

sands of dollars every year in the public printing. Referring

TO THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Hazen said that the hon. provincial secretary had tried to make it appear that he (Hazen) in his remarks on the address in reply to the speech from the throne had stated that the credit of the country was not good. What he did say was that the fact that our three per cent. bonds were selling at a small premium was not due to the present government, but was due to economic causes and reasons which were far deeper and broader and of more world wide extent than any legislation that could be offered in this house. Surely the hon. gentleman would not pretend to say that our credit was better now than it was in 1884—that the addition of \$1,864,000 to the public debt had increased the credit of the province. He knows that at the time our six per cent. bonds were floated there was a scarcity of money in the markets of the world, while now there is an abundance of capital to be found seeking good investment at a low rate of interest. The provincial secretary went on to say that our last sale of bonds at 3 per cent. was as favorable as the last sale of bonds of the Dominion government at 2 1/2 per cent. From information in his possession it appeared that the last issue of Dominion bonds at 2 1/2 per cent. sold at a rate which would make the rate of interest 2.87 per cent., and this he claimed was a better sale than our 3 per cent. bonds. The hon. provincial secretary blames the previous government for their lack of wisdom in giving away our lands by way of subsidy to the New Brunswick Railway Co. His is the wisdom that comes after the act, because when that course was adopted the hon. gentleman was a member of this house and supported the government which did that which he now condemns. At that time the lands of the province did not possess the value in the eyes of the public which they do today. The rate of interest was then as high as six and seven per cent., and the government was not able to raise the money it needed to give away those lands than to borrow money at a high rate of interest and give a cash subsidy.

The value now placed upon those lands by Mr. Tweedie would probably not be accepted by the member for York (Mr. Whitehead), the agent of the N. B. Land and Timber Co., who only a short time ago had represented to the assessors of the county of York that many of them were of little value. Referring to the immigration policy of the government, Mr. Hazen said he did not think we could look for any great results in that direction while the department which has the control of immigration matters has at its head the present surveyor general. He had never shown that he took any practical interest in increasing the population of this province, and it was a matter of surprise to him (Hazen) that a gentleman of the social attainments and character of the hon. surveyor general had lived in single wretchedness for fifty years and not yet fallen a charm to Cupid's darts. He (Hazen) would advise him to take unto himself a wife, and then the people would have more faith in the efforts which he was putting forth to increase the population of the province of New Brunswick. (Laughter.) Turning to the public accounts, Mr. Hazen said it appeared that the current revenue for the year 1898 was less by \$38,593.41 than the current revenue for 1897. In 1897 the current revenue was \$745,232.58, while the current revenue for 1898 was \$706,639.17, a falling off, as he had said, of \$38,593.41. In the estimates of last year the government estimated a surplus of \$6,000, but instead of a surplus of \$6,000 the hon. provincial secretary has to admit a deficit of \$18,240.57. The hon. gentleman has told us that the revenue of the province is circumvented, in fact it is almost hidden.

THAT BEING THE CASE, no one can regard with satisfaction the fact that the revenue of the last fiscal year we had a deficit of over \$18,000, which probably in the end will have to be paid out of a bond issue, as it keeps piling up from year to year. We find that the territorial revenue for 1898 was less than the territorial revenue for 1897. In 1897 the territorial revenue was \$1,180,128.92, while in 1898 they only received \$1,151,959.63, a falling off of \$28,169.29 for the past year. The bonded debt of this province on October 31, 1897, was \$2,885,590, while on October 31, 1898, the bonded debt was \$3,012,118.33, or an increase during the year of \$126,528.33. The net debt of the province in 1897 was \$2,488,577.91, while the net debt at the close of the year 1898 was \$2,621,867.26, or an increase of \$133,289.35 for the year. The gross debt was increased by \$144,902.23. The territorial revenue whose revenue is circumvented in fact is almost hidden, it is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, year after year, although no great public expenditure is going on, we are adding to the bonded debt of the country a sum which averages over \$130,000 a year.

