GENERAL BUSINESS.

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J. B. SNOWBALL'S, CHATHAM.

1879.



1879.

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Hardware Store. Vandyke Brown READY MIXED PAINT (every Man his own Painter.) PATENT KNOTTING .- VARNISHES.

Body Finishing, Gearing, Rubbing, Best Carriage Copal, Oak, Japan Drier, Brown Japan, Der Imperial Black, Ex. No. 1 Furniture, No. 1 Furniture, White, Walnut, Asphathum Stain, Asphalthum Varnish for Ship's bottoms, chains, anchors, etc., Fencing. Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin.

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Special Attention to LOCKS, HINGES, etc., Builder's Materials. JOINERS TOOLS, DRILL and CHISEL STEEL, IRON all sizes (very low,) HORSE SHOES & NAILS, DRY and TARRED PAPER, SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, CARRIAGE CASTINGS and BOLTS (all sizes), CARRIAGE AXLES and SPRINGS. LEAD and COPPER (sheet), ZINC, BRASS and COP

together with the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED stock of HARDWARE ever offered for sale in Chatham As my attention is all given to the trade I have in Stock every article required in the trade, which will be sold at such low ing sensible of the fact that he can Prices as will defy competition.

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LADIES' BLACK STRAW HATS & TRIMMINGS ----A GREAT VARIETY OF----

Men's and Boy's Felt and Fur Hats, Ready-made Clothing, for Spring and Summer. Also a nice lot of FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES.

Снатнам, Маген, '79. A. J. LOGGIE, & CO.

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which it has effected, is now offered to the public at the low price of \$1.00 per package, post paid. It on sale by most druggists, or sent on application to the TAMARSOID M'F'G. CO., OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

Seed Wheat. FRESH SALMON WANTED.

TENDERS are solicited by the subscribers for the supply of about thirty tons of fresh Salmon and Trout, to be delivered at their establishment at Channel, Newfoundland, during the months of E. G. & C. STAYNER, Stayner's Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

HAY.

Price and terms to suit the times JOHN U. LOGGIE. Chatham, April 8th. 4117

The Subscriber has on hand, for sale ALEX. MORRISON

Springfield, Chatham, 8th April, '79. 4124 CARTS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, TWO BOX CARTS.

has also sold himself to the "Canadians." Miramichi Advance. He has certainly delivered this Province over to the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec, he, himself, being - . . APRIL 24, 1879. well paid while he is completing the details of the transaction. Could the people of his native Province have read, New Brunswickers have accustomed

Mr. Tilley's Decadence.

disarmed by the recollection of his re-

While they could not defend his action

on its merits they gladly made his

former public services and their belief

that his personal honor had not been

tainted by Sir Hugh Allan's bribe, a

these facts were developed it was no

wonder that many former ardent political

friends and admirers stood aloof from

Mr. Tilley. But when he became the

Conservative and Protectionist candi-

date in St. John, accepting the nomina-

tion of that party even while he was

high office to the level of party politics-it

is not a matter of wonder that he looked

in vain for the support of so many of

his best and most tried political friends.

The result of the election must have

caused him a twinge of regret and even

remorse, when he who had been ac-

customed to deserve and win majorities

which were the pride of his party and

the envy of his opponents, had a bare ad-

vantage of seven votes, while the means

by which even that small majority was

petition against his return. As if to

justify the withdrawal of public confi-

dence from him he is now found allied

with a party whose fiscal policy is based

on principles against which his whole

former record is a protest. He, who

promised that under Confederation, the

would not be increased, is the man who

now stands forth to lead those who jus-

tify the levying of treble the sum per

turned his back upon the people who

have so long honored him and has prov-

ed recreant to the pledges of a lifetime.

It is another proof of the facility with

principle and yields to the temptation

to do wrong, may fall from political rec-

titude and consistency. He took the

fatal first step when he did not leave

"the ship" before she went down; the

temptations of office and emolument

overcame what was left of that which

made him almost a public idol, and be-

never again recover the place in New

alienated himself by his own deliberate

which must cripple or destroy many of

her most important interests. More

than that-he is found in Parliament

fair criticisms of those who are striving

to defend the country, and especially

New Brunswick, against his iniquitous

tariff. Beaten in fair and dignified de-

bate he descends to personal recrimina-

tion entirely unworthy of the dignity

of a gentleman, to say nothing of what is

due to the position of a Crown Minister.

