

FOR YOUR SCHOOLHOUSE

The movement for hoisting the Canadian flag on the schoolhouses on anniversaries of noted events in our history is spreading rapidly throughout the Dominion and evoking the hearty approval of all patriotic citizens. Al

Empire has done its share in helping on this movement each county of Ontario, but the number of enquiries from all parts of the Dominion as to how flags can be obtained by other schools has

determined the publishers of THE EMPIRE CANADIAN FLAG of best bunting, 12 feet long fregular price \$15). the WEELLY EMPIRENT yearly subscribers to TME DA LA EMPIRE at \$5 per annum, or a propo time of each, one subscription to Daily counting for FOUR Every school in the Dominion ought to have a national flag, and this offer presents an op portunity for each obtaining it without cost, and with little trouble. Let those who are interested in getting a flag for their school-house join in getting up a club, and while subbest newspaper in the Don inion, the school obtains its flag i REE OF COST.

The WEEKLY EMPIRE has recently been arged to twelve pages, and is now, without while the reputation of THE DAILY EMPIRE as the leading morning journal of the Don fon is well known.

Send for sample copies and special clubbing lists, and go in for a flag for your school.

ADDRESS THE EMPIRE, Toronto.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, 20th inst., in front of the Post Office, Chatham, at 3 p. m. 4 Shares of the Steam ship Navigation Co.
10 "Northwest Boom Stock. 5 Debentures Restigouche Boom Co. - representing \$50 each; Coupon attached with interest at 6% payable yearly, 4th Sept., four years to run, maturty 4th Sept. 1895.

Wrought Iron Pipe

---AND----FITTINGS GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES. BABBIT METAL. RUBBER PACKIN

Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc. J. M. RUDDOCK.

Chatham, N. B.

HARD COAL.

Three hundred tons hard coal will be sold and delivered here from the schooner "Avenger" now on her way from New York; will also be sold, and delivered at Bathurst, at same rate as here as the schooner is to load with deals from K. F. Send for quotations to ROGER FLANAGAN, Chatham Au ust 23, 1890

## WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

Laths, Palings, Box-Shooks, Barrel Heading. Matched Flooring, Matched Sheathing, Dimensioned Lumber.

Sawn Spruce Shingles. THOS. W. FLETT. NELSON.



H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

Closing Out Sale!

GOGGIN BUILDING. Now is the time to get

HARDWARE CHEAP.

Joiners' Tools.

-AND ALL KINDS OF-

BUILDERS' MATERIALS, HARDWARE STORES, which are too numerous to mention.

(CALL EARLY. TERMS CASH.

Free Treatment FOR 1 celebrated natural born setter and physician, to one worthy person in each town WITHOUT EXPENSE exno money until return of papers. Application must be endorsed by Minister or Postmaster. Send stamp for FREE EXAMINATION BLANKS and particulars to Dr. Sweet's Sanitarium for the Lame, 16 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass

## PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

CHATHAM - - N. B. All Kinds of Cloths, suits or single Garments. inspection of which is respectfully invited. F. O. PETTERSON.

> FOR SALE.

The two dwelling houses situate on Cunard Street, Chatham, at present occupied by Capt. McLean and Archibald Gamble, respectively.

For terms and particulars, apply to L. J. TWEEDIE,

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JANUARY 22, 1891 Wood Manufactures, Railways and Free Logs.

The New Brunswick correspondent the not very cleanly or creditable work officially-not before. of the Canada Lumberman, referring to the removal of the import duty on American logs says:-

"So far as the Dominion Government is concerned, its recent legislation on the import duty question is calculated solely to encourage the removal of our spruce and other woods for manufacture in American mills. thus encouraging foreign capital, labor and consumption instead of our own. Such legislation requires no comment. but should be looked upon with disgust and contempt by all patriotic men.

would devote more attention to subsidizing manufacturers of our woods into articles of practical utility for export to all nations, instead of giving all to railways, it would hold twenty of our citizens where the railways will not hold one. Railway navvies and others are naturally shittless, while mechanics are permanent, and materially assist in building up a prosperous community."

While there is something to commend in the foregoing paragraphs, it will be observed that the writer takes a very superficial view of the object of the government in subsidizing railinvolved in their construction. It is not in the mere work of building railways that the benefit to the country lies, but in the facilities they afford for developing all its interests. What, for instance, would we do in the latter representing \$35 per share. This stock ways? Let us encourage our mefor 11 years past has paid dividend aver aging 8%; chanics, as well as every kind of industrial enterprise that gives promise of being self-sustaining, but let us not. at the same time, discourage the building of railways.

