

The Herald Job Printing Department is thoroughly equipped and employs only first class workmen.

The Daily Herald.

VOL XII

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1907

NO. 66

E. A. O'Brien & Co

Just Open

A Complete line of

Ladies Suits, Skirts, Coats, &c.
Ladies Silk Waists, Ladies Silk Skirts.
Ladies Whitewear in the very faintest styles and Medium Prices.

This Department is on the Second Floor, in charge of Competent Young Lady.

B. & I. Bias Filled Corsets. You may be fitted with a pair of this make of Corsets here.

Prices 75c to \$2.00

E. A. O'BRIEN & CO

Sole Agents for Fownes Kid Gloves in Ladies or Misses sizes.

Wall Paper

Our new stock of Wall Paper is now all in. Newest Patterns. See ours before you buy, we can save you money.

BOSTON 5 and 10
Opposite Soldiers' Barracks.

R. G. LEE & CO.

-Roger and Gallett-

Rose Lip Salve

TOOTH PASTE

GEO. Y. DIBBLEE,

PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST - opp. City Hall.
Fredericton's Leading Drug Store.

Chestnut
says

"The CAMERA FIEND will find much to interest him at our store. We aim to keep in touch with all the doings in Amateur Photography. Of course we have the chemicals used in developing and the various things he needs in following his hobby."

"THE QUALITY STORE,"
572, Queen Street.

Buy a New Clock

Don't borrow time from your neighbors. The old clock that has stopped has probably served its time.

We have a full line of Kitchen, Dining Room and Parlor Clocks, also Nickel Alarm Clocks, from \$1.25 up.

F. E. BLACKMER

Opp. Normal School

Fredericton, N.B.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley Made a Masterly Exposition of New Brunswick Finances.

INCREASED AID TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND STILL AN ESTIMATED SURPLUS.

Important Claims which the Government Have Successfully Pressed--The Increase in Federal Subsidy.

When the House resumed at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, Hon. Mr. Pugsley began his budget speech. He said:

In rising to discharge a duty which does not ordinarily belong to an Attorney General, it may not be amiss that I should call the attention of the House to some of the important facts that have occurred in previous years, particularly during the time that my predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Tweedie was premier. I regret that the duty of discussing the financial affairs of the Province had not fallen upon him, for he could have told better than I can of the progress we have made in recent years in the betterment of the financial condition of the Province. This progress should inspire us all with hope and confidence in the future. For many years past the office of provincial secretary has been filled by a gentleman, who has now left us of great ability, and with much satisfaction to the country and it will soon be filled by another gentleman who now sits beside me, who will, I am sure, satisfy the public in that regard. It cannot be expected that I should go into these accounts in great detail. There are many important questions for us to consider besides the expenditure of a few dollars and cents, which sometimes seem so great in the eyes of gentlemen opposite. I propose first to take up an important speech which was made by the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the House in 1902, at a time when our prospects were not so bright as they are now. That speech held out hopes which I am proud to say have since been largely justified. The Lieut. Governor then said: "It affords me much pleasure to inform you that since you last convened the Dominion Government has paid to the Province the amount of the Eastern Extension Award, with the exception of a small portion which has been withheld, pending an arrangement being made between the two governments in respect to a claim regarding certain land taken as part of the right of way for the railway out of which the claim arose. My government has, during the recess continued to urge a settlement of the various questions in respect to the Fisheries outstanding between it and the government of Canada, and I have reason to hope that before long either a friendly arrangement will be arrived at, or that the questions at issue will be submitted to the courts so that the rights of the Province may be fully determined."

By the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it has been decided that the fisheries within the territorial limits of the Provinces belong to the Provinces, and in the opinion of my advisors it follows that the amount of the Halifax Award should have been paid to the Provinces and not to the Dominion. My government will press for payment to this Province of the portion of the Award to which it is properly entitled. The legislature at its session in the year A. D. 1888, approved of certain resolutions, which in the month of October of the previous year had been agreed to at Quebec at a conference of delegates and members representing the Executive Governments of five of the Provinces of Canada, called for the purpose of conferring upon questions of Inter-Provincial interest. It seems proper that effective steps should be taken to press earnestly upon the Dominion Government the desirability of having the British North America Act so amended as to carry out the views embodied in the Quebec Resolutions, at least in so far as relates to the readjustment of the allowances by the Dominion to the Provinces.

