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3 Cakes for 10 cents. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

Yacht for Sale. The Steam "Wingona," 28 tons register, 36 feet overall, two feet 2 inches (10-3) beam, draft 2 feet 6 inches, without board, over two tons outside ballast.

EDGAR H. FAIRWEATHER, 67 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

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Printed by Joseph Howe in 1888 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1890. Includes 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE. Also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle, N. B. have decided to close on Saturday.

THE PROJECT FOR PUTTING ON A FASTER INTERCOLONIAL EXPRESS TRAIN THAN THE MARITIME THROUGH TRAIN.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 30, 1903.

The St. John New Freeman's legislative correspondent at Fredericton is evidently a much fresher person than his paper is new. Referring to the Premier's announcement in his budget speech that it was the government's intention to increase the stumpage on lumber the correspondent said:—

"I make no pretense to prophecy, but would not be surprised if such a proposal—giving the government power to discriminate against this or that lumberman—would cause the fight of the season. Already there are signs of the storm that such a proposal is likely to cause."

The premier did not hint at any probable proposal on the Government's part to ask for power to discriminate against this or that lumberman; nor did he intimate that the Government would seek for any authority in the matter beyond that which they now possess.

What Mr. Tweedie said was that the proposed increase might not be the same in all localities, and he intimated that on rivers or areas where the cost of getting in supplies and of getting the logs out was large in comparison with others where lumbering would be less expensive, the Government might make an equitable difference in the stumpage rates charged, although the rates were not yet decided upon.

How ridiculous the Freeman's "signs of the storm" and "the fight of the season" anticipations are when it is considered that it is the government alone who will decide the whole matter and that the law as it stands enables them to raise or lower the stumpage as they may determine from time to time!

If the old Freeman's correspondent at Fredericton had made such a display of his lack of capacity, his copy would have gone into the waste-basket.

The small-pox problem is becoming a very serious one in New Brunswick from a sanitary as well as a financial point of view. It has already entailed upon the province so large an outlay in efforts for its suppression as to exceed the ability of the government to meet it from our current revenue and, therefore, added \$60,000 to our bonded indebtedness last year.

Beside this, the several county municipalities within which it has appeared have been put to like expense on account of it.

New Brunswick owes the visitations of the loathsome disease to the province of Quebec, where it seems to be cultivated as a desirable thing. The fact that there are several hundred cases in Gloucester County in this province, which are the result of importations from Quebec which were largely concealed, and the circumstances connected with which suggest the idea that they were purposely cultivated with the same object as in the neighboring province, demonstrates that the time has come when drastic measures are required to stamp the infection out, at whatever cost.

The cultivation idea seems to have favor not only in Gloucester, but also in Northumberland, and the people of this county owe much to the executive proponent, zeal and fearlessness of Chairman Malby of our County Board of Health and his associates, in confining the disease to the localities where its existence is purposely concealed in some instances and its nature denied in others.

The gravity of the situation, from a financial stand point, and the fact that another province furnishes the infection to New Brunswick, suggest that an effort should be made to have the matter brought under the surveillance and care of the Dominion authorities as one of internal quarantine, in the same manner as leprosy is. Meantime, it is a question whether a general quarantine should not be established against certain classes of persons entering this province from Quebec, until such time as the government of that province takes such action as will afford a reasonable guarantee that their coming into New Brunswick will not involve the importation of small-pox as it has done in the past.

The project for putting on a faster intercolonial express train than the Maritime through train has been abandoned for the present. Mr. King, master car builder of the I. C. R., and Mr. L. B. Archibald, superintendent of dining and sleeping cars, who had been, for some time, in the upper provinces endeavoring to procure cars to compose the two trains necessary for the proposed service, found that they could not be had and returned to Moncton last week. We will, therefore, not have the service as soon as expected, but we understand that it will come another season.

The road over the mill cove is in a disgraceful condition and unless something is done speedily to repair it and the bridge, or build a new one, some one will be fatally injured or killed. The attention of the government has frequently been called to this matter and we understand that plans have been prepared for a new bridge and approach, but there is some hitch between the town council and the government in regard to right of way, grading and fencing of the proposed new approaches. This matter should be settled at once and the work gone on with.

