



### We Freely Acknowledge

That much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the training. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years.

Business and professional men in want of bookkeepers and stenographers are invited to call upon us or write us. No recommendation will be made unless we are sure of giving satisfaction. No better time for entering than just now.

**S. KERR & SON.**  
Send for Catalogue.  
17-10

### NOTICE.

THE Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Saint John River Log Driving Co. will be held in the City of Fredericton, at the Queen Hotel, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such business as may legally come before the meeting.

Dated 1st day of March, 1901.  
W. H. MURRAY, President.  
J. FRASER GREGORY, Secretary.

N. B.—Every owner of logs or other timber intended to be driven by said Company during the coming driving season of 1901, must file with the Secretary a statement of the same on or before the day of the annual meeting, and no lumberman can become a member of said company nor entitled to vote at its meetings until said statement has been filed.

41-10

**SOLID GOLD.**

We give this beautiful Solid Gold Ring, set with 12 packages of Sweet Peas, as a prize for the winner of the Solid Gold Contest. The winner will receive the ring and the 12 packages of Sweet Peas. The contest is open to all who will send in a letter to the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel, stating that they will wear the ring and the 12 packages of Sweet Peas. The contest closes on the 31st day of March, 1901. Write to the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N. B., for full particulars.

St. John River Log Driving Co.

**CONTRACT FOR DRIVING.**

TENDERS for a Contract for one or four years for driving the Logs, Timber and Lumber put into the Saint John River and the Arctostook River from the several points below mentioned to the upper limits of the Fredericton Boom Co., at the rates below stated, will be received by the Saint John River Log Driving Co., at Saint John, until noon of the 2nd day of April, and at the Queen Hotel in Fredericton until noon on the 3rd day of April next.

The tender to state the amount that will be paid by the tenderer annually for the contract.

The contract to contain such clauses and conditions as the Directors may prescribe to secure the faithful and satisfactory performance of the work. The rates to be paid per thousand superficial feet of timber, logs and lumber driven to the Fredericton Boom limits will be as follows:

1st.—From the head of Grand Falls, 20 cts.

2nd.—From the mouth of Salmon River, 18 cts.

3rd.—From the Boundary Line on Arctostook River, 20 cts.

4th.—From the mouth of Tobique River, 16 cts.

5th.—From the mouth of Big Presque Isle River, 15 cts.

6th.—From the mouth of Megalloway River, 13 cts.

7th.—From the mouth of Meduxnekeag River, 11 cts.

The Directors are not obliged to accept the highest or any tender, unless the same be satisfactory to them, as to the ability of the party tendering to carry out the contract, the price offered and all terms and conditions of the tender.

The tenderer must name two bondsmen who are ready to enter into a bond with him for the sum of ten thousand dollars for the due performance of the contract and the written consent of such persons to enter into the bond must accompany the tender.

In case the driving of the logs, timber and lumber be not contracted for upon tender, the same will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the York County Court House, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April next, at 3 o'clock, p. m., pursuant to the provisions of Act of Assembly.

Tenders may be addressed to the Secretary at Saint John or Queen Hotel, Fredericton, dated 1st March, 1901.

W. H. MURRAY, President.  
J. FRASER GREGORY, Secretary. (41-10)

**NEW STORE.**

**An Entirely Fresh Stock.**

THE undersigned have opened in the store on Main Street, recently vacated by LILLY THE MEAT MAN, and which has been refitted and repainted, a general line of goods usually found in

**A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY.**

Flour, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Tobacco Vinegar, Kerosene, Groceries of all kinds, very fresh; Sauces, Ketchup, Pickles; Canned Goods in variety; Confectionery and Nuts; Christie's Celebrated Biscuits; Crockeryware, Glassware and Woodware.

Our ambition is to suit customers in quality and price and your patronage will be appreciated.

**TOWNSEND & CO.**

Woodstock, June 27, 1900.—17-12

**WANTED!**

**Dry Birch Plank.**

Also Dry Pine and Basswood.

**SMALL & FISHER CO.**

**CARLETON COUNTY REAL ESTATE AGENCY.**

WANTED, real estate purchasers for fifteen Farms, varying in size from 30 acres to 400. Anying in price from \$1,000 to \$6,000. Co-owners, address to the undersigned will have prompt attention.

ALBERT SHAW,  
Lower Wakefield, Feb. 20, 1901.

**Pung For Sale.**

A good second-hand Dexter Pung for sale cheap. Enquire of the undersigned.

