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.

I am selling off balance of Dry Goods and Fancy articles away below cost. SOMETHING NEW

LESSIVE PHENIX (the greatest Washing Powder yet discovered.) Putz Liquid Pomade Polish.

(for metals.)

FARINOSE IN 61b. BAGS @ 25c. R. HOCKEN. Canada Eastern Railway Co.

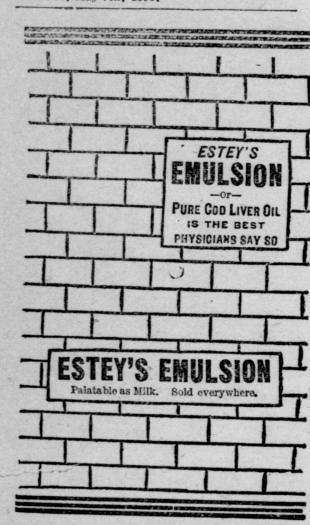
THROUGH TICKETS.

First and Second 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 at Fredericton.

Baggage Checked Through. Thos. Hoben, Jas. Wetmore, Gibson, May 7th, 1891.



DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a lieve and cure the worst are, after all, only the old and obsolete cases of Nervous Del ity, Lost Vigor and Failthe weakness of body or telegraphs, railways and even journalwork, or the errors and Remedy absolutely cures 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.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT VER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational n overwhelming popular vote.
Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY stance, may be mailed to London on the MENT OF PRIZES. "We do hereby certify that we supervis.

he arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana two days later than that via New York. State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its

It Eurly We the undersigned Banks and Bankers

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. \$600,0000 is 2 PRIZE OF 5 PRIZE OF 10 PRIZES OF 25 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TWO NUMBER TERMINALS. .. \$399.600

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

PRICE OF TICKETS.

\$2,159,600

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-warded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD,

Give full address and make signature plain. ding Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applicawithdrawal of the big and slow Allan tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any ATTENTION.—The present charter of The liners from Halifax a material drawand State Lottery Company which is part of back to their transactions. If these gen-SUPREME COURT OF THEU. S. tlemen went to Europe, they took is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lot.er; Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, of cases, and if they had freight coming

Miramichi Advance. DHATHAM, N. B, . . NOVEMBER 19, 1891

cause the Telegraph does not quote the

in point of fact, it really suppresse

them. The business management

prove of such editorial methods, and

erasure from correct press reports of

matters of fact damaging to the verit

of certain gentlemen's political state

ments, are arts which its present edito

form. The bias of the editor of the

Telegraph is evident in that paper's

that "it has been rather difficult to un

year," and such expressions as. "The

ADVANCE, in its new-born zeal to de-

fend the government of the day," etc

Would it not be much more in keeping

with the dignity of a leading daily

paper, if it displayed the ability to dis-

cuss these purely commercial matters

ever-present political bias? So far as

concerned - and which the Telegraph,

very unnecessarily, imports into the dis

cussion-we venture to assert that it

will compare quite favorably with that

of the Telegraph in almost any matter

with which it has dealt "during the

comparatively limited sphere, to give

its readers a fair and truthful idea of

current events, without either suppres-

sion on the one hand, or enlargement

and invention on the other. Such a

course may be "rather difficult to

understand" in the Telegraph's editorial

rooms, but it is both understood and

appreciated on this side of the province.

If the Telegraph wishes to discuss the

ADVANCE's views on any subject, we

hope it will, hereafter, do so on their

merits and avoid making imputations,

which, however effective and fashion-

able they may be between large city

dailies, owned by political corporations,

methods of the days, when big dailies,

ism itself, were either comparatively

The Telegraph represents us as say-

ing: "Canada does not need a direct

"mail steamship connexion with Great

"Britain at all. We have just as good

"a mail service by way of Portland or

We protest against the first sentence.

The ADVANCE never said or believed

that Canada did not need a direct mail

steamship connexion with Great

Britain. The ground taken by the

ADVANCE is that Canada has been pay-

ousiness arrangement. Is it worth while

understated our position in its second

sentence. We hold that we have, and

have always had, a better trans-Atlan-

tic mail service via New York than the

steamers so largely subsidised by the

Canadian Government have given us.

If the object of having ocean mail

ernment to those steamers coming in

the past to Halifax has accomplished

it, but it has not facilitated the trans-

mission of mail-matter, or the move-

been conveniently ignored by the Tele-

"Trans-Atlantic mail matter from

points in Canada, via New York, has only

to be carried to the United States border.

where it is taken charge of by the postal

ed without further expense to Canada or

the senders. If it is to go by the Allan

or Dominion lines, the expense is the

taxpayers of Canada are called upon to

"in full" :--

unknown or little understood.

