

KILLED HUSBAND AND BURNED HIS BODY BY PIECES.

Horrible Crime Committed by New York Woman in Presence of Her Daughter.

The Girl Testified That Her Mother Shot Her Drunken Husband Twice Then Cut His Head and Arms Off, and Burned the Body Piece by Piece in the Cooking Stove.

AMHERST BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY'S GOOD SHOWING.

Five Per Cent. Dividend Declared at Yesterday's Meeting - Large Increase in Business.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 10.-The annual meeting of the Amherst Boot & Shoe Company, Ltd., was held today.

North Berwick, Me., Feb. 10.-An investigation by the board of health developed the fact that the five suspected cases of chicken pox are really smallpox, and five families have been quarantined.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism, Else No Money is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think.

PREMIER TWEEDIE'S TELLING WORDS TO THE ELECTORS.

LEADER'S MASTERLY REVIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY, AND EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO ALL CRITICS.

What the Administration Has Done for the Province is Clearly Presented—Opposition's Accusations Disposed of One After Another by an Admirable Recital of the Facts—A Progressive Policy—Hazen's "Platform" Riddled—Every Issue of the Campaign Clearly Set Forth.

CFATHAL, N. B., February 9th, 1903.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK: GENTLEMEN,—

As you will, on the 28th inst., be called upon to perform the important duty of selecting representatives, it is proper that, as Leader of the Government, I should place before you briefly its past policy and its claims to your continued support.

Since assuming the position of Premier, I have been assailed by the Opposition press in regard to the administration of public affairs, and statements have from time to time been made against the Government which are not in accordance with the facts, and therefore cannot be substantiated.

FALSE CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE, ETC. Taking first the charge that is made against us of extravagance and of maladministration. Is there any foundation for these charges? What report has the Accounts Committee made—A Committee appointed by the House, and consisting not only of supporters of the government, but also of prominent members of the Opposition? I would refer you to the unanimous report of the accounts committee of last year, which is as follows:—

After thirteen meetings the Public Accounts Committee beg leave to submit the following report: At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 13th day of March last, Mr. Osman was elected chairman, and during the subsequent sessions above reported, the Auditor General's report for the year ending 31st October, 1901, has been carefully and exhaustively checked over and examined, and the expenditures of each department of the Government separately taken up with the head of such department in attendance whenever his presence was requested by the Committee.

The accounts relating to the Lunatic Asylum have been rigidly and carefully investigated, Mr. Quinton being in attendance, and Mr. Boyne as the representative of Hon. Mr. Marshall, the latter gentleman being unable to attend on account of serious illness.

The statement of expenditures on bridges has been thoroughly investigated, and all accounts for eighty-two bridges named therein specially asked for, were laid before the Committee by Mr. Winslow. These have been examined and very full explanation given, and further information furnished by Hon. Mr. Lablouis, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

In the matter of public printing, your Committee think it will be both wise and economical to pursue and continue the tender system. Various items in connection with by-road expenditures have been carefully looked into, and many of the private members of the House have been asked to testify as to the correctness of the same by the Committee, as well also in connection with items of miscellaneous expenditure on great roads and bridges, and much valuable information has in this way been obtained.

In connection with items deducted from gross sum of revenue derived for lumber cut on Crown Lands, etc., on page 248 of the Auditor's report, Mr. Flewelling, Deputy Crown Land Commissioner, appeared and furnished a full statement, which showed that many of these accounts were of long standing and had been written off the books of the department, and that of the balance still standing many more would have been written off as of no value. The Committee approved and recommended that this be done, subject to the opinion of the Surveyor General.

In conclusion, this Committee desires to express its very high appreciation of the earnest and active work of the Auditor General and the efforts made by the heads of the several departments of the Government and their deputies to furnish the Committee with all accounts and information necessary to a proper understanding and investigation of the Auditor General's report, as well as to extend to Mr. George Dibble, the secretary of the Committee, its thanks for his diligence in the performance of his duties in this connection, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, C. J. OSMAN, Chairman. JAMES BARNES, W. T. WHITEHEAD, O. M. MELANSON, W. F. HUMPHREY.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES CAUSED BY FRESHETS AND SMALLPOX.

