

THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 24.—After recess on Wednesday evening the budget debate was continued by

DR. ALWARD,

who said that he had listened with much pleasure to the courteous manner in which the provincial secretary had delivered his address. The government was here to defend their policy before the house and country; the opposition was here to keep watch and prevent as far as possible unnecessary extravagance. He (Alward) had to thank the provincial secretary for the readiness with which he had supplied any information asked for and for the fact that he seemed to have no disposition to cloak or cover up the facts, but only to make a fair exposition of the transactions of the government as he understood them. The hon. member seemed to pride himself on the fact that there was a surplus of \$18,000 on current revenue, but he had not laid so much stress on the fact that there was an over expenditure on public works to the amount of more than \$20,000 greater than it was last year. The house need not trouble itself with inquiring as to what was really the exact deficit for the year. The real question was: What was our financial position? Did we stand in Nova Scotia as we stood in what we did a year ago? He (Alward) contended that we had gone behind on the year's operations. The net debt was \$114,508 greater than it was last year. The bonded indebtedness of the country was now over \$3,000,000.

The provincial secretary had referred to Nova Scotia and had claimed that in the line of controllable expenditure Nova Scotia was far more extravagant than New Brunswick. He (Alward) did not think the hon. gentleman willfully intended to deceive himself. The hon. gentleman had claimed that the hon. member had admitted there was a difference in favor of this province of \$7,081.28, and that statement was greeted with cheers by the supporters of the government. He (Alward) had gone carefully through the miscellaneous expenditures of the province of Nova Scotia and had found that they amounted to \$33,087.75. These miscellaneous expenses of the province of Nova Scotia the provincial secretary had compared with the contingent expenses of this province and their legislative expenses with ours. But out of this \$33,087.75, which was appropriation for special roads, which was not in our contingent account amounting to \$1,733.92; for board of health, \$883.50; for election expenses, \$10,381.54, and grants to societies, \$3,900, the total of these amounts being \$19,900.96, he would figure out for us by just about one half. Turning to the legislative expenses, a large number of items would be found in the Nova Scotia account which did not appear in ours. Adding all the controllable expenditures together, the provincial secretary claimed that the total for Nova Scotia was \$139,902.85, or nearly \$50,000 more than was paid by this province for the same service last year. That was a most misleading statement. To the New Brunswick account should be added, for administration of justice, \$15,617.15; for education, \$2,900; for contingencies, \$15,038.63; for executive government, \$32,716.03; legislation, \$30,553.20; mining, \$4,516.94; protection of crown lands, \$189; public printing, \$11,756.18 (which was not really the whole amount); stampage, collection of duties, surveys and railway inspection, \$4,879; unclassified expenses, \$2,415.91; public buildings and government house, \$8,223.09, amounting in all to \$126,269, as against \$190,902 in Nova Scotia. (Hear, hear.)

Could any reputation be more absurd or untenable than the one which the provincial secretary when he said that our charges were a mere bagatelle as compared with those of the sister province? With respect to the charges for criminal prosecutions, Dr. Alward stated that it should be borne in mind that Nova Scotia had a population of 150,000 greater than ours, and of course the cost of criminal prosecution would be proportionately greater. He would point out to the provincial secretary that the net debt of the province of Nova Scotia, corrupt and extravagant though the government may have been, was considerably more than \$100,000 less than that of this province, though their population was so much larger, and yet the provincial secretary took credit to himself that a credit to this province never stood so high. He said we were just getting out of the woods—just getting out of the darkness. Well might he say, "Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom." He (Alward) trusted that the light of conviction would lead the hon. gentleman on to a height from which he would have a true view of the depths to which this province had sunk financially in the past fourteen years.

Dr. Alward quoted at length a speech which he said had been delivered by the premier of the province at a banquet in St. John on the 2nd of December last, in which the hon. gentleman (Emmerson) had commended the progressive legislation of this government, and said that "with a public credit so established the rate of interest had decreased from six per cent to that of three per cent." That was certainly a non sequitur. It ever there was one. The fact was that the rate of interest the world over was never so low as it is today. Today money can be borrowed in New York on good security at 1 1/2 per cent. Today certain coupons bring 2 1/4 per cent at a premium of 1/2. In 1859