The report of the auditor general has not in past years been conspicuous for the amount of information which it contained, and about the only way in which it was possible to get any detailed information was by moving for a return to this house or bringing the matter up in the public accounts committee. But, however meagre the information has been in the past, the report for 1898 exceeds any other in that respect. In the report for previous years we have had a very full and detailed statement of our provincial debentures, but in the report for 1898 we have no such statement. The government should not cut off from the people and the people's representatives the information which had been given in previous years. Passing on, Mr. Hazen said he did not think it would be a waste of time to review the finances of the province for the past fifteen years, to see what sources of revenue this government had which the previous government had not. In the first place, this government received \$25,500 a year more from the Dominion government than the previous government received, by

reason of the increase in the population from 1871 to 1881. For the fifteen years this would amount to \$27,000. In 1884, on the adjustment of our accounts with the Dominion parliament, a sum of \$713,492.29 was placed to the credit of the province at Ottawa, bearing interest at five per cent. That amount has been reduced by the withdrawal of \$183,047.09. However, the interest since 1885 has amounted to \$337,737.65. From taxes on income and other duties, which were first imposed in 1882, the province has received \$152,180.57. From successful quarters games, which were first imposed in 1882, the province has received \$17,532.11. In 1896 the Liquor License Act was passed, and since that time the government has received from that source \$61,185.47, about three-quarters of which is a tax upon the city of St. John. The amount received upon the municipalities in 1898 was \$13,923.65; and under the Letters Patent Act, which was passed in 1885, the total amount of fees collected has been \$13,549.70.

SEVEN YEARS AGO the legislative council was abolished, and it was stated by those who advocated the abolition of that chamber that there would be a saving of \$12,000 a year. There is at \$10,000, and we have a saving of \$70,000. In 1883 the government house was abolished as an official residence, and it was estimated that this would effect a saving of \$6,000 a year. Put it at \$4,000, and we have a saving for the thirteen years of \$52,000. These amounts total up the sum of \$1,418,292.94, revenue which in the past fifteen years, the present government have enjoyed, but which their predecessors did not enjoy. Then again, in 1884, the year after the present government came into power, the stampage was increased from 30 cents to \$1 a thousand, and in 188 from \$1 to \$1.25. It remained at \$1.25 down to 1889, and shortly after, that memorable day of which we have all heard took place, and it was reduced to \$1, where it has remained. This increase in the stampage caused an addition to the revenue, as would be seen by the following statement of the territorial revenue for the 15 years from 1889 down to 1898, and from 1884 down to 1888. For the 15 years from 1889 to 1883 the territorial revenue was \$1,367,675.86, while for the 15 years from 1884 to 1888 the territorial revenue was \$2,108,482.69, an increase of \$740,806.83 in the past 15 years. Add to the amount previously mentioned, and you have a sum of \$2,169,013.07 of revenue enjoyed by this government in 15 years over and above what has been enjoyed by other governments in this province. In other words, this government has enjoyed during its existence an average annual revenue of \$144,600.87 more than the annual income of their predecessors. One would have imagined that with that large excess of income there would have been no necessity for increasing the public debt to railways, except for subsidies to railways. The provincial secretary in his address tonight endeavored to leave the impression upon the minds of this house and country that the increase in the public debt was incurred by the giving of subsidies to railways. Let us see what the facts are. The net debt at 1884, when the present government came into power, was \$757,697.12, and on the 31st October, 1898, the net debt had increased to \$2,621,867.26, or in the fourteen years there has been an increase of \$1,864,170.14, an average increase of \$133,156.45. Let us see what proportion of this was for services outside of railway subsidies. In the first place we have withdrawn from Ottawa the sum of \$183,047.08. Under the Bridge Act of 1891 \$250,000 of bonds were issued for permanent bridges, every dollar of which has been spent for the Woodstock bridge. \$150,000 was issued; International bridge, \$15,000; grain elevator, St. John, \$3,500. Then under the Bridge Act of 1896 debentures have been issued to the extent of \$224,280. Then there is a debt over-expenditure on current expenditure lunatic asylum, \$4,290.59; debt over-expenditure board of works, \$51,808.86, though this should be over \$50,000. Then for the Independent Order of Foresters we have \$20,000; importation of stock, \$2,167.55; seed wheat, \$870.49; equity court fees, \$1,214.88; supreme court fees, \$475.22. Then lunatic asylum bonds have been issued for \$10,000, and for Dufferin wheat \$6,000. Adding all these together we have a sum of \$1,028,034.41 of increase in the public debt not incurred by railway subsidies. The total increase in the debt was \$1,864,170.14.