F. B. CARVELL.

(Continued from second page.)  
The receipts were in excess of the estimate, by \$13,706.58, notwithstanding the failure to obtain the refund from the Dominion government of the amount for fishing leases, \$8,000. This is a claim that I intend to make again this year and every year, until it is paid, for it is just.

For administration of justice the expenditure was \$17,808.94

The estimate was \$3,160.00

Expenditure in excess of estimate \$1,099.94

For agriculture the total expenditure was \$36,219.50

The estimate was \$3,160.00

Expenditure in excess of estimate \$3,069.50

Largely the excess of expenditure is in the bonuses to flour mills; the excess in this service being \$2850.00.

Yet the government never took a wiser course than when they bonused the flour mills of this province.

For contingencies the expenditure was \$16,829.60

The estimate was \$14,000.00

Expenditure in excess of estimate \$2,829.60

The expenditure under this head was about the same as that under the same head in 1899, the amount being in that year \$16,830.63. In 1900 the expenditure may be classified under these sub heads Departmental expenses:

Being for stationery, postage, &c., \$7,599.57

Legislative, contingent expenses, including the debates \$3000, which it will be observed amounted to \$1000, more than paid in 1899. 7,991.23

General, lighting, &c., 1,239.80

\$16,829.60

The largest item as shown above was for Legislature, and was considerably increased through the unusual length of the session.

Comparing the expenditure under the head of contingencies, during the last four years, the figures are as follows:—

1897.....\$15,038.63

1898.....14,862.21

1899.....16,830.63

1900.....16,829.60

Leaving out \$1000 on account of long session, it will be seen that in 1900, the expenditure compares favorably with previous year.

For Deaf and Dumb Institute: the payments of an annual guarantee of \$1000, to the institution closed last year. Two payments, however, were made. This arose from the fact that no payment was made in 1899. It is claimed that we are not paying enough for our deaf and dumb.

For Education the expenditure was \$203,983.08

The estimate was \$204,879.48

Expenditure under estimate \$896.40

For elections the estimate exceeded the expenditure by 241.50

Two elections were held during the year.

Gloucester county in December \$407.95

Carleton County in January 1900 550.50

Making cost during the year \$958.50

For executive government the expenditure was \$30,193.78

The estimate was \$29,970.00

The expenditure in excess of estimate 323.78

This expenditure covers the salaries of the members of the executive and officials in the departments, as well as the travelling fees of the members without office; also travelling expenses of heads of departments.

For fisheries protection the estimate was \$1,700.00

Expenditure \$1,629.94

Estimate in excess \$173.06

This expenditure is controlled by the surveyor general's department. It is chiefly for salaries of fishery commissioner and guardians. The amount received for fishing leases was \$8,822.02.

For forest protection the estimate was \$1000 and the expenditure \$1500.

For game protection the expenditure was \$9284, the estimate being \$6000.

The amount received for hunting licenses, &c, was \$8296. Although the expenditure on this account was larger than the revenue, it must be remembered that persons who came into the province to hunt game spent ten times as much as the cost of their licenses. It was estimated that the capture of every bull moose cost \$500.

On immigration the expenditure was \$5,980, the estimates being \$4000. There had been paid to Mr. W. A. Hickman, the Immigration Commissioner in England, \$5,265. Mr. Hickman had done excellent work and the result would be revealed shortly.

The expenditure for interest was unusually large being \$7,213, in excess of the estimates, but this includes bank interest and the interest upon the advances by the Board of Works for steel bridges which on the 31st October, 1900, had reached the sum of \$102,253. It was considered a better policy to carry this obligation at the bank rate of 5 per cent for a short time rather than to per-

## Your Nose

That is what you should breathe through—not your mouth.

But there may be times when your catarrh is so bad you can't breathe through it.

Breathing through the mouth is always bad for the lungs, and it is especially so when the delicate tissues have been weakened by the scrofulous condition of the blood on which catarrh depends.

Alfred E. Yings, Boerstertown, Pa., suffered from catarrh for years. His head felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears, and he could not breathe through one of his nostrils nor clear his head.

After trying several catarrh specifics from which he derived no benefit, he was completely cured, according to his own statement, by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system.

Hood's PILLS are the favorite cathartic. See

manently lose the province with a rate above 3 or 3½ per cent. The average interest paid on the bonded debt is 4-10 per cent.

The expenditure for legislation was \$977 greater than in 1899, due to the bridge investigation which lengthened the session.

