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Corn 15c.
Peas 17c, 3 for 50c.
Clarks Pork & Beans 23c
Smaller sizes, .. 13c, 11c.
Peaches 25c.
Corned Beef 25c.

Corn Syrup

2 lb. Can 19c.
5 lb. Can 40c.
10 lb. Pail 75c.

Corn Flakes

SUGAR CRISP

12c pkg. 6 pkgs for 66c.
\$3.60 Case of 3 dozen.

Brooms

We have a nice line running in prices
44c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 95c.

Granulated Sugar

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 Raisins, 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.
2 1/2 lbs. PUL. SUGAR 25c.
2 lbs. BULK MACARONI 23c.

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Mr. Squires of Carleton Made Fine Impression

Young Member for Carleton Contributes an Eloquent Speech to the Debate on the Budget—Presents His Views on Many Live Questions—Mr. Richard of Kent Criticizes the Government.

The budget debate in House was resumed yesterday afternoon by Mr. Richard, the new member for Kent, who spoke briefly and acquitted himself well. He was followed by Mr. Squires of Carleton whose speech of an hour was one of the most illuminating the House has listened to so far this session. Mr. Squires is a sound lawyer and fully sustained the high reputation he has earned in his own county as an able and forcible speaker.

Mr. Lordon moved the adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for this afternoon at three o'clock.

The House went into committee and gave consideration to a number of bills. A short sitting was held in the evening when bills were also considered.

The Official Report.

Assembly Chamber,
March 30th, 1926.

The House met at three o'clock. HON. MR. STEWART replied to inquiries made by Messrs. Veniot, Bordage and Doucet.

HON. MR. REILLY replied to an inquiry made by Mr. Veniot.

MESSRS. Veniot, Lordon, Bordage and Michaud gave notices of inquiry for Friday next.

HON. MR. BAXTER introduced a bill to confirm an agreement between the New Brunswick Power Company and the County of Saint John. He explained that this was really a private bill and that fees would be collected for it, but he was introducing it as a government measure because there had not been time to properly advertise it, and the matter was of some importance for this year.

HON. MR. STEWART presented a petition from the School Trustees of Campbellton for an Act enabling them to issue debentures.

MR. BROOKS introduced a bill to authorize the town of Sussex to issue bonds.

HON. MR. TILLEY introduced a bill to further amend the Saint John City Assessment Act.

MR. EVANS asked the Minister of Public Works if he was in a position to give any information as to the tests which have been made in comparing Minto Coal with the imported coal previously used in heating the government buildings.

HON. MR. STEWART said he had investigated the matter and would be pleased to give Mr. Evans the information.

HON. MR. TILLEY moved the suspension of Rule 78 to allow the introduction of a bill relating to Lancaster sidewalks.

Mr. Richard's Speech.

MR. RICHARD, in rising to resume the debate on the motion to go into Supply, said he was not very familiar with the English language and asked the indulgence of the House. He joined the previous speakers in congratulation to the Speaker and other members. It was not his intention to make much criticism, as he wanted the government to have a fair chance to see what it could do. He hoped the government would give the Agricultural industry all possible assistance, and help the farmers to a more prosperous condition. He believed much improvement might be made. The member for Kings had claimed that King County produced ninety percent of the cheese and butter made in the province and he believed that other counties might follow closely. He did not criticize past governments for their agricultural efforts, as he believed they had done what they could, but the important branch of marketing had been largely overlooked. If the farmers today had markets for all their produce he believed that they would try to supply them, and he urged the government to work along that line. As to the new Commissioner who had been appointed to deal with new industries, the development of natural resources and immigration, he would give him time to demonstrate his worth. He did not believe such an appointment was necessary when there were so many ministers to administer the work of the province. He thought it would have been much better to give the money that this man would cost to live stock improvement. He could not see any benefit to be derived from spending money on immigration. We had just as good a class of people in this province as could be brought here, and it would be better to help them. He had no objection to

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immigrants if it was not necessary to spend money on bringing them. In the past we had spent a lot of money for very little result.

Public Works.

He did not like the estimates of the public works department. It was necessary to have good roads, but he thought this government had expended much money foolishly, and that was a poor beginning on which to base the need for new taxes. Until we had got all the revenue we could from Crown Lands he was opposed to any new form of taxation. As it was now the lumber lords were benefited and the people would have to bear the burden. He believed the stumpage should be five dollars a thousand, and this would have given the province a revenue of a million and a quarter dollars from stumpage instead of only six hundred and thirty-six thousand. He did not approve of the tax on gasoline, nor the increases on banks and insurance companies. What next? If we had to increase the municipal taxes which were already enormous the people would leave the country. They had all they could carry. People buying gasoline were already paying enough, and the automobile taxes were high, and bore heavily on the farmers for whom automobiles were a great benefit in getting their products to market. There was no need of increased taxes, the people were already taxed to the limit. The estimated deficit was due to lack of crown land revenue and the Valley Railway, and for both these the Conservative party was responsible. He thought economy should be practised and a survey made of the employees in the various departments. There were too many, and unnecessary expense should be avoided there.

Must Keep Up Roads.