He charges the late Government with

endeavouring to bribe him and after al-

leging that he could prove it if he were

permitted to read private letters, fails

in doing so after the writer of the let-

ters in question has felt obliged to re-

move the seal of privacy from them.

Instead of answering the fair criticisms

of members from his own Province he

makes personal attacks upon them in as

bad taste and as undignified a manner

as if he were a Domville or a Bunster.

For many reasons we regret Mr. Til-

ley's decadence. When the prestige of

those who have been leaders of the peo-

ple is broken by the discovery of moral

short comings where sterling political vir-

tue was supposed to be proof against all

men in regard to each other. If those

who are deemed the best and brightest

fall how can we trust those who need

our assistance in climbing the political

ladder? There used to be a saying in

in 1866 and '67, the history of events themselves to think well and speak well in which he is now the principle mover. of Hon. Mr. Tilley. They have always What would have been the fate of Conshown a disposition to look upon his mofederation at that time? Time has not tives in the best possible light when his added lustre to the career of Mr. Tilley public acts have not been in accord with as either an honest or patriotic public the accepted code of political wisdom or morality, and whenever he was

manifestly in error public criticism was More Personalities in Parliament. cord, which, in the main, had been a The press reports of the debate of good one, up to the year 1873. His Thursday last in the House of Commons show that the great effort expected from acceptance of the Governorship of New Mr. Tilley as a reply to the criticisms of Brunswick in that year, just as the Go-New Brunswick and other members on vernment of which he was a member was retiring from office in consequence the Tariff was far short of what was anof an act which brought disgrace to ticipated. Its leading feature was the themselves and to Canada, was the first reading of private correspondence between Sir Albert J. Smith and himself, dark shadow that fell across a career that had been honorable and comparaconcerning which, the able correspontively brilliant up to that time. Still, dent of the Montreal Witness says:-"The reading of the correspondence Mr. Tilley's old friends, even without was received with cheers from one side of knowing all the facts, put the most the House or the other, according as party construction upon his course. interests seemed to indicate. There can

be no doubt that Sir Albert's position has

been considerably improved. It has been

shown that the letters were dictated by

possible seat in the Cabinet was made plea in his behalf. While he held the until after Mr. Tilley declined to sail in the same political boat. Mr. Tilley's first position of Governor of New Brunswick, his administration was so satisportfolio had been held out as a bribe. his county factory that the circumstances under In reply, Sir A. J. Smith charged the Ministerialists, and also the Finance Minwhich he secured the office were willister, with having treated him unfairly in ingly forgotten by many, and there was this matter. The letter he explained to a general belief that in again seeking have arisen out of the old political and personal relations which had existed beto take his accustomed place in the tween himself and the Finance Minister. arena of active politics he did so with and it was not unnatural that he should the intention of further recovering the say that the normal position of the Finance Minister, was with the Liberal position he had lost in public esteem party, in view of the fact that all his assojust previously to his becoming Govfact that he was actually John, to show that that gentleman had protest. no authority from him to make any offer Mr. King-Authorized by whom? ppointed Governor before he made the from a report of the meeting in the St. he declared he would "go down with Minister had made a political speech and the ship" was not known to the public until about the time he ceased to be Governor, and it is needless to say that dential correspondence. In his reply Mr. Globe it gave a greater shock to the popular Tilley denied that there had been any prejudice in his favor than any fact of breach of confidence on his part, as the discussion had been brought about by a his political history that had previously denial being given to the statement made become known, for it was not possible by him that he had been offered the Lieuthat Mr. Tilley could, had he possessed tenant-Governorship. He considered Mr. Dunn's telegram to be a confirmation of the high sense of honor with which his his statement in that regard, and he was many admirers had endowed him, have also able to show that he had made no replayed so hypocritical a part. It seems ference to political issues at the meeting at which he had accepted the nomination. almost incredible that one so trusted and Sir A. J. Smith closed his part of the dishonored-with the minute of Council apcussion by asking the Finance Minister if pointing him Governor before him and anything had been adduced to justify the statement that the late Government had the intention of benefitting by it in his attempted to bribe him with \$ 45,000. mind-should go from the Council into Messrs. Snowball, Anglin and Domville the House of Commons, and with mock continued the discussion in a rather acrimonious manner, after which it was alsincerity pretend he was going "down lowed to drop. There appears to be more with the ship," when he knew that as the bad feeling among the New Brunswick ship went down it had been surely promembers than among those of any other vided that he was not only to be saved, province, and none are more bitter in dete or less particular regarding the use of but to be promoted to a post of high personalities. Messrs. Gilmor. Domville honor and greater emolument than he and Tilley and Sir A. J. Smith have well sustained the reputation of the Province had ever before enjoyed. When all