"Halifax and at less cost."

nores-were these :-

ers come to our ports?"

without the intrusion of a seemingly

the course of the ADVANCE

that such tricks as that, and

It would be much more sensible, and to the point, if the Telegraph would address itself to the solid business facts The 'Telegraph" and Trans-Atlantic Mail Subsidies. stated, than for it to trump up an imaginary position for us, mix it with The St. John Telegraph professes to some of its stock insinuations of a pogive its readers the full text of th litical character, and by stating a few ADVANCE'S views of trans-Atlantic mail things which every schoolboy would subsidies, for which it has found the know better than to contradict, enname of the "Winterport Atlantic deavor to lead its readers from the true Mail-service question." In doing so, it issues involved. quotes a paragraph from the columns

The ADVANCE does not need to be of this paper, but omits an article on told by the Telegraph of the advantages the subject. We do not complain be of steamships or other vessels visiting our ports-provided, however, they ADVANCE article, but we object to its come thereto on the usual commercial endeavoring to impose upon its readers bases. The vessels under discussionby pretending to give our views when, let us remember-are of an exceptional character, and they can be induced to favor us with their visits only on unthe Telegraph, with whom, we are glad usual and exceptional terms. It is the to say, our relationships have always part of prudence and sound policy not been most friendly, doubtless disapto go blindly into arrangements to secure these visits, but to consider their is rather unfortunate for its prestige value and compare the necessity for them with what they are to cost us. Mr. Andrew Allan received \$126. 533.33 in the year ended 30th June, 1890, as subsidy for the service between Liverpool and Halifax. The has evidently not forgotten how to per-Allan liners entered Halifax for say six months of the year, and it would be interesting to read the items of their statement concerning the ADVANCE, disbursements for that period, which directly benefitted Canada. They emderstand its course during the past ployed, at most, say an average of fifty men per trip for a few hours twice a and once on the return from Portland. Two hundred dollars per week more than cover the labor expenditure. amount would not be greatly swelled. But, assuming that the disbursements were doubled, is it a legitimate reason why the taxpayers of the whole country should contribute an enormous subsidy in order that a few people at one of their ports should thus have a small percentage of their contribution filtered into their pockets, while the lion's share went to the capitalists owning past year," for it has endeavored, in its the steamers, and who, as we may be well assured, do not go into these matters because of either loyalty to the country

> or other sentimental considerations. "The vanished prestige of a direct Atlantic mail service" may have a charming and almost poetic pathos for some people, and the steamship owners, doubtless, count largely upon the class that can be influenced by such phrases for the support necessary to secure the success of their designs upon the public treasury. The solid and unsentimental prepared to rub along through life on their merits, and do not feel justified in asking their fellow-taxpayers to contribate thousands, directly, in order that hundreds may come indirectly to them, will not set as high a value upon the service as the Telegraph does. The Canadian ports for many years. They did so long before Confederation, and Portland was always their only winter port, as we presume it always will be, unless they can induce the Dominion than it is worth to merely touch at their way, but those familiar with the first class liners on many of the world's was paid for professional routes, will wonder where "the leading daily" of the maritime provinces of Canada acquired its ideas of greatness, when it

ing too dearly for inferior services. Our words -which the Telegraph igknot Allan steamer had ceased to touch once a week at Halifax. "If these companies ran first-class If any steamship company steamers, like those of the lines running put first-class vessels in out of New York, they might be entitled Atlantic mail service—vessels which, by litical subscriptions. The eleventh item, he meet him. to consideration, but their boats are com- their speed, will give to Canada the bene- adds, is practically correct. In all he adfit of the short routes to Europe offered same date, one to go via an Allan liner | by way of her ports-its claims to a suffifrom Halifax and the other by a Cunarder | cient subsidy would be good, and or White Star liner via New York. That would hold up both hands for either or by the Allan line will reach its destination both Halifax and St. John being made The fact is that these companies have so its western winter termini. long bled the Canadian, Government by would give us what we have never yet means of their subsidy operations, that had, viz., trans-Atlantic mail facilities they are not satisfied with an ordinary equal to, or even better than those which to pay so dearly for the comparatively slow service Canada has heretofore had extra cost, via New York. It would also for her large subsidies, simply for the attract European travel through our and professional, and not for personal pursentimental advantages of having steamports, just as the superior lines running out of New York now attract travel from since. It will be seen, by the foregoing | Canada through that port, in spite of the quotation, that the Telegraph has enormous subsidies we have paid to the Allans. If we had such a line we might be proud of it, and the well-informed would not be amused when we referred to

