

General Business. BOSTON

PARADE STEAMERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. The Steamers of this line will leave ST. JOHN on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for BOSTON, EASTPORT and PORTLAND, and at 7:30 o'clock every SATURDAY for BOSTON, NEW YORK and PHOENIX.

LIME ARRIVED. NEWCASTLE, N. B. GEORGE WATT.

IN CASKS AND BARRELS. GEORGE WATT.

LEAKY SHINGLE ROOFS Made Tight.

SPARMA Fire Proof Cement.

BACK WATER AND DRIFT on Shingle Roofs can be stopped and the Shingles made FIRE PROOF by cementing with our cement.

JOHN J. MILLER, R. R. CALL, Newcastle, Milford, N. B.

PREPARE YOUR SHINGLE ROOFS. By using Black Oil Glass Roofing Composition for Fire Proofing and Painting Shingle Roofs.

MONEY SAVED! You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef, Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Chees Hams, Bacon, etc.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION. THE PARISH LIBERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEWCASTLE will hold their regular Monthly Meetings on the FIRST FRIDAY IN EACH MONTH.

LIBERAL Hall. Meetings open at 7:30 p. m. Newcastle times. All Liberals are invited to attend.

TAILORING. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized his business.

All kinds of Cloths, Suits or single Garments. F. O. PETERSON.

Hunters & Trappers. Send for PRICE LIST OF RAW FURS & SKINS.

LANDING. 1 Car Granulated Sugar, 2 Refined, 100 Tubs Lard, 100 Cases Sugar Corn, 20 Quinola Coffee, 100 Half Chest Tea, 100 Boxes Soap, 100 Green Spices, 20 Cases Choice Plant. Beef, 20 Dozen Brooms, 20 Buckets, 1000 Pails, 1000 Paper.

JUST ARRIVING. 125 Barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star, 125 Challenge, 70 Superior Extra, 100 Quinola Coffee, 100 Half Chest Tea, 100 Boxes Soap, 100 Green Spices, 20 Cases Choice Plant. Beef, 20 Dozen Brooms, 20 Buckets, 1000 Pails, 1000 Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN. Chatham N. B.

Dr. J. S. Benson. RESIDENCE: Duke Street, - Chatham

Tea. 100 HALF CHESTS TEA. E.A. STRANG Chatham

General Business. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution in 1878 by an overwhelming popular vote.

The Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING. Capital Prize, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halfway to the Prize. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halfway to the Prize.

1 PRIZE OF \$500,000..... \$500,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000..... 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000..... 50,000 1 PRIZE OF 25,000..... 25,000 2 PRIZES OF 10,000..... 20,000 2 PRIZES OF 5,000..... 10,000 25 PRIZES OF 1,000..... 25,000 100 PRIZES OF 500..... 50,000 500 PRIZES OF 200..... 100,000 100 PRIZES OF 100..... 10,000 100 Prizes of \$50 approximating to \$5,000..... 5,000 100 Prizes of \$20 approximating to \$2,000..... 2,000 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by... \$100,000 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by... \$100,000

3,136 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,055,000 For Clubs Rates, or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address. Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed to.....

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the presence of Early, who is in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is guaranteed by the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and that the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts, therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

COOK'S FRIEND, PATENT. PARAGON, PATENT. TRIUMPH, PATENT. FOUNTAIN.

To bold Low FOR CASH. E. A. STRANG, - Chatham

Dr. J. A. Thomson DENTIST. All work done carefully and satisfaction guaranteed.

EXTRACTION OF TEETH. Made painless by New and Simple Method. FEES MODERATE.

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR. PATENTED JUNE 1880. MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY AWARDED BY AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.

THE BEST - RAZOR IN USE. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

G. STOTHART, Chatham NB

Teacher Wanted. Wanted as Second Class Teacher, Male or Female, capable of teaching both French and English for School No. 5, Alton. Apply to the undersigned teaching salary.

THROUGH-BRED Berkshire Boar. 12 weeks old very fine and well developed animal for sale. Also young Berkshire Pigs.

DENTISTRY. G. J. SPROUL, DENTIST. OFFICE IN BENSON BLOCK (OVER BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA) CHATHAM, N. B.

CHATHAM, N. B. A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS' Particulars free. GRAY & CO., St. John, N. B.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JUNE 2, 1887

Ottawa Notes. The parliamentary recess of a week was fully occupied with the Queen's birthday and preparations for the popular reception of the Governor General on his return from Toronto on the 26th inst.

