WILD GEESE have come. It is reported that several have been shot on the Kent county marshes.

A BEGINNING :—Horses are already falling into cave-in of the water and sewerage trenches.

LOVE MAKES the world go round, but a bad cough or cold knocks all the sentiment out of a person. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam will cure the cold, stop the cough, and restore the sentiment. 25c. all Druggists.

ORGANIZED :—At the annual meeting of the Miramichi pilots, held on Thursday, Geo. Tait was appointed Chairman and Ass Walls, Secretary. Robt. J. Walls was re-appointed Pilot Master. Ass Walls was chosen for captain of the Princess Louise and Jas. A. Nowlan for the Senator Snowball.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS :—Now is the time to place your orders for cemetery work and avoid the spring rush. We have now on hand and coming one of the largest stocks of marble and granite monuments, headstones and tablets ever shown on the north shore, all from the latest designs and worked from the best material the market can produce. Call and get our prices. They are right.

JOHN H. LAWLOR & CO.

TENDENCY OF CATARRH IS TO SPREAD :—Just a slight matter at first, and because slight, neglected; but the seed sown brings forth a dangerous harvest, Consumption, which is the harvest of death. Better spend a few moments each day inhaling Catarrhozone, an aromatic antiseptic that relieves at once, clears the nasal passages, and restores lost sense of taste and smell. The immediate effect of Catarrhozone is magical, so prompt and efficient. Cure is certain and permanent if you use Catarrhozone. Price $1. Small size 25c., at Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey.

Local Sleeping Car Service—Montreal and Ottawa.

Commencing Sunday, March 16th, and daily thereafter until further advice, a first-class Sleeper will be attached to Canadian Pacific Railway, train No 7, leaving Windsor Street Station, Montreal, 10.05 p.m., for Ottawa, and commencing Monday, March 17, to train No 8 leaving Ottawa, 4.15 a.m. for Montreal

Passengers from Montreal will be allowed to remain in car after arrival in Ottawa until 9.00 a.m

Passengers from Ottawa may board car at Ottawa, 9.00 p.m. evening previous. Diagram of car will be held at City Ticket Office, Ottawa, until 6 p.m.; after that hour diagram will be in charge of Porter of car at Union station, from whom reservations may be obtained. Berth rate between Montreal and Ottawa, $1 50.

A Bad Tongue

indicates a bad stomach, and is usually accompanied by Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Constipation and sometimes dull pain in the region of the Kidneys. A ready remedy will be found in Wheeler's Botanic Bitters. At all dealers, only 25 cents.

Holy Week and Easter Services in S. Paul's and S. Mary's.

The usual Morning and Evening Prayers are said daily in S. Mary's chapel this week, and these are celebrations of the Holy Eucharist daily, excepting Good Friday, at 7.30 a.m. On Good Friday the usual services will be held in S. Mary's at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., and in S. Paul's at 3 p.m. On Easter Day there will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in S. Paul's at 8 a.m., and the other services will be as usual at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in S. Mary's and at 3 p.m. in S. Paul's.

The Special offerings on Easter Day will be for the sick and needy, and the Good Friday offerings will be for Bishop Blyth's missions among the Jews in Jerusalem and the East.

The children's Lenten Mission Boxes with Easter offerings for Diocesan Missions should be handed to the Rector this week or brought to the Sunday School on Sunday next.

How to Get up an Appetite.

Distaste for food often follows Grippe, and fevers, and is associated with a general weakness of the system. To impart a real zest for food, and give power to the stomach to digest and assimilate, no remedy can equal Ferrozone. This is a new and startling discovery. It strikes at the root of the disease and by removing the cause, cures quickly and permanently. Ferrozone will quickly enable you to eat and digest anything. Mr. C. P. Hickey, druggist can tell you a great deal more about Ferrozone, how it cures and why it cures. Call to-day and see him.

Mr. Lounsbury's Death.

