

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

PREMIER TWEEDIE ANNOUNCES A SURPLUS OF \$16,500

Budget Speech Buoyant in Tone--Lumber Conditions Better--Changes in Game Laws and Succession Duties--The Great Industry at Grand Falls Is Certain--Guides' Association Rapped--Credit of the Province High--Company After the Restigouche Railway--Dominion Slow in Paying Fishery Claims.

Fredericton, N. B., March 21.—(Special)—Premier Tweedie brought down the budget in the house this evening and, after speaking for little more than an hour, moved adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

The premier was in good form and his remarks were well received and frequently applauded. He said: "The financial statement of the affairs of the province is a matter of the greatest interest to persons on both sides of the house. It is of interest to the supporters of the government because it enables them to judge whether the government continues to be worthy of their support. It is of interest to the opposition of the government because it gives them material with which to attack it."

Lumber.—During the past year the condition of the province has been fairly prosperous although there has been a depression in the lumber industry. This depression cast a gloom over the operators for they feared that it was likely to last a long time. Unfortunately it came at a time when a change had been made in the rate of stumpage.

This house is aware that for many years the rate for spruce was \$1 a thousand and the millage \$8 a mile, with the right to renew each year for \$1.

After the twenty-five years system of leases was adopted a great many persons obtained land at an upset price of \$5, which in a few years became extremely valuable for the price of lumber kept going up until it reached its highest point about three years ago.

When the depression came efforts were made by the lumbermen to have the stumpage reduced. It was argued that that trade could not stand the increased rates. But the government had been making a great deal of money for several years and that the lands they had leased had increased immensely in value.

One result of the increase has been that our territorial revenue was larger last year than ever before, reaching the large sum of \$2,984,424. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the value of the timber lands of the province, nor is there any reason for saying that we are oppressing this industry.

Some people have affirmed that the policy of the Quebec government is more favorable to the lumbermen than ours, but those who have lumbered in both provinces and who have a right to know, prefer the conditions that exist in New Brunswick. The great increase that has taken place in our territorial revenue shows that we have in our lumber lands an asset of great value, and that is one of the reasons why our credit is the best of any province in Canada.

It is hardly necessary for me to go into a statement of debt and expenditure for the past year, for our friends opposite have been asking so many questions that they must possess most of that information already. They have a right to ask these questions and I am sure they will acquire the government of endeavoring to withhold information. On the fifth page of the auditor general's report will be found a statement of the liabilities and assets of the province. Taking up the liabilities of the province we have first the chief item of debt, being the provincial debentures representing a total sum of \$3,700,846.86, showing an increase during the year of \$54,500.

comparing with the estimates it will be seen that we made an excellent forecast of the probable excess of the province's receipts being something over \$12,000 in excess of our estimate. The territorial revenue was greater by \$21,000 than we estimated. The succession duties exceeded the estimate by nearly \$10,000. There has been a great deal of criticism in regard to the collection of these duties. It is a very difficult matter to obtain accurate statements of the value of estates for no one wishes to pay more than he can help. From my own experience when I was acting attorney general I knew something of the work that the attorney general has to do to obtain correct information. I think a change should be made in the value of an estate liable to duty. In Nova Scotia the amount is \$25,000, here it is \$50,000, and there are very few estates which reach that sum.

A Change Likely.—Mr. Hazen—Do you contemplate reducing the amount? Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The matter is not yet decided, but I think it would be wise to do so.

Our estimate of the amount obtained from the dominion government on account of wharves was nearly \$7,000 more than the sum received. This is due to the fact that there is a great deal of red tape and delay in paying such claims. The dominion government has agreed to pay one-half of the cost of certain wharves on the tidal waters of the St. John river. This is done on the report of their engineer and sometimes there is much delay in obtaining this report. The amount however, is due and it will be paid. There is a sum of upwards of \$12,000 on account of fishery leases due by the dominion government, which I estimated for last year at \$10,000. We propose to make some alterations in our game laws, and I think I might as well go into the matter at some length tonight. I look upon our game as a great and valuable asset. The game of New Brunswick was not known as a sporting country and the revenue from that source did not exceed a thousand dollars. Now game has increased so that it reaches the sum of \$100,000 or \$17,000. This province is getting a reputation as a game country, but I am not quite satisfied that our system of protection and payments for licenses is not capable of improvement.

I think it would be impossible for us to do better under the present game laws than we have done. As soon as the close season commences applications are made by parties to be appointed game wardens, and sometimes, when they do not succeed in their applications, they write letters to the newspapers telling how the game is being destroyed. But when we find large game such as moose and deer increasing it would seem to show that our game laws are quite effective.

Moose are becoming abundant, and only a year or two ago a couple of them found their way into the city of St. John. I am convinced that sportsmen from all over the world come to our game lands. Our policy is to encourage foreign sportsmen to come in. I attended the meeting of the Fish and Game Association in St. John and was pleased to find our policy commended by parties from abroad as the most advanced of any in America.

Higher License Fees.—We propose, however, to make some changes, one of which will be to increase the license fee to non residents from \$30 to \$50. We believe that just as many persons will come under the proposed arrangements as now. In Newfoundland, where there are no moose, they charge \$100 for a license to shoot caribou. As large game are plentiful in New Brunswick I do not think \$50 is too much. We will increase the license to residents to \$5. Mr. Hazen—Does that apply to shooting deer? Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Yes. There is a difficulty in making a distinction for sometimes a person with a license to shoot deer might shoot a moose by mistake. When the bill is introduced the surveyor general will invite the opinion of the whole house with regard to the proposed changes. I have received a communication from the organization which calls itself the Guides' Association of New Brunswick, making a number of suggestions for changes in the law. Some of these I think are good but others appear to be in the interest of the guides themselves. The guides suggest that the open season for big game should begin on the first of September instead of the fifteenth as at present. I think the present date is early enough, and that the open season might be shortened instead of being lengthened. There was a great outcry at one time against the game laws so there now is against the highway act in certain quarters. People thought their rights were being infringed

on but the people recognize the benefit of the game laws and uphold them. The order of the day being called, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said: Last night, when I moved the adjournment of the debate, I was speaking of the debt and assets of the province, and I drew attention to the fact that a large amount of six per cent. debentures would fall due during the next six years, which would be replaced by bonds at a low rate of interest. Besides that, there will be a number of four per cent. bonds coming due, and on the whole we expect to save at least \$15,000 a year in interest of these bonds. It will be wise, I think, for the finance minister of this province, whoever he may be, to place a loan for an amount sufficient to cover them when a good opportunity arises, and to leave the matter at interest for the purpose of taking them up when they fall due. The whole sum to be retired in this way amounts to about \$225,000.