it as a matter of "prestige." We are, let us remember, in the closing year of the first quarter century of confederation, and it is time we put by our playthings and faced the steamers come to our ports is to give a realities about us. Halifax and St. John. few men employment at those ports like other ports in Canada, will have to and swell the volume of non-paying be satisfied with the business that is traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, the | legitimately theirs, and they must not exsubsidies paid by the Dominion Govpect to be made rich by acts or parliament or unreasonable and unnecessary the country has not a surplussige of wealth for the purpose, while the preconfederation bosh about "the Liverpool ments of passengers; nor has it helped of America" and New Brunswick as "the the commercial community in the least, workshop of Canada" has been consigned in the way of forwarding freight, to Cinderella and Mother Goose regions either more cheaply or more expedi- by the cold and unsentimental logic of

tiously. We said -and this also has These are the ADVANCE's views, in a graph, when it quoted the ADVANCE general way, of the trans-Atlantic mail steamer question, and we assure the Telegraph that they are convictions formed without reference to whether they please the government or the opposition. Neither party has any claim upon the authorities of that country, and forward- ADVANCE, so far as its editor knows, and if our city contemporary will only deal with the subject as we present it, it will ment and discussion and no necessity for pay heavy subsidies for having the work resort to the method which rendered its

The Price of Deals.

Halifax an inducement to ship through to let such things alone. It has not done have intimated, another besmirching from so, however, but on Tuesday of last week adddressed itself to the deal question and

"The recent increase in the price of deals in the English market of \$1 standard, or nearly \$2.50 per thousand has been received as very glad tidings. With this increase however, freights have gone up ten shillings, but even with this deals bring one dollar per thousand more than they did last spring. The Gleaner's readers ought to

grateful to it for making the whole business so clear to them. We all know that deals are quoted in England at advanced rates every fall, but it is at a time when the trade on this side of the Atlantic have little to sell, contract, being all filed and business practically ended for the season. Besides, owing to advanced charter rates and the increased demands of the insurance companies, any advance in prices is quite swallowed up. If present rates could be maintained as a basis for next season's business, it would be a good thing for the trade, but experience prevents any hope of that from being entertaind. The Gleaner's statement that an advance of \$1 per standard means nearly \$2.50 per M. is good in its way and quite up to its hemlock extract efforts.

Another Quebec Disgrace Quebec has made another of its contrioutions to the humiliation of Canadian politics, by the disclosure of a steal of \$114,000, made in connection with the building of the Quebec Court House, and by the Bay Chaleur Railway steal. Toronto Empire and St. John Sun published the details in the form of an interview with contractor Whelan, from whom | duty is to demonstrate that the other is the money was obtained, and the Montreal | composed of all the rascals in public life, week-once on arrival from Liverpool | Herald endeavored to break the effect of | while none but the honest and patriotic the disclosure by publishing an alleged are within its own ranks. They would interview in which Mr. Whelan was made sooner see the country continue to be to say very uncomplimentary things about misgoverned and their own councils and if the port charges were added, the the Empire's interviewer, and to put a dominated by leaders who have demonsomewhat different face on the matter. strated both their corruption and incapa-Other papers then had their innings, and our readers will understand the "magnitude of the scheme" by reading the following from the Montreal Star. The amount of \$115,000 was claimed to

have been paid as follows: -Achile Carrier, M. P. P. for Gaspe.... Hon, P. Garneau and others .... Hon. James McShane, mayor of Montreal.

As an additional guarantee that its story was true, the following details were given of the last item mentioned above:

Mr. Whelan was seen this morning by a Star reporter and asked for a straight version of this affair. Acting upon the advice people of Canada, however, who are of his counsel, he went into the case again. It dates back to some six or seven years. The first item of \$13,750 he states was a purely political subscription paid to Mr. opposition. The second item of \$23,500 paid to Hon. H. Mercier and C. A. Beausoleil. he says, is also a political subscription. The third item he says is \$16,000 instead of \$17,000, and included the \$15,000 paid to Pacaud which formed the subject of enquiry at Montreal two years ago when the Royal Allans have run their steamers to Commission broke down, Mr. Tarte and others refusing to answer. For the fourth and fifth items he says: "I paid these moneys to Messrs. C. Langelier and A. Carrier before they were members of the house for professional services in connection with not paid directly to Hon. P. Garneau. It "New York as we ever had by way of Government to pay them much more was also a political subscription. The Halifax. Their boats are excellent, in eight item, "R. Prefortaine, M. P.'s law office, of which Hon. J. E. Robidoux is a partner, \$18,500," he says that the amount money was given for political purposes; \$3,-000 for the Ottawa county election, \$2,500 for the Laprairie election, \$500 for his own East election, in all \$6,100, not 7,100. Regarding the tenth item, he says he is unable to give details, but they were also pomits that he paid from \$113,000 to \$115,000. Mr. Whelan for a political subscription of we \$20,000 saying "We should have a permanent election fund and you ought to chip in.' Mr. Whelan replied: "I have already given enough and decline to give any more. pressure?" Mr. Whelan was asked.

