GENERAL BUSINESS.

Auction ! Auction !

I am instucted by **MESSRS I. HARRIS & SON** to sell at Public Auction at their Store, Water Street,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th,

and to continue until all is disposed of,

—ALL THEIR STOCK—

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' and Gents' GOLD and SILVER WATCHES ; Ladies' and Gents' GOLD and SILVER CHAINS ; CUFF BUTTONS and COLLAR BUTTONS in Gold and Plate ; Plain Gold Band and Sett RINGS, in great variety ; Rolled plate Chains, Silver Chains, Nickel Chains ; Gold Seals and Charms ; Ladies' and Gents' Gold Lockets ; Necklets, Earings and Brooches ; Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

A Large Lot of Silver Jewelry

Consisting of Earings. Brooches, Lockets, Chains and Bracelets.

SILVERWARE, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, Pickle Casters, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Dessert Setts, Table Bells and Napkin Rings.

FANCY GOODS, in Albums, Work Boxes, Dresssing Cases, Vases, Fancy Cups and Saucers.

Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Goggles and Colored Glasses.

Card Cases, Ladies' Purses and Portmanteaus.

CLOCKS in great variety.

CIGARS in Imported and Domestic.

PIPES in Meerschaum and Briar.

Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Cigar Holders, Cigarette Holders, Match Safes, Tobacco Pouches. Cut and Plug Tobaccos in great variety.

CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Collars and Ties, Shirts, Linders and Drawers.

Tea and Soap and a lot of Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

1 Large Safe, 9 Show Cases, 1 Sett Platform and 1 Sett Counter Scales ; 3 Large Clothing Tables, One Lettter Press, Stoves and Shop Fixtures.

TERMS :—All sums under $20.00, Cash ; over that amount, approved joint notes at four months.

☞ Don't forget to attend and secure BARGAINS. Sale postive, and No Reserve.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer.

FEARFUL CUTTING UP OF PRICES !

Sutherland & Creaghan

are now offering

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.

The residue of Fall Stock must be cleared off Regardless of Cost.

Dresses, Cloths, Cottons, Prints &c.

Good strong Costume Dress Cloth	12c.	reduced to 6½c.
Fine Heavy Dress Cloth 24 in.	18c.	reduced to 10
Rich soft finished Costume Cloth	25c.	reduced to 12½
Special lines Costume Flannels	30c.	reduced to 15

Grey Cottons 3 to 8c. per yd., full width.

Mens' Clothing away down in Price.

☞ Come, See and Judge for yourselves. ☜

Sutherland & Creaghan.

ALEX. McKINNON.

Now in stock, a nice line of

Fancy China Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Toilet Setts

—ALSO—

CONFECTIONERY & NUTS

which I will sell at reduced prices.

PURE SPICES & FLAVORING EXTRACTS

A SPECIALITY.

Citron and Lemon Peel,

Figs, Raisins, Currants &c.

Pure Java Coffee ground to order.

Commercial Building, Water Street, Chatham.

Alex. McKinnon

WANTED

On a Farm as House-Keeper, a steady Girl or Woman that is not too old to work and is a good Butter maker. Good wages will be given. Men will milk and churn. Apply to THOS. H. FLEIGER, Escuminac.

MUSIC Every one having a PIANO or an ORGAN should send for our Lists of 5 and 10 Cent Music. Send Postage. LANDRY & CO., 52 King Street, St. John N.B. 6 13

TIN SHOP.

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware

would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash.

The Peerless Creamer,

ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success OIL STOVE

—Also a nice selection of—

Parlor and Cooking Stove with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or sun as is the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

Assessors' Notice.

THE ASSESSORS OF RATES for the Parish of Chatham having received warrants for the assessment on the said Parish of the following, viz.:

On the Parish for County Contingencies	$1,089 86
" " " " School Fund	3,769 97
" " " " Alms House	604 55
" Police District for Police Fund	1,494 50
" " " " Fire Purposes	1,494 50
Total	$7,543 38

hereby request all persons liable to be rated in said parish to bring in to the Assessors within Thirty Days from date, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

The Assessors also give notice that their Valuation List when completed will be posted at the Post Office, Chatham.

