

THE REVIEW.

Subscriptions \$1.00 per annum; six months 60 cents, invariably in advance. Advertising Rates: 75 cents per inch 1st insertion; 25 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates made known on application. Professional Cards \$5.00 per year. Yearly advertising payable quarterly. Transient advertising payable in advance. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Verses accompanying death notices will be charged for at regular rates. Correspondence on any subject of general interest is invited. Items of news from any place will be thankfully received. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., APRIL 13, 1893.

INCREASING MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The local government has for several years, shown a strong desire to relieve the provincial treasury from expenditures heretofore borne by the province, and saddle the same upon the municipalities. It has been apparent to all who have taken the trouble to follow Mr. Blair's political career, since he was called to lead the government, that he is gradually accomplishing this object. Each session sees some additional burden placed upon the municipalities. The first step in this direction was the enactment of the law providing for the registration of births, marriages and deaths which costs the municipality a good round sum yearly. The provincial treasury was, however, relieved of an expenditure formerly borne by it and that was the grand object of the act. Other measures having the same object in view, have from time to time been introduced and passed, and year by year the rate of municipal taxation has steadily increased. A number of bills introduced this session will, if they become law, place additional burdens on the municipalities. Those who attended the proceedings of the county council of this county for the last three sessions, were surprised at the number of bills presented for services performed in carrying out the provisions of the health act. Some of these bills were cut down and some were disallowed altogether. Mr. Blair now proposes, however, to relieve the council of any rights in the matter, except the right to pay the bills. He has introduced an amendment to the public health act, providing that the county shall be compelled to pay the bills of the local board of health, as certified by the government. The government may fix the amount at any figure it sees fit and the county will be compelled to grin and bear it. No doubt, the government has found it too expensive to provide for the demands of its many hungry supporters, and has taken this method of compelling the counties to contribute a reasonable amount. Then again, there is the amendment to the coroner's act which provides for an additional municipal expenditure, and last but not least, the bill introduced by the government last week, providing for stenographic reporting in the county courts. Under our present system the presiding judge takes down the evidence as adduced. This system has been found to work well, and we have heard no demand for a change. But the government in its desire to increase municipal taxation and provide for needy supporters, has introduced a bill allowing a short-hand reporter five dollars a day for service, one dollar and a half for hotel fare and an additional amount for travelling expenses. For reporting criminal proceedings, the stenographer is to be paid by the county treasurer out of the county funds. In civil actions, each party to the suit will be obliged to pay into court five dollars for each and every day the trial lasts, and should either party fail to make this payment, the judge shall at once declare judgement against him. It will be thus competent for a rich litigant to prolong a case and keep it before the court until he has bled his poorer opponent of his last dollar, when, irrespective of the merits of the case, the judge will be compelled to give judgement in favor of the man who has the longest purse. We doubt if a more iniquitous measure was ever introduced in a legislature. It is on a par with the action of the House in declaring that a petitioner to the legislature could not be heard until he had made a deposit of a thousand dollars.

MR. LABILLOIS HEARD FROM.

Mr. Labilloy evidently feels slightly uncomfortable under the accusations made against him by the members of the opposition, and has made a feeble attempt to deny some of their statements. He very wisely refrained from touching on the matter of his alleged purchase and sale to support the present administration, but denied that he had sought to arouse race and religious animosities in the county of Kent, during the election contest of 1891. He endeavored to corroborate his denial, by reading an affidavit of what had occurred in one part of the county, to prove that he had not made certain statements in another. He was very mild and lamb-like, in his utterances in the House, and expressed the greatest regret at the tactics of the opposition in seeking to inflame religious passions, by bringing the Bathurst school matter before the House. He deprecated the use of strong language in public discussions, and lamented the bringing into politics of matters of religion. One would scarcely recognize in him the

gentleman who, in 1891 flooded the county of Kent with inflammatory circulars whereby he sought to arouse the prejudices of his compatriots and co-religionists, by declaring that the Catholic convents were menaced by the enemies of the government, and by appealing to them to rally to the support of their language, their religion and their customs."

The Spring.

Of all seasons in the year, is the one for making radical changes in regard to health. During the winter, the system becomes to a certain extent clogged with waste, and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated shops and homes, and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome, or the health may be entirely broken down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It expels the accumulation of impurities through the bowels, kidneys, liver, lungs and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality necessary to good health and overcomes that tired feeling.