**RECEIPTS 1901.**

Dominion subsidies \$483,491.78

Eastern Extension claim 270,000.00

Territorial revenue 183,000.00

Fees, provincial secretary's office 10,000.00

Private and local bills 500.00

Taxes, incorporated companies 23,500.00

Succession duties 25,000.00

Educational prizes 1,000.00

Liquor licenses 21,500.00

Miscellaneous receipts 1,000.00

Refund from Dominion Government on fishery leases 8,000.00

Total \$1,030,491.78

**EXPENDITURE 1901.**

Administration of justice \$17,525.00

Agriculture 34,628.00

Auditor general 2,400.00

Boys' Industrial Home 1,000.00

Contingencies 14,000.00

Deaf and Dumb Institution 500.00

Education 208,494.48

Elections 3,000.00

Executive government 30,070.00

Fisheries protection 1,500.00

Fish fair, Campbellton 200.00

Free Grants Act 2,000.00

Game protection 4,000.00

Interest bonded debentures 124,000.00

Immigration 8,000.00

Legislation 9,777.00

Lunatic Asylum 61,513.76

Mining 800.00

Natural History 200.00

N. B. Historical Society 500.00

Protection, crown lands 1,500.00

Public health 11,000.00

Public hospitals 7,500.00

Public printing 11,000.00

Public works 280,007.35

Refunds, crown lands 200.00

Surveys and railway inspection 4,000.00

Stumpage collection 2,500.00

Unforeseen expenses 2,000.00

Aid to sufferers from storm Gloucester 300.00

Imperial Institute 500.00

Tourist Associations 2,000.00

Total \$880,424.07

**MEMO.**

Estimated receipts \$1,030,491.78

Estimated expenditure 880,424.07

Balance \$150,067.71

**MR. FLEMMING IN REPLY.**

Mr. Fleming followed. He said that while it is an easy matter to find fault it is not a pleasant task.

He could not congratulate the government upon the financial statement, nor could he congratulate the country upon the financial position in which it is found to-day.

The provincial secretary said that it was unpatriotic on the part of the opposition to point out to the world the very unsatisfactory financial condition of the province. He would say that the premier and those associated with him do not embody all the patriotism. If the members and the newspapers opposed to the government feel that they should point out these disagreeable matters he claimed that they are just as truly patriotic as those who sit idle and do not raise their voices in protest, nor exert their influence to right the wrong in our management.

The provincial secretary has always tried, by manipulation of figures, to make it appear that there was a surplus to the credit of the province, but this year it is otherwise. The provincial secretary admits a deficit of some \$42,000. He attributes this to various causes. One was that the great freshet last fall, which did much damage to our roads and bridges, made necessary large expenditures of money in repairs and was partially responsible for the deficit, and the government went so far as to put a statement to this effect in the mouth of his honor in delivering the speech from the throne. He submitted that it was not right to put a statement like that in the mouth of his honor and it is not honest nor the truth to make the statement that the freshet of last fall is in any way responsible for the deficit of last year. The provincial secretary knows, that not one single dollar was spent in the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1900, on account of the damage done by the freshet last fall.

The provincial secretary, last evening, in connection with that same expenditure, said that he did not propose to take it out of the ordinary grants to roads and bridges, but to charge it to capital account and issue bonds. In this he practically admits that so unsatisfactory is the financial condition that the moment any unforeseen expenditure is necessary the province has to rush deeper into debt and add to its interest charges.

Another statement in the budget speech was that the interest on the permanent bridge account must be paid out of the grant to roads and bridges. Consequently as the expenditure upon permanent bridges grows from year to year and the interest charge multiplies so will the

annual grant to roads and bridges grow less.

Mr. Fleming took up the question of the revenue and claimed that the expenditure was increasing more rapidly than the revenues. He asked the provincial secretary where he proposed to get increased revenue.

He did not think that the census would show any material increase in population so as to get larger subsidy from the dominion. For the revenue from stumpage, he did not think so great a sum would be received the present year, as less lumber was being cut. It seemed to him that the utmost limit of taxation upon banks, insurance companies, telegraph and express companies, had been reached. He claimed that this was simply a form of direct taxation, as the banks, street railways and insurance companies made people pay the tax. He laid down the proposition as unanswerable, that the provincial income must be increased to meet the expenditure, the expenditure reduced to meet the revenue, or financial ruin cannot long be averted.

Mr. Fleming then took up the expenditure and said the increase of 1900 over 1899 was \$44,832, and over 1898 was \$97,427. He next took up the branches of the public service responsible for this increase. Education, one of the largest and most important services received in 1900, \$4,044 less than it did four years ago; \$197,800 was expended on public works last year, an increase of only \$2,000 in four years. The amount for agriculture was only \$4,864 more in 1900 than it was in 1898. These three great branches of the public service are therefore responsible for but a very small part of the \$67,427 increase of the past two years.

