The Result of Honest Rule

POINTS FROM THE BUDGET.

A story of increasing revenue and expenditure:—

Estimated revenue for 1911	$1,337,815.21
Estimated expenditure for 1911	1,313,632.32
Estimated surplus	24,182.89
Current surplus for 1910	6,563.63
Excess of territorial revenue over estimate	64,691.64
Excess the previous year	15,000.00

Increased appropriation to public services.
Smallest increase in public debt for many years.
No suspense accounts; no over drafts.
Royal Gazette on paying basis.
Further reduction of 10 per cent. in school books.
Money to spend and wisely spent.

Continued from page 1.

New Bridges and Better Roads.

The honorable member for Carleton, who spoke the other day, had criticised the government because money had been spent upon a bridge in that county, and the way in which it was spent. He seemed to think the proper way was to begin to tear down at the bottom and to build up from the top. The bridge referred to was like the old government—not straight—and it had to be straightened out by the present administration. The old rotten parts were taken out and new work put in, and the bridge rebuilt as good as when new. The cost was $700, not $1100, as the honorable gentleman stated, but that was as near the truth as he could expect his honorable friend to get.

$225 For a Railing.

Since he had referred to bridges in Carleton county, he would tell him of one that the province paid $225 for, and all they got in return was a 2x4 railing put on an old bridge, and that at an extra charge of $9. It was an actual fact proven by the records that the department ordered a new bridge, paid $225 for it, and never got a cent of return for the money, and the present government had to build a bridge in that place last year, and they had put in a substantial stone structure that was good for two hundred years.

Hundreds of bridges all over the province were left in a wretched condition, ready to fall down, although hundreds of thousands of dollars were being spent every year for their repair, but that money was very largely wasted, and went for other purposes than that for which it was appropriated.

A structural superintendent told him his instructions from the department under the old government were that when a hole showed in a bridge, to put in a few sticks of lumber and bark and some gravel on top just to keep the bridge going, and the condition of the bridges four years ago showed that those instructions must have been general all over the province.

The Bridges Repaired and Built.

In this connection he would give a statement which he felt sure would be of interest throughout the whole province, since it showed the number of bridges repaired and built in the past six years. The years 1905-6-7 were the last three years of the old administration, and 1908-9-10 were the three years of administration of the present commissioner of public works, and the statement showed the number of bridges built and repaired in each of these periods.

	1905-6-7	1908-9-10
Albert	42	98
Carleton	59	99
Charlotte	57	91
Gloucester	67	117
Kent	66	164
Kings	74	287
Madawaska	46	65
Northumberland	118	160
Queens	60	129
Restigouche	47	55
St. John	47	69
Sunbury	31	60
Victoria	46	67
Westmorland	70	208
York	54	133
Total	884	1,802

The 884 bridges built and repaired by the old government in these three years cost $270,103. The 1,802 bridges built and repaired by the present government cost $491,039.03.

The situation was worse than these figures would indicate, for during the three years of the old government they did not provide for half of their expenditure on ordinary bridges out of current revenue, but added large sums every year to the public debt.

Bridges Built From Revenue.

In the last four years every single dollar spent by the commissioner of public works was taken out of the ordinary revenue of the province and not a dollar on that account was added to the public debt. That was speaking from the book, that was taken from the records as they were and showed the care the present administration was giving the public services of the country and explained "where had the money gone."

Large Wharf Expenditures.

Not only on roads and bridges, but also on wharves had there been a large expenditure by the board of works. In sections of the province not served by railways, the wharves were just as essential a part of the public service to enable people to get around, as were the roads and bridges. The old administration made a pretense of building and keeping up these public wharves along the St. John river, in Charlotte county, on the Miramichi and elsewhere.

In the years 1905-6-7 they spent on this service $14,959.75. The present administration found the wharves in just as bad condition as were the roads and bridges, and in the years 1908-9-10 the commissioner of public works had spent no less than $50,109.78 on the wharves. Perhaps the hon. gentlemen opposite would say those wharves ought not to be built for the convenience of the people. If so the House was the place for them to say it, and the time for them to object was when the appropriations for the public services were being voted.

