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Fire Proof Roofing Cement. BACK WATER and DRIFT on Shingle Ro can be stopped and the Shingles made FI PPOOF by cementing with our cement. It cheap, durable, gives a fire proof surface, and fi up and stops all cracks and crevices. Parti purchasing can do their own rooming and repa ing satisfactority by following simple prin ections which we furnish. Estimates furnished, and contracts made us will be executed so as to give satisfactiou,

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The PARISH LIBERAL ASSOCITION of A NEWCASTLE will hold their regular Monthly FIRST FRIDAY IN EACH MONTH -IN THE-

LIBERAL HALL, ennessey's New Building Newcastle. Meeting open at 7 30 p. m Newcastle . PWILLISTON, (Sgd.) P. HENNESSEY

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All Kinds of Cloths. om w ich selections may be made for Suits or single Garments respection of which is respectfully invite 1.

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" We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiano State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good jaith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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	Tenus \$2; Twentieus \$1.	
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ofs	1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is	\$300,00
RE	1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100.00
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lls	1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,00
	2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,00
es,	5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,00
ir-	or pourse of 1,000 are	
ed	25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,00
	100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,00
by	200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,00
-	500 PRIZES OF 200 are	109,00
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
	100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to	
	\$306,000 Prize are	50,00
	100 Prizes of \$200 approximating to	30,00
st	100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to	00.00
20	\$100,000 Prize are	30,00
	100 Prizes of \$200 aproximating to	
V-	\$50,000 Prize are	20,00
b-	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
B.	1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$300,000	
	Prize are	100,00
	1 AOO Diese of Aloo de de de de de de de de de	100,00
200	1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100,000	
	Prize are	100,00

3,136 Prizes amounting to...... For Clubs Rates, or any further informati to the undersigned. Your handwritin nust be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid Send POSTAL NOTES. Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary let ter, Currency by express (at our expense) ad-

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SAFETY RAZOR. PATENTED JUNE 1880. MEDAL OF

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Wanted at once Second Class Teacher. Male or Female, capable of teaching both French and English for School No.5, Alnwick. Apply to the undersigned stating salary W. B. STEWART, Sec. to Trustees District No 5 Upper Neguac, Alnwick

THOROUGH-BRED Berkshire Boar, 12 weeks old very fine and well developed animal for sale. Also: young Berkshire Pigs. J. B. SNOWBALL

# DENTISTRY.

(OVER BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA) CHATHAM, . \$75 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS Miramichi Advance,

Ottawa Notes. The parliamentary recess of a week nst. The latter event fulfilled the best ed our councils and directed our prac sun and look west. It is said that the Chinese are the only people who work with the other. east. We hope we have no important number in our midst to emulate these olive-colored and oval-eyed barbarians, whose preverse instincts make them aliens to western civilization. Big as portation of the politics and prejudices of other lands. With such a national policy we have, by our public opinion and press, given an awaked voice in the late "O'Brienade." 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 stones 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 stood that this is not a part of England. Scotland or Ireland, but that it is Canada, separated by 3000 miles o 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 tious. The demonstration in Ottawa

happy in his replies and addresses, and could afford to be good-humoredly facewas strongly popular and remarkably democratic, proving the spontaneous spirit which called it forth. No other means or motives than the hearty goodwill of the people could have produced the effect which the absence of military

parade or guard uniforms and regal ia remarkably enhanced. In all its asn the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any pects the sight was singularly uniqu and unprecedented in Canada and unust have impressed and gratified Lord Lansdowne beyond expression. There s 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 invunerable to the attack of gainsayers. Unused as we are to such

assaults, it makes us, perhaps, appear indifferent to the n, but, weighed by the motive and measured by the character of the attempt on the integrity of our national honor, confided to the care of Lord Lansdowne, we can only explain the permittel impunity by its farcical