yet Governor-thereby lowering that dential character. Mr. Tilley seems to have singled out the representative from Northumberland for special and ill-natured attack, and to have entirely forgotten the dignity of his position. After referring briefly, and in the most superficial manner, to the speeches of members from different sections of New Brunswick, he said:-

this regard for the present session. To

sum up last night's affair, it may be said that Sir A. J. Smith acted very indiscreet-

ly in writing the letter, but having accep-

ted it in the friendly manner in which he

did the Finance Minister was guilty of a

wrong in making insinuations which com-

pelled the breaking of the seal of secrecy.

The letters all show that they were in-

tended by both to be of an entirely confi-

"These gentlemen, like himself, had their disputed elections before the courts and expected to have to go back to the people for re-election, and they were. therefore, making electioneering speeches. Coming to the interests of Miramichi, obtained were made the grounds of a which had been so vehemently advocated by the member from Northumberland, he said "Miramichi," in a sneering manner sev. eral times, expressed his opinion that the lumber business was a waning interest, and spoke as if it was scarcely worth thought in framing a tariff. Lumber being a failing industry, some other manufacture must be substituted for it or that part of the country would suffer."

'Mr. Snowball had complained because a tariff burdens of his native Province duty of 10 cents a bushel had been placed on oats. That gentleman was afraid that the duty would help the farmers of New Brunswick and take something out of his pocket. Even if the duty on blan head that he then named. He has kets was higher they would now be made in Canada, and one pair of Canadian blankets was worth ten pairs made in the United States; yet Mr. Snowball had claimed that Miramichi would suffer. It had suffered already, as one of its leading business men could no longer sell deal ends which a man who once loses hold on to the Intercolonial at double prices. He believed that there would be no practical increase in blankets and other woolen goods. On the northern side of the Province flour would not increase one cent, but on the southern side it might, on account

of the difference in freight. Such is a sample of the defence of the tariff made by the Finance Minister of Canada in the House of Commons. His attack on Mr. Snowball was so personal that it required a reply from that gentleman, who on rising was met with an at-Brunswick hearts from which he has tempt on the part of the Protectionists to prevent him from getting a hearing. He acts, he goes over to the enemies of the held the floor, however, and when order

Province and lays upon her burdens prised at the weakness of the Hon. Finnce Minister's defence of his Tariff and his course in reference to the private unable to defend his course against the letters which he had read was indefensible He (Mr. Snowball) deeply regretted the minations and recriminations which had passed across the floor, and he considered the divulgence of the contents of letters so written was a violation of honour on the part of the hon. gentleman. He would have been glad to have seen the hon. gentleman serve for a second term, and he defended the hon. member for Westmored for having insisted on the production of the letters. This hon, member had act- course, realized a considerable bonus at ed honourably in the matter. There was a time, however, when no gentleman would have dreamed of making known the contents of letters received under the circumstances stated. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Tilley) had sought to cast a slur on himself n connection with certain transactions in deal ends between persons in New Brunswick and the late Government. This mat- less for any nation, to injure himself ter was before the House for investigation. alone. We have rightly renounced all and to guard againt so unfortunate a redown were referred to the committee on to interfere it is usually judicious to be public accounts. That committee had not silent, but there would be a dereliction ecoming in the Finance Minister when discussing so great a question as the Tariff of Canada to prejudge the case as he had ne in his references to it. What had the deal ends to do with the Tariff? He had been manager of a branch railway between which and the late Government, temptation, it creates distrust among transations and the lumber went to the cidal plan of fostering their induspayment of the debts of the company. try by crippling it. The Hon. Mr. to descend to these small personal matters? One would almost think, when hearing

him lug in this small matter of \$1,300 or

\$1,400-for which the Intercolonial Rail-

way got full value-that he had again

was ready at any time to meet him in his cended in the course of his speech to very small matters, and he thought the hon, gentleman would have shown to better advantage had he argued the question

at issue on a higher plane. Mr. Anglin referred to the letters, defending Sir Albert. Mr. Tilley would have been justified in saying he could have obtained the Governorship by complying with certain preliminaries, but he was not justified in saying he had been offered a bribe. An assertion made by Mr. Tilley that he had been once terrupted and placed in personal danger in of that city, where Mr. Tilley had always been listened to, even by opponents, with

Mr. Domville read from the Freeman to in the canvass. Levi H. Young had been assured by the then Minister of Customs that the Government would go in for protection, after the elections.

