

THE LEGISLATURE.

Provincial Secretary Tweedie
Concludes His Financial
Statement.Bank of British North America Gets
the Issue of Redemption Bonds
at 96.Mr. Black Discusses the Budget Speech and
Exposes Hon. Mr. Tweedie's
Inconsistencies.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 23.—Dr. Alward presented a petition from Drs. William Bayard, John Berryman, Thomas Walker and forty-seven other physicians of St. John against a bill respecting science or method of osteopathy, and Mr. Fowler presented the petition of one hundred and fourteen physicians of the province to a like effect.

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill authorizing the Northumberland municipality to effect temporary loans; Dr. Stockton amending the law respecting proceedings in the supreme court in equity; Mr. Lockhart, relating to water supply in the city of St. John; Mr. Fowler authorizing Kings municipality to grant exemption from taxation for a period of ten years of buildings, works, plant and property of the Ossekeag Stamping company at Hampton; Mr. Sumner enabling the trustees of the First Moncton Baptist church to issue debentures on the security of their corporate property; Dr. Stockton authorizing the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Co. to issue debentures to pay off maturing loans; Mr. Shaw authorizing an assessment to meet the expenses of the Queen's exegony in the city of St. John.

Mr. Hill of the standing rules committee, submitted a report. Mr. Osmund made his inquiry as to whether it was the government's intention to erect a bridge over the Pettitodiac at a point near Boundary Creek, on one side, and Middle Ceydale on the other side of the river.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the matter was under the consideration of the department.

Mr. Diblee presented the petition of Mayor Hay, ex-Mayor Saunders, Stephen B. Appleby, Rev. F. W. Chapman, J. T. Garden, F. B. Carville, H. A. Connell, A. Henderson and three hundred and fifty other ratepayers of Carleton county in favor of a bill incorporating the Free Baptist denomination of New Brunswick.

Upon the order of the day being reached, Hon. Mr. Tweedie continued his budget speech. He said that the grant proposed for agriculture was an increase of \$1,000 over the grant of last year, of which about \$750 was for the purpose of paying the expense of meetings held throughout the province. He was not going to refer at any length to the subject of agriculture, because the matter would at a future time be dealt with more fully by the commissioner of agriculture. He was not going to say that the government were doing any more than to promote the interests of the farmers. The most satisfactory and hopeful fact in connection with the matter was the farmers themselves were taking a very much greater interest in promoting their profession than formerly. They were beginning to realize that the province could not depend on the lumber industry alone, and if their sons and daughters were kept at home it was necessary that more attention should be paid to farming and its kindred industries. He thought it was a good thing that the intelligent and representative farmers of the country should meet together in annual convention. It was a good thing that the legislature was in session, for it enabled the house and the government to meet with the farmers and to understand their wishes and requirements. It certainly was a matter of satisfaction to the government that at the recent meeting of the Farmers and Dairyman's Association the policy of the government had been fully endorsed.

Referring to the item of the Boys' Industrial Home, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that while \$150,000 a year was granted to that institution, in some years the whole grant had not been asked for. Last year they only drew \$500. No covering the government had taken it upon themselves to purchase for the assistance of school libraries a number of volumes of Mr. Hannay's excellent work called the Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley, which though largely personal and biographical, was also a valuable historical work covering the career of Canada for a number of years after confederation. Some years ago the government of the day had purchased a number of volumes of the History of Acadia, written by the same gentleman, and distributed them around among the schools. He thought it the duty of the government when valuable works of this kind were written by our own citizens to give them as much encouragement as possible.

The next item was that of game protection. A bill had been introduced by the surveyor general authorizing an expenditure in each year upon this service not exceeding \$500. Formerly the amount authorized was \$2,000. It should be ten times that amount if the game is to be properly protected. With the amount at his disposal, however, the surveyor general had accomplished wonders, and the work accomplished by him was spoken of very highly in all parts of the province. (Applause.)

For some years the Natural History society of St. John had received a grant of \$125. The government proposed to supplement this with a grant of \$100 to the Natural History society of Chatham for the present year. The St. John society was certainly doing most creditable work. Probably the annual report of the Chatham society would be included in that of the St. John society.