Just so. We have frequently given our Newcastle neighbors credit for public spirit and enterprise and they are quite deserving of it in many respects, but in the matter of the proposed steel bridge at Mill Cove, they seem to have become spineless. Some of the leading men of Newcastle were, a while ago, ready to guarantee the right of way, grading, fencing, etc., of the approaches of the proposed bridge if the local government would do the rest. Premier Tweedie took

them at their word and had plans, etc., of the work made. But there the matter stands. To use the new form of expression: It's up to Newcastle's public men to do what they promised.

We have been favored with a copy of the proceedings of the Miramichi Natural History Association which has very interesting contents, suggesting that the organization is capable of doing good work along many lines of scientific enquiry and demonstration. Drs. Baxter, Chalmers, Cox, Matthew, J. D. B.F. Mackenzie, G. Stead, and others have contributed papers which appear in its pages and cause the reader to wish for more and that they might also have laid before them the results of the researches of Messrs. Nicol, Anthony Adams, and Dr. Vaughan. Amongst the most valued entertainers of the Society during the year was Dr. Bailey of the N. B. University, who is to deal with the subject of "Geology and the History of Mankind" on 10th June next. The list of donations which have been made to the Museum and of the books in its library indicate that it is an institution of greater extent and value than many of greater pretensions elsewhere, and we are quite sure that its friends realize that while the society has been misled into making some mistakes in the past, it is a meritorious institution deserving of loyal and generous support.

The announcement of the Summer School of Science for the Maritime Provinces of Canada is out. The meeting for this year will be held at Chatham, July 21st to August 7th. The booklet is very neatly gotten up, containing the announcements and also views of Chatham scenery, as well as some typical Summer School scenes. It also contains a short sketch of last year's work together with a full outline of the course of study for the present year.

Certain portions of nearly every day of the fourteen days' sittings at Chatham will be devoted to the following subjects: Botany, Entomology, Blow-pipe analysis, Manual Training, Zoology, Geology, Physiology, Kindergarten, Physics, English Literature, Chemistry and drawing. It is expected that the afternoons will be devoted to field work. Two whole days are to be given to excursions and the class work will be discontinued. The programmes for the evening meetings will be arranged to suit circumstances.

There is outlined a proposed European trip under the School's auspices which an effort is being made to arrange for. It is sought to make this trip both educational and economical. It is thought that the cost will not exceed \$150.

Any information regarding the school can be obtained by addressing the secretary, J. D. Seaman, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dr. J. Mc.D. Baxter, Chatham, is the local secretary.

Hon. Mr. Pagsley has introduced a bill in the Legislature respecting wholesale and retail liquor licences. He said it is designed to meet a demand which the government have felt is growing in counties where a licence system prevails in favor of having local option. In the parish of Berford, where a strong public sentiment against licences prevails, the act passed last year to prevent the issue of licences has worked well. The object of the bill is where there is a strong temperance sentiment in a parish against licences, to provide that there may be prohibition in that parish. The bill is a general law to authorize the lieutenant governor in council, on being satisfied by petition that there is a general sentiment against licences, to pass an order prohibiting the issuing of licences in that parish. The order will be published in the Royal Gazette, and on its publication any licences that have been issued for the sale of liquor will be cancelled, and the licence money returned pro rata.

THE ACCOUNTS BEFORE THEM and they have also been published in the Royal Gazette, under an act passed by us two or three years ago. But in the remarks that I propose to make I will go over some ground that has been trodden before, because about one-third of the members of the House are new men, who have not heard previous financial statements as concisely as possible the state of the finances of the Province. In doing so I rather approach it from the view of non-party politics. It is simply a question whether the Government has administered its financial affairs prudently or not. The first charge that is usually made against us is that we have INCREASED THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. That statement is true. But what honorable gentleman will say that the expenditure for which the debt has been increased should not have been incurred? I challenge the Opposition to name a service which they will say was improperly promoted, or an expenditure which they opposed in the House. I think I may fairly congratulate this Province, on its great and continued prosperity, which it shares with the rest of Canada. Of course a period of depression must come in the course of time, some indeed think it is due now. But I believe that with the resources we have we will pass over that period when it does come better than almost any other part of the world.

MARKETPLACE PROGRESS. The Province has progressed marvelously in agriculture in recent years, and now that industry stands on a very satisfactory footing.

