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ADVERTISING RATES.
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Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc.,
50 cents for each insertion of lines or less.
Notice, Births, Marriages and Deaths
25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the misarrangement of letters
sent to the office, money sent to the office
to pay for the paper, and the fact that
many of our subscribers and agents
have been sending money to the office
to pay for the paper, we have decided
to send the money to the office of the
Telegraph Publishing Company, 25
Water Street, St. John, N. B., and
to request our subscribers and agents
to send the money to that office.
In all remittances by check or post office
order, the name of the subscriber should
be given, and the money should be
sent to the office of the
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Water Street, St. John, N. B.

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Without exception names of no new sub-
scribers will be entered until the money is
received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for
the paper in advance, unless they take
leave from the office or send us their
order. There is no legal discount on
a newspaper subscription until all that is
owed for it is paid.
It is a well settled principle of law that a
person may not pay for the paper until
he has taken a paper from the post office,
whether it be sent to him or somebody else,
and pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with
names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Each year send an address to your
communication as an evidence of good faith.
Write nothing which you are not pre-
pared to hold personally responsible.

This paper has the largest
circulation in the Maritime
Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph,
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

THE PROVINCIAL DEBT.

The Sun, which seems to be in rather
low spirits at the present time, Thurs-
day published what it called "A Simple
Statement" in regard to the debt of this
province, on which we propose to make
a few simple comments. We quote—

The net debt of the province of New
Brunswick in 1884, the year after Mr.
Blair became premier, was \$737,697.
The net debt in 1890 was \$1,699,995.
The net debt in 1897 was admitted to
be \$2,488,577, to which should be added
a number of concealed floating liabilities.

The period covered by the Sun's state-
ment is one of thirteen years, during
which the net debt of the province in-
creased by \$1,750,880. Let us take a
similar period of thirteen years, begin-
ning in 1883 and ending at the close of
1896, and see how New Brunswick fared
in that time under the administration
of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Geo. E. Foster
and their friends and supporters. This
period is substantially the same as
that referred to by the Sun, and it is
interesting to note the very small pro-
gress made by our provincial govern-
ment in debt making compared with
that of Tupper, Foster & Co.

In 1883 the net debt of Canada was
\$158,466,000.
In 1889 the net debt of Canada was
\$237,890,000, an increase of \$79,064,000
in six years.

New Brunswick's share of the debt of
Canada is one fifteenth, that being the
proportion of the population of this
province to that of the whole Dominion.

One fifteenth of \$79,064,000 is \$5,270,
000, so that in six years while the Blair
government was adding \$353,298 to the
debt of the province, Tupper, Foster &
Co. added \$5,270,000, or almost six times
as much to New Brunswick's share of
the debt of Canada.

We pass on to the next period from
1889 to 1896, when Mr. Foster was the
finance minister of Canada and respon-
sible for its expenditures. In 1889 the
net debt of Canada was \$237,890,000,
in 1896 it was \$358,497,000, an increase
of \$20,607,000. New Brunswick's share
of this increase was, in round numbers,
\$1,400,000. It appears, therefore, that
while the provincial government was
adding \$797,582 to the debt of New
Brunswick Mr. Geo. E. Foster was add-
ing \$1,400,000, or almost twice as much,
to New Brunswick's share of the debt
of Canada.

Taking the two periods together we
find that the debt of New Brunswick
was increased between 1884 and 1897
by the provincial government by \$1,750,880.
But between 1883 and 1896, under Tupper,
Foster & Co., New Brunswick's share
of the debt of Canada was increased by
\$6,650,000, or about four times as much
as the increase in the provincial debt.

New what did New Brunswick get for
this increase of the provincial debt be-
tween 1884 and 1897? It got no less than
fourteen different lines of railway which
were constructed by the aid of subsidies
granted by the province and for which
bonds were issued. Between 1884 and
1897 inclusive, bonds were issued in aid
of these lines of railway as follows:

New Brunswick and P. E. I. railway	\$7,000,000
Carleton Place railway	150,000
Canada Eastern railway	219,500
Black Brook and Nelson	25,990
St. Louis, Riverview and Grand Falls railway	21,000
Highway and New Brunswick railway	87,000
Moncton and Beauséjour railway	85,000
Central railway	167,000
St. John railway and bridge	50,000
Temiscouata railway	43,000
Robb's Valley railway and bridge	14,000
St. Stephen and Millville railway	14,000
Chlor Shore railway	55,000
Total	\$119,000