Turning to the expenditure of the year, I find that the item for the administration of justice amounted to \$19,153, showing an excess of \$200 over the estimate. This excess was caused by an under estimate of the amount of jury fees. The expenditure for agriculture was \$35,510, or \$908 less than estimated. The particulars will be found in the auditor general's report.

Exhibition Salaries Too Much.—The sum of \$1,100 was expended on exhibitions. Sometimes doubts are expressed as to the utility of such expenditures. Looking at the St. John exhibition, where the receipts amounted to \$20,000, it has seemed to me that too much money was expended on salaries in proportion to the amounts given for prizes. In some places complaints have been made that exhibitions are degenerating into mere shows.

In Charlottetown we have a splendid exhibition building, in which three exhibitions have been held, and at which we have received altogether the sum of \$3,000. We are able to hold an exhibition in Charlottetown, and I regret that the persons to whom assistance was offered for the purchase of land in Charlottetown appear to have misunderstood our ability to help them and refused to take the money. I feel that satisfied from the failure of the crops are cutters to our sympathy and our aid as far as we can give it.

Additional \$1,000 for Mr. Duff-Miller.—For the agent-general in London we paid the sum of \$1,000. This gentleman expends much more than that on visitors from this province, who go to London. We propose to increase the amount to \$2,000. Every one speaks most highly of his courtesy at London to visitors from this province. With regard to the question of emigration from London three years ago I recognized the difficulty under which we labor in regard to obtaining immigrants. The policy of the dominion government favors sending them to these eastern provinces. I think a great pity there is not a suitable building in London connected with the high commissioner's office, in which each province could be obtained in regard to all the immigrants to the Northwest.

The expenditures for contingencies are about the usual figures. This account embraces the running expenses of the province for departmental and legislative equipment. The total amount was \$13,236, about one-half of which was expended on account of the legislative assembly. The expenditure for education was \$203,745, which was \$8,369 less than estimated.

Some people complain of the grant we gave the university and say that Mount Allison and St. Joseph ought to receive a grant. I cannot see that these institutions stand in the same category as our university. It is a part of the educational system.

Word re Guides.—The Guides' Association of I may say, has no right to call itself by its present name because it is confined to guides in a limited portion of the province. We propose to make a provincial guides' association, of which the surveyor general will be the head. The guides think that the license fees should not be increased, but I think that when the number of sportsmen is increased we should increase the license fee, for we want to preserve our game and have them increased. Our game laws just came at the right time for some of our fur bearing animals, such as certain mink and beaver, were almost extinct. Now they are quite plentiful.

In regard to game wardens only capable persons who are familiar with the localities and can traverse the woods on snowshoes should be appointed. Game wardens should pass an examination as to their qualifications for the position, and they should be required to report to the department monthly. It has also been suggested that there should be a head warden, who should be able to ascertain if the time to time and see that they are doing their duty.

I think also that there should be a close season every five years, of which notice should be given several years in advance. It is also suggested that there should be an open season for partridge. I think we might take off the prohibition this year, but we have provided partridge for some years. It is suggested also that there should be a tag for moose heads corresponding with the number of the game license, so as to be able to ascertain if a moose has been killed by a duly licensed person. The guides also suggest a bounty on wild cats, but I think that we have had enough of that, for when a bounty was granted before it involved us in an enormous expense. They propose licenses for dealers in game meat and for taxidermists, and I think that is a good suggestion. They propose to prohibit the carrying of guns or rifles in the close season, and that also is worthy of consideration. It is also suggested that the carrying of guns should be limited. As present there is no limit.

Grand Falls Development.—There is among the liabilities of the province an item of \$10,000 under the heading Grand Falls Water Power Co. This is a liability which was assumed by the company for the purchase of land, and the balance required, \$40,000, was deposited on the first of March this year by the company proposing to develop the water power at Grand Falls. We think this is a proof of the care of the government for province interests. We have established the principle of carrying out the development of valuable franchises should make a deposit with the government as a guarantee of good faith.

The condition of this deposit is that if the company carry out their proposal to complete their work and expend \$50,000 at Grand Falls within five years we will return them their money with three per cent interest. As the persons who form this company are business men there is no doubt that their scheme will be carried out. This is a matter of vast importance to the province, and the idea of the company is not only to expend a large sum in harnessing the water power but to supply electricity to places as far away as St. John.

A Big Plan.—They have a minimum power of 30,000 horse power at Grand Falls and they propose to build there the largest pulp and paper mill in the world, with a capacity of 600 tons a day. Although gentlemen have already been made with American parties for the purchase of 400 tons of paper a day when the mill is in operation. This means also the taking over of the lumber lands of \$2,750,000 of the railway from St. Leonard's to Campbellton. The government, I think, can look with pride to their action in this matter.

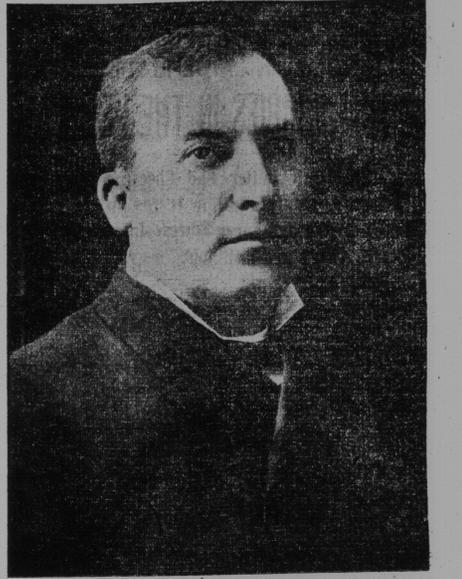
But if we wish to have immigration we must have industries, and that the people can obtain employment when they come here. If the industries to be developed by the Grand Falls water power could not employ the usual number of men, a powerful immigration agent will follow. I think the dominion government should pay more attention to these eastern provinces and attempt to bring in a portion of the emigration expenditure to them, instead of sending all the immigrants to the Northwest.

