

# 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.  
6 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 Rais-  
ins, 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 Debate on the Budget Continued in the House

Mr. Lordon of Gloucester and Mr. Taylor of Sun-  
bury Deliver Maiden Speeches—Gloucester  
Member is Critical, While Mr. Taylor Defends  
the Administration—Minto Coal to be Given  
a Trial in the Legislative Buildings.

Mr. Lordon of Gloucester, Mr. Taylor of Sunbury and Mr. Bortage of Kent Counties were the only speakers on the debate on the budget in the Legislature yesterday. The member for Gloucester indulged in some criticism of the administration, particularly in regard to the stumpage question, and urged the need of greater forest protection. Mr. Taylor who followed delivered an excellent speech in which he expressed hearty approval of the policy of the government. Mr. Smith (Kings) has the floor this afternoon.

When the House adjourns this evening it will stand adjourned until Wednesday of next week.

Assembly Chamber,  
March 31st, 1926.

The House met at three o'clock. The six bills reported from Committee yesterday were read a third time and passed.

Bills referring to the New Brunswick Power Company and County of Saint John, the issuing of bonds for the town of Sussex, and the Saint John Assessment Act, were read a second time.

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

MR. HARRISON submitted the report of Committee on Law Practice and Procedure.

MR. DICKSON submitted the report of the Agricultural Committee.

MR. VENIOT and Mr. Bortage gave notices of inquiry for Tuesday next.

HON. MR. BAXTER moved the extension of time for the introduction of private bills to Thursday, April 1st, and presented the petition of the City of Saint John for a bill to amend the City Assessment Act. Also for a bill to clear away doubt regarding certain property transactions in the city of Saint John.

MR. BORDAGE introduced a bill relating to Richibucto and Rexton Electric light district.

MR. HARRISON introduced a bill to determine the assessment value of property owned by Taylor & White.

HON. MR. TILLEY introduced a bill relating to highways and side-walks in Lancaster.

HON. MR. RICHARDS introduced a bill to provide an annuity for the widow of the late William H. McLeod. Also to incorporate the Trustees of the U. N. B. Endowment Fund.

To Use Minto Coal.

HON. MR. STEWART, replying to the inquiry made by Mr. Evans, regarding the use of New Brunswick coal in the provincial buildings, reported that in investigating this matter he found the caretakers of the building much opposed to using soft coal. Mr. Evans had, however, sent a man from Rothwell to make the tests, and under this man's supervision it was found that the furnaces in the buildings except those in the Departmental building and Health Building would use Minto coal satisfactorily. There would be a saving, it was estimated of \$2,000 per year from using our New Brunswick coal, and he proposed to take steps during the summer to so change the furnaces in the Departmental and Health buildings as to adapt them to its use.

HON. MR. BAXTER moved that bills 20, 21 and 22 be referred to Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Lordon's Speech.

MR. LORDON resumed the debate on the motion to go into Supply. He congratulated the Speaker, and also the Premier and his Cabinet upon the great vote which placed them in power. After listening to the debate thus far he could only conclude that our province was becoming most attractive to tourist traffic, which was becoming one of the greatest industries in the neighboring State of Maine, where according to the official figures given by the member for St. John its value to that State last year was eighty-three millions of dollars. The member for Kings had pointed out in his address that often times three or

four American cars would be seen on our roads to one New Brunswick car. He considered this was largely due to the work of the Ex-Premier in making good roads, who when he started on that policy had only the trails of early settlers and fifteen millions of debt. His great improvement of the roads was a costly project, but it had brought good results to the farmers and fishermen of the country, and he hoped that the imposition of the proposed gasoline tax would not deprive these people of the use of the roads. The labor men of the province now had cabinet representation and he would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Labor how the laborer and his family were going to get their pleasures under the scheme of direct taxation.

### Direct Taxation.

This government as soon as it came into power had scorned the friends who elected it and handed out rewards to the big lumbermen with the result that all it could offer its friends was direct taxation. He did not think that it was an indication of economy to bring an increase to the ministerial family by appointing a minister of immigration. He thought at this time it was a very foolish expenditure, for who would come to the province with the threat of direct taxation hanging over it, nor while our young men and women were forced to leave to make a living. Was this the way the Premier proposed to invite back the people who had left?