SAMUEL WADDLETON, WM. KERR, ROBERT LOGGIE, B. Brook } Assessors.

Chtham, February 28th, 1889.

BRICKS.

120 THOUSAND

Good building Bricks FOR SALE LOW, delivered at the yard, placed on cars at Derby Siding or delivered by water.

CHARLES VYE, South Nelson Road, 6-5

GIFFORD SAYRE, M. D.,

BOTSFORD STREET,

MONCTON, - - - - N. B.

SPECIALTIES:

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

CAUTION !

The subscriber would caution persons about purchasing

SPECTACLES,

to come or send direct to

The Medical Hall,

as he keeps the only

Diamond Cut Spectacles

in Canada. Every pair is plainly stamped,

MACKENZIE, CHATHAM,

on the frames. I would refer intending purchasers to the many hundreds of persons whom I have suited during the last eight years. I employ no Agents or Peddlers and sell cheaper than any other House in New Brunswick.

J. B. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Medical Hall, Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - MARCH 21, 1889

One of the leading duties of the legislative session at Fredericton—and the most important to the ordinary government supporter—was performed last week, viz., the passing of the estimates. It is the first time in the history of the Province, we think, that Supply has been "granted to Her Majesty" a week after the session began. Not so long ago it was the custom for the legislature to practically do nothing more than pass the address during the first week of the session, and it was, in those times, almost the *lex non scripta* of the House not to pass supply until the committee on Public Accounts had been afforded full opportunity to satisfy itself that its report would be a favorable one—if not actually to make its report, It must, therefore, be gratifying to the Government that the House is not only ready to assist, to the fullest extent, in disposing of of the public business in the shortest time consistent with a due regard for the right of necessary discussion, but has such confidence in the administration as to assume that there is nothing in the accounts of the past year to justify delay in apportioning the expenditure for the next and transferring the public money to the hands of the executive for distribution.

There is not a great deal of enthusiasm at Fredericton over any of the various railway schemes that are either in position to come before the legislature during the present session, or would be put forward if the government were disposed to entertain another "Lobster" or "Octopus" Act. The claims of what are called the ordinary services of the province, viz., roads and bridges, education etc.—particularly the former—seem to commend themselves so strongly to the large number of gentlemen supporting the government, that whatever other interests may present themselves for consideration, the by-road grant, especially, must be held sacred to the manipulation of provincial statesmanship. The belief that it would be political sacrilige to interfere with the by-road swindle is as firmly fixed in the minds of fully one half of the assembly members as is the idea that there is no absurdity in the distinction between by-roads and great roads. It is one of the discouragements of those who hope to see the administration of provincial affairs conducted on a higher plane that notwithstanding the respectability of the present house, the government is much hampered by the knowledge that its support rests largely on a by-road basis. A very different element is that which forces the government to continue the heavy educational burden. It is as intelligent as it is tireless in putting forward its claims, which would be indisputable, were it not for those of other constituents of the commonwealth. Between the claims of these two—the one based on the smallest local, selfish and hardly honest conditions, the other on aims too broad for the province and promoted by enthusiasts who in their zeal overlook all claims but their own upon public consideration - it would be difficult for any government to succeed with a policy in which justice to all interests was developed. It is the old experience of vested interest, and until a set of public men come forward who will have the courage and originality to enter upon such a readjustment in respect of the road and educational services as will bring them more within the revenue capabilities of the province, there will be little chance for other interests which are now ignored, but equally deserving of just recognition.

The government proposes to discontinue the maintenance of Government House as the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor. Sir Leonard Tilley has built a new house in St. John and it is said that he proposes to reside there and at St. Andrews most of the time, coming to Fredericton only as the discharge of his official duties may require. This arrangement ought not to be a satisfactory one to the people, who, we think, would prefer to have the Governor of the province reside permanently at the capital. Sir Leonard will not, of course, always be Governor, and his successor may prefer Fredericton as his headquarters, but Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley have made themselves very popular with the people, the social interest centering in Government House being greater, perhaps, under them than any former occupants of the place, and we do not think a proposal to provide them with a suitable house in the city would meet with any serious opposition. We are told that the fuel bill of Government House has been nearly $1,000 a year and that the expense of lighting it and of the keeping up of the extensive grounds has also been a large drain upon the Governor's private purse, and that it is these considerations which have led to the change about to be effected.

