torial equipment, to enable one to

the advantage of cheap and economical

production. If we admit that the na

tional policy has greatly assisted many

industries in Canada, we must, at the

same time, not forget that they are

wholly or mainly on our own market.

It happens that the spruce deal product

of Miramichi and the North Shore gen-

erally, and largely that of St. John as

well, have to seek trans-Atlantic mar-

kets. It must, in those markets, be

affected by the competition of similar

products of other places, and if these

latter have advantages which enable

them to produce spruce deals at less

cost than we at the North Shore can,

and the margin of profit small-sell at

-regardless of political affiliations or

cost of many articles necessary to their

gence of its readers when it attempts-

even by inference-to make them be-

we referred last week to the protective

nection with the decline of our deal

shipments, we were quite justified by

political matters, will agree to nothing

that seems to reflect adversely upon

its national policy colors to the mast,

and flies them day and night, but there

are occasions when they might be

judiciously hauled down to salute a

passing fact hailing from a neutral if

not friendly quarter. It would, in that

way, gain the respect and confidence of

The Sun will, doubtless, admit that

the cost of the raw material entering

partizanship.

understand that the greater the depres- other important lumber-supplies. If

sion in any market the more necessity the Sun has a better theory it ought to

General Business.

line, carpets, plain or fancy blinds, I shall be pleas ed to hear from them. Price list and photos mailed

RECEIVED AT MY NEWCASTLE STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT -OF-

FANCY CHAIRS, SECRETARIES, MUSIC-RACKS, & CABINETS. SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS NEW YEAR'S

-OR-WEDDING GIFTS.

NO BETTER OR PRETTIER GOODS SHOWN IN THE DOMIMION.

A SPECIAL LOT OF Fancy Roller Blinds, (any size, or color) reduced to 75c.

each. Great Bargains. B. FAIREY, PUBLIC WHARF, NEWCASTLE.

MACKENZIE'S

FRESH THIS WEEK:

K. D. C.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, SCOTT'S AND ESTEY'S EMULSION, PLEASANT WORM SYRUP,

WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP (WARRANTED.)

SHILO'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

SYRUP OF FIGS, FRESH DULCE

Chatham, N. B., Nov. 22nd 1891.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

Accommodation for Campbellton, Express for Quebec and Montreal,

Express for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, Accommodation for Moncton,

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

1891 — Winter Arrangement — 1892.

-WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION-Express for Moncton, St. John and Halifax.

Accommodation for Campbellton, Express for Quebec and Montreal, All Trains Are Run by- Eartern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. Oct. 15th, 1891.

ESTABLISHED 1871. Chas. Cluthe's **NOVA SCOTIA** NEW BRUNSWICK.



Chas. Cluthe,

Surgical Machinist. 134 King St. W., Toronto. I will be at the following places on time, and to the last train leaving for the WOODSTOCK, N.B. Wilbur House, Dec. ST. JOHN, N.B., Royal Hotel, Dec. 8th, MONCTON, N.B., Brunswick Hotel, Dec. 10th. TRURO, N.S., Victoria Hotel, Dec. 11th HALIFAX, Halifax Hotel, Dec. 14th.

KENTVILLE, N.S., Lyon's Hotel, Dec. 15th, noon, to Dec. 16th, noon.

MIDDLETON, N.S., Hotel opposite Station, Dec. 16th, noon, to Dec. 17th, noon.

VARMOUTH, N.S., Lorne Hotel, arrive afternoon Dec. 18th. Train leaves 7 p.m. 19th, Dec.

General Business. LONDON HOUSE.

Wholesale and Retail. In store, the following reliable Brands of Flour

"Neva,"

"Daily Bread" and "Empress." Pork, Plate Beef, Dry Codfish.

SOMETHING NEW LESSIVE PHENIX,

Putz Liquid Pomade Polish, (for metals.) FARINOSE IN 6lb. BAGS @ 25c.

R. HOCKEN. Canada Eastern Railway Co.

THROUGH TICKETS. Class Through Tickets are Chatham, Chatham Junction

and Blackville -FOR-Bangor, Portland & Boston

--ALSO---St. John and all points on CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Daily connection made with C. P. Railway a Baggage Checked Through.