For public hospitals the sum of \$8,000 is provided. Last year it was \$5,300. It would be increased this last year the government gave \$1,000 more to the St. John public hospital than it had ever received before. There were other hospitals in the province equally deserving. Last year the Hotel Dieu hospital at Chatham had really dealt with a far greater number of patients in proportion to assistance received than had the hospital at St. John. The Hotel Dieu had attended to two hundred and six in-door patients, including seventy cases of typhoid, besides two hundred and ten outdoor patients belonging to all denominations.

Mr. Alward—Will you continue the increased grant of \$1,000 to the St. John hospital this year?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I think it probable that we will, though it is not yet fully decided upon.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he thought the grant of \$400 was utterly inadequate for the work done at the Chatham hospital. It should be \$800 or \$1,000. With reference to the item of public works, he would not trespass on the province of the leader of the government and chief commissioner. The amount granted for revision of the statutes was to pay George Allen, who had for some time been engaged in that necessary work. The house would observe by reference to the estimated receipts and expenditures that a balance to the credit side of \$6,038.52 was anticipated. In this connection he would say that in all justice and honesty the province had a right to expect from the dominion government the sum of \$220,000 for its eastern extension claim.

Dr. Stockton—I think we are entitled to it.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he had the Eastern Extension claim had been in existence since the time of confederation, and many efforts had been made to get it adjusted. Some times the province was fortunate enough to receive a payment on account, but the matter had never been fully adjusted. The claim arose in connection with the taking over by the dominion government of that part of the intercolonial system extending from Nova Scotia to the boundary of Nova Scotia.

In this connection Hon. Mr. Tweedie read a despatch to the dominion government in 1874, signed by John James Fraser, Benjamin Stephenson and Edward Willis. This was a most important matter and happily entirely non-political. It was a matter of great importance to the province that this claim should be vigorously pressed, and that the sum of over \$200,000 which had been improperly kept from us by the dominion government should be paid. To this end the government, the opposition and our dominion representatives at Ottawa should stand shoulder to shoulder. It was all very well to draw party lines, but when the rights of the province of New Brunswick are assailed or withheld, all parties should unite and look out for our own province of New Brunswick. (Applause.) The first payment made by the dominion government was \$250,000 and the threat was made that if the province did not accept that amount the dominion government would not accept that part of the intercolonial, but build a parallel line. In 1884, he thought it was a further sum of \$150,000 was paid upon the report of Frank Shanley, an engineer to whom the matter was referred by the dominion government. Mr. Shanley looked into the matter most carefully and he reported that the position taken by the dominion government in 1889, when the \$250,000 was paid, was incorrect and that the province was unfairly treated and should have received \$400,000. Having received that report the dominion government paid the additional sum of \$150,000, but from 1884 they had kept out each year \$75,000 of accrued interest on that \$150,000 at 5 per cent. This would amount in 1884 to the sum of \$110,000. If the province was entitled in 1884 to receive the \$150,000, it was equally entitled to receive the \$110,000 of accrued interest, and not having received it then the province was now entitled to receive the interest which had accrued since that date, or in all \$219,000.

Dr. Stockton—In that estimate you add the interest every six months.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Yes, the leader of the government, Mr. Blair, made several visits to Ottawa for the purpose of having this claim paid, and orders in council were passed in 1890 and in 1891 in reference to the same, pressing very strongly the cause of the province. In July, 1891, the then solicitor general of the province and himself (Tweedie) had gone to Ottawa and conferred with the dominion government and it really seemed as if the matter was going to be settled, but the following election the government was voted out of power and nothing more was heard about it. A few weeks ago the matter was again very fully discussed, but no word had been received as yet as to whether the claim had been recognized. He felt confident, however, that the claim would be recognized. In this connection he might say that the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were also making a claim, but

their claims were not analogous to that of this province, and he thought we should rest our claim upon its own basis and use every effort to have it settled irrespective of those other provinces. (Applause.) It would be a great thing for the province if this amount, which had been improperly and unjustly kept from it by the dominion government, could be secured.

Dr. Alward—It would help you out. Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Yes; and it would help you out and everybody else out. It would help the farmers and the lumbermen, who are keeping up the province today. (Applause.) It was a small matter from a purely personal standpoint to him (Tweedie) whether the claim was ever paid, but it was a great matter to him as a citizen of the province to see that it was paid—(applause)—and that our lumbermen and farmers—who were the hewers of wood and drawers of water—should receive their justice.