It is also said that our expenditures are reckless. What expenditures have been opposed by the Leader of the Opposition since my accession to office? And what expenditures have been incurred that have not been in the interests of the people of this Province? Unfortunately we have been called upon to meet within the past three years very serious questions as regards the expenditure on Great and Bye-Road service, by reason of the extraordinary freshets that have occurred throughout different parts of the Province, unparalleled in its history during the last thirty years.

would be seriously affected thereby; and, I think, in this view we are supported by the people of the Province. No one can reasonably contend that the amount thus expended was not properly spent in your interests.

Would any locality or any elector say that when, by disastrous storms, bridges were swept away and highways injured, it was not the duty of the Government to immediately repair the damage? I do not think so; yet for our prompt and energetic action in this respect, our opponents condemn us, and, without the slightest justification, charge us with extravagance. Extraordinary expenditures have been necessary in other directions.

ROYAL RECEPTION. The proper reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, entailed an expenditure which every elector will justify. As a Government we might have said, "We will spend no money in receiving the Heir to the British throne." But if that course had been pursued, would we have been supported by the loyal people of this Province? Assuredly not. Every precaution, such as a business man would take, was adopted to keep the expenses down, and I am sure that this expenditure meets with approval.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. In regard to the addition to the bonded indebtedness of the Province, this matter has been threshed out so frequently by the representatives of the people, and you have so often passed your verdict upon it, that it is unnecessary to enter into details. Suffice it to say that the present Leader of the Opposition has never yet recorded his vote against any expenditures proposed by the Government; and in this, I think, he deserves credit, because the public interests demanded these expenditures. In the compass of a letter such as this, it is impossible to enter fully into all these matters, but I will, during the campaign, endeavor as far as possible to explain fully the financial position of the Province.

CROWN LAND POLICY—MUSKOKA LANDS. The Crown Land policy of the Government has lately received some criticism, especially in connection with the Muskoka Lands, and I regret that a former and valued supporter of the Government, Mr. Mott, of Restigouche, has ceased to give us his support, alleging as a reason the action of the Government upon this matter. I do not think when the facts are fully presented to the electors that the criticism made by the Opposition, and the course taken by Mr. Mott, will be justified.

In 1893 the Government adopted the policy of granting long term leases to the licensees of Crown timber lands. This policy was adopted after very careful consideration, and after the receipt of the report of a Commission appointed to inquire into and investigate the management and protection of these lands. A general Crown land sale took place in September of that year, and a large portion of the forest domain of the Province was sold to lumbermen for a period of twenty-five years, subject to certain conditions and regulations imposed by the department. But after the sale, in the different counties in which the Crown timber lands are situated, a very large number of square miles remained unapplied for. The Messrs. Campbell, of Toronto, representing the Muskoka Land Company, made application in the usual way for certain limits situated in Restigouche County, which were put up at auction, and which they obtained on the day of the sale at the upset price of \$8 per acre, with the exception, I think, of two lots which brought a trifle more. Subsequently, they purchased, at the upset price, or a trifle over that amount. It will be observed that at the time of such sale these lands were not in demand, and although publicly exposed for sale, no bidders appeared to compete with the applicants, except for a few blocks, as before stated. At that time there were more lands in Restigouche County than were operated, and as a matter of fact all the lands in that county had never been under license to the lumbermen. The lumber mills situate in the County were not capable of manufacturing all the lumber which could be taken off the lands that were owned by the owners of the mills, and it will be readily observed that it was in the interest of the country that these lands should be taken up, as the Province thereby reaped a revenue, not only from the upset price, but also for the renewal mileage annually of \$4 per square mile. The licensees operated the lands to some extent, but were not called upon by the Department of Crown Lands to operate fully, as the market was in a depressed state, and no good could be accomplished by compelling the licensees to cut the lumber merely for the purpose of adding somewhat to the revenue of the Province. It was considered by the Department that as long as the renewal mileage was paid, and no business interests suffered, it was well in this case, as in all other cases, that the licensees should not be compelled to cut the lumber when the interests of the Province did not demand it. These lumber lands were increasing in value by reason of the timber being allowed to grow, and no business interest was injured by this course, because, as before stated, if these lands had not been applied for by the Campbells, they would have been lying vacant, and subject to being trespassed upon by persons who were desirous of obtaining lumber without paying the Department for the lands. To make this point more plain, a few years afterwards, the Department, feeling it necessary in the interests of the Province that all the vacant Crown timber lands should, if possible, be made to contribute to the revenue of the Province, advertised the same for sale, and in connection therewith, large tracts were put up at auction in the Counties of Restigouche and Gloucester; but there were no bidders there, and the land remained vacant, and has only been taken up at a very late date by applicants who, in view of the more prosperous condition of the lumber business, feel inclined now to invest their capital in timber lands.

