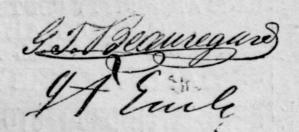


"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery ('ompany, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



This powder never varies A marvel of purity

strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in

weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in

Wanted.

A SECOND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER to take charge of the School in District No. 2.

ALEX. FENTON,

A. C. ADVANCE OFFICE,

There is room for three tenants

Rock Heads, Chatham. To commence duty 1st

Wanted.

A experience in the charge of a Livery Stable out of Town, Address in handwriting of appli-

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New Spiced Goods

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Apples and Evaporated Cheese and a good assortment of Fancy Biecuits, &c,

NEW SEEDS

Clover and the best Canadian

Timothy now in stock.

BOTTOM PRICES.

Commercial Building, Water Street,

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House Furnishings.

CLEAN UP YOUR HOUSE.

I HAVE IN STOCK the Largest and Best Assortment of House

Furnishings ever shown in this County.

STAIR LINEN, STAIR CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, 4

6/4, 8/4, STAIR RODS, CURTAIN POLES, LACE CURTAINS, SCRIM,

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Room Paper! Over 7000 Rolls.

very cheap and good styles.

Opaque shades plain and fancy, made to order to fit any window.

SHIRTINGS in White and Unbleached, Plain or Twillled,

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Plain and Twilled.

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PILLOW COTTONS 40 in. 42., in. 45 in.

TABLE LINEN, Napkins Plain and Fancy.

ALHAMBRA COUNTERPANES.

TOWELS, in Cotton, Linen, and Bath Towels,

HONEY COMB QUILTS in white and Colors.

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Alex. McKirnon.

-will be let in whole or separately.

May. Apply, stating Salary, to

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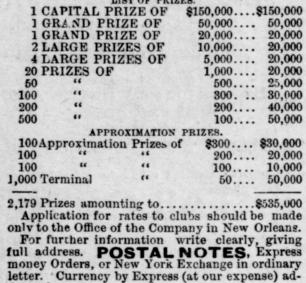
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A SPENLDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E IN THE ACA DEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MAY 8, 1888 216th Monthly Drawing. Capital Prize,\$150,000. Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.



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Washington, D. C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are 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 number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any

Pigs For Sale.

At Chatham Station, 30 young Bershire and other Breeds of Pigs. Apply at the office of

J. B. SNOWBALL. Chatham 21st, March

General Buiness. Miramichi Advance,

Is not the Lumber Interest being

CHATHAM, N. B. - . APRIL 12, 1888

the people of the North Shore of New Brunswick that another session of the Legislature has ended without anything having been done to relieve the over-burdened lumber industry. Towards the close of the session of 1886, when a delegation of gentlemen interested in the trade visited Fredericton and presented their claims to members of the Govern ment, they were told by the latter that they had a good case and were led to believe that some measure of relief would be given to them. Those who composed the delegation were friends of the Government, and Absolutely Pure. so confident were they that the condition of the trade and the justice of its claims for relief were to be concompetiton with the multitude of low test, short sidered that they used their incans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., fluence to restrain members who had intended to bring the subject up in the Assembly by resolutions. believing that the informal assurances they had received would be the more readily carried out if the matter was not pressed in the House. The general election came on soon after, and, although the leading men in the trade on the North Shore sup-

> ed from this County. The Government had pleaded the revenue necessities of the province as an excuse for its excessive lumber do this after the election its members still gave their friends here reason to hope that immediate relief, in a certain way, would be afforded. two by-elections took place in Northumberland the lumber operators personal representations of members were amongst the most staunch ad- of the legislature and other promient herents of the candidates supporting men speaking for the section of

tion in other respects, the govern-

ment lost ground at the North, four

members opposed to it being return-

It was now hoped that the Government would have the courage to give some measure of justice to our lumbermen, but last season was allowed to pass and no step was taken by it to fulfil the informal pledges given in its behalf. Still, the more sanguine of its supporters on the North Shore could not believe that it was the intention, from the first, to trifle with them, and that Mr.