The above expenditure gave New

Brunswick about 600 miles of railway
traversing no less than ten counties,
viz: Madawaska, Gloucester, York,
Queens, Northumberland, Kent, West-
morland, Albert, Kings and St. John.
In addition to this the magnificent
Woodstock bridge was built at a cost of
\$150,000; permanent bridges of steel cost-
ing \$376,000 were constructed in various
parts of the province, and the floating
debt of \$250,000 left by the government
which preceded that of Mr. Blair was re-
fired by a bond issue of that amount.
Thus the increase of the debt of New
Brunswick is accounted for, and its re-
sults are with us still in the shape of
useful railways, splendid bridges and
permanent public works.

What did Tupper, Foster & Co. give
the people of New Brunswick in return
for the \$6,650,000 they added to our
share of the debt of Canada between
1883 and 1896. We are saddled with
the debt; we are liable for the interest
as well as the principal, but what equiv-
alent came to us to represent so pro-
vocations a burden. About \$1,300,000 came
to this province in the shape of sub-
sidies to railways, and there may be
some other small items to be
added, which might make up al-
together \$1,650,000, but for the other
\$5,000,000 New Brunswick received no
equivalent whatever, except the glory
of contributing to the building of rail-
ways and public works in other parts
of Canada. We are not complaining of
this, but we say that when Mr. Foster
comes to this province to talk about the
increase of our provincial debt these
facts should be kept in mind.

We have only one more quotation to
make from the Sun; it is as follows—
In 1884 the province paid in interest
on debenture and floating debt \$63,000.
In 1897 the payment on debenture
debt alone amounted to \$127,000.

Assuming the above figures to be cor-
rect the increase in the amount of in-
terest the province had to pay was \$64,
000 in thirteen years. In the same
period, from 1883 to 1897, under the rule
of Tupper and Foster the net interest on
the debt of Canada increased from
\$8,667,940 to \$9,132,429. Of this increase
of \$466,089 New Brunswick has to pay
one fifteenth or \$164,558 a year, which is
nearly three times as much as the in-
crease in the interest on the provincial
debt during the same period.

Perhaps the Sun thinks it is making a
tremendous impression on its readers
when it tells them that the interest on
the provincial debt is \$127,000 a year.
That seems to be a large sum, but it is
less than one-quarter the amount that
New Brunswick is paying every year as
its share of the interest on the debt of
Canada. The net interest on the debt of
Canada on the 30th June, 1896, just be-
fore the late government went out of
power, was \$9,132,429, one-fifteenth of
which is \$1,826,000, and that is the amount
of interest for which New Brunswick is
liable on that account.

THE CITY AND THE PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT.
The Sun Friday resumed its old
threadbare story about the money the
provincial government is taking out of
St. John for liquor licenses. We have
heard that tale of woe many times be-
fore, and no one seems to be very much
impressed with it. Every person who
has looked into provincial politics is
aware that the province needs a
larger revenue, and as, according to the
census, its population did not in-
crease between 1881 and 1891, so that
no additional subsidy was to be obtained
from the Dominion government, other
sources of revenue had to be found. If
the increase in our population between
1881 and 1891 had been as great as it
was between 1871 and 1881, we would, on
the basis of 50 cents a head, be now receiving
from the Dominion government \$30,000
more subsidy than we are. We could
easily show that the responsibility for
this failure of our population to increase
does not rest on the provincial govern-
ment. The Toppers, who did all they
could to destroy St. John, and whose
policy our people are now asked to sup-
port, could tell all about that.

The city is receiving as much
revenue for liquor licenses as it
ever did, while the province is re-
ceiving an equal amount. Can any
reasonable man object to this way of

raising a revenue, assuming the sale of
liquor to be proper and the province in
need of more money? The Sun, which
complains that \$17,000 of liquor license
money goes into the revenue of the pro-
vince, is in favor of a prohibitory law
which would give neither city nor pro-
vince any revenue from liquor licenses.
This is the consistent course of the paper
which is always railing against the
provincial government.

