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 Clarks Pork & Beans 23c
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 5 lb. Can 40c.
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 \$3.60 Case of 3 dozen.

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 44c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 95c.

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FINE GRANULATED
 14 lbs for \$1.00.
 100 lb Bag \$6.90.

Small Picnic Hams

Nice fresh cured 30c lb.

Monarch Pickles

45c Bottle. Try one.

Starch

MIXED STARCH 10c lb.
 ACME GLOSS STARCH 13c pkg.
 (2 pkg. for 25c.)
 CANADA CORN STARCH .. 10c pkg.
 BENSON CORN STARCH .. 12c pkg.

Beans

YELLOW EYE 13c qt., 2 qts, 25c.
 \$1.00 peck.
 WHITE BEANS, . . 13c qt., 2 qts., 25c.
 90 cents a peck.

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 Rais-
 ins, 13c lb., 2 lbs for 25c.
 15 oz. SEEDED 15c.

Good Quarter Trades

9 lbs. WHITING 25c.
 5 lbs. BUCKWHEAT MEAL 25c.
 5 lbs. ROLLED OATS 25c.
 3 pkgs. SNOWFLAKE AM. 25c.
 6 cakes LAUNDRY SOAP 25c.
 6 Rolls TOILET PAPER 24c.
 2½ lbs. PUL. SUGAR 25c.
 2 lbs. BULK MACARONI 23c.

YERXA GROCERY CO.

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 York St. Queen St.

Col. Harrison Continues Debate on the Address

Astonished His Fellow Members by Starting Out in the French Language—Member for St. John in His Maiden Speech Made an Excellent Impression—Made Effective Reply to the Criticism of Hon. W. E. Foster.

Prefacing his speech with a few remarks in the French language, Lieut. Col. W. H. Harrison, one of the members for Saint John city, continued the debate on the budget and the amendment of Hon. Mr. Michaud thereto in the Legislature last evening. It is said to have been the first occasion since Confederation at least, and perhaps the first in the history of the province when an English speaking representative has given expression to this thoughts on the floors of the House in a language other than his native tongue. Only a few of the Acadian members happened to be present, but they seemed to enjoy the diversion very much and heartily applauded the bi-lingual speaker. Hon. Mr. Michaud, who was acting leader of the opposition, was among the first to cross the chamber and offer his congratulations to the Saint John member.

Praised the Budget.

Col. Harrison warmly complimented the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer on his budget speech, and pronounced the budget an honest one. In the course of his remarks he devoted considerable attention to a newspaper interview given out by Ex-Premier Foster who deplored the inauguration of direct taxation. In replying to the Ex-Premier Col. Harrison pointed out that the old government during its nine years in power had failed to balance the budget in any one year. As a matter of fact the old administration had never attempted to pay the deficit on the Valley Railway out of current revenue, but had allowed it to accumulate year after year, and the province was now carrying it at compound interest. He quoted figures to show that the average annual deficit under the old government was \$381,000, and the accumulated deficits amounted to over \$3,000,000. The important public services of the province had to be maintained, and to do this the revenue had to be increased and the only way to do it was by direct taxation. Col. Harrison's excellent speech was closely followed by both sides of the House.

It is expected that Hon. Mr. Dysart will continue the debate this afternoon for the opposition and will be followed by Mr. Squires of Carleton County.

The Official Report.

Assembly Chamber.

March 29th, 1926.

The House met at 8.30 p. m. The following bills were read a second time: An Act to incorporate the River Saint John Electric Developing Company; An Act to incorporate the Nepisiguit Storage Company; An Act to incorporate the Nepisiguit Power Company, Limited.

Inquiries made by Messrs. Veniot, Richard, and Lordon were answered. HON. MR. STEWART requested that any inquiries to be answered by the Public Works Department stand until tomorrow.

Col. W. H. Harrison.

MR. HARRISON, in rising to resume the debate on the motion to go into Supply and the amendment thereto, said in rising for the first time to address this Legislature he was somewhat emboldened because so many seats of hon. members, especially on the Opposition side, were unoccupied. He complimented the Speaker on his elevation to his honourable position, and expressed his personal pleasure at seeing such a good looking man in his dignified seat, and he wished for him a long tenure, with the dignity and courtesy that belonged to him, his office and duties should be an increasing pleasure on his part.