in connection with this question. the government that the rates of stumpage are excessive; the other tained only because the revenue derived from them has been necessary to the maintence of the public services of the province. When the Attorney-General was delivering the able speech with which he introducon the fifteenth of last month, made one of his most telling and best-applauded points when CARPETS in Hemp, Union, Wool and Tapestry, plainly and honestly said it was adequate allowances which the prov ince derived from Dominion sources rendered it necessary for the govthe question, therefore, logically this position, viz.—that as the admittedly excessive and burdensome stumpage-tax was justified on the tain the ordinary public services of the moment the revenue-insufficiency

say here that the ADVANCE has given an independent and honest support to the Blair Government, notwithstanding the misgivings we have experienced for some time as to the insincerity of that Government towards the lumber interest, and it prices second to none. Of course you know Fairey's is the place to is, therefore, with more than ordinary regret that we feel impelled by duty and loyalty to the chief industrial interest of our people, to say that that interest has, simply, been deceived, cajoled and humbugged; and that the farce, in our judgment, ought now to be considered as play-

> We ask those who have, all along, acted with the ADVANCE in its support of the Government, whether, in | submitted to the dictation of Washingview of the new and costly undertakings which the legislature has dian tariff, a few hot-heads and Anglobeen induced to sanction, at the request of Mr. Blair and the Provincial Secretary, it can be claimed by try. these gentlemen, or those, who have supported them in those undertak- the Canadian people? Are we such ings, that there is any longer force or honesty on the plea that the revenue of the province is insufficient to provide for its ordinary public services? If any of them claim that it is, let them state the grounds on which Mr. Blair, in his capacity as leader of the Government, has been able to Parliament oringingly and fawningly to him not to lessen the force of the positive made by the First Minister to the best authorities whose names he seduce from his allegiance to our side my justify the undertaking of new railway obligations to the extent of William Murray. \$320,000, involving an annual charge for interest-practically per-

petual-of at least \$13,000, while great and respected party in Canada. Provincial Secretary McLellan could induce the House to sanction anextra expenditure this year, for live stock and a new departmental building at Fredericton, at an initial cost of \$45,000?-We say, "initial cost" advisedly, for the expenses of purchasing and importing the stock, together with contingencies, will, of course, exceed the grant, while it is no se cret that the sum voted for the new departmental building will not pay more than one half the cost of that additional architectural embellishment with which the pretty provincial capital is to be furnished.

Let it be remembered that none of these expenditures can be included under the head of ordinary public services. They are extraordinary and of a class which can only be justified on the ground that the province has a surplus to draw upon after providing for the usual services. We assume, therefore, that before deciding to ask the legislature to authorise these new charges upon the revenues of the province, the Government was satisfied that the public finances were in a sufficiently buoy ant condition to sustain them with out, in any way, interfering wich its ability to provide for the ordinary public services. If it were not so, the new undertakings would only be evidence of reckless administration. If however, it were so, what was the Government's first duty? It was, clearly, to afford to the industry the high stumpage tax, notwith which its leader, himself, admitted was over-burdened, some measure of relief. It was all the more binding upon the Government to do this, cause of the informal pledges to that end given during the last two years. That such relief was not afforded, but new expenditures of a non-essential class entered upon, proves the indiftaxation, but though it continued to ference of the Government to the promises made by its members, well as to the just claims of the lumber trade, which have been presented by petitions from the people Under these circumstances, when of at least the four northern counties. and through the press and

the Government, who were returned. the province so injuriously affected by the exorbitant taxation referred As we have said, the course of the Government in this matter is a bitter disappointment. It has given a shock to the faith that was reposed in its statements respecting the necessity of the excessive taxation imposed; it is a humiliation to those who, in a spirit of friendship to the Government and relying on the friends to believe that relief would be extended as soon as the revenue necessities or the province would that the crippling of an important industry, the enforced idleness of

line between the counties of Northum berland and Kent so far as the same rewarrant it, and it has demonstrated mills, the resulting exodus of people from the country and the waste and withdrawals of capital involved, do not cause the Government to realise

the duplicity and injustice which have characterised its course towards the lumber interests of the North Shore.