That was an answer to the question, "where had the money gone," and he would challenge the Opposition gentlemen to stand up in the House or before the country and condemn those expenditures in any one particular.

Good Immigration Work.

A service upon which more was expended last year than the legislative appropriation, was immigration. The appropriation was $6,000 and the expenditures $9,000, which was a larger expenditure on that service than for many years. The government had started in to demonstrate if it could get satisfactory results from the inducements held out to settlers to come to this province. Every year the west was taking a considerable number of bright young men and women from this province and if the farms were not to be deserted and production was to increase it was necessary that this loss should be made up by immigration.

While the old government had employed an agent general in London at a salary of $2,000, no serious efforts were made to get immigrants, and no real practical steps taken to induce settlers to come out.

Splendid Results.

The present government felt that if they were to do anything worth while they must carry on a propaganda on the other side, and maintain an immigration office on this side, each working in co-operation with the other. So far splendid results had been achieved. It was the policy of the immigration department to stand by the immigrants brought under their supervision, until they were satisfactorily settled in the province. The practical result of this policy was shown in the fact that last year the total number of immigrants placed in the province by the immigration department was 704, of whom 337 were English, 305 Scotch, 44 Irish, and 18 from other countries. Of the number 89 were domestic servants, and 176 were farm help; 65 families were placed on farms, 22 farms were bought and 30 leased. About $50,000 was brought into the province by these immigrants. The families were located as follows:

Carleton, 15; York, 15; St. John, 10; Sunbury, 10; Queens, 8; Victoria, 6; Westmorland, 4; Kings, 3; Charlotte, Kent and Northumberland 1 each.

He felt the province must proceed along that line. The government and the immigration department would make an effort to work the project intelligently, and he hoped the results would be most gratifying to every citizen of the province. He felt there should be no party politics in this matter, but that all should unite to secure for the province that class of citizens who would build up the vacant places and restore prosperity in the agricultural districts.

Mr. Bowder, immigration agent in England, reported the greatest interest in the province of New Brunswick among the people of Great Britain, and the indications were that in 1911 a far greater number of settlers would come to this province from the Old Country than came in any previous year.

The House took recess until 8 o'clock.

Outlook is Good.

On resuming his budget speech after recess Hon. Mr. Flemming said that he thought that the honorable gentlemen would agree that when 700 people had been secured to settle in this province a very satisfactory result was being obtained and he believed that the future would be even more so.

He was sure that the honorable members of the house and all thinking people realized that this was one place when differences should be forgotten and all should work together for the common good of the province.

Territorial Revenue Increase.

He wished to refer to one most noticeable feature in the revenue of last year, namely the large increase in the territorial revenue. This had been a cause for lots of uneasiness on the part of the honorable gentlemen opposite. First they gave one explanation, then somebody volunteered another and so on, but when they were all through there still remained that striking record of an increase in the amount of territorial revenue of $494,000 last year as compared with $321,000 in 1907, and the greater portion of it from crown lands of the province. This increase of over $170,000 in three years had taxed the ingenuity of the honorable gentlemen opposite. There had been explanations from the honorable leader of the opposition, from his first lieutenant, and from the honorable member from St. John county, but they could not get away from the fact that $170,000 more was received in territorial revenue than in the best year under the old administration.

Can't Get Away from This.

One story which they put forward was that reduction in the size of the log was responsible. As a practical lumberman he could look into the face of practical men and say that it was not that which caused the increase. The honorable gentlemen with practical knowledge knew that the logs are not now cut smaller and that there is a stricter adherence to regulations. What might not be absolute evidence, but which was the best presumptive evidence, had been produced and showed that the cut during the past year was no more than formerly. This was the statement of trans-Atlantic shipments, and showed the exports to have been 355,000,000 feet in 1907, 306,000,000 in 1908, 325,000,000 in 1909 and 327,000,000 in 1910, or 27,000,000 feet less exported in 1910 than in 1907, with greatly increased stumpage collections.