In connection with the abandonment of Government House as the official residence of the head of the executive, comes a proposition to hand the place over to the Fredericton Deaf and Dumb institution. The government should go slowly in the matter, for it does not appear that the public interests, or those of the school referred to will be well served in this way. If it costs a thousand dollars a year to heat the building and the provincial grant to it is not increased, the institution itself will be no better off than it is at present and there will be a constant effort to have the grant from the province increased. Besides, the property is much too large and valuable to be given for nothing, in addition to a large grant, to an institution which must always remain a small one. Why not, instead of continuing to make additions to the lunatic asylum at St. John, utilise Government House as the domicile of the least violent class of patients? If that is not a feasible proposition why not sell the property and devote the proceeds, and more if required, to the erection of a more modern and suitable, but less extensive building in the city of Fredericton for a gubernatorial residence? It may, of course, be urged that considerable expense will be saved to the province by the abolition of Government House, but that is not a reason why the property should be sacrificed by its conversion into a deaf and dumb school, when that institution can house itself more advantageously and at less expense to the public. It is too much like using a pile-driver to kill a fly.

Hon Mr. Adams is in Fredericton for the purpose of promoting a bill to incorporate the Temiscouata, Newcastle, and Shippegan Railway Company, of which Mr. Adams is solicitor, The bill has been advertised in some of the papers and by different parties and Hon. Robert Marshall has written a good deal to the papers of Quebec, St. John etc., about the matter, some of his letters being reproduced in the local press. We have not yet been favored with a prospectus of the company but, judging from the names of the gentlemen who are in the bill as incorporators, we assume that the undertaking has something more than talk behind it.

The names are:—

Allan Ritchie,
John McLaggan,
James Robinson,
Edward Sinclair,
Hon. Robert Marshall,
K. F. Burns, M. P.,
John Young, M. P. P.,
Hon. John Costigan,
Nicol Kingsmill, of Toronto,
S. E. Hamilton Lane, London England,
W. S. Fellows, Bellville, Ontario,
T. K. Thompson, Philadelphia,
Thomas Crocket, Riviere du Loup and
C. L. Fellows, C. E., Riviere du Loup.

There are to be nine Directors and the Capital is placed at $1,500,000.

The Government's Franchise bill, which was presented to the legislature on Saturday by Hon. Attorney General Blair, is a measure that will commend itself to the people of the province. It provides that any male person 21 years old or upwards, being a British subject, may be a candidate for the Assembly, without regard to property qualification; any twenty electors may nominate a candidate or as many candidates as are required to be elected for a county; nominations shall be in writing and forwarded to the sheriff as in the case of a Dominion election. The consent of candidates to nomination is required, and also a deposit of $100 for each candidate, which shall be forfeited in the case of candidates who do not receive at least half the number of votes polled for the lowest successful candidate. Clergymen, senators, privy councillors of Canada and members of the House of Commons cannot sit in the assembly. Persons in the employ of the Dominion or local government on salary are also ineligible, although members of the local government are eligible. Contractors with the local government are ineligible.

The qualification for voters does not seem clear from the wording of the bill, but it appears to be based on the holding of real estate to the value of one hundred dollars, or personal property, or real and personal property, together, of the value of four hundred dollars; or income to the amount of $400. Christian ministers or teachers in charge of congregations, licensed teachers in any school or college within their districts, are also entitled to vote.

In all cases the names of voters must be duly registered on the voters' lists.

Clause (b) of the bill seems to give the right to vote to residents of a district for 12 months preceding the first of May of the year in which the voters' list is made up, without regard to property qualification, but we infer from the wording of the latter part of it—"every such person having the property or other qualification" that property or income qualification is required of all voters. This, however, may not be so. At all events, the qualification will be made clear in discussion as the bill passes the Assembly. Resident manhood suffrage should be extended to all who can read and subscribe their names to applications for proper and timely registration.