It was unfortunate for the government that the provincial secretary in bringing down his budget did not use Greek or Hebrew, some language the people would not understand. Had he done so there would not have been so much discontent with his taxation proposals.

### Colonization.

Prohibition was a very dry subject for any man to touch and he would not discuss it. Speaking directly to the minister of lands and mines he would tell him that the colony system of settlement would not work. The colonists would not stay. One reason was that the lumbermen was allowed to go on colonists' land and leave it all in slash, especially when there was no size limit to the cutting of pulp wood. He believed the lumber on the settlers' land should remain the property of the Crown until the settler had thoroughly qualified and could take advantage of it. He agreed with the member for Saint John that the returned soldiers were entitled to more than they had got, and he would ask the government why they handed out political punishment to some of these brave returned men. The Ex-Premier had given them preference for positions and he presumed the present Premier had no idea how many of these returned men had been dismissed by his government, while men who had kept well under cover got their places.

### Forest Assets.

He was no enemy of the big lumbermen. He had worked fifteen years for one of the largest, but he was here to claim justice for the ratepayers of the province, and there was no way they could get it except by raising more revenue from lumber. He did not think these men were in such hard straits when with the Crown Lands behind them they could go to the banks and get ample money for their business. On the other hand the province, if it allowed these men to cut indiscriminately, would have no forest assets upon which it could borrow and direct taxation would have to be increased.

He would like to see the lumbermen making money, but not at the expense TWO-HOUSE of the laborer. He could not agree with Mr. Harrison that any bravery was shown in the declaration for direct taxation.

### Water Powers.

Referring to our water powers he said he did not know much about them, but all the big industries claimed that people would not be able to get along without them in a very short time. He did not think we should worry about pulp and paper industry. Those industries would have no difficulty in getting all the wood they required. If we were approaching a soft wood famine, as it had been claimed, now was the time to grapple with that question. He did not agree with those who said we could not compete with the people in the United States.

He was compelled to say that this government had made a bad job of it in their dealings with the lumbermen and he would warn them to be careful about hydro.

Mr. Taylor's Speech.

MR. TAYLOR extended his congratulations to the Speaker and said he regarded his appointment to his high position as a tribute to the younger men of the Legislature. He knew that his happy disposition and his good judgment would well fit him for the position he occupied. He had been impressed with the tribute paid throughout the Empire to the late Queen Alexandra, and the death of the Queen Mother had recalled to his mind the death of that other great woman, Queen Victoria. He knew that the lives of these two noble women had been contributing factors in keeping our Empire together. He would agree with Mr. Lordon

that we in this province could hold our own with the people to the south of us. He considered our own British customs and institutions better than those in the United States. He had been a resident of the United States at one time, and was glad to be back again in New Brunswick and hoped to remain here.

### The Federal Grant.

Taking up the budget he noticed that the first item was \$666,766 being amount of the federal grant to the province. He would point out that in 1905 the federal grant was \$491,000, showing increase in 1926 of about thirty-two percent. In 1905 the interest charges on our debt amounted to \$151,000, while today the interests charges totalled \$1,314,000 more than 900 percent increase. Comparing the federal grants to the different provinces, Mr. Taylor proceeded to show that the western provinces were receiving \$1.10 per capita more than the Maritime Provinces. Confederation had been formed by Quebec and Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Owing to the geographical location of the Maritime Provinces and New Brunswick in particular, we had not been able to expand to the same extent as had Quebec and Ontario. As a result of the expansion of those two provinces they had largely increased their natural resources. Today we found that Saskatchewan and Alberta were asking and receiving the right to collect money from their natural resources.

### Money Paid Back.

At the time of Confederation there was no realization that we would be called upon to pay a federal income tax, and also a tax on intoxicating liquors. In these two taxes alone we returned to the federal government more than three times what we received in federal subsidies. The old Intercolonial Railway had been built as a part of Confederation, whereby we were to receive benefits in the transportation of our goods to the larger provinces. After the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk and other railways were taken over and made part of our railway system, the Canadian National Railways was operated for revenue and revenue alone. The result was that under this system we were paying part of the burden for operating the railways. We were not only helping the other provinces to carry their railway burdens, but we were assuming the obligations of our own railways in this province.