Mr. Burpee-I deny that. Mr. Domville supposed he would also deny offering a contract for railway trucks without competition. Mr. Tilley had not said he was offered a bribe.

Mr. Anglin-I heard him. Mr. Domville said Mr. Tilley had stated that if he had accepted the office he would have been accused of having accepted a \$45,000 bribe. The member for Department, endeavored to prove that Gloucester could distort statements as Mr. Wilmot was not capable of filling his well as any man. It was a part of his business as a journalist. The member for Northumberland had vilified Mr.

Mr. Snowball-I never did any such

friendship; that they were not written with the knowledge of the head of the thing Government, and that no suggestion of a Mr. Domville-Perhaps he will deny that he went to St. John for adoption by the party, soon after his election, and statement appeared to indicate that the sition if he were given the patronage of

> Mr. Snowball_I do deny it Mr. Domville-I was telegraphed to look out for him as that was his object. Mr. Snowball--By whom?

> Mr. Domville-The member for Queens sert a gentleman to try and buy off the protest against him. Mr. King-I deny it. Who was the

> Mr. Domville-Hon. T. R. Jones said to me :- "This Mr. King was a nice sort of

There is no need of being so angry if you | Clancey, Esq., a leading resident of that John Telegraph to show that the Finance | are innocent. He defended Mr. Tilley on purely personal grounds. The Sun could accepted a party candidature while still a answer for itself, as the editor could sling Governor. He believed it to be very un- ink as well as they could words. He was closed, but the caretaker, Mr. Isaac fair to make any reference to this confi. an official and so was the editor of the

> Such discussions as the above indicate the manner in which Mr. Tilley and his new friends "lead the House.

As Others See Us.

A London Times editorial, of Friday last, which was cabled to the Toronto

spirit-rapping or a belief in the Claimant, or Mormonism or any other turn of folly rising up among us to turn the boasted march of intellect of the nineteenth century into ridicule. Are we in quality of judgment one whit better than our ancestors many centuries back? The prolonged depression of trade has affected Canada very keenly, especially during recent years. The proclivities of the people have been towards protection, but nothing, however, would have come of this movement if Sir John A. Macdonald had not been out of office and in want of a cry for the coming general election last year. He faute de Mieux introduced the motion favoring the fostering of native industry and when, after the general election held in the autumn, he found himself, much to his own surprise, and much to the surprise of every one else, returned at the head of a large majority on this issue, accepting the situation, he set the Finance Minister to es-

Canadians. Mr. Tilley, are remarkable. By way of fostering Canadian industry, he has proposed an import duty of two shillings a ton on coal. This will be a coal fields, but such manufacturers as Canada has are almost wholly m Montreal where Nova Scotia coal does not, and according to his own anticipations, will not reach, so that he is proposing to foster these manufacturers by taxing their motive force. flagrant one.

tablish a protection tariff, which has

One of the probable effects of the tariff will be the unsoldering of confederation that has been compacted with such care. Ontario is set against Nova Scotia, and in the attempt manufacturers of the West, New Brunswick

Another singular assistance to native | being subjected to the drawbacks imposed industry is found on the net tax on iron. The duty of 20 per cent on steel rails is scarcely likely to develope the making of railroads on which in Canada as elsewhere the multiplication of that trade greatly depends. One stroke of business on the part of

