

PREMIER TWEEDIE TO THE ELECTORS.

An Exhaustive and Effective Defence of the Government's Policy and Administration.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The licensees operated the lands to some extent, but were not called upon by the department of Crown Lands to operate fully, as the market was in a depressed state, and no good end could be accomplished by compelling the licensees to cut the lumber merely for the purpose of adding somewhat to the revenue of the province. It was considered by the department that as long as the renewal mileage was paid, and no business interests suffered, it was well in this case, as in other cases, that the licensees should not be compelled to cut the lumber when the interests of the province did not demand it. These lumber lands were increasing in value by reason of the timber being allowed to grow, and no business interest was injured by this course, because, as before stated, if these lands had not been applied for by the Campbells, they would have been lying vacant, and subject to being trespassed upon by persons who were desirous of obtaining lumber without paying the department for the lands. To make this point more plain, a few years afterwards, the department, feeling it necessary in the interests of the province that all the vacant crown timber lands should, if possible, be made to contribute to the revenue of the province, advertised the same for sale, and in connection therewith, large tracts were put up at auction in the counties of Restigouche and Gloucester; but there were no bidders therefor, and the land remained vacant, and has only been taken up at a very late date by applicants who, in view of the more prosperous condition of the lumber business, feel inclined now to invest their capital in timber lands.

The Muskoka Lands were lumbered upon and stumpage paid to the government, and the owners of these lands were not treated differently from the licensees of other crown timber lands throughout the province; because it has never been the policy of the department to act under the power contained in the regulations and to require any specific quantity to be cut by the holders under licenses from the crown. If this course were pursued, our valuable forests would be very soon depleted; and, I think, you will agree with me that the sensible view to take of this matter is that the department should require no more lumber to be cut annually than will fairly supply the market and meet the demand. Because the Campbells may have sold this land at an advanced price is no charge against the government. Any holder of licenses today is in the same position to sell his interest, in his licenses at such price as he requires, without let or hindrance from the government. When, therefore, The Shives Lumber Company, having agreed to purchase these lands, with the view of erecting a very large mill and operating the lands on an extensive scale, came to the surveyor general to ask his consent to the transfer in the usual way, there was no ground whatever upon which such consent could be withheld. If any fault could be found with the department it would be for not taking action some years ago, and requiring a larger cut. But during all the years when this might have been done, Mr. Mott was one of the warmest supporters of this and the previous administration. Had it been urged upon the surveyor general that it was in the public interest that the notice should be given, no doubt the surveyor general would have carefully considered the matter, and might have exercised his discretionary powers.

Not having done this, nor even having been called upon to do this, and the licensees having absolutely complied with the law in every particular, if the Surveyor General had arbitrarily refused to consent to the transfer, and so blocked the great enterprise which the Shives Lumber Company has now inaugurated upon the Restigouche, which will probably yield to the province a revenue in stumpage of about \$25,000 per annum, he would have been guilty of dereliction of duty, for which he would have been justly condemned. And to have committed such an offence under pressure from a strong supporter, as Mr. Mott was, and in order to confer a favor upon a

political friend, would have proved the Surveyor General, and the government of which he is a member, to be unworthy of public trust.

A sale of a large area of Crown timber licenses has recently been made at a profit by Mr. Moffat, of Dalhousie, to a company. Mr. Moffat, while the holder of the lands, did not operate up to the full quantity which might have been required of him by the Surveyor General. Mr. Mott was acting for the vendor in the transaction, and I can imagine what just indignation he would have expressed if the Surveyor General had refused to consent to the transfer from Mr. Moffat to the purchasers, unless a portion of the lands were released and offered to some friend of the government. Yet this was exactly what Mr. Mott pressed upon the government to do in the case of the Muskoka lands.

CHARGE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS CONTROLLED BY LUMBERMEN.

It is also charged in some quarters that the government is under the control of the lumbermen of the province. This charge has no foundation. At the time of the last crown land sale in 1898, many of the large lumber operators who were holders of licenses protested against the sale and demanded a definite postponement, threatening to oppose the government if their terms were not complied with. The ground upon which they based their demand was that they had been obliged to purchase large holdings at the sale of '98, and that by reason of all the vacant lands being then put up for sale, in order to protect themselves, they would be obliged to invest their money in the purchase of lands which were not necessary for the requirements of their business. Notwithstanding these protests, the government remained firm, and the sale went on, and realized between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars to the province. More recently another sale took place, at which the parties combined, and the land went to the applicant at the upset price. The opposition newspapers of the province, especially the *Globe*, censured the government very severely for allowing these lands to be taken by a combine; but as a matter of fact, before the article was written, the surveyor general had dealt with the subject and had refused to grant the licenses to the party in whose name the lands were bid in. He cancelled the sale and had the lands advertised again. They brought at the next sale over \$13,000.

In the administration, not only of the crown timber lands, but in mining, in the protection of game, and in all other matters, I believe you will agree with me that the government has pursued a wise policy, and one that was for the benefit of the province.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL AREAS.

