

NEW BRUNSWICK BUDGET.

Continuation of Premier Tweedie's Able Exposition of the Finances.

HOPES GOVERNMENT WILL SOON BE ABLE TO INCREASE UNIVERSITY GRANT.

Wonderful Development Promised at Grand Falls.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

We believe that just as many persons will come under the proposed arrangements as now. In Newfoundland where there are no moose, they charge \$100 for a license to shoot caribou. As large game are plentiful in New Brunswick I do not think \$50 is too much. We will increase the license to residents to \$5.

Mr. Hazen—Does that apply to shooting deer?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Yes. There is a difficulty in making a distinction, for sometimes a person with a license to shoot deer might shoot moose by mistake. When the bill is introduced the surveyor general will invite the opinion of the whole house with regard to the proposed changes. I have received a communication from the organization which calls itself the Guides' Association of New Brunswick, making a number of suggestions for changes in the law. Some of these I think are good, but the others appear to be in the interests of the guides themselves. The guides suggest that the open season for big game should begin on the first of September instead of the fifteenth as at present. I think the present date is early enough, and that the open season might be shortened instead of lengthened. There was a great outcry at first against the game laws, as there now is against the highway act in certain quarters. People thought their rights were being infringed upon, but now the people recognize the benefit of the game laws and uphold them. The Guides' Association, I might say, has no right to call itself by its present name, because it is confined to guides in a limited portion of the province. We propose to make a provincial guides' association of which the surveyor general will be the head.

THE GUIDES' SUGGESTIONS.

The guides think that the license fee should not be increased, but I think that when the number of the sportsmen is increasing we should increase the license fee for we want to preserve our game and have them increased. Our game laws just came at the right time for some of our fur bearing animals such as otter, mink and beaver, were almost extinct, now they are quite plentiful. In regard to game warden only capable persons who are familiar with the localities and can traverse the woods on snowshoes, should be appointed. Game wardens should pass an examination as to their qualifications to the position, and they should be required to report to the department monthly. It has also been suggested that there should be a head warden, who should visit the wardens from time to time to see that they are doing their duty. I think also that there should be a close season every five years of which no ice should be given several years in advance. It is also suggested that there should be an open season for partridge. I think that we might take off the prohibition this year, for we have protected partridge for some years. It is suggested also that there should be a tag for moose heads corresponding with the number of the game license so as to be able to ascertain if the moose had been killed by a duly licensed person. The guides also suggest a bounty on wild cats, but I think we have had enough of that as for when a bounty was granted before it involved us in an enormous expense. They propose license for dealers in game meats and for taxidermists, and I think that is a good suggestion. They propose to prohibit the carrying of guns or rifles in the close season, and that also is worthy of consideration. It is also suggested that the quantity of game birds should be limited. At present there is no limit.

GRAND FALLS DEVELOPMENT.

There is among the liabilities of the Province an item of \$10,000 under the heading Grand Falls Water Power Co. This is on account of the deposit provided for by Act of Assembly. The balance required \$40,000 was deposited on the first of March this year by the Company proposing to develop the water power at Grand Falls. We think this is a proof of the care of the Government for Provincial interests. We have established the principle that a company wishing to get a valuable franchise should make a deposit with the Government as a guarantee of good faith. The condition of this deposit is that if the company carry out their proposal to complete their work and expend \$3,000,000 at Grand Falls within five years we will return them their money with 3 per cent. interest. As the persons who form this company are business men there is no doubt that their scheme will be carried out. This is a matter of vast importance to New Brunswick. The idea of the Company is not only to expend a large sum in harnessing the water power, but to supply electricity to places as far away as St. John. They have a minimum power of 39,000 horses at Grand Falls and they propose to build there the largest pulp and paper mill in the world

with a capacity of 600 tons a day. Arrangements have already been made with American parties for the purchase of 400 tons of paper a day when the mill is in operation. This means also the taking over of the lumber lands of the railway from St. Leonards to Campbellton. The Government's action in this matter, one cannot but look with pride on the objection that was made to the Restigouche railway was that it would burn up the forests but the company proposes to run the railway by electricity so that this danger will be avoided.

Mr. Hazen—Do they propose to buy this railway?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—They will if they can get it. They would also like to buy the lands of the New Brunswick Company in that vicinity.

PROVINCIAL ASSETS.