as the general election was over and higher duties were seen to be imminent the warehouse men of the Dominion passed as many goods as they possibly could through the Custom House. There was nothing in this for which any one astic a student, though we still hold to was to blame. But the custom duties | the opinion that he erred in judgment are ordinarly paid into the Bank of Montreal. The other bankers of these acute traders made some difficulty about advancing monies to pay the duties, which were thus transferred to Mr. Tilley's rival establishment. Application was made to Hon. Mr. Tilley to order the Customs department to open accounts at these other banks and pay into them the checks drawn upon The House had, no doubt, been sur- them which he obligingly consented to do. This transaction is so extraordinary that we should have disbelieved the whole story if the Hon. Mr. Tilley had not frankly admitted its accuracy. The tale was told in the Dominion House of Commons by the late Minister of Finance. Hon. Mr. Tilley acknowledged its truth without apparently seeing that he had, as his opponent said, put him- local data. If fry are kept six weeks in self in the position of the merchant who had been assisting to rob his own till. The enterprising importers who have accumulated large stocks have, of the expense of the Dominion treasury process of both incubation and develop-

them to accomplish this profitable feat. The Canadians are of age and must be allowed to injure other people also, for it is not possible for any man, still The papers had been moved for by the attempts to overrule the action of our sult we hope necessary precautions will be hon, member for Kings and when brought | colonists and when we are resolved not yet reported upon them and it was highly of duty if we concealed our real opinion of the supreme unwisdom of the tariff Canada is about to adopt.

side of the Atlantic had commenced to fore us as evidence of a change, but certain such transactions had taken place. the Canadians would not wait There had been no money in these lumber and have preferred to adopt a sui-Was it necessary for the hon, gentleman Tilley argues because your neighbor rated you, you must destroy yours and ed. As a precautionary undertakingdebar yourself from the restricted commerce that continues to exist and even grow, and which was proved to be St. John among the anti-Confederates donned the apron in his apothecary shop. that "Tilley sold us to the Canadians The hon. gentleman had not attempted beneficial to both since it existed porary place of reception large enough to

Why do they not act as the Japanese native province and prove that the argu- | did until recent years : isolate themments he had adduced were sound and in- selves from the rest of the word, and disputable. The hon. gentleman had des- absolutely prohibit all commercial enterprise beyond the Dominion?"

The Northwest Fish Breeding Establishment.

The editor of the ADVANCE made a visit on Friday last to the Northwest Miramichi Fish Breeding establishment, which is now under the exclusive superintendance of Samuel Wilmot, Esq., chief of the fish culture branch of the Department. Our readers, doubtless, remember the St. John, was a slur on the fair fame huge deception practiced upon the Department and the public in the season of 1876-7 when Inspector Venning, who was superintending the operations of this show that the protection cry was raised Hatchery represented that he had some 650,000 ova laid down while he had scarcely one half the quantity. And it will also be remembered that when the editor of the ADVANCE exposed the deception, after a personal visit and investigation was held, Mr. Venning was relieved of his charge. Mr. Wilmot, who assumed the superintendence of the establishment was very much abused by Mr. Venning, who in several characteristic letters to the

Misfortune attended the operations the fall of 1877, comparatively few ova being saved, though great havoc was made by Overseer Hogan among the salmon i the pools and on the spawning beds of the river, splendid fish being killed by whole offered to refrain from giving violent oppo- sale in the bungling efforts made to cap-

Last autumn the public were given to understand that over a million salmon ova were laid down in the Hatchery, but its reputation had become so bad that the announcement was received doubtingly by many. Subsequent reports indicated that a change for the better had really taken place, still, we confess that we were skeptical on the subject, so on Friday Thos. H. ciations had been in that direction. He gentleman, and he (Jones) was authorised Fleiger, Esq., and the writer went to read a telegram from Mr. Dunn, of St. to pay \$2,000 for the withdrawal of the Chatham Junction by train, walked thence to Derby Siding and were driven from that point to the Hatching House by Patrick section of the country. Arriving at the Hatchery we found

> Shaesgreen, who was at work inmade his soon appearance. He appeared quite ready to have us examine the interesting work under his care and was very courteous, withal, explaining various features which were subjects of enquiry by members of the party. Contrasting the condition of things on