The death—not wholly unexpected—of G. A. Lounsbury, Esq., of Newcastle, took place at his residence last Saturday morning. Very many of our readers knew Mr. Lounsbury and admired his well directed push, energy and enterprise as a business man, and recognised his value as a public spirited citizen. He came to Newcastle not very many years ago and, with his business associates, succeeded to the Johnston agricultural implement and machinery business on the North Shore, with headquarters at Newcastle. Under his guidance it increased and the brightest prospects were in view for Mr. Lounsbury, when he was attacked by cancer. He went to Montreal for treatment and had the best medical advice, attendance and tender service that money could procure, and a loving family and faithful business associates could render. It was all unavailing, however, for the end that could not be averted came, to the irreparable loss of the family and the community's general regret

Members of Newcastle Town Council of which he was a member, of Northumberland Masonic Lodge and of the Foresters, as well as other citizens, led by the Newcastle Orange band, followed the remains to Newcastle station on Tuesday morning, where they were placed on the Maritime Express and, at Chatham Junction, transferred to the Canada Eastern train, by which, accompanied by Mr. Geo. Hildebrand and other friends and relatives, they were conveyed to Fredericton, to be interred at his old home by the banks of the St. John.

The Care of The Feet

is important. The pain and annoyance of Chilblains, Tender Feet, Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, etc., may be quickly relieved and cured by bathing well with warm water, dry well and apply thoroughly Kendrick's White Liniment. Try it and see.

News and Notes.

It is learned officially that all the Knights of the Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St. George have been invited to the coronation The Canadian Knights of the Grand Cross are Lord Minto, Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Strathcona, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Mowat. Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, is also a Knight of the Grand Cross.

At Kingston, Ont, on Wednesday evening of last week, Judge Price, an official of Sydenham Street Methodist church, speaking in connection with the church's fiftieth anniversary, astounded strict disciplinarians by saying: "I have no sympathy with the sentiment that says Methodism must abandon everything that looks like cathedralism. I would have a smoking room and billiard room in the basement, anything not sinful, if they would bring young men to church."

When Collector of Customs W. A. Lockhart, of St. John, opened his mail the other morning he found in a plain envelope, without the name of the sender, a $1,000 greenback note. There was a line stating that the note was "For the Province of New Brunswick." Collector Lockhart took it for granted that it was conscience money from some one who had defrauded the Federal revenue, and placed the amount to the credit of the Customs revenue. It is a question as to whether the money should not have been handed over to the credit of the Province.

A society has been organized at the U. N. B. called the Engineering Society of the University of New Brunswick. Its objects are the promotion of engineering knowledge among the undergraduates and to act as a bond between the undergraduates and the engineers located in the maritime provinces. The officers of the society are: Honorary president, Hon. J. B. Snowball; president, H. S. Devlin; vice-president, A. T. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, G. E. Howie; recording secretary, A. R. Crookshank.

A despatch of last Friday from St. Paul, Minn., gives some particulars of the blizzard which swept over a large area of western country, including parts of Manitoba on Saturday, 15th. Fifteen deaths were already reported from Dakota. The loss of live stock reached 10,000 head of sheep, 5,000 head of cattle and perhaps five or six hundred horses. On the Great Northern Railroad five car loads of valuable horses and a train load of cattle were frozen to death in the cars.

An exchange says:—Another case of smallpox has broken out in the "Holy Ghost and Us" Bible school at Shiloh, Me. This makes the 12th case at the school, and has caused much apprehension and alarm.

If these cranks were in any of our Miramichi centres, the Boards of Health—county and town—would isolate their whole organization until they had ceased to be physically dangerous. Liberty, and even license, may be, of course, abused to an almost unlimited extent in our free country, so long as the plea of religious belief is set up in its defence, but when the smallpox is mixed up with it, we think we would be able to promptly draw the line.

A Big Quarter's Worth

is always found in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, the best household liniment known. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, sick-stomach, in fact is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for. Mothers find it the safest thing to rub on their children for sore throat, cold on the chest, sprains and bruises. Never be without Polson's Nerviline. It will cure the pains and aches of the entire family and relieve a vast amount of suffering every year. Sold by C. P. Hickey.

Circuit Court.

Northumberland Circuit Court met at Newcastle on Tuesday, His Honor Mr. Justice Hanington presiding.

Notwithstanding the practical cessation of traffic by the highway and river between the Chatham and Newcastle sides, owing to the unseasonable freshet and melting of the river ice, the majority of the grand jurors present were from Chatham and its vicinity having come around the night before by train.

