

PREMIER TWEEDIE'S BUDGET.

New Brunswick's Finance Minister Presents
a Very Able and Satisfactory Review

OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS
FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Splendid Increase of Revenue from the Territorial
Domain.

PROVINCIAL CREDIT STANDS HIGH AND LUMBER INTERESTS IMPROVING

In the legislature on Tuesday evening, Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the estimates for the current year by message from the Lieutenant-Governor. The estimated receipts are \$884,200 and the estimate of expenditures \$867,675, leaving an estimated surplus of \$16,525. Hon. Mr. Tweedie then proceeded to deliver his budget speech. He said:

The financial statement of the affairs of the province is a matter of the greatest interest to persons on both sides of the house. It is of interest to the supporters of the government because it enables them to judge whether the government continues to be worthy of their support. It is of interest to the opponents of the government because it gives them material with which to attack it. During the past year the condition of the province has been fairly prosperous although there has been a depression in the lumber industry. This depression cast a gloom over the operators for they feared that it was likely to last a long time. Unfortunately it came at a time when a change had been made in the rate of stumpage. This house is aware that for many years the rate on spruce was \$1 a thousand and the mileage \$8 a mile with the right to renew each year for \$4. After the 25 years system of leases was adopted a great many persons obtained land at an upset price of \$8, which in a few years became extremely valuable for the price of lumber kept going up until it reached its highest point about three years ago. At that time our operators made a great deal of money. The government noting with satisfaction the improvement of the lumber industry did not immediately raise the rate of stumpage because they considered that the lumbermen had suffered losses and they wished to give them a chance to recoup themselves. But after a time it became evident that a change in stumpage should be made so that a larger revenue might be derived from that great industry. When the depression came efforts were made by the lumbermen to have the stumpage reduced. It was argued that the trade could not stand the increased rates. But the government considered that the lumbermen had been

making a great deal of money for several years and that the lands they had leased had increased immensely in value. They thought that it would not be in the interests of the province to accede to their wishes. Besides we are able to show that the depression was only temporary and I am happy to say that the cloud has passed away and that now our lumber industry is in a fairly prosperous condition. One result of the increase has been that our territorial revenue was larger last year than ever before, reaching the large sum of \$296,424. There is therefore no reason to doubt the value of the timber lands of the province, nor is there any reason for saying that we are oppressing this industry. Some people have affirmed that the policy of the Quebec government is more favorable to the lumbermen than ours, but those who have lumbered in both provinces and who have a right to know, prefer the conditions that exist in New Brunswick. The great increase that has taken place in our territorial revenue shows that we have in our lumber lands an asset of great value and that is one of the reasons why our credit is the best of any province of Canada. If we were willing to sell our lumber lands outright they would bring in a sum sufficient to pay off our entire debt and leave a surplus so large that it would give us almost as much revenue as the sum we now derive from these lands. But this government would never consent to adopt such a policy as that which would place our lumber lands in the hands of some great monopoly. Possessing such an asset in these lands is a sufficient answer to those who accuse us of having added to the bonded debt of the province.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

Turning to the condition of our great industry agriculture we find that the past year was not a favorable one. Our friends opposite who are attacking the department of agriculture apparently go on the assumption that the commissioner is primarily responsible for the failure of the crops. But we do not claim to do the farming of the province. If the season is bad and the crops fail we cannot help it. Hon. members are aware that the past two winters have been extremely severe and that last year the spring was late and the season very unfavorable for putting in a crop. The department of agriculture was not responsible for that. It exists for the purpose of educating the farmers of the province and leading them up to better and higher methods and it cannot be denied that since it came into existence a few years ago the department has given a great impetus to agriculture. Although we have had lean years the agricultural policy of the government has been very successful, and the truth of this is shown by the fact that the farmers of the province are behind this government and appreciate its efforts on their behalf.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

In making a budget speech there is necessarily a great deal of sameness for the figures do not differ greatly from year to year. Turning to the receipts of the year as compared with the estimates it will be seen that we made an excellent forecast of the probable revenue of the province, the receipts being something over \$12,000 in excess of our estimate. The territorial revenue was greater by \$21,000 than we estimated. The succession duties exceeded the estimate by nearly \$10,000. There has been a great deal of criticism in regard to the collection of these duties. It is a very difficult matter to obtain accurate statements of the value of estates for no one wishes to pay more than he can help. From my own experience when I was acting attorney general I know something of the work that the attorney general has to do to obtain correct information. I think a change should be made in the value of an estate liable to duty. In Nova Scotia the amount is \$25,000, here it is \$50,000 and there are very few estates which reach that sum.

