

Mr. Phinney's Speech on the Budget Debate.

(CONTINUED.)

After recess—Mr. Phinney resumed, and after making reference to some additional particulars disclosed by the public accounts, discussed at some length the amendments proposed by the opposition.

As to the first proposition (that the financial state of the Province owing to a succession of yearly deficits calls for the immediate adjustment of expenditure to income, and therefore demands the most rigid economy in all branches of the public service,) he said that last year he had moved a resolution along the same lines affirming that the provincial expenditure should be kept within the income. This plain, business-like, common sense proposition, one that should commend itself to every elector, had been voted down by the government. They were evidently of the opinion that although our revenue was paid, and although the Provincial Secretary could every year estimate within a few hundred dollars what the revenue of the Province would be, yet we were justified in going on at the old rate, keeping up an expensive and unnecessarily large staff of executive and legislative officials, making no effort to economize in any direction, and every year largely over-expending in connection with almost every department of the public service. More than this they tell us that the expenses must necessarily continue to increase, and that practically they are powerless to grapple with the situation. All they desire to do apparently, is to hold on to their positions, so long as they can get a majority of the House to support them, and let the future take care of itself. They admit the deficits and the rapidly increasing debt of the Province, but seek to excuse or justify it upon the absurd plea that the Finance Minister of the Dominion is also called upon to meet deficits and grapple with a large national debt. There is no parallel between the cases. The Dominion Government has practically an unlimited revenue, and can at any time so adjust the tariff as to keep the income up to the expenditure, while the provincial revenue is practically paid at say \$650,000. The amount is not greater than that involved in the business of a large mercantile firm in the City of St. John, and the cost of the management of the public service is out of all proportion to the sum to be administered, and such as no prudent business management would for a day continue. The people of the country are compelled to live economically and frugally and have no sympathy with the few who attempt to keep up appearances and live extravagantly beyond their incomes—a course ending individually, as it must necessarily do provincially, in bankruptcy. The opposition say to the Government of the day "Live within your income as far as possible," and the people of the country who have to practice this precept, will undoubtedly approve the demand.

The second proposition (that in view of the enormous public debt there should be no further increase, and that a provision shall be inserted in the constitution that the Executive cannot without the consent of at least two thirds of the Legislative Assembly, incur expenditure in excess of the revenue,) had been weakly criticized by the Solicitor General. The time has however undoubtedly arrived when further increase in the debt must be stopped, or the demands on the annual income to meet the interest (now \$105,000) will be out of all proportion, and the burden of direct taxation upon the people must be largely increased. The suggestion for legislative control over the Executive may be and no doubt is a new departure in provincial government. It is not however, a novel proposition, but as all who are familiar with the constitutions of the States of the American republic know, has been adopted in a large number of cases. The rapid increase in the debt of many of the States so alarmed public men that they resolved to impose restrictions, and in the constitution of several of the States, is now inserted a provision requiring a two-thirds majority in each House of the legislature for the passage of a bill for raising a State loan, and in four-fifths of the States the legislature is forbidden to "give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation whether municipal or other or to pledge the credit of the State in any manner whatsoever for the payment of the liabilities present or prospective of any individual, association, municipal or other corporation." If provincial governments, yielding to the extravagant and unheeding demands of their supporters and friends will continue to yearly add to the public debt and plead such demands as an excuse, some check must be placed upon them. The citizens of the States have found it necessary, and the Province of New Brunswick can well follow their example in this respect.

Dealing with the third proposition (that in view of the direct taxation imposed upon the municipalities, they should be given more direct control over all officials paid by them, with power to appoint and fix the remuneration. Mr. Phinney said the demand for this reform was growing stronger every day with the County Councils. The Government was continually making new demands upon the Counties and adding to the charge upon the municipalities for the payment of officials appointed by, and work done for

the provincial executive. The Councilors had practically no control over these officials or the charges made upon the counties, but were compelled to accept the bill as presented and order the assessment. The opposition proposed that more control should be given to the municipalities to manage local and municipal affairs and especially that the body that has to pay shall also have the power to appoint and displace.

The fourth proposition (that all work paid for out of public funds should be put up to public competition as far as possible) is one that the government are compelled to admit is theoretically correct, and have so admitted in this debate, but which they practically ignore. As a result we find shameful misexpenditures and gross favoritism. It can safely be affirmed that a very large percentage of the public money is thus directed from legitimate channels into the pockets of friends of the executive who are expected to make handsome contributions when election demands are made upon them. The fairness and justness of the proposition was so self evident that he (Phinney) would not discuss it at a greater length.