DEDUCT FROM THAT the amounts I have mentioned, and you will have the sum of \$836,030.60, which is the actual amount of the debt incurred for subsidies for railways, or less than one-half the debt incurred since 1884. And some of that was incurred by reason of legislation passed by this government, and for which the old government was in no way responsible. Now, in the auditor general's report the ordinary expenditure on ordinary account is put down at \$51,608.88. That amount is got at simply by a system of juggling the accounts. By a reference to page 51 of the chief commissioner's report, hon. members will see that in 1898 the balance to debit of department was \$23,590.05; in 1897 the balance to debit of department was \$20,386.14. Those sums would make \$53,976.19, which was to the debit of the department on October 31, 1897. Add to this the amount of over-expenditure on ordinary account for 1898, namely, \$28,586.80, and you have a total over-expenditure on the 31st of October, 1898, of \$82,562.99, while it is put down in the auditor general's report at something like \$52,600. Now,

How is it that the account is made up in this way? We find that during the year 1898 the department of public works received a warrant from the receiver general, \$95,308.80, on account of permanent bridges, and that the balance to the credit of the department on 1897 on this account was \$1,346.64. During the year there was spent on permanent bridges the sum of \$86,101.81, leaving a balance to credit of permanent bridge account of \$90,554.13. They take this \$90,554.13 and apply it to the credit of the ordinary account of the department, so that instead of having that ordinary account overdrawn to the extent of \$82,562.99, as it should be, they make it appear that it is only overdrawn by \$51,608.88. This is done in defiance of the law, for the act of 1896 declares that the proceeds of the debentures shall be placed to the credit of the department of public works, and should be used in the construction of bridges of a permanent character. This juggling of accounts is done for the purpose of deceiving, and to make the over-expenditure appear less than it really is.

The hon. provincial secretary claims some credit for a reduction of the expenditure for executive government. He forgot to say that whereas

LAST YEAR THERE WAS CHARGED against executive government the amount paid the commissioner for agriculture, this year that amount is charged against the agriculture department and not against executive government. They want to make the sum spent on agriculture appear as large as possible, and that spent on executive government as small as possible, and for this reason they make the charge in the system. In addition to this they find that last year the travelling expenses of the provincial secretary were charged against executive government, while this year there does not appear to be any charge for his travelling expenses. In all probability the charge will appear in the accounts for the current year. Then there was another reduction in the cost of executive government by reason of the fact that we have had no solicitor general practically during the past year. The expenses of that office for the year ending October 31, 1897, were \$1,550, while during the past year they only amounted to \$200, paid to the estate of the late Andrew Inchell. He (Hazen) hoped the government had come to the conclusion that the office of solicitor general was not necessary, and that they were not using this office for the purpose of obtaining political support. Then again there is a saving in consequence of the death of the late Andrew Inches, deputy surveyor general. After his death the government found that it was not really necessary to fill the office, and by paying \$200 extra to Mr. Flewelling they were able to save \$1,000 in that way. These changes account for the reduction in the cost of executive government, and that reduction is not due to any economical management on the part of the present administration.