He referred feelingly to the deaths of the two members elect, and continuing asked for the indulgence of the House while he offered a few remarks in the French language. When it was realized that thirty-five percent of the people of New Brunswick were of the French race he thought it was due them that their language sometimes be used in the administrative halls. He thought that it would be well if all our boys and girls might be so instructed in school as to have a working knowledge of the French language. Concluding his remarks in French he said before leaving the matter of education he wished to speak about a resolution passed by the G. W. V. A. in regard to Myers history, in which there was no adequate reference to the part which Canada took in the Great War. He thought their point had been well taken, because while the history in question devoted twelve pages with display headings to the part taken by the United States, it only gave a page and a half to Canada's efforts. He was glad to know that arrangements had been made by this government with the publishers to insert a description

of Canada's part to be written by one of the professors at McGill University. We had dotted here and there throughout the province constantly increasing monuments for those who went overseas and sacrificed their all for us. These should be a lesson to our rising generation, an inspiration to patriotism and a belief in the greatness of our country. Their value was beyond the value of money; we should take care of them and see that the books placed in our schools should do justice to Canadian effort.

The Old U. N. B.

He was glad to know that the University of New Brunswick was to receive some increased support. It was an institution worthy of our pride. Its birth was co-incident with the formation of the province. It received its provincial charter in 1800. Work was begun on the present building in 1825 and it was completed in 1828, when it received a Royal Charter establishing it as King's College, Fredericton. Sir Howard Douglas, the then Governor, was a firm friend and was installed as first Chancellor. One paragraph of his address should ever continue to be an inspiration to the people of this province—"Firm may this institution ever stand and flourish—firm in the liberal constitution and royal foundation on which I have this day instituted it,—enlarging and extending its material form and all its capacity to do good, to meet the increasing demands of a rising, prosperous and intellectual people; and may it soon acquire and ever maintain a high and distinguished reputation as a place of general learning and useful knowledge." In 1859 the college received a Charter under its present name, and the men who had gone out from it were prepared to help it at all times, and he was glad to say that the Senate and practically all the graduates were unanimous in not accepting the financially attractive offer made in 1923 to move the institution to Halifax. He believed in the University as a provincial institution, and was glad to know that it was to receive an increased grant. At present the cost of higher education in New Brunswick was the lowest of any province in Canada, amounting to only seven cents per head of population, and he thought we could well afford to increase our expenditure in that regard. Our neighbors in the State of Maine gave their State university \$500,000 annually.

The Estimates.

Referring to the estimates before the House he said: "What is our situation as regards debt, as regards revenue, as regards necessary expenditures?" Out total debt, when funded, would be \$35,385,000. In 1917 the preceding speaker (Michaud) had stated that the debt and liabilities which the late government took over were approximately \$16,000,000, making an increase in the eight years of \$19,000,000. How was this increase of debt made up? One item was made up of deficits incurred by the late government, which accounted for over \$3,000,000. Permanent bridges for \$3,814,000, and Highways for over \$7,000,000. The increase of debt while the late government was in power was 127 percent. The member for Madawaska had taken great credit to the late government for increasing the revenue 125 percent, but he omitted to give the debt increase percentage. The measure of our debt was the interest which was paid, and that brought us to an alarming situation. In 1916 our interest payments amounted to \$251,000; in 1925 they had risen to \$1,314,000, an increase of nearly 300 percent. Our per capita interest liability had risen from 99 cents per head to \$3.38. Over forty percent of our total revenue will go this year to pay interest and sinking funds. If our provincial financing were continued as during the last few years, it would only take 21 years to bring us to a point where the interest charges would require the full amount of our present revenue. At present over forty percent of our revenue was required for interest. The people had been accustomed to hear about our alarming situation, but it has remained for this government to put the matter in a concrete form.

Hon. Mr. Foster's Criticism.

Before the leader of the Opposition had had a chance to speak in this debate, Ex-Premier Foster had rushed into print to tell the public what a great financier he was, and claimed that the reduction in stumpage and the Valley Railway were the only two reasons why the province had a deficit. This was not true. These two items alone only amounted to \$451,000 made up of stumpage reduction, \$182,000, and Valley Railway deficit \$269,000 while the increase in interest charges amounted to \$902,000. The reduction of stumpage, for which this government is responsible, amounts only to \$6,000.

Stumpage Payments.