As to the fifth proposition (the amalgamation of the office of surveyor general with some other executive department, and the appointment of a minister of agriculture) Mr. Phinney said that the work of the different departments was largely performed by the chief clerks in the offices and that the members of the executive were in several cases little more than figure heads. The offices of surveyor general and provincial secretary could well be united and thus an opportunity be given for the appointment of a responsible head for the growing and increasingly important department of agriculture. As it now is, the farmers have practically no one to speak for them on the floors of the legislature.

The Provincial Secretary is supposed to fill such position, but he is a lawyer with no knowledge of farming or agricultural interests either theoretical or practical. Appoint a man with a thorough knowledge of the farming interests of the Province, fully authorized to speak for the farmers, whose duty it shall be to visit the different districts, to address public meetings and to encourage and advise the agriculturalists with practical advice and suggestions, and to see that the money voted by the Legislature is judiciously expended.

The present Secretary for Agriculture is unfitted by reason of his age and infirmities for his position. He was retired several years ago because of this, but having become a generous contributor to government election funds, has been replaced in a position for which when a much younger man he was declared unfitted. The Dominion Government employ thoroughly competent and wide-awake officials (such as Professor Robertson and others) to instruct the farmers, and are in this way winning their gratitude, and developing the interest in the agricultural progress of the country, while the Provincial officials are in many quarters utterly unknown and in many respects unfitted for their positions.

As to the sixth proposition (that the membership of the Executive is too large, making unnecessary demands upon the public treasury, and impairing the independence of the Legislature) it is quite evident that the addition of two members without office to the Government is utterly unnecessary. They are of no practical use, and it is said take little or no individual part in the Executive government, except to draw their pay from the provincial exchequer which cannot afford to part with a single dollar for any such useless purpose. A government of seven members in a house of forty-one, exerts an undue influence on the Legislature and prevents representatives, who are disposed to regard their positions too much as those of delegates, from exercising that independence on important and critical occasions that the people have a right to expect. This fact is so apparent to all who have watched the course of legislative proceedings that it is unnecessary to amplify it. The machinery of government is very much too expensive. Economy in all directions is absolutely called for. Let all unnecessary departments and officials that can possibly be dispensed with, be lopped off, and give the people the benefit of the savings by a reduction in the provincial taxation.

Jules D'Estimannville Clement writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

La Grippe weakens digestion—use K. D. C.



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HE IS PLEASED WITH CANADA.

Talks About Canadian People.

HE SAYS WE HAVE TOO MANY PALE AND HALF-DEAD WOMEN.

His Experience with Paine's Celery Compound.

THINKS IT THE RIGHT MEDICINE FOR BUILDING UP WEAK AND SICKLY GIRLS AND WOMEN.

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He was exceedingly well pleased with what he saw of the Dominion, and spoke in glowing terms of the good nature and hospitality of our people.

When asked what he thought of Canadians from a physiological point of view, he replied:—

"Taken as a whole you have a fine, sturdy population; but there is room for improvement. You have splendid specimens of manhood; your women generally look healthy and vigorous, but you have too many who are pale, listless and half-dead looking, such as I have met in the United States."

"Oh, yes! I know something about Paine's Celery Compound; I have used it occasionally myself, and know of its being used in England. I have recommended it to pale, weak and run down women and girls in England, and it has produced very satisfactory and pleasing results. From what I know of the formula of Paine's Celery Compound, I have no hesitation, as a physician, in prescribing it in cases of general debility, dyspepsia, nervous affections, kidney and liver complaints and general weakness."

"Your pale, weak and half-dead women and girls have a true life-building agent in Paine's Celery Compound. There is no other preparation I know of that is so well adapted for the troubles of weak females."

"I am pleased to know that Paine's Celery Compound is now popular in your midst; it really deserves every line of praise now received from the public."

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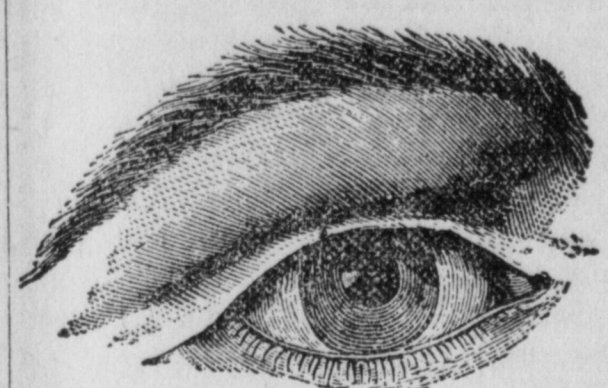
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to Business Advertise in THE REVIEW.

FOR SALE! FARM INGALLOWAY, RICHIBUCTO PARISH.

I offer for sale lots 72 and 73; in Galloway settlement, formerly occupied by one Henry McGachey. There is a dwelling house, and several acres cleared and under cultivation. The lots include some of the best hay land in the district.