### Direct Taxation.

This government had been condemned for direct taxation proposals. He would say the government did not want direct taxation, but it seemed to be the only way out. Ex-Premier Foster and others had criticized the government for its taxation policy. If Mr. Foster was sincere he was now in a position to assist us. He was named on the commission to inquire into our difficulties in the Maritimes and he could help out in the matter of having the Valley Railway taken over by the federal government. We should ask this Royal Commission to recommend to the Federal government that this province be relieved of the Valley Railway burden.

He suggested that the federal government be asked to set aside for New Brunswick an area of fifteen percent of the western provinces and of the increment to Ontario and Quebec. This stock dividend was due us on account of what had been given by our forefathers at Confederation.

### Not Rich in Minerals.

He (Taylor) represented the county of Sunbury, which along with the county of Queens had practically the only coal mining areas in this province. He did not believe, as some contended, that this province was rich in minerals. Prospectors had spent thousands of dollars but had not located the mineral wealth that some professed to believe this province possessed.

We had an asset in our coal areas, but being a thin seam it was mined under difficulties. The seam was probably the smallest being operated today. He was glad to say that one of their last difficulties in the mining area had been satisfactorily settled by the Commission appointed by this government, and that settlement would last at least two years. He was glad to hear the Minister of Public Works say that investigations were made with a view to using New Brunswick coal in our public buildings. He considered that in this group of buildings there was only one feasible system of heating and that was a central system, to replace the fourteen furnaces now being used.

### New Brunswick Coal.

Regarding the value of New Brunswick coal he said it was bituminous of a fair grade. In comparison with Nova Scotia coal it might be said that New Brunswick coal was better than some produced there. Our coal industry gave the province in royalties from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year. He suggested that the province should use our own coal in all public buildings, unless it was shown that this was not economical. He cited the case where the schools in one of the largest cities of the province had effected a saving of \$25,000 in one year by using New Brunswick coal; and he was surprised to learn that next year this same School Board in calling for tenders for some reason specified that Nova Scotia coal should be used. There seemed to be something in the way of our getting the markets we should for New Brunswick coal.

### The Lumber Industry.

He had listened with interest to Mr. Lordon's remarks on the lumber industry. It might be of interest to the members to know that the late administration had cut the stumpage rates from four to three dollars. He understood that this cut had been made on representations made by

(Continued on Page Three)

# FEEDS! FEEDS!

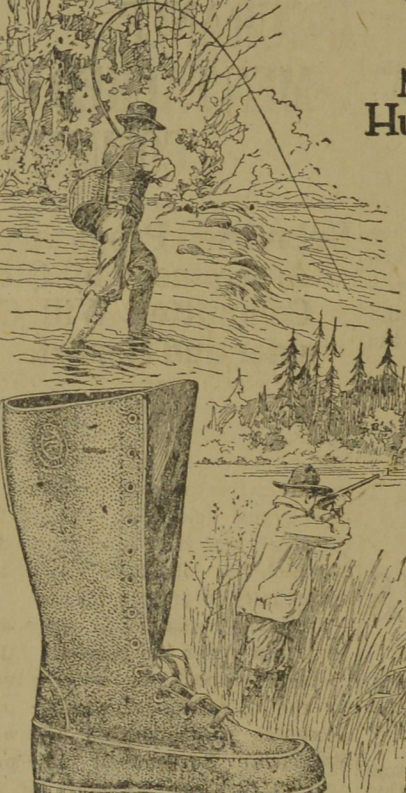
BRAN SHORTS  
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at Lowest Market Rates

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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 non-slip Flexible Sewed-on Sole of heaviest oil-tanned leather.

Hand made to your individual measure.

Send for Catalogue, showing our complete line.

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# 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



Apply the liniment every few  
hours to throat and chest.  
Gargle with Minard's in warm  
water.

Splendid for Bronchitis  
and Asthma.

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"KING OF PAIN"  
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