Your attention will be invited to this important subject, the unsatisfactory condition of the branch railways in the Province connecting with the Intercolonial is such as to call for serious consideration. These railways have been constructed largely by means of Dominion and Provincial subsidies, and are not giving that accommodation to the public which was anticipated when their construction was provided for. If such arrangement could be made

by which these roads could be worked as a part of the Intercolonial system, it would be greatly to the public advantage, and there is reason to believe that they would become valuable feeders of the trunk line. One of these was the Eastern Extension claim. This claim arose at a time when the Conservative government was in power at Ottawa. It was the Dominion authorities might not properly be urged to make arrangements for their operation upon a fair and equitable basis."

In that speech a number of matters of great importance were referred to. One of these was the Eastern Extension claim. This claim arose at a time when the Conservative government was in power at Ottawa. It was the Dominion authorities might not properly be urged to make arrangements for their operation upon a fair and equitable basis."

We also announced that we were pressing our fishery claim and our claims to a share of the Halifax fishery award. We have pressed these claims and they have not been turned down, but are still under the consideration of the Dominion government. We have confidence in the new minister of justice, Mr. Aylesworth, and we have every hope that at an early day this wrong will be righted. If we ever get the opportunity of taking our case before a competent tribunal, I have not the slightest doubt that our claim will be recognized and that we will receive a sum in the vicinity of \$2,000,000. We also called attention in that speech to another important matter, the condition of the branch railways. It has been the policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway to acquire branch lines and use them as feeders of the great trunk line. I am happy to be able to say that at a convention recently held in St. John, the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, a gentleman who takes the greatest interest in the progress of this province, announced it to be part of his policy to take over the branch roads and make them a part of the Intercolonial. We also referred to the adjustment of provincial subsidies. I do not wish to make any great boast on behalf of this government, or to ignore the efforts of the other provincial governments in this matter, but I want to call attention to the fact that the Quebec resolutions, which were sent to Ottawa in 1887, were not even acknowledged to have been received by the Dominion government then in power, and I will ask the leader of the opposition who sat in the House of Commons for five years, if he can ever remember of the government having moved a hand to carry them out. Until 1902 no step had been taken, but this government communicated with the government of Quebec and at a convention held in the city of Quebec in 1902, the resolutions were reaffirmed. As result, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has introduced a resolution for an address by both houses for such a change in the British North America Act as will enable the provinces to have their subsidies increased. Our meeting at Ottawa with the representatives of the Dominion government was the first time in the history of Canada that representatives of the provinces were called together for consultation with the cabinet. New Brunswick will now receive an addition of \$130,000 to the amount of its subsidy. The leader of the opposition in a speech he made at the beginning of the session said that we should not have accepted readjustment.

He has charged us with sacrificing the interest of the people. Before I get through I intend to invite him to move a resolution that we should refuse to accept this sum of \$130,000. That is the course he should take if he is really sincere in his statement. While paying tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding, in the manner in which they met our wishes, and also Mr. Emmerson, who pressed our claims most vigorously, I desire to acknowledge the generous conduct of the Hon. Mr. Whitney, the premier of the great province of Ontario, who, although he is not in sympathy with the Dominion government and did not altogether approve of the Quebec resolution, said that he would not stand

in the way of a settlement. The new arrangement instead of confining the subsidy of Quebec and Ontario to the population as it was in 1861, will give them 80 cents a head until their population reaches 1,000,000. That is certainly not an unfair arrangement. When the population of these provinces reaches two and a half millions, 60 cents a head will be paid for the excess. A new arrangement with regard to the provincial subsidy for civil government and legislation is very generous to the smaller provinces. Ontario receives \$240,000 or about 11 cents a head on its population at the census of 1901. Quebec receives the same sum, equal to 14 cents a head. Nova Scotia \$190,000 or 41 cents a head, and New Brunswick, \$180,000, or 41 cents a head. Thus, this province receives nearly 5 times as much per capita as Ontario and 4 times as much as Quebec. The leader of the opposition said in his speech at the beginning of the session that Mr. Tweedie and myself would agree to no settlement with those who are asking for technical education, that the leader of the opposition thinks we should not take this addition to our revenue of \$130,000. We were glad to get that sum and the people of this country will be glad to get it. It means an addition to our capital of 4 per cent of \$3,250,000, which is almost equal to the total amount of our net debt.