The expenditures on account of the debt and indemnity, Fredericton, amounted to \$10,000. Mr. Hazen—What about the St. John situation? Hon. Mr. Tweedie—We propose to give it the usual grant. Most of the debt and school children are there now, and the school is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

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Fredericton, N. B., March 22.—The house adjourned at 8 o'clock.



NEW BRUNSWICK'S PREMIER, HON. L. J. TWEEDIE

of the province, the crown of our common school system. It is unfortunate that it is so limited for means. I would like to be able to endow it more largely and I hope to arrange it so that members of the legislature will be able to give a larger grant to this institution.

A reference to the educational report shows that our country schools are not increasing. It is difficult to get teachers, and 400 districts were without schools last year. I hope to see a change in the law increasing the county school fund to fifty cents, and I will also advocate the appointment of trustees for whole parishes, instead of for districts, to overcome the influence of uneducated men, who may be county district trustees, and who have no appreciation of the benefits of education or desire to see their children better educated than themselves.

We have now at Kingston a consolidated school, which has been founded by the liberality of Sir William Macdonald and the energy of Prof. Robertson. I visited it last fall, and was delighted at what I saw there. This school will be supported for three years by the Macdonald fund, after which the province will take charge of it. Prof. Robertson tells me that he intends to make it one of the finest schools in the world. I am sure you would all be delighted to see it, and in June I will try to arrange it so that members of the legislature will visit that school.

I am pleased to find that ex-Governor McClellan intends to give a large sum to establish a consolidated school at Riverview. I hope other schools of the same class will be started. The expenditure on account of executive government was \$3,052, which was less than the estimate, for fisheries protection, \$3,332; protection of crown lands, \$1,078; factory commission, \$500.

Smallpox Was Costly.—An estimate of \$13,600 was made for public health, including smallpox. The expenditure reached \$18,672—the ordinary expense of the provincial board, \$1,005, and smallpox, \$17,667. The total cost of the smallpox epidemic to the close of the fiscal year 1904 was \$83,581. Authority was given to issue bonds to the extent of \$70,000 to provide for the unusual expenditure caused by this epidemic. Of this, \$65,000 have been paid off.

When we are charged with expending large sums we can point to this item of \$85,000 which we had to incur to protect the public health. Will any one say we should have thrown the whole of this burden upon the municipalities? If we had done so, business interests would have suffered.

The largest item in the interest account is the coupons upon the bonded debt. These to the amount of \$135,938 were paid last year, leaving \$5,510 of overdue coupons outstanding. The average interest paid upon the bonded debt was nearly four per cent but this rate will be materially reduced when the six per cent bonds now nearing maturity are paid off.

The expenditure on account of the legislative assembly was \$29,434. There was an increase of \$9,000 caused by the increase in the indemnity. The expenditure on mining account was \$9,979. Most of this expenditure was on account of the diamond drill which is almost constantly in use. It is now operating at Lepreau, where there are said to be large deposits of iron likely to become extremely valuable.

Perhaps Enlarge Asylum Annex.—The expenditure on the provincial hospital amounted to \$29,958 and the balance against the institution at the close of the year was \$17,754. We have appointed Dr. Anglin superintendent. I have every confidence we have made a wise selection. He has made many suggestions towards improvement. Two physicians were appointed to examine the patients and they report 51 per cent of the patients could be taken care of elsewhere. The difficulty has arisen from certificates of insanity being too freely granted by physicians. Some people seem to have feared we intended to turn these people out but there is no such intention. We realize they must be cared for and many can be placed in the annex, which can be enlarged and leave more room for the insane who can be improved by treatment. A bill will be introduced to carry out some of the suggestions. The effect will be to make it more difficult to get people into the hospital.

Do Not Fear Criticism.—Who was it I am afraid that introduced the plan of publishing the state of the accounts at the end of the fiscal year? It was the present government and that surely was an indication we are not afraid of criticism or unwilling to show the true state of the province. I may also do our efforts in regard to the fisheries, the distribution of seats, increased subsidies, and the prosecution of the various claims we have against the

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(Continued on page 4, 6th column)

FROM ALL OVER NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, March 22.—(Special)—Chas. W. Hurst, merchant, of Brighton, Carleton county, has assigned to Sheriff Hayward for the benefit of his creditors.

Letters of incorporation have been granted as follows: To Geo. E. Barbour, Fred T. Barbour, John D. Palmer, Wellington L. Ham, of St. John, and Frank A. Barbour, of Boston, as the G. E. Barbour Company, Limited. The capital stock is to be \$99,000 and the object is to acquire and carry on the wholesale grocery business of G. E. Barbour.

To Paul Lee, D. I. Welch, Anna Lee, Chas. S. Lee, of Moncton, and Murray Churchill, of Yarmouth, as Paul Lee Company, Ltd. The capital stock is to be \$60,000.

To W. J. Kent, John McMillan, Christiana Kent, Hugh M. Kent, and Richard Kent, of St. John, as W. J. Kent & Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

To E. G. Vroom, G. W. Ganong, John D. Chipman and others of St. Stephen, as Vroom Bros., Ltd. The capital stock is to be \$84,000.

Hollands Gibson and J. Fletcher, of Gordon; James Burgess, of Grand Falls; O. W. Shanon and H. W. Beveridge, of Andover, are seeking incorporation as Provincial Telephone Company, Limited. The object is to maintain telephone lines in the counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton, York, Restigouche and Northumberland. The proposed capital stock is \$10,000.