As to the removal of the export of the odor and omen of "Liberal" are duty on logs, we think it a mistake, sure to carry with them as they fly from for the reason given by the Lumber- one party nest to another. Crows man's correspondent. It seems absurd, cannot become eagles. The respectable when the government has adopted a Liberals of the County could not change policy, the corner-stone af which is the encouragement of home manufactures and home industries, that it should not only tax the supplies of lumbermen and their noses and tolerate him, while he lumber manufacturers but encourage does their scavenger work in the Adthe export of logs, so that our own vocate, but, in the end, when he finds people lose the benefit of working up they haven't mistaken him for an eagle, the most important raw material found in the country. The free export of logs means the furnishing of raw material to be manufactured by the working people of other countries. while it deprives our own people of work which they can and ought to do in our

PARLIAMENT:-Notwithstanding reports to the contrary parliament is further prorogued until 28th Fel ruary and is not then to meet.

Canditates, etc.

the Tory party. The ministry is badly The pitiful contortions of the Adcated that his attack of political "wrig- to discuss the situation. gles" had reached a climax. To divert attention from his own position he re- his intentions, but an article in to-day's but the surprise did not work. Enpire indicates that a change of front ferred to two other persons whom he brought upon the scene, and displayed government in seeking reciprocity with them, all torn and bleeding, in which condition he alleged they were put by both imperial and dominion authorities the ruthless ADVANCE, which, however had mentioned neither of them and, certainly, never, even remotely referred to the one not named but described. A person of the latter's description would, we may say, never protected interests Sir John will dissolve write as "Liberal" has done, for his

self-respect would prevent that. In this connection it is not amiss to between combineism and reciprocity. refer to the attempt made by "Liberal" to bring religion into the matter, be- from manufacturers asking if they were upon some consultations in which Secrecause "Another Liberal" applied the going to be abandoned. term "apostate" to him. Webster is a standard authority on the meaning of the reciprocity question and the anxiety words, and gives that of the one in

question, as follows:-"Apostate"—One who has forsaken the by Mr. McCarthy on the language ques-

We are not of course, accountable government. If the Tory leaders do not for "Liberal's" pretended ignorance, more than for his apostacy and misstatements. Such persons as he would have no employment were they not occupied as he has been since the regular editor of the Advocate resigned in his favor.

The use made of Mr. Mitchell's name by "Liberal" is, no doubt, more distasteful to that gentleman's friends than if the writer came out in his true colors, and condemned him. No one, save "Liberal," has yet thought it necessary to nominate candidates for the House of Commons, nor would any other writer think it necessary, in advocating the claims of one gentleman | tries, and that by way of London, the for the position, to abuse another, as that writer has done, especially if the relationships between the two were proposals are put forward. Toronto such as these existing between Messrs. Mitchell and Snowball. So far as we Canadian government has been approach are aware and believe, Mr. Mitchell This Sale is positive and must be made to settle up respects Mr. Snowball's influence and values his friendsdip quite as much as he did in 1886. At that time there was a feeling amongst a good many of Mr. Mitchell's friends that he might seek advice from across the water. gracefully retire from the representation of Northumberland and assist in dent liberal. Circumstances, however. led to Mr. Mitchell being selected as the liberal candidate, with the unanimous consent of the party. No memsent or leval support to Mr. Mitchell's

it necessary to vilify Mr. Snowball.

This apostate liberal was aware of the

good understanding between Mr. Mit-

larly careful of what they say for the next few weeks and hold themselves the election of some resident, indepen- ready for taking a sharp turn. They have been saying all along that unrestricted reciprocity would be ruinous. and many of them have denounced free trade in natural products. They have with one voice proclaimed that the United States would not grant reciprocity, and ber of the party gave more ready as- much more of the same sort The government is between the devil in the shape of the "red parlor" and the deep sea of candidature than Mr. Snowball, and Mr. Mitchell declared, at that time. that should Mr. Snowball be a candidate at the next election, he would not reciprocity if it is squarely offered? We this government laid out upon the legis- all that money there at the present time. oppose, but do all in his power to supdition of the country. He will find it port him. It is, therefore, quite clear dangerous to play fast and loose with that Mr. Mitchell will not feel very gratepublic sentiment on this question. How ful to the writer who, while pretendist wing of his followers to any reciproing to boom him as the liberal candidate city arrangement remains to be seen. for the County in the next election, thinks

It will be observed that there is a great deal of mere guessing in reference to the proposition made in behalf chell and Mr. Snowball, and as he de- of the United States. The Telegraph Barrister. sired to promote the interests of the al- may believe that the United States ment but I Include them in the Fred- fit and go into the provincial exchequer, or be the property of the crown, or did we do

leged conservative candidate, it occurred to him that if he could awaken old anprocity, but we do not. If that is the tagonisms between the friends of Mr. offer, it has been made knowing that Mitchell and Mr. Snowball, respectively, Canada could not and ought not to acit might separate them into two hostile cept it. We shall, however, believe camps to the advantage of his new that to be the offer when it is so stated. friends, who have, evidently set him at

Bering Sea Again.

he has been doing for them through the

Advocate. We understand that a few

to be ashamed of their course. If they

the nature and plumage of "Liberal."

where he thinks there are fewer eagles.