The latter event fulfilled the best expectations, and now the attention of Mr. O'Brien's crusade can be made up and the balance of profit and loss carried over to the debit or credit of those who most concern. The machinery for grinding old country fuels and animosities in Canada will not work. It is antiquated and here for good. The people who are "native here and to the manner born" laugh at its clumsiness, and they who have crossed the ocean to incorporate themselves and their posterity in our young and cosmopolitan nationality must regard, with peculiar aversion the renewal of ideas and incidents which made the old sod a fratricidal battlefield. Those who are so zealous and busy in organizing parties amongst us on the ground of Old World history and inflammatory appeals, are failing to conform to the motto and principles which have until lately guided our councils and directed our practice, viz., to sit with our backs to the sun and look west. It is said that the Chinese are the only people who work east. We hope we have no important nation in our midst to emulate these olive-colored and oval-eyed barbarians, whose perverse instincts make them aliens to western civilization. Big as our country is and free as are its laws, it should be too small to make room for and strict enough to prohibit the importation of the politics and prejudices of other lands. With such a national policy we have, by our public opinion and press, given an awakened voice in the late "O'Brienism." Now that it is over let us forget the mistake. It shows that we are rough and combative enough to accept challenges to violence and that we have elements amongst us that use stale eggs for reasons and stonions for arguments. Unwise, if not malicious, are they who call them forth. We resent such methods in our own business and we must refuse to permit their provocation in the affairs of others. It cannot be too well understood that this is not a part of England, Scotland or Ireland, but that it is Canada, separated by 3000 miles of ocean, deep and broad enough to baptize us from the old world and all its evils into a new era with all its possibilities for the better. Like the Israelites, we have left Egypt by way of the Red Sea in which we have buried - or should have buried - its idolatries and slavery. If we have not done so we are sure to be troubled with Egyptian foreign plagues. Lord Lansdowne was happy in his replies and addresses, and could afford to be good-humoredly facetious. The demonstration in Ottawa was strongly popular and remarkably democratic, proving the spontaneous spirit which called it forth. No other means or motives than the hearty good-will of the people could have produced the effect which the absence of military parade or guard uniforms and regalia remarkably enhanced. In all its aspects the sight was singularly unique and unprecedented in Canada and must have impressed and gratified Lord Lansdowne beyond expression. There is a popular humanity better than superstitious divinity which hedges the Chief Magistrate of Canada who is clean in his high and imperial office that will always prove invulnerable to the attacks and, perhaps, to the preservation of the fishery, although it is, unfortunately, true that far too many settlers will not leave a salmon alive in the river if they can possibly capture the last fish. Up to Saturday night the catch downed by freight and twenty-two by express. The net value of the lot - going in, as they did, as early shipments - would be over two thousand dollars. This is not a bad showing for the lower Miramichi alone, and as shipments have been going forward from Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie and other points the aggregate quantity from the whole North Shore must be over the average, to date.

The commercial importance of our salmon fishery is so great that it demands better protection than it receives at the hands of the government. So far as the outside, and, indeed, the whole of the tidal-water fishery, goes, it is fairly protected, but the protective system in vogue in the fluvial portions of our rivers is most inadequate. When it is considered that the reproductive process depends entirely on the salmon which ascend the rivers, the necessity for their preservation after they have run the gauntlet of legitimate pursuit for commercial and sporting purposes, ought to be more adequately recognized. It happens that just before and during the time of the close season fixed by law, the water is so low in most of our larger rivers, that the fish cannot escape the poacher, who with spear, net and other devices pursue them, and we know, as a matter of fact, so far as the Miramichi and its tributaries are concerned, that there are many miles of river-bed containing hundreds of pools where the breeding fish would spawn, if let alone, but which, in the months of September and October, are entirely cleaned out - not a fish left. Unless the government realizes the necessity of putting special guardians on these waters the resident and visiting poachers will put an end to the salmon fisheries. Through protection for three months is about all that is necessary. The fish can take care of themselves all the rest of the year. Local officers from thirty to fifty dollars a year do not and cannot be expected to enforce the law. It is not reasonable to expect a man to put the penalties of the law on his neighbor and run all the incident risks for a mere pittance. The guardianship of the Miramichi salmon pools should be a special, service for a short term at the proper time, the guardians non-residents of the districts assigned to them, and their pay at least, seventy-five dollars a

month, so that they can have horses, or canoes or other facilities for the execution of their duty' at their command.

Mr. CHAPLEAU. - It is leathred with some surprise that Mr. Chapleau will probably receive the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. The Deputy Secretary of State is far from satisfactory, and his physicians hold out the hope that four years of practical retirement into the Lieutenant-Governorship will do him the greatest good. It is said Mr. Chapleau is averse to leaving the cabinet, but feels that he is bound to regard the strong representations of his physicians. A rumor that Sir Donald Smith would succeed Mr. Masson has also gained currency, but is not generally accepted. There are the best of reasons for stating that Mr. Chapleau will be sent to Quebec at the end of the session.