Mr. Tweedie said he would announce to the house "what was probably known to some, that the successful tenderer for the recent issue of redemption bonds at 96 per cent, was the Bank of British North America. He would give the house the different rates of tender and the amounts tendered for. He thought for obvious reasons it would not be wise to give the names of the other tenderers. Mr. Tweedie then gave the different tenders of January 21st, which ranged from 90 to 94.51, sterling, payable in London and with stamps affixed. The best tender in Canadian currency was 93.58, payable at the office of the receiver general. Mr. Tweedie also gave figures of the various tenders received on February 14th, of which the highest payable in Canadian currency at the receiver general's office was 96, and payable in London in sterling 96.01. The former was a far more advantageous offer than the latter. The tender of 96 practically meant that we were getting par for our bonds on the basis of sale in the English market. It was really, though it is not yet fully decided upon, for the government at this time, which was more favorable for the selling of our bonds than at any time in the history of the province, to get legislation in order to sell to the British bank on the same terms the \$200,000 or \$300,000 of bonds of works, and deposit the money in order to avoid the expense in connection with the issue of tenders again and printing of bonds and other incidental expenses.

Mr. Tweedie said he wished also to refer to the issue of bonds during the past year. Part of that information had already been given by returns to the house. The instance of the bonds issued for the purpose of the year was \$40,000 for permanent bridges, \$25,000 under 5th Vic, cap. 3, \$35,000 under the same act, cap. 3, upon Gulf Shore railway, \$7,000 and redemption bonds under 5th Vic, cap. 14 and 5th Vic, cap. 11, \$2,500 upon wharves and grain elevator in St. John, \$2,000 to St. Stephen, and Milltown railway, and \$100,000 to Lunenburg. Subtotal from this total of \$156,500 the amount of \$37,000 redeemed in 1897, left a net increase of bonded debt of \$119,500. In every sale of these bonds the government had received a higher rate, commencing with 12 per cent, bonds. This fully justified the government in not issuing any more four per cent, bonds, and he was very glad to know the course so taken had turned out to be in the best interests of the province. He might add that the \$10,000 bonds issued for the Lunenburg asylum had not yet been expended.

In concluding, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said: I thank the house for the patience it has shown in listening to my remarks. I was not feeling well either last night or today, but thought it necessary in the interest of legislation that I should deliver the budget speech as soon as possible. I regret very much that I have not done the subject justice, and thank the house for the indulgence it has shown me.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you now leave the chair. (Applause.)

MR. BLACK

said he was afraid that the hon. provincial secretary by his speech of last evening was going to get snowed up in the province of Nova Scotia, and get buried there. He commended, however, the hon. gentleman upon his return from the sister province. He (Black) would endeavor to confine himself to those subjects which interested the people of this province and would not follow the example of the provincial secretary in the discussion of the affairs of another province. He must say that the hon. provincial secretary had scarcely done justice to his position as the financial head of the government. He regretted to be called upon to discuss the affairs of the province in the absence of the information asked for several days ago.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I may say that the fact of the returns asked for not being brought down is no fault of the government. Some of the information required would have to come from the board of works office, and, as hon. members knew, Mr. Winslow of that department, and who had charge of such matters, was quite ill and unable to attend to his duties.

Mr. Black—It is idle for the provincial secretary to say that there has not been sufficient time in which to furnish the information required. The government well knows that statements of returns of accounts from the close of the fiscal year to the opening of the house are asked for every session, and it was the duty of the government to have such information ready, and it could be ready on the very opening day of the session. It would then for the provincial secretary to try to escape responsibility. If this government keeps any books at all it would not be a difficult matter to have the books closed on the opening day of the session, and the result would be that the information asked for and withheld would be furnished. He would quote from the official despatches of 1897 to show that the present provincial secretary, who was then opposed to the government, did not at that time approve of the methods and manner of proceeding with the business of this house. On page 23 of the debates of that year Mr. Tweedie is reported as stating: "He wished to protest against this undue haste. The public accounts committee should report, or at least be given a chance to

investigate the affairs of the province before supply was gone into. That used to be the way, but things are different under this government now. No one even smiled when the report of the public accounts committee only came in on the closing day of the session. As one of the representatives of the people he (Tweedie) was not willing to vote supply without entering his protest against this undue haste. We should have time to investigate the accounts of the province and not be asked to vote supply in this manner."