Proposals for Reciprocity.

tection doctrine. They say that if Onta-

they will not allow anybody else to be,

United States means a complete aban-

donment of the present fiscal poilcy of

Sir John Macdonald refuses to take any

of his colleagues into his confidence as to

on the part of the government is im-

minent on account that the Newfoundland

being exerted to induce the dominion

offer of reciprocity that the United States

The article in the Empire this morning

The postponement of the session is at-

alone. This leads to the belief that the

home government must necessarily be

aware of what is proposed, whether it is

only to open negotiations, or if specific

ed on the question of tra'e relations

with the republic but that "our govern

ment has requested the advice of her

majesty's government on the subject."

This statement would mean that some

specific proposals have been put forward.

as otherwise there would be no need to

The government organs will be particu-

mpire, whose announcement is no

oubt official, not only states that the

is one of unrestricted reciprocity.

this is not certain, and the

form of reciprocal free trade.

cause of his retirement.

despatch as follows --

and save their credit.

s as follows:--

persons, hereabouts, who pretend to The Chicago Globe's Washington corspeak for Mr. Mitchell, are patting respondent gives the fellowing facts in "Liberal" on the back. These, however, reference to the new phase of the Bering swell that larger class of expenditure in will, no doubt, learn enough, by and bye, Sea controversy:

not probable that the liberals—any more proposal of arbitration, and that the up to which the public accounts are pubthan the other party-are a unit at the counter proposals of Secretary Blaine was lished, and this is the result. "It the Dominion Government present time in regard to the man who arbitration with a string to it. It proshall be their candidate in the next elec- vided in fact that if the arbitrators should increase in the public debt. Well, so tion. Some may favor Mr. Mitchell, decide against the American contention there has. But, gentlemen, it is not some Mr. Snowball and some Mr. Bur- the arbitratoin should begin over again. enough for a man who challenges the chill; and, if Mr. Hutchison had not be- That was how the matter stood when the conduct of the government to say that come prominent in one of the conserva- diplomatic correspondence relating to the | we have increased the public debt. He tioned in this connection. It would, ted to congress last week. Great Britain tell the people wherein this debt has tinued:] however, be very unseemly for the friends has now made the next move, and on the grown, for what purpose has it been augof either of these to attack all the others face of it it seems to be as cunning as Mr. | mented, and unless he can show the puba la Advocate "Liberal," for, in the end Blaine's plan of arbitration with a string lie that the government under whose adthese indiscreet and misguided partizans to it.

the other party. As this writer has gone attorney general of Canada and through improper way and for improper purposes, over to the enemy, and is working upon his counsel at Washington, appeared un- the e is nothing whatever in the arguthe electorate through the local Tory expectedly to-day in the supreme court of ment to take hold of the public mind. organ, it is well that his purpose should the United States and asked leave to Now, I frankly acknowledge, Mr. Chairways, and of the incidence of benefits be understood. His game is quite astute present a double case looking to the set- man, to my friends here that the public little cunning to plan and a disregard for court.

managers, and the fortunes of the candi- Alaska where she was libelled by the tions of a previous legislature and, I say date he is really working for be promoted United States district court. Cooper ap- it without reflection at all, a previous in a more legitimate and decent manner. pealed from the decision of that court to government, upon this country had not When an election takes place in the the supreme court of the United States been imposed, and you would have been County it ought to be conducted on the but afterward had the appeal dismissed on glid if the aggregate of our public oblimerits of the important issues involved the ground that the district court having gations had not been swollen to the and free from the nastiness which birds

He was and is a crow. He has gone forfeiture against Cooper's vesse!. There- give the items in detail. It has grown His present associates may, however, hold H. Choate, to-day asked leave to present | given stop the district judge of Alaska from throughout this province almost in its enproceeding further in the case, and from | tirety. With the exception of two items he will flap off to some other nest. They tion in it.

