

Board Works' Office

# THE REVIEW

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### SPEECH

Of O. Turgeon, M. P., on the Budget.

OTTAWA, March 28, 1901.

WAYS AND MEANS—THE BUDGET.

(Continued from last issue.)

During the last year the government have had to meet large expenses on capital account. They have had to provide for an amount of \$7,468,843 for public works, government railways, railway subsidies, subsidy to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. Notwithstanding all this expenditure, the public debt, instead of being increased, has been decreased by \$779,639. The net debt of Canada on June 30, 1899, was \$266,273,446, while the net debt on June 30, 1900 was \$265,493,806.

Besides this extraordinary state of affairs for the past years during the administration of the present government, the Minister of Finance also declares to us that in his calculations for the current year, he expects a revenue of \$52,750,000 and a probable expenditure of \$46,400,000. He is, therefore, in a position to expect, at the end of the current exercise, another surplus of \$6,350,000. His happy calculations of the past are a guarantee for his future expectations.

Now, having considered the history of the revenues and the expenditures during the term of the administration, the intelligent citizen of Canada naturally turns his attention to the state of the public debt under the same administration. This administration has only been in existence for four fiscal years, and here is what the intelligent citizen finds. He finds that the increase of the national debt has been:

In 1896 7.....\$3,041,163  
" 1897-8.....2,417,502  
" 1898-9.....2,317,047

In 1899-1900, the public debt has been reduced by \$779,000. So, the total increase during the four years has been \$6,966,373, which is an average yearly increase of \$1,741,593 for the four years.

Our intelligent citizen will then turn his attention to the trade of the country, to the growth of this trade, and the increase which he anticipates to a certain extent to the happy methods of our farmers, the happy turn of our mechanics, the jubilant feelings of our traders. He looks at the amount of trade in 1897, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier established his tariff for revenue, after having lowered the tariff on 157 articles of importation. He finds that the volume of our trade in 1896 was \$239,000,000, and he finds that four years later, at the end of the last fiscal year, it had reached the amount of \$381,000,000, an increase of \$142,000,000 in four years, or an average yearly increase of \$35,500,000.

He finds that our farmers are doing

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## A. & R. LOGGIE

more business and making more money. For he finds also by the budget speech that during the last three years the exportations of the product of our farms to foreign markets have increased by \$54,000,000.

The intelligent Canadian citizen will go further in his investigations, and he will inquire into the rate of taxation. The Hon. Minister of Finance by his budget speech shows that, taking as a basis the importations for consumption and duties imposed upon them, the proportion of duties collected in 1896 was 19.28 per cent, while the proportion of duties collected in 1900, was only 15.98 per cent, or a difference of 2.30 per cent one-eighth of all taxes.

But, Mr. Speaker, our opponents claim that if we have surpluses, we also have increased the public debt, and that the Conservative party, in the first years of their administration, likewise had surpluses. The hon. member for Pictou (Mr. Bell), speaking on this subject the other night, referred in eulogistic terms, to the Conservative administration under the late Sir Leonard Tilley. Sir Leonard Tilley, he said, had in 1883 a surplus of \$6,316,000, and in 1884 had come before parliament with another surplus of \$7,064,492, or, as the hon. member for Pictou makes it, a total of \$8,073,492. That achievement, said the hon. gentleman, had eclipsed the brilliant record which our present Finance Minister was able to lay before parliament on the 14th instant.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I am not behind the hon. gentleman in my admiration of the late Sir Leonard Tilley, for I know well the patriotic sentiments and tender feelings of this distinguished statesman, of whom the province of New Brunswick is proud. But for all that, I can hardly believe that had Sir Leonard Tilley continued in office he would have been able to repeat these surpluses. On the contrary, I do not believe that he could have avoided the deficits which his successors had to face, unless perhaps he could have shown himself possessed of a stronger power of resistance to the clamours and pressure of the manufacturers.

But, Mr. Speaker, surpluses of similar amounts may have been produced under dissimilar circumstances. Surpluses may be produced by different causes, and with different effects.

We have seen the circumstances under which the surpluses of our present Minister of Finance have been arrived at. Under a state of unexampled prosperity,

and a unexampled increase of trade, an increase of trade which has leaped in four years from \$239,000,000 to \$381,000,000. Our present surpluses have been brought about by an immense increase of trade following a general decrease of tariff. Our present tariff is so framed as to open new markets, foreign markets to the products of the country, and above all to the products of the farmer which have proved an increase in the foreign markets only of \$54,000,000 during the last four years. In a state of prosperity, and with plenty of money our people have imported more largely. An immense amount of importation of goods has followed, producing a corresponding increase of revenue, while the percentage of taxation has been decreased by one-eighth, or more, as I have already stated.

But, Mr. Speaker, under what circumstances did the Conservative party raise their surpluses? Were their surpluses the sequel of a large increase of trade in the country? Decidedly no. For we find that during the eighteen years of Conservative administration the volume of our trade, which was \$203,000,000 in 1880, had only reached \$239,000,000 in 1896, a total increase in sixteen years of thirty-six millions, or an average yearly increase of \$2,250,000. Whereas our trade increased by \$142,000,000 in four years, their trade increased by thirty-six millions in sixteen years.

