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GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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Can be had at any following first class store
T. J. Morris
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

SUMMER - TOURS
Commencing June 1st. Write for 1900 Tour Book.

The famous fast train

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To the Pacific Coast will be put in service commencing June 11th, 1900.

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Commencing June 5th, there will be a combination first-class and sleeping car leave St. John at 4.10 p. m., week days, and run through to Levis, P. Q., via Megantic.

A. J. HEATH,
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5 Roses Flour.

We have just received a shipment of this high-grade Flour direct from the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. It is made entirely from Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat and is without exception the best bread Flour made in Canada.

We have it put up in half bushels, as well as barrels. The half bushel is a very handy package for small families. Ask for prices at

Beer & Coff

Grocers.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continuation of the Budget Debate

MR. SHAW'S ABLE SPEECH CONCLUDED.

Mr. A. A. McLean's Telling Criticism of the Government.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Shaw pointed out that the Opposition last year showed that the asylum was cold and that the flour, butter and meat was unfit for use, and the only reply of the Leader was to stamp on the floor and adjourn the House. But the Grand Jury, backed up by public opinion, forced the Government to appoint a commission to investigate the management of the asylum. The sessions of the commission were attended by the Premier who stood with whip in hand as it were over the witnesses in order that they might not tell too much. He also attempted to muzzle the press. Notwithstanding this however, the report was made public. The Government had Mr. Crosskill there taking a shorthand report of the evidence, but the Leader never gave him instructions to extend his notes. As a matter of fact these notes have never been extended. Had they been extended the tale would have been a more dreadful one. It was proved at the investigation that the asylum floors were bad, that the water froze on the floors or run down the chimneys and destroyed the ceilings, and that snow drifted in through the windows upon the inmates while they were lying in their beds; while the Premier was enjoying his comfortable home many of the poor people who were under his care were perishing with cold. The attendants had actually to wear their overcoats while on duty in the halls of the institution. The Leader poses as a Christian, but a Christian is generally known by his works. The Leader had turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of the inmates and was deaf to their supplications. The report says that in 1889 the trustees paid 189 visits to the asylum, while in 1898 they only made 14.

The Premier here rose to a point of order. He said that in 1889 the trustees visited the asylum alternately and were paid in proportion to the number of visits.

Proceeding, Mr. Shaw pointed out that although the act provided that one trustee shall visit the asylum each week the combined visits in 1898 were only 14. But the Leader says the trustees were paid for their visits in 1889. The inference must be that the number of visits had been reduced because the trustees had not been paid. In consequence of this slackness on the part of trustees bull beef, impure butter and bad flour were supplied to the institution. The official report of the evidence has not been submitted because the Leader well knew it would damn him politically.

The Premier rose to a point of order and asked Mr. Shaw to have Mr. Crosskill summoned to the bar of the House to give evidence regarding the asylum report and the reason the testimony was not extended.

Mr. Shaw said that from the fact that Mr. Crosskill was an official of the Government and had not extended the notes of the evidence taken last fall it is evident that he never received instructions to do so. It came out during the investigation that some of the inmates had been found dead in their beds and that when sick they were unattended.

The Premier—Who was the patient who was found dead?

Mr. Shaw—It was Dr. Fraser. He had been suffering from dysentery and was not attended when he was dying. Dr. Fraser had been mentally afflicted for years. It may have been that his reason was restored to him for a few hours before he crossed the bar. If this was the case the poor man would find himself alone incarcerated in a cold and lonesome dungeon, without even an attendant to watch over him in his last moments. The management of the asylum is alone sufficient to condemn the Government in the eyes of the public. He believed the Leader had an object in not enquiring more fully into the state of the asylum. He had already pointed out that flour and butter unfit for use had been supplied to the asylum, some of which had been returned as not being fit for use. Who furnished them?

The Premier arose to a point of order and asked Mr. Shaw to prove from the report that he (the Leader) had anything to do with supplying these articles.

Mr. Shaw then pointed out that the public records showed that flour and butter were furnished the asylum by J. A. Farquharson & Co. The flour was sold for \$3.80 and the butter for 16 1/2 cents. Was the low price of the butter the reason it was impure?

Mr. Campbell arose to a point of order and informed the House that he was foreman of the jury that condemned the butter, and added that every man on the jury said it was impure.

