

The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK N. B. FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, 1911

WHOLE No 3250

Black Front Jewelry Store

TESTING EYES

is not a matter of guess work, nor is it a matter of trying on pairs of glasses. It is a science governed by principles which none but one who has studied the anatomy of the eye understands--no guess work in our methods of testing eyes

Marriage Licenses
and
Wedding Rings.

JEWELLER
H.V. Dalling
30 MAIN ST.
WOODSTOCK, N.B.
OPTICIAN

KODAKS
AND
SUPPLIES.

Black Front Jewelry Store

OUR NEXT SPECIAL

Commencing Monday, January 1st, and lasting for one week.

3 Pkgs. Soda Crackers For 25 Cents.

BURDEN & KING, - Grocers.

Our Motto--Quality. Also ask us for a sample of our Carleton Blend Coffee and Noble's Tea

The Compliments of the Season
to all our Patrons and Friends

R. B. JONES COMPANY, LTD

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
WOODSTOCK, NEW BRUNSWICK

STARTLING DEFICIT OF FLEMMING GOVERNMENT SHOWN BY ACCOUNTS

Provincial Secretary's Statement Confesses Deficit of \$56,000 But Figures Show It is Nearer \$300,- 000--The Figures in Detail

A deficit of more than \$56,000 is shown in the provincial finances for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 of this year, according to the report of the auditor general which is given below. These figures are large, the largest in the recent history of the province, but they do not begin to tell the full story. A closer examination of the report reveals the fact that the actual deficit is in the vicinity of \$300,000 and, in addition to this, there is an increase in the bonded indebtedness of the province of \$315,000.

MR. COPP'S STATEMENT.
A. B. Copp, M. P. P., the newly chosen leader of the New Brunswick opposition, who arrived in the city yesterday, pointed out the actual situation in an interview granted to a Telegraph reporter.

"The very least that I can say of the report," said Mr. Copp, "is that in spite of the worst that we had feared the actual figures are not only surprising but alarming."

"The government admits a deficit of \$56,496.80 on ordinary receipts and expenditures. Besides this we must take into account the first item of the report, which shows a balance of \$96,652.71, brought over from the previous year. This amount was added to their expenditures, bringing the actual deficit up to \$153,122.51. In addition to this an expenditure of \$102,763.36 on the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company is charged up to the capital account. It is impossible that such an amount could have been spent on permanent equipment and a large part of this amount should have been charged to current expenditures, which would have increased the deficit by that much more."

"Another important matter to be borne in mind is the fact that the accounts do not include all the expenditures for the year. In accordance with its custom, the government has held over a large number of bills which should have been paid out of this year's revenue and, judging by the experience of other years, this would add something like \$100,000 to deficit. An illustration of this is shown by the charge of \$448.74 on account of the expenses of the investigation into the Central Railway which was held in 1908. Bills for this investigation have been paid, every year since, and we have no assurance that there are not yet more to come."

THE MORE SURPRISING

"This tremendous deficit has been achieved in spite of the fact that the revenue of the province has increased largely. The territorial revenue is, from memory, about \$30,000 larger, the new tax on motor vehicles brought in over \$4,000, and the taxes on incorporated companies and other sources of revenue have also increased. It must also be taken into consideration that the income of the province has been increased by the amount of \$130,000 in the form of the addition to the dominion subsidy."

"An effort is made to excuse the deficit on the grounds that it was caused by the heavy expenditures on public works. This expenditure might not be open to criticism if all the money had gone to improve the roads and bridges but, judging from this government's record in other years a large proportion of it went to line the pockets of officials and others. It is also commonly known that much of the money was spent at the time of the federal elections for the purpose of aiding the Conservative candidates, a repetition of the tactics adopted by the new government in 1908."

"The territorial revenue has been increased, but this has been at the expense of the natural resources of the country. The stumpage collec-

tions have grown because the government reduced the size of saw logs, which the operators are allowed to cut. Apparently it considers the size of the collections more important than the preservation of the forests."