A great change of front. One of the most complete changes of front that has ever been made by Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers likely to affect certain important interin Parliament, took place last week. ests in this country." Our readers will remember the quite full account published in last week's | said :- "I am led to suppose that the arising on a question put to Sir John | that the Government of Canada were | States as to our not having carried out in by Mr. Mitchell in reference to the unwilling to carry out the arrangement ed in the Tariff Act of 1878. Mr. States expected would follow upon the arose as to the meaning of the statutory Mitchell simply wanted to know why reduction of certain duties by the offer, and it was intimated that it was a States had placed on theirs, with a Canadian Government has taken will desire to meet the Canadians half way. entirely remove that impression. I do Sir John and other members of the not anticipate that that bill will be Dominion government said they wouldn't do it and that there the Dominion Act until the Americans placed the whole lot on their free list, terchange of the natural products of the the clause, wound up by saying that if the and he intimated that, even then, it two countries. I say that from the Government used its discretion in the way was a question whether his govern- date of the abrogation of the Recipro It is not necessary, we believe, to ment would keep its pledge or not, inasmuch as it must look after the in-

terests of "our own people". ation of a gross breach of faith on the premier's part. To illustrate the temper in which the subject was dealt with, of the government in Montreal whose of the Government to-day. The mo editor-in-chief, Hon. Thos. White, is one of Sir John's cabinet. The Gazette

The Congress of the United States. to suit its own purpose, in the interest of its own people, placed certain articles on the free list, which happen quite by the accident of chance to be included in the articles embraced in the standing offer of reciprocity on our Statute book. Congress did this without the slightest regard to the action or overture of the Parliament of Canada, but wholly from cause the Canadian government has not ton and allowed Congress to shape and determine the regulation of the Canaphobists in the United States threaten to erect a tariff against any and all importations from Canada into that coun-

Has the spirit of manhood deserted cravens, so lost in every instinct of national honor and self dependence, that we must lick dust before the United States and tamely submit to every in- of Sir Richard Cartwright," when Mr dignity they may put upon us, every threat they may venture to fulminate. Is every roaring demagogue in public position in the neighboring republic to no motion before the House. interpret the laws of Canada to the de- Sir Charles availed himself of this

In this week's ADVANCE is a report | colleagues I hope he will forego it." of proceedings in parliament showing that at a word from Sir Lionel Sackville | Chapleau in somewhat vigorous terms West, the British Minister at Washing- | that he had put himself in order by ton, the government has taken all its moving the adjournment of the House, brave words back, and very sensibly said :- "I rose to compliment the Govdone exactly what Mr. Mitchell and ernment because when they made a other leading liberals said they ought to do and what the interests of Canada demand they should do. not only in House when Mr. Mitchell brought the entirely different spirit from that shown

the "great back down." Our Winter Fish.

Without taking account of the fresh fish-salmon, bass, shad, etc .- preserved in the many freezers down river and shipped during the past winter, or the frost fish shipped to the Upper Provinces, there were sent from Chatham Railway Station to the United States, alone, between Dec. 1st and April 1st. the following :--

1,503,388 lbs Flounders. 17,078 21.979 4,057

Frost fish. Total 1,546,502 lbs It will, thus, be seen that there were more than 751 tons of smelts alone taken off and below Chatham. It is believed these vielded to the fishermen an average price of at least \$50 a ton on allow him to dictate the fiscal policy of First Minister in a candid, manly way, the railway weight, which would mean amongst people who would have to at! once put it in circulation through the the people. But we find now that the (Sir Richard Cartwright) has put forward. stores of the town and country. The proper regulation and maintenance of this fishery is a matter which interests this community more than is generally realised, and it is a satisfaction to know that the attempts heretofore made to prohibit its prosecution with bag-nets, instead of intelligently regulating it, have miscarried.

