## POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., MARCH 22, 1902.

# A SCONSIN PIONEER "I have been troubled with catarn in head, throat and stomach for several years, and from accounts that I have

Recommends Pe-ru-na as Being Worth

Recommends Pe-ru-na as Being W its Weight in Gold, I bless the day that I did make a trial. It has made a new man of me. "I was all my life up to about five



Hon. John Paulin, Sr., a pioneer of Port Washington, Wis., is held in high esteem by the residents of that place. He is one of the oldest citizens. In a recent factory results from the use of Peruna,

of have used Peruna with good results for coughs and colds. It full statement of your case and he will has also cured my catarrh which always became worse when affected be pleased to give you his valuable with but a slight cold. I am recommending Peruna because it is worth its weight in gold." --- JOHN PAULIN, SR.

Peruns can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ilis of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

[Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

### PREMIER TWEEDIE PRESENTS HIS BUDGET.

(Continued from page 1.) (Continued from page 1.)
ments and never gave the surveyor general any credit for his action.
"The government is certainly to be congratulated on its policy in granting leases to lumbermen for 25 years. Under this system the lumberman is in a far better position than when he was merely a tenant from year to year. He can now get credit at the banks on the faith of his lease for it is a valuable asset. But some of our opponents say we are locking up the land against the poor man. There is of our opponents say we are locking up the land against the poor man. There is nothing in that contention. The man who has the most money whether the lease is for one year or for twenty-five will always get the property. One particular in which this policy of long leases has been of the greatest benefit is in regard to protection from fire. The lessees of timber lands are careful to protect them and last season although the dryest on record, was wholly exempt from fires in the timber areas exempt from fires in the timber areas of the province. There were fires near the line of railway but not one fire in the great forests. This was due wholly to the protection afforded by the vigilance of the lessees and of the officers of the gov-

Length of Pulpwood Leases.

"While the policy of twenty-five years leases has proved a success with respect to the lumbermen, claims are made that for the pulp mills the leases should be for a longer period. It is admitted that the spruce of New Brunswick is the best wood in the world for making pulp and English capitalists are willing to invest large sums here in pulp mills if they find the conditions to suit them. They complain that our leases are not long enough and that where a man or a company invests \$1,000,000 in a pulp mill he should have a better guarantee of the permanency of the supply of wood than is to be land in a twenty years' lease. The profilem is one of some difficulty. I am in correspondence with a London firm that desire to build a costly pulp mill on the north shore. It is a question what should be done. My own view is that companies building pulp mills should have a certain the conditions proved at least 1,500 feet. We have minerals in the province of New Brunswick without any question and the government are talking of purchasing a calixt drill and it is my opinion they could not do better than they could not do better than they could not do better than the market today and the most satisfactory. I have seen it worked both in Nova Scotia and New York, and the results are splendid. While it would be a great satisfaction to have a drill that will give us a large sectional core through the oil formation. Of course to do this we would want a drill that will got at least 1,500 feet. We have minerals in the province of New Brunswick without any question and the government set alking of purchasing a calixt drill and it is my opinion they could not do better than the market today and the most satisfactory. I have seen it worked both in Nova Scotia and New York, and the results are splendid. While it would be a great satisfaction to have a large refining pulp the most activities to prove the formation. Of course to do this we would want a drill that will got at least 1,500 feet. We have minerals in building pulp mills should have a certain guarantee of the permanence of their supply of wood. In Quebec the lumber lands are held in perpetuity and so long as the lessee pays the rent he is able to hold on the bis land.

Most Valuable Asset.

"Speaking of lumber lands I might say that there is no province of the dominion that possesses a more valuable asset than we have in our forests. In making up difficult one to prospect, because of it the balance sheet of the province in the auditor general's report no mention is future the government will see that this

Much of the work that has been done by the geologists has been theoretical rather than practical. It will be the policy of the government to get over this difficulty and without going to any very large expense to have a careful examination made of the various mineral resources of the province, so that they be properly utilized. A great deal has been done recently in regard to oil developments and I hold in my hand a letter from a gentleman connected with the work that is being done at Memram-cook. He says: 'The books of the company are open for inspection to the govpany are open for inspection to the government at any time they wish to look at work upon them and since making our statement in October we have expended in the vicinway wells that will cost \$5,000 additional. You might also state that as now the oil has become an assured fact, the company feel that they have got beyond the prospecting stage and are now making arrangements to put in a great number of boring machines so as to enable them before the end of the present summer to produce sufficient oil to erect a large refining them; at some parts of the province. I uncompetition. The government promptly

it might be well if you would clip a few is distributed broadcast to their people

thereby giving an actual data on which to prospect and open up mines."
"There is a great deal in that letter worthy of attention. This province is a

sums for its services in proportion to its coal is assured. I think we may fairly population than almost any other provinces.

