

1892 SPRING 1892

P. A. Macgowan

We are opening, daily, New Goods suitable for early Spring.

PRINTED COTTONS, GINGHAMS, WHITE COTTON, GREY COTTON, FLANNELLETT, TABLE LINEN, " NAPKINS, DRESS GOODS, SACQUE CLOTH, ULSTER " CLOTH for Boys' Wear, CRETONNE, ART MUSLINS, HAMBURG, CORSETS, BLACK CASHMERES, " MERINO, " HENRIETTA, CARPETS, OILCLOTH, &c.

Write to us for what you want, or call on us when in town, Our Prices are the Lowest, our stock the Newest.

P. A. MACGOWAN

Wright's Building, Opposite Market,

207 Main Street, Moncton, N. B.

CURRAN & WALKER,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE and GLASSWARE.

FLOUR & MEAL, BOOTS & SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING

ALL GOODS SOLD AT VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

KINGSTON, KENT COUNTY, N. B.

J. & T. Jardine,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,

Molasses, Biscuits, Cheese,

PORK AND BEEF,

HAMS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.

HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DRY GOODS.

Ready-Made Clothing, Scotch Horse Collars,

IRON, CHAIN, ANCHORS, ROPE,

NAILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LINE.

English House Coal. Blacksmith's Coal.

SHINGLES, DEALS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING, PITCH-PINE, HARDWOOD, LATHS, etc.

Kingston, Kent County, N. B.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED:

FINE DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, etc.,

WHICH I AM SELLING AT

GRATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

J. A. IRVING, BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

"The Review."

Only \$1.00.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, March 8.

The estimates were submitted to the House this afternoon. They are as follows:

Administration of Justice—

Equity chambers, St. John \$ 50.00
Equity chambers, St. John, janitor 28.00
Judges chambers and law library, St. John 300.00
Total \$ 558.00

Agriculture—

Expenses imported horses 1,000.00
Bridal asylum, Halifax 1,350.00

Contingencies—

Legislature and public offices 12,500.00
Deaf and dumb institution, Fredericton maintenance 1,500.00

Education—

School houses, poor districts 1,000.00
Fisheries protection 1,000.00
Free grants act 5,000.00

Legislature—

Librarian 500.00
Insurance on library 50.00
Total \$ 550.00

Legislative Council—

Assistant clerk \$ 500.00
Engraving clerk 300.00
Chaplain 80.00
Fisher black rod, \$4 per diem 140.00
Doorkeeper, \$2 per diem 70.00
Messenger, \$2 per diem 70.00
Messenger, \$1.50 per diem 52.50
Total \$ 1,212.50

House of Assembly—

Assistant clerk \$ 500.00
Two engraving clerk, \$300 600.00
Chaplain 80.00
Serge-at-arms, \$4 per diem 140.00
Doorkeeper, \$2 per diem 70.00
Messenger, \$2 per diem 70.00
Five messengers, \$1.50 per diem 262.50
Two pages 70.00
Total \$ 1,792.50

Lunatic asylum maintenance \$ 45,000.00
Natural history society 125.00
Public health, contingencies, etc. 1,100.00
Public hospitals 4,200.00
Public printing 11,000.00

Public Works—

Great roads and bridges 95,000.00
Steam navigation 6,200.00
Public buildings and legislative build- ings and offices 8,500.00
Government house 300.00
Normal school 3,500.00
Lunatic asylum 1,500.00
Total \$ 13,800.00
Miscellaneous expenses of department 2,850.00
Total \$17,650.00

By-roads 10,000.00
Refunds crown lands 200.00
Surveys and railway inspection 500.00
Unforeseen expenses 3,000.00
Grand total \$290,638.00

Mr. Hanington made his motion seconded by Dr. Lewis, regarding the public works expenditure.

Mr. Ryan said any information not contained in the auditor general's report and report of the public works department would be furnished without address.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Burchill, McQueen, Wilson, McKeown, Palmer, Rourke and Porter as a committee to consider the local expenditure of by-road grants.