Terms to suit purchaser. J. D. PHINNEY, Richibucto, Sept. 17th, 1894.

FOR SALE!

My Dwelling House and Premises on Queen St., now occupied by Dr. Bourque and adjoining the residence of Henry O'Leary. The lot has a large frontage on the street, and affords room for the erection of a store or office.

J. D. PHINNEY, Richibucto, July 31, 1893.

Andrew Dunn, DEALER IN

Lumber, Railway Tie, Hemlock Bark, Dry Goods, and General Groceries, Flour, etc.

Hay and Feed,

KING STREET, Weldford Station, I. C. R.

NERVE BEANS NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by over-work, or the errors or excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other treatments have failed even to relieve. Sold by druggists at \$1 per package, or six for \$5, sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Write for pamphlet. Sold in Kingston by T. F. CULLEN, in Buctouche by W. G. KING.

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894. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1895.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.

Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, 12.23

Accommodation for Campbellton, 13.13

WILL LEAVE HARCOURT.

Through express for St. John and Halifax, (Monday excepted), 5.23

Accommodation for Campbellton, 12.45

Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, 13.05

Through Express for Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, 20.46

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sep., 1894.

BUCTOUCHE AND MONCTON RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Monday, October 8th, 1894

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

STATIONS.	Distance, Miles between Stations.	NO. 1.	NO. 2.
MONCTON		Ar. 10.10 Lv. 14.50	
Lewisville	1	10.04	14.55
Humphrey's	1	9.00	15.00
Irishtown	5	9.38	15.20
Cape Breton	10	9.24	15.32
Scott's Settlement	12	9.13	15.41
McDonald's	15	8.50	15.54
Notre Dame	19	8.42	16.10
Cocaigne	20	8.35	16.15
Little River	24	8.18	16.32
St. Anthony	27	8.03	16.45
BUCTOUCHE	32	5 Lv. 7.45 Ar. 17.00	

No. 1 Train connects with I. C. R. train for Halifax at Humphrey's, and with trains for Campbellton and St. John leaving Moncton at 10.30 and 13.20 respectively.

No. 2 Train connects with I. C. R. train from Halifax at Humphrey's at 15.00, and with trains leaving St. John at 7.00, and Campbellton at 5.45. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

E. G. EVANS, MANAGER.

Moncton, N. B., October 5th, 1894.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TIME TABLE.

10.00	Dept. Richibucto, Arr.	15.00
10.15	Kingston,	14.46
10.28	Mill Creek,	14.33
10.45	Grumble Road,	14.16
10.51	Molus River,	14.09
11.15	McMinn's Mills,	13.45
11.30	Arr. Kent Junction, Dept.	13.30

Trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

Connect with I. C. R. accommodation trains north and south.

WILMOT BROWN, General Manager and Lessee.

Richibucto, Dec. 7, 1893.

Hotel Stanley, KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. M. FOWLER, PROPRIETOR. HOT-WATER HEATING THROUGH-OUT.

First-Class in all its Appointments.

GRAND ANSE HOTEL, GRAND ANSE, GLOUCESTER CO., N. B.

This house is but a short distance from Grand Anse Station on the Caraquet Railway, and possesses unsurpassed advantages as a watering place. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Beautiful Drives, etc., etc. Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection.

Charges moderate.

WM. THERIAULT, PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

First-class Livery Stables in connection.

J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

(Opposite Railway Station.)

OGERSVILLE, N. B.

Open Day and Night.

Sample Rooms on premises. Baggage carried ad from Station.

M. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection.

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VICTORIA HOTEL,

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

(Directly opposite N. E. and I. C. R. Stations.)

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Four Cars pass the House both ways every five minutes, and connect with all steamboat lines. Baggage taken to and from the station free of charge.

Terms moderate.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL

248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

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One minute walk from steamboat landing.

Street cars for and from all railway stations and steamboat landings pass this hotel every five minutes.

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OPPOSITE I. C. R. STATION.

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FIRST CLASS LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

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Large and well Lighted Sample Rooms in centre of Town formerly occupied by Lamy Hotel.

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Good Sample Rooms. Newly Furnished.

Free hack attends all trains.

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Terms Moderate. Pleasant Location.

Free Coach to and from all trains.

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The largest and best Hotel in the City.

Accommodating 200 Guests, situated in the centre of spacious grounds and surrounded by elegant shade trees, making it specially desirable for Tourists in the summer season.

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This house is newly and comfortably furnished. Special attention to Commercial Travellers. Free Hack to and from all trains.

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R. H. Gremley's teams will attend all trains and boats in connection with this house.

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NEW KENT HOTEL,

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THIS HOUSE BEING FITTED AND REFURNISHED THOROUGHLY, IS A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.

BAR IS ALWAYS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS PROCURABLE.