

# House Cleaning Time

is here once more. You will need some of these goods.

- 6 lbs. WASHING SODA .....25c.
- 3 pkg. SNOWFLAKE AMMON.....25c.
- 2 lbs. SOAP FLAKES .....33c.
- 2 OLD DUTCH .....25c.
- 3 pkg. LUX .....33c.
- 3 pkg. RINSO .....25c.
- 4 Cakes SURPRISE SOAP .....25c.
- 4 Cakes Good LAUNDRY SOAP.....25c.
- 4 Cakes GOLD SOAP .....25c.
- 4 Cakes SUNLIGHT SOAP .....25c.

## Brooms

See our Brooms from 44 cents Up

## Tea

SPECIAL ORANGE PEKOE. Only 55c lb., 5 lbs for \$2.65.

## Coffee

CHASE & SANBORN. Special blend. 57 cents lb.

Fresh ground in our new electric Coffee Mill.

## Matches

EDDY'S HOME MATCHES, 12c Box. 5 Boxes for 55c. RED HEAD MATCHES ..... 12c Box. 3 Boxes for 33c.

## Biscuits

RANKINE'S SODAS in bulk, 15c lb. SMALL PAPER BOXES.....14c lb. SMALL WOODEN BOXES.....13c lb.

## Butter Paper

70c per package BEST QUALITY—400 SHEETS Smaller quantity 40c a pound.

## Gross Seeds

Have Arrived. Don't forget us when you need them.

## Picnic Hams

FOR EASTER. Small size and nice.

30 cts. lb.

## Flour

98 lb. Bag 5 Roses and Purity \$4.80 5 Crown .....\$4.70 Snow White .....\$4.70 Small Bags, all kinds .....\$1.25

## Raisins

NEW AUSTRALIA Fine Cooking Raisins, 13c lb., 2 lbs for .....25c. 15 oz. SEEDED ..... 15c.

## Patent Medicine

LINIMENTS and PILLS Always remember our low cut prices on these goods.

## Good Quarter Trades

2 qts. WHITE BEANS .....25c. 2 qts. YELLOW EYE BEANS.....25c. 3 lbs. GOOD RICE .....25c. 1 dozen SWEET ORANGES .....25c. 2 lbs. VILLAGE CAKE .....25c.

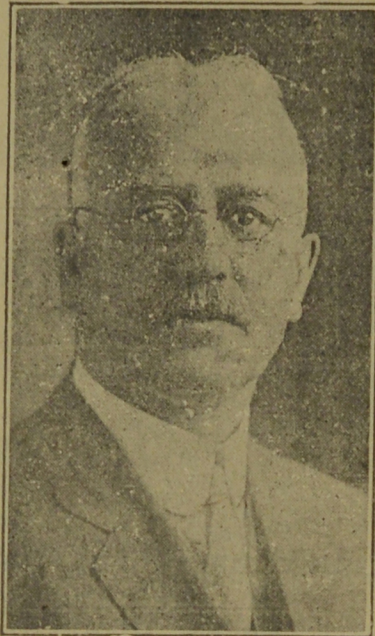
# YERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES

York St. Queen St.

# The Opposition Leader Speaks on the Budget

Hon. Mr. Veniot Argues at Length to Show that Direct Taxation is Not Necessary—Would Impose Tax on Electrical Power Exported From the Province—Mr. Melville of Carleton Indulges in Some Plain Talk.



HON. MR. VENIOT.

The Opposition Leader.

MR. VENIOT, continuing the debate, said he did not intend to be brief. He had some matters to discuss that would require a little time. He congratulated the Provincial Secretary on the very able way in which he had presented a very bad case. The Premier had evidently changed his mind since he described the provincial secretary's office as being the fifth wheel to the coach. Instead of being the fifth wheel the present minister should be styled the man at the helm for Premier had placed upon him the responsibility which he evidently did not wish to take himself, of announcing the policy brought down in the new budget, of direct taxation. He evidently wished to lay the burden on younger shoulders.

He agreed with the Premier in the reference that gentleman had made to the position in which this province was placed under Confederation, and that it was due principally to a lack of co-operation on the part of the people of other provinces. But he (Veniot) would add that he had been too lax in blowing our own horn and demanding our rights. He was glad to see now that the Maritime Provinces had awakened, by closer acquaintance were pushing to a greater degree the value of our products. The sympathy of our friends throughout Canada had been enlisted. The Western provinces were joining hands with us, and he thought there was much hope for better relations. He also agreed with the Premier that secession was not a practical solution for our difficulties, and he joined with him in saying that no man had the right to say there was the least sign of secession in this province. The Maritime Provinces were the birthplace, not only of Confederation, but of British dominion in America. He believed they would stand for the cause of Canada, the brightest diadem in the crown of Empire, and he congratulated the Premier on voicing from his position in the province that there was no thought of secession.

Reparation.