Mining development has gone on steadily in the province since the passage of the general mining act of 1891, but the province has never been properly prospected. Much of the work that has been done by the geologists has been theoretical rather than practical it will.

a large area to work upon so that they may go straight ahead for a mile or two. The company are now looking out for stripping grounds suitable for them to

Another Combine Blocked.

"The government has been accused of negligence in respect to combines, but competition. The government promptly vacated the sale, yet we are told that we are not attending to the public interest The truth is that everything is being look

"The numerous notices of inquiry that have been given by the opposition have really helped the government, for they have shown how well business is being ling to admit it; we do not claim to be in-fallible and when a man becomes a mem-ber of the government his capacity does not increase to such an extent as to make

"The government has been attacked with respect to the hand book of New am not willing to admit that the book is to be condemned. Mistakes occur in all bocks. The book has been commended in England where it has been extensively in England where it has been extensively circulated and its circulation has been the means of bringing settlers to the province. In regard to the immigration policy of the government, it cannot be denied that it has led to beneficial results. Several hundred people have arrived in the province and taken up vatuable farms. The fact that Mr. Hickman is no longer in the service of the government must not be

Mr. A. Howell, Marietta, Ga., writes?

Mr. Hazen Answered years, and from accounts that I have

The other day I referred to the figures given by the leader of the opposition in his speech at Kingston in regard to the increase of the debt of the province. He knew very well that long before this government came into power legislation pro-viding the railway subsidies was on the statute book. When companies came for-ward offering to build railways under these subsidy acts, we nad no choice but to grant them. We are not responsible or the policy which added so much to the debt of the province. Mr. Hazen—"What do you call this; a new government or a continuation of the old?" lieve me until I commenced the use of

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-"I call this a new

He entirely ignores the fact that for 10 years out of the first 15 the sum of \$\partial{8}\partial{3}\partial{3}\partial{5}\partial{9}\partial{9}\partial{9}\partial{3}\partial{9}\partial{

increase of \$1,11,609. Certainly, in the plan pursued by him, to get an average he should have taken equal periods. Applying these two corrections we get, \$63,000 for 10 years—\$630,000—proportion of territorial revenue for three years at an average of \$137,182, a year \$411,547, making on just two items \$1,041,547, deducting this amount from the whole amount as given by Mr. Hazen as the increased income, viz.: \$2.848,469, we get \$1,806,922.

income, viz.: \$2,848,469, we get \$1,806,922, or an average of about \$100,000 on the op-

"Now it will be interesting to look a

the other side of the account. From 1884 to 1901, a period of 18 years, the province

to 1901, a period of 18 years, the province has paid an average yearly increase as compared with the 15 years down to 1882 for education, \$36,362; for agriculture, \$9,832; for roads and bridges and public works—not including those for which bonds were issued—\$10,539; for the care of the insane, \$14,928; total, \$71,602 on four items alone, Add to this for interest on

items alone. Add to this for interest of the public debt incurred in 1882, and be

ise of services that have dropped out, to swell the available income since 1882, it is only fair to remember services that

have dropped in during that time, viz.: Game protection, \$13,675; fisheries protec-

tion, \$1,100; forest protection, \$1,200; his torical and natural history societies, \$900

hospitals, \$6,100; fish fair, Campobello, \$200; Tourists' Association, \$2,000; Imperial Institute, \$243; total, \$25,419. These

atter items, obtained from the account of 1901. I think the leader of the oppo

sition should have been more careful in his statements at Kingston. Perhaps he will explain that his speech was not in-

The Other Side.