Representatives of North Shore lumber interests visited Fredericton during the past week and had interviews with the representatives of the four north shore counties and also with the Government. The outcome of the matter is that it is definitely ascertained that the Government will not reduce the stumpage tax. The principal reason assigned is that the demands upon the revenue are such that any action tending to reduce it would, in all probability, affect the Government adversely. It is understood, however, that the members of the Government are anxious to give the lumbermen some measure of relief, and also that a proposition to that end, emanating from the trade will soon be submitted for government consideration. The delegation consisted of Messrs. H. S. Miller, Robert Ritchie, Scott Fairley, Henry Muirhead, Geo. K. McLeod, T. DesBrisay and D. G. Smith. They have expressed themselves well satisfied with the manner in which the Government received their representations and the assurances given. The northern representatives' efforts to further the object of their visit were also much appreciated.

Newspaper Criticism

It is a privilege every newspaper reserves to itself to criticise, adversely if needs be, for the public's benefit, anything in which the public is deeply interested.

It is the custom of H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the renowned Kidney and Liver Cure, better known as "Warner's Safe Cure," to flood the country with medical pamphlets. The writer has taken the liberty to examine one of these marvellous little books, and finds food for criticism, but before indulging in it, will give our readers some quotations therefrom, from the highest medical authorities, which we believe worthy of consideration. Under the head of "No Distinctive Symptoms Apparent," we find:

First—More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption—Thompson.

Second—Deaths from such diseases are increasing at the rate of 250 per cent a decade.—Edwards.

Third—Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own, and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, as no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity.—Roberts.

Fourth—In the fatal cases—and most cases have hitherto been fatal—the symptoms of diseased kidneys will first appear in extremely different organs of the body as stated above.—Thompson.

Fifth—Only when the disease has reached its final and fatal stages may the usual symptoms of albumen and tube casts appear in the water, and will great pain rack the diseased organs.—Thompson.

Sixth—Bright's Disease, which usually has three stages of development, is a universal disease in England and America.—Roberts and Edwards.

Thompson is authority for saying that more adults are carried off in this country by kidney disease than any other malady except consumption. Under Warner's "Safe Cure" article on Consumption, we find a paragraph claiming to be a quotation from a publication issued by Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, which states that 52 per cent, of of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. Dr. Herman Brehmer, an eminent German authority also says that Consumption is always due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, because of bad blood.

Medical science can no longer dispute the fact that the kidneys are the principal blood purifying organs of the human system, and if they are diseased and thus fail to expel the uric acid poison or the waste matter of the blood, as the blood passes through these two great organs, the "Safe Cure" claim is correct, and the reasoning of its proprietor holds good.

There is no doubt but that in too many instances the medical fraternity doctor for symptoms, instead of striking at the root of the disease, and that under this form of treatment many patients die.

Some Symptoms of Worms:—Fever, colic, variable appetite, restlessness, weakness and convulsions. The unfailing remedy is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 12.

The Budget Speech.

On the motion that the house go into supply, Hon. Mr. McLellan delivered his budget speech. It became his duty, he said, to give the house, which had reposed confidence in the government by voting the various amounts asked for last year, in as brief and yet as comprehensive a manner as possible, a statement of the manner in which the disbursements then authorized had been made during the past year. Before going into the figures connected therewith, he would take the opportunity of making a few remarks relative to the

ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS

by the government during that period. It would be remembered that at the last session the house was asked to vote an amount sufficient for the purchase of quite an extensive importation of stock, which it was proposed to secure for the purpose of the improvement of the stock breeds of the country. For some time previously the farmers and stock breeders of the country had been urging upon the government the necessity of making such an importation and the government, having at heart the great agricultural interests of this province, could not but respond to the demand. When the vote was passed there was not a dissenting voice in the house, so general was the opinion that the move proposed was one of the best possible to be made for the general benefit of the country. The breeds of horses and sheep which it was proposed to bring here were recognized by the house as being the

BEST ADAPTED FOR THE PURPOSE.