In considering in what direction efforts could be successfully made for the development of the natural resources of the province, the attention of myself and my colleagues was directed toward the very extensive and valuable coal fields in the counties of Queens and Sunbury, which, though they had been operated in a small way, had never been extensively worked, by reason of the fact that there was no railway connection with the mines, and the distance from them to points of shipment by water was so great as to vastly increase the cost of getting the coal to market, while the frequent handling of the coal caused thereby tended to impair the quality of the coal. After very careful inquiry, we decided that it would be greatly in your interest if these coal areas could be developed; and through the encouragement given by us, with the unanimous approval of the legislature, a railway is now nearly completed into the best portion of the coal areas, which will as rapidly as possible be extended to Fredericton. Already, as a consequence of the building of this railway, various projects for the extensive development of the coal areas and the establishment of manufactures in the district are being promoted, and I look with every confidence to the most gratifying results from our action.

OIL DEVELOPMENT.

It will also be gratifying to you to know that the policy inaugurated while

my predecessor, the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, was premier of the province, of developing our extensive oil fields, is resulting in success, and it will not be long before a large number of wells will be in operation and one or more refineries erected. The result of the development of the oil fields and the coal areas will not only be to greatly increase the prosperity of large sections of the province, but will also, by reason of the royalties which will be paid, add materially to the provincial revenues.

PERMANENT BRIDGES.

The policy of erecting permanent bridges, which was inaugurated by the government led by the Hon. Mr. Blair, and which has been since pursued, while it has necessarily added to the bonded indebtedness of the province, has resulted in the erection of a large number of steel bridges with stone foundations, which are of excellent design, thoroughly constructed and will last for generations. I am sure that our policy in this regard will continue to meet, as it has in the past met, with your approval.

ADVANCEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

Even at the risk of extending this address beyond the limits to which it ought to be confined, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the extraordinary and well sustained development which has taken place in the dairying and other agricultural interests of the province, in consequence of the policy pursued by the party which during the past 19 years has been entrusted with your confidence, and which, since I had the honour of being premier, has been steadily pursued. It is not many years since this province was importing cheese from Upper Canada, while last year the total quantity of cheese, consisting of 1,900,733 lbs., made by the cheese factories in this province was valued at \$188,712.30, and the quantity of cheese exported was 1,209,890 lbs., of the value of \$120,021.08. It is not many years since, through the encouragement which was given by the government, creameries were first started in the province, and it is a gratifying fact that last year there was made at the creameries in New Brunswick 750,911 lbs. of butter, valued at \$153,063.74, and the quantity of creamery butter exported was 433,619 lbs., valued at \$88,927.89. The increase in the value of cheese and butter produced within the province at the cheese factories and creameries in the year 1902 over that of 1901 was \$55,028.04, while the increase in the value of cheese and butter exported in 1902 over the year 1901 was \$30,337.66.

IMPROVED ROLLER FLOUR MILLS.

Reference might also be made to the policy which was adopted a few years ago for the encouragement of the growth of wheat in New Brunswick, and the establishment of Improved Roller Flour Mills, to which liberal bonuses have been given. As a result of this policy, upwards of twenty mills of most modern design have been erected, which are manufacturing as good flour as can be obtained elsewhere throughout the Dominion, thereby saving to our farmers very large sums of money, which would otherwise be sent out of the province. In all other directions that would lead to stimulate agricultural development throughout the province, and to assist the farmers, we have pursued a progressive policy.

ANNUAL WINTER FAIR.

We have given aid and encouraged the opening of an annual winter fair, which is held at Amherst, as being the most central point between the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and which has been of great benefit to the agriculturists of both provinces. The attendance at the last Fair was very large and the greatest interest was taken by the farmers in this enterprise. The government has also during the past year made an importation of horses and I am pleased to be able to state that in the opinion of those most competent to judge, the class of horses then imported was the highest that had ever been brought into the province.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Some time ago an arrangement was entered into between this province and the province of Nova Scotia, whereby an Agricultural College was to be established, by which the education of those intending to pursue this industry as a calling should be provided for. But, unfortunately, although the appropriation was made by the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of erecting buildings, they have not seen fit to commence the work, and it may be that the legislature of this province will be asked to

assistance in another direction for this object.

SALE OF PROVINCIAL BONDS.

As provincial secretary I have given much time and careful attention to the duties of that office, and I can appeal to the intelligent business men of this province to make a most careful scrutiny of the management of its finances, and with the utmost confidence ask their approval. Let me give one illustration; in the matter of the redemption of 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. bonds of the province, and their conversion into three per cents a few years ago, I made a sale of a million dollars of three per cents, which netted to the province 96 per cent, free of all commissions. There has not been in any province of Canada a sale of bonds on such advantageous terms.

EASTERN EXTENSION CLAIM.