Thos. Hoben, Jas. Wetmore, Gibson, May 7th, 1891.

ESTEY'S EMULSION PURE COD LIVER ON PHYSICIANS SAY 80

ESTEY'S EMULSION

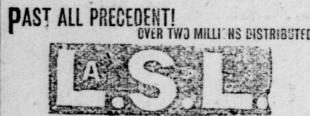
DR. JAMES' **NERVE** BEANS.

the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., in terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar Sold by druggists at \$1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address
The James Medicine CO., Canadian
Agency, St. John, N. B. Write for pamphlet. 23 Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

NERVE BEANS are

excesses of youth. This

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!



State Lottery Company. GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place

DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY MENT OF PRIZES. "We do hereby certify that we supervise Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith

soward all parties, and we authorise the

company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its It Eurly

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk Pierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank.

A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, December 15, 1891. Capital Prize, \$600,000 PRIZE OF 5 PRIZE OF 10 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF 400 are..... 500 PRIZES OF TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentiechs \$2 Fortieths \$1 Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes for Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting Express Companies in answering correspondents an ending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decid Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to delive all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad. but will not deliver Registered letters to hun. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-88, FREE OF COST the Constitution of the State and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THEU. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lowery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, sition and resources, in order to secure ma Legislature which adjourned July the greatest possible benefits that can re-10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to et the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919.—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

Miramichi Advance.

DHATHAM, N. B., - DECEMBER 3, 1891

Independence. Reciprocity, Etc. Hon. Mr. Mowatt, premier of On tario, has given expression to a trut which is of great importance in the consideration of Canada's future and her relations with other countriesespecially with the United States. He says that British connection is a present the strongest tie between the provinces of the Dominion, and he right. This fact is so manifest to the leaders of the conservative party that it justifies the claim so frequently made by some of them that independence is only another word for annexation. By this is meant that if British connec tion is severed, the strongest tie which binds the provinces together is cut and some of them, if not all, will see the closer relationships with the United States which their interests require and, in doing so, these relationship will be political, as well as social and commercial. It, therefore, appears that there is, after all, not much difference of opinion between the great and most successful liberal leader of Canada-Mr. Mowatt-and leading conservatives, as to the' effect of in dependence, in its bearing upon the question of annexation.

If we understand the position of th liberal party correctly, it claims to look forward to independence, as the ultimate destiny of Canada, while a large chiefly those which depend either proportion of the conservative party does the same thing, but both parties -or rather their leaders-say the country is not yet ready for the change. Indeed, Mr. Laurier said, in his recent Boston speech, that there was no sent ment whatever in Canada for in mediate independence; while the conservatives are playing hide and seek between independence and imperial federation.

There is, therefore, on all hands, a we submit that our competitors can consensus of opinion that Canada's undersell us and-when prices are low porary one, but while there is, thus, living prices, while we must sell at a volved in the changes foreshadowed, it tariff of the Dominion increases the is to be observed that the leaders of both parties seem afraid to address operations, and we think the Sun pays themselves to the work of placing the a doubtful compliment to the intelli-There are many Canadians who claim, lieve the contrary. When, therefore, with much show of reason, that the agitatariff, as well as high stumpage, in con-

tion constantly going on in favor of reciprocal trade with the United States, and the undoubted preponderance of sen timent existing all over the country in favor of it-a sentiment which is voiced the facts. The Sun, like many other by the organized liberals in the advocacy papers which have extreme views in of unrestricted reciprocity, and by the independent liberals and liberal-conservatives in declarations for reciprocity in a the policy it supports. It has nailed more modified form-is but the mani festation of a general desire for the closer relationships which territorial proximity, common ancestry, language and traditions. and the commercial requirements of the two countries render entirely natural, well as necessary to the full prosperity of both. But all who approach the problem of our future destiny with the desire to ar- the well-informed, even if it did get out rive at just conclusions on which to base of the old and seemingly beloved rut of action, find an array of sentimental considerations, party prejudices and interests, indifference and want of true patriotism, which form an almost insurmountable barrier to progress. Those who are in power

the chain that binds her to a condition of dependence; and have to observe the devices by which they endeavor to satisfy the popular demand for the privilege of our natural relationship with our kindred to the south of us, while each and all are

