

Notice of Legislation.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for the passing of an Act authorizing and empowering the County of York, or certain parishes thereof, to unite with the Towns of Marysville and Devon for the purpose of establishing a Municipal Home.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1919.

AGNES O. GLEN,
Sec.-Treasurer, County of York.
A. D. McPHERSON,
Town Clerk, Town of Marysville.
WM. JAFFREY,
Town Clerk, Town of Devon.

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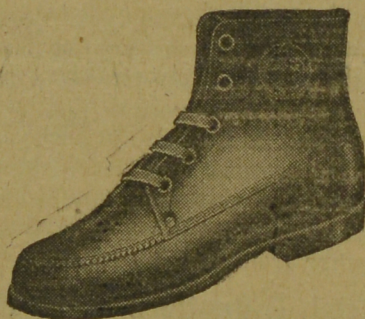
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Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passing of an Act to enable the Town of Devon to fix the valuation for assessment purposes of any Company that may establish any manufacturing industry in the Town of Devon.

Dated February 24th, 1919.
(L.S.) (Sd.) GILBERT HENRY,
Mayor.

Sd. WM. JAFFREY,
Town Clerk.

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION.

Public notice is hereby given that the City of Fredericton will apply at the next session of the Legislative Assembly for power to issue bonds to the extent of \$200,000, extending over a term of years, at interest not exceeding six per cent., for the purpose of constructing permanent streets and sidewalks in the City of Fredericton, pursuant to the provisions of a Resolution of the City Council to that effect.

Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1919.

GEO. R. PERKINS,
City Clerk.

LOST—A bunch of keys with chain attached. Finder will please leave at the office of The Daily Mail.

FARM FOR SALE

The desirable farm property at Lower Caverhill, Parish of Queensbury, York County, owned and occupied by Henry Hallett, is now offered for sale. The farm consists of 150 acres, 125 of which are cleared and the balance is in woodland. The buildings include a nice dwelling house, three good barns and outbuildings. The farm is well watered and in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to **JOSIAH HALLETT,** Millville, York Co., N. B.

Isn't it queer how many idle friends an industrious man has?

The man who believes you can settle everything with the vote still appears to be numerous.

The stew will get a rich brown color if you save the outside of onions and cook these in it. Wash the onion skins well before using them.

OPPOSITION CRITICS ARE
HEARD IN THE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Peck of Albert Protests Against the Transfer of I. C. R. Headquarters to Upper Provinces—Mr. Tilley Indulges in Some Criticism of a Constructive Nature—Tenders Advice to the Federal Government on Housing Problem.

Following is a synopsis report of the speeches of Messrs. Tilley and Peck, opposition members, contributed to the debate on the address in the Legislature.

Mr. Peck's Effort

MR. PECK on the House resuming at 8.30, congratulated the Speaker on the high position he had been called upon to fill, and felt sure that he would do his work in a fair and impartial manner. He also congratulated the gentlemen who had acted as Speaker last year, as well as the Mover and Second of the Address. All were glad that the great war had ended at last. A year ago they were receiving messages announcing the deaths of gallant Canadian soldiers. Today all was changed. The problems of reconstruction were now to be taken up, and it was the duty of the Government to show an interest in the work.

He recalled the great speech made by the hon. Minister of Public Works last session. He sang the old song and declared that the people were satisfied with the record of the Government. He (Peck) did not agree with that view, and he thought if the hon. Premier had any doubts on the subject, he should bring on the by-election in Carleton County. The hon. Premier had stated that he had received letters from Carleton protesting against an election. There was no doubt that ed. All the same the people of that district of that kind had been receiving county were entitled to another representative and should have an election. He (Peck) had been in the House for two sessions, and had never heard the charge made that members of the old administration had received one dollar improperly. Such charges, however, had been made during the recess, and a howl had been made by means of the Party press. On his side of the House when hon. members had charges to make, they stood up in their places and made them, and more than that were able to prove them. A case in point was the charges made on account of road expenditures in Gloucester County. The hon. Minister had investigated those charges and while he had almost found himself guilty, no action had been taken.

Those were only small matters in comparison with the large questions which should be considered by the House. One important matter to which he would like to refer was the transfer of the Headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway from Moncton to the Upper Provinces. High officials, who had resided in Moncton, had been removed to Toronto and Montreal. He contended the Legislature should protest against the transfer of those offices from Moncton. The city of Moncton had a population of twenty thousand and was the second in importance in New Brunswick.