Dr. Atkinson gave notice of motion calling for detailed statements of amounts paid by warrant, cheque or otherwise between December 31st and March 8th, 1892, together with a detailed statement of all expenditures made in 1891, but not paid out of the returns of 1891, which were unpaid on 8th March, 1892, and with detailed statement of all receipts of the province between those dates and of all debentures issued between the periods named.

Hon. Mr. Blair gave notice of motion for legislation to authorize the taxation, for provincial purposes, of insurance companies, banks, telegraph, telephone, express and street railway companies doing business within the province, and also licenses under the New Brunswick Liquor License Act.

FREDERICTON, March 9.

Dr. Atkinson, on Tuesday night, arraigned the government in strong terms. He had found that the government had practiced a system of deception ever since their inauguration to power, which they had reached, he thought, by bribing members of the legislature, one of whom now occupied a seat in the executive. He claimed that the statement of the provincial secretary did not fully represent the position of affairs. There was now a floating debt of \$90,000; we owed the Independent Order of Foresters \$20,000; the outstanding unpaid coupons amounted to \$16,050; the over-expenditure on board of works had been \$4,718, and the lunatic asylum over-expenditure had been \$5,413. The net debt last year was \$1,894,091.47, while the net debt at the close of 1884 had been only 757,697.12; in other words, since 1884, the net debt of the province had increased by \$1,136,394.35. That increase was not all on account of railways. Nearly half a million of it had been incurred entirely independent of railways, and yet it is said that the old government was entirely responsible for it.

Mr. Burchill followed, in general approval of the government's course, and particularly in their efforts to promote agricultural interests.

Resuming the debate, this afternoon, Dr. Alward reviewed the financial position of the province and claimed that the government had largely added to the debt. He defended his course in giving up his support of Mr. Blair, and then went on to criticize the resolutions introduced by the Attorney General the other day, claiming that the government's course now is a condemnation of their action two years ago.

Mr. Melanson said he felt that he would be recreant to his duty if he did not vote against a government that had brought about the present state of affairs.

Mr. Smith said the province was not only on the verge of direct taxation, but if a mercantile firm were in the same position and did not make a voluntary assignment its creditors would call a meeting and force it into bankruptcy. If the finances were in a buoyant condition, why did not the government meet its obligations as they became due, instead of staving them over from year to year? He thought the time had come when, in the language of another, we should call a halt. If the government did not do it he thought the country would soon ask them to do it.

Mr. Phinney discussed the financial question, and concluded in these words:

It had been asked what remedy had the opposition to propose. He would reply, a more economical mode of government and a more economical management of the departments, a cutting down of the travelling expenses of the government, which amounted to thousands of dollars. It was useless for the government to deny that their proposals meant direct taxation. That untruthful declaration might go down with the ignorant, but it would not deceive the well-informed, nor would it blind the eyes of the farmers of the province, who were to be placated by a pittance of \$2,000 in aid of the dairy industry. The hon. member for Carleton (Atkinson) had made a charge of a most serious nature against one of the members of the executive, as well as against the executive as a whole, namely, that the government had attained power by the direct purchase of representatives. He was amazed that the government had made no reply to that charge, and had made no declaration as to their intention to investigate it.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Wilson, McKeown, Blair and Hanington, the latter having the floor at 12.30 o'clock when the House adjourned till half past two Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Melanson gave notice of a motion for a statement showing the total amount of expenditure on the legislative building from the first day of January, 1881, to this date.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Our Oriental Government.