"Did you pay these monies under undu "I was in the power of the Government and I felt that in paying these sums I was likely to get my settlement, some of the amount I knew if I did not pay I could not get my money. Mr. Whelan insists on sayng that the money was paid for politica po es. Mr. Whelan's claims against the adinistration have all been paid some time

Referring editorially to this new scandal, the Montreal Witness, which is an out and out Liberal paper, says:-

Now the contract for the building of the Quebec court house was given and was in great part carried out while the conservative that the companies should be induced b to this statement the payments may have the latter was leader of the opposition. In fact, Mr. Whelan declared to a reporter for another paper that the payments had been made while Mr. Mercier was in opposition. of this, favourable to Mr, Whelan, was traffic to and from Canada, and thereby Lord of Westbrook shot a golden eagle not responsible for the condition in which subsidies from the national treasury, for the money was, it seems, to be paid. According to the interview, such a corrupt agreement was actually come to between Mr. Mercier and Mr. Whelan in August, 1886, or just before the dissolution of the legislature in September and the subsequent general elections, which resulted in the ac cession to power of Mr. Mercier in January, 1887. If this story is true, Mr. Mercier accepted contributions for election purposes while in opposition which he, in effect, promised should be paid back with interest if and when he came into power. The pay ments in 1887, were apparently for dominion election purposes, and were made according to this statement to Mr. Mercier and his friends. These statements should surely, in onnection with the exposures in the Baie des Chaleurs case, impress Mr. Laurier with the necessity of separating himself from the partnership or alliance with Mr. Mercier, which

as for a good while been from a moral point of view, his party's weak point. The Herald, Hon. Peter Mitchell's capital against the party it opposes. The paper, seems very rabid over its failure to same to the senders and, in addition, the probably find room for legitimate argu- cover up the disclosures made by Mr. the political parties in their attitude to-Whelan, and calls him bad names, refer- wards any particular proposition afring also to the alleged fact that he was feeting the interests of the country is, article of Friday one that suggested the drunk when he was interviewed by the surely, not of more importance than the If the Telegraph will make enquiry, idea of "the vanished prestige" of a paper representative of the Empire. We feel question as to whether the action taken it will find that its friends in the mer- for which, notwithstanding its more quite sure that it must have been some in regard to it is right or wrong, from the recent weaknesses, we still entertain a wicked employee of Mr. Mitchell and not standpoint of public utility. We should special regard, connected with the time that gentleman himself, who wrote so like to see not only the Herald, but every Mitchell knows that it is hardly the cormerits, regardless of whether they agree been refused a drink when he called for the province of Grao Para, has followdrunk, or to say the same of another, the leaders, or whether their views will help case is that the plaintiff is a noted prohi- and declared its independence. Grao Not long since the Fredericton Gleaner proper form in which to put it being to or mar the designs of these gentleman in bition orator." The Gazette's informa- Para or, as it is better known, Para, is

the province of Quebec, whose public men have the unsavory distinction of originating all the scandals that have brought disgrace on Canada since Confederation. It was only quite recently that Mr. Mercier was reported as having threatened to break up confederation unless investigaion into these matter was discontinued. coun ry if he were to lead his province out of a union upon which it has brought o much odium through the scandalous corruption of himself and his political riends. At all events, it is to be hoped hat we shall hear less of the demands of Quebec "leaders" for places of trust and responsibility in the Canadian Cabinet, antil the country has more reason than exists at present for belief in the claim-

### A Task for Serious Men.

ants' integrity.

"The fact is," said one of Montreal's old men do not come forward and drive these rascals of both parties to the wall. ruled by a pack who simply ruin and degrade the country. I am bled by these fellows, sometimes to the tune of \$500; and if I do not pay I am "out of it" altogether. We want a stringent election law which will make it a crime to take as well as to give a bribe in an election."

This is a businesslike view of the situation, but, unfortunately, the professional politicians and their heelers have quite a different policy. We have, on several occasions, endeavored to show that it partyism, instead of patriotism, which paid to nearly the same gang that profited rules in Canadian politics, and threatens The the destruction of healthy and honest public sentiment. Each party appears to be possessed with the idea that its first honest men in a new party for the bettering of public administration, lest the people might thereby learn that Conservative and Liberal are but names with which to keep up meaningless distinctions and divisions, and that neither party con-23 500 tains all the good or all the evil in the political make-up of the country.