had better get rid of him now, however, A special despatch from Ottawa to the St. John Telegraph, dated 19th inst. There is a serious disturbance ministerial circles over the reciprocity in ques- desires to file is presented with the know- sidy from the country of \$3,000 a mile. tion. The Ontario ministers are opposed ledge and approval of Great Britain. to any abandonment of the strict pro-

rio farmers and millers are not protected and that any sort of reciprocity with the divided on the question and little caucuses Mr. Choate and Mr. Carlisle. Neither the statute-book? We would be un-

the United States has forced the hands of and the influence of Downing street is allowed Mr. Miller a fortnight in which may make. It appears that what Blaine has offered is complete urrestricted rethe meantime Mr. Choate and Mr. Carpend upon a good many things, especially brought dozens of inquiries to ministers Blaine and President Harrison will be active participants. tributed to difference in the cabinet over

Postmasters' Salaries.

of the premier to avoid an investigation into the Langevin-McGreevy scandals, A new scale of sclaries for postmasters and the discussion on issues to be raised has been recommended by Postmaster tion. Langevin threatens to resign and General Haggart. It is said that the comlead a revolt of the Bleus against the pensation of postmasters has been disproportionate, and in some classes inadestand by him in the McGreevy scandal he will make the non-disallowance of the qua'e. In groof it is pointed out that Manitoba school bill the ostensible for many years the postmaster of Montreal has been an exception to the regular The Telegraph comments on the scale, receiving \$4,000 a year, and that during last session of Parliament another It is now known that the Canadian exception was made of the postmaster of government has been approached by the Toronto, whose salary was also increased government of the United States with a to \$4,000 a year. The old classificat on view to open negotiations for reciprocity. It has been known for years that the of postmasters constituted five classes, as

United States would neither propose nor follows:accept reciprocity in natural products Class Postage collections Postm'ster's proposition made, or about to be made. 1 2,200 down may be something more than the 4 2,000 1,400 The new classification now As there is only one official channel of commenced is as follows:communication between the two coun-Collections ex-Postm'ster's

\$250,000 150,000 100,000 3,250 80,000 2.800 60,000 2,400 40,000 2,200 2.000

Hon. Mr. Blair's Speech at Woodstock. (Stenographed by Mr. F. H. Risteen.)

[Continued from last week.] Now, Mr. Chairman, that statement put briefly is this: The expenditure under these four heads by the government in 1878 was \$96000, in 1879. \$86000, in 1880, \$\$1000, in 1881, \$89000. in 1882, \$92000; making a total for the five years of \$455,000, an average for each tween the several provinces. While that upon these four classes of control- to the public debt in carrying out these lable expenditure which I have named the railway obligations, we have at the same government which preceded us laid out in time received from the dominion governthe five years previous to our advent to ment, the largest portion of which is to power the sum of \$91000 per year. Now, our credit at Ottawa, this sum of between what has this extravagant gove nment \$700,000 and \$800,000, or to be entirely question is, Dare he refuse unrestricted done in the same direction. What has accurate, \$754,000. Now, we have not very people take the earliest possible op- a gentleman acquainted with the state of lature, upon the executive, upon our Though we have added to the public debt salarles and the salaries of our staff, upon by about a million for railway purposes contingencies and upon public printing? with the exception of two items I am gohe will reconcile the extreme restriction- If you will take up the public accounts ing shortly to refer to, we have at the you will find that in 1884 we laid out same time withdrawn \$187,000 from our \$85000, in 1885, \$86,000, in 1886, \$82,- credit at O:tawa, and I will tell you how 000, in 1887, \$82,000, in 1888, \$83,000, we have withdrawn it and for what purand in 1889, \$84,000. I am giving sim- pose. We withdrew \$45,000 for the purply the round figures—the odd hundreds pose of building an annex to the lunatic I am not including in the yearly state- asylum in the city and county of St. derived for the common and universal bene- granted away and these fisheries to cease to

These sarings may go, as they do go, to tioned. which you are more deeply interested and "The British government has made a which you desire to see increased, because do not, it will make little difference to bold stroke in regard to the disputed they touch directly the public welfare. anyone but themselves, for the disap- question of United States jurisdiction Now then, gentlemen, \$7,000 per year is pointments, defeats and exposure which. in Bering sca. The correspondence the amount we have made of absolute sooner or later, overtake hypocrisy and recently published showed that Secre- saving since we came into power. I am double-dealing, surely await them. It is tary Blaine had rejected Great Britain's taking it down to the very last moment

Now, it is said, there has been a great

ministration and office this debt has actuwould only contribute to the success of "The British government, through the ally been increased have increased it in an have been in power; that while it was fore Cooper through his lawyer, Joseph out of the subsidies which have been a petition for a writ of prohibition to TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS

> continuing to hold that he has jurisdic- I will speak of later, this added million has grown out of the railway obligations "At the same time Mr. Colderon which the legislature in 1882 placed upon Carlisle, as counsel for S'r John Thomp- | the statute-book of the country-legislason, attorney general for Canada, asked | tion the effect of which was to promise a permission to file on behalf of his client subsidy to every company in point of fact a similar petition, only that the petition | that had been incorporated and named in this case is called a "suggestion" for a and included in that act, that they would writ of prohibition. Mr. Carlisle in- if they fulfilled the conditions which the forms the court that the "suggestion" he act imposed be entitled to receive a sub-Well, the public debt has grown as I have "Under the modern interpretation of said in that way, and in so growing, what the British constitution this is as near as | man is there who can justly say that this her majesty can come to being a suitor government did wrong in carrying out in in any court. Only through her minis- a spirit of fairness and integrity the obliters can she be a party to litigation. The gations which the legislature in 1882, the two motions were made conjointly by representatives of the people, put upon forehand. It was a surprise movement; public honor which have ever been the any fishing rivers—that is any rivers where keep it at all events; let the people of the possession of British representative bodies there salmon fishing pools-without there country in the future make what use they "The court was 'on deck,' so to if we had failed to mete out to all these being speak, and Attorney General Miller hap- companies included in that act the same pened to be in the court room at the measure of even handed just co. To say time. In reply to a question from the that we as a government should say to the chief justice, Mr. Miller said there seem- Kent Northern, 'Gentlemen, you shall ed to be serious objections to the enter have a subsily," and to a railway to be tainment of those motions, and the court | constructed from Petitcodiac to Elgin, "No, you shall not have a subsidy" is to present his reasons why the motions surely to make fish of one and flesh of should or should not be entertained. In another and to outrage those sentiments the present occupants from the treasury benches, who would do other than we have done, or who would have hesitated to accept the full measure of responsibil-

> > ity tlat act carried with it. Now, that is what we have added to the jubic debt. Mr. Chairman, I am not speak ng of this because I desire to make any reflection upon the men who in this respect were directly responsible for that legislation. I may say frank'y other government were in power and I voted for the act. While I reluctantly did so, I voted for it because it included a subsidy for a bridge that ran accross the river and for a railway in my own county, I did not and I do not profess to be able to resist the influences which commonly and ordinarily affect representative men and I voted for the act which the government of that day had promoted. So that it will be understood that I do not refer to this subject for the purpose of casting any reflection upon the government or the legislature which passed that act ; I am merely referring to it in self-defence and in answer to that which many of you know was pit forward throughout this coun'v in the canvass of January last against the government-namely that they have, as they said, been improperly and unduly augmenting and increasing the public debt.

Now, I want to state the whole case to you fully and let me add to what I have said about the financial condition of the we came into power we have received settlement of what was called

THE EASTERN EXTENSION CLAIM. and by way of readjustment of debt vear of \$91,159. You understand me have added \$1 000 000, or a little over.

has offered Canada unrestricted reci- making a total of \$505,000 for the six election bridge, \$37,000 for the purpose of whether as theretofore these valuable rights prudently and wisely when we reserved years or an average for each year of \$84,. paying for the new departmental build- should be given away for a song as a matter these four rod fronts in order that this prop-316 -a comparison, of which no man can inga, and \$22,000 for the purpose of paychallenge the accuracy, in favor of this ing for other special and permanent government, which is so wasteful and ex- bridges which we have constructed. So travagant and which these gentlemen are that there has been \$187,000 withdrawn desirous to supplant, by over \$7,000 per from the balance at Ottawa, which leaves year upon those items of expenditure \$567,000, or say \$500,000 in round which you do not wish to see the govern- figures, which will fairly be placed against ment increase and which it is in your in- the million which has been added to the terest to have reduced. (Appliuse.) debt during the time which I have men-

Now, that is a full and correct statement | that the legislature of this province has no of the financial condition of the province. | control whatever over that subject at all. We have so far as those classes of expendi. We have no power whatever to say that the ture are concerned which are within the people may or may not net or spear or to legitimate and proper control of the govern- regulate at all in any way or shape the exerment and which you desire to see reduced cise of the privilege of fishing. The domin condition of the province.

