

German Syrup

For Coughs & Colds. John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned have a few Small and Lower blocks still on hand, which they offer at low prices.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Headache, Rheumatism, Paralysis, and all other nervous ailments.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present Constitution of the State.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES, AND ITS FRANCHISE MADE A PART OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

The Reason Why.

The Telegraph appears to realize that the leaders of the Liberal party have made a familiar phrase—made a mess of it, and in the absence of something more practical in the way of extraction from difficulties and embarrassments of which Mr. Blake did all he reasonably could to give warning, turns to that gentleman, saying—

"What then is Mr. Blake's position in the Liberal party? We think he owes it to himself and to the party which he formerly led to make a more explicit definition of his position than he has yet done. We trust that he will shortly do so. He has placed an impassable barrier between himself and the Tory leaders. We have no fears that he is gravitating in that direction, or that he can ever make an alliance with them. We believe that he is still, except on the trade question, at one with the Liberal party. He can hardly be content to remain within the party and use his great powers to thwart their policy, impede their success, and by so doing assist in perpetrating Tory rule and Tory corruption in Canada."

There ought not to be a great deal of doubt in anybody's mind respecting Mr. Blake's attitude towards (not "in") the Liberal party. Its leader and those nearest to him adopted a certain trade policy as a plank in the party's platform without reference to the views of Mr. Blake and hundreds of others who support they ought to have valued. The best and soundest thinkers of the party—including Mr. Blake—realized that the policy was an impracticable one, and they refused to become, in any degree, responsible for it. Mr. Blake declared his position, to the party leaders of his old constituency, in a statesmanlike letter, which was quite unequivocal in its terms, and ought to be considered sufficiently explicit respecting his attitude towards the Liberal party so long as it continues to adhere to the policy which alone prevented its success at the polls in 1891.

There is another matter in which Mr. Blake—in common with other self-respecting Liberals—appears to differ from the present leaders of the party: Mr. Blake, doubtless, has little sympathy with the hypocrisy that is horrified over the spectacle of the McGreedy developments and is blind to Mercurism. He, perhaps, feels that the party leader who claims, in behalf of his followers and himself, to be the exponent of political virtue and honesty, and yet lacks the moral courage to cut clear of the guilty and deposed premier of Quebec, is hardly one whom an honest Liberal should enlist. Mr. Blake has done much more for the Liberal party than its present leader. No liberal—or conservative either—believes that either Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Blake would have hesitated for a moment in the duty of repudiating Mercier and all his works. It is conceivable then that Mr. Blake believes that even the perpetration of Tory rule may be preferable to the introduction of Mercier domination and Quebec methods at Ottawa. If, therefore, the Telegraph will let the scales of extreme partisanship fall from its "other eye" it may be able to perceive many reasons why self-respect alone, to say nothing of his undoubted solicitude for the safety and honor of the Dominion, impel Mr. Blake to a silence respecting his attitude towards the Liberal party which he has preserved of late "more in sorrow than in anger."

Meeting of the Legislature.

The New Brunswick Legislature has been summoned for the despatch of business on Thursday, 3rd of March. The Government will meet the House with a record of economical management of the public services, notwithstanding which, owing to the great depression of all kinds of business—particularly the lumber trade—there is reason to anticipate a deficit in the financial accounts for the year. The reasonable expectation of a larger Dominion subsidy income accruing from increased population to be shown by the census returns, was not realized, while, owing to the decrease in lumber operations, resulting from depression of that trade in the British and continental markets and the unfavorable character of last winter's weather, the Crown Land receipts have fallen short of the estimate. Money required for the ordinary services of the province, and for railways and other works which the Government has long been committed, had of course to be paid, and this has made it impossible to keep expenditure within the limits of income. It is, therefore, necessary to devise means by which the almost unlooked-for circumstances may be met and the credit of the province maintained. We are fortunate in having, at such a time, men at the head of provincial affairs who are capable of devising ways and means without increasing the burdens of any existing industry or making the necessities of the time an occasion for adding to the permanent debt of the province. The contrast presented, in this respect between New Brunswick and Quebec is a most gratifying one to our people and an occasion for continued confidence in the gentlemen at the head of affairs at Fredericton.

It is gratifying to know that the idea of making the whole revenue necessities of the province a charge upon its single staple industry is gradually being abandoned and that a more equitable policy will, probably, soon be put in operation. Amongst the interests from which it would seem fair to ask something in return for their privileges within the province, are insurance companies, electric companies and, perhaps, banks, the desirability of bringing which, under a license system has already been more or less discussed. Another interest which ought to contribute to the provincial revenue is the liquor trade in places where it is still licensed, for there is no good reason why this interest should produce a public revenue for cities and town and county municipalities only. There are several other directions in which the province might fairly look for assistance in meeting the current demands upon its treasury, consistent with a fair and enlightened policy, and we may reasonably expect that proposals of practical kind, looking to that end will occupy the at-

What's the Matter with the Globe?