and the proposals of the government in that respect met with the heartiest approval. Hon. Mr. Harrison was selected to go to England for the purpose of purchasing the stock required, but perhaps, unfortunately for the province, was prevented by illness in his family from being able to go, and in consequence he (McLellan) was obliged to take his place, or else allow this scheme—a scheme which he felt to be of the most vital importance to the people of the province—to fall to the ground, Consequently he went to the other side and proceeded to make a selection of the stock. It was found impossible to purchase from the stock traders of the country; their figures were too high for the resources the government had at their command, hence it was found necessary to visit the farming districts where the required stock was raised, and where the purchases could be effected at first cost. Of course this necessitated a great deal of travelling, and incidental expenses might be considered by some unfamiliar with the subject to be large. But he assured the house that both as to the cost paid for the stock and all the expenses in connexion therewith, the importation would make a

VERY FAVORABLE COMPARISON

with any that had ever been made by private parties. Since that importation had been made he was glad to say that the newspapers generally of this province—those who had long supported, as well as those who were accustomed to oppose the government—could find nothing but words of praise and sympathy towards the government for the way in which the enterprise had been carried out. In reference to a charge that might be made that the expenses, outside the purchase price, were large, he pointed out that he had succeeded in getting the stock brought to this side of the water for £7 a head, while in many instances private importers had to pay as high as £12 and £15. Many of such importers were in the habit of paying 20 guineas for insurance, while he had paid only eight and nine and at the most 12 guineas. He did not wish to give himself credit for making these savings; he had had the advantage of such men as Mr. Fellows, of the Dominion Line, and Mr. Beatty to advise him how the

MOST JUDICIOUS USE OF THE MONEY

in hand could be made, and the expenses made as low as possible. As far as the responsibility went he took that on himself; if they prove satisfactory so much the better for him; if they did not he did not wish to make any reflection on Mr. Beatty, who had assisted him in making the purchases. But the responsibility as to the sheep rested entirely with Mr. Beatty, because he (McLellan) was not conversant with the subject. He was satisfied the selection he had made would prove a credit to himself (Beatty) as well as a great benefit to this province.

The provincial secretary went into some details, showing the advantageous character of the purchases that had been made and the reasonable rates at which everything had been secured. This was proved in some instances by the fact that hardly had they made the purchase until they were offered a very large advance upon the price that was given. The fillies—while they did not bring as much at the sale last fall as their cost, including all expenses—still brought

AS MUCH AS THE GOVERNMENT HAD ANTICIPATED.

and had the weather at the time of the sale not been so bad, he was satisfied that they would have averaged $50 or $60 more than they did. The same remark applied to the sheep which had brought fully more than the government had expected. He thought they had reached an average of $290 apiece which, while it would not include the cost of expenses, was rather more than first cost on the other side of the water. If the farmers of the country would educate themselves in this matter of horse breeding as they do on the other side of the Atlantic, they would soon realize it one of the greatest sources of profit they could possibly find in this province. He instanced the phenomenal prices being paid for superior stock at the present time in England by American and other buyers. Especially should our farmers realize that the better grade of horses they raise the more money there is in them. Every time a good brood mare was sold off the farm the farmer who sold her was giving away twice as much as he got for her.

Coming now more particularly to the financial statement it appeared, said the secretary, that there was an increased cost in the maintenance of the lunatic asylum. That increased cost was due to the increased number of patients. There were being maintained at present at the institution

FULLY 100 MORE PATIENTS

than there were in 1882, the last year of the old administration. The cost per patient was no greater now than then. No doubt the purchase of the land on which the annex buildings were built had had a great deal to do with lessening the expense of the whole institution. By that means a number of the patients had been enabled to earn a portion, at least, of their livelihood. Last year the sum of $35,000 had been placed in the estimates for this purpose, which amount had been slightly overrun. This year it would be noticed that a larger sum, $40,000, was asked. The reason for that was that provisions and supplies for the institution were higher, probably from 15 to 20 per cent, higher than last year. Consequently an increase in the cost of maintenance of the institution was expected by the government.