The Muskoka Lands were lumbered upon and stumpe paid to the Government, and the owners of these lands were not treated differently from the licensees of other Crown timber lands throughout the Province; because it has never been the policy of the Department to act under the power contained in the regulations and to require any specific quantity to be cut by the holders under licenses from the Crown. If this course were pursued, our valuable forests would be very soon depleted; and, I think, you will agree with me that the sensible view to take of this matter is that the Department should require no more lumber to be cut annually than will fairly supply the market and meet the demand. Because the Campbells may have sold this land at an advanced price is no charge against the Government. Any holder of licenses today is in the same position to sell his interest in his licenses at such price as he requires, without let or hindrance from the Government. When, therefore, the Shives Lumber Company, having agreed to purchase these lands, with the view of erecting a very large mill and operating the lands on an extensive scale, came to the Surveyor General to ask his consent to the transfer in the usual way, there was no ground whatever upon which such consent could be withheld. If any fault could be found with the Department it would be for not taking action some years ago, and requiring a larger cut. But during all the years when this might have been done, Mr. Mott was one of the warmest supporters of this and the previous administration. Had it been urged upon the Surveyor General that it was in the public interest that the notice should be given, no doubt the Surveyor General would have carefully considered the matter, and might have exercised his discretionary powers.

Not having done this, nor ever having been called upon to do this, and the licensees having absolutely complied with the law in every particular, if the Surveyor General had arbitrarily refused to consent to the transfer, and so blocked the great enterprise which will probably yield to the Province a revenue in stumpage of about \$25,000 per annum, he would have been guilty of dereliction of duty; for which he would have been justly condemned. And to have committed such an offence under pressure from a strong supporter, as Mr. Mott was, and in order to confer a favor upon a political friend, would have proved the Surveyor General, and the Government of which he is a member, to be unworthy of public trust.

A sale of a large area of Crown timber licenses has recently been made at a profit by Mr. Moffat, of Dalhousie, to a Company. Mr. Moffat, while the holder of the lands, did not operate up to the full quantity which might have been required of him by the Surveyor General. Mr. Mott was acting for the vendor in the transaction, and I can imagine what just indignation he would have expressed if the Surveyor General had refused

to consent to the transfer from Mr. Moffat to the purchasers, unless a portion of the lands were released and offered to some friend of the Government. Yet, this was exactly what Mr. Mott pressed upon the Government to do in the case of the Muskoka lands.

CHARGE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS CONTROLLED BY LUMBERMEN. It is also charged in some quarters that the Government is under the control of the lumbermen of the Province. This charge has no foundation. At the time of the last Crown land sale in 1898, many of the large lumber operators who were holders of licenses protested against the sale and demanded a definite postponement, threatening to oppose the Government if their terms were not complied with. The ground upon which they based their demand was that they had been obliged to purchase large holdings at the sale of '93, and that by reason of all the vacant lands being then put up for sale, in order to protect themselves, they would be obliged to invest their money in the purchase of lands which were not necessary for the requirements of their business. Notwithstanding these protests, the Government remained firm, and the sale went on, and realized between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars to the Province. More recently another sale took place, at which the parties combined, and the land went to the applicant at the upset price. The Opposition newspapers of the Province, especially the "Globe," censured the Government very severely for allowing the sale of these lands to be taken by a combine; but as a matter of fact, before the article was written, the Surveyor General had dealt with the subject and had refused to grant the licenses to the party in whose name the lands were bid in. He cancelled the sale and had the lands advertised again. They brought at the next sale over \$13,000.