Turning from our liabilities to our assets we have in the first place the balance to the credit of the Province at Ottawa. \$529,290, the same amount as last year. We have sinking funds amounting to \$113,855, an increase of \$16,165 over last year. The agricultural department shows a sum of assets made up of notes and uncollected accounts from purchasers of seed and horses amounting to \$2,275. Application is made continually for seed, but there is sometimes a difficulty in getting payment for it from the farmers. I sometimes think that unworthy persons get these seeds to the detriment of worthy poor people who really need them.

The net debt of the province is now \$3,415,634. This is not a large sum. It is small in comparison with the debt of British Columbia which has a debt of \$14,000,000 and pays \$700,000 in interest although its population is much smaller than that of New Brunswick. Then in the statement of assets we do not count our crown lands which are of immense value, or our buildings. There is no doubt that we have assets four times as great as the amount of our debt and having them our people have no reason to feel despondent. This province does more for its people than any other province in Canada.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in resuming his speech on the budget, said: Last night when I moved the adjournment of the debate I was speaking of the debts and assets of the province, and I drew attention to the fact that a large amount of six per cent. debentures would fall due during the next six years which will be replaced by bonds at a low rate of interest. Besides that there will be a number of four per cent. bonds coming due, and on the whole we expect to save at least \$15,000 a year in interest on these bonds. It will be wise, I think for the finance minister of this province, whoever he may be, to place a loan for an amount sufficient to cover them when a good opportunity arises, and to leave the money at interest for the purpose of taking them up when they fall due. The whole sum to be retired in this way amounts to about \$325,000.

LAST YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

Turning to the expenditure of the year I find that the item for the administration of justice amounted to \$19,133, showing an excess of \$803 over the estimate. This excess was caused by an under estimate of the amount of jury fees.

The expenditure for agriculture was \$35,516 or \$908 less than the estimate. The particulars will be found in the auditor general's report. The sum of \$8,300 was expended on exhibitions. Sometimes doubts are expressed as to the utility of such expenditures. Looking at the St. John exhibition, where the receipts amounted to about \$32,000, it has seemed to me that too much money was expended on salaries in proportion to the amount given in prizes. In some places complaints have been made that exhibitions are degenerating into mere shows. In Chatham we have a splendid exhibition building, in which three exhibitions have been held, and for which we have received altogether the sum of \$3,000. We are able to hold an exhibition in Chatham and to defray all the expenses out of the receipts. I regret that the persons to whom assistance was offered for the purchase of seed in Carleton County appear to have misunderstood our ability to help them, and refused to take the money. I feel that sufferers from the failure of crops are entitled to our sympathy and our aid as far as we can give it. For the agent general in London we paid the sum of \$1,000. This gentleman expended much more than that on the visitors from this province who go to London. We propose to increase the amount of his allowance this year to \$2,000. Every one speaks most highly of his courtesy and attention to the visitors from this province.

IMMIGRATION.

With regard to the question of immigration when in London three

years ago I recognized the difficulty under which we labor in regard to obtaining immigrants. The policy of the Dominion Government favors sending them to the west and hardly recognizes these eastern provinces. I think it a great pity that there is not a suitable building in London connected with the High Commissioner's office in which each province could have rooms, and where information could be obtained in regard to all the provinces. We have now an application before us from Commissioner Combs of the Salvation Army who proposes to bring out working men, and servant girls of good character, thrifty people who wish to better their condition and also people with some capital. The Army is able to locate these people and take care of them through its agencies and the total cost of the province will not exceed three dollars a head. We are considering the advisability of adopting this proposition to a limited extent. We think the experiment is well worth trying. But if we wish to have immigration we must have industries so that the people can obtain employment when they come here. If the industries which are to be developed by the Grand Falls water power reach our expectations they will prove a powerful immigration agency for wherever there is employment, labour will follow. I think that the Dominion Government should pay more attention to these eastern provinces and allot a portion of the immigration expenditure to them instead of sending all the immigrants to the North West. We expended \$2,000 on the Champlain Tercentenary. Some people objected to this and I had my doubts on the subject. I think that when people desire to get up a celebration they should help themselves. This Province gives more money to the people than any other in the Dominion. The result is disastrous to public spirit for the people expect the Government to do everything. People ought to learn to help themselves. One good public spirited citizen is worth more than all the Government can give. The expenditure on account of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Fredericton, amounted to \$910.

Mr. Hazen—What about the St. John Institution?