The city of St. John has been well
treated by the provincial government
notwithstanding the fact that for the
past nine years it has returned oppo-
sition members. The government has
been willing to assist St. John to become
the winter port of Canada, and has
granted money for that purpose. The
Sun says that "Mr. Blair while leading
the provincial government did little for
St. John but much against it. At this
moment the ratepayers of St. John
are paying more than \$25,000 a year
for West Side harbor works." The Sun
appears to hold Mr. Blair responsible for
the West Side expenditure, whereas
every citizen of St. John knows that the
responsibility for this must rest on the
little Junta about the Sun office who
succeeded in defeating the Leary plan,
by which St. John would have obtained
a dry dock, three-quarters of a mile
of deep-water wharves and an elevator
for a subsidy of \$10,000 a year for
twenty years. The provincial govern-
ment would have assisted St. John in
this plan of wharf building, but it was
defeated by men who would rather see
this port without trade than have it ob-
tain any benefit from the provincial
government.

DR. STOCKTON AND THE FARMERS.
Although we dealt fully with the mat-
terial and more important parts of Dr.
Stockton's address to the electors, in our
issue of Tuesday, there are still some
features in it which may be worthy of a
brief reference. Dr. Stockton's organ,
and especially the Sun, have been very
much concerned that Mr. Emmerson,
who is a lawyer, and Mr. Lablolle, who
is a merchant, should presume to have
anything to say about agriculture, and
Dr. Stockton in his manifesto refers in
contemptuous terms to what he calls
"the amateur farmer." We can not
strike Dr. Stockton, who is a lawyer, that
he is himself an "amateur farmer," and
that the very language which he applies
to Mr. Emmerson will apply equally
well to himself. He says that "the
practical farmers of the province do
not require instruction from the gov-
ernment," and then Dr. Stockton pro-
ceeds to instruct the practical farmers
to what they ought to do, and to what
they ought not to do. As we propose
to criticize this part of Dr. Stockton's
address somewhat fully we quote it
entirely. He says—
Agriculture is one of our great in-
dustries. We cannot expect to compete
with the wheat of the West, and our
climate is not favorable for that.
Wheat can be grown in some sections of
the province, but it is a mistake for us
to attempt to raise wheat, and other
crops to farmers to raise wheat. The
practical farmers of the province do
not require instruction from the gov-
ernment. There are, however, lines of
agricultural development which should
be encouraged. These are:—
1. Good stock raising facilities to enable
farmers to hold their farm produce
for their own use. We can pro-
duce excellent butter and cheese. These
industries should be given every en-
couragement. Fork packing should be
become a great industry. The great
majority of our farmers could raise
pigs for that purpose without very
great labor or expense, and the profits
would be large. I believe in the ac-
crued purchase of thoroughbred stock,
and its sale to the different agricultural
societies. But in purchasing of other
things being equal, the preference should
be given to our own stock raisers. It
is this respect the provincial govern-
ment is censured to give no oppor-
tunity to compete. The quality of the stock im-
ported was not good, and could have
been supplied by our own farmers.

We direct the attention of the reader
to the first few sentences in the above
as a singular illustration of the lack of
logical sequence and accuracy which
pervades all of Dr. Stockton's utterances.
In the course of the fifty-eight words
which make up these four sentences he
contrives to contradict himself and to
get into a hopeless tangle of inaccuracies.
He says that agriculture is one of our
great industries; we will go further, and
say that it is our greatest industry, a
fact which has been fully recognized by
the present government. Then he tells
us that we cannot expect to compete
with the wheat in the cultivation of
wheat. Why? Because, says Dr.
Stockton, "our climate is not favorable
to that." But in the very next sentence
he tells us that "wheat can be grown
in some sections of the province to
advantage." If that is so the climate of
those sections must be favorable to the
growth of wheat, so that the sweeping
statement which he makes that "our
climate is not favorable" must be with-
drawn or amended. What must be the
opinion of the farmers of New Brunswick
of a man who while professing to be in a
position to give them advice founders so
hopelessly in a logical morass of con-
tradiction? Here we see the awful con-
sequence of Dr. Stockton's lack of patri-
otism in placing party above the inter-
ests of his country, and criticizing the
government for acts which he must know
in his heart of hearts are right and