Such were the words of the present provincial secretary in 1889, when there was no sharper critic of the government on the floors of the house. Since then the hon. member had become a member of the government, and he now practices the same methods which he so strongly condemned in 1889. The quotation I have made will show the consistency of the hon. gentleman. It would be observed that this government followed very closely the methods which the hon. member (Tweedie) had then strongly condemned in 1889, and they had last year not only not permitted the report of the public accounts committee in before the closing hours of the session, but they refused to give an opportunity for a discussion of that report. It would be remembered that on the evening of the closing of the house last session, when his hon. colleague (Pinder) was addressing the house and making some statements in reference to the reports of the public accounts committee, the hon. gentleman (Pinder) was called to order by you, Mr. Speaker. I should not say that he was called to order, but rather that he was called to the attention of the house, and the announcement was made that his hon. colleague, the lieutenant governor had come down to close the house. He (Black) was surprised to find in the journals of this house the statement that the report of the committee of public accounts was adopted by the house. He would hold enough to say that that statement in the journals of the house was an incorrect statement, and that the report was not adopted, and that the house had been provoked before the motion to adopt the report was put to the house. He regretted to see in the journals of the house the statement that it had been adopted. Coming as it did from the hon. gentleman, it was a surprise, and he would make a further extract from a speech by the present provincial secretary (Tweedie) when that hon. gentleman was opposing the government in 1889. According to that hon. gentleman then "this government is a Hebrew book; it commences backwards, it never supplies first and then permits its affairs to be investigated." He (Black) would like to know if any one could give a more apt illustration of that hon. gentleman's statement than he (Tweedie) had given the house during the present session. He (Black) would be obliged to quote from a speech by the hon. provincial secretary. It was not a speech made when the hon. gentleman was such a sharp critic of the government, but it was when he occupied his present position as provincial secretary in the government. When the bill amending the law in reference to agriculture—creating the office of commissioner for agriculture—was under discussion last year, Mr. (Black) took occasion to make a statement regarding the financial condition of the province. That statement was in line with his duty, and showed the finances of the country to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. His presentation of the case contained several specific statements of fact. How had these statements been met by the hon. provincial secretary? A reference to page 15 of the official debates of last year would show that the hon. member had made the following statement in answer to one part of his (Black's) speech: "The hon. member should be ashamed at the statement he made. He had charged the amount of \$7,435.37, which did not belong to this year at all. To that he had added \$23,590 of over expenditure on board of works ordinary account. Of course that was a part of the \$76,435, but he charged it against the government all the same." If hon. gentlemen will turn to page 3 of the auditor general's report for last year they would see under the heading of "Liabilities," current revenue account, balance at debit of account \$76,435.37, and if they will look on the same side of the page under the heading of board of works, over expenditure ordinary account, \$23,590. There was no mistake, the amount was correct. The other item of \$23,455.15 expended on permanent bridges under 5th Victoria cap. 3. Hon. members would therefore see that the hon. provincial secretary had no warrant for his statement that the \$23,590, which he (Black) had spoken of, was included in the \$76,435.77 carried to debit of account. There was no question that the provincial secretary was wrong in making the statement which he did make last year in reference to this matter. If the hon. member did not know he was wrong in making such a statement then he should have been better informed. He (Black) now defied the hon. provincial secretary to say that he (Tweedie) was correct in his statement of last year. The hon. member had said further last year, referring to his (Black's) "He charged them not only with what they spent, but with the very warrants upon which it was spent, and

"IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH."

Man and Wife Join Hands in Proclaiming the Great South American Nerve King of Cures for Stomach Trouble and Nerves.

Mr. S. Phillips, of Winton, Ont., writes: "I was very much afflicted by chronic dyspepsia and dyspepsia for a number of years. No remedy or no physician seemed to successfully cope with my case. When all else had failed I read of the cure being effected by South American Nerve King. I decided to give it a trial. Before I had taken half a bottle I was much improved and felt greatly relieved. A few bottles of it have made me a new man. I am better and healthier than I had felt for years." His wife was also a great sufferer from stomach trouble and headache. She says: "Seeing the wonderful effect it was having on my husband, I tried it also. The remedy gave me almost instant relief, and has cured and made a strong woman of me."