Referring to this matter of stumpage his hon. friends opposite were responsible for twice as much of the reduction as were this government. The late government had reduced the rate from four dollars to three, while the present government had only made a reduction of fifty cents, which was intended for a temporary relief only during the transition period in which the lumber companies found themselves, and in no way bound the province to a rate for next year. His hon. friends

had moved an amendment that the rate for next year should be \$4.00. He (Harrison) saw no reason why if conditions justified it should not be more than \$4.00. He claimed that the province should receive a fair price for stumpage to be determined each year. Mr. Foster further said that the hydro debt was self-supporting and made no calls on the revenue. If that were so, how was it that the deficit charged against the hydro commission was last year \$55,000; that the Auditor General's report showed the total deficit to be \$163,000, with a deficit for maintenance and renewals of \$116,000, an actual cash deficit for the year just closed of \$46,500, and today an actual cash deficit in the bank of \$96,000? It will be only a short time until bonds will have to be issued to take care of the hydro deficit unless the new commission makes radical changes.

Wild Financing.

There had also been wild financing in connection with the Auto Fund, expenditure on roads, for it now required \$471,000 to pay the interest, and last year the Ex-Premier had made an over-expenditure of \$1,000,000. It was somewhat amusing how this had been accomplished. The Legislature in 1925 gave authority for the expenditure of \$500,000, half of it on January 1st, 1926 and the balance one year later. The expenditure on this account, however, was \$764,000 before August 10th last. Under the Auto Fund Act there was provision for the issue of \$300,000 on January 1st of each year if fees permitted. On this account our friend the Ex-Premier had spent \$800,000.

The estimated revenue showed a decrease of \$154,000 from the Liquor Commission. Dr. Foster, in his news article, claimed credit for increasing the revenue from this source, but this government having decided to enforce the Act and carry out their pledges, had had to reduce their estimates by the amount indicated. Speaking for himself personally, he said he had never thought this Act was well framed to secure temperance, but that was no reason why the late government should deliberately violate its own laws to increase its revenue, and he thought that the somewhat notorious New Year's letters from the old Liquor Commission to the vendors was enough to properly condemn the late government by right-thinking people.

If the budget before the House had been made up as last year's budget was, there would have been no trouble to show a surplus instead of a probable deficit. Last year the estimate for public works was \$551,000; the actual expenditures were \$1,010,000. Although the government of that day knew the Valley Railway interest had to be paid no provision was made for it.

A Large Deficit.

While the estimates brought down showed a surplus of \$10,000, the actual deficit amounted to \$756,000. If this year's budget had been framed as last year's the public works expenditure would stand at \$440,000 instead of \$873,000, and the Valley Railway would not be budgeted at all. This would mean that on the same basis as last year this year's budget would show a substantial surplus. The present government, however, did not wish to deceive the people. They had brought down an honest budget, a courageous budget, and they presented an honest deficit. The government were certainly not seeking popularity by stating the position plainly to the people, but they did hope to put the financial affairs of the country upon such a basis as could eventually give the province a sound financial standing.

The fact that it was proposed to take care of future deficits by making a warrant on the different counties for assessments to cover them, would be a most effective brake on careless expenditure, for no government would want annually to be calling on the people for a direct tax. Under this system he thought the government could be depended upon not to go into such expenditures as had the old government in connection with the Queen Hotel, which under present arrangement made by the late government was costing this province \$2,200 a year. They would not be likely to throw their money away as did the late government on the South Bay bridge where to serve the purpose of a by-election they spent \$43,600 in a day's work job that could have been built by tender for \$25,000. Neither would they be likely to put 103 men to work to paint the Reversible Falls (Continued on Page Three)

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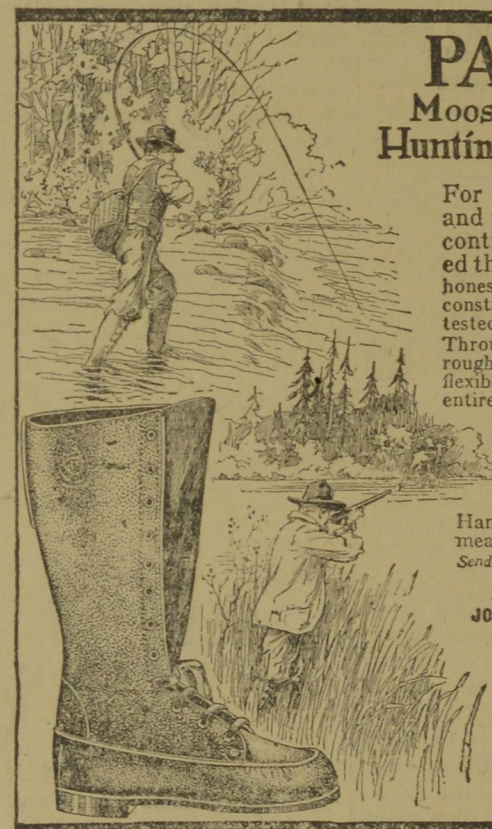
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