THE NORTHWEST. - The Government are fearful of trouble in the Northwest. The Halfbreeds are intensely dissatisfied over the terms for the return of the seed grain distributed, and it is feared that they will be joined by the Bloods, Piegans and Blackfeet. Orders have been given to strengthen the Mounted Polges at threatened points, and the most active efforts are being made to prevent any open defiance of the authority of the Government.

BANKRUPT. - Lord Colin Campbell has been declared a bankrupt, on petition of the Duke of Marlborough.

THE RELIGIOUS side of the life of the ordinary Bank mismanager is one of the most puzzling problems of ethical metaphysics. Ex-president Macellan of the defunct Maritime Bank was lodged in jail on Thursday last at St. John by the liquidators of the Bank, the reason assigned being that he had declared his intention of going away to the States to attend a religious conference of some kind.

SIR JOHN. - The Humboldt, Cal. Gazette of 16th ult. says: "Sir John A. Macdonald is to be raised to the peerage on the 21st of June. He will be given a seat in the House of Lords and will retire from Canadian politics."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, May 25. In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir John Macdonald gave notice of a bill to amend the Dominion elections act, and Hon. Mr. Thompson a bill to amend the Dominion franchise act.

Mr. Thompson in reply to a question by Mr. Prefontaine, said that amnesty to persons implicated in the recent Northwest troubles covered all save those guilty of homicide, except in actual warfare; as Gabriel Dumont, he knew not whether the amnesty covered his case.

Mr. Langevin, replying to Mr. Perry, said the government did not intend to make a survey across the Straits of Northumberland with a view to building a subway.

Several orders for papers were made and an interesting discussion rose on a motion by Mr. Robertson of Kings, P. E. Island, for papers respecting the Northern Light and water service across the Straits of Northumberland, in addition to a grievance respecting the inadequacy of the service. The Dominion premier's pretended sympathy for Mr. Howland's subway scheme was introduced to the discussion.

Mr. Davies pointed out clearly that Sir John had written his letter to Senator Howland as a mere election dodge. At this Sir John interrupted and said he wrote because Mr. Howland had first written him.

Mr. Davies then, amidst cheers, read Sir John's own letter which set forth, in its very introduction, that he wrote it in consequence of conversations with Mr. Howland and not because he was first written to.

Hon. Mr. Blake briefly clinched the point and gave discomfiture to the government. The motion was allowed to carry.

Speaker Omand referred briefly to this afternoon, that Returning Officer Dunn had notified him of his presence in obedience to an order of the House.

After recess several private bills were advanced a stage. Mr. Elgar moved the second reading of his bill amending the Dominion elections act. This measure is aimed at amending several gross defects in the election law and gave rise to a brief discussion, during which the opinion was generally expressed that the law needed amendment in many particulars.

Mr. Thompson, minister of justice, said that the government intended to introduce a bill renouncing many of the defects experienced. The debate was then adjourned.

OTTAWA, May 26. In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir John Macdonald referred briefly to the sad news received to-day of the death of Mr. Campbell, Conservative member for Digby, N. S., who was found dead in a Pullman car when en route, last night, from Niagara Falls to Ottawa.

Mr. Small, of East Toronto, moved that the House rise at 4:30 to allow members to participate in the reception of Lord Lansdowne.

Mr. Carran attempted to address the House, but Hon. Mr. Blake interrupted by pointing out that as no notice had been given the motion could not be put if any one member objected to an adjournment, to which, for one, he objected. This objection prevailed, but at five o'clock some one shouted six o'clock and Speaker Omand quickly declared it six o'clock and left the chair.

The whole afternoon and part of the evening was occupied by Mr. Watson, of Marquette, who spoke in favor of his motion protesting against the disallowance of Manitoba railway charters.

Sir Charles Tupper followed and nailed anew the government's disallowance policy to the mast, and laid much stress upon the claim that New Brunswick was interested in preserving a policy of disallowance because it would prevent Northwest travel going over the Short Line railway to the maritime provinces.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed Sir Charles. He denied that the Mackenzie administration had disallowed any local government acts and said its view of protecting a government line was much different from protecting a huge private corporation. He hoped the hasty threat made by the president of the company would be withdrawn, but that in any event the people of Manitoba would stand firm and ultimately they would be secured in their rights.