Mr. Shaw went on to intimate that when it was ascertained who was the company in the firm furnishing the butter they might get to Donald Farquharson, the father of John A. Farquharson, and the Premier of the Province. One of the Premier's supporters had actually been sending bull beef to the asylum and that

was in an advanced state of putrefaction. It is no wonder that the inmates of the asylum were costing the country less per head than they were before. Taking up the matter of roads and bridges, Mr. Shaw contrasted the expenditures of Conservative and Liberal administration. The expenditure on roads the last five years was \$20,082, while during the last five years of the previous administration it was \$23,677. The increase in favor of the Conservatives was therefore \$3,784. On bridges the average expenditure of the present administration is \$17,943 against an average expenditure of \$23,066 by the previous administration. This shows an average difference of \$5,122 in favor of the previous administration. The previous administration also spent more on wharves than the present Government. For the five years beginning with 1895 and ending with 1899 the average annual expenditure was \$3,263, while the average for the last five years of the previous administration was \$6,592. The most extensive hoodling has apparently been practiced by the Public Works Department in connection with the road machine. Take District No. 2, Queen's County. John McGuigan, for attending the road machine 27 days, was paid \$37.50. He as supervisor employs a man at \$1.50 a day to operate the machine. He (McGuigan) gets a salary of \$50 a year as supervisor, and he also gets \$37.50 for driving around doing nothing. John McGuigan, for hauling and storing road machine, was paid \$9, for repairing the machine \$3.50, for repairing Hughes' bridge \$1.25, for collecting a contribution money \$2.00—in all about \$53.

Then take No. 11 District, Belfast Alexander Baxton, Supervisor, was paid \$26 for 18 days work of self and horse, for storing, moving and oiling machine, \$3.60, 10 days on account of bridges, \$12.50, 10 days for man and horse, \$23.60, repairs to machine \$14, inspecting repairs to roads \$6—in all \$76, besides his \$50 as supervisor. Mr. Shaw also mentioned several similar expenditures in other districts, showing wherein the people's money was squandered on favorites. Since the 31st December \$85,368 was paid on public works. No doubt some of that is for road orders paid before the Murray Harbor and Belfast elections. This is the way the money goes. Since the first of the year \$135,730 have been expended in the different departments of the public service. Taking that as a standard instead of an estimated expenditure of \$250,000 being sufficient this year it will not be less than \$314,000. The Leader of the Government wishes to make it appear that he only owed \$200,000 on the 31st December. He would like the Leader to point out the public works that would justify him in increasing the debt to even this sum from \$128,000. And while this debt was being rolled up taxes to the tune of \$300,000 were taken from the people. Mr. Shaw said that he wished now to refer to the account as shown by the Public Auditor. He desired to point out that whilst those accounts show that \$11,030.30 was placed in the Merchant's Bank of Halifax awaiting investment and credited to the Debenture Sinking fund account, and \$1,538.78 is in the Merchant's Bank of Halifax credited to funds held in trust, he wished to make this statement, and he wished his statement to go to the country, that not one dollar is today in the bank as a sinking fund to our debentures. The Government has not only sold the debentures and spent the money but it has also spent the sinking fund which by law was to be set aside for the redemption of those debentures at the expiration of the term of years for which they were issued.

Mr. Farquharson here rose to a point of order and said that they were used to reduce the balance against us at the banks.

Mr. Shaw resuming, said: It is our contention that the sinking fund is spent, and I am glad that the Premier has admitted the fact. Proceeding, he pointed out that last year they attempted to sell debentures and wrote to parties with whom they had similar transactions in the past, and also to parties abroad, but they were unable to sell them. What will the result be when the capitalists find that the Government has proved false to the provisions of the debenture bill by spending the sinking fund that was set aside for the redemption of those debentures? I want this statement to go to the people, said Mr. Shaw, that whilst they thought that after 25 years the sinking fund would pay off the debt thus contracted we are not one cent nearer having it paid off by the sinking fund referred to than the day the debentures were issued. I wish now to point out to this House the financial condition of this Province, apart from the fact that they run the Province behindhand last year to the alarming extent of \$36,225.03 and notwithstanding that they obtained taxes amounting to \$55,677.68. Let us look at our Provincial debt. On 31st December last they owed:—

Balance at Banks.....	\$136,756 77
Debenture Account.....	169,969 70
P. W. C. Debentures.....	33,497 50
Loans Account.....	160,464 89
Unfinished Contracts.....	42,510 39
Teachers' Salary.....	28,599 91
	\$511,797 26

When we find that the Public Works Department has paid out \$56,863 since the first of the year notwithstanding the fact that no roads have been repaired or bridges built it is manifest that they carried over at least \$30,000 from last year. We find that our debt on the first of the year was at least \$600,000. When the Government has so persistently refused to bring down the bank statement to date it is obvious that our condition as a Province is more alarming. I ask this House and through this House the people of this Province to ponder and reflect on our financial condition and when

the opportunity arrives elect such men as will with a strong hand pluck it from the financial ruin that is so imminent and place it on a firm financial basis.