Legislation

Thirty-one bills were assented to by laughter.) His Honor the Lieut. Governor during the recent legislative session, and forty nine on the day of prorogation making eighty bills in all that passed, out of the I21 introduced. Of the acts assented to on the day of prorogation the following are of special interest to the North

To amend the Highways Act 1886. Relating to the foreclosure of mortgages upon railways. To incorporate the town of Camp-

To incorporate "The New Bruns wick Telephone Company, limited." Further to amend and in addition to the laws for the protection of certain birds and animals. To incorporate the Chatham Electric

Light Company and Miramichi Telephone Exchange. To revise and continue the act intituled "an act to authorize the erection of surances given, have influenced their a sorting boom on Bartholomew River tional arrangement. The hon. gentleman in the county of Notthumberland." To change a portion of the boundary

> lates to the parishes of Hardwick and To confirm a mortgage given by the | ing products. The question was whether Central Railway Company to the Cen- the avowed policy of the Administration right thing. tral Trust Company of New York to secure an issue of debentures, and in further amendment of the acts relating to the said company.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA APRIL 4 A very important debate was begun by a question from Sir Richard Cartwright: "I desire to know whether the attention of the Minister of Finance has been drawn to the retaliation bill recently introduced in Congress and

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ADVANCE of a debate in Parliament | bill was introduced under the impression "standing offer" of reciprocity contain- which the Government of the United the Dominion government had not American Government, and I may say placed certain natural products on the that if that bill was introduced under Canadian free list which the United any such impression the action that the proceeded with or any action in that line taken by the American Government. would be no reciprocity in any of the The policy of both parties in this House articles mentioned in the offer under and in the country has, I believe, been steadily directed to obtaining a free incity Treaty both sides, whether in Government or Opposition, have been always prepared to do everything possible, All the Tories applauded this declar- if we cannot obtain a Reciprocity treaty, to obtain reciprocity of tariffs. and as far as we could to obtain the free interchange of the natural products of we quote from the Gazette-the organ the two countries. That is the policy ment that the attention of the Government was called (by a communication from Sir Lionel West, covering the memorandum of the American Department of State) to the fact that certain duties had been removed from articles mentioned in the Act of 1879 and especially pointed to as inviting Reciprocity; I say that the moment our attention was called to this an Order in Council was passed by the Canadian regard for American welfare; and be Government placing those articles on the free list, and the proclamation will issue in due course." This announcement was received with loud applause by the Opposition, while a dead silence reigned on the Government side of the

> Sir Richard Cartwright said: - "It is a great pity that the hon, gentleman was not in his seat a week ago.' MR. MITCHELL

rose to speak, and had got so far as want to add my congratulations to those Chapleau called "order," meaning to call attention to the fact that there was

triment of this country, and is our break in Mr. Mitchell's speech to entreat the opinion of the miserable pessimists tion taken by the Government. "If," who direct the fallen fortunes of a once he said, "the hon, gentleman intends the National Policy at all hazards, and Davies.) When we hear the First Min

to compliment me at the expense of my Mr. Mitchell, after informing Mr.

mistake they took backwater at once. I agree that no remark should be made that would detract from the frank the natural products referred to but in | manner in which the hon. gentleman every other article of merchandise, as has stated the policy of the Government. soon as our American neighbors are but the attempt to snub me made by prepared to reciprocate. It is evident | the Premier and the statements made that this is Sir Charles Tupper's policy by him as to the policy of the Governand it is said that if he had been in the ment on Wednesday last were in an matter up in the first instance he would | by the Finance Minister, and I wish to have saved his leader and party the vindicate myself again from the impertihumiliation they have undergone by nent and insulting remarks applied to me. (loud cheers.)