MR. PHINNEY'S SPEECH

On the Bathurst School Debate. Upon the resolution moved by Mr. Blair, affirming the terms of the agreement entered into in the year 1875, between representative Roman Catholics and the Executive Government, providing for the recognition by the Board of Education of certificates of the superior of any of the R. Catholic teaching orders to entitle teachers to license; and affirming regulation 31 of the School Manual of 1892; and also resolving that in the opinion of the House neither the original arrangement nor the said regulation 31 contravenes the non-sectarian principle of the free school law of 1871.

Mr. Phinney addressed the House as follows:—

Mr. Chairman:

The resolution just moved by the Attorney General, and to which he seeks to commit the members of this House, is the answer proposed to be given to the petitioners who in such large numbers have addressed this Legislature, and must be accepted as the proposition of the Government for the quieting of the agitation which, emanating from Bathurst, has been allowed by the inaction and mismanagement of the Board of Education to spread to such a regrettable extent over the whole province, until we now find petitions presented from almost every county and by nearly every member of the House, including the leader of the Government himself, whose constituents in Queens are with others demanding redress of the alleged wrongs. I accept the opportunity afforded by the moving of this resolution, sir, and before discussing the propositions it contains, I propose to make a few remarks on the general questions involved in this debate, and so far as I can to place my views upon them before the House, my constituency and the country generally. Owing, sir, to my enforced absence, because of family affliction, from the House during the debate that arose upon the resolution of the member for York, to refer to a committee of seven the consideration of these numerous petitions with power to summon and examine witnesses under oath,—I was not privileged to hear the discussion or the views expressed by those who addressed the House, and I have only been able to gather a somewhat meagre knowledge of their opinions from the necessarily brief and often inaccurate reports in the public newspapers, though in this respect the Attorney General has been especially favored by the reporters, while the gentlemen on the opposition side of the House received but scant notice from these officials. Now, sir, I am aware of the fact that some of my political opponents, as well as of my political friends, have intimated that it was well for me that I was absent during the prior debate and that, representing the county of Kent, which has again honored me with its confidence, I would prefer not to place myself upon record on the difficult and delicate questions involved in this discussion. But, sir, I have never yet shirked, nor do I propose shirking the discussion of any live public question, in this Legislature, nor will I now hesitate to give an open and candid avowal of my opinions on this question. I regard it, sir, as one of far too much gravity and importance to be treated with indifference, and while I admit it is one demanding great delicacy and caution in its treatment it is one the discussion of which, under present circumstances, cannot longer be postponed or avoided. Right or wrong it is forced upon us, and it is absolutely necessary for every man in this House or out of it, upon whom any responsibility rests, to meet it squarely and frankly.

I do not know whether my opinions so far as I have arrived at well considered conclusions, and so far as my knowledge of the facts enable me to do so, will meet with the approval of my political friends on this side of the House, or my political opponents on the other side, but, sir, there are questions which occasionally arise in this as well as other parliamentary bodies which tower in importance above and beyond any questions of a party

character, and, sir, the important subject of the proper administration of our common schools system, is one of these. It is therefore all the more regrettable that the Attorney General and his subordinates in the cabinet have from the first introduction of the question into this House, this session, sought, in every possible way, to make it a party one, and by direct statement as well as innuendo to identify the opposition, as a party, with the views of the mover of the resolution and his platform on the question.

Mr. Blair—When did I do so? Mr. Phinney—Throughout this whole debate, sir, you have thrown the taunt across the floor of the House, and charged us as a party with the responsibility for these petitions and the allegations they contain, when you know, that the charge was entirely unfounded, the figment of your diseased imagination, and only made with the hope of placing certain gentlemen on this side of the House in a false position before their constituents; when, sir, not only a large majority of your own followers have presented a bundle of these petitions but you yourself, sir, have been forced, in deference to the feeling in your present constituency (Queens,) to follow their example; and yet you have the boldness to insinuate that this side of the House is alone responsible for the present agitation.

It is true, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Pitts, while pursuing an independent course in this House, has deemed it consistent with his general views on public questions to vote with the opposition on several test votes, as has also the independent and generally fair-minded representative from Charlotte (Mr. Hill,) but it by no means follows that the opposition as a party are in accord with the honorable member on this question, and I for one decline to be bound by his opinions or his declarations. On this question I speak and act for myself, and every member of the opposition is free to do the same. We have not on this side of the House any man who moulds our opinions or who would dare to appeal with significant tone and gesture to his supporters and with an imperious wave of the hand cry out "We will call upon our friends to vote down this resolution!" In all independent parties there are frequently found men whose views on particular questions are not acceptable to their friends. Mr. Charlton, of the Dominion Commons, and his desire for legislation for the better observance of the Sabbath, is an example in which the Liberal party as a body does not feel called upon to follow him. So it is, sir, in the question now before us.