visit in 1877, the change for the better was It is impossible to contemplate the marked and very gratifying. The troughs new Canadian tariff without a feeling may be said to be filled with trays and the of shame and humiliation. It is like trays with ova in excellent condition. Most of the trays appeared to be earthen, while the remainder were of perforated zinc or of wire in wooden frames-the latter being covered with parafine varnish, a most excellent article for the purpose. Some of the trays are double but a large proportion are single and by an approximate estimate there appeared to be a little over 700 travs in the troughs-that is counting each double tray as two Averaging the trays at 1500 ova each, the result would be about 1,000,000. This exhibit substantially bears out the reports made to the Department in connection with the operations of last autumn and, having had occasion to make a very serious charge against those concerned in the management and care of the Hatchery after our visit in 1877, we have now the more pleasure in giving every credit to both Mr. Shaesgreen and his Superintendent for the satisfactory exhibit of Friday gone far beyond the expectations of last. We put Mr. Shaesgreen first, be cause we know what a vast amount of care The feats of this Finance Minister, and anxiety the proper discharge of his duties involves. He has to do the manipulating of the parent fish in the month of October, and to lay down the eggs carefulbonus to owners of the Nova Scotia ly and properly-all requiring the exercise of patience and an intelligence of no mean order. From that time, through the winter months, he must keep up a proper temperature in the building, see that the water supply is not arrested by any accident, patiently go over the hundreds of This is but one illustration, but it is a thousands of eggs and carefully remove those that may not have been vivified, wash off the subtle dead vegetable matter that is left upon the ova by the flowing water and do many other necessary things. Government would have removed We are convinced that Mr. Shaesgreen's heart is in his work and are very glad that and Nova Scotia are set against Ontario. he is now allowed to perform it without

upon him while he was accountable to Mr.

Venning. He seems to have excellent

ideas in reference to what is necessary for

the success of the Hatchery with, perhaps,

one very important exception-the pro-

bability of the splendid lot of ova now in

state fit to be placed in our rivers-but we

will refer to that presently. Mr. Wilmothas

Mr. Tilley is unparalleled. As soon his charge being successfully brought to a

shown himself entirely master of the interesting science of which he is so enthusiville or some other "irresponsible" to make some statement to justify his personal attack on our representative. when he selected that stream as the one, of all others on the Northwest, on which to place the Hatching House. The question that is now of the greatest importance is-will the million "pinks" -the fry--which will, undoubtedly be hatched out in the course of the next four

weeks, live in the water flowing through the troughs for say seven or eight weeks. the time usually necessary to mature salmon fry sufficiently before placing them in their natural homes. Our opinion in reference to the time the fish should be retained in the Hatching House, if retained at all, is based on the experiences of British fish culturists, rather than on any hatcheries in Great Britain-as we believe they are-before being liberated to take care of themselves, they should be kept much longer here, because the whole and the Canadian consumers. The ment is slower in our waters than in those is Domville Dominion Minister of Finance helped of, at least, Scotland, connected with which we have data. It would be a great pity if through any false notions or prejudices the work which has been so successful thus far in the season, should all go for nothing

Mr. Wilmot must be aware of th fact that it is very doubtful, indeed, whether fry can live eight weeks in water from the stream which supplies the The tide of depression on the other | Hatchery. It is, also, a fact that the whole water area of the troughs at the turn. We have many facts brought be- Hatchery is practically occupied by ova, now, because an area equal to nearly, if not quite four entire troughs is laid double with trays. It seems evident, therefore, that if all the eggs are hatched-and they doubtless, will be, within a very small destroys his half of the road that sepa- percentage—the fry will be fatally crowd-

and because of the element of doubt and danger existing-we suggest that a tem-X CARTS, in good condition.

DAVID CASSADY.

DAVID CASSADY.

The hon. gentleman had not attempted to dispute the correctness of the figures which he had submitted to the House to show the evil effects of the tariff, and he now be very many who will say that he will say that he of the convictions.

The hon. gentleman had not attempted to dispute the correctness of the figures and grew, and put an end to it altogethen hold say nine tenths of the ova or fry now how the evil effects of the tariff, and he have the courage of their convictions.

The hon. gentleman had not attempted to dispute the correctness of the figures and grew, and put an end to it altogethen hold say nine tenths of the ova or fry now have what you have what you have what you have what you are willing to pay for. Call for Collins Voltage Electric Plassing for convictions.

The hon. gentleman had not attempted to dispute the correctnes of the figures and grew, and put an end to it altogethen have the courage of their convictions.

Small spring-fed brooks within easy reach to both since it existed to dispute the correctnes of the figures and grew, and put an end to it altogethen hold say nine tenths of the ova or fry now have what you ha

thereto. nine-tenths would be secured. the one tenth left in the Hatchery could be made a test of the question at issue, viz, whether the water of that stream is deadly or not deadly to "pinks," or fry

after they are hatched. We feel more than an ordinary interest in this matter, for all past experience with the Northwest Hatching House has established us in the conviction that if the million of fry now hatching are left in the trenches where they now are they will be lost. That is also the belief of many others well qualified to form an opinion in the matter and we therefore hope our suggestion will be received and considered in the same spirit that prompts it.