Having said this much it will now be my duty to take up the accounts of the past year and compare the receipts and expenditures with the estimates. The hon. gentleman here read over the figures of receipts and expenditures and then proceeded to say: "The magnificent sum which we received from territorial revenue shows the great value of our province. The lumbermen are not as some would have it, the enemies of the people, but the best friends, for they are interested in preserving the forests and conserving this great source of revenue. You will notice on page ten of the Auditor General's report a table showing how the receipts from game protection and fishery protection have been increased during the past ten years."

In 1896 the receipts from game were \$352,000 and in 1906 they were \$27,970. In eleven years they make a total of \$120,970,000 while the receipts on that account were \$96,733, leaving a handsome surplus of \$24,237. The receipts from the fisheries in eleven years amounted to \$115,868 leaving a surplus over expenditure of \$96,945. We estimated the receipts from the fisheries on account of the cost of wharves at \$7,500 but we did not receive so large a sum. We have an arrangement with them that they are to pay half the cost of the wharves on the tidal waters of the St. John and its tributaries and during the present year we expect to receive the amount due us in full.

Another item which we did not get was \$12,189 for refund of fishing leases. This claim arises from the Dominion Government having taken possession of a river which we had leased to private parties. We claim that they should indemnify us for the rental. The claim is a fair one and we will continue to press it. In this connection I am glad to inform the House that the Dominion Government are fully impressed with the desirability of settling all fishery questions adjusted as soon as possible. That government is in a better position to take care of the fisheries than we are and the day is not far distant when all these fishery questions will be settled. Not only has the Provincial government claims on the Dominion, but private riparian proprietors whose rights were interfered with have also claims which we will urge upon the government.

With regard to the question of immigration, the government is fully alive to the desirability of securing emigrants, but they must be of the right kind. The best would be those who have some knowledge of woodcraft. We have made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to pay them three dollars a head for each person they actually settle in the Province and we have a similar arrangement with a gentleman in St. John, who has also brought out a number of emigrants. We are also getting children from the Middlemore Home. I was glad to see in the Leeds Mercury the other day a letter from our agent general, Mr. Duff Miller, who quotes a letter written by Mr. G. M. Ross of Woodstock, an emigrant who speaks in the highest terms of New Brunswick. Letters like this are the best Immigration Agencies. If the people of England only realized the advantages of this Province far more emigrants would come to us.

It will be observed that the interest paid last year amounted to \$161,304. This does not include the interest of the guaranteed bonds of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company. These are kept in a separate account and the interest added to the capital because I confidently expect that before many months that road will be placed with the Grand Trunk Pacific and this interest will be properly part

C. P. R. ACCIDENT.

Colonist Train Derailed and Several Persons Injured--Caboose Burned.

Winnipeg, March 20.—(Special)—A westbound colonist special was derailed at Carleton Place, ninety miles west of Fort William at ten o'clock yesterday morning, seven coaches and the caboose leaving the track. Nine passengers were injured, one of them seriously, and the caboose catching fire from an overturned stove was destroyed.

The names of the injured are: J. H. Richardson, Albert Nesley, Geo. Taylor, Wm. Russell, Mrs. Russell, W. A. Holland, Mrs. Jas. Marshall, Mrs. Buttershaw, Wm. Patterson. They are all in the hospital at Fort William. Mr. Richardson is the most seriously injured, one of his feet being so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation.

A GREAT STORM.

I. C. R. in the Grip of the Worst Blizzard Known for Years.

St. John, March 20.—(Special)—A heavy snow storm set in here last night about midnight, accompanied by heavy wind. The snow is drifted in some places six feet deep, and street railway traffic was badly tied up this morning. Reports from Mon-

of the capital account.