worthy of its support. The agricultural
policy of the government is among its
highest titles to the support of the
people, and its position in this respect is
so invaluable that Dr. Stockton is un-
able to frame a criticism of it that will
hold together. Dr. Stockton knows very
well that New Brunswick knows very
well that the unfavorable conditions which
prevail on the coast with respect to all cereals do
not exist a few miles inland. We are
not prepared to admit that wheat cannot
be grown in any part of New Brunswick;
but we do affirm that there is no part
of the province twenty miles from the sea
in which the climatic conditions are not
favorable to the growth of wheat. Our
readers will be glad to learn that last
year upwards of 400,000 bushels of excel-
lent wheat were grown in this province,
years. With a record like this the
farmers of New Brunswick will not be
bullied by Dr. Stockton into giving up
wheat growing, because they know that
it is a feature of good farming, that it
will pay them, and that the leader of
the opposition has no reason whatever
for objecting to wheat growing but that
it has been favored by the present gov-
ernment.

When Dr. Stockton gets away from
the wheat question he wanders off into
space, like a lost plover. He tells, in an
aimless sort of way, about cold storage
facilities, butter and cheese, pork pack-
ing and the importation of stock. To
read his address is to get a pamphlet con-
taining a speech delivered at St. An-
drews on Feb. 7th, 1887, by Dr. Silas
Alward, on "The Record of the Tory
Party." It is a most eloquent produc-
tion and proves conclusively that the
Conservative government, of which Sir
Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster were
then members, was unworthy of support.
We expect to quote Sir Charles Tupper
in this article before the present gov-
ernment is ended. "We must," said Dr.
Alward, "cry a halt to the course of reck-
less extravagance and unchecked
corruption of the present ministry, or
pass with hasty steps upon a career
of financial ruin and disintegration.
Just emerging from the dark
shadow of rebellion in the West, with a
fair province in the East clamoring for
secession, and an unscrupulous ministry
encouraging the firebrands of religious
bigotry and sectional bias to win a tri-
umph at the polls, the outlook is any-
thing but reassuring. Our only hope is
in the speedy reversal of the policy that
has unfortunately too long obtained." It
was thus that the wise and learned Silas
spoke on the eve of the election of 1887.
Sir Charles Tupper was then a mem-
ber of the Conservative government, and
ministry which he denounced, and Mr.
Geo. E. Foster was another. They have
not changed, so far as we can see; they
have retraced none of their words and
have asked forgiveness for none of their
acts; but their critics have none, and
Dr. Silas Alward and his colleagues, Dr.
Stockton, are now the apologists and
ready to declare their worthy of their
confidence and support.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
The opponents of the government in
York are trying to get Mr. Pitts,
but the latter declines to be made a vic-
tim just yet. Still, as Mr. Funder is the
Napoleon of the party it looks as if Mr.
Pitts would have to go.

Queens and Sunbury have nominated
their candidates to support the govern-
ment, and there can be no doubt of their
success. It is said that Mr. J. D. Hassan
is seeking a nomination in Sunbury,
but if he should obtain it he would only
meet defeat.

The government ticket nominated
Thursday for York will carry that fine
county easily, and it is a knowledge of
this fact which causes such dejection
among the opposition in St. John. Of
what avail will be the eloquence of Dr.
Stockton and Dr. Alward if the fore-
fingers of the statistical Black and
Pinder and the statistical Black and
Pinder are not unnecessary, for the two
learned doctors are not going to the
legislature this year. The electors of St.
John intend to give them a rest.

A correspondent wants to know which
is the older Dr. Alward or Dr. Stockton.
According to the Parliamentary Com-
panion they were both born in the same
year, 1842, Dr. Alward in April and Dr.
Stockton in November. Dr. Alward was
undoubtedly the most precocious youth
that New Brunswick ever produced,
assuming the accepted version of his age
to be correct. He entered upon the
study of the law in October 1860, and
prior to that time he had taught school
for seven years and attended college for
three or four, so that his career as a
teacher may have commenced when he
was eight years old.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. A.
H. Gillmor, who has been seriously ill, is
now out of danger and in a fair way to a
speedy recovery. His friends, and they
embrace not only the entire Liberal
party, but also many Conservatives,
were greatly pleased at his appointment
as a member of the Advisory
Board in connection with the
Paris exhibition. Such an appointment
is a very just tribute to Mr. Gillmor's
ability and knowledge, and there is no
doubt that he will worthily represent
the Maritime Provinces on the Board.
No man is more familiar with their re-
sources and needs than Mr. Gillmor.