EDUCATION.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—We propose to give it the usual grant. Most of the deaf and dumb children are there now and the school is reported to be in a flourishing condition. The expenditure for contingencies is about the usual figures. This account embraces the running expenses of the Province or Departmental and Legislative equipments. The total amount was \$18,298, about one half of which was expended on account of the Legislative Assembly. The expenditure for education was \$205,745, which was \$9,399 less than the estimate. Some people complain of the grant we give to the University and say that Mount Allison and St. Joseph ought to receive a grant. I cannot see that these institutions stand in the same category as our University. It is part of the educational system of the Province, the crown of our common school system. It is unfortunate that it is so limited for means. I would like to be able to endow it more largely and I hope that the time is not far distant when we will be able to give a larger grant to this institution. A reference to the educational report shows that our country schools are not increasing. It is difficult to get teachers and 400 districts were without schools last year. I hope to see a change in the law increasing the county school fund to 50 cents and I will also advocate the appointment of trustees for whole parishes instead of for districts to overcome the influence of uneducated men who may become district trustees and who have no appreciation of the benefits of education or desire to see their children better educated than themselves. We have now at Kingston consolidated school which has been founded by the liberality of Sir William Macdonald and the energy of Prof. Robertson. I visited it last fall and was delighted at what I saw there. The school will be supported for three years by the Macdonald fund after which the Province will take charge of it. Professor Robertson tells me that he intends to make it one of the finest schools in the world. I am sure you would all be delighted to see it and in June I will try to arrange it so that members of the legislature will visit that school. No one can over-estimate the benefit which the children derive from attendance at that school as compared with the ordinary country school. Their environment is enlarged and their ambition aroused by its influence, and there may be today in some poor cottage in this Province a child who will become the future governor of New Brunswick. I am pleased to find that ex-Governor McEllan intends to give a large sum out of his own pocket to establish a consolidated school at Riverside and I hope that other schools of the same class will spring up.

The expenditure on account of executive government was \$31,032, which was less than the estimate. For fisheries protection \$2,382. For protection of Crown Lands, \$1,078. For the Factory Commission \$500. We have estimated an expenditure of \$2,100 under this head. I would direct your attention to the item of public health. An estimate of \$13,600 was paid for this service including small pox. The expenditure reached \$18,672. This is made up of two headings, the ordinary expense of the provincial board, \$1,605 and smallpox \$17,067. The total cost to the province of the smallpox epidemic up to the close of the federal year 1904 amounted to \$83,581. Authority was given to issue bonds to the extent of \$70,000 to provide for the unusual expenditure caused by this epidemic. Of these bonds \$6,500 have been paid off. When we are charged with expending large sums we can point to this item of \$83,000 which we had to incur to protect the public health. Will any one say that we should have thrown the whole of this bur-

then upon the municipalities? If we had done so business interests would have suffered. In some counties we had great difficulties to encounter. People fought against being quarantined. Now the scourge seems to be passing away and as a result of the epidemic most people have been vaccinated.

The largest item in interest account is coupon interest upon the bonded debt. These coupons to the amount of \$135,958 were paid last year leaving \$5,519 of overdue coupons outstanding. The average interest paid upon the bonded debt was nearly four per cent, but this rate will be materially reduced when the 6 per cent bonds now nearing maturity are paid off.

The expenditure on accounts of the legislative assembly was \$29,454. There was an increase of \$9,000 in this item caused by the increase in the amount of the indemnity. The expenditure on mining account was \$9,979. Most of this expenditure was on account of the diamond drill which is almost constantly in use. It is now operating at Lepreau where there are said to be large deposits of iron which are likely to become extremely valuable.

(Concluded tomorrow.)

Sleeping in Church.

"Some men preach," said Sydney Smith, "as if they thought sin is to be taken out of a man as Eve was taken out of Adam, by casting him into a profound slumber." So at any rate thought not South, who, preaching one day at Whitehall, observed King Charles II. and several of his attendants asleep. Stooping down, he cried out to one of the delinquents, "My lord, I am sorry to interrupt you, but if you snore so loud you will wake the king." His majesty thereupon awoke, and turning to his neighbor, remarked with his accustomed good nature: "This man must be made a bishop. Remind me on the next vacancy." Latimer speaks of a woman who suffered from insomnia, and who, all soporifics having failed, was taken to the church of St. Thomas of Acres, when she fell at once into a refreshing slumber.—London Mail.

He Shut the Fire In.

A bright lad was given a dime the other day by a visitor to whom he had been exhibited as the pride of the household. The youngster promptly took the coin under the bed in his room and in searching for it with a lighted candle set fire to the bedding. He found the dime and went downstairs without saying a word about the conflagration. A few minutes later the head of the house sniffed suspiciously. "I smell smoke," he remarked. "Something's burning." "It's my room," admitted the youthful prodigy, "but," he added reassuringly, with a flash of the brightness in which the family took so much pride, "the fire can't get out. I closed the door tight." The fire department arrived in time to save the house.

