

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Auction! Auction!

I am instructed 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 SET RINGS, in great variety; Rolled plate Chains, Silver Chains, Nickel Chains; Gold Seals and Charms; Ladies' and Gents' Gold Lockets; Necklets, Earrings and Brooches; Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

A Large Lot of Silver Jewelry

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

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

FANCY GOODS, in Albums, Work Boxes, Dressing 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 Set Platform and 1 Set Counter Scales; 3 Large Clothing Tables, One Letter Press, Stoves and Shop Fixtures.

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

Don't forget to attend and secure BARGAINS. Sale positive 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 6c. Fine Heavy Dress Cloth 24 in. 18c. reduced to 10c. Rich soft finished Costume Cloth 25c. reduced to 12c. Special Lines Costume Flannels 30c. reduced to 15c. Grey Cottons 3 to 5c. per yd., full width.

Mens' Clothing away down in Price.

Come, See and Judge for yourselves.

Sutherland & Creaghan.

ALEX. MCKINNON, Assessors' Notice.

Now in stock, a nice line of Fancy China Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Toilet Sets

CONFECTORY & NUTS

PURE SPICES & FLAVORING EXTRACTS A SPECIALTY.

Citron and Lemon Peel.

Pure Java Coffee ground to order.

WANTED

On a Farm a House-keeper, a steady Girl or woman that is not too old to work and a good letter maker. Good wages will be given. Men will not be considered. Apply to THOS. H. FLAIGER, Newcastle.

MUSIC

Every one who has a PIANO or ORGAN should send for our List of 25 and 50 Cent Music. Postage paid. St. John N.B. 413

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 can not afford to sell for less than the lowest price for cash.

The Peerless Creamer, ROCHESTER LAMP, The Success OIL STOVE!

Also a nice selection of Parlor and Cooking Stove with PATENT TELESCOPIQUE OVEN

The lining of which can be taken out for cleaning thereby doing away with the removing of pipes or any of the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean,

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 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 suicide to interfere with the by-road swindle is as firmly fixed in the minds of fully one half of the assembly members as it 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 than 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 indispensable, 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 enser upon such a re-adjustment 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 great, 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

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

submitted for government consideration. The delegation consisted of Messrs. H. S. Miller, Robert Ritchie, Scott Fairley, Henry Muirhead, Geo. K. McLeod, T. DeBrisay and G. 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 criticize, 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 marvelous 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 and typhoid.

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, but is a general disease, and its progress is not arrested by any medicine, unless the kidneys are relieved of their burden.

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

Sixth—Bright's Disease, which usually has three stages of development, 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 Brompage Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, which reads as follows: "The number of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. Dr. Herman Brehm, an eminent German author, 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 that they are the first to 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 is sound.

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. McLea 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 financial position of the province at the end of last year, and of the various amounts which he proposed to ask for the present year. Before going into the figures connected therewith, he would take the opportunity of making a few remarks relative to the department of affairs by the government during that period. It would be remembered that at the last session the house was asked to vote an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of stock, which was 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 this respect met with the warmest approval. Hon. Mr. Harrison was selected to go to England for the purpose of purchasing the stock required, but he unfortunately fell ill in his family and was prevented by illness in his family from being able to go, and in consequence he (McLea) 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 not possible 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 purchase could be effected at a great cost. Of course this necessitated a great deal of travelling, and incidental expenses might be considered by some unfeeling persons as being a heavy burden upon 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 connection therewith, the importation would make a saving to the province.

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 had shown a 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 \$1,786.46, which makes a net gain on 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 the rest 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. Fellow, of the Dominion Lines, and Mr. Beatty to advise him how to do it.

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 it 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 purchase. But the responsibility as to the sheep rested entirely with Mr. Beatty, be it (McLea) as not to concern 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 new to some extent because it was hardly that they made the purchase until they were offered a very large advance upon the price that was given. The figures—while they did not bring as much as \$2,000, two years 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 consequence the appropriation was exceeded by \$1,307.73, which he had already explained. In 1887 the contingencies for the agriculture office was only \$355; this year \$839. In like manner the contingent expenses of the house of assembly, which were \$8,649 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 bill was being considered. He hoped those circulating rumors would have the malignancy to make them on the floors of the house. The figures for different years were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1883: 858 25; 1884: 280 75; 1885: 311 00; 1886: 510 00; 1887: 418 99; 1888: 448 35; 1889: 364 75; 1890: 487 45; 1891: 675 35; 1892: 615 00.

So the increase this year over any other year was very small indeed, and was not as large as had been said 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 \$1,000 maintenance, and \$2,000 for two pupils of \$1,000 each, under the guarantee authorized by act of assembly in 1887, that 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 \$2,300 \$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 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 \$804 had been expended, \$222 of which was paid for the election in Northumberland where Mr. Morrissey had been elected.

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

Mr. McLea—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 the Wampanoag election had been in dispute and the \$254 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 candidate, 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 \$236.03 respectively. The free grants act was a matter that came under the surveyor general's department and any information required 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 \$1,550.88. 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 had been already referred to. The account of the commissioners showed a balance against the institution of \$888, 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 connection with the annex farm.

Marriage certificate registry 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 \$249.24. 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 expended for public hospitals had not been asked for by the full amount of 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 full and complete statement of the expenditures and the necessity of making them.

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

Mr. McLea—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 cost 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 stamp duty 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 deficiency had not been as great as anticipated. The appropriation for surveys and railway inspection was expended all but \$136.

The unforeseen 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 interest 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.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS 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 \$7,000, 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. McLea then took up the estimated expenditures, commenting upon any items which he thought required explanation in the supreme court fund was estimated at \$1,000. Referring to the grant proposed for the blind asylum, Halifax, he remarked that there were two more pupils there from New Brunswick than 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 act 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 this 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 the 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 would 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 connection with that service. As had been shown by the attorney general and Dr. Alex. McLea, nothing 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 (\$2,000), and they felt that either the province ought to give them 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 Seed, Summer Heat and general toilet purposes, use Lo's Sulfur Soap.