It was highly important that its interests should be protected. He and his hon. colleague would do their part, but they wanted support of hon. members on the other side. It was not a party question, and both parties should take it up and demand that justice be done. He thought the hon. member for the city of Moncton needed poking to prevent him from going to sleep. He certainly should bestir himself in that matter. He noticed that legislation looking to the development of Shale was forecasted in the speech. He wanted to say that the Shale deposits of the province existed largely in the county of Albert. They had immense quantities of it, and in some places it was only necessary to sink a pipe a depth of three feet and start a fire. It was a most valuable asset and every assistance should be given in its development.

With regard to the assistance to be granted by the Federal Government in aid of highways, he would suggest that New Brunswick's share be placed in the hands of an independent Commission, in order that it might be fairly distributed and expended in the interests of the people. The Women's Suffrage Bill would have his hearty support. He remembered the violent speech made on the subject by the hon. Minister of Public Works during the session of 1917. The Minister had on that occasion gone so far as to say that had a bill been brought down by his own government he would not have supported it.

HON. MR. VENIOT acknowledged that he had made the statement, but he had appealed to the women to postpone the matter until the following year, when the resolution came up during the session of 1918, he spoke and voted in favor of it.

MR. PECK said that the hon. member might bluff the province of New Brunswick, but he could not bluff him. The Minister had not been converted on the subject but had been intimidated. He had voted against the resolution of the hon. member for St. John in 1917, and shortly afterwards a tremendous commotion was heard in the corridor. An investigation disclosed the hon. Minister surrounded by a band of women. He was rescued from his perilous position after a struggle. The intimidation which he had mentioned had evidently extended to all of the govt. back benches. The hon. Premier had said that when an election was called on that only relics would be left on the Opposition side of the House.

He (Peck) could recall the active part taken by women in the Federal election of 1917, and he could tell the hon. Premier that once the women

get the whip hand he will get the worst beating he ever got.

They were told of the great things that were going to be done for the Returned Soldier. He wanted to know why a Returned Soldier did not get the position in the Emigration Department in the city of St. John now held by Mr. Sharpe. That man had ran an election, had been defeated, and had been given the position by the hon. Premier as a kind of reward.

Referring to branch railways, he knew something about them. They possessed one in the county of Albert, and thanks to the efforts of their members, Elkin and Wignome, who had worked day and night in connection with the matter, it had been taken over by the Federal Government. The members had persuaded the Federal authorities to make an offer to the Company, which the Company after due consideration had agreed to accept. The Bill promised in connection with the Carleton Railway did not seem right to him, and he could not promise it his support.

He would like to say a word in reference to the Game Laws. He wished to congratulate the hon. Minister of Lands and Mines on the beautiful law for the protection of game. It was a subject of numerous complaints, and he hoped it would be amended. He would suggest an increased tax on wildcats, which might be the means of preventing the destruction of deer.

It was not his intention to take up further the time of the House. He was a business man and believed in short speeches. The hon. Premier had started out as a business man, but was developing into a politician. Only that day he had delivered a long speech, but there was very little in it.

Mr. Tilley's Speech

MR. TILLEY said that the fact that he was to follow another speaker on the same side of the House indicated a lack of fighting power among his hon. friends opposite, who apparently had no one to put up to answer his good friend from Albert. If his hon. friend the Premier excepted the Opposition to remain silent because he did not put up men to answer their arguments, he could assure him that he would be very much mistaken. He was glad that the hon. Premier had given him an opportunity to speak on a matter which he had brought up during his speech of the afternoon.

He (Tilley) was not given to boasting, but merely wanted to recall the occasion when the hon. Premier had contested St. John city against him and had been beaten by over two thousand. He would like to ask the hon. Premier if he thought all the campaign fund which he had referred to would have changed the result of that contest. He (Tilley) felt that he and his colleagues could have won without the expenditure of a single dollar. When his hon. friends talked of purity he could look across the floor and almost see their wings sprouting. There was not a man present who did not know that from time immemorial there had been campaign funds by both parties. Still his hon. friends opposite liked to create a furore by racking up scandals. If a story were told of all the campaign funds

used by both parties in this province since Confederation, it would undoubtedly make interesting reading. If his hon. friends were sincere in their efforts to improve conditions, why had they not accepted the proposal made by him (Tilley) last session for the enactment of a law compelling publicity to be given to all campaign funds.