"I am now in my eighty-seventh year and can walk and get about as well as many much younger than my-self and attribute it greatly to the use government, but I am willing to be re-sponsible for my acts while a member of sponsible for my acts while a member of the former government. The leader of the opposition in his Kingston speech, by a system of averages for 15 years from confederation to the year 1882, arrives at the conclusion that the provincial revenue provides an increased amount for provincial purposes as compared with the revenue from 1894 to the process time make of Peruna. I keep some on hand all the time, and consider it the cheapest medicine in the world."-Mr. A. Howell. J. R. Prince, East Leon, N. Y., writes: enue from 1884 to the present time making his figures \$158,024. Without testing

"Peruna has saved my life, and made a strong, healthy, jolly old man of me. Peruna is just what every family should the accuracy of the statement upon which not be without. I have taken very few he bases this conclusion or admitting the colds since I have used Peruna, but 13

vears ago a very healthy man, and about

that time I was troubled with catarrh. I tried a number of prescriptions from different doctors but none seemed to re-

Peruna, and from its use I can truly say that I have been greatly benefited.

when I do catch cold, Peruna is my "A minister came to me last summer and said that he had seen my testimonial in the paper,

and began taking
Peruna. He said that it straightened him right up—(he J. R. Prince. was troubled with kidney trouble) and Peruna cured him. I cannot express has been to me."-J. R. Prince.

Abraham Ziegler, Piedmont, Wayne

County, Mo., writes: "My wife who is now eighty-seven years old, suffered for about sixteen years from severe catarrh of the head, which affected her sight and hearing. I saw Pe-ru-na advertised in your almanac, and testimonials similar to her case attracted my attention. I got one bottle and it helped her so much that she is now using the second bottle and she thinks it is something wonderful.

Her hearing and sight are both in part-restored."—Abraham Ziegler.
In old age the mucous membranes bécome thickened and partly lose their function. This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as di-gestive disturbances. Pe-ru-na corrects As all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body. One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Pe-ru-na becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

If you do not derive prompt and satiswrite at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a

Address Dr. Hartman, President of

The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

will explain that his speech was not intended for a deliberative body, but was a mere school house speech. Still it was his duty to state things fairly and properly and not to juggle with the figures, for if the day should ever come that he is leader of the government the people will lose respect for him if he adopted a similar plan of dealing with figures. All Necessary Services.

"These new services that are costing se ment cannot be run as economically as it was 50 years ago. The expenses of households have increased and so have the expenses of the province. The point is, do the people demand the expenditure and are we expending the money properly.

If the people demand it and the money is properly spent there is nothing more to be said.

The Provincial Debt.

"In reference to the increase of the deb and interest, of course one follows the other. The largest ivem in the debt i of course the bonded debt which, at the or course the bonded dept which, at the end of the last fiscal year, amounted to \$3,291,846. The responsibility for this debt may be divided as follows: Incurred by the governments of New Brunswick from federation to the year 1883, \$2,224,566; confederation to the year 1885, \$2,222,300, incurred by the government from 1883 to 1901, \$1,067,280. The amount for which the government from 1883 to 1901 is responsible is made up as follows: Bridges, \$824,280; grain elevator and wharf, St. John, \$17,000; Lunatic Asylum, \$10,000; Deffects Better, \$2,000; colleges and the state of \$2,000; colleges and \$2,000; col Dufferin-Eaton wharf, \$8,000; railway subsidies under 54 Vic., chap. 11, \$208,000;

total, \$1,067,280.

"Now, which of these items of expenditure will the leader of the opposition say was improper. After all his Kingston speech, I challenge him to say that any of the opposition ever raised their voice against these expenditures. Will they say that this money should not have been expended in building new bridges? Will they say that we should not have given our assistance for the grain elevator at have been left as it was and the mos the railway subsidies will they say should not have been given? The people demand-

Comparison With Last Year's Estimates

"I now come to the receipts and ex penditures of the past year as compared with the estimates. The territorial revenue was estimated at \$185,000; it realized \$200,319; the fees of the provincial secretary's office, estimated at \$10,000, realized \$9,754; taxation on companies, estimated at \$25,000, realized \$27,289; succession duties estimated \$25,000; realized \$12,079. the government, it cannot be denied that it has led to beneficial results. Several hundred people have arrived in the province and taken up vatuable farms. The fact that Mr. Hickman is no longer in the service of the government must not be taken to mean that its immigration policy has been abandoned. Movement towards this province having been fairly started. work is properly unde.

Yet they could be easily soid for from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. With an asset like that it is absured to say that the country is going to the dogs.

Fisheries and Game.

"Our fisheries are another asset which are worth at least half a million dollars and besides that we have one of the greatest game countries in the world.

The Province Financially.

The province financially.

Which respect to its financiall conditions our province of Canada and it pays out larger province of Canada and it pays out larger province of Canada and it pays out larger agond the continued on page 7.)