Since the reassembling of parliament the disallowance question has been disposed of and the result is as was expected. The national object of the Canadian Pacific is not to be compromised because it is owned by a Com pany. There are several ways of look. ing at the question, none of which need be through party spectacles, and although the vote seems to wear a party visage it does so more in form than reality. The vote may look like victory for the government with a stil increased majority, but it will not bear that description. Several liberals voted on the abstract merits of preserving the national purposes of the Canadian Pacific, which has been built at so much cost to the country, even though the advantage may go directly into the pockets of a monopoly. The reasoning

sion of traffic by American combina-Mr. Mitchell voted with the majority, consistent with his repeatedly expressed sympathy with the Railway policy of

the government in general and the Canadian Pacific in particular. It is not known in what shape the Fishery question will come up. Whatever may grow out of it, however, will scarcely move the solid support of the government, which the financial and tariff discussions failed to shake. Indeed, there seems to be a sense of apathy and submission to what need not on one side and cannot on the other be altered, prevading parliament, and there is more desire to push the necesexpectations. The private affairs of members and the discomfort of the approaching warm weather add to the general disposition to get done and government has developed damps the all the rest of the year. Local officers ardor of the opposition, and the govern- at from thirty to fifty dollars a year do

winding a clock. Mr. Dunn of Queens County, N. B., incident risks for a mere pittance. The

riety. It is unlikely that the event month, so that they can have horses, prevail. Solemn promises and pledges will result in more than a sham when such metheds have been fenced round with so many legal obstructions and ai- mand. most acknowleged by the majority in parliament behind a government not troubled with a keen sense of honor.

There may be a doubt as to whether was fully occupied with the Queen's Mr. Small from Toronto or Mr Blake birthday and preparations for the pop- displayed the more tact when the ular reception of the Governor General former moved the adjournment of the on his return from Toronto on the 26th | House to allow the members to take part in or witness the reception of the expectations, and now the account with Governor-General on the afternoon of Mr. O'Brien's crusade can be made up the 26th, to which the latter objected and the balance of profit and loss car- on the ground of its informality. Notried over to the debit or credit of those | withstanding, most of the members and whom it most concerns. The machinery | the majority of the ministers went to for grinding old country fueds and ani- | see or participate in the demonstration. mosities in Canada will not work. It It seems a pity that more concurrence is antiquated and useless for good. The and less punctilliousness are not manipeople who are "native here and to the fested in matters so hable and too manner born" laugh at its clumsiness, frequently embraced to create unand they who have crossed the ocean to happy reflections and misunderstandincorporate themselves and their pos. ings. With his usual adroitness, Sir terity in our young and cosmopolitan John A. Macconald did not notice the nationality must regard, with peculiar incident, but disappeared from the aversion the renewal of ideas and con- House, although disallowance was betentions which made the old sod a ing discussed, and appeared in a car fratricidal battlefield. Those who are riage with Sir Charles Tupper, among so zealous and busy in organizing parties | the populace. Perhaps a mixture of amongst us on the ground of Old World | Mr. Blake's austerity and Sir John's history and inflammatory appeals, are humor and fancy would give us a politifailing to conform to the motto and cal compound which might become principles which have until lately guid- very popular and profitable for the country. Either alone may be too tice, viz., to sit with our backs to the strong of its kind and would stand some moderate adulteration, the one

BAIRD, the champion mean man of the Canadian parliament, occasionally votes, amid the derision and contempt of his fellow members. He our country is and free as are its laws, must have a peculiar notion of selfit should be too small to make room for respect. He ought to try the effect and strict enough to prohibit the im- of a speech on the house. He took Professor Foster's "respectable man." Mr. Dunn, with him when he went to Ottawa the last time, as he realised the necessity of congenial company. Before that he was in the position of Frankenstien's creature-suffering nameless pangs born of an undefined longing for something to mate his unnatural hediousness Baird Dunn ought never to be parted. Like the skunk and hedge-hog, it would be a pity to disturb their affiliation, least, separately, they others. It cannot be too well under- | might intrude themselves into less

objectionable company. SOLD AGAIN: After all the Gov. ernment has done to make the P. E. Islanders believe that it would build the sub-way across the straits. connect the Island and mainland, our Ottawa report shows that Sir Hector Langevin has, at last, stated that even a survey will not be held for the purpose. The sub-way scheme will, therefore, be buried until there is an election agitation on the Island. when the interested politicians will revive it and the government will then pretend it entertains the ide