In the public accounts committee this morning the expenditure for criminal prosecutions, totaling \$7,244.55, was taken up. The charges are principally sums paid to lawyers for attending and prosecuting criminal cases.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Morrison made the general criticism that the law officers of the crown should attend to the criminal cases.

Mr. Orman said this matter was brought before the committee a few years ago, when Mr. McKernan submitted a statement showing the expenditures under this head are really less than formerly.

Mr. Whitehead remarked that in the fifteen counties of the province one or more of the courts are in session all the time and it would be practically impossible for two crown officers to attend all these courts.

Tuesday the officials of the Provincial Hospital attended with their books and accounts. Tomorrow morning the expenditures of the department of agriculture will be taken up.

The committee on municipalities this morning passed five bills, none of which were opposed.

The first was to amend the act authorizing the municipality of Victoria to issue debentures. Mr. Tweeddale explained the money was wanted for repairing the court house, \$2,000 had already been authorized and \$2,000 more was needed.

Another Victoria bill was to enable the county valuation to be postponed until 1908. Both these bills came from the municipal council.

Mr. Smith's bill was to consolidate certain school districts in Carleton county and authorize the consolidated districts to issue debentures to \$10,000.

The district will be known as the "Floresville Consolidated School District." Provision is made for the admission of other districts. The new school will have a capacity of 250 pupils.

Mr. Hart's bill was to authorize the school trustees of St. Andrews to issue debentures of \$2,500 to enable the trustees to pay their indebtedness and make repairs on school property.

The bill relating to the town of St. Andrews authorized the town council to issue \$10,000 for electric lighting plant, and \$5,000 bonus to the St. George's Granite Company to establish branch works at St. Andrews. The bill also vests certain funds formerly held by the municipal council in the town council, both councils supporting the bill. Provision for taking a vote of the ratepayers before the debentures are issued is made.

It is generally rumored military circles here that No. 4 company of the Royal Regiment will shortly be transferred to Halifax to form part of the garrison to be established there by the Canadian government. That the change is likely to take place soon is indicated by the fact that the caterers of the officers and sergeants' messes were lately warned not to place any large orders for new stock.

When Monday morning came the messenger of a local branch bank was sent and inquiries since that time have failed to locate him. Since Monday a young lady, daughter of a local military man, is also said to have been missing and efforts to locate her are also said to have met with no success. The talk about town is that there was an elopement.

At Zionsville this morning, Eliza, wife of Charles O'Connell, died, aged 78. She had recently had one foot amputated on account of gangrene.

The Southwest Log Driving Company, Ltd., this morning elected Michael Welch, Timothy Lynch and H. H. Ginter directors, who chose H. H. Ginter president, and Harry Beckwith, secretary-treasurer.

It has been decided to have Messrs. Lynch and Welch, who will drive the up per southwest corporation this year, take the main drive along with the Richards.

Mr. Welch this afternoon gave out the following estimate of the new and old lumber to come out with the drive on the Southwest Miramichi:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes T. Lynch (7,000,000), M. Welch (6,000,000), Richards Co (3,000,000), Hutchinson (1,900,000), Jas. Fahry (300,000), W. R. McMillan (600,000), Parties on Calve river (5,000,000), Parties on Renous river (12,000,000).

Total, 40,400,000. Fredericton, N. B., March 23.—(Special)—At a meeting of the deputy crown lands surveyors held tonight at the crown lands office, an association to be called the Provincial Land Surveyors' Association of New Brunswick, was formed. There are twenty-nine crown lands surveyors in the province, and of these twenty attended the meeting. W. E. Fish, of Newcastle, was elected chairman, and G. C. Murdoch, of St. John, secretary of the meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a committee of eight appointed to draft a bill of incorporation to be submitted to the legislature this session.

The following officers were elected: Hon. J. Tweeddale, honorary president; W. E. Fish, president; G. C. Murdoch, secretary-treasurer; D. L. Tracy (Tracy Station), I. G. Loggie (Fredericton), A. E. Hanson (Fredericton), W. Gillespie (St. Stephen), and J. Mather (Stanley), council.

The death occurred at Lincoln, Sunbury county, last night of Alphonse Sewell. Deceased, who was in the 75th year of his age, had suffered for some time from paralysis, but his death came quite suddenly.

A three months' course in manual training will commence on April 3 in the Provincial Normal School, and will qualify teachers to earn a special grant offered for teaching this subject in all schools.

At the marriage yesterday George H. Sturgeon, of this city, and Miss George L. Howland, of Gibson, were united in marriage. Rev. Willard McDonald performed the ceremony.

There was a double wedding at Upper Blackville, Northumberland county, on the 18th inst., when Rev. C. P. Wilson united in marriage Henry Peterson and Miss Jane Arbo, and Howard Arbo and Miss Annie Peterson.

immediately be connected with the New Brunswick Telephone Company's lines so that there will be a through service to this city, St. John, and all other points reached by the latter company's lines. Mr. Tweeddale, M. P. E., as well as Mr. Burgess, M. P. P., feel that the company will meet with success. Its capitalization is \$10,000, with Donald Frazer & Sons among the heaviest stockholders.

ROTHESAY. Rothsay, March 20.—The death of Walter Wetmore, of Clifton, at the age of eighteen has called for more than the usual sympathy for his mother and brothers and sisters, because of the somewhat sudden death of his father only a few weeks ago. He was a promising youth, well thought of by all who knew him.

Mrs. Howard Wetmore arrived in Clifton Saturday and will remain for the time until Mr. Wetmore's remains have been interred. Mr. Wetmore has been visiting here since his death, and will be buried here on Saturday. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was a member of the Clifton school board.

Contractor Joseph Henderson has started work on the completion of the residence of Mr. Moore, head master of the Rothsay school. The house is a two-story affair, and is being built on a site which was formerly occupied by the residence of Mr. Moore's father.