THE FISHERY QUESTION. in the backlands and on the mountainseverywhere it has been made a leading reached a degree of development and mag- will-had no authority whatever to pass any succeed, however, the work required subject and the owner of the British we came into power, to-day it is \$2,100,- here -in these counties you hear nothing at cular the privilege or the right of fishing in our factories were it not for our rail- ought to be recalled by his conservative States revenue cutter Rush to S.tka, would be very glad indeed if these obligations are concerned we will not give while they narrated the grievous wrongs valuable; to-day they are yielding us \$10. this appeal the mandate of the supreme demnation upon this government because owing to the abominable legislation this will venture to say that if the crown was court will issue, and that mandate will it has so increased. Now, I will tell you government had put upon the statute book. willing to sell the privileges which it owns, not only permit but command the district what the increase has sprung from and I Well, gentlemen, I am going to give you, restricted as they are, curtailed as they are, court of Al ska to execute its decrees of have before me the public records which if you hear me patiently, a little narrative curtailed as they are by what I must think ing poo's on these rivers (the property in bers of the present government, or than into power, put upon the statute book a law department for his grant. We simply said, vocate's "Liberal" last week indi- of cabinet ministers are held every day this court nor any department of our worthy the character of men-we would to this effect: That therefore there should the time has come when we will not sacrifice government had received any notice be- be running counter to those traditions of be no grant issued of the front or shore of this valuable property of the crown : we will

> a margin of four rods, so that we would be they have been parted with in the past. able to retain in the crown the property in the fishing. There was no other possible way by which it would be in our power as with this single solitary addition thereto, a government or in the power of the that while you here know from these gentleegislature to reserve the crown rights men who have attacked the government in in these fishing pools except by limiting this vigorous fashion-from Dr. Atkinson. the grant to within a distance of three or Mr. Stockton, Mr. Haning con, Mr. Alward of public justice and those se niments of four rous of the edge of the stream. If we and all these gentlement in strongest comlisle have not been permitted even to file public honor which prevail throughout had bounded the grant as had always demnation of the government, in the several parliament and endeavor to secure a new their petition and suggestion. Whether our land. I would not take the respons - been done down to the stream, it would counties wherever they have been addressing lease of power before he is forced to chose Mr. Miller will recommend that the bility of doing it and I venture to say convey the rights to the grantee to the the electors on theeve of recent elections, petition be heard or be not heard will de- there is no man in public life in this middle of the stream, which would take how grossly iniquitous is our four red lar country to-day, I care not how anxious he away and pass to the grantees all the fishing and to v bad our conduct and management may be to secure the seals of office or oust rights and privileges. The only way we of the fishery question, yet when, in 1884 could prevent that was to make a reser- the government passed the law which is now vation of four rods in the grant along the upon the statute-book there was not a voice front, as I have described. But we were raised against it among the opposition. Alcareful to make this provision and have in- though Mr. Hanington was there, although variably ac'el on this provision-that the Mr. Wetmore was there (many of these genperson who might receive the grant, though it would contain this reservation, Mr. Alward and others were not there it is would have the full right of way over and true, but these other gentlemen were there no interference with his going backwards leading the opposition and promoting the and forwards upon this four rod front, he interests of their party,) not one of them had has the liberty to use and cultivate and a word of fault to find against the governeven build upon and do anything in the ment because of our fishery legislation. So that I was a member of the legis'ature at | way of using the four rolls that he p'eases, | far from condemning us they expressed their only that he has not the title to the four hearty approval of what we were proposing rods down to the stream, for if he had the to do in that regard and Mr. Hanington said title to the four rods as I have explained to it was a very proper thing for us to make you it would carry the fishing privileges this reservation of four rods and that is in frout of the land with it.

United States or elsewhere for very large suggested. Not one single solitary suggescasion at any time to visit the river Resti- pending in the county of Victoria or York or Upsalquitch or any of its large tribu- ture that these people ventilate their along the banks of those rivers if they own grievances in the house where they could be the fishing in front of their lands and they given all proper consideration and where Because some one came along and paid them | nor the representatives from Northumberprovince one other observation. Since bly informed, for the fishing pools in front are to be faund, that you hear this doleful of his land. Is it reason or common sense | wail. It is from these other counties of the that the government of this country should province that have no familiar experience or be permitted to go on disposing of fishing knowledge with regard to them, and if you act, as many of them were disposed of to ern coun ies what they think of the fishery in his pockets by selling out these pools? of it because it assists in bringing people argument for a moment, All these people money in their several localities, and tha on these rivers, who you have been told there is a very much more free and general were grievously wronged because as poor expenditure of money and employment of people, they were debarred from the privi- the people on those rivers to-day than there lege of fishing in front of their lots-these had been previously. I was told to-day by portunity in all case, of parting with their affairs on the Tobique river that during the

> long to the people of the country, not to the fisheries of the province and I ask you you or me, not to A. B or C, but to every- to draw therefrom such conclusion as you body, and whatever income or revenue was | think is fair and reasonable. The question capable of being derived from it should be is should we have allowed these lands to be

That was the question we had to determine, time to come? and we think when the peop'e of the country knew the whole question they will say we decided properly.