HON. MR. MILLS

made an incisive speech, exposing the government's complete change of policy within only a few days and closed by saying the hon. member for Northumberland (Hon. Peter Mitchell) has done excellent service for the country in this matter. (Tremendous cheering.) He has forced the gentlemen on the treasury benches from that position, which they have so long occupied. (Renewed cheers.) They had entrenched themselves behind an Act hon, gentleman and his colleagues have been forced from their position. (Hear. hear.) The British Minister, it is to be supposed, told them what would be the consequence if they continued in the course which the First Minister told us they were prepared to stand by, but they pay a deference to Congress which they refused to pay to this House. We congratulate the Government upon the deference they show to the opinion of the people of the United States. (Cheers and

MR. DAVIES.

Mr. Davies, who has made such a great

record as a debater, made a rattling speech,

with good points. He was repeatedly

and enthusiastically cheered, and thus

had immediate assurance that he spoke in

the best style the sentiments which all on the Liberal side would have been glad to utter had they possessed the same gifts of oratory. While expressing himself heart- Tupper had sought to make it appear. ily in accord with the greater part of what Sir Charles Tupper had said, he took exception to his remarks concerning Mr. Mills. "It is plain," he said, "that the hon. Minister was not in his place on Wednesday last when the conversation on this matter took place, or he never would have made the remarks regarding my hon, friend that he has made, The conversation on that occasion upon a very important internais perfectly correct in saying that it has been the avowed policy of both parties to move in the direction of reciprocity natural products. Certain action had been taken by the United States in freewould be carried out or whether they had a secret policy besides that which they avowed. My friend quoted that avowed policy as set forth in what is known as our statutory offer. The First Minister replied with a good deal of warmth. He stated in the first-" At this point Mr. Speaker interrupted, calling attention to the rule of the House against referring to a past debate. He did not wish to have a past debate discussed. Mr. Davies said he did not desire to discuss it, though the Finance Minister hal done so. He merely wished to refer to what had been discussed and proceeded:-"The First Minister stated that there had been no official communication with the Government of the Dominion with reference to any complaints on the part of the United good faith the terms of the statutory mere permissive clause, and that the Government had discretion in the matter. point which the Finance Minister omitted entirely was that on which my hon. friend from Bothwell made his remarks. He said that it was in the highest degree improbable that the Government with its policy would reciprocate. That the statement made by the Frst Minister was not a mere haphazard one was proved by the fact that the Minister of Justice, after agreeing with him as to the character of in which the member for Northumberland (Mr. Mitchell) suggested, reducing the duties on articles as the United States did, they would betray the interests of the people of Canada. This gave the policy of the Government in a clear, terse and undisguised way. They were not willing to carry out the statutory offer in the sense and terms in which gentlemen on this side of the House understood. It was argued, as it could fairly be argued, added to that in the consideration of a great international offer of this kind you could not put the same narrow meaning upon the words as you would in a simple contract ism. He produced what promised to be Miscou and Shippegan as being well made between man and man. One great country is making an offer to another, and the spirit and motive of the offer is to be considered in constituting the words, and it would have been in the highest degree dangerous to the interests of the country had the decision the Government | proposed to give it. had arrived at been adhered to, as proven

only in natural products but in manufactured articles as well. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) It will not be contended now that it is treason-(cheers)-or disloyalty to advocate the admission of some American products free into Canada, and if not, the hen, gentleman who leads the Government or some of his very clever supporters will have to state to the people of Canada the line they draw at which it becomes, in their opinion, treason to have reciprocal Free Trade with the United States. (Great cheering and laughter.) The Finance Minister has eased the way

natural products are concerned. Mr. Mitchell-He doesn't agree with the Premier. (Cheers.)

for them toward a reasonable policy.