The people of this country should see from this statement why it was necessary for hon. gentlemen opposite to set up some arguments. They said that all was not shipped across the Atlantic and he would ask any hon. gentleman to produce figures showing exports to the United States and South American ports, and he would venture a statement that they would tell the same story. They would not tell of 100,000,000 feet more cut in 1910 than in 1907. If anything, they would show a smaller cut.

Regarding the argument by the hon. gentleman from St. John that cutting on granted land had been suddenly stopped, Hon. Mr. Flemming said that this was known to be not true of the New Brunswick Railway Co., which owned a million and a half acres and were one of the largest owners of lumber land in the province. Cutting was going on as usual on their lands.

The Result Of a Change.

Mr. Bentley asked if the N. B. Ry. Co. had large areas of leased lands. He said his contention was that those having both were stopping cutting on their sole right land.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that the N. B. Ry. Co. had no leased lands. Here was the largest owner of lumber land and they had not stopped cutting at all. The Gibson Co. were cutting lumber on their lands the same as ever and the same was true of other land. His hon. friends opposite must find some argument, but they could find nothing to explain away the remarkable increase of stumpage collection in the past three years. The real explanation was that a change had taken place and there was now a careful administration of the crown lands of the province, and the province was now getting fair returns.

In the "Canada Lumberman" a journal published in the interest of the lumber industry in Canada he read last fall a statement from a correspondent on the Miramichi who said, "We have exported less than formerly this year and there is less accumulation for shipments next spring."

If there had been less shipped, and there was less than formerly on the wharves awaiting shipment, would his hon. friend kindly explain where the lumber from this important port to which came the product from an important section of crown lands had gone to. What had been done with it?

Some hon. member:—"Pulp wood."

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that if the hon. member who had just spoken had the information as to the amount of pulpwood exported he should give it to the House. His information was that there was not enough to affect the situation. If complete figures were obtainable, they would show a cut in 1907 equally as large as that in 1910. The high prices prevailing in 1907 had been a great inducement to lumbermen to cut largely that year. His hon. friends might as well acknowledge the corn. There had been either lack of ability, or lack of a wish to get for the province what was due it in stumpage under the old administration.

Regarding the transactions with the banks there had been some criticism when the hon. leader of the Opposition was premier of the province he effected a loan of $300,000 on which 5 per cent. was paid. He probably had done as well as he could and he (Flemming) would not say that the hon. gentleman was paid too much, but it did not lie in the mouths of the hon. gentlemen opposite to criticise transactions which had been made since then.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that when this temporary loan came due, it devolved upon him to make arrangements for renewing that loan, with other amounts added to it, and £400,000 sterling of stock of the province had been sold in London and for it there was received 102. The hon. gentlemen opposite said that he ought to have got more, but he would point out that the Province of Ontario, the premier province of the Dominion, had made a large loan at the same time and for its 4 per cent. stock realized exactly the same. No province could be expected to stand better in the eyes of investors than the great province of Ontario and when this little province could get the same price it was doing exceptionally well.

Better Than Dominion Bonds.

His hon. friend, if he had wished to be fair, would have compared the loan made by the Dominion government within two months of the time that one was made for this province. Dominion bonds which were always supposed to stand a little better than those of municipalities in provinces were 3¾ per cent. bonds and they sold at a fraction less than par while for the stock of this province 102 was received.

In order to make a saving on interest payments, for accounts at the bank overdrawn during the period from February to July, when little of the provincial revenue was coming in he had made arrangements for a loan of $200,000, and paid less than 3 per cent. interest. The arrangement with the banks here had been that they received five per cent. on all overdrawn accounts and he had saved the province by this arrangement, the difference between five and 2¾ per cent., at a time when the amount of overdrawn account at the bank was necessarily very large.

The hon. gentleman opposite instead of making some effort and going abroad to borrow money at a cheaper rate of interest and thus make a saving to the province had gone on paying the five per cent. charged by the banks.