The Grand Jury choose Mr. Edwd. Johnson as its foreman and, after being sworn, was addressed as considerable length, and in a very interesting manner, by His Honor, who referred to the prosperous condition of the Province and also of the Dominion generally; congratulated the county on the selection of Hon. Mr. Snowball—one of its leading citizens and business men—to fill the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, expressed the belief that Mr. Snowball was well equipped in all respects to ably and creditably discharge the duties of the position; noted the general advancement of the country as an important centre of the business and social activity of the Province, and joined in the general regret over the loss the community had sustained in the death of Mr. G. A. Lounsbury—one of the members of Newcastle town council, and an enterprising and successful business man of Northumberland.

He referred to the criminal case of the Queen vs. Stephen Doyle, with which the Grand Jury had to deal, and the facts in relation thereto, as disclosed in the indictment. He stated the law bearing on the G and Jury's duty in the matter.

The counts in the indictment were, practically, for attempted rape and indecent assault.

After examining the witnesses for the prosecution, the Grand Jury found a true bill on all the counts submitted to them.

Sam. Thomson, Esq., K. C., appeared for the Crown, and R. A. Lawlor, Esq., K. C., for the prisoner.

Doyle was arraigned and pleaded not guilty and after taking some exceptions to the indictment in connection with the more grave count on which the Grand Jury found against the prisoner, Mr. Lawlor said the latter would plead guilty to the charge of indecent assault.

His Honor thought the proposition a reasonable one, in view of the youth and neglected up-bringing of the prisoner, and Mr. Thomson consented, with the leave of the court, to accept the plea.

His Honor, after addressing Doyle on the enormity of his attempted crime, its fearful consequences under the criminal code had he been successful in his purpose, and the fact that he might now be sent for two years to the penitentiary and also flogged, sentenced him to three years in the Provincial Reformatory, expressing the hope that the mercy extended to him might turn him from his evil ways.

An application was made in the case of John Fidelie vs. Eitzen Ferris, for an order to imprison defendant for non-payment of a judgment and fraudulently disposing of his property. After defendant had been sworn in the forenoon, and an adjournment of the court took place until the afternoon, the parties made a settlement.

On reassembling, therefore, no other business being presented, the Court adjourned *sine die*

The Flood and Destruction Wrought at Doaktown.

The ADVANCE'S Doaktown correspondent, writing on Monday, says:

We have had a week of intense interest in our village. Last summer's drought was far-reaching in its influence on this season; the low water of last fall caused the river to freeze almost to the bottom, and the ice was of unusual thickness. Several thaws afterwards flowed over the ice, freezing and adding to its power for doing mischief. The spring threatened to be early and bring a high freshet.

The rising of the river began early in March and kept steadily coming up. Work on bridges under repairs were pushed with vigor, especially the highway bridge at Doaktown, Mr. Attridge working his men early and late and through all manner of bad weather.

Last Tuesday the last bolt was driven under water and while teams were hurrying, hauling rock for ballast, low rumblings and crackings were heard as warnings of what was coming. Part of the ice started and ran under the ice below the bridge. Mr. Attridge procured dynamite and shook the ice in that quarter which was very apparent by the large fissures and rents showing up after the explosions.

There was intense anxiety lest the upper ice should come down before the jam at the bridge would go. Already, one of the arches of the R. R. bridge, located a short distance above the highway bridge, was cut off by the movements which had taken place. A message was sent to Chatham for more dynamite, but there was none to be had.

In the meantime a team was sent to Boiestown, as railway communication was cut off. It returned with several hundred weight, but the jam started at 9 o'clock. As preparations were being made to shake it up, it went with a rush and a roar.

Both bridges shook and trembled, the ice piling up over sheers and piers and threatening to come over the floor of the foot bridge. The new work stood the shock, but another arch was cut off the R. R. bridge. About 9 o'clock next day a telephone message came from up river giving warning of a jam several miles long that had started.

Many people gathered to see the bridges carried away. The jam came with a rush like the Johnstown flood, backed up by a wall of water with the wreck of Porter's Cove Bridge, fencing, boards, trees, sawlogs and sheer-booms, the latter being very dangerous, as they were strung together by heavy chains.