Now it came to pass, in the first year of the reign of Ramsackie II., that he called together the council of the elders of the people (Parliament), and behold, there was in the council a young man, wise in council, and of many words; the same was the son of Gabblick, a prince of the tribe of Blue-noses; and this young man found favor in the eyes of the council, and he said moreover, "Oh! that I were made a ruler in the land, and I would protect those that do business in great waters, and the fish that swim in them." And this thing pleased the king and the princes of the nation, and they made him ruler over the fourteenth part of the Dominion, even of all the coast waters and rivers (Minister of Marine and Fisheries). When this matter came to the ears of the Nick-nacks (Yankees), certain of the men of that nation came to the young prince, for they had much possessions in his land; and, moreover, they knew him to be a man of little understanding, and also vain-glorious, and could not see what would benefit his own people, and also a lover of gold. And they brought unto him presents, gold, silver, and toadskins (greenbacks), and spoke thus unto him, "If we have found favor in thy sight, we pray thee to protect our privileges, which Ramsackie I., 'the illustrious,' granted unto us, even of 'flying' in the waters of your rivers. For lo! there are men of your nation who regardeth not their lord, nor bring unto him presents, but merely bring unto the treasury the tax which the king had laid upon them. Howbeit, they enslave the fish of your waters, even the salmon thereof, and hindereth them from coming to the deep places of the rivers, that they may increase and multiply, and that we, thy servants, may receive our due share. Moreover, these are men of Belial, and regardeth not the word of their lord, neither observeth the Sabbath day, by sinning their nets to remain in the waters. Now we pray thee that thou mayest visit with thy wrath these transgressors of thy just law, and their devices for destroying thy fish, and robbing thy servants of their privileges." And the prince answered and said unto them, "It is well, and it shall be done, even as thou sayest," and he sealed it with a cup of strong waters, and it became even as one of the unwritten laws of the Nick-nacks and Boodlers.

Herein is the thing they agreed to do unto these lawless men, even to the fishers of the Great Sea, that they should not suffer their nets to remain in the great deep more than four days of the week; and the prince, at this time being in the land of the Nick-nacks, departed to his own country, and went about to confirm this agreement, and have it sealed with the great seal of Ramsackie II.

BARUCH, THE SCRIBE.

Bathurst, March 5th, 1892.

What Men Love.

What men love is the comfort of the married state, not the person who provides them—wisely duties rather than the wife. A man enjoys his home. He likes the cheery fireside, the dressing-gown and slippers, the bright tea urn; and the brighter eyes behind it. He likes to have his clothes laid ready to his hand, stockings in their integrity, buttons firm in their places, meals pleasant, prompt yet frugal. He likes a servant such as money cannot hire—attentive, affectionate, spontaneous, devoted, and trustworthy. He likes very much the greatest comfort for the smallest outlay; and certainly he likes to be loved. His love runs in the current of his likings, and is speedily distinguishable from them.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.

Dear Sir,—I have had Rheumatism in my arms and hands for two years, have been employed as a book-keeper in Boston for eight years. By times I could scarcely move my hands to perform my duties. I purchased a bottle of Scott's Cure for Rheumatism, which entirely cured me.

Yours, with success,
LEANDER PRICE.

A King appointed by acclamation! Having been tested and proved worthy of the highest place K. D. C. has, with shouts of acclamation, been acknowledged the King of Medicines. Dyspepsia cured or money refunded.

After the Grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Millard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

CATARRH

Is a most loathsome, dangerous, and prevalent malady. It is a blood disease, usually of *serofatous origin*, and for which local treatment is useless. Before health is possible, the poison must be *eradicated from the system*, and to do this

SUCCESSFULLY

the disease must be treated through the blood. For this purpose no remedy is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For the past eight years, I have been severely afflicted with Catarrh, none of the many remedies I tried affording me any relief. My digestion was considerably impaired, and my sleep disturbed by phlegm dropping into my throat. In September last I resolved to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to use it at once, and am glad to testify to great improvement in my health." Frank Teson, Jr., engineer, 271 West Fourth street, New York City.

"My daughter, 16 years old, was afflicted with Catarrh from her fifth year. Last August she was

TREATED WITH

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after three months of this treatment she was completely cured. It was a most extraordinary case, as any druggist here can testify."—Mrs. D. W. Barnes, Valparaiso, Neb.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Cures others, will cure you

D. MACDOUGALL,

Photographer

ROBINSON STREET,

Moncton, N. B.

Robertson

& Givan,

Opposite Post Office, Moncton.