Last year he had made an arrangement with the British bank whereby the amount of interest charged on the overdrawn account from March 25th to August 8th when it averaged about $157,000 was 4 1-2 per cent. instead of five per cent. By this, one half of 1 per cent. had been saved to the province and he believed that his hon. friends opposite would admit that this was a proper method of financing.

Good Financing.

They could call him a heaven born financier, they could call him what ever they wanted, he had got past that stage where it made any difference to him what they called him. But so long as he was in his present position he would do the best he could in the interests of the province he had sworn to serve. By selling the sinking fund bonds to the amount of $80,000 at 3 1-2 per cent., the payment of 1 1-2 per cent. of 5 per cent. interest on this amount had also been saved and the earning power of the sinking funds increased 1-2 per cent.

He was glad that all the per cent. debentures outstanding to the amount of $167,000 had matured during the year and had been retired. On the six months' treasury bill for $464,000 issued to handle expenditures on permanent bridges, subsidies on the International railway, etc., the payment of 5 per cent. interest on this amount had been stopped, and this treasury bill was bearing interest at 4 per cent.

He had gone over these matters to show how carefully he had been in his administration of affairs, and his efforts to save the funds of the province. He wanted the honorable members of the House, and the people of the country, to compare that method with that of the honorable gentlemen opposite when they were in power, when they kept on paying 5 per cent. in interest to the bank without making any effort to effect a saving, as he had done.

Estimated Income.

Referring to the details of the estimated income for 1911, the hon. members would see that receipts of $500,000 were estimated from territorial revenue. He could imagine what would have been said half a dozen years ago if any member of the House had predicted a territorial revenue of $500,000.

He would have been called a dreamer, yet under the careful administration of the present surveyor general and the honest collection of stumpage now in force, he felt warranted in estimating that this year the revenues would be the sum mentioned.

It would be noted that the estimates from succession duties were considerably less than last year. It was impossible to predict how much would come in from that source, but as four months of the year were already gone, he did not feel justified in estimating more than $15,000.

An Instance of Carelessness.

The estimate of receipts from the Provincial Hospital was less than last year and this was because of the less amount due by municipalities. When the present government came into power, they found that over $26,000 was due the provincial hospital from municipalities for the care of patients. It was an illustration of the absolute inability of the old government to properly administer the affairs of the province, or an illustration of their utter lack of interest to let a large amount of indebtedness accumulate. He himself had approached the municipalities in the matter and he had found them in every case perfectly willing to bear their reasonable share of the cost of maintaining their patients. Under the old administration many municipalities had not paid a single dollar and he was told by one man that he had been advised not to pay anything, but let it run up to a big sum and then compromise it for 50 cents on the dollar. All that is asked from the municipality is a contribution of $65 per year for each patient from such municipality. The old government had discriminated by collecting from some municipalities and not getting a dollar out of others, but he had found every one ready to bear their share and instead of $26,000 outstanding three years ago, all but $12,000 had been paid in.

In this regard he might say that by reference to the report of the superintendent of the provincial hospital, it would be seen that a greater number of patients had been taken care of last year than in any previous year, and he believed the institution was managed just as efficiently as any similar institution anywhere. Notwithstanding that no patients were cared for last year, and the cost of foodstuffs and other supplies was higher, and that labor costs more, the total expense of the maintenance of the provincial hospital was $2,000 less last year than it was years ago. The total estimated income for the year was $1,337,815.21.

Estimated Expenditures.

Turning to the other side the appropriation for agriculture was nearly $58,000, a much larger appropriation for this service than in any previous year, and several thousand dollars in excess of last year. The appropriation for agricultural societies was $14,000, as compared with $8,000 voted year after year under the old administration, an increase of 75 per cent. in this item in three years. There was a great awakening in agriculture. New societies were being formed and much greater interest taken by the farmers in organization and educative work. It was right that they should be stimulated and helped and it would be nothing short of criminal if the government did not recognize their activity and all would be glad of an increased grant to those societies.