The water came up and overflooded all the farms, carrying away fencing and tearing up the land, breaking off trees and uprooting whatever came in its way. In many places the river left its bed and took other courses.

Mr. Hovey's cattle was drowned in the barn. Mr. Lucas' barn was moved and demaged with ice. Many lost their winter's logging operations. The extent of damage is not known yet. For three hours the new work on the bridge stood the assault. Another arch was cut off the railway bridge. The foot bridge showed many marks of the pounding it had endured, but it held out. Some of the wreckage at Porter's Cove bridge lodged on the north pier and also some sheer booms. These helped to try the bridges' strength by swinging and see-sawing, but they were finally battered to pieces by the pounding ice and left the blocks clear again.

Towards evening, two young women were being ferried over from the railway embankment in a canoe and were upset. There were three men with them. They all reached a stranded cake of ice where they managed to hang on for a time, and finally reached some fence posts and, by the aid of the section foreman, Mr. William Robinson, who encouraged them to hold on until a boat was procured by Herman Attridge and Mr. Bartlett, they were rescued.

The railway track between the bridge and station was displaced for quite a distance. A large force of men is now putting it in its place. Some of the old work of the foot bridge was torn off, but a few dollars will make it right.

Never, in the memory of the oldest person here, was the ice known to go with such violence. Usually, the sun reduces its strength before it moves, but the sudden rise of water and great thickness of the ice, and lack of sunshine combined to add to its power for destruction.

The government deserves hearty thanks for strengthening the foot bridge and having the work begun in time. Had it been put off until the usual spring repairs are made on such bridges, we would have lost a very valuable public work, not readily replaced. A good deal of ice still floats down, but the water has abated, leaving much debris in its track. The flood will long be remembered, and its effects felt for many years by the havoc wrought in its course.

Coughs that Irritate

and inflame the throat, loss of voice, Bronchial and Asthmatic Coughs, promptly relieved with The Baird Company's Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry. This preparation is highly recommended for Public Speakers and Singers. "It clears the throat."

THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH :—Mr. Russell, from the Agricultural Committee, reported as follows:—

1st. Your committee has been informed that a demand has been made from nearly all sections of the Province for an importation of pure breed horses, and your committee feel that at the present time nothing could be done which would be of more general benefit to the Province, and would recommend the importation of a few of the very best horses obtainable of the draft and general purpose classes.

2nd. That we, the Agricultural Committee, express our general satisfaction with regard to the successful and satisfactory results obtained by and resulting from the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, the development of the dairy business, the great reform in flour manufacture, and the organization of Farmers' Institutes and disseminating of agricultural knowledge, for the last five years, by this department.

3rd. Your Committee, having carefully examined into the line of work carried on by the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association at the Winter Fair, held at Amherst, Nova Scotia, in December last, (as reported in the Agricultural Report) believe it would be in the best interest of the Province to have the Fair made an annual event, and would recommend such assistance being given the Association as would enable them to do so.

And your Committee ask leave to make a further report.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the return of the real and personal estate and indebtedness of the town of Newcastle.

Mr. Hazen moved for a detailed statement of the expenditure in connection with the Royal visit in October last. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the information would be furnished without the formality of an address.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Porter in the chair, in consideration of the act respecting investments by trustees. The bill was amended by striking out the clauses relating to present investments.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the University of New Brunswick with calendar and other documents.

HON. MR. TWEEDIE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

Premier Tweedie, as Provincial Secretary, submitted his estimates for the current fiscal year and made his budget speech. The items submitted were as follows:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1902.

Dominion subsidies	$465,282 18
Eastern Extension claim balance	8,540 00
Territorial revenue	195,000 00
Fees, provincial secy's office	10,000 00
Private local bills	1,000 00
Taxes incorporated companies	25,000 00
Succession duties	35,000 00
King's printer	1,000 00
Liquor licenses	21,500 00
Miscellaneous receipts	1,000 00
Refund from Dominion government on fishery leases	5,000 00
Proceeds of loan fund to cover sinking fund expenses	40,000 00
Balance at credit of current revenue account Oct. 31, 1901	26,285 56
Total	$865,676 74
Estimated expenditures	805,767 18
Balance	$ 59,909 56

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1902.