A Matter of Regret.

Referring to the private letters which assed between Hon. S. L. Tilley and Sir Albert J. Smith, on the subas Governor of New Brunswick, for a second term, the St. John Globe says

"But no man, unless political feeling has deadened and destroyed every hearty and generous impulse of his nature, can do other than regret the quarrel which has brought out these letters. It is not a pleasant sight to see men who have filled, or are filling, the hightest offices in the country not only quarrelling like school-boys, but disclosing that which was never intended for the public eye, and sacrificing past friendship and mutual esteem to ruthless po-

"It is perhaps no harm to discover. as these letters reveal, that among men in public life there are tender moments, in which a public man, under the seal of a secrecy that he supposes will never be broken, can express his interest in a political opponent. From this point of view there is certainly nothing objectionable in Mr. Smith's letters. He had acted in the political concerns of this Province with Mr. Tilley for ten or twelve years, and their relations had been of a pleasant and harmonious character. They had fought each other bitterly about Confederation, but from 1867 to the days of the Pacific Scandal, Mr. Smith had given to the Government an independent support of that kind which no honorable gentleman need be ashamed to accept. There is, therefore, nothing surprising that a man like Mr. Smith should readily forget the battle of Confederation and re-

Friday last, with what we observed on our member, in the day of his power and influence the friend alongside of whom he sat for so many years, and to whom ent support. In his letter to Mr. reduced. Tilley he distinctly states that he acted without the knowledge of the Premier. that his act was personal, and that old friendship had much to do with it: then, too, he recalls to Mr. Tilley's remembrance the fact that his normal political position is on the Liberal side of the House. In all of this there is nothing improper, but there is much that reflects credit upon the sunnier and better side of the ex-Minister's nature. It is plain that he could never have expected that these letters would be quot- for friends under such an arrangement; in ed against him; and it may be added factit would have been altogether too simple that their publication is far better for him than any mere version of them. In regard to their subject-matter this may be said: There was a sincere desire on the part of the people on both sides of politics-apart from the mere party managers-that Mr. Tilley should be Governor again. Many of his political friends did not desire him more to go through a political contest: they thought he had done enough of this, and that the easiest and most bonorable way for him to retire from the public arena was through the Governor's chair. Even though he has been successful, many still hold to this opinion. On the part of his opponents there was no doubt some feeling that a powerful man could be thus honorably set aside; but this was coupled with the feeling that Mr. Tilley deserved well of his country, and that his re-appointment by a Liberal

> any stain that might rest upon his first appointment to the office, and leave him in such a position that history could level no harsh criticism against his second acceptance of the chair." Mr. Domville asserted in the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday last that Mr. Snowball had vilified Mr. Tilley in the late canvass in Northumberland. The statement is absolutely untrue, but, then, we presume Mr. Tilley was anxious for Dom-

Personalities between members in the Commons at Ottawa are indulged in to a great extent. The Hansard reporters, however, are prevailed upon to cut them out of their reports, as offending members are said to grow ashamed over their efforts in that line when they "cool off.

Wно were the parties who telegraphed to Mr. Domville to "look out for Snowball," etc. when he went to St. John last autumn. after the election. Mr. Domville seems to be inclined to act as "stool pigeon" for all the political sharpers of his party. He said in the Commons as our report shows that he received the telegram referred to but when challenged by Mr. Snowball for the name of the sender his courage ply. seems to have gone out of him. Great

How WE APPLES SWIM.—The Monc-Times quotes the St. John Sun and the St. John Sun quotes the Moncton Times, and they seriously tell their readers that they are thus giving expression to public opinion. Fortunately the officials and ex-officials who compose the writing forces of both papers are known as pensioners who receive dollars and cents belonging to the public for advocating the desperate cause of the renegade Liberals who have joined the Conservatives in laying oppressive taxation upon New Brunswick. "THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING:"-

Lord Lorne's father, the Duke of Argyll, is expected to arrive at Quebec in the second week in June for a four months visit to his son and Royal daughter-in-law. A week later they will greet Rear Admiral Duke of Edinburg, at Halifax, who will succeed Admiral Inglefield in command of North | news, Kneumatism, Neuralgia, are the best remedy in the world.

of the establishment and that it be re- quis' brother), Mr. Eustace Balfour, In this way the who will marry Lady Elizabeth, the Marquis' second sister, in a few days, Earl Percy, H. R. R. presumptive to the dukedom of Northumberland and husband of Lady Edith, the Marquis' eldest sister, and probably Lord Rosebury and wife.