CHEESE AND BUTTER. A few years ago all the cheese used by our people was purchased outside the Province. Last year we manufactured enough for our own use and exported 1,210,000 pounds, having manufactured a grand total of 1,911,000 pounds. In butter we manufactured last year, in creameries, 751,000 pounds or a total value of cheese and butter of \$341,715. This grand result was mainly due to the department of agriculture through the three dairy superintendents, supplemented by generous assistance in the erection and equipment of cheese and butter factories. But, say our friends of the Opposition, "a great deal of this money is spent in salaries." That is true, but these men are educators. The superintendents, Messrs. Mitchell, Tilley and Daigle, are constantly engaged in pushing their work. They not only instruct in the creamery business, but they take charge and they are constantly holding meetings, advocating the advantages of co-operative dairying, and organizing cheese and butter companies. Students from all over the Province attend the Dairy School and disseminate useful knowledge with regard to dairying in every part of the Province.

THE QUALITY OF OUR OFFICERS. Two of these dairy superintendents have received from other Provinces very flattering offers, much larger than anything we could afford to give, yet they have remained with us, preferring to continue the work in their native province. As a proof of the good work they are doing I may compare our dairy products with those of Nova Scotia, which offers the same assistance to dairying that we do, but has no dairy superintendent. The output of butter and cheese in that prov-

ince is very much less than our own, and the difference is due to the work done by our dairy superintendents.

MINING DEVELOPMENT. Every industry in this Province is bound to-day, which is shown in a better position than it has been in for many years, paying higher wages by at least 10 per cent. than it has for the past thirty years, but I will postpone my remarks until a later period when I will announce the policy of the Government with reference to this industry. Now our mines are just beginning to be developed. Never before has there been such a boom in mining in this Province as there is now.

Years ago when the Government began to give facilities for searching for oil it was said that we were creating monopolies. The idea of there being oil in New Brunswick was laughed at. Now, the result has proved the wisdom of our course. No one now doubts that oil exists in this Province in great abundance. In being twenty-five oil wells in the counties of Westmorland and Albert only two or three were found to be dry. Experts have visited these wells and pronounced the oil to be a first rate quality, and abundant in quantity. The Company that has been engaged in boring for oil now proposes to build a refinery and there is no doubt that the result of their enterprise will be in the course of time to change the entire industrial position of that portion of this Province. So here there is another feature of our policy that has been justified by the results.

ALUMINUM! Another mineral industry is aluminum which is now seeking incorporation. It is promoted by local as well as foreign capitalists; one local capitalist has invested \$40,000 in it. This company proposes to manufacture aluminum in Queens county. The capital of the Company is \$5,000,000, and it is evident that they mean business and are ready to make large expenditures.

COAL! Then, there is the coal of Queens county, which has been developed by the policy of the Government. The railway from Chipman to the mines, although somewhat delayed from unforeseen causes, is now completed and will be running in a few weeks. The city of St. John will get the benefit of this improved means of transportation. Not long ago a man from the south visited the Queens county coal field and proposed to use a machine for the purpose of mining the coal. He said that he could place Grand Lake coal in St. John of a quality never before seen. This coal had lost in character because it was not properly screened, but now coal will be sent to market of the very best quality and in large quantities. But Queens is not the only county that is developing its coal areas under the policy of the Government. Mining is going on also in the county of Kent, and an output of three or four hundred tons a week will shortly be realized in this mine.

WAKING UP! In every direction we see the marks of progress. The Province is waking up out of its sleep. The people are no longer running in the same old ruts, they are beginning to realize that the Province has other sources of wealth than agriculture and lumber and that they should see to it that our herbage shall be developed.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. The bonded indebtedness of the province was next dealt with by Mr. Tweedie. After referring to it somewhat in detail, he showed that the average rate of interest on it was about four per cent. The debt amounted, on 31st October last to \$3,636,846, the increase during the year being \$345,000. Of these bonds \$30,000 were issued for small pox. There are two issues for permanent bridges aggregating \$450,000 at 3 1/2 per cent. of which \$200,000 was to replace a special bond for the same amount held by the Bank of New Brunswick and charged in the public accounts of 1901. The whole issue was bought by that bank at 99.