Mr. Hazen then moved the adjournment of the debate. FREDERICTON, April 14.—Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a statement of warrants issued from November 1st, 1898, to March 22nd, 1899; also a detailed statement of receipts from 1st November, 1898, to March 22nd, 1899; also a statement of payments of board of works from November 1st last to March 22nd, 1899. Mr. Hazen made his inquiry as to the construction of the new bridge over the Nerepis river, Peterville, Queens Co., who was awarded the contract, what was the amount and when was the contract entered into, also the names of the tenders? Hon. Mr. Emmerson—A contract was entered into on the 2nd of March last with William McKie, who was awarded the contract not merely for the building of the span but for the whole work of repairing the Dunn bridge over the Nerepis river, including the foundation and approaches as well as the amount of the contract was \$219. The names of the different tenders and the amounts were as follows: Robt. Gay and Bruce Burpee, \$995; G. Anderson, \$435; John Kelly, \$349; M. A. Smith, \$289; P. J. & R. R. Smith, \$349; Wm. Howe, \$193; C. W. Anderson, \$275; Wm. McKie, \$219; Richard Dolly, \$300; Joseph Kerr, \$222. As the estimate of the department was \$300 it was decided not to accept any tender less than \$200, and that was why the tender of Mr. Howe was not considered. Mr. Hazen—There is not much use in putting tenders if you do not accept the lowest. Mr. Emmerson—We generally do, but there are times when figures are quoted so far below the estimate of the department that it is not in the public interests to accept them. Hon. Mr. Tweedie was introduced by Mr. Todd, authorizing the construction of a telephone line between the village of St. George and Letang Harbor, Charlotte; by Dr. Pugsley, further amending the practice and procedure of the supreme court in equity; by Dr. Pugsley, further amending the registry act; by Mr. White, further amending the liquor license act of 1896; by Mr. White, amending chapter 119 consolidated statutes of fees. Mr. Hazen, upon the order of the day being reached, resumed his address on the budget speech. He expressed surprise that it contained no reference to the St. John exhibition or dry dock, dealt with the vast over-expenditure on public works, gave facts and figures to show that the government had paid two, three and in some cases four times as much for bridges as was paid by the government of Nova Scotia, the I. C. R. or the C. P. R., and that a considerable length exposed the extravagance and business like method in which the administration had conducted the bridge building transactions. He vigorously scored the administration for every attempt that had been made on the floors of the house to bring about a full and complete investigation of the bridge charges. Mr. Hazen spoke for an hour and three-quarters. His arraignment of this government for its misdeeds, its incapacity that had been made of the public funds was calm, dignified and



A Depressing Season.

Winter is the most trying season of the year, so far as health is concerned. Confinement in-doors, and overheated and impure air makes even usually strong people feel dull, languid, easily tired and generally run down.

A tonic is needed to aid nature in regaining lost energy. April is the month of all months when a tonic is of most service.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

is the only true tonic medicine. These pills make rich, red energy-giving blood and transform listless, dull, tired and worn-out men and women into smiling, healthy, happy, work-loving people.

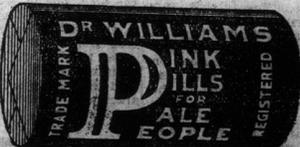
Thousands—some of them your neighbors—have been made well by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you must get the genuine.

NERVOUS AND WORN OUT.

Mrs. Peter Mahar, Seal Cove, Que., writes: "It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe had it not been for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was broken down, and the least exertion would fatigue me. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; my appetite was feeble, and I was extremely pale. I gave the pills a fair trial, and they have restored me to perfect health, and I can do all my household work without experiencing the least fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic I know of for weak, tired, pale people."

The Genuine are sold only in Packages like the one shown. WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



RE SAMOA.

What Ever the High Joint Commission May Do

To Maintain Order Will Be Subject to Approval of the Three Powers.

LONDON, April 14.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Right Hon. Wm. St. John Broderick, replying in the house of commons to questions today, said that arrangements had been made by the three governments to send a commission with full power to act for the restoration of order and with respect to the steps necessary for the future government of the Samoan islands.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The instructions to the Samoan commissioners are identical, the three governments having accepted a form which compromises the differences which have existed up to this point. The commission will be empowered to deal with the situation as it finds it in the Samoan islands upon its arrival. This applies to acts necessary to place the affairs of the islands in a peaceful and satisfactory condition for the time being, and whatever the commission does in this direction is understood to be of a temporary character and subject to the approval of the three powers.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At the British and German embassies the commission is considered settled beyond further question, and all attention is now being given to the departure of the commissioners. Instructions in detail for Mr. Elliot, the British commissioner, will come by cable if the commissioners are to leave at once, but by mail if sufficient time is permitted.

