

dish of sarcasm, and accusing hon. members on this side of the House of being unduly anxious to get at the Government. He claimed for himself that he had given a fair and reasonable support to all Government measures that were entitled to it; still he had not hesitated to stand up and criticize the actions of the Government in other respects as they deserved.

Now add to the \$124,019.22, above referred to as carried over into 1896, the amount paid out since the close of the fiscal year on account of 1895 as stated in this return, namely \$43,281.43 and money advanced, not by warrant, amounting to \$8,855.64, and you would have the sum of \$205,056.29. Then the return of receipts and expenditures for the current year from the 31st of October, 1895, down to the opening of the session, promised in the speech from the Throne, showed that the total receipts during that period were \$206,101.57, and this included the whole of the half year's subsidy from the Dominion. The payments during the same period, as shown by the return, were \$101,907.91, which on the face of it would seem to show that the Government had on hand at the opening of the session a cash balance of \$104,193.66, but unfortunately for the half year's Dominion subsidy had not been included in the last named return, amounting in all to \$205,056.29, so that instead of having any cash balance on hand when the House met on February 12th, the Government went into the session with a deficit of \$100,862.66 behind them, and as he had said before, the half year's Dominion subsidy had been exhausted in the above. No wonder the Government wanted authority to issue bonds to carry on and construct the public works of the country, but he thought it was time that a halt should be called and that we should ask ourselves seriously, whether we were drifting.

In the return brought down in answer to motion by the leader of the Opposition it is admitted that at the close of the year they owed the Bank of British North America \$153,000 and that there were three other over-expenditures, and they had to their credit in the Bank of New Brunswick \$16,155, and then the Government says that they had \$48,888 cash, but would like some explanation on this point from the provincial secretary.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the transactions of the Government with the Bank are closed on 31st October. At that time we had lying in cash in the bank of New Brunswick \$16,155, immediately after the close of the year, but as part of the transactions of the year, there were received from territorial revenue and other sources, \$48,888, which from time immemorial in the history of the province have always been placed in the receipts of the year to which they belong. They were included in the auditor general's report as part of the receipts of the year, as they always have been. That amount is turned into the bank and goes to the reduction of the overdraft at the Bank of British North America.

Mr. Black—Does it go into the auditor's report as territorial revenue?

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Well, it may be cash from territorial revenue or from marriage licenses or otherwise—it is all money belonging to the transactions of the fiscal year. The same course has been pursued by all previous governments.

Mr. Black said that was the explanation made by the provincial secretary it revealed a most extraordinary method of keeping the accounts of the country and it was not satisfactory. What possible check did the house have on that item?

After 31st October the Government received \$48,888 in cash, why did that not appear in the return brought down in accordance with the promise in the speech, and why were not the items given—or was it a mere myth—an attempt to make the balance agree with the Auditor General's report?

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—It is accounted in the auditor's report for 1895.

Mr. Black said when a statement was laid before the house of all receipts and expenditures down to the opening of the session, it should certainly include the \$48,888 which the Government claimed to have received after the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. Black said he believed the province stood in a deplorable condition financially. When the leader of the Government was in opposition he said that no government could hope to remain in power more than eight years without becoming corrupt. Perhaps the attorney general had also claimed when in opposition that the expenditures should always be kept within the income, and because the debt of the province was then about three quarters of a million dollars the province was in a deplorable condition and the wailing and bemoaning of the attorney general, who was then in opposition, was not a bit better than now when the debt was in the vicinity of the enormous sum of \$5,000,000 the attorney general had no pity for the country, he had nothing to say except that the people and the municipalities should be taxed, and taxed handsomely. The leader of the Government had, when in opposition, stated that nothing but the grossest corruption and extravagance could bring the province to direct taxation, within thirty years—but this stage the province had reached some years ago, under the regime of the hon. gentleman. Only a few years



Mr. John W. Coughlin.

Tired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. The blood is purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Bure to Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver, Blood, and Kidney troubles.

Since the Government had obtained authority to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 to build permanent bridges, and the chief commissioner of that day pledged himself that not more than \$250,000 would be expended in any one year, yet at the close of the first year he was obliged to admit that \$100,000 had been expended and practically no work of a permanent character undertaken. If the present bill was passed it would remain for the future to show whether the money was applied to permanent iron and steel bridges, or applied to the repair of the bridges already existing. He (Black) thought it was not unfair to say the latter would be the result. Doubtless the bill would pass, but as one member he protested against such an enormous addition being made to the public debt. In view of the largely increased revenue the Government had beyond what its predecessors enjoyed, there was no possible excuse for running the country into debt in this manner. (Applause.)

A TYPICAL RELEASE

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER.

The Case of E. P. Robbins of Welland—A sufferer for seventeen years—His Case Resisted the Treatment of the Best Hospitals and He Had Become a Physical Wreck—His Wonderful Recovery.

From the Welland Telegraph.

