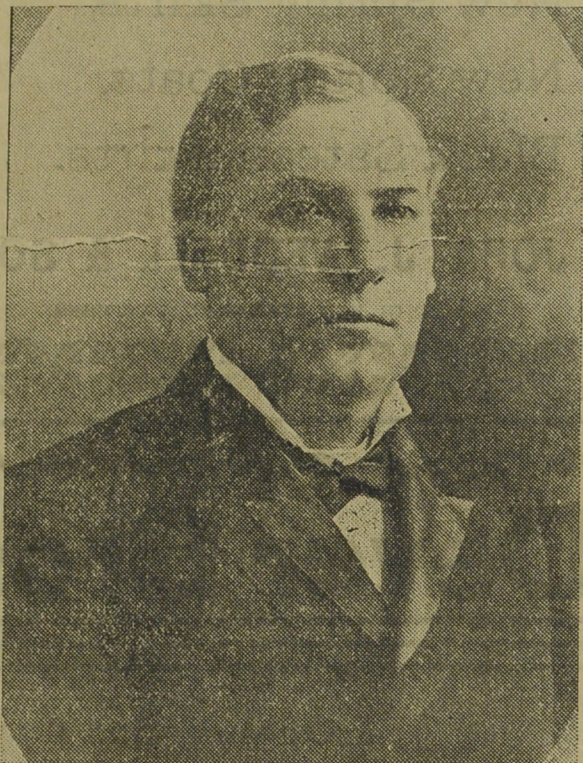


THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE AND ITS LEADERS.



HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, K. C.,
Premier and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie is a native of Chatham and is 54 years old. A lawyer and K. C., first entered public life in 1874 as member of the Assembly for Northumberland, defeated in 1878, re-elected in 1886-90-95-99 and 1903. Entered the government in 1890 as Surveyor General, became Provincial Secretary in 1896 and Premier in 1900. A Liberal and Presbyterian.

Mr. Jones in moving the address in the legislature Thursday, afternoon said, "I wish in the first place to offer my congratulations to the Premier on the magnificent manner in which the electorate of this province has expressed its confidence in him at the recent elections. It must be highly gratifying to him, after his labours on behalf of the province, to know that his work meets with the hearty approval of the people. The people are also to be congratulated on having returned to power a government that has done so much for the province. As a new member I hope I may crave the indulgence of the House, if I should make any mistakes in the course of my speech. It ought to be a subject of congratulation that since the House was last in session no member of it has been taken away by death, although some have died politically, while some have not offered for re-election. I am glad to be able to join in the congratulations on the prosperity of Canada and New Brunswick. There can be no question as to our present prosperity, but I am convinced that it is destined to be still greater, and that we are only on the threshold of it. It has come to stay. The settlement of the Northwest will mean great things for the Dominion, and particularly the maritime provinces. The class of immigrants that are coming to Canada now are the class we most need. I see that a London paper expresses its regret that we are drawing people from the English agricultural districts. These are the kind of people we want. The question of transportation in Canada is a most important one. Whatever railways run through the Northwest must have their terminus in Canadian ports. Several lines are now proposed for crossing the continent. As there is a large amount of unproductive country between the east and west these railways will claim government assistance to enable them to build, but it is an understood thing that such railways must pass through Canadian territory and have their ports in Canada. One proof of the prosperity of the Dominion is the fact that its securities command a higher price than British consols and by recent legislation trustees are authorized to invest their money in the same manner as consols. Legislation will be asked for by the provincial government to give the same privileges to the securities of New Brunswick. The prosperity of New Brunswick is a fact which cannot be gainsayed and that prosperity will be increased when St. John becomes the ocean terminus of all these trans-continental railways. One of the best proofs of the prosperity of the province is to be found in the increase of its

agricultural exports. The exports of butter and cheese for last year reached a value of \$341,000. This butter and cheese was the produce of forty butter factories and fifty-five cheese factories, all of which had been assisted by the provincial government. Dairying is an industry that ought to be encouraged. In 1897 this province exported no butter whatever. Last year we exported \$88,000 worth. All this had a beneficial effect on the manufacturing of butter for domestic use. The government has established twenty-two roller mills for the grinding of wheat and last year 453,000 bushels of wheat were grown. That was also a benefit to the province. I am glad that His Honor was able to speak favorably of the mineral development of the province. I believe that there is a great future for our minerals. The prospects of coal mining are excellent and our oil wells in Westmorland have gone beyond the experimental stage. These minerals will yield a large revenue to the province in the course of time and the government should be commended for what they have done to develop them.