terest and destiny seem to demand. treaties, determine for herself with whom and to what extent she would unite her a similar experience. We are justi- that there is a limit to her freedom to disdestinies—in fact place her in a position fied, therefore, in saying that with a pose of herself and annoy her neighbors. ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of in which each of her provinces or natural stumpage-tax more than double

underlies the prosperity of all other in- being more than the usual quantity of deals or logs held over on the Miramichi. This is another point on which it is misinformed, for we assume The St. John Sun quotes our refer- that it would not willingly state a matence of last week to the condition of ter of that kind incorrectly. The the lumber trade on the Miramichi, stock of deals is no greater than that and, while it appears unable to justify held over last year, while there are the existing rate of stumpage on deal- eleven millions feet of logs less winterproducing wood, treats the question ing in the booms. Indeed there never almost entirely from a revenue stand- was a season since Miramichi has been point. It intimates that the national in the deal trade when so few logs policy and high stumpage have nothing were held over. The decline, of our to do with the diminution of our ship- lumber trade, is a genuine one and has. ments and, no doubt, imagines it gets we repeat, been going on steadily. off a clever thing when it says "We As we stated last week, Miramichi "venture to think that the national shipped 22,000,000 s. f. less in 1890 "policy has not much to do with the than in 1889 and 15,500,000 s. f. less "rise and progress, or the decline and in 1891 than in 1890. In the six-years "fall of the English deal market." We period between 1886 and 1891, incluhope that there are not many persons sive, we shipped 261,000,000 s. f. less than in the six years between 1880 besides the Sun writer who think us so stupid as to imagine our trans-Atlantic and 1885 inclusive, an average yearly markets-not merely the "English," decline of over 43,000,000 s. f. We but also the Irish, Scotch, Continental ask the Sun to say candidly to what it African and Australian-can be inattributes this condition of things. fluenced by Canadian fiscal arrange- bearing in mind that both Quebec and ments, but it ought not to require Nova Scotia have increased their more than the knowledge usually sprace deal output? We say it is mainthought to be a necessary part of edi- by the excessive stumpage rate, coupled

Miramichi Lumber Shipments

We gave last week the totals of the trans-Atlantic lumber shipments from Miramichi for 1891 compared those for 1890 and other periods. Following are the Miramichi figures for 1891

nore in detail :—		
	2	Deals,
Vls.	Tons.	Setg., &c.
J. B. Snowball, 25	17,914	15,889,028
W. M. McKay, 19	15,146	14,137,678
Wm. Richards, 22	15,308	13,344,999
D. & J. Ritchie & Co 18	10,142	9,920,784
N. B. Trading Co, 12	8,907	8,591,443
E. Hutchison, 10	6,803	6,134,878
Geo. Burchill & Sons, 6	4,438	4,042,000
Jas. Aiton,	751	22,140
113	79,412	72,082,950
Palings staves and		

9,600 472,200 loss, or not at all. Those in the trade D&JRitchie & Co

prejudices-agree that the protective Geo. Burchill & Sons 5,025

The Lumber Commission. The New Brunswick Crown Land Commission held four sittings in St. John last week. A great deal of information that had been obtained during the summer.

from persons in the trade in different parts of the province, was considered, and oral testimony also taken. Another meeting is to take place in St. John in a week or two and the investigations of the Commisston will be carried on as expeditiously as possible, with a view of a report being made to the government before the next session of the Legislature.

The Newfoundland Question

into any industrial product has an important bearing upon the success with fairness a sma'l community of two which the manufactured article can hundred thousand men, women and children, should dominate one-half of the Atcompete for a market. The cost of the raw materials of many articles manufactured in Canada and other countries is about the same in all of them, and even the cost of manufacturing them is claimed to be no greater in Canada sympathy with the Newfoundlanders in they may not succeed by means of the than elsewhere, yet Canadian manufactheir rovoit against a similar domineering not maintaining what the Newfoundlandimit to the liberty which could be allowmust admit, with all New Brunswick | seeing that to make Newfoundland a part pete in the trans-Atlantic markets with independent existence of Canada, and, admitting this, as far as Nova Scotia is the United States certain privileges in reon the ground that the fisheries of British would be to allow either Canada or Newfoundland acting by itself, to imperil and ca has had for the time being, precisely the opposite effect. It has turned the rage of the little colony from the Mother Country