policy of this side of the House, so far as

Mr. Davies-He not only differs from

the Premier, but he lays down a line policy which the Premier declared to be in the highest degree injurious, and which the Minister of Justice said would be a betraval of the interests of Canada, (Loud cheers.) We have heard the same thing for the last fortnight from gentlemen opposite, who declared that it was unpatriotic to advocate Reciprocity with the United States, and now they will have to confine this class of their arguments to show that it is treason and disloyalty to want Free Trade with the United States in manufactured articles and those alone. (Renewed cheers.) I have not entirely of Parliament which they had no intention lost confidence in the Government with of putting into effect, which they declared | reference to this question. I believe that they would not put in force and which in his heart of hearts the Finance Minister they said it was not in the interest of the is with us on that point-(tremendous people to have put in force, in which posi- cheering) - and I believe he will reorganise all over the province were interested. He tion the First Minister declared the House | the First Minister yet. (Great laughter and the people would support him. and cheering.) He will give him more (Cheers and laughter.) The Finance Min- light, and I hope before this session breaks ister told us not long ago that if we would up to hear the announcement made by the this country, within two years he would | that he misconceived the position and that force the Americans from their exclusive he is ready to receive almost if not the position and would secure Free Trade for | whole of the proposition my hon, friend (Great cheering.)

> THE DESPATCH. Sir Charles Tupper announced that since speaking he had found the copy of the de spatch he had sent to Sir Lionel Sackville West, and read it as follows:-

Immediately on receipt of copy of your despatch from Lord Salisbury, inclosing memorandum from the Department of State of the United States, calling attention to the admission of certain articles free of duty by the United States, an Order in Council was passed admitting all | whom they sold goods, upper province the articles mentioned, when imported into Canada, free of duty. Proclamation will issue next Gazette. Canadian Government await further legislation by Congress in same direction.

The reading of this despatch was greeted with tremendous applause by the Liberals, while the Government's own supporters sat quiet and glum. One would never have supposed from their looks that the Government's ancient policy had been | Glasier in the chair. Agreed to. successfully carried out, as Sir Charles suggestive kind of way, but the idea did not meet with the approval of the vast body. However, they will soon learn to grow enthusiastic whenever this great repared by-and-by to denounce as an unpatriotic citizen, a disloyal subject of the

When the applause had subsided suff ciently for a voice to be heard Mr. Mit chell cried, "We have one progressive Minister on the other side," at which there was another outburst. Sir Charles length smiled one of those characteristic sm:les which change his face from an immbodiment of good humor, and said he thought he would have to quote the remark of a member from the Northwest (probably Mr. Davin) about the dangerous character of the compliments of gentlemen opposite "You don't seem to be much disleased with them," said Mr. Mitchell. encouragingly. The Liberals cheered the | sheep remark and cheered Sir Charles, shouting words of approval of his course, while the Government supporters still appeared exceedingly mournful, When he could get other papers referred to in relation to this

articles which the Americans chose to free would be in the highest degree improvi dent, and when Mr. Thompson had said the people of Canada, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the ac-

tion which had been so characterised was

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, who had entered the Chamber in the middle of the debate, now rose to reply. first contention was that although th Americans had begun to free list the articles in question four years ago, the Opposition were now calling attention to the natter for the first time, a remark which elicited a chorus of dissent from the Re form side of the House. Then he reiteroffer" was permissive merely, and in order to show the result of a different construction asked whether it would be fair for on potatoes. The Government, he said, had taken up the matter the moment was brought to their notice, and he hoped

Mr. Somerville, of Brant, rose to point the moral of some remarks which Mr. Ives had made on the subject of patriotan exceedingly interesting telegram regarding the Dominion Cattle Company, the Texas ranching concern of which Mr. Ives was a leading spirit. He was interrupted, however, by Mr. Speaker, whose sensibilities were at last aroused, and who declared that the debate could not take such a range as Mr. Somerville

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said: - "If there is any lesson to be learn ed from this incident it is the extreme felly gentlemen who live in glass houses the extreme folly of men whose record for loyalty won't bear investigationgroans, cheers and interruption)-for one second either in their own persons or in their colleagues, presuming, as many of these gentlemen have done from the beginning of the debate, to cast imputations on the loyalty of better men than themselves. (Loud and prolonged cheering) discussion as to whether my hon. friend or the hon, gentleman who spoke last is the more loval man or better citizen of Canada. They can settle that between dread in the encounter. (Cheers.) What arose to call attention to is this-and I induce them to go further, and I am not seduce from his allegiance to our side my

ister intimate to a gentleman on this side that the Chief Justiceship is quite at his disposal, I think attention ought to be called to the attempt to corrupt the morals of my hon. friend - (Laughter). Sir John Macdonald-"Can't do that."