"Does Rapidboy live within his income?"
"Yes, within a few thousands of it."

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Doan's Kidney Pills
Are for this purpose only.

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It is really not difficult to cure kidney trouble in its first stages. All you have to do is to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They are the most effective medicine to be had for all kidney and urinary troubles.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., was cured by their use. She says:—"For over four months I was troubled with a lame back, and was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds, but to no effect. At last I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as strong and as well as ever."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or \$ for \$1.25. All dealers, or sent direct by mail on receipt of price.

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THE BAIRD COMPANY, Ltd.

A LEPAGE PICTURE.

The Work That Brought the Artist Public Recognition.

The label on a certain spring water still in use was designated by Du Maurier, who was probably not overpaid for it, and a New York artist who has since gained distinction eked out the hardest part of his early struggles by designing advertisements for a commercial house. There have been many more perhaps, but the most conspicuous on record is Bastien Lepage, who through this very fact was forced into fame. He was pursued by unmerciful disaster through his youth in his efforts to study art. His mother worked in the fields to keep a sickly boy at school. At fifteen he went alone to Paris, starved for seven years, painted without success, but still-painted. He had just finished a picture to send to the Salon when Paris was besieged, and he rushed with his comrades to the trenches.

On the first day a shell fell into his studio and destroyed his picture, and another shell burst at his feet, wounding him. He was carried home and lay ill and idle for two years. Then he returned to Paris and, reduced to absolute want, painted cheap fans for a living.

One day a manufacturer of some patent medicine ordered a picture from him to illustrate its virtues. Lepage, who was always sincere, gave his best work to this advertisement. He painted a landscape in the April sunlight. The leaves of tender green quivered in the breeze. A group of beautiful young girls gathered around a fountain from which the elixir of youth sprang in a bubbling stream. Lepage believed there was real merit in it.

"Let me offer it at the Salon?" he asked his patron.

The manufacturer was delighted. "But first paint a rainbow arching over the fountain," he said, "with the name of my medicine upon it."

Lepage refused.

"Then I will not pay you a sou for the picture."

The price of this picture meant bread for months, and the painter had long needed bread. The chance of admission to the salon was small. He hesitated. Then he silenced his hunger and carried the canvas to the salon. It was admitted.

Its great success insured Lepage public recognition, and his later work gained him a place among the greatest of living artists.

PROVERBS OF MEXICO.

The noise is more than the powder—the Mexican way of saying it is "hot air."

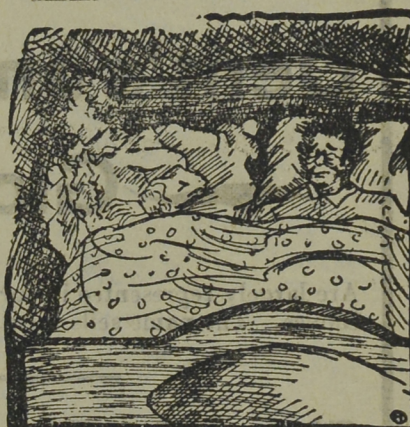
When it rains, we all get wet—the Mexican way of saying, "Misfortunes never come singly."

The devil is not astute because he is the devil, but because he is old—used to express the value of experience.

When bread is out, crumbs are left, expressing the fact that we all have a share in our neighbors' good fortune.

After the child is drowned, cover up the well—the Mexican way of saying, "After the horse is stolen, lock the stable."

It is better to go around than to fall down, expressing the fact that it is often better to avoid a difficulty than to try to overcome it.



WAKEFUL NIGHTS

wear out the body and mind. It is a trying strain on the nervous system and is caused principally by a weak, irregular or palpitating heart. There is only one way to bring relief and that is to invigorate and regulate the movements of the heart.

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE

brings immediate relief and makes the heart strong and steady. Read what Mrs. Anna Canfield of Van Wyck, Idaho writes:—"I first procured your remedy in Medicine Hat, Assa., and found it the most wonderful remedy I had ever used. In fact it has cured me of heart disease and sleeplessness and I now wish to sell it to others. Quote best prices etc." Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure gives relief in 30 minutes, it cures the Heart, Stomach and Nerves.

For instant relief all Catarrh sufferers should use DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER. It relieves in 10 minutes.

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