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

GLASS, PAINTS,

OILS, PUTTY,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

LOW PRICES.

ROBERTSON & GIVAN.

Always Insure Your Property

—IN THE—

PHENIX

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

Why?

Because of its strength, loss-paying power, and record for fair and honorable dealing.

Statement January 1st, 1890—

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$2,000,000 00
Reserve for Unadjusted Losses, - - - 254,523 43
Reserve for Re-insurance, - - - 1,749,245 41
NET SURPLUS, - - - - - 1,801,235 39

Total Assets, \$5,305,004 23

J. D. PHINNEY,

Agent, Richibucto.

The following are the most important items of the

THIRTIETH

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1889, \$631,016.666
New Assurance Written in 1889, 175,284.109
Premium Income in 1889, 25,357.523
Interest and Other Income, 5,035.765
Total Income, 30,393.288
Payments to Policy holders, 11,842.858

Assets, 107,150.309
Liabilities (4 per cent.), 84,259.235
Surplus, \$22,821.074

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, 127 per cent.

Of the Life Assurance Companies of the world THE EQUITABLE has for ten years transacted the largest annual new business (in 1889, \$175,284,109; for ten years held the largest 4 per cent. surplus (December, 1889, \$22,821,074); for four years held the largest outstanding business (December, 1889, \$631,016,666); while its superior financial strength is shown by its high ratio of Assets to Liabilities, 127 per cent.

Free Tontine Policies.

Bonds combining investment with Assurance.

For information address—

EDWARDS & FIELDING,

Managers for the Maritime Provinces,

Box 158, Halifax, N. S., or:

Special Agent GEO. REED, Moncton, N. B., or:

Local Agents—Moncton, J. E. MASTERS;

Chatham, F. R. MORRISON.

Nervous headache, wakefulness, relieved by inhaling Johnson's Anodyne Liniment freely.

Horrible details have been received of the condition of the starving people at Nameszto, in the county of Arva, Hungary. Many have died of hunger and privation, and those who survive are feeding on roots. Child beggars swarm everywhere, making pitiful appeals to travellers, while their pinched faces show the sufferings they endure. The death rate from famine is increasing and the survivors are preparing to emigrate, if they can, to some district where they may obtain a chance to live.

DAVID D. JOHNSTON,
Blacksmith, Horse-Shoer and General Worker in Iron,

HARCOURT, KENT CO., N. B.

All work entrusted to me will receive prompt and careful attention. Charges moderate.

Daily Mail

And Passenger Stage leaves Wellford Station, I. C. R., for Richibucto, via Bass River and Kingston, on arrival of the St. John, Halifax and Quebec Express Trains, Sundays excepted.

Returning—leaves Richibucto at 4.00 p. m., local, and arrives at Wellford Station in time to connect with night express trains going North and South.

Fare, \$1.50.

Good Livery Stable in connection.

L. J. WATHEN,

King St., Wellford, I. C. R., Kent County.

WESTMORLAND Marble Works,

T. F. SHERARD & SON,:

Dealers in Monuments, Tablets, Headstones.

Cemetery work of every description neatly executed. Orders promptly filled.

MONCTON, N. B. (Wagstaff)

J. McC. SNOW,

GENERAL

Insurance Agent,

Moncton, N. B.

FIRE, LIFE AND

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Effectuated at lowest possible rates in reliable Companies.

T. M. DIEUAIDE,

Sub-Agent.

Andrew Dunn,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Railway Ties, Hemlock

Bark, Dry Goods, and General

Groceries, Flour, etc.

Hay and Feed,

KING STREET,

Wellford Station, I. C. R.

M. HOLLERAND,

Custom Boot and Shoe Maker!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Job Work done promptly and at reasonable rates.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

D. F. BROWN & CO.

—Manufacturers of—

Paper Bags, Paper Boxes, Tea Caddies

SHIPPING TAGS, &c.,

WRAPPING PAPER and TWINES all sizes and weights.

PARK HOTEL BUILDING, KING SQUARE