thus doubled the whole thing up." Hon. members would remember the dramatic scene on that occasion. The remarks of the hon. provincial secretary had won the admiration on that occasion of his supporters, and hon. members supporting the government thumped their desks in admiration of the provincial secretary's capability. They seemed to regard him as a heavy-born financier, but as he (Black) was able to show tonight, the hon. provincial secretary was entirely wrong in his assertions on that occasion. As he (Black) had said in opening this afternoon, "we had a right to expect more information than we have, before being called upon to go into supply, especially should we have the statement asked for by the hon. member for St. John (Dr. Alward), a statement which would show the government's transactions with the banks. The statement which came in last year at a late day showed that the province was indebted to the Bank of British North America to the extent of \$138,088. In reference to that matter, he would quote an authority which he was willing to say he had never considered a very eminent authority, but whose opinion, nevertheless, had carried much weight on the other side of the house. In 1880 the present minister of railways, Hon. Mr. Blair, then an opposition member in this house, complained, as would be seen by the official reports of that year, page 96, as follows:

The government had not brought down the particulars of these loans in response to an address of the house, the return not having been complete. On the 31st of October, the government owed the People's Bank \$63,000. The members have thought, after voting to the secretary's statement last year, that the government would have been forced to a bank and borrow \$66,000 before the close of the year."

The sum then complained of was small compared with that which the returns brought down last year showed this government to be indebted to the Bank of British North America. The statement brought down last year contained an item of \$43,397, said to have been received just after the close of the fiscal year, but representing properly belonging to the receipts of last year. It is a most extraordinary method of book-keeping which admits as the receipts of 1896 money received after the close of that fiscal year and which refuses payment out of the accounts of 1896 of any account not received by the government, or, as no doubt the case may be held over by the government. He had no doubt that in order to make the expenditures appear as small as possible large numbers of accounts were held over after the close of the fiscal year. What would become of any business man who would carry on his business in such a manner? The provincial secretary boasts of making a good showing, while in point of fact he is simply exhibiting the peculiar book-keeping methods of the government. What would a business man think of an employee who would present to him a statement at the close of the year showing that his business had been most profitable, and who a day or two after the beginning of the year would present him with a very large number of unpaid bills, which would convert the apparent surplus into a large deficit? That was really what the provincial secretary was attempting to do in the statement that he had made to the house and country.

This government desired to escape the responsibility of the government for a few years ago, and indeed for any act of the government during the past dozen or more years. They would seek to pose as an agricultural government. They are an innocent looking lot of agriculturists. (Applause.) They desired to pose as a new government, but they can no more change his skin or the leopard's spots. It would be impossible for the present government to escape from the responsibility of their acts in the management of the affairs of this province. He would not follow the provincial secretary into an examination of the affairs of the province of Nova Scotia. If the government of Nova Scotia is extravagant that is no reason why this province should follow suit. It occurred to him (Black) that such an attack on their friends in Nova Scotia was unequalled for by the financial head of this government. In listening to the attack, however, it occurred to him (Black) that the hon. Mr. Pinder had learned something from the "resources" method of Mr. Blair. The provincial secretary had boasted about what he termed the very satisfactory condition of the province. At the very most the provincial secretary could only claim credit for sagacity in making up the estimates. It was a good thing for the provincial secretary and the government that the receipts had been more than estimated, otherwise the government would have been obliged to have taken money which came in after the close of the fiscal year, or taken other steps to have covered up their deficiencies. The government had received from territorial revenue \$30,000 more than estimated, and had also got nearly \$10,000 as premiums on debentures, besides quite a sum from the sale of furniture in government houses. They were not entitled to much credit because of the estimated receipts being more than realized, as fortune had favored them in that matter, and the fact was not due to any wise management on their part.

The provincial secretary had touched very gingerly on the financial question and it was ever evident that he felt himself on dangerous ground. It was a fallacious argument to say that because the bonds sold at a better rate than formerly, therefore the credit of the province was better than ever. Everybody knew that the rate of interest was going down all over the world. The bonds of every municipality are selling at as good a rate as those of the province. The provincial secretary was not warranted in charging that the leader of the opposition was running down the country.

Neither the leader of the opposition nor any other member of the opposition ever said or desired to say anything calculated to injure the credit of this province. So long as we had the valuable assets that we did have there would be no danger of the credit of the province. He would not

detain the house with any extended argument in reference to the financial argument of the provincial secretary that because our 3 per cent. bonds are selling at 96 that it is an evidence that the credit of the country is better than ever before. We all remember that it is only a few years ago when it was difficult to sell six per cent. bonds at anything like par. Then the assets of the province were greater than now, and had little or none of the public debt with which the province is burdened at present, and it was nonsense for the provincial secretary to attempt to make it appear that because three per cent. bonds sold at 96 therefore the credit of the province was better than ever before. The reason was, as he had already stated, to be found in the fact that a lower rate of interest is being paid for money by all the banking institutions of the country.