The highways had been greatly improved in the last few years and the present government must maintain them. To increase the tourist traffic it was essential to have good roads. It was stated that Maine last year had received some fifty-five million dollars and New Brunswick should have also a large amount. He was in favor of Grand Falls development, but not of having that done by private interests, because the revenue of the province would suffer. If the government had power to sell they would get a revenue. He believed that all our natural resources should be developed and thus induce our people to remain here. Referring again to the budget he said no over-expenditure should be allowed, although last year he believed the expenditure on the roads was beneficial except what was done by this government in October and November. Why was so much money wasted at that time. He thought just to satisfy friends of the government and to help the Conservative party in the dominion election. Then he wanted to know why the men who worked on the roads in June and July had to wait so long for their pay. Did not the minister and his highly paid officials get their salaries. If they did, why did not the laboring man get his?

Will of the People.

He was on the opposition side of the House because he felt he was with the best party. The will of the people should be accepted and a good opposition helped to make a good government. He thought the members of the government had been selected from the most able men in the province and he would expect good administration. The men behind the ministers were such that he felt the opposition were in front of a machine gun squad. Some of them had helped to win the great war and were formidable. Many of the gentlemen in opposition were also able men and he expected it would not be long until his party came back to power.

Speaking briefly in French Mr. Richard complimented the member for Saint John for using that language last evening; he reciprocated his good wishes and agreed with him that the French language should be more generally used.

Mr. Squire's Speech.

MR. SQUIRES said he had quite an experience in conflicting emotions since he had been asked by one of the whips to say something in this debate, but he felt, standing among men practised in the art of public speaking that he would have their sympathy while he addressed a few remarks to the house. He extended his congratulations to the Speaker and he knew that the great honor conferred upon him would be appreciated by the constituency he represented. He knew that his natural grace and ability would well fit him for the position as the first commoner in this Assembly. He would also congratulate the provincial secretary upon the admirable address he made to the House in presenting his budget. A great degree of pride had surged through him (Squires) as he observed the masterly manner in which our young provincial secretary had presented his first budget speech.

Able Leaders.

He wished to bring the loyalty of his own county to the Premier as one of the great men of this country. The Premier was a man who was an excellent parliamentarian and a man who would fulfill his duties nobly and well. He not only brought the loyalty of his own county to the Premier but could assure him that there was a

large number of friends in the counties adjoining his, Madawaska and Victoria, who were looking to our distinguished Premier with great pride.

He had also heard a good deal of the hon. leader of the opposition. He was a man of force and intellect and possessed of geniality which made him a leader among men. He was glad to see him leading the opposition forces on the floor of this House. His lieutenants, he added, had acquitted themselves very creditably in the debates.

Coming to the question of Maritime Rights, he had observed a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne at Ottawa referring to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the matters affecting the Maritime Provinces. There was also a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne in this Assembly with reference to the same subject, and he believed the campaign being carried on would eventually bear fruit.

Touching upon the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, he said the reason for the building of this line was that the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax might have a large part of the export grain from our western provinces. In 1923-24 one hundred and seventy million bushels of grain went through United States ports, while sixty million went through our Maritime ports. In 1924-25 one hundred and eighty million bushels went to develop the ports of the United States, and our own winter port got only about eight or nine million of western grain.

Maritime Rights.

The Hon. Ex-Attorney General (Rand) in a speech upon the floors of this House, in referring to the delegation which had gone to Ottawa to press for Maritime Rights, had said this delegation did not know what they went for, nor what they wanted when they got there. Fortunately this gentleman fell beneath the body blows of the Chairman of the Hydro Commission and later met two gladiators in the county of Albert, before whom he fell upon the sands of the arena never to rise again in the political history of this province. The work of this delegation had, however, borne fruit, and the federal government was now coming down to the provinces to look into the question of Maritime Rights.

Now the government was proposing to construct the Hudson Bay Railway at a great cost to the country. The people of the Maritimes would contribute through the payment of their share of customs duties to the building of this road; and so it was only fair that the west should recognize the rights of these provinces by the sea.

He referred to the removal of the Audia Office in the city of Moncton to Montreal, and considered that we should not only stand by our Maritime ports, but should also stand by our railway hub, the city of Moncton, in the obtaining of her rights. Regardless of what politicians think or say he believed our rights in the Maritimes were becoming to be recognized and we would yet come into our own.

The Valley Railway.

Touching upon the Valley Railway, Mr. Squires said, he had once heard the late Hon. Wm. Pugsley in an address to the legislature, portray the great advantage to the people of that section a railway would be, going down the west side of the river Saint John. This railway had been built and had brought happiness and prosperity to a large part of the people who had a right to a railway. It did not lie with any public man to repudiate the obligations arising from that road; it was an obligation which should be taken care of the same as other enterprises which had been entered into for the development of the country. He thought the federal government should take over this railway and bear the burden now being carried by the province. He called this a provincial right.

Reference had been made by the hon. member for Madawaska to taxation proposals, but the government had taxed the people of the province of New Brunswick in 1924 \$426,000 and \$336,000 in 1925 by taking from them that much in profits on liquor sales.

The Prohibition Act.

HON. MR. TILLEY—That was for medicine.

MR. SQUIRES, continuing, said in 1924 the government paid an army of liquor inspectors \$62,758 and in 1925 \$52,346. The total cost of liquor administration in 1924 was \$78,559 and in 1925 \$65,792. This money had been absolutely wasted. This was done to make people believe that an honest

(Continued on Page Three)

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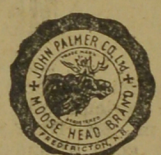
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