Administration of justice	$ 17,050 00
Agriculture	23,125 00
Auditor general	2,400 00
Boys' Industrial Home	1,000 00
Contingencies	14,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution	500 00
Education	204,544 48
Elections	750 00
Executive government	20,250 00
Fisheries protection	1,500 00
Fish fair Campobello	200 00
Free grants act	2,000 00
Game protection	7,000 00
Provincial museum	2,000 00
Interest bonded debt, etc	198,000 00
Immigration	6,000 00
Legislature	20,477 56
Lunatic asylum	54,419 94
Mining	3,500 00
Natural history societies	400 00
Historical society	125 00
Protection crown lands	1,200 00
Public health	5,600 00
Public hospitals	6,200 00
Public printing	11,000 00
Public works	194,350 00
Refunds crown lands	500 00
Surveys and railway inspection	3,000 00
Stumpage collection	2,500 00
Unforeseen expenses	2,000 00
Imperial institute	250 00
Tourist associations	2,000 00
Eastern Extension, expenses of arbitration	11,788 00
Royal reception	23,487 26
Sportsmen's show, Boston	500 00
Agent general for S. B	1,000 00
Total	$805,767 18

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said: I am glad to be able to congratulate the people of New Brunswick on its continued prosperity.

THE PAST YEAR

was a fairly prosperous one in all lines of industry, in lumbering and mining and with regard to agriculture, it was also a successful year, except on the north shore where the dry weather—for it was the dryest season for a quarter of a century—interfered with some of the crops. The farmers of New Brunswick are to be congratulated on the great strides they are making in their chosen business. The contrast between their present condition and that which existed a few years ago is indeed remarkable. No one could have contemplated that the market should become so extended that they would be selling hay to South Africa. We have seen

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT GOING ON IN EVERY DIRECTION,

and I am sure the government has good reason to be proud of its agricultural policy, which has been so thoroughly successful. Whatever the opposition may say against the government, they cannot attack its agricultural policy successfully, for we know, and they know, that the farmers of the province are in favor of it. Whenever we have gone to the people, in Kings county or elsewhere, we have never lost an election for the past two years.

After further reference to this subject, the premier said:

THE LUMBER POLICY,

"With regard to lumber, the policy of the government has been equally successful. The past year has been favorable to the lumbermen. Markets have been good and their condition is greatly changed from what it was a few years ago when some of them were having a hard time. Some people say that we have unduly favored the lumbermen but the lumber industry is one that deserves good treatment because it gives the country a great deal of revenue. Last year I estimated that the territorial revenue of the province would be $185,000, but it went up to $200,000. The government while giving the lumbermen every reasonable advantage has been most careful to guard the public interests.

COMBINES NOT TOLERATED.

"Some time ago we had a crown land sale at which the timber areas offered were sold for the upset price. This was the result of a combination such as the government was unable to prevent. Yet for this the government was bitterly attacked in the opposition papers. They undertook to criticize the surveyor general, the attorney general and myself for neglecting the public interest and letting the lands go at the set price. They showed that a large sum had been lost by this sale. But while they were writing criticism the government was acting. Within ten minutes after the sale had been held the surveyor general gave notice to the parties that it would be cancelled. The land was sold again at a later period and the government got $12,000 or $15,000 as a result of this sale. Yet the newspapers which had attacked the government never apologized for making those false statements and never gave the surveyor general any credit for his action.

ADVANTAGES OF THE 25-YEAR LEASES.

"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 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 the 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 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 government.

PULPWOOD LEASES.

"While the policy of twenty-five years leases has proved a success with respects 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 permanence of the supply of wood than is to be had in a twenty years' lease. The problem 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. My own view is that companies 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 to his land.

VALUABLE ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

"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 the balance sheet of the province in the auditor general's report, no mention is made of our lumber lands as an asset Yet they could be easily sold for from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 With an asset like that it is absurd to say that the country is going to the dogs.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK'S SOUND FINANCIAL CONDITION,

"With respect to its financial condition our province stands as well as any province of Canada, and it pays out larger sums for its services in proportion to its population than almost any other province.

MINING INTERESTS.