when Mr. Goschen was chancellor of the exchequer, he reduced the rate of interest on consols from 3 to 2 3/4 per cent, and in 1863 the rate was to be further reduced to 2 1/2. At the time of consideration of the Dominion of Wales was paying interest on different sums from 7 to 4 per cent. Today the rate of interest as far as the Dominion was concerned, varied from 5 to 2 1/2 per cent. The average rate of interest in the Dominion of Canada was concerning was in 1857, 5.21; in 1871 it was 3.51. The hon. premier in this same speech said that economy and retrenchment would be the study of the government. He (Alward) hoped that they would prove diligent and faithful students. He hoped the government would put its fruit meet for repentance. He would call upon them to abolish the office of solicitor general. It was now vacant, and he trusted the government would not keep it dangling before the eyes of their supporters. He would also call upon them to disperse with the office of law clerk upon the retirement of the present incumbent.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson.—That is what we are thinking of doing. Dr. Alward.—Well, act upon it. Hon. Mr. Emmerson.—You do you know I have seriously an idea of trying it.

Dr. Alward said it was absurd to call this an agricultural government. This was a government of lawyers—wolves in sheep's clothing. Another chance the government had to economize was to get the public printing done by tender, as it was done in the province of Nova Scotia. It cost us a sum of \$4,000 or \$5,000 could be saved.

Continuing, Dr. Alward said the state of our finances was truly in a deplorable condition. Hon. members would doubtless say that the opposition were harping on the same old strings, but it was necessary to iterate and reiterate—"lest we forget; lest we forget." (Laughter.) Bonds yearly issued for what purpose? Ostensibly for the construction of permanent bridges, but really to tide over the ever widening chasm between receipts and expenditures. (Hear, hear.) It was easy to govern a country when all the provincial secretary had to do was to sit in his office and issue debentures, but the day would come when the people of this province would be tired of the system of borrowing. Either we must economize or resort to direct taxation. When would the high tide of indebtedness be reached? Year after year we were going deeper and deeper. In the last year the bonded debt had increased \$115,500 and the net debt \$114,517, and yet the provincial secretary said we were getting out of the woods. The accounts of the province of Nova Scotia, to which the provincial secretary had referred, showed the net debt to be \$2,303,922, while the net debt of this province was \$2,488,577. The net debt of Nova Scotia per head of population was \$4.85, while that of New Brunswick was \$7.42. (Hear, hear.) The provincial secretary had said that we had expended more on railways than Nova Scotia, and that was true, but Nova Scotia had spent on the construction of permanent bridges \$1,527,070.

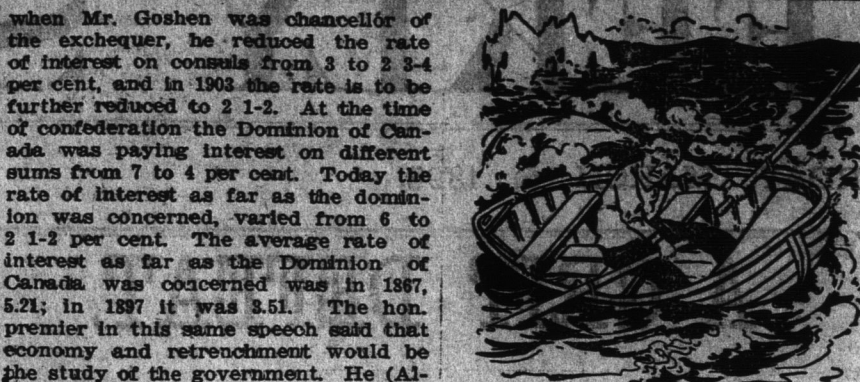
Hon. Mr. Emmerson.—How much on Dr. Alward.—I cannot say. Hon. Mr. Emmerson.—I can tell you. Between half a million and a million of borrowed money.

Dr. Alward, continuing, said that the province of Quebec had taken the lead in making a business speech delivered by Premier Marchand in January, 1896, he said that it was time to stop or else they would have to go to Ottawa for relief, and their autonomy would be lost, as well as their provincial constitution. This province was following the lead of Quebec, not with faltering steps, but close upon the heels of that province. He (Alward) was struck with the originality of the provincial secretary in placing in the auditor general's report as a balance sheet, 7,000 acres of public lands and \$350,000 for public buildings. Next year the hon. gentleman would doubtless shove the item up higher in the column and wipe out the indebtedness altogether.