Every person in St. John knows the
history of Messrs. Alward and Stockton.
For many years they were among the
most active and eloquent speakers for
the Liberal party in this constituency.
No language appeared to them too
strong to use in describing the manifold
iniquities of the Conservative party. At
a great Liberal meeting, held in the
hall of the Mechanics' Institute on the
18th February, 1887, Dr. Stockton paid
his respects to Mr. Foster, whose nomi-
nation speech at Hampton he de-
scribed as absurd and demolished
to his own satisfaction. Dr. Alward
made a speech at the same meeting in
which he was equally emphatic in his
condemnation of the party then govern-
ing Canada. He described Mr. Foster
as "the fresh-water minister of marine,
who the Grand Manan electors said
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CATARH OF STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effect-
ual Cure for It.

Catarh of the stomach has long been
considered the next thing to incurable.
The usual symptoms are a full or bloated
sensation after eating, accompanied
sometimes with sour or watery risings,
formation of gases, causing pressure on
the heart and lungs and difficult breath-
ing; headaches, sickle appetite, nervous-
ness and a general played out, languid
feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the
mouth, coated tongue and if the interior
of the stomach could be seen it would
show a slimy, inflamed condition.
The cure of this common and obstinate
trouble is found in a treatment which
causes the food to be readily, thoroughly
digested before it has time to ferment
and irritate the delicate mucous surface
of the stomach. To secure a prompt and
healthy digestion is the one necessary
thing to do when normal digestion is
secured the catarrhal condition will
have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harrison the safest
and best treatment is to use after each
meal a tablet composed of Digestive
Asseptic Peppin, a little Nux. Golden Seal
and fruit acids. These tablets can now
be found at all drug stores under the
name of Sturatt's Dyspepsia Tablets and
not being a patent medicine can be used
with perfect safety and assurance that
healthy appetite and thorough digestion
will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booth, of 2710 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local
condition resulting from a neglected cold
in the head, whereby the lining mem-
brane of the stomach becomes inflamed and
the poisonous discharge from the
poisonous discharge from the stomach
reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh
of the stomach. Medical authorities pre-
scribed for me for three years for catarrh
of stomach without cure, but today I am
the happiest of men after using only one
box of Sturatt's Dyspepsia Tablets. I
cannot find appropriate words to express
my good feeling. I have found fresh
spring and sound rest from their use."
Sturatt's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest
preparation as well as the simplest and
most convenient remedy for any form
of indigestion, catarrh of stomach,
biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn,
and bloating after meals.

Send for little book mailed free, on
stomach troubles, by addressing Street
Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can
be found at all drug stores.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Successful Anniversary of a Success-
ful Society.

Victoria Temple of Honor had a jubilee
celebration Tuesday, the occasion
being the 50th anniversary of the organiza-
tion of the temple. The gathering in
honor of the anniversary was held in the
Market building, and there was a very
pleasant evening indeed.

The Temple of Honor sprang away
from the Sons of Temperance. The latter
was organized in 1848 and some few
years later a portion of the mem-
bership thought it wise to add an
order of degrees as the better to carry
on the work. So the Temple of Honor
was started, originally its membership
being confined to those belonging to the
Sons of Temperance and the intention
being that the new order should be at-
tached to the old.

But the national division of the Sons
of Temperance thought it better, other-
wise, considering it more advisable
to preserve the simplicity of the
Sons of Temperance order, so the
Temple of Honor became independent
and received membership from all
sources, though of course it was of tem-
perance principles strictly.

In 1848 a deputation from St. John
visited the National Temple in New
York and applied for charters to organize
temples in this city. They secured the
authority and in April 1848 Crystal Tem-
ple No. 1, was established in St. John,
being the first Temple of Honor estab-
lished outside of the United States. The
late Sir Leonard Tilley was the first
officer and Mr. C. A. Everett was one of
the charter members. Mr. Everett is
probably the only one living of the origi-
nal membership.

It was on January 31, 1899, that some
of Crystal Temple's organizers, Victoria
Temple No. 2. Both temples worked
along for a time but some important con-
stitutional changes caused some to with-
draw from membership. Then it was
decided to unite the two temples