The Premier had said, very truly, that to encourage immigration we must improve conditions, and that reparation was most desirable. Selective immigration might be of some value to New Brunswick, but bringing in people helter-skelter would do no good. He believed in bringing back our own people, and the late government had placed in the estimates of the lands and mines department a sum to send a man to work in the United States to bring our people back. They had in view the establishing of these people in the country between Campbellton and St. Leonards and were constructing a highway to open up the country for them. That road would be of great value to the future prosperity of this province, and he hoped there was nothing in the rumor which he had heard that some of the members supporting the government were opposing further grants for its construction. Some of the most fertile sections of New Brunswick were along that proposed highway, and he considered an expenditure of half a million dollars, or even more, would not be an extravagant investment when it might double the population of the province. And he would say that if the English-speaking people would not go back to the land, the French-speaking people would. Why should they not receive encouragement? He hoped the opposition to this road would disappear, and he would advise a special effort along the line of reparation. He regretted, however, that efforts towards reparation would be hindered, if not destroyed, by the proposal to impose a direct provincial tax upon property. This move would be most discouraging, not only to new settlers, but more particularly to industries that might otherwise be brought to the province. Did not, he asked, all new industries try to arrange for exemption from taxation or a fixed valuation, and in what position would this House be to pass legislation for exemption. It would not be consistent nor would it be fair to the rest of the people of the province, who would have to make up the taxes in some way. He therefore feared greatly for our industrial development.

Helping the Farmers.

The Premier had manifested a deep interest in agriculture in his speech, and said we must have federal aid, and we should encourage our farmers (Continued on Page Three)

The speakers in the budget debate in the Legislature yesterday were Mr. Melville of Carleton and Hon. Mr. Veniot, the leader of the opposition. Mr. Melville, speaking from the standpoint of a practical farmer, indulged in some rather pointed criticism of the department of agriculture. He claimed that value was not being given commensurate with the amount expended. He also expressed the opinion that the machinery of government was top heavy, and advocated retrenchment. He thought the membership of the House might be reduced without injury to the public interests.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, the opposition leader, followed, in a lengthy speech in which he sharply criticized the government for failure to live up to pre-election promises, and argued that direct taxation was unnecessary. He continued the debate after recess, finishing shortly after ten o'clock. His speech consumed a little more than four hours in delivery.

Assembly Chamber

April 8th, 1926.

The House met at three o'clock. A bill respecting illegitimate children was read a second time.

MR. ATKINSON submitted the report of the Municipalities Committee.

HON. MR. TILLEY submitted the report of the Corporations Committee.

HON. MR. LEGER introduced a bill respecting theatres and other amusement houses.

HON. MR. BAXTER on behalf of Hon. Mr. Richards, introduced a bill to authorize the city of Fredericton to issue debentures for street purposes, also a bill respecting the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of Fredericton, also a bill respecting the assessment of taxes in the city of Fredericton, also a bill respecting the assessment of taxes in Saint John.

HON. MR. BAXTER moved that the Public Accounts Committee have leave to sit during the present sitting of the House.

Mr. Melville's Speech.

MR. MELVILLE, in resuming the debate, asked for the sympathy of the House as a new speaker. He tendered congratulations to the various speakers and expressed his sympathy with the little group in opposition surrounded as they were on all sides. The late government accumulated more debt in seven years than all the governments preceding them in over 100 years. They had come into power on a policy of economy. Previous governments had to develop the province from nothing, erect all the public buildings, build the prisons and railways including the Valley Railway, and they only managed to get to fifteen millions. But in seven years the late government increased the debt twenty millions on top of that. The leader of the opposition in the dying hours of the session last year had got authority to bond the province for twelve millions more. Why, said Mr. Melville, he had only just begun to spend, and what might he not have accomplished in another term.

Agriculture.

His Honor's speech had mentioned agriculture. He was a farmer and as the only one on the ticket from Carleton county he felt that it was his special duty to represent his brother farmers, and he wanted to say, in his opinion, and the opinion of his constituents, that the late government had spent money on agriculture out of all proportion to the benefits received. He had obtained from the department a statement of how last year's appropriation had been spent. He read a list of employees with their salaries and expenses, the salaries totalling \$43,193.88 their expenses \$11,919.43 and in addition there were temporary employees with expenses, which brought the grand total up to \$58,636.24. What had been the results? So far as Carleton county was concerned the work of the federal department, which duplicated the work of the provincial, was more appreciated. In fact very few farmers up there acknowledged any help from the department at Fredericton. He had noticed every new speaker had been giving advice to the farmers. It seemed to be generally thought that the farmer could not think for himself, that his mentality was low in fact that he might be the missing link described in the theory of evolution. Speaking as a farmer himself he said what the farmers required was practical assistance, not advice. We had 420 miles square of best agricultural country in Canada, and yet farmers were leaving the country. He was inclined to believe that if the department of agriculture at Fredericton were

cut out altogether the crops would grow just the same. He believed the department should be re-organized, that the best business methods should be instilled into it. Farmers needed help to market their products, to advertise them. Improved live stock was needed, and facilities for marketing it. He wanted to give credit to the late government for encouraging the starting of an abattoir at St. John. More cold storage facilities were wanted, especially for dairy products. There should be more milling done here. Oatmeal should not be imported. The province could raise all the oats it consumed. Canning factories, like those in Quebec, were needed. The farmers who lived in Carleton county, especially on the side roads, were in bad condition: they could only use their cars for a very short time each season, because they could not get out to the good roads, and he thought that they should be able to get a short term license at a reduced rate. Automobiles had ceased to be a luxury, and if farmers here could not use them, they would go to a country where they could.