Mr. Hazen—Do you contemplate reducing the amount?
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The matter is not yet decided, but I think it would be wise to do so. Our estimate of the amount obtained from the Dominion government on account of wharves was nearly \$7,000 more than the sum received. This is due to the fact that there is a great deal of red tape and delay in paying such claims. The Dominion government has agreed to pay one half of the cost of certain wharves on the tidal waters of the St. John river. This is done on the report of their engineer and some times there is much delay in obtaining this re-

port. The amount, however, is due and it will be paid. There is a sum of upwards of \$12,000 on account of fishery leases due by the Dominion government which I estimated for last year and which has not been paid. I intend to keep this sum in the estimates and I expect to get it for the money has been promised. It was promised both by the Minister of Marine and the Minister of Justice, and I may say that every statement that has been made by the attorney general and myself in regard to our dealings with the Dominion government has been the absolute truth. There have been many changes in the fisheries department since this claim was first made. It was started in the time of Sir Louis Davies, and now we are ending with Mr. Prefontaine. Anyone who goes to Ottawa to press a claim like this must often be sick at heart as I have been on such missions. The only thing we can do is to keep continually pressing these claims and I feel that if we can rely on the promises that have been made to us all these outstanding matters will be settled in a satisfactory manner.

FISHERY CLAIMS.

There is no reason why our fishery claims should be denied. Under the decision of the privy council we own the land above which the fisheries are carried on. We could stop the leasing of oyster beds and we could stop the fishing for salmon, lobsters and smelts in tidal waters if we wished. We could demand a license from all these fishermen, but we do not wish to take any extreme step. The hon. gentlemen know that after confederation the Dominion government undertook to control not only our sea fisheries but the fisheries in our inland waters and to sell the right to fish, which belonged to us. We have been obtaining a revenue of from \$8 to \$12,000 a year for several years past, from our inland fisheries, and we have a rightful claim against the Dominion government for taking away our revenue from these fisheries for so many years. That is a claim which we are pressing and in which we ought to receive the support of both sides of the house.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is hardly necessary for me to go into a statement of the debt and expenditure for the past year for our friends opposite have been asking so many questions that they must possess most of that information already. They have a right to ask these questions and I am sure they will acquit the government of endeavoring to withhold information. On the 5th page of the auditor general's report will be found a statement of the liabilities and assets of the province.

Taking up the liabilities of the province we have first the chief item of debt, the provincial debentures, representing a total sum of \$3,700,846.66, showing an increase during the year of \$54,500.00. The increase arises as follows:

Grain Elevator & Wharves, St. John	\$ 2,500.00
Becroft's Railway	11,000.00
New Brunswick Coal and Railway Co.	44,500.00
Bonds Redeemed	58,000.00
Small pox Epidemic	3,500.00
	\$54,500.00

The rate of interest on these bonds runs from three to six per cent, the average being nearly four per cent. There are now \$622,000 of 6 per cent bonds outstanding which will fall due up to 1911. Of these \$80,000 fall due this year and \$119,000 next year. Provisions have been made to redeem these bonds when they fall due. The outlook at present is not encouraging for the sale of bonds, and it may be expedient for the province to resort to short term loans to meet these maturing bonds. The hon. gentlemen are aware that when

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You immediately experience a real gain in power and strength from using Ferrozone, which is a true nerve and blood tonic. It effects permanent cures unparalleled in the history of medicine.

Ferrozone supplies the essentials of life that are exhausted by over-work, worry, indigestion or high living. It contains just what every run-down system lacks.

By instilling new strength into the blood, Ferrozone benefits the whole body. Digestion improves, the eyes sparkle, the cheeks glow with girlish beauty. Normal powers are restored to the regenerative organs, the nerves are recharged with energy, making the sufferer conscious that direct benefit is resulting from Ferrozone.

There is no greater boon to suffering women than Ferrozone. It charges the system with the snap and fire of youth, builds up firm tissue, rounds out the form until perfect womanhood is attained.

Ferrozone is the one safe tonic for ladies to use, because it contains no alcohol or dangerous drugs. Growing girls, young women, expectant mothers—every female will derive unquestionable benefit from this grand restorative. Prepared only in tablet form, 50c. for a box of fifty tablets or six boxes for \$2.50 at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

The greatest death rate in the Hospital for Insane is Consumption, so says that great expert, Dr. Burgess of Montreal. "For over ten years I have prescribed 'The D & L' Emulsion with most satisfactory results." The sooner the better.

business is brisk and capital is in demand bonds cannot be sold so readily as in times of depression.

In 1898 I sold upwards of a million dollars worth of 3 per cent. bonds at 96. Last year the premier of Nova Scotia went to England to sell three million worth of 3½ bonds, and all he could get for them was 94, which, when all the commissions were paid, did not amount to over 92. I only speak of this to show that the present is not a good time to sell bonds. In 1903 I placed \$450,000 worth of 3½ per cent. bonds at 96½, whereas the Nova Scotia loan of last year only realized 94. This is an evidence that the government is not neglecting the interests of the province and that its credit is good. No province or Canada has in recent years sold its bonds as well as we have. We do not require to go to England to sell our bonds, but we can dispose of them in our own Dominion. We will see what is best to be done when the bonds matured. If the province of Nova Scotia we owed the bank \$3,000,000 we might be in a difficulty, but that is not our case. We are not forced to sell bonds at a sacrifice, but if an opportunity should occur to effect a good sale I think it would be good policy to sell bonds sufficient to redeem these maturing bonds even if they were not all due at the time of the sale. The amount of 4 per cent. debentures contains an item of \$2,000 representing the amount of four bonds called in in 1898, but which were not presented for payment. Within the past few days these bonds have come in and have been paid, the holders alleging they were not aware the bonds had been called in. The government has decided that it would meet the equities of the case to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. since 1898. If we paid 4 per cent. it would encourage others to hold back their bonds after they had been called in.