STARTLING EXPENDITURES

"Although the expenditures have grown so rapidly, what department can show the benefits of the increase in the amount of money spent? Note that I can see. It is to be regretted that the department of agriculture did not share more largely in larger disbursements. While the amount spent in this department is somewhat larger it is not nearly so large as the increase in the revenue of the province would warrant."

"Altogether the showing made by the government is far from creditable. Its greatest achievement has been to roll up a deficit of such tremendous proportions as to completely dwarf any deficit of any previous government."

The statement of receipts and expenditures, taken from the auditor general's report, follows:

RECEIPTS	
Balance from 1910	\$ 96,652.71
Dominion subsidy	621,360.96
Territorial revenue	528,439.04
Territorial revenue N. B.	
Railway Sett. lands	1,221.50
Fees Provincial Secretary's office	19,320.90
Taxes, incorporated companies	48,278.03
Private and local bills	2,270.00
Succession duties	5,730.60
King's printer	2,434.19
School books	16,209.05
Liquor licenses	46,631.07
Probate fee fund	15,027.51
Supreme court fee fund	1,935.13
Provincial Hospital	25,089.63
Sales agricultural live stock	1,402.00
Potato warehouses	1,462.80
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, sale of furniture	1,734.38
Motor vehicles	4,016.00
Miscellaneous receipts	3,881.26
Total ordinary revenue	1,347,077.05
Special loan from Bank of N. B. for St. John Valley survey	8,816.01
Loan from Bank B. N. A.	475,804.17
Loan from Bank of Montreal	310,221.18
Contractor's deposits	6,909.62
Commuted pensions deposited	3,782.74
Supreme court chancery division deposits	33,543.59
Probate court deposits	2,859.23

EXPENDITURES	
Administration of justice	\$ 18,568.31
Agriculture	46,624.04
Auditor General's office	2,800.00
Boys' Industrial Home	1,500.00
Campbellton relief	5,000.00
Colonization roads	939.25
Coronation expenses	2,500.00
Contingencies, Departments and Legislature	19,326.71
Exhibitions	2,334.87
Executive Government	40,086.65
Education	270,655.73
Elections	1,211.26
Factory Inspector	1,162.50
Free grants	791.03
Fish, Forest and Game	30,353.61
Guarantee bonds Government officials	899.98
Interest	245,193.33
Immigration	9,566.40
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	3,008.75
Legislative Assembly	28,876.25
Legislative library	708.40
Liquor license fund	28,257.01
Mining	1,848.30
N. B. Coal and Railway	448.74
Natural History Societies	650.00
N. B. Historical Society	125.00
Public health and small-pox	5,694.21
Hospitals	9,700.00
Salaries and expenses	2,532.69
Probate fee fund	13,063.03
Printing	13,789.92
Provincial Hospital maintenance	83,942.30
Pensions, teachers	3,674.41
Public works	415,761.49
Public works, motor vehicle law	503.88
Refunds	1,542.32
Revisors	1,832.64
Roads, settlement lands	265.79
Surveys and inspections	4,682.14
Stampage collection	30,856.62
Succession duties collection	277.56
School books	18,853.31
Sinking funds	25,306.50
Superannuation, etc.	2,450.00
Tourist associations	2,000.00
Tuberculosis commission	66.25
Utilities commission (secretary's salary)	600.00
Unforeseen expenses	2,417.16
Expenditure chargeable to ordinary revenue	1,403,546.85
Wharves and grain elevator, St. John	2,500.00
International Ry. subsidy	56,300.00
Permanent bridges	156,028.20
N. B. Coal and Railway	102,763.36
Total	317,591.56
St. John Valley survey	8,816.01
Contractors' deposits refunded	8,161.38
Commuted pensions withdrawn	7,775.64
Debentures 4 p. c. and 6 p. c. redeemed	87,500.00
Bank of B. N. A. loan, 1910 repaid	286,314.26
Balance	184,060.60
Total	\$2,285,766.30

A METHODIST MINISTER ON CHURCH UNION

Writing to the Montreal Witness exists at present. Let us see:

First, the basis provides for the election of managers by the congregation (p. 43) who may be non-members (one, two, three, possibly all, may be such.) They control the finances. 'Adherents (members compromising. Some of the difficult and debatable points have been treated as an old-time preacher used to treat difficulties in his text: 'Brethren, we'll look this matter squarely in the face and pass on.' So the whole thing was ignored. When I listen to a preacher I can be profited only as I have the conviction that he is uttering his real sentiments. For an honest preacher to compromise his convictions is unthinkable. 'Here I stand, I can do no other. God help me.' So spoke the grand old hero of Protestantism, Luther. Who can do any good otherwise? As to polity, it can be clearly shown that it is harmful to the pastors and to the people. Watch the scheme in operation. In Methodism the stationing committee guards the interests of the circuits and of the pastors as well. In the basis church the pastor is wholly in the hands of the congregation, and possibly in the power of the least wise, least devoted, element in it. Suppose we admit for a moment that the three bodies all preach the same doctrines (as some vigorously contend) then the history of a settled ministry and independent church government as compared with Methodism and the itinerancy during the last one hundred and seventy years is a conclusive argument on a world-wide scale for Methodism and the itinerancy."

The basis proposes 'to preserve the essence of both the itinerancy and the settled pastorate,' and then, curiously enough, provides a scheme which utterly destroys the itinerancy lock, stock and barrel, and gives a settled ministry under conditions far inferior to those under which it exists at present. Let us see: First, the basis provides for the election of managers by the congregation (p. 43) who may be non-members (one, two, three, possibly all, may be such.) They control the finances. 'Adherents (members compromising. Some of the difficult and debatable points have been treated as an old-time preacher used to treat difficulties in his text: 'Brethren, we'll look this matter squarely in the face and pass on.' So the whole thing was ignored. When I listen to a preacher I can be profited only as I have the conviction that he is uttering his real sentiments. For an honest preacher to compromise his convictions is unthinkable. 'Here I stand, I can do no other. God help me.' So spoke the grand old hero of Protestantism, Luther. Who can do any good otherwise? As to polity, it can be clearly shown that it is harmful to the pastors and to the people. Watch the scheme in operation. In Methodism the stationing committee guards the interests of the circuits and of the pastors as well. In the basis church the pastor is wholly in the hands of the congregation, and possibly in the power of the least wise, least devoted, element in it. Suppose we admit for a moment that the three bodies all preach the same doctrines (as some vigorously contend) then the history of a settled ministry and independent church government as compared with Methodism and the itinerancy during the last one hundred and seventy years is a conclusive argument on a world-wide scale for Methodism and the itinerancy."

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They tell us changes will be made in the basis. I should think so. To vote for it as it is we cannot. As co-operating Protestant churches we can do grand work for moral reform, for missions, for the Kingdom, without rending the churches over this basis. Our strength is not in numbers but in the presence and power of the indwelling Spirit. Till we get a fair, scriptural, effective basis I must vote 'No.' With cordial love to all who love our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Of Toronto Conference.

PRESENTATION TO NORTH SHORE PASTOR

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 26.—After the service on Sunday evening, the members of St. Luke's Bible Class to the number of about forty, waited on their leader, Rev. R. G. Fulton, and presented to him an address and a very handsome 18 karat gold clock. The address was read by R. B. Curll. Fred Phillips, president of the class, made the presentation. Mr. Fulton expressed his deep appreciation in a very hearty manner.

A surprise awaited Mrs. Fulton, for James Dickson then presented to her a very handsome cut glass fruit dish. She gave a very neat little speech expressive of her thanks and earned a hearty round of applause. Then with Miss Nicol at the piano some hymn singing was enjoyed and the pleasant event was brought to a close by the singing of Bless Be The Tie That Binds. Each one present wished Mr. and Mrs. Fulton a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.—Telegraph.

The friends of the Bible Society will be glad to learn that the sum of one hundred dollars has been collected by Rev. A. E. LePage and placed to their credit.