Did anyone ever hear of a government claiming such property as assets? New Brunswick had drawn up on its account at Ottawa to the extent of \$129,000, while Nova Scotia had in the same period, added to its account at Ottawa, drawing five per cent. Since 1854 the province of Nova Scotia had increased from \$123,161,850 to \$261,538,696, so that while the debt of the Dominion had increased 43 per cent, that of New Brunswick had increased over 228 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Alward said that he would read the resolution passed at the meeting of the liberal party, held at Ottawa in June, 1893, for the benefit of the premier (Emmerson) who was one of the delegates—lest he forget—lest he forget.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie.—Almighty voice! Dr. Alward said that while the premier at that Ottawa convention had denounced the large increase in the public debt of the Dominion, the fact was that though the debt of the Dominion was increasing at a moderate rate, that of the province was increasing at a Gilpin rate of speed. He quoted at length statistics showing that the policy of the various states of the neighboring republic was to decrease their debt, municipal, county and state in order to make it a cheap country to live in for the immigrants and they were desirous of attracting to live in their midst. It was all very well for the government of New Brunswick to exploit their immigration policy. If they wished to attract immigrants they should stop their reckless extravagance. The government professed to care for the farmers, but their object was to bind the farmers to the real situation, so that they would the more readily accept direct taxation, which would soon come upon them if the present course of affairs was long



A man who neglects his health is selling his craft of life in dangerous seas. He is imperiling his health in the storm of the world, all the pleasure in the world, all the love and poetry and music and nobility and beauty are but dust in the wind of the man who has lost his health. Keeping his health means looking after the ailments that ninety-nine men in a hundred neglect. You cannot get the average, every-day man to believe that indigestion or biliousness or nervousness or headache or loss of sleep or appetite, or shaking in the morning and dizziness through the day, are so much a part of life. He will "pooh, pooh" at you and say, "I am well, I am well, I will send for a doctor and find out to his surprise that all these disorders have been the danger signals of a big body that has robbed him of his health, possibly forever. It may be consumption or nervous prostration or malaria or rheumatism or some blood or skin disease. It matters not, they all have their inception in the stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the liver, opens the bowels, purges the system, and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of constipation, indigestion, headache, throat and lung affections generally yield to Dr. Medicine stores sell it.

One or two bad bedtime cure constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, they regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. By all medicine dealers.

He would urge upon the government of the day to put a stop to this adding to the public indebtedness. The hon. member had said that he had been followed in the United States by reducing the indebtedness in every possible way. The world should know that this is a cheap country in which to live and that as soon as they land upon our shores they will not find their pockets full of money. They will find the waste places of the province would soon be filled by the province class of immigrants. The government would say that this style of argument was degrading the country. To tell the truth was not to deprecate the country, but to show the state of things as they are. The responsibility of administration is to tell the exact truth and not seek to bolster up their position by resorting to fallacies. The premier of the province had now a splendid opportunity. He was now a young man, in the prime of his life, and by following of which any man may well be proud. If he would break up from his past associations and no longer hark back upon past records, but strike out a new course for himself and adopt a policy of retrenchment and economy, with sincere and resolute desire to have the best of the province, he would find as hearty a support on this side of the house as among his own immediate following. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. White followed, speaking at some length. FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 24.—This afternoon, on motion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, rule 15 of the rules and practices of the house was amended in accordance with the terms of notice given and agreed upon.

Dr. Alward presented a petition of Mayor Robertson, Judge Forbes, Andrew Blair and 700 others, residents of St. John, against the bill relating to the science of method known as osteopathy.