Now, continued Mr. Tweedie, which of these bonds will the opposition say should not have been issued? I CHALLENGE THEM TO NAME ANY THAT THEY CAN OBJECT TO. We all know that this Province has been visited by the smallpox and that the Municipalities have been put to great expense in fighting it. Would the Opposition have let the whole burden on that? We thought it right that the Province should pay one half of the amount of expense incurred by smallpox and this has been done. We propose in the future that the Board of Health shall deal directly with Municipalities. Will it be contended that the policy of the Government in this matter has been wrong or that the Municipalities should have received no assistance from us. As for the permanent bridges, the necessity for them is admitted. They have been built under former Acts of the Legislature and the country approves of them. There is also an issue of bonds to the extent of \$32,500 to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company. This was to assist in building that line of railway, and the Act authorizing it met with the approval of the leader of the Opposition. Then, there is an issue of bonds on account of wharves and grain elevators at St. John, \$2,500. I was glad to see in the papers to-day that St. John is likely soon to have more wharves at it to become a great city. If the Government could afford it, I would gladly give further aid to wharf building in St. John. Not long ago we were asked to give a steamship subsidy to a steamer plying from St. John to the southern ports of Nova Scotia. We have promised to do so and we will stand by that promise. No one can object to an expenditure which is intended to build up the chief commercial city of the Province.

After dealing with the Lunatic Asylum expenditure and the improved administration of that institution, and the assistance given to agriculture, the matter of provincial assets was taken up. In dealing with these, the Premier contrasted the policy of former governments with the present one in the matter of aiding railway construction. He said: RECKLESSNESS OF FORMER GOVERNMENTS. There are several ways of housing railways. One of these which we have adopted is to give \$2,500 a mile to a predecessor, who gave away ten thousand acres of the best forest land in the Province for each mile of railway, a transaction which was of the most improvident and even ruinous character. Our predecessors also, if they did not

permit that particular "local physician" to pursue his previous tactics? The manner in which he is reported as having practically defied the local Board of Health suggests that he deserves drastic treatment. He seems to have already caused sufficient financial outlay on the part of both the county and province as to make our people ask themselves why his conduct is tolerated. If he were in Chatham, Newcastle or some other parish of the county his peculiar methods would lead to his being placed where his operations would be circumscribed within very narrow limits indeed.

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET. On Tuesday last week Premier and Provincial Secretary Tweedie tabled the estimates and made his speech on the Budget. The estimate of receipts and expenditures for the current year, ending 31st October next, is as follows:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS. Dominion Subsidies: Eastern Extension Claim, balance, \$401,300.90; Maritime Provinces, 1,233,877.00; Provincial Secretary's Office, 10,500.00; Private and Local Bills, 3,000.00; Fees and Licences, 2,000.00; Succession Duties, 30,000.00; Fees Grants Act, 2,000.00; Liquor Licences, 21,500.00; Miscellaneous Receipts, 2,000.00; Consular Money paid to Dominion Government and transferred to the Province, 1,000.00; Dominion Government for Wharves, 8,000.00; Reimbursement of Dominion Government on Fishery Licences, 12,000.00; Balance at Credit of Current Revenue Account, 31st Oct., 1902, 6,785.91. Estimated Expenditures: \$19,134.34. Balance, \$13,857.88.

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Hon. Mr. Tweedie, after referring to this being the seventh time he had made the annual budget speech in the assembly on this motion that the Speaker leave the chair in order that Supply might be considered in committee of the whole House, said:

On all these occasions, while not able to satisfy every member of the House, I have been happy enough to be able to please a majority of them, and I congratulate myself that the result of the recent general election showed the country is also satisfied with my administration of public affairs. In dealing with the finances of the Province there is not much room for flights of the imagination. Larger questions of policy are dealt with by the Federal Government, nor is there much of novelty in my statement, for hon. gentlemen have had

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On all these occasions, while not able to satisfy every member of the House, I have been happy enough to be able to please a majority of them, and I congratulate myself that the result of the recent general election showed the country is also satisfied with my administration of public affairs. In dealing with the finances of the Province there is not much room for flights of the imagination. Larger questions of policy are dealt with by the Federal Government, nor is there much of novelty in my statement, for hon. gentlemen have had

THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. The bonded indebtedness of the province was next dealt with by Mr. Tweedie. After referring to it somewhat in detail, he showed that the average rate of interest on it was about four per cent. The debt amounted, on 31st October last to \$3,636,846, the increase during the year being \$345,000. Of these bonds \$30,000 were issued for small pox. There are two issues for permanent bridges aggregating \$450,000 at 3 1/2 per cent. of which \$200,000 was to replace a special bond for the same amount held by the Bank of New Brunswick and charged in the public accounts of 1901. The whole issue was bought by that bank at 99.