The government has been diligent in the date minister of marring and fisherier in the late minister of marring and fisherier is that it would be attended to. The \$8.000 on the Preferential Tariff.

In reference to the preferential tariff, low wolld be attended to. The \$8.000 on 1884; \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1884; \$49,163,000 in 1884; \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885, \$49,163,000 in 1885, \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885, \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$80.827.000 in 1885, \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885, \$49,163,000 in 1885, \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885, \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885, \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885, and \$80.827.000 on 1885

or it was not seen that the expected payment on the Eastern Extension would be so much delayed as scarcely to effect the interest account of 1901, besides large the payment on the Eastern Extension would be so much delayed as scarcely to effect the interest account of 1901, besides large the payment on the Eastern Extension would not be made the payment of the interest account of 1901, besides large to encount extended when the expenditures by the board of works to meet newsy damages by freshels were not not considered. The fact that a bank loan accounts first would have been paid half and accounts first would have been paid half and the end of the interest on the loan was accounted from the board of the part for the paid and the end of the first of the amount estimated was a fair approximate of the amount required.

"The auditor generals' report shows that the end of the first of the part of

### MR. BORDEN'S CRITICISM OF BUDGET NOTHING BUT GENERALITIES.

Followed by Sir Richard Cartwright in an Able Speech-How the Conservatives Stuffed the Census—Wigwams Put Down as Factories— Advancement Greater Than in United States.

Ottawa, March 18—(Special)—The leader of the opposition resumed his speech on the budget today. He said that the expenditure was increasing by leaps and man in Yorkshire. (Hear, hear). He did

bounds. The expenditure had leaped from \$42,972,000 in 1897 to \$57,918,866 this year, but the minister proposed to take a further leap of \$7,500,000 next year, a total leap in five years of \$22,227,000, or more than 50 per cent more. At the time when the population of the United States was 20,000,000, according to Sir Richard Cartwright, their expenditure had been only one-third as much as was proposed in Canada for the next year, with 5,000,000 of necode

today when he thought \$37,000,000 was excessive in 1889. During their 18 years in power, Mr. Borden said, the Conserva-

In 1898, Sir Richard complained of dis crimination of the tariff against Britain.
What did he think of it now? The manufacturers of the United States did not conceal their exultation nor the manufacturers of Great Britain their disappointment over the result of the preferential tariff. Mr. Borden quoted a list of the principal articles Canada brought from the United States last year, making a to of \$56,274,184, while we exported for the almost \$13,000,000. It was worth while quiring if Canada could not manufactu

in the country people who are now goi to the other side looking for work. the total exports were less than 3½ per cent of their total production. The United States was pulling out a foreign market The tariff should be framed so as not to lose one day's work to a Canadian labore (Cheers). That was the admitted poliof the Americans. If we would not be come a pastoral people our manufacturin industries must be kept up. (Cheers The people of Canada would look to the

ed to say that we wanted reciprocity in natural products with the United States.

welcome old friends and when he listened to the terms of the motion just made he merely required to close his eyes to find making expenditures and in that respect the opposition could be of considerable use to assist the government. that 20 years had rolled away and that Ahead of United States. Mr. Borden's predecessor in that very seat was putting the same motion. No better time could be taken for introducing that old friend than when the third trade had risen from \$44 per head in 1890 and the paragraphs of the paragr

in power, Mr. Borden said, the Conservatives spent \$131,800,000 in public works.
Had they got the average revenue of today they would have provided for all that
capenditure and reduced the public debt
by millions instead of increasing it.

When the leader of the opposition had
been narrating his speech he noticed that
been narrating his speech he noticed that when he read anything which showed a reduction of our trade with Great Brit-ain, his loyal followers cheered, but when he showed increases in our trade with the United States, those loyal followers

Mr. Borden Inacurate.

for the government some credit for the prosperity of Canada under the present government and even since they had gone into opposition there had never been anything else heard but that the government into opposition there had never been anything else heard but that the government was responsibility for prosperity. Sir Charles Tupper had said that the government did not deserve to live for an hour unless it brought prosperity to the country. Did Mr. Borden repudiate Sir Charles? Even when the government of Mr. les? Even when the government of Mr. les? Even when the government of Mr.

doctrine under that?

Mr. Borden—"I should say it was gin."