#### Political Rumors.

It is interesting and also amusing to observe the processes of manufacture i the political gossip line. A Fredericton paper, from whose office a St. John paper is furnished with news, starts a rumor, and forthwith furnishes comments and enlargements thereon to its St. John ally and, between the two, the public get some pretty "giddy" ideas of the political situation in certain localities. They are at Northumberland now, and the political "parties" here are represented as holding meetings and putting candidates in the field, in view of a Dominion election. We are not in the confidence of the parties, but as neither of them could hold meetings and arrive at decisions, such as those referred to, without our knowing for keeping open after hours. something of it we, therefore, feel quite safe in saying that the statements of the papers referred to are purely speculative. So far as we can judge, both parties are "drifting" just now and nobody in particular is looking after their interests. The real leaders-as has always been the case between elections-are quietly attending to their ordinary business, quite prepared my claims against the government." For to gather up the loose ends and get the the sixth item it should be \$4,950 and was battalions into shape when fighting is to be done. Meantime, the active spirits seventh item of \$2,650 was for subscriptions in the ranks, including the more volatile to Mr. Turcotte's elections. Regarding the of the non-commissioned officers, are playing at campaigning in an amateur kind of way, but it is all quite informal, largely meaningless and certainly quite harmless. It must, however, be in the nature of a relief to the troubled party organs in St. John and Fredericton, to attempt the depicts the country as suffering through a Montreal, \$7,100," Mr. Whelan said: "The diversion of local public attention from their own pitiable perplexities and dissensions, by presenting an imaginative contested election, and \$100 tor the Montreal picture of political activities in Northumberland, where we seldom bid good morning to a certain old gentleman until we

# Discuss it on its Merits.

An illustration of the futility of looking to the political newspapers for a square, businesslike expression of opinion on the subject of subsidising such slow steamers as those of the Allan Line, for carrying the Canadian Atlantic mails, is furnished by the Fredericton Herald. It adds a faint-hearted contribution to the cry against the non-subsidising of these steam-

"We are not about to denounce the goverament at Ottawa because those ocean steamers are withdrawn and New York made the winter port of Canada. It may be that unless the steamship companies are heavily subsidized-very much more heavily than the revenue would sanction-that they cannot be induced to make their port of arrival and departure in Canada during the winter months. Neither are we prepared to say government was in power, so that according large subventions to take up a route which otherwise they would not favor; but we do been made to Mr. Mercier and the rest while feel that our conservative friends are placed in a very awkward situation.'

To have to descend to offer the hundrum. common place justification, that it would not pay to give Canada independent communicaagainst the conservative government for tion throughout the whole year to the outside world, and that to stimulate ocean tween Canada and England, would mean a tax upon the people of the whole dominion This must be galling to those friends of bounties and high tariffs. This excuse made for not subsidizing these steamers might be satisfactory to liberals as being in accord with the main principle of their policy, but the application of the doctrine which specially hurts the maritime provinces, while ad hering to the grand old policy which certainly does not help us, is an ijnustice that 5 feet in length. It had teeth 3 inches Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not deserve to suffer at the hands of the party now

We respectfully submit to the Herald that it would commend itself to the public, and do better justice to the political party of whose principles it is recognised as an exponent, if it would come out fairly with its views of the merits of this question, which it seems now to touch only for the purpose of making political when it was toned by the "touch of a plainly of the alleged weakness of the newspaper in the maritime provinces, ad- covered \$825 from a hotel keeper in that taken immediately to prevent if possible hon. gentleman's former friend; for Mr. dress themselves to the question on its city under the civil rights law, for having the disintegration of the republic.

disagree with those of Halifax, will, in this matter, make common cause with them, because even the broken promises of twenty-four years have not yet taught them the true value of election assurances, or the uselessness of reaching out to grasp that which the rest of the Dominion knows to be unattainable. But we believe the maritime press outside of those cities is not wedded to the idea that the country will go to the dogs, unles a fourteen or fifteen-knot mail steamer ceases to call for an hour or two per week at Halifax for six months of the year. Let us not all take our cue from the Halifax and St. John papers, but apply our own disinterested and unbiased judgment to the

## The Depuiy Minister of Fisheries.

In the course of investigations at Ottawa into civil service irregularities, something wrong is alleged to have been discovered in connection with the official doings of Col. John Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries. The St. John Globe referring to the matter says:-

Almost all of what is made public just now is based upon hearsay. It originated in the publication of a rumor in the Ottawa paper, Le Canada. Following this up the Ottawa Free Press "ascertained that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had been for some time investigating reported instances of irregularity in his department, and that he had made report reflecting to some extent upon the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Lieut, Col. John Tilton. The real nature of the report could not be ascertained, but it does not deal turns of fisheries revenues which were discussed before the Public Accounts committee some years ago. The report which Mr. Tupper made would go to Messrs. Haggart, Dewdney and Foster, the three members of the cabinet who make up the committee appointed to investigate civil service irregularities. In the meantime it is said that Mr. Tilton has been suspended, but, as he is reported to be absent from Ottawa on official port is at least premature.