The Salmon Fishery opening on the North Shore, and pear to think that the prospects are and the nets were not out on not leave a salmon alive in the river if they can possibly capture the last fish Up to Saturday night the catch down river aggregated over 1,500 fish. -would be over two thousand dollars. Miramichi alone, and as shipments have been going forward from Richi bucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie and other points the aggregate quantity from the

insignificance and puerility. in favor of disallowance appeals to Canadian sentiment as against American railway interests and probable diver-

largest rivers, that the fish cannot sary business through than prolong a the government realises the necessity session which has failed to fulfil some of putting special guardians on these eries. Thorough protection for three months is about all that is necessary. away. The servile strength which the The fish can take care of themselves

ment, secure in its place, has relapsed not and cannot be expected to enforce into that formal absolutism which makes the law. It is not reasonable to exadministration as easy and simple as pect a man to put the penalties of the law on his neighbor and run all the who, like the aspiring youth who fired guardianship of the Miramichi salmon rights.

is to answer at the bar of the House on the guardians non-residents of the He said while the rights of individuals Monday the 30th as to his conduct on a districts assigned to them, and their should be respected as far as possible, the

or canoes or other facilities for the had been made to secure additional grants execution of their duty' at their com- to the Canadian Pacific company, and

some surprise that Mr. Chapleau will tion in the older provinces and with probably receive the appointment of through Pacific lines, and he thought it health of the Secretary of State is far from satisfactory, and his physicians hold out the hope that four years of ractical retirement into the Leiutenant 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 S.nith would succeed 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 Police 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 tion of the Duke of Marlborough.

THE RELIGIOUS side of the life of the ordinary Bank mismanager is one of the most puzzling problems of ethica! metaphysics. Ex-president Maclellan 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, Ca. Gazette of 16th ult. says: -- "Sir John A. Macdonald is to be raised to the peerage on the 21st of June. He wil be given a seat in the House of Lords and will retire from Canadian pol-

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 for Gabriel Dumont, he knew best 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 Nor-

thumberland with a view to building a 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 winter service across the Straits of Northumberland, in addition to a grievance respecting the inadequacy of

tende i sympathy for Mr. Howlan's subway scheme was introduced to the dis-Mr. Davies pointed out clearly that Sir John had written his letter to Senator Howlan as a mere election dodge. At this Sir John interrupted and said he wrote because Mr. Howlan hal first writ-

the service. The dominion premier's pre-

Mr. Davies then, amidst cheers, read Sir John's own letter which set forth. ts very introduction, that he wrote it consequence of conversations with Mr How an and not because he was first Hon. Mr. Blake briefly clinche 1 the

point and gave discomfiture to the govern ment. The motion was allowed to carry Speaker Oument informed parliamen this afternoon that Returning Officer Dann had notified him of his presence obedience to an order of the House. After recess several private bills were advanced a stage. Mr. Edgar moved the

second reading of his bill amending the dominion elections act. This measure aimed at amending several gross defects in the election law and it gave rise to a brief discussion, during which the opinion wa generally expressed that the law needed amendment in many particulars.

Mr. Thompson, minister of justice. said that the government intended to is troduce a bill remelying many of th 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 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 Lans

Mr. Curran attempte 1 to address the louse, but Hon. Mr. Blake interposed by pointing out that as no notice had been given the motion could not be put if any one member objected to an adjournment. the close season fixed by law, the to which, for one, he objected. This obwater is so low in most of even our jection prevailed, but at five o'clock some one shouted six o'clock and Speaker cape the poacher, who with spear, net Ouimet quietly declared it six o'clock and

> The whole afternoon and part of the evening was occupied by Mr. Watson, of Marquette, who spoke in favor of his metion 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 Sir Richard Cartwright followed

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

out parliament was grossly deceived. MR. CHAPLEAU .- It is learned with The company was engaged in the comple-Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. The should not be allowed to make up losses

> 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 pre-

mier, and having shown the latter's inconsistencies urged the house to compel the government to carry out its pledges. said that were disallowance not continued Mr. Masson has also gained currency, foreign capitalists would not invest in the

The debate was kept up till three o'clock, Sir John stating that the government would stand or fall on the question. The resolution was defeated by 65 to

[Telegraph.] There are still those who think that beause of some inherent wickedness of the Irish people they are unfit for self-government, and there are others who hold that the Irish people have not been greatly op-

population of England and Wales increased from 8,892,536 to 25,974,439 or nearly

reland decreased from 5,395,456 to 5,174, 836. In the 40 years, from 1841 to 1881 the population fell off from 8,175,124 to 5,174,836 or over 3,000,000. What caused this enormous depletion, if the people of Ireland were well governed? As to the question whether the people

ing a judgment : -The proportion of illegitimate births in Eng'and and Wales in 1882, was 4.9 per cent, the minimum being 3.5 per cent, in