But that is not the real grievance after all. The grievance which chiefly evokes these scalding torrents of grief is that of STOPPING THE PEOPLE FROM SPEARING AND

Let me tell yon, so far as that is concerned

to the smallest possible limit, carried on by | ion government possesses that jurisdiction. the government, with an increasing popula- and possesses it exclusively and entirely, tion and in the face of necessary modern im. and whatever laws there are regulating the provements, with which many of you are no time, regulating the mode or manner in doubt familiar and which adds to the de- which the people may fish, whatever laws partmental cost, for \$7,000 a year less than there are restricting the right to spear or our predecessors and we have only added to curtailing the privilege of netting, those the public debt for the purpose I have al- laws have emanated from the dominion ready detailed. So much for the financial parliament and were not passed by the legislature of this province. And yet an election [After referring to local matters affecting takes place in Victoria, and somebody goes tive clubs, his name might also be men- seal fisheries of Boring sea was submit- must needs go further, and he must needs Carleton county chiefly, Mr. Blair con- up the Tobique river and tells those people who have been use I to spearing and netting without interference that the local govern Well, we have heard a great deal about | ment has passed a law that they should not this fishery question. We have heard of spear and should not enjoy there the old it almost everywhere but where the fishery | time privilege of going out in front of their question is a live issue. We have heard it lots and spearing a fish, and therefore they in York - we have heard is on the uplands, ought to vote against the local government and put them out of power. That was the result up in the parish of Lorne on the river staple in the political discussion of these Tobique in the county of Victoria, all the inland counties, but in the counties of while it being true that the legislature of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumber- this province or the government of this proin its conception. It required only a tlement of this diplomatic dispute by that debt has grown in these years that we land, counties where salmon fishing has vince had and has no power if they had the honesty to enter upou its execution. To "Thomas Henry Cooper is a British something over \$1,100,000 in 1883, when nitude which we have no conception of over legislation regulating in the minutest partiability, experience and good temper. schooner W. P. Sayward, which was 000. It has grown a million of dollars, all of the fishery policy, at all events in any shape or form. All that we ever did The want of these accounts for "Liberal's" caught killing seals in Bering sea, fifty- and there is no man who regrets that this connection with any misconduct of the gov- was as I have said: We passed the law Oranges, Lemons and Grapes rattled condition, and his manifest at- nine miles from land on July 9, 1887, increase has taken place any more than ernment. You have to come over here which controlled only the ungranted crown transporting our manufactures from tack of the "wriggles." His commission and was seized and taken by the United the person who is now addressing you. I where some of these gentlemen have never land. We said that so far as the ungranted of whom (I mean some of the candidates) do a man under the labor act-we will not give not know a fishing to I from a handspike, a man at public sile-we will not permit and they will tell you that the fishery anybody who may come along, A, B or C, policy of the government is most injurious. to absorb these urgranted fishing fronts on I have hear I and even seen some candidates | the rivers of this province but keep them for before the people, weep scalding tears the general public; in time they will be no jurisdiction its judgment in the case height it has now reached. But it is one imposed upon these poor fishermen in the 000 a year in revenue, and in ten or fifteen thing, gentlemen, to regret it and it is a remote settlements of the country who years hence perhaps they will be worth \$20,-"In consequence of the dismissal of totally different thing to mete out a con- are not allowed to spear or net or fish, 000 a year and perhaps very much more. I of this fishery question, and if I have to was the impolicy of our predecessors, we refer to history, do not fancy because I am | would be able to get from men who are will. going a good ways back that I will trespass | ing to pay for them as much as \$250,000. much upon your time. When this govern- on these rivers of the North Shore alone, ment came into power we found that the And yet there are those who will say that tisheries of the country were exceedingly we ought to throw them away and give valuable. We found that they had been them to Tom, Dick and Harry, because in growing in value and that their value was doing what we have done we have been invery generally recognized. We found that terfering with the privileges of the poor almost all the lands which had fishing settlers. Now, there is no man living and I privileges in front of them and which had do not think any body of men who would formerly been the property of the crown, be more desirous of aiding the poor settlers had been granted, and of course the fish- to the extent of their ability than the mem them) had passed with the grants, which would myself. No charge more illfounded of course would be necessarily the case and unwarranted could be brought against with a'l grants which lay along the shore | us than that any spirit of unfriendliness, to or banks of these fishing rivers. We found the poor settlers of the country or desire to that a very small number of those valuable curtail their rights and privileges had imfishing pools, which at one time belonged to pelled us to the action we took on this ques the crown, remained, and we thought that tion. I have put the actual facts before it would be good policy in us, that it would you. We have done nothing more and nothbe in the public interest that we should take | ing less than I have told you. We do not a course which would stop the further sale interfere with any man who had his grant or of what remained of those valuable fishing with any person who had before our law fronts. We, therefore, us soon as we came passed filed an application in the crown land