### Spruce Deals.

The London Timber Trades Journal's Liverpool report, 7th inst., says: "Spruce deals remain without any

material change in value since we wrote but on the contrary, that they will be in creased as the year progresses

"We are about 2,000 standards short of last year's stock at this time, and about the same quantity for an average of the past seven years at the end of the past month, therefore, we may assume this class of goods is in a fairly healthy position upon figures. And on this side may also be placed the probability of a curtailed supply, but what is of tangibility is the curtailment of imports by disasters of sea, not only to homeward, but to outward bound vessels during the recent disastrous gales.'

### News and Notes.

Snow fell in Washington and also Virginia and Pennsylvania on Thursday All the leading saloonkeepers in Win-

nipeg have been fined \$50 and costs each NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

Right Hon. Wm. Jackson, M. P, for Leeds, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Balfour as Irish Secretary.

LAST STEAMER. The last Atlantic steamer to leave Montreal this season will be the Lake Winnipeg, timed to sail to-morrow, 20th

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

Brigandage is increasing in the famine stricken districts of Russia, where desperate men are plundering freight trains and sacking farms and mansions.

A ROYAL PRESENT. The theatrical profession in London presented the Prince of Wales with a gold cigar box weighing 100 ounces, on the occasion of his Royal Highness' birthday cheers. Continuing, his Lordship said:-

A COLOSSAL CALAMITY. An official report of the earthquake in Japan gives the number of killed as 6,500; injured, 9,000; houses totally destroyed, 7,500, and badly damaged, 12,-

BERING-SEA. An agreement has been entered into be tween the United States and Great Britain upon the terms of the arbitration of the Bering Sea seal fisheries dispute. The particulars are not known.

CARELESSNESS. John McEschren and George A. Summers went duck-hunting on Wednesday on the Humber at Toronto, and by the accidental explosion of one of the guns carried in the boat in which they were rowing, McEachren was instantly killed.

STANLEY. Sydney, Nov. 11.—Upon the arrival the steamer "Acadia," Mr. Henry M Stanley stated it was his intention to cease lecturing upon the completion of present Australian tour, and he would, he thought, resume exploration work

MAINE GAME. Some notable specimens of game have been killed in Maine recently. Ralph Egypt he said that the Government was by Prowse Bros., of Murray Harbor, has which measured 6½ feet from tip to tip of it felt itself to be in that country. Eng. starch and closed down for the season. An wings, with talons 21 inches long. At land had made a great sacrifice in order to Surry a wildcat was killed that measured

4 feet in length, 20 inches in height and

weighed 52 pounds. Two hunters in the

woods of Shirley were followed by a

strange animal, which they finally killed. The beast proved to be an "Indian devil," ROWDY STUDENTS. A large mob of French students in Montreal attacked the French Baptist

church, in which an ex-priest was, a few evenings since, delivering an address on "How he came to leave the Church of Rome." The students entered the church and scattered assafcetida over the floor. The stench was unbearable. They stopped the service and would have committed violence had not a large body of police broke in up in them. Two arrests were made. When the students got outside the police charged them with drawn batons and eventually drove them off.

THE COLOR LINE. The St. John Gazette says :-

steamship owners may demand, because from the proprietor for being refused Indians. The capital of the province is of the direct benefits to be derived by what he called for, but for assault comthat port therefrom. We suppose, also, mitted by the proprietor's employees in that the St. John papers, which generally ejecting him from the premises. The court held that the plaintiff or any other would-be patron.

GETTING AROUND THE DIFFICULTY.