I have the honor to represent a constituency that as much and, possibly more than any other represents in miniature the conflicting national and religious elements that enter so largely in the composition of this Dominion, and from years of experience I know the special importance to be attached to the discussion of questions of this nature which, treat them as carefully and cautiously as you may, must to some extent excite racial and denominational prejudices. I have, consistently with my own views and honest sentiments as well as regardful of my own political prospects, done what I could in my county to keep down the demon of religious discord, and I am proud to say, have to some extent succeeded, as evidenced by the fact that in a constituency two-thirds Roman Catholic I have since 1887 three times been elected at the head of the poll, and during that same period, have fought political contests on behalf of Roman Catholic candidates for the Commons and the Legislature in four elections, in three of which I have been successful, and in only one of which, that of the bye-election of 1891 when my friend Mr. Gogain was defeated, did I suffer a reverse and then only because of the fanatical and frenzied appeals made by Mr. Labilloy sent into the county by his leader for the purpose of arousing the demon of religious strife, aided by the unlimited use of "the resources of civilization" under the personal supervision of the Attorney General himself. In all my business relations and in all my political contests I have had and believe I still retain the personal friendship and so far as they have indicated their preference the political good will of the majority of the R. Catholic clergy. At their hospitable boards I have always been a welcome guest, and have learned to regard them as gentlemen of large sympathies, and the kindest feelings. I therefore have no reason to do or say anything that would forfeit the good will of them or their people.

The county of Kent, moreover, has felt the ill effects of agitation and excitement in connection with the school question. For a period of four years after the passing of the Common School Act, open and determined opposition was offered to the enforcement of the law, the payment of school taxes was resisted, and as a result the county was thrown into financial difficulties and embarrassment from which it has not yet recovered, while in whole sections of the county schools were either closed or maintained independent of the provisions of the law. Whether right or wrong, a large body of people throughout the province were similarly affected. From the point of view from which they observed the matter, they were led to regard the school law, with its

WELLINGTON. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of intemperance, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN CREATES New Nerve Force and Powerful Manhood. Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indiscretion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache, Wakefulness, Gleet and Venereal Disease.

A Cure is Guaranteed! Every one using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00. Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed, free from duty or inspection. Write to-day for our

BOOK STARTLING FACTS FOR MEN ONLY TELLS YOU HOW TO GET WELL & STAY WELL FREE. Address or call on QUEEN MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, Montreal, Can.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. A Magnificent Display of Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS, in all the latest styles from Paris, London and New York. Orders by Mail promptly attended to. CHAS. K. CAMERON & Co 77 King Street, St. John, N. B.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1892 - WINTER ARRANGEMENT - 1893 On and after Monday 17th October 1892 the trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: WILL LEAVE KENT JUNCTION. Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, 12.23 Accommodation for Campbellton, 13.12 WILL LEAVE HARCOURT. Through express for St. John and Halifax, (Monday excepted), 5.25 Accommodation for Campbellton, 12.45 Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, 13.05 Through Express for Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal and Chicago, 21.00 All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. FOTTINGELL, Chief Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 20th Oct., 1892.

SEEDS We have received a Carload of Seeds Consisting of Red, Late Red, Alsike, White, Lucerne and Trefoil Clover, Timothy and Red Top Grass. Barley, Pease, Tares, Oats, Beans, Onion Setts and a full supply of Garden Seeds, which will be sold low for Cash. Members of Kingston Agricultural Society allowed a discount as usual.