whom she is doing her utmost to worry and injure in every way in her power. It may be said that Newfoundland being an island like Ireland, has an unlimited claim to Home Rule. Newfoundland has long so Quebec and Nova Scotia would have openly claimed, but we may as well say doubtless, inspired by the fact that other We would point out to the Canadian fish. ermen of Nova Scotia, who are now demanding that the Canadian Government shall retaliate against Newfoundland by closing our fisheries and ports against we need not look far for the causes of them, that in doing so the Canadian Government would destroy its very best argu-The Sun is mistaken about there ment for the treatment of British North \$50,000 excise fees fourteen years ago. "I of clergymen is taxed to the extent of £9,-

there is for those who supply it to have give it to the public.

with our tariff exactions on pork and

more in detail :-		
		Deals,
Vls.	Tons.	Setg., &c.
J. B. Snowball, 25	17,914	15,889,028
W. M. McKay, 19	15,146	14,137,678
Wm. Richards, 22	15,308	13,344,999
D. & J. Ritchie & Co 18	10,142	9,920,784
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Geo. Purchill & Sons, 6	4,438	4,042,000
Jas. Aiton,	751	22,140
113	79,412	72,082,950

shipped as follows, the figures represent-Palings. Staves. Squares E. Hutch: 1,086,315

1,245,590 472,200 556,441 Timber was shipped as follows:-J. B. Snowball, 180 tons birch, 14 tons ash, 28 tons pine and 119 tons hemlock.

dence of the trustees and the faculty.

THE MONTREAL HERALD company has gone into liquidation, Mr. William Whyte being appointed liquidator. It is said that a new company will be formed to conduct it, of which Hon. Mesers. Cartwright and Laurier will be the controlling

It is not very easy to see by what rule lantic sea-coast of British America and should, from its rock fastnesses, like a Rhine baron or a Moorish pirate of old impose tycannical conditions on all who would approach them. We had great by the French over a part of their coasts and upheld their claim as a people to rule their own territory. Even when they went the length of en ering into a treaty with a foreign country detrimental to their fellow-citizens in Canada we were inclined to accord them the largest liberty in such matters. When, however, incensed at the Imperial Government for the feat ers believed, and justly, to be their rights in regard to the so-called French coast, they talked of secession from the empire and annexation to the United States, we pointed out that there was an obvious ed our sister colony in her preferences, of the United States would be fatal to the therefore, as self-preservation is the first law of nations, could not be permitted. even if force had to be resorted to in order to prevent it. When the Newfoundland Government negotiated the treaty with Maine. the United States by which they allowed gard to fishing and bait-buying, the Canadian Government objected to the treaty North America had always been treated in the treaties as a whole, and that to allow of their division for political purposes damage the interests of the other in what was regarded as common property. They, therefore, appealed to the British Government to refuse its sanction, which was necessary to the treaty, until Canada had also negotiated a treaty with the United Sa'es which she was about to do. The Imperial Government took the same view and complied with Canada's request, This action, instead of turning towards the better consolidation of British Ameri-

English parties. Premier Mowatt of Ontario has come out against annexation. His action is,

by the Newfoundlanders against the operations of Canadians on their coasts and in their market. Canada is so much more powerful than Newfoundland that she is ound to exercise forbearance, as long, at least, as real and permanent injury to her interests and independence is not attempt-

News and Notes.

ONE OF THE SIGNS.

The caterer of the house of commons at Ottawa, has been notified readiness by January 5th, which would lead one to believe that the next session of parliament will be an early one.

"GETTING A BIG BOY NOW." Alphonso Macdearmid, son of the prietor of the Hotel Vendome at New Glasgow, N. S, is 15 years old, six feet high and weighs 190 lbs. probably the largest boy of his age in the Maritime Provinces. A SINGULAR FACT.

It seems singular, but it is nevertheless said in well-informed circles that a vesse will have to be sent from Europe instead of from this side to take from Anticosti the wrecked crew of the Norwegian barque "Anna."