The budget debate was resumed by Mr. Pitts. He said that following as he did the hon. attorney general in this debate, it might be expected that he would be the attorney general in the new government.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson.—You will have time enough to study law. (Laughter.) Mr. Pitts said he thought he was entitled to the title of "Queen's counsel" in view of his legal victory over the ex-attorney general and present minister of railways (Blair). (Laughter.) He felt somewhat disappointed that the government in their bill respecting Queen's counsel had not made provision for him in this regard. (Laughter.) He thought that as a member of the opposition he (Pitts) could not be accused of want of interest in the business before the house. During the six years that he had been a member, no member of the house had been more frequently in his seat or given more attention to the proceedings of the house. The hon. provincial secretary, it was true, was somewhat of the weather from a health standpoint and perhaps could not be expected to make his statement with that enthusiasm which generally is characteristic of him. It was evident, however, good as an official of the government. His (Tweedie's) place was as a member of the opposition, where he had rendered valiant services to the country in years past. When the debate closed after the speech of the hon. member for York (Black) and (Pitts) had great amusement. He had gone over to the hon. provincial secretary's place and in his chat with that hon. gentleman about the collapse of the debate he had laughed until he thought his sides would split over the return affairs had taken, and the provincial secretary, he simply laughed until his complexion ran down his cheeks. (Great laughter.) The speech of the hon. attorney general occupied four and a half hours, and the best part of it was occupied in reading the speeches of the leader of the opposition. He was glad to hear the provincial secretary acknowledge that there was a debt at all. The provincial secretary seemed to be making an excuse for the increase in the debt by reason of the government having so many hangers on to look after, no, in answer to many of the demands and bridges after the revenues of the country are exhausted. The provincial secretary had prided himself upon

keeping the expenditures within the estimate. (Pitts) would like to ask where this government would have been if it had not been for the \$20,000 more received for territorial revenue than had been estimated. The provincial secretary had gone into a lengthy comparison as to the cost of public printing and other so-called controllable expenditures in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and he had exhibited to the house some books of only a few pages to show that the reports of Nova Scotia were insignificant as compared with those of New Brunswick, but the government of New Brunswick might learn this lesson from the methods of Nova Scotia in this regard, and that was to omit from their reports all useless matter. The greater portion of the board of works report and of the crown land department report might be included in the auditor general's report. He read from the board of health report, and claimed that a good deal of its contents contained no information of public interest. Eight cases of measles are referred to in the report printed by the board of health in this province, and the reference to these eight cases of measles cost the province just \$40. Of course such printing was only a sop for the printers. The Fredericton Herald got \$6,000 and in addition to that its editor was one of the engrossing clerks of the house. The St. John Gazette also drew a large sum, including \$60 for night work. He would like to know what kind of night work had been done for which the Gazette had been paid \$80. (Laughter.) Then there was the sum of \$1,200 paid a gentleman pretty close to the provincial secretary for printing the annual report. The same gentleman got \$300 as salary and \$183 for putting fish into Loch Lomond. Then there was two hundred and odd dollars paid for an illustrated edition of the Toronto Globe, the principal feature in connection with which was a picture of the members of the executive. The sum of \$3,000 had been paid for the travelling expenses of members of the executive last year.

Dr. Stockett.—Near \$5,000. Mr. Pitts.—The travelling expenses of the chief commissioner amounted to \$900, and the surveyor general got \$700 for travelling. Besides that, another \$150 paid for the same. Mr. Lockhart.—Yes, and \$250 besides that, too.

Mr. Pitts.—That would bring the travelling expenses of the surveyor general up to about \$1,200 last year. That was a large matter of machinery to be scaled down. The policy of the government seemed to be to get some Scandinavians to settle in the country. He agreed with the statement that one native born New Brunswick was worth three foreigners to the country, and if the hon. member were in connection with the machinery of government New Brunswickers might be induced to settle on the lands of the country and in this way be kept from leaving the province. The large sum paid for interest, nearly \$1,000,000, was the whole income of the province, was having the floor raised, and one which required the earnest consideration of the house. He condemned the government for not having paid the \$500 voted in connection with the Indian famine fund, and said that the whole income of the province was having the floor raised, and one which required the earnest consideration of the house. He condemned the government for not having paid the \$500 voted in connection with the Indian famine fund, and said that the whole income of the province was having the floor raised, and one which required the earnest consideration of the house.

Mr. Plnder presented the petition of the York county council, praying that the Highway act of 1886 may be repealed, and the Highway act of 1888 re-enacted, with such additional provisions as may be deemed advisable. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to amend the City of Moncton Incorporation act.