REVIEW OF EXPENDITURE.

The provincial hospital comes next, showing an expenditure of \$17,764, the amount in the previous year was \$14,896, showing an increase in this liability of \$2,867.

The Board of Works accounts show a balance on ordinary accounts over drawn of \$5,166, and an advance for permanent bridges of \$83,392. This question of permanent bridges has been discussed pretty often in this

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Keep the eyes bright
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They cleanse and
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At all dealers 25c.

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How many Dyspeptics can
say that?
Or perhaps you are dyspeptic
and don't know it.

Have you any of these
symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Nature's specific for Dyspepsia.
Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers:—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

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The Herald Office

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A MOTHER wrote us recently that she had to keep Scott's Emulsion under lock and key—her children used to drink it whenever her back was turned. Strange that children should like something that is so good for them. It's usually the other way.

Scott's Emulsion

makes children comfortable, makes them fat and rosy-cheeked. Perhaps that's why they like it so much—they know it makes them feel good.

Older people, too, who are thin or delicate will find Scott's Emulsion a wonderful strength-giver and flesh-builder.



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house. I think we are getting pretty near the end of our expenditure for this purpose. I am glad that the policy of using covered wooden bridges has been largely adopted. I think them almost equal to steel bridges, in many cases, and they do not need so much looking after for steel bridges have to be painted very often, every year or two.

There is an item of \$2,585 in the department of Agriculture on suspense account for the purchase of seed and \$914 for the purchase of horses, a total of \$3,499. The account last year stood at \$4,707, so that the sum of \$1,208 has been paid off during the year. The amount for the purchase of the horse is covered by a first class security of individuals in the county of Northumberland.

THE GAME LAWS.

The Crown Land Department shows an over expenditure on game account of \$10,000. We propose to make some alterations in our game laws and I think I might as well go into that matter at some length tonight. I look upon our game as a great and valuable asset. A few years ago New Brunswick was not known as a sporting country and the revenue from that source did not exceed a thousand dollars. Now game has increased so that it reaches the sum of \$16 or \$17,000. This province is getting a reputation as a game country but I am not quite satisfied that our system of protection and payments for licenses is not capable of improvement. I think it would be impossible for us to do better under the present game laws than we have done. As soon as the close season

commences applications are made by parties to be appointed game wardens and sometimes when they do not succeed in their applications they write letters to the newspapers telling how the game is being destroyed. But when we find large game such as moose and deer increasing, it would seem to show that our game laws are quite effective. Moose are becoming abundant and only a year or two ago a couple of them found their way into the city of St. John. I am convinced that sportsmen from abroad who come to hunt our game expend from \$150,000 to \$200,000 here every year. Our policy is to encourage foreign sportsmen to come in. I attended the meeting of the Fish and Game Association in St. John and was pleased to find our policy commended by parties from abroad as the most advanced in America. We propose, however, to make some changes, one of which will be to increase the license fee to non-residents from \$30 to \$50.

(Continued tomorrow.)

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A few pairs of 9 lb. Grey Blankets for camping purposes.

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Their Sufferings Are Usually
Due to Uterine Disorders
Perhaps Unsuspected

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Can we dispute the well-known fact that Canadian women are nervous?
How often do we hear the expression, "I am so nervous, it seems as if I should fly;" or, "Don't speak to me." Little things annoy you and make you irritable; you can't sleep, you are unable to quietly and calmly perform your daily tasks or care for your children.

The relation of the nerves and generative organs in women is so close that nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous debility, the blues, sleeplessness and nervous irritability arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Fits of depression or restlessness and irritability. Spirits easily affected, so that one minute she laughs, the next minute weeps. Pain in the ovaries and between the shoulders. Loss of voice; nervous dyspepsia. A tendency to cry at the least provocation. All this points to nervous prostration.

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition and prevent months of prostration and suffering so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Your medicine is indeed a Godsend to suffering women, and I only wish that they all knew what it can do for them and there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony. I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, extreme nervousness and excruciating headaches, but a few bottles of your Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy and I do not know what sickness is, and I have enjoyed the best of health now for over four years. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has sent sunshine into thousands of homes and hearts."

Will not the volumes of letters from women made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince all women of its virtues? Surely you cannot wish to remain sick and weak and discouraged, exhausted each day, when you can be as easily cured as other women.