The world to-day is both commercially and scientifically inclined towards system and news like everything else is gathered systematically. Every newspaper has its staff of reporters to observe and collect the news of its particular locality or of the world generally. For some time past a reporter of the Welland Telegraph has been watching the development of a treatment for a serious case of rheumatism on one of the employees of that institution.

About eighteen years ago, Mr. E. P. Robbins, while at work in the Telegraph printing office, was suddenly seized with sharp pains all over the body, accompanied by extreme swellings. He reached home, but a short distance from the office with difficulty, and on the doctor being called he pronounced it inflammatory rheumatism. For seven weeks he laid

in bed under the care of the best physician, and at the end of that time he was again able to resume his duties. During the next few years he was subject to frequent slight attacks, and finally thought a change of location might be beneficial. With this idea Mr. Robbins visited the different American cities, sometimes in good health and again unable to get out of bed. He finally settled in New York. Here, for about two years, he followed his occupation with comparative little sickness, when he suffered a severe attack which left him, until a few months ago, a martyr to that kaleidoscopic disease, rheumatism. Mr. Robbins recovered somewhat after weeks of illness and went back to the types, but again and again he was laid up, working only about six days a month. Gradually he grew worse, and almost discouraged entered the Sisters Hospital. After spending many weary months within its walls he was discharged with the awful verdict "incurable." More from a sense of duty than with hope he tried other hospitals in the city but with the same result, and resigned to his fate he left for his old home, where he arrived

in February, 1893, a crippled wreck, unable of his own self, and was passed unrecognized by his former friends. Here in the house of his father, James W. Robbins, he was bed-ridden until the summer, and then during the warm days was able to walk about with the aid of a stick, and for a number of a mile. When the cold weather approached, however, he was again confined to the house. Pink Pills were frequently recommended to Mr. Robbins, and in December last he started to take them. The first box was unobtainable but the second produced a slight change for the better. More were then taken and the improvement was daily hailed with joy by his friends. The rheumatism slowly but surely left and has not since returned. In March last Mr. Robbins was once more at work and has not lost a day since the case has long since been discarded and 'Ed' is one of the happiest, polliest employees in the office. Mr. Robbins is now known in the country and indeed throughout the whole district, and although, as he says, he has not the strength of Hercules yet, Pink Pills have given him for a lifting coat the relief he spent hundreds of dollars in vain trying to secure. He is completely out of his system and can eat and sleep well, two essential points to good health. Mr. Robbins states that the cure was a wonderful medicine to other sufferers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to his normal strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, erysipelas, erythema, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men brooding over worry, or over-excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or by direct order for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be just as good.

Dominion Parliament.

(Continued from first page.)

Mr. Charlton said he sympathized with the motives of Mr. McNeill, though possibly he might not agree with his methods of carrying out the project.

England's naval power was the national safeguard and absolutely essential to the maintenance of her present position among the nations, but it was not incumbent on Canada to contribute towards the defence fund. Moreover it could be shown that Canada had already made a sufficient contribution towards it. If Canada could get preferential trade it would be a very good thing, but such treatment was highly improbable, as manufacturing England would not want to see raw materials or products of the foreign countries, which at present is the bulk of her trade.

While the union of the colonies would be of great event, an alliance to include the English speaking people of the world who live under the stars and stripes would be greater.

Sir Charles Tupper, bart., said he subscribed to everything Mr. McNeill had said, though if he had been consulted he would not have suggested the resolution in the shape in which it was offered to the house. The motion which was in the form originally proposed by Mr. McNeill did not contain much favor in England, though it caused a good deal of discussion. While agreeing with Mr. McNeill on the preferential trade, he would have suggested not coupling with it a part of the resolution to which Mr. Charlton had objected. The union of the colonies proposed would not mean imperial confederation to the central authority, but meant the colonies should impose a duty of her own motion. It should not be spent for the common defence of the empire and administered by the central authority, but should be expended in the country raising it, just as our present expenditure is made with respect to the militia and steamships. The defence of Canada or any other colony was the defence of the empire.

The preferential trade question now was in such a position that it did not require the resolution proposed. In season and out of season the United Empire Trade League, formed some years ago, was urging the scheme and with success. Its avowed policy is the imposition of duty on foreign goods imported into the empire and the duty on goods from the colonies free entry. The development of the colonies was a matter of vital importance to imperial trade. Between 1890 and 1894 British trade had fallen nearly £48,000,000 sterling, and the agricultural and manufacturing colonies were also found to be in a deplorable condition. On account of these two facts attention was being drawn to the means of averting one and relieving the other, and many were now asking if it would not be better to pay a little more for the loaf and have something to buy it with, than to be out of work altogether. On this account recent attention was being drawn to the scheme of preferential trade relations. He narrated the progress of the movement in England in favor of preferential trade during the past few years. The result of the last general election had had an overwhelming influence on the public mind in the motherland. From observations which he had been able to make he had come to the conclusion that the trade question was a most urgent influence in that election. The artisans of England had come to the conclusion that they were not getting fair play in the foreign markets, and consequently there was a great revolution of feeling against free trade, which heretofore had been worshipped in Great Britain as a fetish. Lord Salisbury was prepared to give preferential trade a fair trial when people of the United Kingdom were convinced of its advisability. Sir Charles called attention to the important conference of the boards of trade of the empire to be held in London next June, when matters of trade to the empire would be discussed. He trusted every board of trade in Canada would send a representative to that conference.