Wigtonshire. In Ireland the proportion of illegitimate births was only 2.6 per cent., the rate varying from 0.7 in Connaught to 4.1 in Ulster. The rate was less than half that of England, and less than one-third that show. Let us now take the figures in lation to criminal offences in general. In England and Wales there were, in 1883, no fewer than 11,347 persons con-

290 of the population. was 1,914, or 1 in 2,000 of the population. In Ireland the convictions were 1 740, or but 1 in 2,832 of the population. De spite Tory landlord libels the official statistics do not show that the Irish people are more wicked than their neighbors. Yet these are the people which the Tories

of England think unfit for self-govern-

On Wednesday night of last week fire broke out in the theatre Comique, Paris, while a perform thee was in progress. M. Taskin tenor of the company-who was singing at the time-says that when he first saw the fire, he thought it was nothing but what could be extinguished by the employes, and, wishing to avert a panic, he told the audience to keep their seats. Charles A. Duviviere, a New York merchant, who, with his son, was in the Opera house when the fire broke out, says that at the first sign of danger he and his son arose to leave the theatre. M. Taskin, was trying to assure the audience that there was no danger, but the burning stage belied his words and nothing could stop the wild panic that set in immediately. He thinks that everybody in the main auditorium must have been fearfully bruised in the crush. He is positive that many of the people in the galleries were

suffocated. Mr. W. J. Ayres, another New Yorker, their rear made the frightened people crush and push the harder. The party burning for some time, as his party saw the flames some minutes before the alarm accidental discovery of one of the singers. blazing building he saw many apparently hour after the fire was discovered, the crowd in the neighborhood of the opera house saw two men jump from the burning roof in Rue Favart. When their dead bodies were picked up it was found they were employes of the theatre, who had evidently been cut off from all egress by

condition, have been recovered from the ruins. The remains are principally those of ballet girls, choristers and machinists, The remains of three men and two women, found in a stage box, were victims taking refuge from the flames. It is ascertained that many bodies lie in the upper galleries, where escape was exceeding. ly difficult. The government propose to close several Paris theatres because of deficiency in exits. Late this afternoon the bodies of 18 ladies, in full dress, were found together at the bottom of a staircase eading from the second story. All had escorts to the theatre, but no remains of men were found anywhere near. The walls of the theatre began falling on Thursday evening. The library attached to the theatre was destroyed with the contents, including many valuable scenes. Six thousand costumes were burned. The official statement says 100 bodies have been

chamber of deputies, estimated that 200 persons had lost their lives in the fire. The Opera Comique was insured for \$1,-000,000. The chamber of deputies voted a credit of 2,000,000 francs for relief of ages, which is 35 per cent.

The Cost of Javarnment.

[Telegraph] Several of the leading newspapers of th apper 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 its 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

Legisla Ontario..... New Brunswick...... 18 Manit ba..... British Columbia..... Prince Edward Island ... 13 Northwest council .....

Total ......149 Seven hundred M. P.'s, senators, M. P. P's and legislative councillors seem a 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 misisters 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 fol-

Ontario ..... 141,440 New Brunswick..... Manitoba.... British Columbia.... 14,414 Prince Edward Is'and ..... Northwest territories.....

Total.....\$1,195,037 The governors and ministers of the do minion and the provinces cost:-

Governors, Ministers The dominion......\$ 50,000 \$ 92,000 Ontario..... 10,000 Quebec ..... 10,000 Nova Scotia..... 9,000 New Brunswick ..... 9,000 11.200 10.000 British Columbia..... Prince Elward Islan I Northwest territories... 7.000 Total .....\$121,000 \$203.600

the dominion and the provinces. Here are In Scotland the proportion of illegiti- the figures as tabulated by the Mail:-The dominion (less the provincial Nova Scotia. ..... New Brunswick.....

British Columbia.... Prince Edward Island..... 279,545 The question is not one of party, anlis emergent enough to be grappled with by all. The legislative councils should be abolished. The senate should be "mended or ended.". The salaries of governor and lieutenant governors should be reduced The dominion cabinet is far too large and

### St. John "Globe." Tarriff Changes.

WHAT A HORSE NAIL MAKER HAS TO S.

