

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

The leader of the opposition complains that we have said nothing about cold storage. Last year we passed an act providing assistance for any company that would build a cold storage warehouse at St. John but up to this time the company incorporated for that purpose has not undertaken the work. Having provided the means the Government were not prepared to go any further or to undertake to build a cold storage warehouse themselves. In a small way the department of agriculture had give assistance to cheese and companies for cold storage, there being eight or nine of these companies assisted in this way. This was only a beginning but the work would go on and increase. He had no doubt that a cold storage plant would be installed in St. John in due time. The leader of the opposition apparently had nothing to say against the agricultural policy of the government. That policy was indeed unassailable and the farmers of this country were at one with the government with regard to it. The wisest thing the Government ever did was to create a department of agriculture but this was violently opposed by the opposition. The Hon member for Restigouche deserved the greatest credit for the able manner in which he has built up this department and the member for Queens was also to be congratulated on the work he has done. Dr. Twitchell of Maine says that in some respects our agricultural department is ahead of that of his own state. A great deal had been said by the opposition in regard to the increased cost of printing but whatever additional cost had been incurred was necessary. It 1896 we printed 2,500 copies of the agricultural report but in 1901 we had to print 8,000 copies and they would all be needed. This shows the advance that has been made in the desire for agricultural knowledge. Will any one say that we should not have printed these additional reports even if they cost a little more. With regard to the farmers it was not necessary that large amounts of money should be given to them. What was required was that they should be shown how to make money. It was very gratifying to him that the educational system of the province was so well thought of that the principal of the Normal School had been selected to go to South Africa. They had also been asked to send eight female teachers there, and two of them have already gone. With reference to the taxation which had been obtained from St. John from liquor licenses, banks and other sources it was well known that St. John obtained quite as much revenue from liquor licenses now as it ever did. The government had increased the license fee which the city could not have done and they had now one of the best license laws in existence. As to the banks, it was not fair to credit all their taxation to St. John for the banks were taxed all over the province. Succession duties were also collected all over the Province. If the leader of the opposition had represented a North Shore constituency he would have given the government a very uneasy time of it for he could have claimed that nearly all the territorial revenue of the province was obtained from the North Shore counties. The Dominion Government had certainly a right to take credit for the settlement of the Eastern Extension claim. It was no easy matter to obtain this money and it was only by hard labor that they got it. The leader of the opposition seems to be sorry that we got this money and he says that it has been all dissipated. The opposition also claim that it should not have been placed in current revenue but in capital account. He (Tweedie) could show in a moment that this claim was wrong. We claimed the interest on the sum of \$150,000 which should have been placed to our credit in 1868. The withholding of this deprived us of the interest which amounted to \$7,600 a year and which if it had been paid would have gone into our revenue account. For that reason it was proper where the whole interest was paid that it should go in as current revenue. As to the spending of the money we paid our debts with it. How could it be put to a better use? Has the leader of the opposition ever raised his voice against any expenditure of the government and said it was improper. Every dollar that has been expended has been in the interest of the people and for expenditures that could not be avoided. There is no use comparing the expenditures of 1868 with those of 1901, because this is an advanced age and our wants are far greater than they were thirty-three years ago. Some of the extra expenditure has been wholly unavoidable and due to a condition of things that could not have been foreseen. About fifty thousand dollars has been expended in fighting the smallpox. Large sums have had to be expended by the Board of

Works by reason of two great freshets which swept away numerous bridges and put the railway companies as well as the government to great expense for repairs. The government bridges had to be rebuilt. Could the chief commissioner sit in his office with folded hands and tell the people that he could do nothing for them, that the appropriation for the year was exhausted and that they must wait until the accumulation of revenue enabled him to build new bridges? That course could not be pursued. The government could not ask the people to resort to the old plan of fording the rivers. When emergencies occur, the people expect that the government will stand at their back assist them to restore their broken communication.

With regard to the fishery claim he was not as much worried as the leader of the opposition was, as to how this claim should be appropriated. Let us get our share of the money first. He had no doubt whatever that the province was entitled to the money, for it had been decided by the highest court of the empire that the fisheries, for the use of which for twelve years Canada had received the money under the Halifax award, were the property of the respective provinces. The sum received by Canada was \$4,500,000 and this sum was paid in Nov. 1878. The simple interest on this sum for twenty-three and one half years would bring the total sum, principal and interest, up to \$9,780,500. With the interest compounded every six months the total would be \$13,496,452. The cost of the award was in the vicinity of \$100,000. The amount paid to New Brunswick fishermen for bounties was \$291,000 up to the year 1900. The value of the New Brunswick fisheries for the 12 years the treaty was in operation was \$33,849,200, the total value of the fisheries of the three Maritime provinces and Quebec for the same period being \$153,486,000. New Brunswick's share of the award if computed at simple interest would be about \$1,750,000 and if at a compound interest \$760,000 more. As for the fishery bounties it was the policy of the Dominion government to assist the fisheries and this policy would probably be continued. He (Tweedie) had been charged with inconsistency with regard to the Quebec resolutions. It was quite true that in 1888 he criticized the mover of the resolutions and the resolutions themselves. The house, by a very large majority, passed the resolutions and he yielded to their opinion. Messrs. Bair and Fielding, who took part in the Quebec conference, are now members of the government of Canada and they were in a position to fulfil the pledges they made at Quebec. He did not feel responsible for the resolutions but as they had been passed he desired to take advantage of them. No doubt the gentlemen who framed the British North America Act were unwise in not making allowance for changes in the condition of the provinces. It was not prudent for them to think that the conditions, with reference to expenditure, should never be altered. He had no doubt that with the assistance of the other provinces, which were equally interested, a readjustment could be obtained. After the session representatives of the several governments would meet to discuss the subject.