The Potato Belt.

Specializing in potatoes in Carleton county, the farmers had made big money during the war, and then hard years came, much of the crop being dumped. The fertilizer companies swooped down on the farmers for high priced fertilizer, and when they could not pay issued executions. In some cases the farms thus sold out barely paid the cost of sale. The Carleton county council some years ago asked for a law exempting farmers property from seizure as was enforced in Saskatchewan. The Attorney General prepared a bill here exempting one horse, one cow, one pig, and twelve hens, but what he asked, would a man with one horse and the other few things do on a farm in Carleton county? Had the bill asked been passed it might have saved many farmers in Carleton county.

Economy Needed.

What was needed in the provincial Government was economy such as was practiced by the County Councils. The machinery here was too heavy and too expensive. Was he said such expense necessary? He considered our political machinery had gone beyond all reason. We could begin right in this House, where there might be a large reduction in members without impairing the public service. In looking through the Public Accounts he noticed that \$84 was paid for collars and neckties.

Money Dumped.

When he came to the last pages of the report on Public Accounts, he found that notwithstanding all the car repairs and maintenance which had been paid for in the various departments, the province was also responsible for two garages, where something like \$23,000 more of provincial money had been dumped. He understood these garages were very convenient to friends of the government, as they were able to put up their cars there and start out fully applied without charge.

Too Many Fads.

In the past we had spent money liberally on education as there was a general idea that it was well invested. But now that we were spending over half a million dollars annually on this department, and educating people largely out of the country, it behooved us to watch the details. He noticed that after paying teachers and officials high salaries for twelve months, that we then paid the over \$5000 more for setting and examining examination papers. He wondered if these officials worked more than twelve months or whether they were paid twice.

The Lands and Mines Department paid out over \$200,000 in salaries to handle a little over one million dollars of business.

Grand Falls.

He was much in favor of Grand Falls development to help create industries and thought the province was very fortunate in having a man like the Premier to make safe and satisfactory bargains for it. He attacked the Workmen's Compensation Act for its extravagance, and said under the old system insurance companies would have given employers and employees the same protection for 2 per cent. of the payroll.

While he stood for cheaper stumpage he would not vote for the amendment moved by the opposition for he believed this government would give us a fair rate. He believed the government was making an honest effort to enforce the prohibitory Act.

With one of the best provinces of the Dominion he deplored the tendency among our people to knock. He had observed that many of the people who left us worked a great deal harder where they went than they did here, and he thought often that the same effect applied at home would have given better results. Why, he said, a man could live in New Brunswick even if he did not work.

# FEEDS! FEEDS!

BRAN SHORTS  
FEED FLOUR  
CORN MEAL  
CRACKED CORN  
WHOLE CORN  
SCRATCH FEED  
GOOD FEED OATS  
at Lowest Market Rates

G. W. HODGE

WE HAVE IN STOCK OUR SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS OF GRANITES AND SPORTEX TWEEDS, ENGLISH WORSTEDS AND GUARANTEED BLUES AND GREY SERGES. Also a nice line of SPRING O'COATINGS. English and American Style plates. PRICES RANGE FROM \$35.00 TO \$65.00.

WALKER BROS.

Queen St. Fredericton

## PALMER'S

### Moose Head Brand

### Hunting & Fishing Boots

For generations hunters and fishermen all over the continent have appreciated the utter dependability, honest materials and sterling construction of these time-tested boots.

Through bush, streams and the roughest going, these sturdy yet flexible boots will ensure your entire foot comfort. And their wear is proverbial.

Knee High, waterproof with noiseless Flexible Sewed-on Sole of heaviest oil-tanned leather.

Hand made to your individual measure.

Send for Catalogue, showing our complete line.

A Boot For Every Purpose

JOHN PALMER CO., LIMITED  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

# Clearance Sale

JOHN PALMER'S  
Moose Head Brand

Shoepacks 10 in. tops to clear at .....\$5.00  
Nothing better for sugar making season.

We also have in stock the

NEW MODEL MOOSE HEAD BRAND

Driving Boot, 10 in. top ..... \$6.00  
Driving Boot, 12 in. top ..... \$6.75  
Driving Boot, 14 in. top ..... \$7.50  
Driving Boot, 16 in. top ..... \$8.50

Don't fail to see this boot, it's the best yet. Also a full line of MOOSE HEAD BRAND FARM BOOTS at Reasonable Prices.

CURRIE BROTHERS

CALL ON US FOR BARGAINS