J. & T. JARDINE SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED. A lot of ROOM PAPER, all New Patterns, Good Quality, and Very Cheap. K. B. FORBES.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT! Spring Merchandise are coming in here every day in large quantities. Goods well bought are half sold is an old Mercantile Proverb, and there's something in it, too. DRESS GOODS!—Spring opening of all Wool French Challies, Cashmères and All Wool Henriettas, Broad Cloths, Camel's Hair Cheviots, French Serger, Storm Serges in Navy Blue and Black, Cheviots in two tone effects. Write for samples. FURS!—Second Floor,—We are closing out our balance of Stock, which is very small, at nominal prices. A few Capes, a few Storm Collars and a few Coats left. Great sale of Laces, Handkerchiefs, Hamburg Embroideries, "Street Floor," Black and White Irish Guipure Laces now in great demand, Hamburg Embroideries from 5 cents per yard upwards, White Goods, Check and Striped French Lawns, suitable for aprons, 10 cents to 1 1/2 cents per yard. We close this establishment at six o'clock standard, excepting Saturdays at 10 o'clock. BARGAINS IN DOMESTIC GOODS!—Some special prices in Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Cottons, Flannelettes, &c., that should be read carefully. Prints from 6 1/2 cents per yard, Flannelettes from 7 1/2 cents, Aragon Suitings from 10 cents, Towels 10 cents per yard, 18 inch Twilled Crash 10 cents. CORSETS!—Corsets at positively half prices from 25, 35, 45, 50 cents upwards. COTTONS!—Unbleached Cottons, 36 inches wide, only 6 1/2 cents. WALL PAPER!—Wall Paper and Bordering at the lowest prices. HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR!—In order to make room for our importation of Spring and Summer Hosiery, we are obliged to close out our entire Winter Stock regardless of cost. Ladies' Heavy Black Wool Hose 15 cents per pair or two for a quarter; Boy's Heavy ribbed for 10 cents per pair; Children's All Wool Black 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 inches, from 8 cents upwards; Stocking Net by the yard in Grey and Black. KNIT UNDERWEAR!—We are offering some astonishing bargains in Men's Underwear, Heavy All Wool Shirts only 50 cents each, also a better line at 75 cents and 95 cents; Plain All Wool worth more money; Cardigan Jackets at very low prices. Trunks, Valises, Club Bags and Gladstone Bags "on second floor." Ties, Braes, Collars, White and Colored Shirts, Knitted Overshirts all qualities. Men's and Ladies' Rubber Garments. We are showing the biggest stock and best in these goods, prices range from \$2.00 to \$10.00, these are worthy of inspection.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PETER McSWEENEY, 190 Main Street, Moncton. R. McAFEE, J. E. LOOMER. McAFEE & LOOMER, —IN STOCK— 100 Quintals Pollock, 100 Qtls. Large and Medium Cod. Pickled and Smoked Herring. Pickled Shad in half barrels. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal. Tea, Sugar, Molasses. Choice Woodstock Cheese. And a full line of light Groceries. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 21 and 22 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

1892. 1892. OUR STORE WILL BE FOUND WELL STOCKED WITH THE FOLLOWING GOODS. —DRY GOODS— A full line of Dress Goods in all the different shades, Cashmere and Merino, Flannels in union and all wool, Cotton Flannel, Flannelette, Sacque Cloth, Worsted Cloth, Serges, Prints, Shirtings, Sheetting Cotton, Hamburg and Lace Edging, Tailor's Trimmings, English and Canadian Tweeds, Homespun, Men's Ready Made Clothing, Overcoats, Top Shirts, Shirts and Drawers. —HEAD AND FOOT WEAR— Hats and Caps in variety of styles, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccasins, Men's Hand Made Long Boots a Specialty. —HARDWARE— Iron and Steel in all sizes, Chains, Shovels, Bolts, Screws, Iron and Steel Nails, Boat Nails, Shoe Nails, Files, Rasps, Rivets, Washers, Haywire, Axes, Springs, Axles Carriage Fittings, also a full stock of Ready Mixed Paint, White Lead, Paint Oils, Glass and Putty. —CROCKERYWARE— Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Crocks, Jugs, Milk Pans, and, in fact, almost everything in this line we keep in stock. —CARPETS— Tapestry, All Wool and Unions, Hemp and Stair Carpets. —FLOUR AND MEAL— We still handle the well known Brand of Flour "Tecumseh," also Corn, Oat and Buckwheat Meal. A full line of Patent Medicines always on hand. —GROCERIES— Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Biscuits, Spices, Rice, Beans, Peas, and a full supply of Canned Goods. —FISH— Mackerel, Herring, and Ling. We cannot particularize nearly all the goods we sell; our customers may ask for any goods they may require, and the probability is we can supply them. Oats bought and sold.

J. & W. BRAIT, KINGSTON, KENT CO. JAMES T. HURLEY, Wholesale Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, 23 and 25 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. My salesmen are now on the road with the best, most stylish, and most complete samples they ever carried. After studying for fifteen years the wants of my customers, I confidently place my spring goods, for 1893, on the market. It will pay the trade to see these home-made goods before placing their order. A full assortment of fall and winter goods, also rubbers and overshoes for immediate shipment. Orders by mail given prompt attention. JAMES T. HURLEY, WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, 23 and 25 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

E. W. STEEVES, Harness and Collar Maker, MONCTON, N. B. Dealer in Turf Goods, Robes, brushes, Whips, &c. Hand Made Nickel Harness for \$14.00 and every thing else comparatively low. Parties indebted will profit by settling their accounts at once. All accounts not settled by 25th will be handed over for collection with cost. W. Quinsler, —MANUFACTURER OF— Sausages, Headcheese, Large and Small Bolognas, Lard, Etc. PORTLAND BRIDGE, ST. JOHN, N. B. Orders from a distance carefully and promptly attended to.