The difficulties which attend the operation of the new road law and the lack of inspection to the officials, together with the probable impossibility of the highways being kept in good repair, have led to the appointment of a committee, which will inquire into the matter, and will report to the legislature in the near future, looking to some means of making the law more workable. In this parish there are a very large number of absentees in the winter months, and it is not until the spring that the roads are in good repair. A committee of eight appointed to draft a bill of incorporation to be submitted to the legislature this session.

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A three months' course in manual training will commence on April 3 in the Provincial Normal School, and will qualify teachers to earn a special grant offered for teaching this subject in all schools.

At the marriage yesterday George H. Sturgeon, of this city, and Miss George L. Howland, of Gibson, were united in marriage. Rev. Willard McDonald performed the ceremony.

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Hon. Mr. LaBelle.—Last year we built a large bridge that was carried out in the freight of 1900 and all have not been rebuilt.

Mr. Fleming—I am not now objecting to rebuilding the bridges but to the practice of turning money obtained on special loan into current revenue account where no trace of it is kept.

It is unnecessary that I should again point out to the house the enormous amounts paid out under the items for public printing, executive government contingencies, etc. The same unsatisfactory system was followed as formerly.

Under the head of executive government we have a truly remarkable showing and one that should be a cause for shame to the taxpayers. The amount is something like this: Hon. F. J. Sweeney, \$600; Hon. Wm. Pugsley, \$2,100; traveling expenses, \$400; settling succession duties, \$1,540; expenses to Ottawa and London, \$4,750—total \$9,190. Premier Tweeddale, salary \$2,100; traveling expenses, \$1,105; salary as surveyor-general, \$860; Hon. A. T. Dunn, surveyor-general, \$650; traveling expenses, \$315. Hon. H. A. McKeown, \$441. Hon. C. H. LaBelle, salary \$1,700; traveling expenses, \$1,433. Hon. L. P. Farris, salary \$1,700; traveling expenses, \$600. Sessional indemnity of six members of government, \$3,000; coach hire for members executive, \$885; a grand total of \$24,066. This is equal to over \$80 a day for every working day of the year and is exclusive of the amounts paid as hospital commissions or the traveling expenses of the executive.

I am quite willing to concede that the attorney-general is a gentleman of great ability, but he is entirely too expensive for this small province.

The Halifax fisheries award case has cost the province \$2,338, to date, and if the statements made in this house are to be credited, we have not yet reached an end of this case, although I confess I have my doubts about it, particularly as a few days ago, in the federal parliament, in reply to a question by Mr. Martin, of P. E. Island, Hon. Mr. Prebostant stated that it was not the intention to refer this case to the supreme court.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley.—The honorable member must know that later than that the prime minister, in reply to a question by Mr. Carvell, said that the matter was still under the consideration of the government. That is a matter of great importance; it means some \$2,000,000 for this province.

Mr. Fleming.—Then we have the increased subsidy case, for which Mr. Tweeddale received \$250 and Mr. Pugsley \$300. The sum of \$11,524.69 paid out on these three cases, and what has the province to show for the expenditure?

matter receiving some attention from those ratepayers who have talked with Inspector Stewarts. The proposition was placed before the parents in some tangible shape with facts and figures much misconception would be avoided. To the surprise of those who said that the ratepayers would not be able to drive on again this year, the recent thaw and cold weather has made excellent going upon the Kennecott. The highways are abandoned where the ice can be followed. This has resulted in hurried hauling of logs to Waddell's and Flewelling mills both by themselves and by private parties. Mr. Waddell was only able to get out about 2,000 pieces and will have to buy his logs wherever he can get them. Messrs. Flewelling are more fortunate, having carried over 1,000,000 feet of logs from last season.

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ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00...

IMPORTANT NOTICE. All communications must be sent by post or by registered letter, and addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company...

AUTHORIZED AGENT. The following agent is authorized to collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, etc.: Wm. Somerville.

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THE BUDGET. The first section of Premier Tweedie's budget speech was well received by the House and will command a good reception in the country...

THE RIVER. A very strong case against the Winding Ledges scheme was made out in Fredericton Tuesday by gentlemen on both sides of the House...

THE PREMIER AND THE UNIVERSITY. Friends of the University of New Brunswick had hoped the government would find itself in a position to increase the income of that institution...

LAKE OF THE WOODS. In our news columns this morning will be found the latest story of the change of control in the Lake of the Woods Milling Company...

Meighen's etc. The Globe's statement is absolutely false in tenor, and Mr. David Russell will demand a retraction at once...

THE SCHOOL BILL. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sticks to his proposition that it is necessary, unavoidable in fact, to guarantee to the minority in the new provinces the system of separate schools...

PEACE SIGNS. News that Japan has been successful in floating a new loan of \$10,000,000 and that the money is to be raised in Great Britain and the United States is another of the indications that peace is within hailing distance...

MORE SETTLERS AND MORE INDUSTRIES. It is about time New Brunswick began to claim a considerable portion of the immigrants who land here and are rushed west...

A SPRING DANGER. Many People Weaken Their System by the Use of Purgative Medicines. Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the use of purgative medicines weakens the system...

NOTE AND COMMENT. The end of the Separate School matter is evidently a long way off. It will not come with the next division in the Commons...

THE GRAND FALLS DEVELOPMENT WORK. New York, March 21.—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. are preparing plans for the construction of a large electrical power plant to be developed at Grand Falls (N.B.)...

FOR STEEL SHIP BUILDING HERE. George Robertson, M. P., has gone to Ottawa in the interests of the board of trade to urge the claims of St. John for assistance in establishing a steel ship-building industry...

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The political atmosphere at Ottawa is troubled, but the Winding Ledges project seems to have received a set-back in committee from which it can scarcely recover. The scheme means too much for Maine and too much against New Brunswick to commend itself to Canadians.

Mr. Monk, as was expected, does not follow Mr. Borden in the Autonomy Bill matter. Today Mr. Borden is to tell the country how he views the proposed amendments. After his speech and Mr. Bourassa's the country will have a pretty fair idea of how the House will vote on the question.

The Chatham World condemns Mr. Hazen and his followers for supporting the Premier in the matter of provincial rights, and says Mr. Tweedie has hypnotized them. The World is a disciple of Dr. Oler but evidently believes the physician does not propose to begin the chiroforming process half early enough.