Proceeding, he said, in view of the wonderful change of sentiment in favor of preferential trade and the fact that the full consideration to the scheme, no steps should be taken calculated to paralyze this grand policy. Under preferential trade the Northwest would fill up, and Canada advance with leaps and bounds. All patriotic Canadians should unite to push forward the preferential trade. It was charged that a fatal objection to the preferential trade was the fact that the

trade with foreign countries was less than that with the colonies. It was now proposed to reverse all this. Why should not England favor her own colonies? Every other country did so, and foreign countries could have no objection to England doing so. It was said that the United States, for instance, would retaliate. She could not retaliate, (hear, hear.) She simply traded with England for her own advantage and not for the advantage of England. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by expressing the hope that no one would adopt a course calculated to injure the movement for preferential trade, which was of most vital importance to the prosperity of the dominion. (Loud cheer.)

Mr. Davies followed, taking exception to many of Sir Charles Tupper's statements, because they were from a protectionist standpoint. Sir Charles Tupper's other statements were on a par with this one, what dependence was to be paid to them? England had a period of depression in 1890 to 1894, but there was a revival last year, and while the protectionist statements were correct, England had a surplus of forty million dollars.

New Advertisements.

Prohibitory Convention.

A convention will be held at CHATHAM, ONT., on THURSDAY, April 10th, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary to the Provincial Prohibitory Association for Northumberland and the County of Northumberland, and to consider the following Plan of Action. All Churches, Temperance organizations and Christian Endeavor Societies in the county are earnestly requested to send representatives.

Efforts will be made to secure reduced rates on the C. E. Railway.

The near approach of a Dominion election makes it imperative that prompt action be taken and it is that all friends of prohibition will lend their aid to the cause and endeavor to make the meeting a success.

G. N. Clark, Vice-President N. B. Prohibition Association, Newcastle, March 31, 1896.

Post or Political Agent.

(Adopted by the New Brunswick Prohibition Association, Feb. 19th, 1896.)

1. We further believe that prohibition is a vital to the moral and financial prosperity of Canada as the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

2. We further believe that prohibition is a vital to the moral and financial prosperity of Canada as the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

3. That it is the imperative duty of temperance workers to do all in their power, by every means, to secure the election of such representatives to every municipal, provincial and parliamentary body.

4. That where such candidates cannot be secured through the existing political organizations, or where prohibitionists think it advisable, we recommend the nomination and support of independent prohibition candidates.

5. We believe the prohibition of the liquor traffic should be made the primary object of every municipal, provincial and parliamentary body.

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Feels His Oats

This will not be the case with an animal whose blood is out of order. When a horse is all run down he needs a tonic the same as a man. Often he cannot have complete rest. Give him

Dick's Blood Purifier

and note how quickly he will pick up. His whole system will be invigorated. His digestion will be strengthened so that all the nourishment will be drawn from the food an less of it will be required. Dick's Blood Purifier drives out Bots, Worms and all parasites.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cts. Dick & Co., P. O. Box 459, Montreal.

New Advertisements.

SPRING HATS AND CAPS.

In all the latest and leading American Styles just received from Boston.

JOHN FERGUSON, Newcastle, March 30th, 1896.

ON Consignment,

A lot of fat Shelburne

HERRING,

Sold for \$3.50

P. HENNESSY,

Newcastle, March 30th, 1896.

NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the estate of Robert F. Robinson, late of the Parish of Hillsdale, in the County of Northumberland, are hereby required to file the same, duly attested, within 30 days with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to

Robt. Swin, Administrator, Doaktown, or to Chas. J. Thompson, Proctor, Newcastle, N. B.

Dated 3rd March, 1896.

Intercolonial Railway.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued by all agents of this Railway from the 2nd to the 6th of April, 1896, inclusive, at Single First Class Fare, good for return journey commencing not later than 7th April, 1896.

Tickets are not good going after 6th April, 1896, and are good for continuous journey only in either direction.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Montreal, N. B., 18th March, 1896.

SPRING MEDICINE

is what you need now, and

Steele's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potassium is the best.

Try a bottle, and be convinced.

For

COUGHS

AND

COLDS

use Street's White Pine Expectorant.

A sure Cure. Price 25 cts.

We have the farmer's favorite in Condition Powders. Large package 25cts.

Prepared only at

The Newcastle Drug Store,

E. Lee Street, Proprietor.

Newcastle, March 26th, 1896.

A Tea Set

Tea Pot, Sugar, Cream and Spoon Holder.

Four Pieces

Satin Finished, Gold Lined.

Only \$12.00

The best value we ever offered, call in and see it.

E. Williston & Co., Jewelers.

Newcastle, March 24th, 1