The speaker then entered into a consideration of the debt. He contended that if the present rate of increase was maintained for the next four years that the interest charge in that time will increase by \$16,695.

He also noted the fact that there are large overdrafts at the bank on lunatic asylum account, and the bank charges the province interest on that overdraft, and it is being paid, although it does not show in the auditor general's report. Taking up the increased expenditure Mr. Fleming stated that the increase last year was only \$1,200. He also showed that the salaries and traveling expenses of this department are taken from the grant to agriculture when they should be charged to executive government. Salaries, traveling expenses and contingencies of the agricultural department the last two years amounted to nearly \$2,000 more than was given to butter and cheese factories and skimming stations.

Contingencies is controllable, but instead of keeping down the expense under this head the government increased it last year by nearly \$3,000.

Mr. Fleming continuing, first referred to the very large sums received by some members of the executive. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, he said, received last year \$3,500, although he was attorney general for only one month of the fiscal year, and he may have received, as well a portion of the \$619 paid out for settling succession duties. Hon. Mr. McKeown, generally supposed to receive no salary, got no less than \$1,214.30.

Public printing, Mr. Flemming said, cost the province last year, \$12,978.12, nearly \$1,000 more than in 1899. A few years ago a member looked carefully into this matter and stated that by a system of tender and competition the public printing could be done for about one-half of what it now cost. He next referred to the expenditure on steel bridges. He said that steel bridges are now being built under tender at 4.97 cents per pound, whereas under the previous policy they cost 7.95 cents. Had the bridges been so built in 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, \$35,000 would have been saved. He thought that the bridge investigation had been a good thing.

**Old and Faded Garments**

MADE TO LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW BY USE OF

**Diamond Dyes**

Mrs. William Sargent, Petrolia, Ont., says: "Your Diamond Dyes are the best I have ever used, and they have done splendid work for me. In a short time Diamond Dyes saved me ten dollars, so that I think they deserve a good word. My friends, to whom I have showed my dyed goods, say that Diamond Dyes make old things look like new. The richest woman in our town, after seeing my work, has become a user of your Dyes. I thank you for such valuable money-savers as Diamond Dyes."

Mrs. Thos. Hyndman, Masham, Que., says: "I have been using Diamond Dyes for many years and find them most satisfactory in renewing the colors of my children's clothes. For brilliancy and fastness, Diamond Dyes cannot be excelled."

### They Are Needed At Home.

London News.—The information that comes to us that the fifty-five men sent from London and district to join Baden-Powell's South African constabulary are about the finest specimens of manhood that ever stepped in shoe leather does not seem to thrill us with that feeling of joy and pride that perhaps is expected. Blood, we have been told, is the price of empire, and as Canada is now in spirit and in fact part of the Empire, Canada, we suppose, must keep on paying the price. Great Britain needs men, not weaklings, for the world in far-off South Africa, and it is men, every inch of them, that she is getting from Canada. Still, we'd be glad if they didn't have to go. We'd be glad if those fifty-five bright eyed, strong-limbed, husky young fellows who have gone from here to Ottawa would find, when they reach South Africa, that their services were not needed, and we'd be glad if every mother's son of the crowd would come back to Canada more firmly convinced than ever, that while the British Empire is all right there is no part of it quite as good to live in as this fair Dominion. We have no bright-eyed athletes to spare just now. We need them all to do their share in working for the good of the whole Empire by laboring for the development of this particular part of it. Them's our sentiments, gentlemen. They may be slightly mixed, but there they are.

In a fire at Chaplin, P. Q., last Friday, the home of Mr. Granthier was destroyed and his wife and four children burned to death. Granthier himself jumped from a window and broke his leg.

The largest and most cumbersome form of money is found in Central Africa, where the natives use a cross-shaped ingot of copper ore over ten inches long. It is heavy enough to be a formidable weapon.

**TRULY WONDERFUL.**

Marvellous Results Following the use of Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills.

To the Editor of Carleton Sentinel.

Sir,—Dr. Clarke's Wonderful Little Red Pills are a wonder in my case at least. I was for ten years a sufferer from rheumatism, and my system became so enervated and run down that I had given up all hope. Doctors did me no good, nor could I get anything to relieve my sufferings. I was only able at times to move around with the greatest pain. By merest chance I saw an advertisement of Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills, and, like a drowning man reaching for a straw, I concluded to try them. I took three boxes, without much change, but before three more had been used I was nearly well. Six weeks after I took my first box I walked a mile without the aid of a stick.

I am now, thank God,