It is reported that in one of the town of the diocese of Sherbrooke, Ont., where Catholics and Protestants live on the most friendly terms, and where the Roman Catholic priest, an Irishman who is a great favorite with a'l classes, often receives contributions from Protestants. the members of a Protestant congregation recently called upon this Roman Catholic pastor to ask him to subscribe for the erection of a new church. The good priest, it appears, was at first greatly puzzled, not being able to contribute, in his quality of Roman Catholic clergyman to the erection of a Protestant temple. However, the thought struck him that the old church was to be pulled down, and he joyfully subscribed \$25 to be applied to the latter purpose.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR THREATENED. NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- A despatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: "Intense excitement prevails here. The course of events is tending toward a great civil war. Foreigners in China are in extreme peril. The chief of the great secret society of the Kaalae Hui has been arrested in th French concession at Shanghai. The Viceroy at Nankin has ordered him to be tortured, hoping he will betray his accomplices. If not he is to be beheaded. with the Boulton case or the incomplete re- The whole province of Hunan is in a state of siege and open revolt. The European ministers at Pekin are seemingly indifferent. The Chinese ministers and officials fraternize with them, call them friends, banquet them and get up fetes for them every week. As a result of this the foreign residents in China are furious. business, it is more than likely that this re. Their indignation is beyond expression, because of the meanness of those diplomats who are forgetting their duty to their own countrymen.

LORD DUFFERIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 .- The Times London correspondent says: The selection of last week. At the same time we are of Lord Dufferin to succeed Mr. Smith in opinion that we shall see no lower value, the comfortable sinecure of Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, involving the possession of Walmer castle as a residence, has struck every one with amazement, all the more as it is announced that he will continue to hold the post of Ambassador to Italy. Naturally, much has been said about the wonderful luck which now for many years has showered honors. titles and emoluments upon this nobleman, whose greatest admirers cannot urge for him more than a pleasing manner, fine good sense, and a certain facile all-round cleverness. Nothing is written, however, about the true explanation, which is that Lord Dufferin several years ago expressed himself to Lord Roseberry as a believer in Home Rule, and that ever since the Tory Government has been doing everything in declaration of this nature. Certainly, if

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

gratitude governed sympathies, Lord Dafferin ought now to keep still. Much political interest centres in the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London because the Imperial Government is nearly always represented at it in the person of the Premier, who makes it one of the affecting the constitution of the kingdom, occasions for declaring the policy and nor will we tamper with the immoveable views of the government. At the lord statutory law of guarantees, the wisdom mayor's banquet at Guildhall on 9th inst. Lord Salisbury, in the course of his address, commented upon the legislation of not fail in the respect owing to liberty of the past session of Parliament, which, he conscience and religious toleration. It is said, was satisfactory to the Government our boast and profession that pilgrims and acceptable to the people. Regarding from the whole world may be confident affairs in Ireland, he said that the work | that the law will protect them on coming which Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary, to Rome to pay devout homage to the had done in that country in the last four pope. Strong in the present and confiyears was the best ever done by a states. dent in the future we fearlessly guarantee man. This statement was greeted with the fullest liberty in Rome. has not altered our policy, nor has it made us think that a domestic legislature in The recent participation of the French in

"What we have recently seen in Ireland tical domination." (Cries of hear, hear.) As to foreign affairs, the Primier said there was not a single speck of cloud upon the horizon foreboding danger to the spirit of nations was changing towards industrial competition. The great present question for consideration was the treaties of commerce which expire in 1892. The question of tariffs was engaging the attention of various nations. Though with resaid he could hold out the most promising | sharp note in reply. anticipations, so far as industrial warfare was concerned, having as a weapon protective legislation, he feared that Great Britain would occupy for a time a peculiar isolated position. The recent elections in America had shown that the slight reaction against protection had lost its force. (Cries of hear, hear.) Continuing, he said :-- "The only colony we are able to

ment could not consider England's duty achieved.

rescue Egypt from the evils which

threatened to destroy that country, and

it was her duty to remain there until the

Egyptian Government was strong enough

to repel external invasions and quell in-

ternal disorders. Until that end was at-

tained the Premier declared the Govern-

BRAZIL IN REBELLION. Brazilian advices bring further alarm ing intelligence regarding the situation of affairs in that country. There is no doubt that the situation arising out of the assumption of dictatorial powers by the late President of the republic, Marshal Da Fonseca, is rapidly approaching a point where a resort to arms is necessary to establish the position of the dictator. The Republicans see in this last move of Da Fonseca an attempt to override the authority vested in him by the constitution. So strong has the opposition to Da Fonseca grown that the important province of Rio Grande do Sul has declared its

UNTIL 1895.
The touisians Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to out, or to forward, they did not find respecting hemlock bark extract, and was however, are mainly concerned about the place he entered was a restaurant and he place he entered was a restaurant and he of cases, and if they had freight coming attempted to give its readers information say he has had "la grippe." The public, regard to the use they hope to make of it, in the way of political capital. It is place he entered was a restaurant and he saturdays.