Messrs. Daly and Dawson addressed the House, after which Mr. Blake rose. He said while the rights of individuals should be respected as far as possible, the general welfare was paramount, and should prevail. Solemn promises and pledges had been made to secure additional grants to the Canadian Pacific company, and when the government did not carry them out parliament was grossly deceived. The company was engaged in the completion in the other provinces and with through Pacific lines, and he thought it should not be allowed to make up losses on this traffic by monopoly rates.

Sir John replied to Mr. Blake. After a lengthy attack upon the opposition he concluded by saying the government would unflinchingly maintain its past policy. Mr. Davies forcibly answered the premier, and having shown the latter's inconsistencies urged the House to compel the government to carry out its pledges.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

prevail. Solemn promises and pledges had been made to secure additional grants to the Canadian Pacific company, and when the government did not carry them out parliament was grossly deceived. The company was engaged in the completion in the other provinces and with through Pacific lines, and he thought it should not be allowed to make up losses on this traffic by monopoly rates.

Sir John replied to Mr. Blake. After a lengthy attack upon the opposition he concluded by saying the government would unflinchingly maintain its past policy. Mr. Davies forcibly answered the premier, and having shown the latter's inconsistencies urged the House to compel the government to carry out its pledges.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate. The Dominion and Senate.

The Cost of Government. Several of the leading newspapers of the upper provinces, including the Toronto Mail and Winnipeg Free Press, have of late directed attention to the cost of government in the Dominion. First, there is the governor-general, the senate and the commons. There is a cabinet with now fifteen portfolios. Each province has a lieutenant-governor, executive and one or two houses. Look at our army of legislators, federal and provincial, and say if they are not more in number than are needed: -

Table with 2 columns: Province, Number of Legislators. Includes Dominion, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Council.

Total 140 542. Several hundred M. P.'s, senators, M. P.'s and legislative councillors some very large number for less than five millions of people. If the United Kingdom were served in like proportion it would have 5,000 lords and commoners, or four times as many as at present.

We have twice as many cabinet ministers at Ottawa as the United States at Washington, and a minister's salary is as large in one case as in the other. Legislation in Canada in 1884, excluding the salaries of governor and ministers, cost as follows: -

Table with 2 columns: Province, Amount. Includes Dominion, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Northwest territories.

The governors and ministers of the Dominion and the provinces cost: -

Table with 2 columns: Province, Amount. Includes Dominion, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Northwest territories.

Lawmakers, ministers and governors in one year, therefore, cost us \$1,519,637. This is far too much. But it is a small part of the total cost of the government in the Dominion and the provinces. Here are the figures as tabulated by the Mail: -

Table with 2 columns: Province, Amount. Includes Dominion, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Northwest territories.

The question is not one of party, but an emergency enough to be grappled with by all. The legislative councils should be abolished. The salaries of governor and lieutenant-governors should be reduced. The Dominion cabinet is far too large and too costly. We are a greatly over-governed people.

ST. JOHN, N. B. James Pender, horse-nail manufacturer, 'have been increased from 17 1/2 per cent to \$13 per ton, an increase of about one hundred per cent. Before the change the duty on a ton of iron amounted to \$7.50, now it is \$17.50 on the gross ton.

The iron which we use, and which is so heavily taxed is Swedish charcoal iron. It is not procurable in Canada, nor has any one been yet discovered suitable for a substitute, although many different qualities have been tried.

'We claim that this iron should be placed on the same list as round wire rods, which are now admitted free under 7-16th of an inch in diameter. We maintain that if it was a question between the two iron has the better right to be admitted free, for the reason that wire can be manufactured out of domestic iron, while nails cannot. Again, wire-drawers can make nearly any kind of carriage bolt or rivets out of their wire-rod, and by simply passing it through a wire-drawing machine before manufacturing it into these articles can comply with the law.

In the other hand our iron comes in flat forms and in that form is unsuitable for any other purpose, and couldn't be used or sold for any other purpose than that for which we imported it.

'Another point we make is that we do quite a large export trade and by that means confer a benefit upon Canada, which should be recognized. In addition to supplying the Canadian market, the horse-nail manufacturers of Canada send out one-quarter to one-half of what they manufacture. We hold that the government should assist, rather than hamper, us in our export trade. But what is the fact? Under the revised tariff I estimate we are \$4.22 per ton worse off for exporting than we were with the drawbacks. This difference would be sufficient to pay the freight to Boston or London.

Then, on these grounds that I have mentioned, - that the iron can not be produced in Canada, that it can not be used for any other purpose than that for which we imported it, and that the increased duty is a hindrance to us in our export trade, - we ask the government to repeal the duties. We hold that our iron should be placed on the same list as round iron and a dozen other things which are admitted free on the ground that they are not procurable in Canada.