Mr. A. A. McLean, who followed Mr. Shaw, criticised the budget speech of the Leader. The indebtedness of the province, he claimed, was fully \$600,000, instead of \$500,000 as stated by the Leader of the Government. They had borrowed on debentures to the tune of \$200,000 which had been put in with ordinary revenue. We do not know who holds the debentures. The act under which the debentures were issued provides that a sinking fund of 1 1/2 per cent be set aside each year to meet the debentures. According to the Public Accounts only \$4,000 altogether has been provided for these debentures, notwithstanding the statement of the Auditor that the Sinking Fund is \$15,030.30. It has been shown that \$11,030.30 of that sum does not exist. He thought the Government should act honestly by the people. The Government claims, by the Auditor's Report, that there is \$11,030.30 in the Merchant's Bank on call. But this claim turns out to be incorrect. He was sorry to have to bring this matter up. The Provincial Auditor is a man of high standing, but notwithstanding the fact that the Public Accounts submitted to the House show that there is a sinking fund, the statement laid on the table by the Auditor on the 23rd of May, instant, shows that that fund is now in the Merchant's Bank of Halifax on call, and the Premier, in explanation of the latter statement, states that the fund was taken by him to reduce the amount due the Banks and to save the payment of interest to the bank on overdraft. The statement of the Leader is one that he should have been ashamed to make. The Leader stated that the money had been used, implying that \$11,000 was used to cut down the balance at the banks. There were many questions on the order book asking for the bank statement, but it had not been tabled. This information is public property, yet it is withheld. What has the illness of Mr. Newbery to do with the transaction? The statement could be easily obtained at the

bank. But the Government evidently fear to produce the statement as it might show other inaccuracies in the accounts. From the 31st December to the 25th May, a time when there is very little money required to be spent on public works, \$55,868 was paid out by the Commissioner of Public Works. If this expenditure is continued it will not be less than \$110,000 this year in that one department, as the spending season is only now on. But the \$55,000 to which he had made reference was not all spent this year. He believed that much of it had been carried over from last year, and included road orders used in connection with the Belfast and Murray Harbor elections, orders which had been given away without one cent of a return. He (Mr. McLean) would prove this at the proper time. They spent in all during the last five months \$135,130. This is the statement of the Provincial Auditor. The Leader admits that the deficit next year will be \$6,000. But it will be nearer \$100,000. There is \$42,000 to be paid for unfinished contracts. Their own figures indicate that their statements are not correct. The Leader seems anxious to take credit to himself for feeding the inmates of the Asylum and Poor House—at a less cost than the previous Government. But that is nothing to his credit. The investigation showed that the inmates of the Asylum had been treated more like animals than human beings. Why has the official report of the evidence taken at the asylum investigation not been published? They seem to be afraid to let it see the light. The evidence showed that meat had been supplied the asylum at the rate of 4 1/2 cents a pound. But what kind of meat could be obtained for that sum? If tea was supplied the asylum at 13 cents a pound. What kind of tea could be got for that figure? There was a farmer in the country that would use it. It was not fit to drink, and was especially unfit for sick people. Then molasses was supplied for 26 cents a gallon, when molasses fit for use cannot be obtained even at wholesale rates for less than 23 cents and even then it is a very low grade. Kerosene oil is supplied at 15 1/2 cents. What

kind of oil was this? One lamp filled with it would stink the whole building, and make it unfit for habitation. The poisonous stuff would permeate the building and impair the health of the inmates. The Government has been in power nine years and nothing has been done to keep the building in repair. The trustees claim that every time they go out to the asylum they should be paid for it. But if the Government do not wish to do what is right in this regard let them give over the reins to those who will attend to their duty. Under the Sullivan Government, Geo. R. Seer, Esquire, a strong Liberal, was one of the foremost of the trustees in visiting the asylum. He made a thorough inspection of the food and there was not a shadow of suspicion regarding the conduct of the institution. The Poor House is furnished with meat at \$2.60 per hundred pounds. It is infamous to suppose that such meat should be allowed to be furnished to these poor people. Yet the Premier barefacedly tells us that they keep down the prices of food on these institutions. In 1891 meat was \$5.00 per hundred and in 1890 under the Conservatives it was \$6. The meat at that time was prime, said he (Mr. McLean) defied the Premier to prove that it was not. Now these poor people are furnished with the refuse of butcher shops at \$2.60 per hundred pounds. He believed that such men as the hon. member for Springton would take steps to remedy this. The members of the Government knew nothing about it. All they want is to retain power and they do this at the expense of the comfort and misfortunes of the Poor House and the Asylum.

(To be Continued.)

A Good Stomach

is essential to health and... It is not fit to drink, and was especially unfit for sick people. Then molasses was supplied for 26 cents a gallon, when molasses fit for use cannot be obtained even at wholesale rates for less than 23 cents and even then it is a very low grade. Kerosene oil is supplied at 15 1/2 cents. What

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