UHATHAM:—Tuesdays and structure it, in the way of political capital. It is place he entered was a restaurant and he place he entered was a restaurant and he saturdays. the people decide at an election whether the discriminating rates charged against continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE other than through goods to or from the people decide at an election whether the discriminating rates charged against only successful in showing how little it place he entered was a restaurant and he and its population is estimated at 343,511 advocate the payment of any subsidy the called for a lunch. He did not recover souls, 10,000 of whom are supposed to be

Para. It is the great rubber port of the world. It is expected that the independence movement will be followed by a similar declaration by other provinces.

President Da Fonseca is moving rapidly to suppress these attempts to set up separate governments, and he has ordered a warship to proceed without delay to Rio Grande do Sul to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the provincial authorities from carrying their declaration of independence into effect. The situation, as may be judged from the events which are rapidly crowding upon each other, is daily becoming more grave, and what the result of the widespread discontent will be can only be a matter of conjecture. The dictator might, perhaps, do more to establish the new order of things were it not for the fact that he is a sick man. Some reports have it that the disease from which he is suffering is cancer, which, if true, would necessarily prevent him from taking the field in person. That he will take vigorous measures to suppress these latest revolts is not bubted. He in no way lacks determination and to gain his ends he will fight desperately to sweep all obstacles from his path.

ITALIAN POLITICS. The Marquis di Rudini, the Italian

premier, delivered a long speech at Milan on Monday of last week. Part of his speech was devoted to the financial situation of the Government, and he announce ed that a complete equilibrium had beer established in the budget. Not only were the estimated receipts fully equal to the expenditures, but even a small surplus in receipts might be expected. The Government would incur no new debts.

Referring to the recent pilgrim incidents in Rome, the premier declared he was firmly opposed to the abolition or modification of the papal guarantee law. Pilgrims, he said, might come to Italy with no fear of molestation. Italy's relations with foreign powers were friendly, and she would do her best to strengthen peace. The various Governments of Europe were inspired with great prudence and moderation. Italy should have no fear of the grouping of friendly allied powers. Italy had renewed her adhesion to the Triple Alliance in order to guarantee a state of affairs fitted to promote a policy of recuperation.

The premier announced the introduction of a measure to diminish the expenses of the local corps, to settle the difficulties of Rome's civic administration, and to reorganize banks of issue by liber. ating capital and issuing uniform notes in the form adopted by the Banks' Association. The commercial treaties with Germany, Austria and Switzerland did not injure manufactures. They favored the exportation of agricultural products. Alluding to the Vatican, he said : We

have in our midst the papacy, which sometimes assumes a threatening attitude; but its sphere of action is limited to the exercise of spiritual powers, not only by a law which cannot be lightly contravened, but its power to prevent his making a public also by the almost unanimous consent of those who thought themselves most religious. The country's ecclesiastical policy has now become traditional. The honor and strength of the kingdom of Italy must be scrupulcusly maintained. The deplorable incidents produced by a few short-sighted persons will not make us deviate from that policy. Not for so light a matter will we raise questions and the expediency of which have been proved by long experience. Italy will

In conclusion, the Marquis said : We have constantly striven to dispel the distrust that France feels toward Italy. Ireland would be distinguished by peace | the fetes at Nice, upon the occasion of or abstinence from the use of blackthorns | the unveiling in that city of the statue of or by freedom from the curse of ecclesias- the Italian patriot Garibaldi, was an assurance of the renewal of the cordiality which has always been dear to Italians. The Italian newspapers, with the exception of the clerical organs, are satisfied peace which prevails. It seemed that the with Premier Rudini's speech, but they complain of its lack of explicitness on

economic questions. Premier Rudini's remarks concerning the papacy have produced a bad impression at the Vatican, the programme tending to make the pope only the first subject spect to material warfare Lord Salisbury of the king. The pope will prepare a

P. E. I. Produco.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 14 - Shipping is fairly brisk here. Oats are a good crop and of good quality. Prices have advanced within the last few days from 33 cents to 36 cents; but to day the ruling figures are 35 cents; Potatoes have risen from 20 to 23 cents; barley 55 to 58 cents, and turnips 14 cite as a free trader—New South Wales— last Monday has been favourable for farmers no longer wears an unspotted robe. We to send their surplus crop to market. shall have the advantage, therefore, be- Starch factories have taken large quantities fore ong of being the Athanasius contra of potatoes of inferior quality at cheap rates mundam of free trade. Referring to from farmers this fall. One factory, owned ground 37,000 bushels of potatoes into early closing of Navigation in our bays and harbors is prognosticated. We have had heavy rainfalls. Our swamps are full, and already we have had one or two sharp snaps of frost. Shippers are therefore busy getting cargoes off to market.



December 23rd 1889. t, f