Sir Richard Cartwright - "I have

known in my experience a very much higher price paid for an infinitely inferior man, and knowing that I cannot but teel that the thing ought to be taken notice of. I may call the attention of the First Minister and the Minister of Finance to the fact that it is not correct, as the First Minister seemed to think, that attention had not been called by gentlemen on this side of the House to the action of (Renewed cheering.) He has accepted the | the American Government in freeing certain articles. Unless my memory fails me, when the gentleman who is now Postmaster-General, then Finance Minister, proposed to add to the duties on some of these articles, the point was taken and strongly urged that he was in danger ef destroying an important branch of trade then growing up, and there have been numerous occasions on which attentention has been called to the fact that the American Government had freed certain articles, and that it was expedient to show the Americans that we were ready to meet them half way. I do not desire to prolong this debate, especially in view of the probable length of the debate on my resolution, but I desire that it should not be understood that attention had not been called to the desirability of freeing those articles made free by the United States." The motion to adjourn was withdrawn and the matter dropped.

Local Legislature.

When the bill relating to attachment was being considered. Mr. Burchill said this was a question in which business men agreed with Mr. Black's views and thought the greatest difficulty merchants experienced was over fraudulent Bills of Sale. He knew of men doing business in Northumberland whose real and personal property was covered with mortgages and bills of sale. Such men's competition interfered with honest traders. He knew of cases where traders were embarassed for a few days, but who pulled through all right and who paid all their bills. If such a law as this were in force at the time those traders would have been driven to the wall. Commercial travellers from Montreal and Toronto forced goods upon many traders whose reputations were such that they would not be trusted at home. If such commercial travellers exercised more discretion in reference to the traders to houses would not suffer so frequently by failures in this province. Under the circumstances he had very little sympathy for Montreal and Toronto merchants who lose money by failures in this province.

Mr. Burchill committed the bill incor porating the Chatham Electric Light company and the telephone exchange; Mr.

When the house went into committee of supply, yesterday, Mr. Hanington called The Liberals kept up the cheering so long attention of the government to the quesand enthusiastically that at last one or | tion of having the most important part of two of the brightest intellects on the Min- | the agriculture report printed in French. isterial side began to have a glimmering | Most of the French were farmers, and in idea that this was an act of the Govern- their interests some portion of the report ment they supported and should be ap- named should be printed in French. He plauded. They clapped their hands in a spoke of the strides made by the French in farming and educational matters.

Hon. Mr. McLellan said representatives of the French constituencies had pressed the matter on the attention of the governform is referred to and will point to it ment. Last year a portion of the agricul. with pride. Moreover, they will be pre- tural report was printed in the Moniteur Acadien. This year it was intended to have the more important portions of the Queen, an Annexationist and a traitor the | report printed in the Courier, of Bathurst. man who hints that this Government was as well as the Acadien. Messrs. Ritchie. just a little bit "crowded" into doing the Leblanc, Phinney, and Young spoke, all expressing the opinion that it was desirable that the French should have in their own lang uage as much information as possible in reference to agricultural af-

fairs of the province, The item \$2,500 for stock farm passed without discussion. When the item of Tupper, who had looked on stolidly, at | \$20,000 for the importation of stock had been read Hon. Mr. McLellan said it was proposed to import 200 sheep and 20 fillies. penetrable, forbidding mask into the very | The stock will be sold outright to farmers

Mr. Young said the last importation of sheep had been a failure. He referred to the fact that some localities were more suitable than others for the raising of