The reference to the King's coronation is one that will meet with a hearty response. However we may differ politically, we are as one in our loyalty. Most of us are the descendants of Loyalists and we have lived under the late Queen's reign so long that her noble life and character have impressed themselves so deeply that loyalty has become a part of our nature. Our feelings of loyalty to the mother have been transferred to the son, and when last year he was stricken down on the eve of the coronation, every one in New Brunswick shared in the universal anxiety for his recovery and rejoiced when the crisis was passed. I am glad that this province was represented at the Coronation so worthily by the premier. I am glad also that those vexed questions in relation to the fisheries are so soon to be settled. At present the Dominion government is issuing licenses to foreign fishermen to enable them to fish in waters that belong to the provinces. This is a matter that we hope to see settled at an early day. With regard to the Halifax award it is not necessary for me to go at length into this important question, but I feel I have a right to state my opinion upon it. The sum of \$4,500,000, which was paid to Canada on account of the Halifax award, properly belonged to the provinces because it was the price of the use of their shore fisheries for a term of years. The share of New Brunswick in this award, principal and interest, will amount to about \$2,000,000. Three of the provinces interested, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, have agreed on

THEY'RE AT IT.

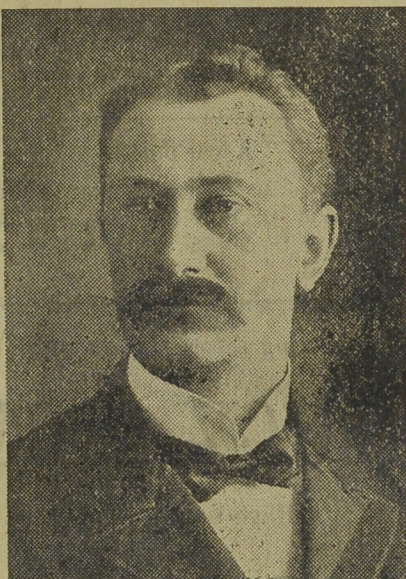
Assembly Debate On The Address.

MR. JONES WON GREAT PRAISE FOR HIS MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. Tweeddale Also Complimented For His Initial Effort.

OPPOSITION LEADER IN A CRITICAL MOOD.

the terms of a case to be submitted to the supreme court of Canada, and I have no doubt that New Brunswick will get the sum she claims. This is one of the most important things that has arisen for years for \$2,000,000 is a great deal of money. That sum would enable New Brunswick to pay two thirds of our public debt and would give us an additional revenue of about \$80,000 a year in interest saved. I think that we should all be unanimous in this matter and strengthen the hands of the provincial government. With regard to better terms for the provinces



HON. CLIFFORD W. ROBINSON.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Hon. C. W. Robinson is a native of Moncton and 36 years old, graduate of Mount Allison, and has been Alderman and Mayor of Moncton. Unsuccessfully contested Westmorland for House of Commons in 1896. Elected to the Assembly at bye election of 1897 by acclamation, re-elected in 1899, and 1903. Elected Speaker of the Assembly in 1900 and re-elected to that position 1903. A Liberal and Methodist.

it seems to be only just that we should receive an increased subsidy. At present our revenue from the dominion government is a fixed sum which cannot be increased no matter how prosperous the country may be. On the other hand the revenue of the dominion is elastic and increases as the country prospers. Therefore the dominion government should make us a larger grant, so that our necessary services may not suffer. New Brunswick's claim is for an additional sum of \$130,000 a year, and this is a matter in which I also think we should all stand together. The question of the representation of this province in parliament is a very important one, and I trust that the provincial government will be successful in its contention that we should not lose a member. The contention of our government is that the word Canada in the British North America Act means the four original



Mr. J. DOUGLAS HAZEN, K. C.,
Leader of His Majesty's Opposition.