Mr. Tweedie next turned his attention to the mining resources of the province and the necessity for their development. He read a letter from a gentlemen interested in the mining enterprises, particularly of Memramcook, pointing out the necessity for the province providing improved drilling facilities and making tests as a groundwork and encouragement for private mining enterprise. The letter referred to concluded as follows:

"We have minerals in the province of New Brunswick without any question and the government should keep in view the fact that a large source of the future revenues of the province lies in this direction. I often think it might be well if we would clip a few pages out of the Australian government plan, where, I believe, the government keep hundreds of these drills continually in operation probing up the mineral section of their country, which information is distributed broadcast to their people, thereby giving an actual data on which to prospect and open up mines."

Continuing, Mr. Tweedie said:

"There is a great deal in that letter worthy of attention. This province is a difficult one to prospect, because of it being so heavily timbered, but for the future the government will see that this work is properly done.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL-MINING.

"The government has been diligent in promoting the work of developing the coal areas of Queens and Sunbury counties. Owing to the assistance given last year to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company in a few months the first 15 miles of the railway from Chipman to Newcastle will be completed and the coal brought within reach of a ready market.

THE INTERCOLONIAL HAS ALREADY ORDERED 60 000 TONS OF THIS COAL.

The Canadian Pacific and other railway companies are ready to take it, so the market for it is secured. I think we may fairly claim credit for taking hold of this matter in an effective fashion. So far, the methods of mining in that district have been primitive—mainly by means of stripping.

115 TON EXCAVATOR.

The company have been examining a machine made in Illinois for mining by stripping. It is called the Butler excavator, and in Illinois is used on a five-foot seam of coal covered by 10 feet of earth. In Queens county, the seam is from 22 inches to 32 inches thick. The company have had the patentee of this machine in Queens and he said that with it he could place in St. John coal of the very finest quality and in the best condition. These machines are costly, are heavy, weighing about 115 tons each, and to operate them successfully they require 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 work upon.

CANCELLATION OF RESTIGOUCHE LEASES.

Reverting to the subject of combines, Mr. Tweedie said:

"The other day a sale of fishing leases took place on the Restigouche and it was discovered that a wealthy corporation, the Restigouche Salmon Club, had made a bargain with other parties to prevent 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 looked after by the government in a business-like way.

GOVERNMENT HELPED BY OPPOSITION ENQUIRIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Tweedie referred to the numerous notices of enquiry given by the opposition, and the replies thereto, which, he said helped the government, for they showed that it had nothing to conceal and that the country's business was being well attended to. "If," said he, "we make a mistake we are willing to admit it; we do not claim to be infallible and when a man becomes a member of the government his capacity does not increase to such an extent as to make him always right."

THE HICKMAN HAND-BOOK

was next referred to, Mr. Tweedie saying that it had materially assisted in bringing hundreds of immigrants of a desirable class to the province.

MR. HAZEN'S KINGSTON SPEECH.

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 providing the railway subsidies was on the statute book. When companies came forward offering to build railways under these subsidy acts, we had no choice but to grant them. We are not responsible for 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?"

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—"I call this a new government, but I am willing to be responsible 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 1892, arrives at the conclusion that the provincial revenue provides an increased amount for provincial purposes as compared with the revenue from 1884 to the present time making his figures $158,024. Without testing the accuracy of the statement upon which he bases this conclusion or admitting the correctness of his system some glaring and very obvious omissions may be detected. He entirely ignores the fact that for 10 years out of the first 15 the sum of $63,000 additional was received from the dominion as provided by the British North America act. Again, he takes the territorial revenue for 15 years and places it against the territorial revenue for 18 years and finds that there has been an increase of $1,111,609. 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, or an average of about $100,000 on the opposition plan of figuring.

THE OTHER SIDE.