Speaking of fast steamers the Montreal Herald says: "The distance from Monville, where the British mail is received, to Halifax, where it is landed in winter, and to Rimouski, where it is landed in summer, is a little over 2,300 knots, in each case. If the new Allan turbine steamships are able to maintain the same speed which the Victorian has unexpectedly attained upon her trial trip the mail can be handled by the Canadian route from England in five days, while a passenger embarking at Liverpool would be able to land in Monville in much less time than he could if he came in the Kaiser Wilhelm or Deutschland, which hold the trans-Atlantic record of a couple of hours less than that of the Canadian route, which is still the fastest mail boat under the British flag."

"At the last meeting of the Harbor Commission of Montreal," says the Star of that city, "Mr. Robert Bickerdike, speaking in motion to raise the shipping of the port in order to raise efficient revenues to carry on the work and meet interest upon the bond issues, wished to know if anyone could suggest a better means by which the necessary funds could be provided. There is one alternative, and only one, and that is the taking over of the port by the Dominion Government, and declaring Montreal the free national port of the Dominion. And why not?"

The Star asks for assistance in overcoming the competition of Boston. St. John needs a plan of harbor development which will make it in fact the Winter Port. Some definite announcement by the government with respect to the whole question of Canadian ports is needed.

Mr. Borden's speech was well received by the House and will command a good reception in the country. Supporters of the government can congratulate the Premier upon good tidings and pleasantly hold and the opposition, even when it ponders these matters, will find little ground for justifiable criticism. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, indeed, travels a smooth path these spring days, for twice in late matters of importance the opposition has accorded him its hearty support, and if hereafter it is inclined to haggle over some matters—as opposition will—the country will bear with the indignation as a matter of course.

That portion of the Premier's speech delivered last evening is reported at length on another page. Hon. Mr. Tweedie finds much cause to be hopeful and not a little to be complacent. The country is in good condition. The Dominion government is a trifle slow about meeting its obligations, but the province has got money, bought credit and a large and increasing income. That from territorial revenue is naturally a source of considerable satisfaction.

The coming development at Grand Falls is the subject for remarks which will be read with pleasure throughout the province. The government is confident that immense industries are on the eve of establishment there, and the scale of operation is to be so great that the whole country will feel the result.

While changes in the game laws are proposed. Some day, perhaps, the government will get a step farther and make the tourist business as well as the game a matter for government direction.

The cheap smartness of a lot of weak advisers compelled Mr. Borden to wedge the issue before he went to Halifax. "Mr. Borden was not as big as his opportunity. His ready strength should have gained him a high place in the country's respect. His unready weakness, his tendency to 'play safe', to wait and see how the cat jumped, simply blotted the Conservative Opposition off the map on this school question."

"Apart from W. F. Maclean, M. P., and Dr. Sproule, M. P., the Conservative Opposition at Ottawa waited to see what the country was going to do before it tried to do anything. The result is that the country has a keen appreciation of the truth that the country did everything and that R. L. Borden did nothing to create effective opposition to the coercion Bill."

The Telegram, it is evident, is not pleased with Mr. Borden. And it is indicated that Mr. Bourassa is equally displeased with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Evidently there is much red-hot ontology to come. It can serve no good purpose. The plea is that the Bill gave any excuse for it. Had the school matter been left to the provinces the whole country would have been saved a world of trouble.

It is said in Ottawa that the Conservative party, as a party, will not oppose the Autonomy Bill. Dr. Sproule on one side and Mr. Bourassa on the other are expected to make some highly interesting contributions to the coming debate.

Newfoundland will sell no more bait to American fishermen. The men who amended the Hay-Donald treaty until there was nothing left are reaping their reward. In the end the failure of the treaty will prove of benefit to both Newfoundland and Canada.

Mr. Fielding asks what would happen if the government were beaten on the Autonomy Bill and Sir Wilfrid Laurier forced to retire. His answer is that then no government could be formed that would command the confidence of the country.

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Speaking of fast steamers the Montreal Herald says: "The distance from Monville, where the British mail is received, to Halifax, where it is landed in winter, and to Rimouski, where it is landed in summer, is a little over 2,300 knots, in each case. If the new Allan turbine steamships are able to maintain the same speed which the Victorian has unexpectedly attained upon her trial trip the mail can be handled by the Canadian route from England in five days, while a passenger embarking at Liverpool would be able to land in Monville in much less time than he could if he came in the Kaiser Wilhelm or Deutschland, which hold the trans-Atlantic record of a couple of hours less than that of the Canadian route, which is still the fastest mail boat under the British flag."

"At the last meeting of the Harbor Commission of Montreal," says the Star of that city, "Mr. Robert Bickerdike, speaking in motion to raise the shipping of the port in order to raise efficient revenues to carry on the work and meet interest upon the bond issues, wished to know if anyone could suggest a better means by which the necessary funds could be provided. There is one alternative, and only one, and that is the taking over of the port by the Dominion Government, and declaring Montreal the free national port of the Dominion. And why not?"

The Star asks for assistance in overcoming the competition of Boston. St. John needs a plan of harbor development which will make it in fact the Winter Port. Some definite announcement by the government with respect to the whole question of Canadian ports is needed.

Mr. Borden's speech was well received by the House and will command a good reception in the country. Supporters of the government can congratulate the Premier upon good tidings and pleasantly hold and the opposition, even when it ponders these matters, will find little ground for justifiable criticism. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, indeed, travels a smooth path these spring days, for twice in late matters of importance the opposition has accorded him its hearty support, and if hereafter it is inclined to haggle over some matters—as opposition will—the country will bear with the indignation as a matter of course.

That portion of the Premier's speech delivered last evening is reported at length on another page. Hon. Mr. Tweedie finds much cause to be hopeful and not a little to be complacent. The country is in good condition. The Dominion government is a trifle slow about meeting its obligations, but the province has got money, bought credit and a large and increasing income. That from territorial revenue is naturally a source of considerable satisfaction.