In the administration, not only of the Crown timber lands, but in mining, in the protection of game, and in all other matters, I believe you will agree with me that the Government has pursued a wise policy, and one that was for the benefit of the Province.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL AREAS. In considering in what direction efforts could be successfully made for the development of the natural resources of the Province, the attention of myself and my colleagues was directed toward the very extensive and valuable coal fields in the Counties of Queens and Sunbury, which, though they had been operated in a small way, had never been extensively worked, by reason of the fact that there was no railway connection with the mines, and the distance from them to points of shipment to water was so great as to vastly increase the cost of getting the coal to market, while the frequent handling of the coal caused thereby tended to impair the quality of the coal. After very careful inquiry, we decided that it would be greatly to the encouragement given by us, with the unanimous approval of the Legislature, a railway is now nearly completed into the best portion of the coal areas, which will as rapidly as possible be extended to Fredericton. Already, as a consequence of the building of this railway, various projects for the extensive development of the coal areas and the establishment of manufactures in the district are being promoted, and I look with every confidence to the most gratifying results from our action.

OIL DEVELOPMENT. It will also be gratifying to you to know that the policy inaugurated while my predecessor, the Honourable H. R. Emmerson, was Premier of the Province, of developing our extensive oil fields, is resulting in success, and it will not be long before a large number of wells will be in operation and one or more refineries erected. The result of the development of the oil fields and the coal areas will not only be to greatly increase the prosperity of large sections of the Province, but will also, by reason of the royalties which will be paid, add materially to the Provincial revenues.

PERMANENT BRIDGES. The policy of erecting permanent bridges, which was inaugurated by the government led by the Hon. Mr. Blair, and which has been since pursued, while it has necessarily added to the bonded indebtedness of the province, has resulted in the erection of a large number of steel bridges with stone foundations, which are of excellent design, thoroughly constructed and will last for generations. I am sure that our policy in this regard will continue to meet, as it has in the past met, with your approval.

ADVANCEMENT IN AGRICULTURE. Even at the risk of extending this Address beyond the limits to which it ought to be confined, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the extraordinary and well sustained development which has taken place in the dairying and other agricultural interests of the province, in consequence of the policy pursued by the party which during the last 19 years has been entrusted with your confidence, and which, since I have had the honour of being Premier, has been steadily pursued. It is not many years since this province was importing cheese from Upper Canada, while last year the total quantity of cheese, consisting of 1,900,733 lbs., made by the cheese factories in this province was valued at \$188,712.30, and the quantity of cheese exported was 1,209,890 lbs., of the value of \$120,021.08. It is not many years since, through the encouragement which was given by the Government, Creameries were first started in the province, and it is a gratifying fact that last year there was made at the creameries in New Brunswick 750,911 lbs. of butter, valued at \$153,063.74, and the quantity of creamery butter exported was 433,619 lbs., valued at \$88,327.89. The increase in the value of cheese and butter produced within the province at the cheese factories and creameries in the year 1902 over that of 1901 was \$55,028.04, while the increase in the value of cheese and butter exported in 1902 over the year 1901 was \$30,337.66.

IMPROVED ROLLER FLOUR MILLS. Reference might also be made to the policy which was adopted a few years ago for the encouragement of the growth of wheat in New Brunswick, and the establishment of Improved Roller Flour Mills, to which liberal bonuses have been given. As a result of this policy upwards of twenty mills of most modern design have been erected, which are manufacturing as good flour as can be obtained elsewhere throughout the Dominion, thereby saving to our farmers very large sums of money, which would otherwise be sent out of the province. In all other directions that would tend to stimulate agricultural development throughout the province, and to assist the farmers, we have pursued a progressive policy.

ANNUAL WINTER FAIR. We have given aid and encouraged the opening of an annual winter fair, which is held at Amherst, as being the most central point between the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and which has been of great benefit to the agriculturists of both provinces. The attendance at the last Fair was very large, and the greatest interest was taken by the farmers in this enterprise. The Government has also during the past year made an importation of horses and I am pleased to be able to state that in the opinion of those most competent to judge, the class of horses then imported was the highest that had ever been brought into the province.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Some time ago an arrangement was entered into between this province and the Province of Nova Scotia, whereby an Agricultural College was to be established, by which the education of those intending to pursue this industry as a calling should be provided for. But, unfortunately, although the appropriation was made by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of erecting buildings they have not seen fit to commence the work, and it may be that the Legislature of this Province will be asked to give assistance in another direction for this object.

SALE OF PROVINCIAL BONDS. As Provincial Secretary I have given much time and careful attention to the duties of that office, and I can appeal to the intelligent business men of this Province to make a most careful scrutiny of the manage-