'Why, look here. The United States horse-nail manufacturers import each year thousands tons of the same iron as we do, and pay on it a duty of \$30 a ton. Do you imagine that the Yankees would pay out \$300,000 a year if they could find an ore in the whole of their dominions suitable for the purpose? I guess not.

'We have laid our case before the government. All we ask for is a fair play - we do not want any favors.'

THE GLASS-DEALERS' COMPLAINTS. 'Flasks and phials of four-ounce capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and out, pressed, or moulded tableware, a specific duty of ten cents per dozen pieces and thirty per cent ad valorem.'

Thus reads section 14 (a) of the revised tariff, which has caused no end of dissatisfaction and disturbance among the dealers in glassware.

'Why,' said Mr. Charles Masters, of the firm of Clementson & Co., 'the duty on our goods under the revised tariff is all the way from 38 1/2 per cent to 10 1/2 per cent, not including the duty on the packages, which is 35 per cent.

'For instance, here are individual salts or butters costing us only 7d. per dozen, on which we have to pay a duty of 30 per cent and ten cents a dozen, the dutymaking as much if not more than the goods cost us. The injustice of this you will see at a glance when I tell you that there are some pieces of glass-ware in our shop which are the same at \$18, and these are taxed at the same duty - 10 cents a dozen - as the cheap paper, which we are selling at 20 cents per dozen. The truth is that the changes have been made by some one who knew nothing whatever about the business.'

'Now, here is an invoice which I took to the custom house to enter this morning, but when I found that the duty on some classes of goods mentioned therein was 10 1/2 per cent, I brought my entry back. I intend writing to Ottawa about it, for it will never do to have such an enormous duty on such a class of goods.

'Then the duty on packages is out of proportion, when we consider what we sell them for when empty. Crates that we pay 18s. for in the old country, we sell here for forty cents and then the purchasers growl and think we are charging them too much.'

Mr. O. H. Warwick had a similar complaint to make - the duty on the cheaper class of glass-ware was entirely out of proportion to the cost.

'Here,' said Mr. Warwick, 'is an invoice of goods which cost me \$4.80. Who do you suppose the duty on that invoice is? Five dollars and ten cents, - over 100 per cent. These goods were principally small preserve plates, of which we sell a great many to the country dealers. We sell them at about 25 cents per dozen.

'Now, this is another invoice of glass, the net cost of which was \$38.40. On this I have to pay a duty of \$38.40. This is another invoice amounting to \$55.13, on which the duty is \$28.20.

'Again, here are three barrels of goods costing \$19.20. The duty on these is exactly \$20.40 - just \$1.20 more than the articles cost us.

'Why in some lines the duty runs up to 130 per cent. 'It is impossible,' said Mr. Warwick, 'for the Nova Scotia glass factory to manufacture the novelties which are turned out by the American factories. They couldn't afford to do it. The fashion for these novelties is constantly changing. Almost every year there has to be a change, as people tire of the old styles. For instance, the net cost of a which was \$28.40. They could not begin to make such things here. They have not the market to enable them to make the changes, nor have they the requisite material. In the United States factories there are designers constantly getting out new designs, the models for some of which cost fabulous prices. I know of one mould which cost \$15,000. They couldn't afford to get out such a mould here, as they would not sell enough of the goods to pay for it, but in the United States they have such an extensive market that they can afford to be constantly bringing out new designs.'

Full particulars of the great fire in New York on Friday last show it to have been the largest in that city for some years. It broke out at 1.30 a. m., on the 27th, in the car stable of the Belt Line Horse Railroad on the west side of the city, between 53rd and 54th streets. The car stables with all their contents were completely destroyed and over \$1,400 horse-feed and other material were burned.

Only 40 horses were saved out of the 1,500 in the stables. The stable, occupied the whole front on the west side of Tenth avenue and extended down 53rd and 54th streets half way to Eleventh avenue. The building was three stories high.

The fire was discovered in the cellar in the extreme western end of the stables and spread so rapidly that it was impossible to enter the building to save the horses. When the fire arrived the whole building was in flames and the heat was so intense that the firemen could not approach the premises from destruction.

To save the rest of the horse stables and the car stables on the south side of 53rd street and in a few minutes the whole was blazing. Then the flames leaped across 54th street and set fire to the six-story silk factory of Jacob New, a building which extends through to 55th street. It was impossible to pass through either 53rd or 54th streets in a line with the fire and the firemen made their stand in the rear of the buildings on fire to prevent the flames extending to 55th and 56th streets. The buildings destroyed besides the car stables and