Sir Richard replied that this simply showed that such comparisons were vicious to a degree In dealing with the questions to a degree In dealing with the questions and two girls. The man managed two boys and two girls. natural products with the United States. Reciprocity might interfere with our manufactures and also admit agricultural products to the detriment of Canadians. He repeated what we want in this country is a tariff framed for our people, framed to preserve Canadian markets for Canadians and that, he believed, is a policy which will meet with the appreciation of the Canadian people whenever it was placed before them.

On the Preferential Tariff.

In reference to the preferential tariff,

In reference to the preferential tariff,

Mr. Borden—"I should say it was gin."

Sir Richard replied that this simply showed that such comparisons were vicing to a degree. In dealing with the question of expenditure, Sir Richard claimed that a large part of the increased expenditure, such as that on the Yukon, Intercolonial and the postal service did not cost the people a cent and that Mr. Borden—"I should say it was gin."

Sir Richard replied that this simply showed that such comparisons were vicing to a degree. In dealing with the question of expenditure, such as that on the Yukon, Intercolonial and the postal service did not cost the people a cent and that Mr. Borden—"I should say it was gin."

Sir Richard replied that this simply showed that such comparisons were vicing to the course of the course of the increased expenditure, such as that on the Yukon, Intercolonial and the postal service did not cost the people a cent and that Mr. Borden—"I should say it was gin."

Sir Richard replied that this simply showed that such comparisons were vicing to a degree In dealing with the question of expenditure, Sir Richard claimed that a large part of the increased expenditure, such as that on the Yukon, Intercolonial and the postal service did not cost the people a cent and that Mr. Borden—"I should say it was gin."

Sir Richard replied that this simply showed that such comparisons were vicing to the course of the

he budget today. He said that the expenditure was increasing by leaps and bounds. The expenditure had leaped from 842,972,000 in 1897 to \$57,918,866 this year, ing the industries of the country. In connearly double the revenue we did five years ago. A considerable proportion of clusion he moved his amendment which years ago. A considerable proportion of the addition of the debt was made to help was given yesterday.

Sir Richard Cartwright was received with great cheering from the Liberal benches when he rose to reply to the leader of the opposition. He said it was very pleasing for him on all occasions to welcome old friends and when he listened the listened the control of contro

Sir Richard said that protection in theory and practice was the framing of a tariff by which the people paid so much into to the pockets of the favored few from which in good time a campaign fund could As a matter of fact Mr. Borden's figures on this point, as on many others, were inaccurate. Our imports from Great Britinaccurate. Our imports from Great Britain in 1879 were \$43.377,000. on which the duty collected was \$9,576.000. In 1897, the last year of the N. P. these imports had fallen to \$29,401,000. In 1901, they had risen again almost to the old figure to \$42,819.000, but at the same time the duty which was collected on that same was \$7,to the other side looking for work.

In framing a tariff for Canada, our resources should be borne in mind as well as the fact that our boundary extends over 4,000 miles along that of the greatest agricultural and manufacturing country in the world. The domestic exports of the United States exceeded those of Great Britain by nearly \$100,000,000, and as yet the total exports were less than 3½ per cent. of their total production. The United States received in four years what was lost in 18 and at the same time the government had collected \$1,700,000 less from the people in duties. The opposition found fault with the minister of finance for claiming for the government some credit for the would cost \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000," said wheat, a cent a pound on his butter, cheese and pork; \$10 on every decent horse \$5 on every decent cow. "True, it would cost \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000," said Sir Richard, with fine sarcasm, "but what is that alongside the great principle of pro-tection for the benefit of the whole com-

come a pastoral people our manufacturing industries must be kept up. (Cheers). The people of Canada would look to the government to readjust its tariff. To look at the tariff of both countries one would think that Canada was the country of 70,000,000 and the United States the country of 5,000,000, such was the way in which the dominion tariff was framed. With a smaller home market to depend on, our tariff should be the same. (Cheers).

Not for Reciprocity.

Canada should have a tariff to keep the home market Canadian. He did not go in for retaliation, but the Canadian tariff should be framed upon the standpoint of the Canadian people. He was not prepared to say that we wanted reciprocity in ed to say that we wanted reciprocity in the canadian people. He was not prepared to say that we wanted reciprocity in the canadian tariff to say t factories, the machinery cost in all \$1,080, or \$15 apiece. The wages paid was about 20 cents per day. In Shelburne, N. S., there were 93 knitting factories, with \$623 worth of machinery and paying wages which came to 4½ cents per day; 40 bas-ket factories in Huntingdon, Que., had the