It was estimated that the agricultural products of last year were worth $16,000,000. It was reasonable to expect that under a better system of tillage, through more education and scientific knowledge on the part of the farmer, the fertility of the farm could be increased 25 per cent., which would mean an increase in agricultural products in this province of $4,000,000 per year.

Prosperity and Progress.

That would mean prosperity and progress to the whole people of the province. New Brunswick had splendid land, fertile valleys, and beautiful streams, it had inestimable possibilities in the production of fruit, poultry, live stock and agricultural products, and anything the house or administration could do to encourage and stimulate that great industry would receive the hearty commendation of the entire people of the province.

Much criticism had been indulged in because a medical doctor had been placed at the head of the department, but they say that the administration of any department should be judged, and would be judged by the people, not upon what his previous profession was, but upon what he had accomplished and upon the activities and progress made under his administration.

The government found the agricultural department in its last throes, breathing its last gasp, and what was more proper than that a physician should be called in to administer the necessary stimulant and restore the patient to renewed life?

From Stagnation To Progress.

Under the dry rot which had set in dairying had gone down year after year, agricultural societies were dying, everything was stagnant, everything told the story of inefficiency, but under the stimulus of the gentleman whom the premier had seen fit to call to the head of the department, everything was changed.

There would be hope and courage where before everything was languishing and he only hoped that the plan formulated and initiated by the commissioner for agriculture to stimulate an interest in fruit growing, in poultry raising, in the dairying industry, and other branches of agriculture might be as successful in coming years as in the past three.

Stimulating Fruit Growing.

The House had heard little about fruit growing in years gone by, and, in the eight years he had sat at the left of the speaker in the House he had never heard any plan formulated by the government of that day that would stimulate an interest in fruit growing.

This last year had seen a marvelous impetus and he hoped in a few years to see the St. John Valley, from its mouth to its headwaters, as well as other sections of the province producing great wealth from fruit culture. The apple exhibition at St. John last fall was a splendid success, an eye opener to our own people, as well as to visitors, and of great educative value. Already as a result of the department's activities many thousands of apple trees were ordered for next spring.

Stock Importation.

The agricultural department had also followed a policy of stock importations, and he had the pleasure in announcing that already arrangements were made to import additional pure bred stock, in compliance with the request of the delegation from the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

In this connection the department was making a new departure, which he felt would meet with the approval of all. They would invite all breeders of pure bred stock to send such animals as they had for sale to the same central point where the imported stock was to be sold, and they would be sold together. The department would bear all the necessary expenses of transportation and sale of those animals, and would thus encourage and stimulate home breeders.

Larger Vote for Schools.

The estimated expenditure for education was $60,000 in excess of appropriation of last year. A larger grant would be given to the University, and $4,000 would be required for pensions to school teachers.

There were at the present time 17 teachers who had given thirty-five years or more of service in the public school who were on the pension list. This was one of the services for which honorable gentlemen opposite cried out for more money. In former years the House had never heard any suggestion of a payment of a pension for school teachers. There was just the same need then as now, but the old government never thought of or recognized it.

The present government had taken steps in advance of any other province in Canada, and while the amount given to each teacher was not a large one, it was still some recognition of the services of those who spent the best part of their life in the service of education.

Cheaper School Books.

Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of school books. The plan inaugurated by the government for handling school books had been vigorously condemned by the hon. gentlemen opposite, but its success was particularly gratifying to the friends of the government.

While in opposition the members of the present government had, year after year, urged that school books could be supplied at cheaper rates than then prevailed, but the then government replied that it was impossible. They said they had gone carefully into the question and that lower prices could not be obtained. The then opposition, promised if they came into power, they would make an honest effort to reduce the prices and they pointed out that a considerable sum was being paid to a middleman in St. John.

When this government assumed power, they found matters even worse than suspected, and discovered that while Gage and Company, of Toronto, made the school books and McMillan and Company, of St. John, handled them for the retailers in this province, another firm, the Floods, were getting from 10 to 15 per cent. on every school book sold.