"Now it will be interesting to look at the other side of the account. From 1864 to 1901, a period of 18 years, the province has paid an average yearly increase as compared with the 15 years down to 1892 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, $71,661 on these items alone. Add to this for interest on the public debt incurred in 1882, and before under several railway subsidy acts, $46,360, making a grand total of $118,021. As the leader of the opposition has made use of services that have dropped out, to swell the available income since 1892, it is only fair to remember services that have dropped in during that time, viz.: Game protection, $13,675; fisheries protection, $1,100; forest protection, $1,200; historical and natural history societies, $900; hospitals, $6,100; fish fair, Campobello, $200; Tourists' Association, $2,000; Imperial Institute, $243; total, $25,419. These latter items are obtained from the accounts of 1901. I think

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION SHOULD HAVE BEEN MORE CAREFUL

in his statements, at Kingston. Perhaps he 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 should adopt a similar plan of dealing with figures.

THE REAL QUESTION.

These new services that are costing so much money are all necessary. A government 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.

HOW THE DEBT WAS INCURRED.

"In reference to the increase of the debt and interest, of course one follows the other. The largest item in the debt is of course the bonded debt 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 confederation to the year 1883, $2,224,566; 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, $924,280; grain elevator and wharf, St. John, $17,000; Lunatic Asylum, $10,000; Dufferin-Rubin wharf, $9,000; 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 of St. John? Should the lunatic asylum been left as it was and the most helpless and hopless portion of the community been thus neglected? Which of the railway subsidies will, they say should not have been given? The people demanded these expenditures and the government could not refuse them.

LAST YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

The Premier proceeded to compare last year's transactions with the estimates, showing that a fair approximate had been made by him in the last budget speech. There had been a decrease of $74,922 in the net debt. Referring to the Eastern Extension claim money, he said:—

"Some claim that the Eastern Extension award should never have gone into current revenue, but, as I have already explained in this house, it came out of current revenue and therefore should go back to current revenue. I observe by the public accounts of Nova Scotia that the same thing was done in that province. It will be observed that a portion of the award was held back by the government of Canada. This was done by reason of a claim made by one Bertha Anderson, of Sackville, for land taken. I not aware that any proceedings had been taken against the dominion government by this lady, but the minister of justice advised the minister of railways to hold back the sum of $8,000 and $1,129 for interest. I claim that the province is not liable for any land that was taken and that the railway department had no right to hold back this money. In any case the government of New Brunswick was able to meet any responsibility arising out of this claim and that the full award should have been paid.

SMALL-POX EXPENDITURE.

Comparing expenditures of the province with the estimates, Mr. Tweedie went at some length over the different items, explaining them fully. On the subject of the small-pox expenditure he said:

"For public health the amount of the estimates, including the smallpox, was $11,000, while the expenditure reached $12,546; of this sum $10,945 was paid for smallpox expenses. A large claim will yet be laid against the government on this account. We have assisted the municipalities in fighting the smallpox epidemic on the basis of paying one-half. It would cost an enormous sum if we had undertaken to pay the whole and we think that the municipalities should pay part, not only in equity, but because it will give them a direct interest in keeping the expenditure within reasonable limits."

It being six o'clock, Mr. Tweedie moved the adjournment of the debate until tomorrow, Thursday.

HOSPITALS, LUNATIC ASYLUM, ETC.

Resuming on Thursday, Mr. Tweedie referred to the expenditure for hospitals and to the good work they were doing. He regretted the circumstances which had necessitated the appointment of a commission to enquire into complaints against the general public hospital at S. John, and hoped the result would be beneficial from a public standpoint.

He mentioned the Provincial Lunatic Asylum as one of the best managed and most efficient institutions of the kind existing. After dealing with the legislative expenses he passed on to the

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE

which had been estimated at 296,077, and included an over-expenditure of $102,277 from the previous year.

For roads and bridges there was $165,000, for steam navigation $9,000, for public buildings $17,000 and for miscellaneous expenses $2,550. Some people have charged the government with extravagance in respect to this item. A large amount had to be expended to meet emergencies caused by the carrying away of bridges by the heavy rains. The government was not responsible for these disasters. I regret to say that the present rain is likely to do a great deal of damage all over the province, and we have news from many counties of bridges being carried away. Every county is suffering from the same cause. Few people are aware of the vast amount of work which has to be done by this department, or of the great number of bridges which it has to maintain.