DOUBLE DEALING :- The Ottawa Free Press says :- The whole country must sympathise with Lord Lorne in the exceedingly delicate position in which he is placed, through the Machiavellia tactics of an unscrupulous party leader. It is now evident that the Province of Quebec was carried for the Conservatives on promises which Sir John has found himself unable to fulfil, and that for some months past pressure has been brought to bear from that Province to secure the Lieut.-Governor's decapitation. Instead of manfully carrying out his programme, he has shifted the reject of the re-appointment of Mr. Tilley, sponsibility of inaction to the shoulders of His Excellency as we believe, not without first ascertaining that the final decision will be adverse to the contentian of an important section of his followers, who thus stand in the position of having been shamefully deceived.

Telephonic Despatches.

From our Special Correspondent, Zedekiah Timbertop, P. B.

The following is the latest conundrum If the Home Government advise the Marquis to dismiss Letellier, and if the Quebec Legislature disolve and if the people again support the Joly Government-what is Sir John and the Tory Party going to do about it? When this is propounded to him Sir John puts on his most Beaconsfieldian and sphinx-like look, and looks wise-exceedingly so.

On dit-That Mr. Domville has secured the sole right for the Session of misrepresenting members in the House and making unwarranted and unwarrantable remarks about their conduct at his own sweet will -trespassers on his preserve will be prose-

That owing to pressing picnic engagements in Ontario for the summer. Mr. Tilley will be unable to accept the challenge of your member to discuss the National Policy in N. B.

That there must be-something in the wind-about Miramichi as the Senator and "the correspondent" seem to have a deal to say to each other. That "the correspondent" urged him to plead the Hospital candidate's broken jaw, but that Mr. Pope told him there had been too much jaw-ing about if already, the "distributor of patronage" having informed him that the jaw business was a very old matter-of at least twelve years' standing and that by in after days he had given an independ- this time the fracture ought to have been

> That the era of retrenchment and economy has at last finally set in, being inaugurated by the appointment of Mr. Lamb of Montreal to the position of "appraiser-in-chief" for the Dominion-salary \$4000 per annum. That this looks well for "fulfilling" those "pledges" and a good many people want to know why a penal clause for the undervaluing of goods in invoices-and the present Customs Staff could not have done all that was necessary for the working of the N. P. of course there would have been no fat offices and effective to work alongside such a

marvelous contrivance as the N. P. Tariff. That no one-not even Mr. Tilley-contradicted Mr. Charlton when he characterised the tariff as "a general scheme of

That the Government appear to require some remarkable machinery to run the affairs of the nation-as for instance Sir John's declaration. That it was one of his principles (?) That Government should remove the duty on wheat (and by implication on other things too) in times of depression. That, of course, the Government are the only judges of what are times of depression. That, of course, the threat or even a rumour of an intention to remove the duties at an election time and so bring down home prices will be an exquisite little dodge for keeping the farmers in line and making them stick to their principles. That it is hard to say what the Govern-

That there is no benefit in having a good majority it you don't make a use of it. That the motto for the Government is "Government by expedients." ZEDEKIAH TIMBERTOP

ment will want next.

Medical.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

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museus, thin, aerid and poiscnous, until unfit for ness or pleasure you number yourself amongs the most afflicted of mortals, destined to suffe r periodically the greatest distress without relief o 1 onsolation. Every draught, every breath of air seems an enemy in disguise. This is Acute Catarrh or Cold in the Head. It arises gans and enfebled action of the pores of the skin. In the permanent cure of this distressing trouble Sanford's Radical cure is a never failing specific Instant relief follows the first dose. Its use de stroys that morbid sensitiveness to atmospheric changes which predisposes people to this disease, and is sure to prevent an attack of Chronic or Ulcerative Catarrh.

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Billious Colic, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Contagious Malarial Diseases from fas-

ening themselves upon the system. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kid-