Mr. Russell introduced a bill to amend chap. 102, Consolidated Statutes, settlement of the poor. With regard to the government's immigration policy, Mr. Howe moved that a committee of five members of the house be appointed for the purpose of investigating the claim of August Babineau against the government for compensation in connection with the construction of Little North-west bridge, in Kent county. In supporting the resolution, Mr. Johnston said that this was a claim from Mr. Babineau, the contractor who built the bridge, and who, although he saw as the work progressed that he was going to lose money on it, had not slighted the work, but carried it out to the entire satisfaction of the department of public works. This motion simply asked the house to appoint a committee to inquire into all the facts and circumstances of the case in order to decide whether, upon equitable grounds, Mr. Babineau was not entitled to financial consideration at the hands of the government. He (Johnston) had every confidence in the willingness of the house to do justice to Mr. Babineau. The appointment of a committee would do no harm. Mr. Babineau was unwilling to demand any further consideration from the government unless he could make out a good claim. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said a motion similar to this had been moved at the last session of the house by another hon. member for Kent county. The facts, briefly stated, were that Mr. Babineau's tender of \$85 for construction of the Little North-west bridge being the lowest, was accepted; that he went on and completed the contract; that after the work had progressed a certain distance it was found that the covering of one of the approaches of the bridge required to be removed, and a supplementary contract for the sum of \$85 was entered into with Mr. Babineau for that work. Mr. Babineau claimed, and doubtless correctly, that he had tendered at too low a figure and lost money; that he did not claim to be paid an amount of extras, but simply that he had lost money on the operation. He (Emmerson) would not object to conferring with a committee of the house, provided no expense were incurred, with respect to the facts of the case (as to which there was really no dispute), but at the same time he thought it would be a contractor's principle to recognize that a contractor who had taken work at too low a figure might afterwards present a claim for additional payment. He did not understand that Mr. Babineau made

any claim in respect to the supplementary contract for \$85. He (Emmerson) believed it was often the case that inexperienced men, without proper facilities, tender too low for works of this kind. At the same time he did not see how the government could, in fairness to the public interest, take that fact into consideration, and dangerous precedent to recognize Mr. Babineau's claim. When men tender for government work they must take the risk of loss. They do it with the hope of gain. If they gain they do not refund any of the money to the government; if they lose, they should not expect the government to reimburse them. If a committee is reappointed, and it is agreed to pay \$100 or \$200 to Mr. Babineau, a gate would be opened that in the future would result in the loss of many thousands of dollars to the province; by reason of the findings of sympathetic committees.

Dr. Alward agreed with the last speaker. If the principle was established that in case of loss a contractor might come back upon the government, tenders would take that fact into consideration in tendering, and the result would be a great loss and confusion. If the claim was one for extras the case would be different, but Mr. Babineau was simply asking the legislature to reimburse him for his own want of judgment.

The motion was put to the house and lost. Mr. Dibble introduced a bill to incorporate the Free Baptist denomination of New Brunswick.

Upon the order of the day being reached, Mr. Howe continued his address. With respect to wheat raising in this province, he said that even under the most favorable circumstances it was a question whether it could be conducted with a profit equal to that derived from other branches of agriculture. In many settlements the land and other conditions were such that it would be a cruelty to induce the farmers to go into the raising of wheat.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson.—Did I understand the hon. gentleman to say that he himself raised wheat every year? Mr. Howe replied that such was the fact, but he had done so because he took a pride in raising something which he felt like to raise, and something which in reality does not pay them. If he had not a self-binder he would go out of the business. The farmers of New Brunswick could not compete with the great western country in wheat raising. The policy of the government was not to pay aid to pioneering schemes, but to encourage them to three or four years it would be found to be not a wheat policy, but a policy of chaff. Another reason why he was opposed to bonusing wheat mills was that the finances of the province were not in a position to stand it. It meant either to increase the bonded debt must be increased or the tax course must be had to direct taxation. It was not so long ago that the present leader of the government told the Farmers and Dairymen's Association that he expected to make a larger measure of responsibility in regard to keeping up the roads, and it was not so long ago that the proposition was made that the county tax for education should be raised from thirty to fifty cents a head. If the bonusing of wheat was to be done at the expense of the great public services of the country it should not be done at all. He (Howe) was not opposed to bonusing on principle. He believed in bonusing the dairy industry, because the result was that the farmers got the benefit of more uniform quality; superior skill and force in local markets. It might be possible that a few individuals would profit by the bonusing of the wheat industry, but great numbers would suffer. With regard to the government's immigration policy, Mr. Howe said that his advice to the government was to go slow. It was much more important in view of the low state of the lumber trade and the fact that the shingle industry had practically been knocked out, that measures should be taken to keep our own young men at home. It was not to spend thousands of dollars in order to bring people into the province who were not acclimatized nor used to the ways of the country. It must be remembered that the conditions of life in a new forest clearance farm were much different now from what they formerly were. The shingle industry, practically, could be used on new farms as were used on old farms. Now the maker of a new farm had to compete with the perfect machinery used on the old farm and had to contend with low prices for his produce. With respect to the criticism levelled at the hon. member for York (Pinder) as to the Cocagne bridge investigation, Mr. Howe thought the government owed a debt of gratitude to that gentleman for bringing to light the facts in connection with that transaction. The government was not justified in spending \$38.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie.—If the report had been against the government of course it would have been all right. Mr. Howe.—Not at all. If it had been against the government there would have been no \$38 spent upon it. At the end of the report he ordered the words "ordered that the report be accepted and adopted by the house." That was certainly a most glaring mis-statement. No such order had been made, because when the hon. member for York (Pinder) was making his speech, he was interrupted by the entrance of the hon. member for Kent county, and as a matter of fact no action whatever was taken upon the report. If the last sentence of the report was so manifestly untrue, it was fair to suppose that not much confidence could be placed upon the rest of its contents. In conclusion Mr. Howe said he did not wish the impression to go abroad that the present government were the only friends the farmers had. The agriculturists of the country had no better friends than the members of the opposition, and it was very largely due to their efforts that the government had been prevailed upon to give them the assistance they so well deserved. (Applause.)