> may of it we will reserve these valuable RESERVED ALONG THE FRONT OF THOSE revenue producing properties to the people of the country and not part with them as Now, that is all I think I need remark to-night upon the question of the fisheries. tlemen now in the house, Mr. Atkinson,

would be very beneficial because the people Let me give you an idea of what these | could grow trees along, and would greatly privileges were worth. There were a improve the appearance of our rivers. And number of persons who had, before we came | now they are all asking you to cond min us into power, obtained grants on the e rivers, although we did it with their approval and some under the labor act aud some at \$1 00 | although while that law was pus on the per acre, thus getting the fishing. As soon statute book in 1834 not in any one session as the people became possessed of the lots since has a single voice been taised in critior a purchaser offered, they almost invar- cism of the law nor has any proposal to tably sold the fishing to persons from the amend its provisions in any one respect been amounts. If any of you shou'd have or- tion! It is reserved until an election is gouche or Nepisiguit-take the Restigouche or elsewhere. It is outside of the legislataries, and ask any of the people living grievances. They did not ventilate these will tell you every man of them, no that their claims might have some effect. And they have either leased or sold it. Why? it is not from Restigouche, nor Victoria. thousands of dolla's for the fishing pools land nor Gloucester nor any of these counthat lay in front of their gran. One man ties, where they have these large fishing inreceived \$20,000 last summer, I am credi- teres's and where these great salmon rivers pools for \$1.00 an acre, or under the labor ask the gentlemen representing these north-A, B, C, or D in order, that A, B. C, or D law making the reservation of four rods. might be able to make himself independent. they will tell you that they think highly ly rich for life and put \$10,000 or \$20,000 of it, and their constituents think highly I do not think the thing will admit of from abroad to expend large amounts of fishing when they are offered a liberal con- past year there was more money spent by the people who went there to enjoy the fish Now, the question we had to decide then, | ing than there had been previously spent as a government, was whether we would re- there in any four or five years altogether. tain the residue of these properties to the I have said enough I think to explain to you crown-let the value, whatever it was, be- fully what we have done on the question of

of profit and speculation to the grantee. erty should continue to be yours for all

[To be continued.]



TRY ONE OF HOOPER'S ELECTRIC PLASTERS

-FOR PAIN IN THE-Back, Breast or Side.

PRICE 25 CTS. EACH OR BY

The Medical Hall,

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

XMA'S '90 & NEW YEAR '91. HOLIDAY GOODS NOW IN STOCK.

and a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY. PURE GOLD FLAVOURING EX-TRACTS AND SPICES A SPECIALITY,

----ALSO----Raisins and Currants, Citron and Lemon Peal.

----AND A SICE LINE OF----Gift Cups and Saucers and Mugs. All of which I will sell at

REDUCED PRICES during the Holiday Season. ALEX. McKINNON.

The Subscriber has on hand at

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,3 COFFIN FINDINGS

AND ROBES which he will supply at reasonable rates.

BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied.

WM. McLEAN. - Undertaker.

To housekeepers wanting a good, reliable FLOUR. 'Ogilvie's Hungarian'

(Made from all Manitoba Wheat) "Golden Eagle," "Ansonia," "Tecumseh."

Also, a good assortment of TEAS. Try "OUR BLE.SD," 3 lbs for 50 cents. FOR SALE Good Dry Codfish

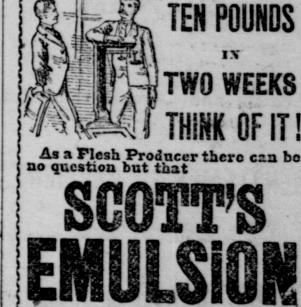
R. HOCKEN.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the 13th All the right title and interest of William Muir ots of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, and County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, and more particularly

Also, all and singular that certain lot or parcel of lerson lot, abutted and bounded as follows :- Be-

Also, all other the lands and tenement taments and premises of the said William Muirhead.

The same having been seized by me, under and by Supreme and County Courts against the said William Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 3rd November,



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION.

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUCHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES, AS PALATABLE AS MILK. enuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmo Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.