Now, continued Mr. Tweedie, which of these bonds will the opposition say should not have been issued? I CHALLENGE THEM TO NAME ANY THAT THEY CAN OBJECT TO. We all know that this Province has been visited by the smallpox and that the Municipalities have been put to great expense in fighting it. Would the Opposition have let the whole burden on that? We thought it right that the Province should pay one half of the amount of expense incurred by smallpox and this has been done. We propose in the future that the Board of Health shall deal directly with Municipalities. Will it be contended that the policy of the Government in this matter has been wrong or that the Municipalities should have received no assistance from us. As for the permanent bridges, the necessity for them is admitted. They have been built under former Acts of the Legislature and the country approves of them. There is also an issue of bonds to the extent of \$32,500 to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company. This was to assist in building that line of railway, and the Act authorizing it met with the approval of the leader of the Opposition. Then, there is an issue of bonds on account of wharves and grain elevators at St. John, \$2,500. I was glad to see in the papers to-day that St. John is likely soon to have more wharves at it to become a great city. If the Government could afford it, I would gladly give further aid to wharf building in St. John. Not long ago we were asked to give a steamship subsidy to a steamer plying from St. John to the southern ports of Nova Scotia. We have promised to do so and we will stand by that promise. No one can object to an expenditure which is intended to build up the chief commercial city of the Province.

After dealing with the Lunatic Asylum expenditure and the improved administration of that institution, and the assistance given to agriculture, the matter of provincial assets was taken up. In dealing with these, the Premier contrasted the policy of former governments with the present one in the matter of aiding railway construction. He said: RECKLESSNESS OF FORMER GOVERNMENTS. There are several ways of housing railways. One of these which we have adopted is to give \$2,500 a mile to a predecessor, who gave away ten thousand acres of the best forest land in the Province for each mile of railway, a transaction which was of the most improvident and even ruinous character. Our predecessors also, if they did not

permit that particular "local physician" to pursue his previous tactics? The manner in which he is reported as having practically defied the local Board of Health suggests that he deserves drastic treatment. He seems to have already caused sufficient financial outlay on the part of both the county and province as to make our people ask themselves why his conduct is tolerated. If he were in Chatham, Newcastle or some other parish of the county his peculiar methods would lead to his being placed where his operations would be circumscribed within very narrow limits indeed.

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET. On Tuesday last week Premier and Provincial Secretary Tweedie tabled the estimates and made his speech on the Budget. The estimate of receipts and expenditures for the current year, ending 31st October next, is as follows:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS. Dominion Subsidies: Eastern Extension Claim, balance, \$401,300.90; Maritime Provinces, 1,233,877.00; Provincial Secretary's Office, 10,500.00; Private and Local Bills, 3,000.00; Fees and Licences, 2,000.00; Succession Duties, 30,000.00; Fees Grants Act, 2,000.00; Liquor Licences, 21,500.00; Miscellaneous Receipts, 2,000.00; Consular Money paid to Dominion Government and transferred to the Province, 1,000.00; Dominion Government for Wharves, 8,000.00; Reimbursement of Dominion Government on Fishery Licences, 12,000.00; Balance at Credit of Current Revenue Account, 31st Oct., 1902, 6,785.91. Estimated Expenditures: \$19,134.34. Balance, \$13,857.88.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES. Administration of Justice, \$16,000.00; Agriculture, 33,200.00; General, 2,400.00; Boy Industrial Homes, 4,000.00; Contingencies, 14,000.00; Debt and Financial Institutions, 4,500.00; Education, 211,070.48; Elections, 8,200.00; Executive Government, 31,415.00; Fisheries Protection, 2,000.00; Fish Fair, Campbellton, 200.00; Free Grants Act, 2,000.00; Game Protection, 7,000.00; Provincial Museum, 1,800.00; Interest