The duties on our material,' said Mr have been increased from 171 per cent to \$13 per ton, an increase of about one hundred per cent. Before the change the and 54th streets half way to Eleventh duty on a ton of our iron amounted to

\$7,35, now it is \$17.56 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 any ore been yet discovered suitable for a substitute, although many different quali-

tics 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 our 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 and by simply passing it through a wire-drawing machine before manufacturing it into

these articles can comply with the law. 'On 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 pointwe make is that we do wite a large export trade and by that means confer a benefit upon Canada, which should be recognized. In addition ernment should assist, rather than hamthe 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 Lon-

'Then, on these grounds that I have mentioned, - that the iron can not be procured in Canada, that it can not be used for any other purpose than that for which we have imported it, and that the increased duty is a hindrance to us in our export trade, -we ask the government to ren a' the duties. We hold that our iren should mitted free on the ground that they are be learned in regard to her. not procurable in Canada.

'Why, look here. The United States horse-nail manufacturers import each year ten thousand 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 Jacob New's silk factory in 54th street. ore in the whole of their dominions suit. \$100,000; losses of tenants. \$40,000. able for the purpose? I guess not.

do not want any favors.'

THE GLASS-DEALERS' COMPLAINTS. 'Flasks and phials of four-ounce capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod in sulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, perty, which would bring the amount pressed, or moulded tableware, a specific recoverable from more than 60 insurance duty of ten cents per dozen pieces and companies up to about \$350,000. It is thirty per cent. ad valorem.

ers 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 381 per cent to 1011 per cent, not including the duty on the pack-

'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 duty being 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 we are selling at \$18, and these are taxed just the same duty--10 cents a dozen-as the cheaper lines, 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 1011 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 pro-

portion to the cost. Here,' said Mr. Warwick, 'is an in soice goods which cost me \$4.80. What 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 35 cents per dozen 'Now, here is another invoice of glass. the net cost of which was \$52.49. On this we have to pay a duty of \$38,40!

'Here is another invoice amounting to \$55.13, on which the duty is \$28.30. 'Again, here are three barrels of goods costing us \$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

'It is impossible,' said Mr. Warwick, for the Nova Scotia glass factory to manufacture the novelties which are turned out 17.200 by the American factories. They couldn't 13 600 afford to do it. The fashion for these novelties is constantly changing. Alreast, every year there has to be a change, as .. prople tire of the old styles. For instance, Lawmakers, ministers and governors in here is a saltcellar very prettily constructone year, therefore, cost us \$1,519,637. ed out of a wheelbarrow. They could not This is far too much. But it is a small begin to make such things here. They part of the total cost of the government in 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 1.068,192 know of one mould which cost \$15,000. 719,963 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 exten-\$36,548,412 | sive market that they can afford to be constantly bringing out new designs."

## An Enormous Loss.

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 too costly. We are a greatly over-govern the car stables of the Belt Line Horse railroad on the west side Tenth avenue, between 53d and 54th streets. The car stables with all their contents were completely destroyed and over \$1,400 horses perished and a large quantity of harness, feed and other material were burned. Only 40 horses were saved out of the James Pender, horse-nail manufacturer, 1,500 in the stables. The stables, occur pied the whole front on the west side of Tenth avenue and extended down 53rd

> avenue. The building was three stories. 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 firemen arrived the whole building was in flames and the heat was so intense that the firemen could not approach close enough to be of any service to save the premises from destruction, The heat set fire to a row of frame tenements and stables on the south side of 53d street and in a few minutes the whole row 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 52d streets. The buildings destroyed besides the car stables and silk factory were a row of apartment

houses on 54th street and the frame buildings on 531 street and on Tenth avenue. When the fire broke out the entire stock of horses owned by the railroad company, both sick and well, were all in their stalls on the second and third floors of the buildto supplying the Canadian market, the ing. The employes of the company who horse-nail manufacturers of Canada send | were about the building made desperate out from one-quarter to one-half of what | efforts to release them so that they might they manufacture. We hold that the gov. be driven into the street but the rapid spread of the flames prevented this. The per, us in our export trade. But what is watchmen ran up the run-way and in a few minutes' time they had released and driven into the street about 40 of the frightened animals and they were compelled to abandon the rest to their fate

and fly for their lives. There were 130 cars on the lower floor, the entire equipment of the road. These, with all the harness and an immense amount of hay and feed were lost.