The government had also asked the house last session for permission to withdraw from the dominion debt account a sum for the erection of the new departmental buildings. It was estimated at that time, on the statement of the architect, that the probable cost would be no greater than $25,000, but the lowest tender which the government received was between $26,000 and $27,000, and the lowest tender was taken. He was satisfied that the house would approve of the slight over expenditure which had been rendered necessary in this direction.

It would be noticed that there had been an over-expenditure in contingencies. That was an item which

COULD NOT BE ALTOGETHER CONTROLLED.

The contingencies of the legislature were in excess of last year, and there had been a slight increase in the contingencies of the office of the secretary of agriculture, rendered necessary by the cost of printing bulletins, cost of type writer and other matters. Examining the interest account it would be seen that the government had not paid the amount of interest on bonds that had been anticipated, the reason being that the coupons were not all presented for payment, and in consequence there had been less expended by over $4,000 than was expected There was one item in the interest account that was not in the estimates last year, the matter of $310 of interest paid to the bank of British North America. That amount was not estimated for, as it was thought the amount the government would be entitled to from the bank on daily balance would about offset the interest due on overdrawn account. If the government had received the $30,000 due them by the Maritime Bank, there would probably have been realized $800 or $1,000 on interest account instead of an outlay of $310. He hinted that some changes no doubt would have to be made in the law relating to registration of deaths, births, etc., and also the law relating to agriculture passed last year, and which did not bear equitably on all portions of the various districts. It would be seen by reference to the public accounts that the

DEBT OF THE PROVINCE

had increased $137,000 during the year. This was to be expected every year until the province ceased to subsidize railways. The increase was brought about by bonds issued as follows:

To the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Railway	$15,000
Cerraquet Railway	10,000
Moncton and Buctouche Railway	15,000
Albert Southern	15,000
Central Railway	36,000
The Temiscouata Railway first subsidy	23,000
Total	$114,000

To that must be added the amount withdrawn from balance at the credit of the province at Ottawa $45,000, making $159,000. As against that total we must deduct the balance we have to the debit of the province on 31st of December, $6,765.15; balance to debit of the board of works, $1,270.29 and now provided for, and then the balance to the credit of the province on 31st of December last $13,786.46, which makes a net gain on the revenue account of $21,821.90, and leaves the net increase what he had stated—$137,678.10.

Referring to the current revenue account, hon. members would find that this account commenced with a balance against the province of $6,755.15 and ends with a

BALANCE IN FAVOR OF THE PROVINCE

of $13,786.46, showing an apparent improvement of $20,551.61; add to which the amount over expended by the board of works, for which provision was made last year, $1,270.20, and we obtain $21,821.90. The financial statement at page 2 contained a table comparing the actual receipts with the estimates submitted at last session and showed that the estimates were more than realized by the sum of $1,275.15.

In reference to agriculture in connexion with the importation of stock, etc., the government had asked for a grant of $40,550. It would appear that the expenditure was only $30,599.17. The estimates thus exceeded the expenditure by $9,950.83. There was a loss on the amount charged for the importation of stock. The amount placed in the estimates last year was made to cover the gross outlay, when it was not thought the proceeds of the sale of the stock would be available before the close of the year. Fortunately, those proceeds had been realized, which left a shortage on importation apparently of $7,111.01. That would appear to be deficit which honorable members would perceive was larger than was anticipated last session, but as

AGAINST THAT APPARENT LOSS

of $7,000 there were on hand three horses, the cost value of which was $1,950; two rams valued at $100, and three Berkshire swine valued at $150. That made $2,200, which, deducted from the $7,111, would virtually leave the loss on the transaction about $4,900. All the details in reference to the importation of stock would be found in the report of the department of agriculture. He had anticipated that the loss on the importation would be between $6,000 and $7,000, so that the deficiency had not been as great as anticipated.

The amount paid on auditor general's account, it would be seen, was $200 more than the estimate. This amount was paid for an assistant for a certain portion of the year, and in consequence of the recommendation of the public accounts committee that Mr. Beck should have some help in busy seasons.