AN OPEN FALL.

Speaking of the openness of the present fall, the veteran steamboat owner, Mr. John Wilson, Quebec, states that he remembers well sending, many years ago, with perfect safety and without any difficulty, a large, side-wheeled steamer to Montreal on Dec. 19.

FEMALE INEBRIATES.

The Keeley Inebriate Home at Dwight, now has more than 150 female inmates and it is thought that in a short time they will outnumber the patients of the opposite sex. This shows that the drinking habit is very prevalent among women in the States, or that when it has been acquired, they are more anxious than men to rid themselves from its domination.

LORD STANLEY.

The Empire correspondent, referring to a report which has again been cabled from England that Lord Stanley intends resigning his office as governor-general Canada next year, says that, though his excellency does not allow ubiquitious 556,441 newspaper men to interview him, there is the best authority for saying that the statement referred to is untrue.

> A PIOUS FRAUD. Mrs. E. S. West, who for six years was the lady principal of Ratgers Female College, N.Y. was found to be receiving money from pupils for which she did not accoun to the treasurer. How much the college lost through her is not known, but the amount is said to be large. She professed the utmost piety and enjoyed the confi-

MR. NOTMAN. The death has occurred at Montreal of Wm. Notman, the renowned photograph- Minister and adequate financial arrangeer. The deceased was 65 years old and daughters all grown up. Besides his 11. Montreal business Mr. Notman had two branches in Boston, one in New York and one in Halifax. He leaves an immense fortune it is reported.

COMING BY THE I. C. P. It is now stated that no application will be made to the United States for permission to transport British sailors and marines over the Canadian Pacific through Maine, on the ground that the men might desert when they found themselves on foreign soil. They will be taken to Quebec on the Canadian Pacific, ferried across to Levis and sent to Halifax over the Intercolonial. This will not advertise the Canadian Pacific short line as a military

SCIENTIFIC CATCHING.

ed on the cricket or baseball field, may Quebec before the opening of the World's oftentimes come of use in strange contin- | Fair, and to compete with American rail gencies. On Monday last in Brooklyn a ways for a share of the travel in connectic window, and a man named Smith walking on the street below made such a per year for an efficient service." splendid catch of the fat bundle before it reached the pavement that the only loss suffered over the affair was a shower of tears by the hysterical mother. Smith was the only person who marvelled not at

CHRISTMAS TREES. The annual shipments of Christmas trees from Maine to New York have well commenced. About 12,000 cut in Stockton were shipped to Belfast on the schooner William Butman last week and then forwarded by raii. When loaded they occupied five cars. The trees were spruce and fir, neatly tied up in packages, making 3,000 bundles. Other large shipments have started from points along the Knox & Lincoln branch to Portland and thence by steamer. This makes a very novel and lucrative early winter business

IRISH AMERICAN CONFERENCE. At a conference of representatives of Irish-Americans from various states in the union, held in New York on Friday last resolutions were adopted warning the people of Ireland that they can receive no further support from the U. S. until they call a halt in the war of factions and re-unite their forces, and declaring that the confidence of the great mass of the Irish citizens of the United States can be restored only by a union based upon a clearly defined, moderate and reasonable expression of Ireland's demand for home rule and a policy, of independence of all

ABOUT ANNEXATION.

Students of McMaster university, Baptist, Toronto, debated the question of annexation of Canada to the United States last Friday night and on the vote being taken the numbers for and against tied. In last week's number of Le Sentinel of St. Thomas, de Montmagny, Choquette, M. P., who edits the paper, comes out squarely for annexation to the United States. He was one of the Canadian guests at the late Boston banquet.

prominent liberals-particularly in Quebec -are declaring for annexation. OWEN E. MURPHY'S LUCK.

American fisheries as a whole. The pres- find," said Mr. Nicoll, "that at the time | 000,000 shows that many of them possess sence of Newfoundland fishermen on the Murphy took the money, the Criminal private means. Many incumbents spend Canadian coast exercising the same rights | Code making it a larceny for a trustee or | more than they receive from their beneas Canadians, and their freedom in our agent to misappropriate funds had not fices. It is commonly believed that the markets, form strong protests in the minds gone into effect. The money was receiv- mass of the clergy of England are poorly of all fair-minded, cool-headed men against ed practically in the capacity of trustee or paid, while the great dignitaries of the the restrictions, perhaps illegally, imposed agent. It was deposited by persons anxi- church are overpaid. It is to be hoped that they would pay the fees. If they they receive. Such liberality is ascribed should occur to show that it is possible, I will go ahead with great pleasure.