It was little short of criminal that the parents of the children of the province who attended public schools had to pay a rakeoff on every school book their children bought.

Inside of three months the present government had been able to place the books in the hands of the children at 40 per cent. less than the old prices.

Good News For All Parents.

The three year contract he had made with Gage Company would expire next May, and he had just succeeded in making a new contract and instead of books being supplied with 40 per cent. reduction from the old prices children would be able to get them at just one half what they were under the old school book ring.

The reason he had not been able to secure a 50 per cent. reduction three years ago, was because of the contract made by the old government with the Floods under which they got a rakeoff and by which the Gage Company were bound. They had to get clear of that contract and had been able to do so only when this government had made them to understand that while they were in power this province would never consent to paying a rakeoff on its books to any middleman. The old contract not only held up the province under the old government, but for the past three years, had prevented books being supplied as cheaply as they will be commencing with the next school term.

Even after reduced prices on school books went into effect, the Acadian member for Westmorland (Legere,) had contended in his speech in the House that French readers could not be supplied at any lower prices. He was sure of that because the matter had been gone into by the old government but, in face of the hon. gentleman's objection the government, was able to supply French readers at a 40 per cent. reduction the same as the English reader.

The French people of the province number about one-third of the population and they should have just the same consideration and the same measure of fair play as the English people and the government had been able to recognize their rights in the matter of reducing the prices of French school books.

In this connection he might also mention with pleasure that due recognition had been given to the French people by placing a representative of the race in the civil service in the public works department and agricultural department and he knew the English majority would uphold the government in thus recognizing the claims of their Acadian citizens.

Another Lie Nailed.

But, said the Opposition, the pretended reduction in the price of school books was more than offset by the cost of conducting the school book department and that because the financial statement of the year showed an expenditure of $23,000 for school books and receipts of $17,000 there had therefore been a loss of about $6,000 in conducting the school book department and he, and the papers supporting him had let the statement go broadcast over the country.

Did the hon. gentlemen know that there were many thousands of dollars of school books in the department and in the hands of the vendors.

That matter was fully set forth on page 25 of the Auditor General's report.

Taking an inventory of books now in the department and a statement of the books in the hands of vendors, together with the money received from sales and the whole net cost of administering the school book department for the last two and a half years, was less than $400. Further than this, last year the school book department had not cost a single dollar. A slight profit was made by the department on the prices of drawing books, of which 20,000 were sold last year, and also on 50,000 copy books, and although the margin of profit was very small, yet in the aggregate was sufficient to pay all expenses of administering the department. There was absolutely nothing in the claim of members of the opposition that it was costing the province a lot of money to carry on a school book department.

Roads And Bridges.

It would be noticed that the appropriation for roads and bridges for 1911 was $258,000, as compared with $170,000 for these services under the old administration. The government of today placed in the hands of the chief commissioner about $100,000 more to spend on necessary public services of roads and bridges than was appropriated in the olden days. This was made possible because the government had an income obtained by the honest collection of revenue and honest expenditures.

Although a large number of bridges were built in the past three years there were still many others needing attention and he was sure the people of the province would be glad that the government had seen its way clear to appropriate no less than $258,000 out of current revenue for those services.

Investigation Invited.

He was sure the government would be pleased to have representatives of people examine in detail every item of the expenditure as set forth in the Auditor General's report. He believed it was the duty of the government, and of the officials of every department, to give the fullest possible information to the people of every dollar of revenue and expenditure. He welcomed the closest scrutiny, and he and his colleagues would be pleased to answer any inquiries, although such were hardly necessary under the detailed manner in which everything was set forth in the present system of audit.

It was moved by Hon. Mr. Flemming that the Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr. Tweeddale moved the adjournment of the debate which was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Mr. Lowell gave notice of motion for an address for papers relating to Suspension bridge, St. John.