Mr. J. Douglas Hazen was born at Oromocto and is 43 years old. A graduate of the University of New Brunswick and member of its Senate. Was alderman and mayor of Fredericton before removing to St. John. Unsuccessfully contested York for the Assembly in 1885, elected to House of Commons for St. John city and county in 1891, defeated in 1896, elected to represent Sanbury in the Assembly in 1899 and re-elected in 1903. Became leader of the opposition in 1899. A lawyer and K.C., Conservative and Episcopalian.

provinces of Canada and that our population must decrease more than one-twentieth as compared with that of Canada before a member can be taken from us. This is a fair contention and one that is not to be put aside by ridicule. Our people desire our government to have a provincial policy. We are all Canadians but we are New Brunswickers first. This question is to be submitted to the supreme court of Canada and probably the contention of New Brunswick will be upheld. The reforestation of our crown lands, which is referred to in the speech, is a matter of great importance and I am glad that it has attracted the attention of the government. The employers' liability act is in the line of progressive legislation. It is pleasing to know that an arrangement has been made with the New Brunswick railway company for the settlement of a portion of their lands. I know that these lands are valuable for the purposes of settlement and if there is any way of getting control of them it should be done. The consolidated statutes are to be passed this year. There can be only one opinion as to the need of them and the learning of the gentlemen who composed the commission is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well done. No doubt this matter will take up the attention of the members to a considerable extent during the session. In conclusion I must thank the House for the courtesy with which I have been listened to, in this my first speech. I feel that in making this speech I have a right to have a certain amount of embarrassment and I have had my amount.

MR. TWEEDDALE

in seconding the motion for the adoption of the address, said:—I rise with considerable embarrassment, not knowing it to be a duty that would fall to me until a few hours ago. In doing so I do not purpose to take up or refer to every paragraph of the speech. There is no question about the prosperous condition of the country. Farming and lumbering being the principal industries of the province and the demand for the products of the forest and field being now greater than our capabilities to produce gives a new stimulus to the lumbering, farming and the business interests of the country and so creates a business activity that would not under other conditions exist. The policy of the government in awakening and encouraging and assisting the farmers of this province is beginning to bear fruit, and by the operation of a vigorous agricultural policy there is a marked improvement in the methods of farming as well as in the breeds and quality of stock, and the ad-

vantages resulting therefrom are heartily appreciated. In order to be brief I will skip many of the important paragraphs in the speech and dwell more particularly on the fourteenth, which informs us of the success which has attended the efforts of the government in securing a portion of the railway land for settlement purposes. Acting in the capacity of a municipal councillor in my county I moved a resolution memorializing the government, asking them to exercise their good office in bringing about a purchase or exchange of a portion of those lands, and the zeal and energy they have displayed are both appreciated and commendable. It further affords me very great pleasure to be a member of this House and assist in the passage of legislation that will bring about the consummation of results so desirable. The importance of the successful carrying out of this scheme is best understood by those who realize its necessity. The great question that has engaged the best statesmen of Canada is how to keep our young men in the country, and let me say here the young men of New Brunswick are today its most valuable asset and we want them for our country's development. They are good men; they have the constitution, brains, pluck and sagacity and will forge to the front ranks wherever you drop them down in the world. The secret of retaining the young men in the country can be solved in a great measure by throwing open fertile tracts of land that are easy of access and it would be surprising how rapidly they would be taken up and converted into valuable and comfortable homes.

In conclusion and apart from what is contained in the speech and lest the gentlemen opposite should take credit for originating the scheme, I would suggest that the government, either by itself or in co-operation with the federal government, establish a system of cold storage throughout the province so that the perishable products of the farm may be transported, stored and marketed without loss in value by reason of atmospheric conditions.

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

A Capital Cure for Sore Throat

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