> HANGED THEIR CORPORAL. LONDON, Nov. 27, 1891.—There was much excitement at the Horse Guards to day upon the receipt of intelligence from Aldershot, where is situated a great mili tary camp and barracks, that a spirit of murderous insubordination was prevalent in one of the regiments stationed at that | Halifax; and on Dec. 18, the same train subordination which has been displayed

in the Guards, which some time ago resulted in the practical deportation to Bermuda of a whole battalion of the Grenaa revolt in the Coldstream Guards, the affair at Aldershot might be construed as another exhibition of the discontent which is alleged to prevail in all branches of the British service.

It appears that a corporal of the Second

battalion of the Prince of Wales' Leinster regiment (Royal Canadians,) which battalion is at present doing duty at Aldershot, had by his petty tyrannies rendered himself an object of peculiar aversion to the men. The complaints of the privates was made fast and the self-appointed exe-

cutioners decamped. The corporal had been hanging only a short time when a sergeant discovered him and cut the rope. The corporal was nearly dead, and it required the most strenuous efforts on the part of the surgeons to resuscitate him. The perpetrators have not yet been discovered.

A BIG SCHEME.

A New York Herald Ottawa telegram of Friday last indicates that a big scheme for a fast trans-Atlantic service is contemplated in certain influential quarters. The despatch says :- "The government has decided to invite tenders for a fast line of steamships between Canada, England and France. The requirements are for weekly service with an average speed of eighteen knots from port to port, with supplemental conditions for extra speed, The vessels must be not less than 6,500 tons, to run from Plymouth and Cherbourg to Quebec in summer and Halifax or St. John in winter. The plans shown by the Adamson Naval Construction and Armament Company satisfied the Finance ments will be made by the Dominion leaves a widor, three sons and two Tenders will be received up to January

> "Sir George Baden-Powell, K. C. M G., one of the British Commissioners in the Bering Sea affair, has been interesting himself in the establishment of the line. He has seen Premier Abbott and the country." other members of the Cabinet in the mat ter, and has visited Quebec and inspected the docks and other facilities.

"President VanHorne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, states that the vessels of the new line will run in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and he be lieves that passengers from Europe via the St. Lawrence will be landed by his through line in Chicago within a few hours of the time that those via New York will be disembarked at the latter

"The present intention is to have the Scientific "catching," whether develop- new line running between Liverpool and

ONTARIO'S PREMIER ON RECIPROCITY,

A Toronto despatch of last Thursday refers to a letter of Hon. Oliver Mowatt premier of Ontario, to one of his supporters, in which he thus refers to the reciprocity question and independence-"The imperial authorities have refused nothing in the way of self-government which our representatives have asked for. Our complaints are against parliaments and governments which acquire their power from our own people. To the United States and to its people we are almost friendly. We recognize the ad vantages which would go to both them and us from extended trade relations, and we are willing to go as far in tion as shall not involve. future, political union. Canadians of every party have hitherto drawn the line, and, I trust, will continue to draw the line. We do not wish to disconnect ourselves with the motherland unless it should be, by and by, to set up for ourselves as an independent nation in friendly alliance with the fatherland, if no longer in political connection with it. But the time for absolute independence has not come. The strongest tie between the provinces of the Dominion at thi moment is British connection and all tha such a connection implies. British con nection should, therefore, be cherished by all practical means until other ties the mutual interests of the provinces become strong enough to secure their union and independence as a nation. North America is amply large enough for two independent nations and two friendly