Mr. Wilson introduced bills to incorporate the New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Power Company, relating to the Salvation Army and confirm the act relating to sewerage in Lancaster, St. John City and County.

House adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

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CANADA'S CHAMPION DANCER

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Mr. Thomas J. Hogan Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada, who resides at 59 Chambord St., Montreal, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to let you know my opinion of your wonderful Zam-Buk. For some time past I have been troubled with piles, but this year I suffered so much that I was obliged to cancel a number of engagements. I tried all the so-called remedies that were recommended, but they seemed to do me no good. Having been advised to try Zam-Buk I purchased a box, and after applying it a few times I felt marked relief. I continued with the Zam-Buk treatment, and the relief was extended into a permanent cure. I gladly permit you to use my experience as an illustration of the great value of Zam-Buk for piles."

Another illustration of how Zam-Buk cures long-standing cases of piles is provided by Mr. William Kenty, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N. S. He says: "I suffered terribly from piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. Zam-Buk was recommended to me so I procured a supply and commenced with the treatment. After a very short time Zam-Buk effected a complete cure."

Zam-Buk is also a cure for ulcers, abscesses, eczema, cold sores, chapped hands, varicose ulcers, rashes, blood-poison, ringworm, cuts, burns, bruises, children's abrasions, tetter, salt rheum, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Zam-Buk Soap, which may be had from any druggist at 25c. per tablet, should be used instead of ordinary soap in all cases of eruptions and skin diseases.

M'FARLAND OUTPOINTED MORAN AT EVERY STAGE

Chicago Fighter Had All the Better of English Lightweight Last Night--A Clean, Hard Battle.

New York, N. Y., March 14.—"Packy" McFarland, the Chicago lightweight outpointed Owen Moran, claimant to the English lightweight championship at every stage of their ten-round fight before the Fairmont A. C. here tonight. It was a clean, hard fought battle, throughout, in which the Chicago boy fully demonstrated his superiority in boxing over the Englishman.

Moran entered the ring banking all his hopes on beating McFarland to the punch. His hopes were not realized. McFarland was always there with a clean punch and when Moran reached for him, he found the Chicago boy most elusive.

Both fighters weighed in at 135 pounds at five o'clock, but those at the ringside gave the Chicago man a slight advantage in weight when the fight started.

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A 30in. Linen Doll for 15c. in Stamps or 50 Coupons.
A Linen Red Riding Hood Doll, for 10c. in Stamps or 25 Coupons. (Instructions to make up go with these dolls.)
A Pretty Quadruple Plated Gold Enameled Brooch for 50 Coupons.
Or the Same Brooth for 25 Coupons and 10c. in Postage Stamps.
Or the same Brooch for 20c. in Postage Stamps.
These Brooches are the latest styles of Gold Enamel. We secured a large quantity and are able therefore to offer a first-class article at about half the usual retail price.
Dolls or Brooches will be mailed postpaid on receipt of Coupons. Trays will be sent through your nearest grocer with his order for goods.
W. F. HATHEWAY, CO., Limited,
16 Ward St., St. John, N. B., Canada.

DIED.

DALEY.—In this city on 14th inst., Margaret, wife of John Daley, leaving a husband and two sons to mourn.
(Boston and Brockton (Mass.) papers please copy.)
Funeral from her late residence 39 Erin street, Thursday at 2.30 p. m. Friends invited to attend.

N. B. MILITARY VETERANS.

Members of the N. B. Military Veterans' Association are requested to attend the funeral of their late comrade, W. A. Dunn, which takes place from his late residence, 30 Crown street on Thursday at 2.30 p. m.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Thomas Robison and family wish to thank all those who sympathized with them in their late bereavement and also extend thanks for the many kindnesses and beautiful floral tributes.

PROPER EYEGLASSES

add beauty and grace to the face. The effect of the finest lenses is often ruined by ill-fitting frames. Our success in conducting an exclusive optical business is largely due to our ability to fit perfectly any shaped nose with proper glasses.
D. BOYANER, Scientific Optician, 38 Dock Street.