Hon. Mr. McLellan said the government had been in communication with Prof. Brown, of Guelph; Dr. Lawson, secretary of the board of agriculture of Nova Scotia; great pleasure in laying the despatch and | Mr. Gardner, P. E. Island, one of the best judges of sheep, cattle and horses in the Mr. Charlton reminded the Ministers of dominion; Mr. Simon Beatty, of Annan. the language they had used a week ago, in Scotland, who was for many years when Sir John had said that to free any | manager of Cochran's stock farm of Canada. Mr. Beatty made the importation of stock for the old government and had that it would be betraying the interests of | given him (McLellan) assistance with the horse importation. From the best information received it appeared that the just the action which the Government had | Shropshire sheep were the best suited for this province. All the authorities named agreed on that point, Mr. Beatty, adding that it was desirable that the importation should include some few Leicesters. Some of our own farmers recommended Cheviots. He wished to say on behalf of the government that nothing would be done in regard to the importation of sheep until full information was had as to which were the ated his statement that the "statutory best breeds to introduce here. He thought more attention should be paid to the raising of sheep for mutton purposes than for the United States to compel us to make | the purpose of wool. The sheep would oranges free while they retained the duty | cost, landed here, about \$45 each, and it was thought they would realize at least two-thirds of their cost. There was a to see the free list of natural products | great demand for good mutton in the eastern states, and our farmers would be able After some remarks from Mr. Ives, to find a good market there, if they are able to produce the article that is wanted. Mr. Young spoke of the islands of

> adapted as sheep raising localities. Mr. Humphrey thought the government should pay some attention to the improvement of sheep for the purposes of wool as well as mutton.

> Hon. Mr. McLellan said they had only got about 12 cents a pound for wool taken from the sheep at the stock farm. Mr. Humphrey said the wool could not

have been of good quality. Wool quotathrowing stones -(cheers and laughter) - tions ranged from 12 to 40 cents per

Mr. Hanington was glad the stock farm was to be maintained. The sentiment of the country was in its favor, and the fact that the item for the stock farm passed without opposition showed that there was no such feeling against it as However, I do not propose to go into a Mr. Hetherington would have the house believe. He thought the government could raise thoroughbred sheep for less than \$45 each. The sheep could be raisthemselves at their leisure, and I have ed for \$5 each. That being so, why pay no doubt my hon, friend has nothing to \$45 each in importing 200 sheep from England?

don't know whether your acquaiatince Hon. Mr. McLellan replied at conwith the English language made it plain siderable length, stating that the governwithout hope that they may yet withdraw to you, Mr. Speaker - the very dangerous ment's proposal was that suggested by (cheers)—in which they have declared for hon. friend from P. E. Island (Mr. had already mentioned, The question of (Continued on 3rd Page.)

> Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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CHATHAM, March 28th, 1888.

ROYAL FAWNS

trified with? It is a great disappointment to

ported the Government, yet, so earnestly were the people opposed to Chatham, N. B. standing its improved admiristra-

JOHN CRAIG of Nelson offers his val uable The house and premises, situate on St.
Michael Street, Chatham, on the PRESTON PROPERTY, so called, will be let from and GEO. SAVOY.

A Single Seated Waggon, in first class order, will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy, ROBERT BAIN, also a good stock of Fresh Canned Goods, Dried White Russian Wheat, Vermont

Blair and his associates were, really, as well satisfied with the high-stumpage imposition as were the owners of the railway and company lands by whom the Government's policy is so cordially approved. It is well, to remember two points One of these is the admission by the plea that they have been main-

ed the Quebec Conference resolutions matter of great regret that the inernment to impose taxation that was over-burdening the great lumber industry of the province. We have plea of insufficient revenue to mainthe province, it should be reduced

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

by the statements which have been

made here to-day. The member for

Bothwell says in view of the change

ernment:-"I desire to know what has

been the motive. Where is the despatch

the Government has received? Let us see

There was not a word but such as his duty

called upon him to say as one of the lead-

ng men of the House." (Cheers.) I echo

what he has demanded—that this House

be put in possession of the papers leading

to this change of front, on the part of the

Government. I believe that change is in

the interest of the country, and I congratu-

late them upon it. I hope that the mo-

tive which induced them to go so far will

that they will seek a free commerce be

tween the United States and Canada, not

the whole of it. Let us understand it.

front on the part of the Gov-