The coming development at Grand Falls is the subject for remarks which will be read with pleasure throughout the province. The government is confident that immense industries are on the eve of establishment there, and the scale of operation is to be so great that the whole country will feel the result.

While changes in the game laws are proposed. Some day, perhaps, the government will get a step farther and make the tourist business as well as the game a matter for government direction.

The cheap smartness of a lot of weak advisers compelled Mr. Borden to wedge the issue before he went to Halifax. "Mr. Borden was not as big as his opportunity. His ready strength should have gained him a high place in the country's respect. His unready weakness, his tendency to 'play safe', to wait and see how the cat jumped, simply blotted the Conservative Opposition off the map on this school question."

"Apart from W. F. Maclean, M. P., and Dr. Sproule, M. P., the Conservative Opposition at Ottawa waited to see what the country was going to do before it tried to do anything. The result is that the country has a keen appreciation of the truth that the country did everything and that R. L. Borden did nothing to create effective opposition to the coercion Bill."

The Telegram, it is evident, is not pleased with Mr. Borden. And it is indicated that Mr. Bourassa is equally displeased with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Evidently there is much red-hot ontology to come. It can serve no good purpose. The plea is that the Bill gave any excuse for it. Had the school matter been left to the provinces the whole country would have been saved a world of trouble.

It is said in Ottawa that the Conservative party, as a party, will not oppose the Autonomy Bill. Dr. Sproule on one side and Mr. Bourassa on the other are expected to make some highly interesting contributions to the coming debate.

Newfoundland will sell no more bait to American fishermen. The men who amended the Hay-Donald treaty until there was nothing left are reaping their reward. In the end the failure of the treaty will prove of benefit to both Newfoundland and Canada.

Mr. Fielding asks what would happen if the government were beaten on the Autonomy Bill and Sir Wilfrid Laurier forced to retire. His answer is that then no government could be formed that would command the confidence of the country.

Mr. Fleming affects to believe that the provincial accounts show a deficit of some what more than \$150,000. An equally liberal calculation would show that the cost of reporting the gentleman's endless "financial criticisms" is about as much as the deficit he discovers.

The political atmosphere at Ottawa is troubled, but the Winding Ledges project seems to have received a set-back in committee from which it can scarcely recover. The scheme means too much for Maine and too much against New Brunswick to commend itself to Canadians.

During the past sixteen years more than 400 named varieties of strawberries have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, under as nearly uniform conditions as possible. Every year many new varieties are offered for sale, some at very high prices, and it has been the aim to test these along with the varieties first out whether they are really any better. It is, we think, safe to say that 90 per cent. of the varieties introduced every year are inferior to the best varieties already being raised in the Dominion. Many of these have been tested long enough to judge of their merits. In 1904 there were 150 varieties tested. As the average results are more conclusive than those from a single year, the following twelve varieties which have averaged best for four years are those which are recommended to growers. Many kinds are described in the form of a table, but the following are the most important ones as to quality when the conditions are the same as at Ottawa. Both soil and a rich manure manure are recommended.

The most productive twelve varieties in order of merit are as follows, with brief descriptions of each: 1—Melo. Perf. This is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium. 2—Simple. Just the sample is undoubtedly one of the best commercial strawberries on the market. It is very productive; handsome and uniform in shape; fruit large, bright in color, and of good quality. 3—Season medium. This variety has been tested long enough to judge of its merits. It is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium. 4—Buster. Imp. Although not generally known, the Buster is another fine variety. It is very productive and the fruit which is large, maintains its size well to the end of the season. It is very productive; handsome and uniform in shape; fruit large, bright in color, and of good quality. 5—Season medium. This variety has been tested long enough to judge of its merits. It is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium. 6—Stevens's Early. Imp. Appears identical with Warfield. 7—Glen Mary. Perf. The Glen Mary has for years been one of the most productive varieties at the Central Experimental Farm. It is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium. 8—Warfield. Imp. This variety is a variety which was sent to the Experimental Farm from the Dominion Government. It is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium. 9—Greenleaf. Imp. This variety has been tested long enough to judge of its merits. It is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium. 10—Howard. Imp. This variety is a variety which was sent to the Experimental Farm from the Dominion Government. It is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium. 11—Baltimore. Imp. This is another variety which has not received the attention it deserves. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium. 12—Dundee. Imp. This variety is a variety which was sent to the Experimental Farm from the Dominion Government. It is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red; quality medium.

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AUTONOMY BILL UP FOR ITS SECOND READING

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Defends Separate School Clause

Says Under Confederation Act the Minority in the Territories is Entitled to Them—Leader of Opposition Stands for Provincial Rights But Says His Party Can do as They Please—Hon. Mr. Fielding Accepts Compromise, and Says Chaos Would Follow Laurier's Retirement Now.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in moving the second reading of the Autonomy Bill, expressed pleasure that the debate was starting out in such a happy frame of mind. Upon the introduction of the measure he (Sir Wilfrid) had laid stress upon the public lands question, the school question, the number of provinces and the financial terms, as the most important features of the proposed enactment.

The Conservative leader, in his reply had touched merely upon two points, the ownership of public lands and the school question. Upon the latter he had made no definite pronouncement, but had counselled calmness and moderation. The Conservative press, unfortunately, had taken a very different stand on the educational question. In fact it had spared no effort to inflame the public mind upon that difficult question.

"In the course of the debate," he said, "of the years I have been in this house many have been the occasions which parliament had to face and solve questions, simple enough in themselves, but complicated by sudden outbreaks of passion, and again it may be said that I see this world in no offensive sense, because we all recognize that passions are very often the outgrowth of noble excitement. But let the sentiment be ever so meritorious if it goes beyond a certain limit it may become blind, unreasoning passion. In 1875 on the New Brunswick school question, in 1889 on the Jesuits' estates question, in 1896 on the Manitoba school question, now a part of the country, now another has been roused to a high pitch of excitement.