In contingencies the appropriation was exceeded by $1,307.78, which he had already explained. In 1887 the contingencies for the agriculture office was only $355; this year $889. In like manner the contingent expenses of the house of assembly, which were $3,649 in 1887, were this year $4,167. These two items alone would

MORE THAN MAKE UP THE DEFICIENCY.

He had heard rumors that the government's coaching bills were being condemned. He hoped those circulating these rumors would have the manliness to make them on the floors of the house. The figures for different years were as follows:—

1878	$582 25
1879	286 75
1880	331 00
1881	550 00
1882	615 89
1883	482 85
1884	489 50
1885	864 75
1886	487 45
1887	672 95
1888	512 00

So the increase this year over any other year was very small indeed, and was not as large as had been paid by the old administration in some years. The increase this year over some former years was entirely due to the fact that an exhibition was held in Fredericton and the weather was very wet at the time, necessitating the larger use of coaches to take persons to and from the grounds and public offices. For the deaf and dumb institution, Fredericton, the estimates provided $1,500 maintenance, and $2,000—for two payments of $1,000 each, under the guarantee authorised by act of assembly in 1887, that is for 1887 and 1888, to aid the construction of a building. But, under an arrangement entered into between the governing board of the institution and the government, which would come up when the estimates for 1889 were before the house, the sum of $1,000 only was paid, making an aggregate of $2,500 $1,000 less than the estimate.

IN REGARD TO EDUCATION

the government of course took the estimate of the chief superintendent, which was $122,000 for common schools, which amount it did not reach by over $600; superior schools he estimated at $12,500, but only expended $10,548, and the outlay for Normal school estimated at $8,000 only came to $6,723. The school inspectors had cost a trifle more than last year, $7,800 being the estimate, while $8,000 was paid out, and the chief superintendent's office had cost a little more than last year. For election expenses the house had been asked for $1,000, but of this only $824 had been expended, $522 of which was paid for the election in Northumberland where Mr. Morrissey had been elected.

Mr. Tweedie — Well you got your money's worth.

Mr. McLellan—Yes, I think we did, and so did the house, and I think the country is well served by the hon. member. Then we paid an old balance due on Westmorland election that had been in dispute and also $234 for the Albert election. Albert is a very cheap place to run an election—that is for the province. He did not know how it may be for the candidates, and he thought that money was well spent, too. The items for executive government and fisheries protection showed expenditure below the estimate by $188.33 and $326 03 respectively. The free grants act was a matter that came under the surveyor general's department and any information required he would be glad to give.

THE LAW COMMISSION ABOLISHED.

Referring to the law commission the hon. gentleman said that the grant for that purpose had not been expended by $1,380.89. The work of the commission was not satisfactory and necessarily they had been abolished.

The item for legislature fell within the estimate by $1,068.97. That estimate, of course, was made upon the basis of a full house, which was not the case last year.

The item of lunatic asylum he had already referred to. The account of the commissioners showed a balance against the institution of $688, and there were some bills yet unpaid, not having been presented. That was always the case. An apparent over-expenditure of $450 on this service was really for a piece of land purchased in connexion with the annex farm.

Marriage certificates registery showed an expenditure of $143 more than the estimate. The item of marriages was a matter that could not be very well controlled; being

LEAP YEAR THERE WERE MORE THAN USUAL.

Public printing showed an increase over the estimate of $325—a trifling excess.

The expenditure for public health exceeded the estimate by $426.24. The salary of the secretary had been estimated for the full year, but he had entered on his duties for several months previously and of course had to be paid.

It would be seen that the full amount asked for by public hospitals had not been expended. The St. John public hospital had been paid $2,000; the Victoria hospital $300 and the St. Basil hospital $1,500. The house had been asked for $600 for the Victoria hospital, but the hospital was opened in July and consequently only half of the grant was paid, leaving $300 unexpended. As to the item of public works, no doubt the chief commissioner would give the most full and complete satisfaction, or, at all events, a very complete statement of the expenditures and the necessity of making them.

Mr. Tweedie—And the reason for non-expenditure?