In the course of his remarks during the afternoon the hon. Premier had taken a slap at him (Tilley) asking what he proposed to do on the Potato question. In answer he would say that when the report was brought down he would not hesitate to tell the House and country what he proposed to do, and he would tell it in a fair and impartial manner. He was lawyer enough however, not to say anything until the report was before the house. The hon. Premier had said that the Opposition had accused him of cowardice. He (Tilley) did not believe he was one iota of a coward. He is a good citizen and is doing the best he can in the discharge of his duty.

But he wanted to say that when the country was at War it was the duty of all men to show where they stood. He had no quarrel with a man who stood up and said he was opposed to conscription, as he was only exercising his right, and the man who is in favor of conscription has an equal right to his opinion; but when the nation is at war no man has the right to stand with his legs astride the fence. He did not want to say that the hon. Premier was a coward, but he would say that he lacked decision.

In regard to the speech from the throne he did not know who wrote it. It used to be said of such documents that they were remarkable for what they did not contain. But that did not apply to the speech of His Honor. He noticed that the Government was going to attract soldiers to the province to settle upon the land. He held that it was the govt's first duty to provide for New Brunswick soldiers, before attempting to attract others from overseas. He would like to know where the land was that was to be provided for them. Were they to be given some of the old played-out farms long ago abandoned by their owners? If so, the gift was one unworthy of the men who have fought for their country. But if the Government has available good arable land suitable for cultivation they should tell where it was and how it was proposed to give it to the soldiers.

He noticed that the government was taking credit for things done for the benefit of the farmers. If so much had been done for the farmers how came it that they had formed an Independent Farmers' Party in the Province? He wished to say he approved of the action of the farmers and hoped their organization would be represented in the House. He also hoped that the Returned Soldiers and the Labor Men would be represented in the House, as new blood was needed to circulate among the old-time politicians.

When the hon. Premier talked about going to Ottawa for better terms he should secure the co-operation of those on the Opposition side of the House. The matter which he had referred to was simply one of right. New Brunswick had been a partner at Confederation, and while gifts of land had been made to other provinces, New Brunswick had got nothing and was still a province of 350,000 people. The hon. Premier should secure the support of the loyal Opposition and press the claims of the Province for better terms.

He thought the paragraph in the speech in regard to the output of coal and lumber must have been written some weeks before the house opened. Conditions had since changed, and at the present time some of the Mines at Minto were closed, and 400 men are out of employment. He regretted that such is the case, but it was undoubtedly a fact.

He could say in reference to Water-powers that so long as he held a seat in the House he would oppose giving away those franchises to private concerns. He held that the Government should control them and develop them for the people. One of the best assets

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the province had was the Grand Falls water-power now held by a private Company. That Company was incorporated a few years ago, and consisted of five men all belonging to the United States. They deposited \$50,000 with the govt. and have held that right ever since undeveloped. In 1916 the Company had secured an amendment permitting them to hold the Charter for one year after the conclusion of peace. If the government was sincere in what it was now proposing it would tell that Company to either give up its Charter or go on with the work of development. He would say, give the Company back its \$50,000, take the Charter, and develop the power for the benefit of the towns and cities along the river. If that were done it would give St. John some competition with the New Brunswick Power Company which now held the monopoly.

He came now to the housing proposition. It was proposed that the Dominion Government was to give \$1,000,000 to the Provincial Govt. or somebody who would use it in building houses for returned soldiers and working men at a cost of \$3,000 or \$4,000. He would like to ask how many working men earning from \$900 to \$1200 a year are going to pay for a house in twenty years. He would be paying off the debt in drib-dabs and would have to carry the interest as well. He believed that it would be far more feasible for a working man to rent his home than buy it on such a basis. To be practical the Dominion Government, which has loads of money lying in the Savings Bank at 3 per cent, ought to buy the land and pay for the houses. It can build them in large numbers and much cheaper than can private individuals. Then instead of renting them they should sell them to the working men. This would give the men able to pay \$10 or \$12 a month in rent a comfortable home with modern improvements. It must be remembered that Returned Soldiers are not millionaires.

They want homes at a reasonable price, and it is up to the Government to provide them.

In regard to the Valley Railway, the hon. Premier had taken the time of the house to refer to the action taken by the Speaker some years ago in reference to the road. He told that he had nothing on that occasion to be ashamed of. What were the conditions? They had been asked to guarantee additional bonds to the amount of \$10,000 per mile. He had refused to vote unless he was told where the road was going to start and where it was going to end. The hon. member for Kings and himself had gone to Ottawa where they secured a definite promise that bridges would be constructed across the river. They re-

(Continued on page three.)



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