What then was the cause of their surpluses? Their surpluses were due, therefore, to an increase of taxation upon the same amount of trade. They were due to an increase of tariff upon the same amount of imports. The taxable power of the country was drained, and the surpluses of the first few years were necessarily followed by a series of deficits, which their financiers are impotent to redeem or to stop.

But our adversaries will tell us again: "You have increased the public debt." Our reply is simple. The public debt during the four years of the administration of our friends has received a total increase of \$6,986,373, or an average yearly increase of \$1,746,593, while the returns of the Conservative administration show an average yearly increase of over \$6,500,000 during the sixteen years of their administration.

Our hon. friends opposite lay considerable stress on the government continuing, instead of decreasing expenditure, and reducing the public debt. Well, we all know that while there is no desire on the part of our people to see the public debt

increase, they are too intelligent not to understand that we must first see that the commerce of the country, our avenues of commerce, and our facilities for expansion, are improved as much as possible. I have the honor to represent the constituency of Gloucester in which there is a mixed population. In 1896 the people of that county had not yet gained confidence in the Liberal party, but after four years experience of the administration of this government they gave expression to their confidence in the present policy and administration, by returning me by a majority of 1,000 votes but four, although I had been defeated in 1896. This is proof positive of the satisfaction of the people of that county, at any rate, with the present order of things, and I am convinced that it is not their desire that the government should neglect the wants of the country in order to reduce the public debt. We believe in a policy of opening up new avenues of trade, of improving our facilities for the transportation of grain from the west, and I have seen with pleasure, during the last few days, hon. members opposite, joining with the supporters of the government in voting millions of dollars for the improvements of the great harbours and lakes and seaports of this country. We have voted and are prepared to vote liberally for such improvements.

The Department of Fisheries is one which has also been well looked after by the present government. I say it in all sincerity that the present government has shown every interest in the requirements of the fisheries and in looking after the wants of our fishermen, engaged in that most arduous of pursuits, and who contribute so largely to the revenues of the country.

I have been in a position to see the results of some of the expenditures for the improvement of our harbours and to provide protection for the fishermen of my own and neighbouring counties. But the further attention of the government is required in that direction. The chief pursuit of my constituents is in the deep-sea fishery. The government cannot pay too serious attention to the requirements of that hardy and industrious class. We have seen with pleasure the introduction by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in various counties of the maritime provinces of the system of bait refrigeration. I hope that the hon. minister will not slacken in his efforts until that system is established along the whole coast of the maritime provinces and in the counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure, in the neighboring province of Quebec. The system will prove of great benefit, not merely to the fishermen, but by saving the time, but to the country at large, through the increased catch the fishermen will be able to procure during the season. Much time is now lost in looking after bait. Our fishermen returning at the end of the week, must occupy a great part of Monday in securing fresh bait. With the new system, they will be able to attend to the fishing alone, while their sons will be able to look after the procuring of the bait and seasoning it ready for the use of the fishermen when they are ready to start out on Monday morning. I should be derelict in my duty if I did not commend this improvement with the strongest words at my command, on this first occasion of my addressing this honorable House, or, indeed, addressing any audience except my own people, among whom I have lived for thirty years, and whom I am accustomed to address in the language of my heart and without the difficulty I find in using the English tongue. I hope the government will continue to have at heart the interests of our fishermen. During the four years of their administration, this government has done much by the construction of breakwaters and wharves to protect not only the property but the lives of our fishermen. While speaking on this subject, I cannot but refer to the great storm of the 13th of September last, when thirty-seven of our most useful citizens, noble, generous sons, and faithful husbands and worthy fathers, whose sole ambition was to work for the Christian education of their children, true representatives of that simple

spirit of Christianity which has always prevailed in that community, fell victims to the fury of the waves. But, while we were compelled to witness a spectacle, which, perhaps, a man could not endure to see twice in a lifetime, we had the consolation of knowing that, owing to the improvements made by the government, owing to the deepening of the channel, instead of being compelled to go twenty-five or fifty miles around Miscou Island, many fishermen were able to make the harbor and so find shelter and safety, where otherwise they must inevitably have shared the death of their comrades. Some sixty or seventy-five men who would have lost their lives on that memorable day were able to enter the harbor. Fifteen minutes later and they must have perished. While I ask the government to continue their attention to the interests of the fishermen of the maritime provinces, I should fail in my duty if I did not express the thanks of my people to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and also to the Minister of Public Works for the construction of breakwaters and other improvements to facilitate the work of our fishermen and protect their lives and property.

Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to claim so long the attention of this honorable House. But I feel that I have one more duty to perform before I can take my seat and before I can return to my constituents. As the first French-speaking member who has had the honor to raise his voice in this parliament since the noble utterance of the Minister of Customs (Hon. Mr. Paterson) the other evening as to the position of the French Canadians and the Liberal party and his splendid eulogy of our beloved leader. I cannot but express my sincere thanks, my appreciation and admiration of his noble words for the encouragement of the French Canadian population. I should not attempt to speak for the French Canadians of the province of Quebec. They will, no doubt, express their views at the first opportunity. But, as the only French-speaking member from the maritime provinces who will address the House in this debate—as my hon. from Kent, N. B. (Mr. LeBlanc), I understand, will not have the opportunity, as the debate must close in a few hours—I must speak on behalf of my fellow-French Acadians. Knowing their sentiments, knowing their gratitude for British institutions and the treatment they have received under those institutions, I must thank the Minister of Customs for his eloquent expression of the feeling which I know he entertains and to assure him that the good feeling which has so long existed will be improved and strengthened by his noble and eloquent words. He has, I am sure, by those words, endeared himself to every French Acadian. The harmony that was restored centuries ago still remains undisturbed, and the sentiments expressed by the Minister of Customs are cherished in the hearts of my people. From this day, I know, we shall be able to contemplate with joy and hope the fact that we have six millions of souls from the Atlantic to the Pacific, French Acadian, French Canadian, English, Scotch and Irish—Catholics and Protestants—working together for the welfare of the community, devoted to the prosperity of the country, united by a spirit of Christian brotherhood and with faith in the future of Canada under British institutions. I must say also that the words of the Minister of Finance (Hon. Mr. Fielding) are greatly appreciated by the French Acadians of the maritime provinces, and that owing to the sentiments expressed by that hon. gentleman and by the Minister of Customs, the French Acadians will be more essentially British in the future than in the past. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the hon. members of this House for the patient hearing that has been accorded me.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

### BLOWN ACROSS OCEAN.

(Bangor Commercial.)

The British brig, James Daly, Capt. McClair, from Barbadoes, March 16, for Sackville, N. B., which arrived in Rockland, Monday, had a remarkable experience during the past winter. While in the port of Funchal, Madeira, discharging lumber, a heavy gale came on, during which the brig parted her chains and was blown clear across the Atlantic. Finally making port at Barbadoes about March 1, she was surveyed and as her bottom was very foul with barnacles, surveyors recommended the remainder of the cargo—50,000 to 60,000 feet of lumber—to be discharged. Damage to hull slight. After repairing damages, the James Daly loaded molasses for Sackville, N. B., and made the run to the coast of Maine in 30 days, putting into Rockland for a harbor. Off Martinique early Monday morning, the brig sighted the schooner Gazelle, of Weymouth, N. S., abandoned and dismasted and with deckload gone. A gale was blowing at the time, so the brig was kept on her course. The Gazelle is supposed to have been bound from a provincial port for New York. Nothing is known of her crew, who probably left her in their boat.

### The Druggists Are Busy.

Druggists report great demand for the new 25 cent size of Catarrhzone, and today sales almost cleared out their stock. They explain this rapid run on Catarrhzone by the fact that it gives better satisfaction than any other remedy on the market. Druggists say that Catarrhzone is the only remedy that really does cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma. It relieves quickly, is pleasant and convenient to use, and guaranteed to cure, or your money back. Readers suffering from Irritable Throat, Bronchitis, Catarrh, etc., are strongly advised to try Catarrhzone, it never fails to cure even the worst cases.

### LEGISLATORS GO IN FOR MATRIMONY.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 17.—The legislators down by the sea are going in for matrimony. Yesterday Hon. Patrick Blake, ex-Speaker of the P. E. I. Legislature, was married to Miss Emma, daughter of John Quirk, Esq., Charlottetown. This morning Hon. Monson H. Goudge of Windsor, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, was married at St. Luke's this city, to Miss Blanche Simpson. They left for Montreal on their honeymoon.

This afternoon Rev. Thomas Davies, of Truro, curate of the Anglican church, was wed to the daughter of Mayor Black.

Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, was married at Bickley, Kent, Eng., to Miss Lois Fletcher, of Halifax, on April 4. Mr. and Mrs. Longley will spend a few weeks in Devonshire and return to Halifax early in May.

### Loss of Appetite.

A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone. The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla—that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.

Thousands take it for spring loss of appetite and everybody says there's nothing else so good as Hood's.

### A MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME.

The May issue of THE DELINEATOR, in addition to showing eighty styles for the month devoted to ladies, girls, babies, men and boys, contains much else that will be of interest to women of education and taste. Among the interesting articles we can name Seasonable Dress Fabrics, the making of Wash Gowns for Summer Wear, the Hats of the Season, photographs of the Inaugural Ball Dresses, Commencement-Day dresses, the Etiquette of Weddings, Chafing Dish Recipes (illustrated). Among the general literary articles is the story of "Dickens' Unromantic Love," a biography of Ellen M. Gifford, and a review of the newest books.

The above mentioned articles do not by any means exhaust the offering which THE DELINEATOR makes to the modern woman.

## HAWKER'S TOLU OF WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

The Surest Cough and Cold Cure.

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Geo. Phillips, I. C. R. ticket agent, says: I was completely cured of influenza cold by Hawker's Tolu.

H. A. McKeown, M. P. P., says: I have used Hawker's Tolu for the last 8 years. It is the best cough cure.

Thomas McAvity says: I have used Hawker's Tolu in my family for over 8 years and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.