It was not correct to say as the opposition were doing that this Province was ruined. We have enough revenue to meet all ordinary expenditures. The leader of the opposition while accusing him (Tweedie) of inconsistency does not now adhere to the Moncton convention, he has abandoned that policy now. He never mentioned it in his campaign in Kings. Well there is hope for a man who sees the error of this ways. If a man were never allowed to change his mind there would have never been an Apostle Paul. He was not without hope that the leader of the opposition would some day turn and support the Government. It was a strange spectacle in Kingston to see Mr. Fowler attacking Mr. King for changing his views with respect to the government, while he himself up to two years ago was a strong supporter of the government. Why did he turn against them. It was because of the Moncton resolutions for which the leader of the opposition now has no further use. With regard to the financial statement made by the leader of the opposition at Kingston it was full of inaccuracies, but he would take a further opportunity of going fully into that matter. In the meantime he would point out that during the 18 yrs from 1884 to 1901 the province paid an average yearly increase as compared with the fifteen years down to 1882 of, for education \$36,362 for agriculture, \$9,832 for roads and bridges and public works not including those for which bonds were issued \$10,533 and for the care of the insane \$14,928 making a total of \$71,662 for these four services. All these increases were unavoidable, and if the leader of the opposition sees any item in these accounts which he thinks could have been avoided we would like him to state it.

He had no criticism with regard to the government's policy with respect to the Queen's and Sunbury County coal areas. He trusted by this time next year this policy would be in full operation and that not only would St. John be receiving coal from the Newcastle coal field by way of Norton but that coal would be brought from there to Fredericton by rail. Hon. Mr. Tweedie concluded by expressing the opinion that the government were doing admirably for the province with the means that they had at their disposal.

After a few observations from Mr. Osman and Hon. Mr. Hill the address passed.

Premier Tweedie gave notice of supply for Thursday.

Ice Cream Biscuit.

Fresh Water Ice, Imperial, Windsor and Graham Wafers, with other lines of fancy biscuit just opened at G. T. Whelpley's.—d.

To Let

TO LET.

That convenient house and barn situate on George street directly above residence of R. W. L. Tibbitts, Esq.

For terms apply to

R. W. McLELLAN,
Barrister, Carleton street.

Feb. 20—dtt

TO LET.

And possession given immediately. The Store next above the one occupied by subscriber;

Also the premises known as the Royal Hotel, containing about thirty rooms, bath room, etc., fitted for hot and cold water.

Also from the first of May the premises known as the Albion Hotel, will be let for a Hotel or for offices for which it is desirably situated. Convenient to the Post Office and steam boat landing.

Also several Counters for sale.

Apply to

OWEN SHARKEY.

TO LET.

The upper part of the Inches' brick dwelling house corner King and Carleton streets, at present occupied by J. F. VanBuskirk. Possession given 1st of May.

Apply to

FRANK I. MORRISON.

Fredericton, Jan. 28—dtt.

TO RENT.

Large tenement on Brunswick street, west end, furnace and water. Also an upper flat in same locality. Possession given immediately.

Apply to

A. R. TIBBITTS,
Peoples' Bank.

Feb. 8—dtt.

Carpets,
Linoleums,
Oilcloths, etc.

... AT ...

TENNANT, DAVIES & CLARKE'S

If you are after unequalled values in Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Rugs, Mats and Mattings you should see our stock for spring 1902. You will be entirely pleased with them. Our assortment is replete with the latest designs and colorings. Tapestry Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Axminster Carpets, Wool Carpets, Hemp Carpets. Floor Oilcloths, Passage Oilcloths, Stair Oilcloths, Inlaid Linoleums, Linoleums. India Mats and Rugs, Axminster Mats and Rugs, Tecumseh Mats and Rugs. English Wool Art Squares, Canadian Wool Art Squares. Stair Pads, Stair Plates, Pole Trimmings and Poles, Lace Curtain, Window Blinds.

NEW - SPRING - GOODS

... AT ...

Dever Bros.

We have just opened New Prints, New Muslins, New Sateens, Gingham and Ducks, New Lace Curtains, Art Muslins and Crettonnes, New Table Linens and Napkins. Also several new lines of New Spring Costume Cloths. Come and see them they will be shown to you cheerfully.

DEVER BROS.

P. S.—Fowles' Kid Gloves for Easter have arrived.

Just received a large quantity

RUBBERS AND

RUBBER BOOTS

of the celebrated Maple Leaf Rubber Company's make. We consider their goods the best Rubber Footwear in Canada to-day, both for wear, style and fit, as we have handled about all the different Canadian makes and the Maple Leaf Rubber Footwear has given us the best satisfaction of any make. We will sell them at

LOWEST PRICES FOR UP-TO-DATE GOODS

We will also continue to sell the balance still on hand of our bargain purchase, recently made of Rubber and Leather Footwear and also the balance of our Bankrupt Stock at the same great reductions as during the past month.

LOTTIMER'S

CASH SHOE STORE, - - - 210 Queen St, F'ton

Store closes at 6 p. m., every evening except Saturdays.