Mr. McLellan—Yes, no doubt he has a good reason for non-expenditure; shortage of money in some cases and non-requirement of bridges in other cases. It would be seen that the public works department had over expended $7,416.06 which the government had provided for this year. This was due to freshets and consequent loss and injury to numerous bridges throughout the province. The by-road expenditure was not up to the estimate by $759.54. That was

ENTIRELY A MATTER FOR THE MEMBERS

of the different counties, some of whom had not drawn all they were entitled to.

On the new departmental building to which he had already referred, the sum of $20,656 had been expended up to 31st of December. Refund of crown lands was a matter impossible to estimate. Of an appropriation of $600 only $11 had been expended. On the collection of stumpage only $7,000 was expended against an estimate of $7,500. The account of the department shows a balance of $248.44 of the amount in hand at the close of the year. So the department was within the mark by $748. The appropriation for surveys and railway inspection was expended all but $136.

The unforseen expenses overran the appropriation by $68.48. This was made up largely of assistance to agricultural societies in holding their show at Fredericton. More than half the amount was appropriated that way, and he thought it was an expenditure which the people generally would approve of. The holding of these district shows or exhibitions, where a number of societies combined, would be of mutual advantage to the people, and of much greater service to the farming interests than these small society shows. That was an object for which he felt the members of this house could be relied upon to vote every time.

ESTIMATES FOR 1889.

The estimated receipts for the year 1889 included dominion subsidies, amounting to $485,104.41, and territorial revenue of $127,000. The surveyor general informed him that from all he could learn the latter amount could be relied on. The fees from provincial secretary's office were put down this year at $700. The usual estimate was $600, but the receipts had nearly always overrun that amount. The agricultural department receipts were put down at $7,200, of which $6,500 was for the sale of horses; that amount might or might not be realized depending on the enterprise of the people. The other receipts were put the same as usual. The total estimated receipts were $639,554.41.

Mr. McLellan then took up the estimated expenditures, commenting upon any items which he thought required it. The deficiency in the supreme court fee fund was estimated at $4,000. Referring to the grant proposed for the blind asylum, Halifax, he remarked that though there were two more pupils there from New Brunswick the grant was not proposed to be increased as the government had notified the institution that hereafter they would not be responsible for the maintenance or education of blind pupils from the province for a longer period than three years, While there were two more than formerly at the institution, it was expected under this rule that the government would be relieved of the support of two of the pupils now there who had been in attendance for that length of time. The sum of $1,000 was granted the deaf and dumb institution at Fredericton, making $2,500 the legislature had voted in that direction up to date.

In the item of expenditure for schools there was

A REDUCED ESTIMATE.

The chief superintendent thought that the amount expended last year would meet the requirements of the service this year, and therefore the estimate of last year had been reduced by about $2,000.

Elections were put down at $1,500. There were rumors afloat in that direction, but of course this estimate was almost a matter of guess-work. The charge for executive government was proposed to be the same as usual. He did not see any prospect that the members would want to have their salaries reduced more than they had already done.

The interest on bonded debt was estimated at $100,000; while, as was frequently the case, all the coupons might not come in it was well to be prepared for them.

As to the item of public health, $1,000 of it was authorized by law, and he asked the house to vote $800 to pay for printing and contingencies in connexion with that service. As had been shown by the attorney general and Dr. Alward something would have to be done to

RELIEVE THE CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN

from the burden now borne in supporting, as they had done for so many years, patients who came from other counties and from abroad for treatment in the public hospital. The people of St. John felt it hard that they should be taxed to maintain the entire institution, with the exception of the amount received from the legislature ($2,00.) and they felt that either the province ought to give them aid or that the counties from which these patients come should provide the ways and means to take care of them. That

(continued on 3rd page.)

PREVENTION of disease is both rational and scientific. If one knows the causes of most diseases, and can remove that cause, the diseases must disappear. Prof. Wm. H. Thompson of the University of the City of New York, says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." The majority per cent. of all diseases are caused by unsuspected kidney poisoned blood. The late Dr. Dio Lewis, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, said over his signature: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat and general toilet purposes, use Low's Sulphur Soap.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.