There will be no joint meeting of the high commission in Washington, and the members of the commission who are here say there is positively no warrant for statements that any advance decision or line of action will be taken.

Mr. Tripp, the American commissioner, is in the far west, and will probably join Baron Sternberg and Mr. Elliot as they pass to San Francisco.

LONDON, April 14.—The officials of the British foreign office say the Marquis of Salisbury has agreed that provisional measures to be taken in keeping order in Samoa unanimity will be observed. They add that the functions of the commissioners will be to strive to agree to the measures necessary for a peaceful solution of the difficulties, but the conclusions they indicate, to their respective governments, between whom further negotiations will

then occur in regard to the final settlement.

BERLIN, April 16.—It is asserted that Great Britain officially admitted that Germans in Samoa are only triable by the German courts, and that therefore orders were sent from London to have Capt. Hufnagel, manager of the German plantation at Vailele, where the fatal ambush was devised, handed over to the German authorities, the commander of the British cruiser Tauanga transferring him to the commander of the German cruiser Falke.

BRISBANE, Queensland, April 16.—The German protected cruiser Cormoran, en route for Samoa from China, has arrived here. She reports that on March 23 she struck a reef in the Blismarck archipelago, between Kaiser Wilhelm and New Ireland, where she remained fast for six days. The cruiser will proceed to Sydney, N. S. W., for repairs.

BERLIN, April 16.—The protected cruiser Cormoran, according to reliable information, is just now the only German vessel on her way to strengthen the German force at Apia, Samoan Islands.

The gunboat Moweh has arrived at Matupi, New Britain, off the coast of Kaiser Wilhelm land, the German protectorate in Southeast Papua, from which point she may be ordered to Apia, speedily if the situation should demand. Both the Cormoran (1,640 tons displacement), and the Moweh (848 tons displacement) are much smaller and of less fighting power than the protected cruiser Hertha (5,560 tons displacement), which is now on the way to Asian waters, where, on her arrival, the total German squadron will have a displacement of 40,000 tons and an equipment of 5,400 men.

The protected cruiser Geier, 1,778 tons displacement, is now beginning a cruise along the Pacific coast of the United States.

THE LUCKY BROTHER

Weds the Daughter of a Multi-Millionaire Linoleum Maker.

LONDON, April 16.—There was a fashionable marriage in London on Tuesday, when Lord Peel's eldest son was married to the Hon. Eleanor Williamson, daughter of Lord Ashington, whose fortune was made in linoleum. He gives his daughter a splendid allowance, a record for this side of the Atlantic, of \$150,000 yearly. Moreover, his two daughters inherit all his wealth. It is a curious fact that Lady Eleanor was formerly engaged to "Bobby" Peel. The bridegroom is former Speaker Peel's eldest son and was a recent recruit to journalism. He acted as the Daily Telegraph's correspondent in the Turko-Greek war.

Getting Even—"Why should I marry you?" she asked coldly. "Well, of course," he replied viciously, "you can be an old maid if you like."

SEVERAL KILLED.

Tai Poo Su Villagers Fire on British Troops.

HONG KONG, April 15.—The villagers of Tai Poo Su, one of the newly acquired places in the British territory on the Hong Kong mainland, who broke out in rebellion on Friday, burned some of the British mat sheds and then retired to the hills, fired upon the British troops who were sent to quell the disturbance. The British returned the fire, scattering the Chinese and killing some. The British suffered no casualties.

As the result of the conflict the governor of Hong Kong went immediately on the cruiser Bristol with a regiment, landed and hoisted the British flag in the Kow Loon extension. The Chinese headmen sent a deputation to apologize for the disorders.

COLUMBIA IS HER NAME.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Secretary Odell of the New York Yacht club received a despatch today from C. Oliver Iselin of New Rochelle, stating that the new cup defender will be named Columbia.

Wood's Phosphatine
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all the leading druggists in Canada. Only this medicine discovered. It is a powerful tonic and is guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of excess or abuse, Mental Weakness, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Made on receipt of price, one package \$1.00, six, \$5.00. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.
Sold in St. John by all respectable druggists, and W. G. Wilson, St. John, N.B.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.