$3 on persons not ratepayers in the province, who went into a county to work temporarily. Some of the municipalities had been put to a very large expense in the administration of justice by reason of the many foreigners employed in railway and other work, and the collection of a license fee from these laborers would assist the municipalities to a small extent to recoup themselves for that expenditure.

Hon Mr Hazen doubted if the municipalities had a right to impose a tax on laborers on the transcontinental railway, as it was a government work.

Hon Mr McLeod said there was every reason why these foreigners coming into a county to work for a short time should pay a license fee, and he thought the bill should pass. With reference to collecting a tax on laborers on the Transcontinental Railway, that company could be left with the county council to find out themselves. There were many other non-resident laborers that a county had the right to protect itself against.

Mr Weeney said the question was a very large one, and had been before the house before and he thought it should receive more attention than could be given to it in the closing hours of the session. To pass a bill without full consideration might involve the county councils in a lot of trouble.

Mr Slipp stated that the county council of Queens passed a resolution unanimously asking for this legislation, and he thought it should pass. The object of the bill was to protect the counties from the very heavy charges some had been put to and all were likely to be put to from the many foreign laborers employed for short periods in the province.

Hon Mr Hazen said there was already a provision in the municipalities act under which the county councils could impose a tax on non-

residents coming into the county to work. He believed they could not legally tax laborers on the government railway and he did not see what good would be accomplished by passing the bill.

Mr Woods thought the people of our own country must be protected. By the morning papers he saw where a Queens county man had been stabbed by a foreigner who was there without paying any tax and the county would be put to large expense to deal with him, in addition to having heavy criminal expenses already incurred. Mr Hazen said the county councils already had power to license men working at any occupation who were not ratepayers in such a county and they had power to license men working at any occupation who were not ratepayers in such a county and they had power also to prevent non residents from working.

Mr Tweeddale thought the attorney-general in all fairness should bring before the notice of the Dominion government the injustice under which the residents of the province were placed by the government sending in foreigners who contributed nothing and who puts the counties to large expense.

Mr Hazen said the suggestions of the member of Victoria were worth considering. There were hardships and considerable expense he thought when these foreigners were brought in and he would take the matter up when he went to Ottawa. It had become a grievance in small counties like Sunbury and Victoria to pay the expenses of criminal prosecutions.

Hon Mr Maxwell did not think the Dominion government was doing any work in the province at all. It was the contractors who were bringing in the men. The municipal act gave full power and should be enforced.

The act was amended to read that persons not ratepayers in the province can be prevented from working in any county without license.

The bill to authorize Madawaska county to issue debentures was agreed to and the several bills were reported.

VALLEY ROAD SCHEME DEFERRED.

Hon Mr Hazen announced the Lieutenant governor would be in attendance at 8.15 p.m. and said with the indulgence of the house he would like to make a brief announcement regarding the proposed St John Valley Railway. As honorable members knew this was a matter that had been more or less agitated and much discussed for some years. During this session a large delegation had waited upon the government and urged the claims of the road. He had announced to that delegation that the government was prepared to do all they possibly could, having regard to the financial ability of the province to promote the undertaking, and he had told the delegation that provided the dominion government would guarantee to take over the road on its completion and operate it as a government railway and pay over 40 per cent of the gross earnings to be devoted to the payment of the interest on the bonds, that the government would meet the wishes of the delegation and agree to guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of \$25,000 a mile.

He also had said that if the dominion government would not give such a guarantee of operating the road that he was not without hope that arrangements might be made with a company of financial stability to undertake the work under conditions that would not involve undue liability upon the province. The delegation had then gone to Ottawa and had been told by the dominion government that they might expect an answer to their request in a few days. No word had come from Ottawa until last night a telegram was received from a member of parliament by a gentleman in this city stating that no assurance could be given by the dominion government without further information as to details and advising that the provincial government be asked to promote legislation to make a conditional guarantee of bonds.

A few nights ago there had been a further delegation to wait upon the government asking that such delegation should be put through at this session and he had given the delegates an assurance that this would be done. Since then, upon further consideration, and after consulting members of the government and members of the house he had come to the conclusion that it would be unwise just at the close of the session to rush through such important legislation without full consideration of the terms and agreements and conditions which must form an essential part of the bill pledging to so large

an extent the credit of the province.

This undertaking he felt must be carried out by an agreement between the two governments, one that would meet with the approval both of the dominion parliament and this legislature, and although he was fully cognizant of the great importance of the undertaking and advisability of pushing it with all possible speed he had come to the conclusion it would be unwise to introduce hasty legislation just now, as he felt it might delay the undertaking.

It was his intention soon after the session to discuss the matter with the members of the federal government at Ottawa and see if some arrangement could not be completed so that at the next session of the federal house and of this house, both of which would probably be meeting at the same time, legislation might be put through both houses to secure this long desired boon for the people of the St John valley.

If an arrangement with the dominion could not be made he was, as he had before stated, not without hope that an arrangement could be made with a railway organization to carry out the project. Approaches were being made by a railway company not now in the province, part of an international railway system and connecting with a transcontinental road, and negotiations were progressing with the hope that if arrangements with the dominion could not be completed that the undertaking could be accomplished without jeopardizing the financial position of the province.

It was a matter involving large liabilities and of great importance and he hoped that when it did come before the house that both sides of the chamber would support the proposition outside of party consideration.

He thought if arrangement could be made so that traffic from the transcontinental railway could be carried over it, that with the local traffic which would be sure to develop the earnings would be sufficient to prevent any great drain upon the provincial treasury. He thought it would never do to place the undertaking in the hands of a company that would not be able to sufficiently operate it and that the best way to hasten this great work was to approach it with care and caution.

Mr Pinder presented the report of the accounts committee.

Mr MacLachlan asked leave to withdraw his motion regarding the export of timber, saying that as it had come up so late in the session it could not receive the attention it deserved and had therefore better stand over till next session. Leave was granted.

Hon Mr Hazen said he had had eleven years' experience in active work of the legislature and he had never known one so attentive, industrious and anxious to facilitate public business as the legislature of 1909. He hoped that members would have a prosperous year and all return in good health next year.

Mr Tweeddale asked the ruling of the chair upon his question of privilege.

The speaker gave him leave to make a statement. He then read a statement of John Campbell, relating to John G. Stevenson's connection with Court Tobique, C.O.F., which said that Stevenson was at one time a defaulter to that court for \$45, and that he still owed the court \$8 and that he was not chief ranger.

Mr Tweeddale, continuing, said this evidence would show he was justified in making statements he had against Stevenson and also that the Surveyor General's language had been too harsh and uncalled for.

The house took recess to resume at 8.

At 8.15 his honor came into the assembly chamber, assented to the bills passed during the session, and prorogued the house with the following speech:

It affords me much pleasure to express my appreciation of the diligence with which you have applied yourself to the performance of your legislative duties during the session now about to close. I trust that the many important measures which have engaged your attention will result in adding materially to the progress and prosperity of the province.

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for public works and the other usual services.

In releasing you from your labors, I sincerely trust that the blessings of Providence may rest bounteously upon you in the discharge of your ordinary avocations, as well as upon the people you represent and you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.