Now let us look at the actual condition of things regarding the debt of the province. The gross debt of the province October 31st, 1897, was \$3,653,967. In order to find the net debt we must deduct from that our credit claims of \$350,420.20, also the sum of \$34,976.37 for sinking fund. These two amounts make a total of \$385,396.57. That would leave the net debt 31st October, 1897, to be \$2,488,571.91. Our net debt at the close of the fiscal year 1896 was \$2,374,069.92; that is an alarming increase. It means something more serious to the farmers, something more prejudicial to their interests than the wheat policy of the government is likely to do them, and it means that the day is not far distant when the farmers and the other people of this province will be faced to face with direct taxation.

The net debt in 1884, the year after the Blair government came into power, was \$757,697.12 after funding all the floating indebtedness of the old government. The net debt today is \$1,730,683.79 more than it was in 1884. That was an alarming condition. He (Black) was surprised to read in the report of one of the farmers' meetings held over in the north (and these meetings are supposed to be non-political) a statement by the provincial secretary charging the old government with the increase of debt because of railway subsidies. He (Black) would now give a list of the increase of railway subsidies for which this government is responsible. The list of that debt is made up as follows: Withdrawal from deposit at Ottawa, 182,000; permanent bridges under act of 1891, \$25,000; Woodstock bridge, \$150,000; international bridges, \$25,000; grain elevator at St. John, \$2,500; permanent bridges under recent act, \$200,000.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You have just doubled the amount in this last mentioned item.

Mr. Black—I would ask the hon. chief commissioner if there are not bridges under contract which will make the amount fully \$200,000.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I desire to say that at the time the accounts closed there was but; and there has not been since one dollar of the \$200,000 on account of permanent structures.

Mr. Black—That is a very adroit statement. I may say that the government were liable for undertakings which will bring the amount up to \$200,000.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—And I may say, and say most positively, that outside of the Nepisiguit bridge in Gloucester county, which is under contract, every dollar due on every permanent bridge has been paid out of the \$100,000 named in the report. We have in contemplation the building of bridges in Kingston and Andover, but it would be absurd to suggest that there is any indebtedness in that connection.

Mr. Black—The hon. chief commissioner's own report shows that his department has overdrawn to the extent of \$53,000.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Keep to your first statement now. You were speaking of permanent bridges.

Mr. Black—Well, I am not far astray in putting down \$200,000 under that heading.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You are only just \$100,000 astray.

Mr. Black, continuing, said his list of increase of indebtedness outside of railway subsidies for which this government is responsible, was as follows: Debt balance current revenue account, \$33,371.23; over expenditure board of works, \$55,576.13; Foresters' fund, \$20,000; over expenditure asylum, \$2,000; stock impoundment, \$2,770.30; equity court deposits, \$21,004.10; balance supreme court fund carried to this year, \$1,383.81, making a total of \$970,605.84 outside of railway subsidies of addition to the debt of the province for which this government is responsible. Then this government had many sources of revenue not available to the old government. That list was made up as follows: Additional subsidies, \$28,500; interest on Ottawa deposit, \$25,545.42; taxes collected for lunatic asylum, \$5,117.40; tax on banks and companies, \$22,747.58; succession duties, \$9,294.67; liquor licenses, \$20,267.10; for companies incorporated by letters patent, \$2,235; making a total of \$114,757.27. Besides that there should be added to the new sources of revenue savings made because of legislation which took place since this government came into power. He knew that they claimed large savings in connection with the abolition of the legislative council and the government house and the reduction of salaries of members of the executive. He was not willing to say that these savings were as large as claimed by members of the government, but he would put them down as follows: Legislative council, \$6,000; government house, \$3,000; salaries executive, \$1,500, making a total of \$10,500, which should be added to the list of new sources of revenue, making a grand total of \$125,257.27, a source of revenue not enjoyed by the old government.

The hon. provincial secretary in his speech had stated that we must not look alone to the lumber trade for a source of revenue. The hon. member need not have told us that. The legislation of this government showed that they were driving home the wedge of direct taxation. The attempt to increase the per capita tax for schools, had it been successful, would have added an additional tax of \$60,000 to the people of the country. He (Black)