Elizabeth Wright, aged 68, lost her life. A host'er employed at the stables who, it was stated, went in to rescue some horses when the fire broke out, has not since been seen. Another woman who lived be placed on the same list as raw cotton in the vicinity is a'so said to have died and a dozen other things which are ad- from the shock, but nothing definite could

down upon a survey of the field, foot up as follows : Railroad stables, \$550,000; 1,400 horses, \$250,000; 175 cars, \$180,000; harnesses, \$75,000; feed, 25,000. Total loss of Railroad company, \$1,080,000. losses on Tenth avenue frame buildings 'We have laid our case before the gov- \$15,000; Shantyville losses, \$10,000. ernment. All we ask for is fair play-we Total losses by the fire, \$1,345,000. It was not pessible to ascertain the amount of insurance on the property destroyed. The practice of the company was to insure to about one-third the value of pro said that Jacob New's insurance on his Thus reads section 14 (a) of the revised silk factory will reach about \$75,000, and tariff, which has caused no end of dissat. the risks on the tenement property to isfaction and disturbance among the deal- about an equal amount, making a total

### of property amounting to over \$800,000. NOTICE

Mary Caulfield.

# E.A.STRANG

advertisements.'

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. Pres. State National Bank

Tuesday, June 14, 1887. Capital Prize, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2: Twentieths \$1

M. A. Dauphin ew Orleans, La or M. A. DAUPHIN ashington, D, C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

125 bbls. Cock's FRIEND, patent,

All work done carefully and satisfaction guraan EXTRACTION OF TEETL

AMERICAN INSTITUTE --THE BEST--

G. STOTHART. Chatham NB Wanted.

Upper Neguac, April 18th

G. J. SPROUL DENTIST. OFFICE IN BENSON BLOCK

Chatham | Particulars free. GRAY & CO., St John, N. B certain occasion of unprecedented note- pay at least, seventy-five dollars a general welfare was paramount, and should trinkets.

The salmon fishing season is just while nothing of consequence has been done up the rivers those who are engaged in the business on the coast apfavor of a fair spring run. The fish came along rather earlier than usual stands, which lessened the catch-an advantage to the up-river fishermen and, perhaps, to the preservation of the fishery, although it is, unfortunately, true that far too many settlers will the shipments including those of Monday-from Chatham station being eighty boxes, fifty eight of which went forward by freight and twenty-two by express. The net value of the lot-going in, as they did, as early shipments This is not a bad showing for the lower

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 recognised. It happens that just before and during the time of esand other devices pursue them, and we left the chair 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 waters the resident and visiting poach ers will put an end to the salmon fish-

to the maritime provinces. the Ephesian Dome, has achieved fame pools should be a special; service Messrs. Daly and Dawson addressed through a perverted moral character, for a short term at the proper time, the hour, which Mr. Blake rose.

when the government did not carry them

on this traffic by monopoly rates.

Sir Donald Smith speke briefly. He company's stock.

114. The government's majority is 49. Skinner, Hale and Mitchell, of New Brunswick, voted with the government. England, Ireland and Scotland.

pressed by bad laws or cruel landlords. A few figures from the Statesman's Year Book, a recognized authority the world has been declared a bankrupt, on peti- over, may throw some light on these mat-In the 80 years, from 1801 to 1881, the

> In the same period the population of Scotland increased from 1,608,420 to 3, 735,573 or more than two-fold. In the same period the population of

> of Ireland are more vicious and than those of the other kingdoms, the following figures will perhaps aid in form-

Essex, and the maximum 8.4 in Westmormate births was 8.5 per cent, the rate varying from 4.5 in Shetland to 17.8 in

of Scotland. Ireland not only need not fear, but may be justly proud of the contrast which the above statistics of morality

victed of criminal offences, being 1 in 2,-In Scotland the number of convictions ed people.

A Great Calamity.

with his wife and daughter and a Mr. Rutter, who occupied a box at the opera, says the knowledge of a fast approaching fire in reached the open air after a terrible experience in the panic-stricken crowd, and after many narrow escapes from being trampled on. Ayres thinks the fire must have been was communicated to the audience by the M. Taskin says that in escaping from the lifeless bodies in the galleries. About an

the flames and driven to the roof. Forty bodies, in a terribly mutilated

M. Reveillon, deputy, speaking in the The remains are recognized only by the

The losses, as nearly as can be figured!

of half a million dollars, and a dead loss

# The undersigned wi'l not be responsible for bills contracted without a written order.