I feel that the government is entitled to no small degree of credit for the persistent and successful manner in which the eastern extension claim was pressed to a satisfactory conclusion; but instead of giving to the government the share of credit to which we were entitled in connection with this matter, our opposition friends at once began to find fault because the amount had been put into current revenue. This criticism is unjust. The claim arose entirely from interest, and if the amount had not been withheld, the current revenues would have received the benefit from year to year; therefore, when the money was paid it was proper that it should go into revenue account. At the time of the payment, there was a large floating indebtedness incurred for roads and bridges, in respect of which bonds had not been issued, in anticipation of receiving this amount, and when it came in, it was used to pay the debt of the province. The government did as any business man would do, viz., used the money for the reduction of the provincial indebtedness.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

"Have by some surgeon Shylock on thy charge to stop his wounds lest he do bleed to death." People can bleed to death. The loss of blood weakens the body. It must follow that gain of blood gives the body strength. The strengthening effect of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in large part due to its action on the blood-making glands and the increased supply of pure, rich blood it produces. It is only when the blood is impoverished and impure that disease finds a soil in which to root. The "Discovery" purifies the blood and makes it antagonistic to disease. When the body is emaciated, the lungs are weak, and there is obstinate lingering cough, "Golden Medical Discovery" puts the body on a fighting footing against disease, and so increases the vitality that disease is thrown off, and physical health perfectly and permanently restored. It has cured thousands who were hopeless and helpless, and who had tried all other means of cure without avail.

31 one-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing and customs will obtain a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice, 1008 pages, in paper cover. Send 50 stamps if cloth binding is preferred. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Xmas.

Why Christmas is spelt X-mas is plain as plain can be. It takes a mass of X's to fill the X-mas tree.

The Root of the Matter.

Pat-An' so yez shtruck fer shorter hours? Mike-Yis. We want each wan to consist av for-rtty minutes, begorry!-Puck.

In the Course of Time.

I'm going to be a millionaire; My money I shall hoard it. I'll be a great reformer then, Because I can afford it.

Lazy Livers and Sluggish Kidneys.

When these organs fail to perform their proper functions, the blood becomes poisoned and suffering and disease commence. This can be avoided by keeping your vitality at high-water mark, the blood rich and pure by taking one Ferrozone Tablet after each meal.

Ferrozone has a mild but rapid action on the liver and kidneys, and is certainly the greatest producer of red vitalizing blood known to science. Morning tiredness, languor, dizziness, pain in the back and sick headache disappear as soon as Ferrozone is used. Get it to-day. Price 50¢ at Druggists, or N. C. P. & O. Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure biliousness.

FREDERICTON POST OFFICE

Arrival and Departure of Mails Scheduled Now in Force.

Mails close at the Fredericton post office beginning Oct. 13 as follows:

6.00 a. m.—St. John, United States; St. Stephen, and Charlotte, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska counties, Fredericton Jct., Waasis Station, Rusiagornis Station.
7.00 a. m.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Mouth of Keswick, Upper Keswick, Millville, Woodstock, and 8.15 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
7.30 a. m.—Down river mails—Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.
9.15 a. m.—St. John and C. P. R. stations east—Nova Scotia, P. E. Island.
3.30 p. m.—C. E. Station—Chatham, Newcastle and I. C. R. points north, Quebec city and province.
5.15 p. m.—St. John, United States, Nova Scotia, P. E. I., Woodstock, St. Stephen, Moncton, etc., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and N. W. provinces.

Arrivals.

9.15 a. m.—St. John, Nova Scotia, P. E. I., etc.
11.40 a. m.—United States, St. Stephen, etc.; Montreal, Ottawa and N. W. Provinces.
2.20 p. m.—Canada Eastern Mails, North Shore and Quebec.
4.30 p. m.—Down river mails.
8.10 p. m.—St. John, Nova Scotia, P. E. I., etc.
6.10 p. m.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Mouth of Keswick, etc., Woodstock; 8.00 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
2.00 p. m. and 10.30 p. m.—City boxes served.

How the Cocaine Habit Starts.

Generally from using catarrh snuffs and ointments containing this deadly drug. It is well to remember that the only direct scientific cure for catarrh is Catarrhazone, which cures by the inhalation of medicated air. Simply breathe Catarrhazone, and it will cure all forms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Troubles and Deafness. Every breath from Catarrhazone Inhaler soothes, heals and relieves. Permanent cure guaranteed even though other remedies failed. Try Catarrhazone, price \$1.00; small size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's pills cure biliousness.

Particulars Desired.

Biggs—Say, can I sell you a good horse?
Diggs—Don't know. What is the matter with the animal?

Startling Difference in Complexion.

Many corn and wart cures contain caustics and acids, but Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor is entirely vegetable in composition, never hurts, acts quickly, and is sure to cure. Try it.

Lasting Literature.

Author—My book, sir, will be in existence long after you are forgotten.
Critic—Yes, I should say that it is likely to escape the wear and tear of excessive reading.

Family Frankness.

Sister Susan—Do we dine with you Christmas, Rebecca?
Sister Rebecca—Oh, no, Susan. Don't you remember? It's your turn to have us.

The sono-koto, a board, bridges and strings, is the representative instrument of Japan.

No! No! No! No!

This word is used four times by Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, in reporting the result of his analyses of Sunlight Soap.

"No unsaponified fat"; that means no waste.
"No free alkali"; that means no damage to clothes or hands.
"No loading mixture"; that means every atom is pure soap.
"No adulteration whatever"; that means pure ingredients.
Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—and you will see Prof. Ellis is right. He should know.