His Stand on Former Occasions. Since my own conduct on the present occasion has been assailed perhaps I will be pardoned if I say that upon every one of those occasions I have endeavored, so far as I know and successfully, think, to live up to the very principle of the constitution under which we live. In 1875, being then a young man, I supported Sir John A. Macdonald's government in refusing to interfere with certain legislation passed by the province of New Brunswick against the Roman Catholic schools, because we all know that, according to high judicial opinion, the province had been within its rights in rejecting.

Stands for Separate Schools. On the present occasion I stand fast, as I believe upon the rock of the constitution of Canada, when I say that this parliament should accord under the constitution, to the minority in the new provinces the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed by the minorities in Quebec and Ontario.

Says Opposition is Inconsistent. Here, then, continued the premier, you have the principle laid down. But plain as the facts stand, still at the present moment they seem to be ignored. Mr. Nechtrup had quoted a speech of his made years ago in defence of the principle of provincial rights, but that gentleman had gone a little further in this very speech he would have seen what he, Sir Wilfrid, recognized, that under the constitution the provinces were not supreme in educational

satisfied with the system of separate schools. They wanted the system extended and improved before confederation, so that under the new constitution the rights of the minority could not be interfered with by the legislature of Quebec.

Sir Alexander Galt championed this in a speech delivered in Sherbrooke in 1864, when he said: "This was a question which in Lower Canada they must all feel the greatest interest, and in respect to which more misapprehension might be supposed to exist in the minds of the Protestants than in regard to anything else connected with the whole scheme of confederation. It must be clear, said Mr. Laurier, that a measure would not be favorably entertained by the minority of Lower Canada which would place the education of their children and the provision of their schools wholly in the hands of a majority of a different faith. It was clear that in confiding the general subject of education to the local legislatures it was absolutely necessary this should be accompanied by such restrictions as would prevent injustice in any respect from being done to the minority."

Refers to Manitoba Case. Mr. Borden again returned to the Manitoba school case. There were a number of decisions in that case. Finally a remedial order was submitted by the Conservative government. It was then that the minister fought against it. In the maritime provinces Mr. Fielding declared against coercion in the west, Mr. Sifton ably seconded Mr. McArthur and in Quebec the first minister looked after his own campaign. There was no doubt remedial legislation was within the constitution, yet the majority of the people gave a verdict against interference, which had been twice contained against in 1900 and again in 1904. The sacrifices which the Conservatives made were great. They made them because they believed in the constitutional right of the people, and had been elected on that issue.

Non-Confidential Obligation. Mr. Borden took issue with the premier on the point of non-confidentiality in the B. N. A. act for imposing upon the people of the Northwest this letter. Nothing within the four provisions of the act would be held up as a precedent for justifying this restriction upon the province. There were to be no separate schools outside Ontario and Quebec. When the territories became part of the union, so did the obligation in regard to the one more than the other in regard to education.

Parliament Could Revoke Powers Granted. Parliament was always able to revoke powers conferred upon the territorial council. The premier dealt with the question of the separate schools by the establishment of a system of separate schools by their own independent action, and then proceeded to argue that these rights had to be preserved. But in this case it was the parliament of Canada which had imposed upon the people of the territories themselves, who had no representation in parliament.

History of Clause 93. On this point it might be opportune to inquire into the history of clause 93 in the British North America act. How did it become a part of this act? We live in an age of such intense excitement that history is soon forgotten. Section 93 of the B. N. A. act was introduced at the suggestion of Sir A. P. Galt in the interest of the Protestant minority of the province of Quebec at a time when Sir A. P. Galt was the champion of that minority in the old province of Canada. The embryo of section 93 of the B. N. A. act is found in section 93 of the Quebec resolutions which included education, saving those rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minorities in both Canada may possess as to their education.

Says Laurier Has Two Policies. He (Borden) accused Sir Wilfrid of being the champion of provincial rights in the English speaking provinces and as the self-constituted protector of minorities in Quebec. In this way he deflected the Conservative government. In the English speaking provinces Sir Wilfrid got support on provincial rights, and in Quebec he even got a larger measure of support.

CATARRH THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

"Po-ru-na is a Blessing to Those Troubled With Catarrh," Says United States Senator Corbin.

cannot help but add weight and importance to the thousands of testimonials from the humbler walks of life. Catarrh is the cause of at least one-half of the ills to which the human family is subject. Is there no way to escape from it? There is. Peruna never fails to cure a cold. Peruna never fails to cure catarrh in the first stage. Peruna cures catarrh in its last and worst stages in the majority of cases, and never fails to benefit every case, however bad.

Ex-U.S. Senator D.Y. Corbin. Gentlemen—The use of Peruna has been a blessing to those troubled with catarrh. So many of my acquaintances have been cured and benefited by its use that its curative qualities should be generally known. I do not hesitate to recommend it as the best remedy yet discovered for that disease. D. Y. Corbin, 916 Chicago Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

Despaired of Recovery. Mrs. R. L. Anlich, Vice President American Genealogical Association, 624 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. writes: "I know whereof I speak when I say that Peruna is a wonderful remedy for colds and all kinds of troubles. Last fall I was very much debilitated from the effects of a cold contracted early in the summer and which I neglected. I knew that my system was in need of medicine and rest, but to find the right thing was the problem. Happily I gave Peruna a trial first and have no reason to complain of the results. Within a month I had entirely recovered my strength and good health and was feeling better than before."—Mrs. R. L. Anlich.

Doesn't Like Principle of Separate Schools. For myself, I do not like the principle of separate schools. I regret that such a large number of my fellow citizens in Canada are obliged to take a view, conscientiously, as they say and as I believe, that they cannot support a system of free common schools.

Would Fear for Quebec Minority. No, Mr. Speaker, you cannot govern Canada by any such rule as that. Let us do well to remember that the Roman Catholics are not in a minority everywhere; there is one great province in which our Roman Catholic brethren are in the majority, overwhelmingly in the majority.

The School Question. Mr. Fielding next dealt with the financial terms. He said that speaking generally the most that could be said was that they were liberal. Both sides of the house would approve of this, but what the people of Canada was concerned about was the resolutions in regard to schools.

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