The Hon. gentleman then took up the estimates of income and expenditure for the current year. The Dominion Subsidy is the same as last year, but it is just possible that legislation may be had by the Imperial Parliament in time to increase the amount payable on the first of July by \$65,000. We anticipate a large territorial revenue for this has been a good season for the lumbermen and sales have been made at a higher rate than were ever known before. I am not without hope that we will be able to devise some plan to reduce the taxes of our incorporated companies by making it to the interest of loan and insurance companies to invest in Provincial debentures 3 per cent. This would give insurance companies a better standing in the Province. Succession duties are an item which it is difficult to estimate, but we have put them down at \$25,000. During the eight years before I began to collect them the amount received was \$84,404. During the period of a little over six years since I began with them, the amount was \$153,990, or about double. The percentage on succession duties is only paid on the amount actually collected. We have now a case pending in connection with the Lovet estate, which involves a difference between the governments of Nova Scotia and this Province. When Mr. Lovett, a

resident of Nova Scotia, died, he had a large deposit in the Bank of New Brunswick. Our supreme court has decided that the succession duty on that sum should be paid to us, but the government of Nova Scotia has appealed to the supreme court of Canada.

We have put down the sum of \$750 for cold storage. At Sussex they have a cold storage warehouse in which perishable products can be stored to the great advantage of the farmer. Lamb has been sent from it as far west as Manitoba. A great deal of butter is stored there by the farmers in summer, who are thus able to take advantage of the market and command a better price for their products. I am glad to know that there is a demand for assistance to cold storage plants. Woodstock wants one, and its central position gives it great advantages. We will grant aid to that very desirable industry, but we will require plans and also a tariff to be approved by the government. There is nothing in the estimates for an increase of the salaries of teachers. That will be dealt with in a separate bill, which will be brought into force by order in council. The additional amount will be payable when the increased subsidy is obtained. The amount will be about \$20,000. The Hon. gentleman said he would continue his budget speech today. The House adjourned at 10.30.

A Drawer For Scraps.

Every woman knows the value of a scrap bag to hold bits of silks, ribbons, lace and other "leftovers" from dress-making, which may be useful for patching or for some other purpose. But where a bag is used the coveted piece is sure to be down at the bottom, so that it is necessary to dump out the entire contents of the bag every time something is wanted out of it. Therefore it is better to devote a spare drawer in a bureau to scraps. Here the various rolls of laces and ribbons, each wrapped and pinned into tight bundles, may be spread out so that each one may be easily recognized. A box for buttons, old fringes and the like may be included among the contents of the drawer, which proves a boon to all who have tried it.

Monograms on Linen.

"The custom of marking linen with indelible ink, practiced not many years ago by fashionables, has completely passed. Down to glass and pantry towels, household linen must now have an embroidered monogram," said a linen expert. "Tablecloths at present are marked with two monograms, one at either end of the cloth or diagonally at opposite corners. Sheets and pillowcases have a large embroidered monogram placed back of the hem-stitching, drawn work, embroidery or lace insertion which decorates the edge."

To Make a Pretty Collar Case.

A pretty collar case is made by taking four pieces of cardboard a little longer and wider than the collars. Cover two pieces with figured silk and

two with plain. Cut a piece of perforated wadding between each plain and figured piece and overseam. Take the two pieces after they are overseamed together and tie at the back with narrow ribbon and at each end. These cases are nice to keep the collars smooth and in order.

Care of the Bathroom.

The care of the bathroom is simplified wonderfully if each person leaves it as clean as it was found. In one house where there is a single maid to do all the work the bathroom shelf holds a small bottle of kerosene oil and a soft linen cloth, and the merest rub leaves the tub immaculate, the smell of the oil being quite gone after opening the window for a moment.

Colored Embroideries.

Tepid water with a good soap and a pinch of salt in it is a good way to clean colored embroideries. Care must be taken not to rub the soap into the embroidery, and when it has been gently pressed rinse it out in a basin of clean tepid water. It must be wrung out carefully and then placed right side down between two clean cloths and ironed while still wet.

White China Silk Blouses.

Never wash white china silk blouses in hot water. It will turn them yellow after they have been laundered a few times. A lather should be made from white laundry soap, and in this rub the waist lightly. Then rinse in warm water to which a little ammonia has been added. A last rinsing in bluing water will help to keep the silk white.