GREAT ROADS AND BRIDGES

I have in my hand a statement showing the number of miles of great roads in each county, the number of bridges and the length of bridge work and the great roads of each county which I will read:

County.	Miles of Road.	No. of Bridges.	Length of Bridge Work. Feet.
Albert	136	52	6,323
Carleton	154	88	10,702
Charlotte	202	86	5,849
Gloucester	127	58	20,156
Kent	111	54	15,380
Kings	120	91	6,181
Madawaska	105	61	9,078
Northumberland	251	132	20,004
Queens	175	88	12,806
Restigouche	111	69	9,411
St. John	75	64	4,748
Sunbury	102	46	4,913
Victoria	155	52	6,015
Westmorland	216	95	16,454
York	262	119	18,364
Totals	2,545	1,156	166,367

"This statement will open the eyes of many persons and enable them to understand better the difficult position of the chief commissioner who has to take care of so many roads and bridges. In addition to these bridges on the great roads, the public works department estimates the number of bridges in bye-roads at 2,833, so that the total number of bridges in New Brunswick is 4,000. This includes 45 steel bridges. No person is responsible for the state of things which exists today in consequence of the heavy rains, but it is our duty to meet the emergency which has arisen, for any break in our lines of communication is a matter that must be taken hold of vigorously. I think the chief commissioner of the board of works is to be congratulated for being able to keep his expenditure within reasonable bounds and to satisfy every one. Under the item, Tourists Association, there is an estimate of $2,000, which was distributed as follows: Bay Chaleur, $200; St. Association, St John, $1,000; Fredericton Association, $500. These associations want a larger grant, but I fear they will have to be satisfied with the same amount this year as they had last. I think that it would perhaps be better that these associations would amalgamate and work together, by doing so they would be able to arrange a better programme of tourist travel covering the different portions of the province.

CURRENT YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. Tweedie next took up in detail the estimates of receipts and expenditures of the current year as laid on the table, explaining the several items of the ordinary expenditures proposed. After referring fully to these he said:

The new grants in the estimates of this year are for Eastern Extension arbitration, $11,730; royal reception, $23,487; Sportsmen's show, Boston, $500, and

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON,

$1,000 Concerning this last item, some years ago we gave the agent-general this same amount. He receives no salary and has been put to a large expense, so we think it only right to reimburse him. He is indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of this province. Every few days we receive letters from him on matters of importance connected with its welfare and we feel that his valuable services should be properly recognized.

The $500 for the Sportsmen's show in Boston is to cover the expense of sending a New Brunswick exhibit. This was strongly urged upon us by the Tourist Association and others, and I hope it may have a beneficial effect in

BRINGING SPORTSMEN TO THE PROVINCE.

New Brunswick is becoming well known as a sporting country; the receipts from game licenses are every year increasing and the people everywhere show a disposition to protect the game. I need not explain further in regard to these items. With regard to stock importation, what we propose to do will be told when the bill for that purpose comes before the house. The commissioner for agriculture will then have an opportunity of explaining his plans.

"Now that I have gone over the different items, I do not know that I have anything more to say except to ask honorable members to give the estimates most careful consideration. I rely on the business men of the house to see that the figures that I have given are correct. I have shown, I think, that the affairs of the province are in a fairly prosperous condition.

CLAIMS ON THE DOMINION.

"We have now a prospect of receiving from the dominion government a very large sum which we claim on account of our fisheries. I have no doubt that this claim is one that will be recognized and that in a short time it will be paid. It is not always easy to have claims recognized by the government of Canada. The Eastern Extension money was obtained only by continually pressing the matter upon their attention. We will follow the same course with regard to

THE FISHERY CLAIM

and will not rest until we get this matter settled. I expect that we will receive from that claim more than $2 000,000. Then we have the better terms movement as outlined by the Quebec resolution. We expect that the dominion government will treat us fairly in this matter. After confederation, the total expenditure of Canada was only about $12,000 000 a year. Now, the expenditure is $46,000 000.

WHILE THEIR EXPENDITURE HAS INCREASED FOUR-FOLD

it is surely unreasonable for them to expect that ours will remain the same as it was thirty-five years ago. The present is an opportune time to press the claim for better terms and if this is done I feel satisfied that some result beneficial to the provinces will be reached.

"In conclusion I can only say that I have stated to the house fully and freely the financial state of the province in all its aspects. I have endeavored to speak

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