whole continent. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

nations would be better for both popula-

tions than one nation embracing the

The growth of the Church of England during the present century is described by a writer in The London Daily Graphic. The increase in the number of clergymen has not kept pace with the growth of popu lation. In 1801 there were 19,307 clergy for 9,000,000 people; in 1841, 14,613 clergy for 16,000,000; 1891, 23,000 clergy for 29,000,000. The incomes of the clergy have improved. In 1831, out of 10,500 benefices, there were 2,040 with an in come not exceeding £100, and 2,994 with an income between £100 and £300. In New York, Nov. 25.—District Attor- 1881, out of 13,617 benefices, the number ney Nicoll said yesterday that he had with an income of not more than £100 made a careful investigation of the case had declined to 1,107, and there were 3, of Owen E. Murphy, who has returned 447 with an income between £100 and from Canada, whither he absconded with \ £200. The fact that the private property

ous to get excise licenses as a guarantee | that they are generally willing to give as should not obtain a license the money was to Dr. Woodford, the late bishop of Elv. to be returned to them. If they succeed- who spent £20,000 on a theological colceeded, is was to be devoted to the pay- lege, and Dr. Wordsworth, the late Bisment. The small remnant of the money hop of Lincoln, who is said to have spent Murphy left behind him was afterwards in sixteen years £80,000 on pious and distributed among the losers by a receiv- charitable works. It is impossible to eser. The money did not belong to the timate spiritual results arithmetically, yet city, and the city did not lose anything. | the friends of the church take pride in Under the circumstances I do not see how noting that according to imperfect rehe can be punished. But, if anything turns the number of confirmations increased from 177,433 in 1880 to 225,058 in 1889, the total for the ten years being 2.015,631. Societies in connection with the church do a large amount of educational, missionary and charitable work.

A NOTABLE TRAIN.

About the 2nd week in December the

first C. P. R. train with a man-of-war's crew will run from British Columbia to place. Taken in connection with the in- will make the return trip with regulars. The C. P. R. cars for this service left Montreal on Friday, 20th ult. According to the Star no detail has been left out to assure every comfort of the troops in dier Guards, and which was followed by transit. The principal object of interest is the kitchen car which is a novelty of arrangement. The car is arranged exteriorily much in the manner of the usual baggage car, having four sliding doors for the entrance of supplies. The centre is occupied by two immense cooking stoves, each heated by two tires and containing four large ovens. They are specially designed, and their cooking capacity can be imagined, when it is stated that five men cooks are needed for their attendance. At one end of the car is found the store were unheeded and they determined to room, containing all the requisites for the rid themselves of the corporal. As he culinary art; at the other, the compartwas going his rounds he was seized by ments set aside for the attendants and the men, dragged to a convenient spot, a ranged in neat order; around are all the noose thrown around his neck and strung shining brass pans and cauldrons, necesup to a tree. The free end of the rope sary for the preparation of the great quantities of food required. This huge kitchen upon wheels is to be responsible for the complete "mess" arrangements for the troops, which will tax its capacity to the utmost. The usual colonist sleeping cars will be occupied by the men during their long journey. There are several marked improvements in the fittings of these cars, the most noticeable of which is a convenient detachable bracket table, to be fixed between the seats at meal time, and support the plates and dishes. The bedding accommodation is both good and ample. It consists of a good hair pillow. mattress and warm gray blanket-rug for each man. This unique train of cars has already left Montreal for Vancouver. It is to reach that destination in time to take on board a party of two hundred and fifty time expired marines, accompanied by twenty-five officers, who return to the Old Country. This company leave Vancouver on December 5. and are expected to arrive in Halifax on the 15th, when they will embark for Liverpool. The Canadian Pacific railway will then have the transport of a much larger body of troops on their way to replace their comrades whom they relieve. These will number 400 men and 50 officers, and will leave Halifax for Vancouver, without delay, about December 18. The company are exerting themselves to the utmost for the successful performance



of this their initial experiment in the

transport of large bodies of troops across

Legal Notices.

The same having been seized by me under and by berland County Court at the suit of Isabella Caul-

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, his 22nd day of August, A. D., 1891.

TO he sold at Public Auction on Thursday 3rd day of March, next, in front of the All the right, title and interest of Malcolm Taylor. in and to all those several pieces or parcels of land in the County of Nothumbe land and Province of

New Brunswick, abuted and bounded as follows. eing in the Parish of Hardwick in the County and erly side by land owned by John Williston and on Williston and being in straight lines from the Shore of Bay du Vin Bay, back to the Highway Road, being, the land and premises conveyed to the said Mal colm Taylor, or intended so to be by Alexander Taylor, by Deed dated the 20th day of March, A. D.

Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situate 20th day of March, A. D. 1886, being the lands and

land County Court at the suit of Robert Taylor against the said Milcolm Taylor. Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 16th November; JOHN SHIRREFF,

teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thensand Bollars a fear in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLIEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine,

Ask your Physician; they all know me; bring them along.

MADE NAT URAL.

I defy the rupture I cannot hold with comfort. Send for illustrated catalogue.

As my time is limited and cannot be pro-longed, all parties wishing to consult me should be in time.

present political status is only a tema general admission that our destiny, as a people, cannot be worked out until we assume the responsibilities in country in its true position as one half of the North American continent.

he weakness of body or mind caused by over-

and are, therefore, enjoying the privileges and emoluments of office, will not make any move that may not only not better their own condition, but perhaps involve greater exertion and self-denial their part. Those who have long fought for office and power against the in each of the other ten months of the year, and are dominant party, prefer the old lines. all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New | rather than to work upon new ones, lest FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY latter as soon as they hope to do by the turers have been accorded a high former. The rank and file party men, as a body, have been so long accustomed to he arrangements for all the Monthly and follow their leaders, that they lose confi dence in their own judgment, as soon as it is challenged, while partyism has driven far too many intelligent men into an in dependence that is manifested only by indifference. It is no wonder, therefore, that we find the Lauriers, Mowatts, Fosters and Chapleaus, all agreeing that Canada is to become a great and independent nation, while they do not strike a blow at

afraid to take the steps which both in-

-the one to work and the other to ob-

Those who say that the people of Cana- the stumpage charge on both of which da are satisfied with their present de pendent position, are either interested in preserving the statu quo, or mistaken as to public sentiment. If we may form a opinion from hearing the people of this province, at least, express their views in reference to both business and politics, we are justified in saying that the great majority of them are tired of the bonds-be they imperial or federal-which prevent them from having their natural market in 200 000 the United States opened to them, and the longer those bonds last, the stronger will grow the desire to break them. They believe that it is the duty of our public leaders to devise a solution of the problem, and to cease "marking time" on the lines of a cry of unrestricted reciprocity, unaccompanied by any reasonable solution of the fiscal difficulties to be created by it; or one of limited reciprocity on terms which those in authority in the United States have plainly declared to be unacceptable to them. It may seem to many good people who have faith in the sincerity of their leaders a harsh thing on our part to say that we believe both parties are advocating reciprocity schemes which their chiefs know to be impossible tain. Would it not, therefore, be a patri-

otic thing for them to accept the inevitable, unite their forces and secure for Canada freedom at once to make her own

that charged in any competing

tective tariff in order that their home market might be secured to them. unfortunately happens that New Brunswick manufacturer spruce deals has to go into an outside market, where he must compete with those who have obtained their raw material, viz., spruce logs, much more cheaply than he. Not only so, but these competing deals have also the advantage of lower freights and, in many cases, a better classification because of their finer fibre and make. This is undeniably the case, as the Sun

Crown Land deals. These deals comthe Quebec and Nova Scotia products, is much less than one-half of the New Brunswick rate. Some who think they are well-informed on the subject, white concerned, may point to the fact that the Quebec stumpage rate on spruce is sixty-five cents per M. while it is one dollar in New Brunswick, but it must

be remembered that the Quebec scale gives the operator three logs for every two given by the New Brunswick scale, so that the Quebec stumpage rate applied to the scale of this province brings the actual Quebec rate to less than forty-four cents. The Quebec spruce ports pay about the same freights as are paid by those of the North Shore. Nova Scotia pays less, while the cost of labor, etc., is, in the main, greater with us than with them. For some years the spruce deal shipments of Quebec only held their own, but, of late, those of both Quebec and those of New Brunswick have sharply against her fellow-subjects in Canada declined. It must be evident to the Sun that the low price of deals in our market abroad does not, of itself, account for the fact that our shipments are rapidly falling off, for if that were enjoyed more home rule than Ireland ever

our diminished shipments.

province, and a protective tariff which

bears hardly on lumbermen's supplies,