Mr. Fowler said he had not expected to address the house, but he ought to refer to the fact that had fallen from the mouth of York (Pinder) who most brutal attack of a member of the legislature of agriculture place it was proper to country were most in appointment of that sources friendly to the plain heard from intelligent farmers of the that appointment? He dense to submit to the matter) not from the reporting the government sources friendly to the The speaker then proceeded to uphold the Hon. C. H. Lablillois as a agriculturist.

Hon. Mr. Dunn said at the charges of misdeeds the crown land department member for Kent county who posed before the honest man, with a pitiless reputation, but if were cutting lumber crown lands he (Dunn) would be as good as a laughing stock. The first by the hon. member for was that the leases were advantage. As every set price of \$3 per acre would be a great detriment, and hon. member by reference to page and report for 1896 of timber limits there \$78 per square mile, and the same report you went as high as \$100 per acre. The report will find that they were \$100, and the 250 mile sale averaged \$150 per acre again, by reference to the same report, the price went as high as \$100 per 283 miles there mentioned \$47.50 per mile, in the price of \$8. The hon. member probably consider that a delegate from the land had just intervened, and they complained, not getting any advantage claim that while they were per thousand for stumps was lands and \$10 per acre in the end of the sale is returned to them, of crown lands the price competition as high as and nothing is returned also that the lands are in the hands of the government, and the supplies in, and the lease the lands and sportsmen are allowed at pleasure and built often during their time the right to drive the land they should lie for.

Mr. Lockhart said he gratulate the government that they had adopted the opposition, and that was a great step. He said that the hon. member for Kent county, who was a general and law clerk, in both these offices occupied, and the expense with them saved to the public, they would go to the reference to putting out to tender. This was not the policy of the opposition, and accounts committee last report had recommended public printing, as far as possible, to be put out to public competition. He thought he had year that if this course it would mean a saving year to the province alike, and it seemed to him that the government should attention to the recommendations of the committee. But the chief secretary, with respect, said it had been and they had papers to show that the hon. member for Kent county had made use of his committee. He said that if the government were induced to lay those papers out to public competition, the result of examining them would be found that they would light of day. The auditor stated before the committee simply looked over the printing and allowed it was right. His right was all right for printing it ago, but now printing is paper is cheaper and greater.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie.—To do Mr. Lockhart.—Yes, it done, and everybody has chance to compete for ask the provincial secretary not interfere with the printing, and suggest to the clerk to whom the work given.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie.—You given around to the diff offices. Mr. Lockhart.—That government. Hon. Mr. Tweedie.—You would hardly expect your opponents of the government may say that as long as her of the government, see that the printing government. That the auditor general thinks is right, and no government, I want it derstood, interferes with way.

Mr. Lockhart.—It is that the printing should the supporters of the government in the province of Nova province had been quoted by the hon. provincial budget speech, put up to public competition, and the lowest tender. In his (Lockhart's) 900 of \$4,000 could be saved.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie.—You year against a motion connection, which, if a have saved a good deal year. Mr. Lockhart.—I am gentleman has referred to was motion to the effect introducing private

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