Why does the St. John Globe think it worth while to go out of its way to be rude and offensive in making reference to what the ADVANCE said, last week, of Mr. C. W. Weldon and his connection with the Queens and Kings counties election cases? There is something very irritating, it seems, to the Globe in the fact that the ADVANCE's views of the issues of the election campaign of a year ago were more like those of Mr. Blake than of Messrs. Laurier, Mercier, Farrar and others of that stamp, of whom the Globe was and is so blind and unquestioning a follower. Indeed, we have on several occasions not failed to observe evidence of such irritation in the Globe's columns, manifested in churlish and dis courteous expressions towards this paper, to which it was pleased to refer, on Thursday last, as "Senator Snowball's paper, the Chatham Advance."

It would of course be no discredit were Mr. Snowball the owner of the ADVANCE, but as the name of the proprietor is plainly printed upon every number of it, the offensive intention in practically publishing that the paper's statement as to its ownership is a falsehood, indicates the Globe's sense of what is due in the way of courtesy to other journals and journalists.

As to other characteristic allusions of the Globe to the ADVANCE, in connection with political parties, we may say we readily realize why a paper that is not so situated as to be under the control of one editor and proprietor, may have reason to regret the circumstances and environment which have contributed to its disadvantageous and unsatisfactory position. The Globe's misfortune in this respect, however, were it under a better order of minds, would lead it to appreciate rather than envy the independent position which the ADVANCE has always maintained. Like the Globe, the ADVANCE has done much to assist the Liberal party, but, unlike that paper, it has always done so freely and from conviction. Its editor has never taken advantage of the party in the time of its strength to demand office or other personal advancement for himself, nor has he thrust himself upon it, to be carried to an eminence where the impracticable mediocrity reflected through the columns of an evening newspaper were rendered so conspicuous, in the parliamentary representative as to materially contribute to the party's defeat. The ADVANCE has always kept itself free of the party's office-seeking wire-pullers, and of obligations for personal favors, as well as of entanglements with the mere mechanism of the party machine, so as to be in a position to give disinterested advice which, when not followed, left the paper free to take its own course. In all this we have differed from the Globe, which, no doubt, has reason for many a regretful retrospect over the time, long since, when it was in a similar position.

It is not an agreeable thing to be obliged to thus refer to the positions occupied by the Globe and ADVANCE respectively, but the Globe's discourteous and unbecoming attack upon the ADVANCE—and not the first of the kind by any means—makes it necessary. Party defeat, to which it has of late been blindly led through a series of inconsistencies that new-born political kittens would avoid, has made the Globe rabid towards others who have had their eyes open. The time and effort which it should employ in retrieving its errors and demonstrating its ability to still help its party, are spent in snapping and snarling at everything it runs its head against in the confusion consequent upon its controlling connections being somewhat broken. It has chosen to fall upon the ADVANCE quite often and we have—out of an old-time sympathy—let it off. On this occasion we deal more gently with it than it deserves, our only purpose being to warn it that it can gain nothing by running amuck, as it has too often done, with an impunity of rudeness and discourtesy which never characterizes the better class of newspapers, and which few in New Brunswick are so crude as to imitate.

Non-Attorney General Blair to Speak in Chatham Next Week.

Hon. Attorney General Blair is to visit the North Shore next week on public business in Restigouche and Gloucester. A number of his Miramichi friends, on learning the fact, placed themselves in communication with him, through Hon. Mr. Tweedie, and invited him to deliver a public address on provincial affairs in Masonic Hall, Chatham, before returning to Fredericton. He has accepted the invitation and the public will, therefore, have the privilege of hearing him on either Wednesday or Thursday evening next—the exact date to be fixed in a day or two and then announced. We need hardly say that Mr. Blair's reputation as premier of the province and his position as its ablest man in public life will render the proposed meeting one of great interest to our people. When to this is added the fact that his government, which is every day, becoming more popular all over the province, is particularly strong on the North Shore, he need entertain no doubt of a hearty reception on the Miramichi.

A "Vinegar" Politician.

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Richard Cartwright were, some years ago, dangerous elements in their respective parties because of their aggressiveness, combined with unquestioned ability and readiness as speakers. Neither had yet learned that "no class captures more flies than vinegar." Sir Charles appears to have become more diplomatic under the softening influences of age and experience, while Sir Richard seems to have grown more crabbed than ever. His self-conceit has shut the door of his heart against the lessons imparted by his numerous jagged mistakes, and he continues to be rude to his equals and to kick his inferiors with a recklessness that, while it might recom-

Some one Blind as they who will not see.

"Seven by-elections for the House of Commons were held yesterday, two in Halifax, N. S. and five in Ontario. Four of these seats had been held by Conservatives and three by Liberals. The result of yesterday's polling is that the Conservatives elected six out of seven, having retained all their own seats and captured two from the Liberals, North Victoria and East Bruce. In Halifax the re-election of the two Conservative members, Kenny and Stairs, was expected. The large majority which they obtained at the general elections was somewhat reduced. Nor will there be any surprise at the re-election of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Marshall, in East Middlesex. The uncertain constituency upon which the interest of politicians centered were Peel, East Bruce and North and South Victoria, the first three held by the Liberals and the last by the Conservatives. This order, we regret to say, has been reversed. Mr. Featherston, Liberal, was re-elected in Peel by a rather small majority. Mr. McGill, the Conservative candidate was elected in East Bruce by the very small majority of 13. The riding was gerrymandered in 1882 with the object of making the election of a Conservative candidate a sure thing, and so strong a Liberal candidate as the Hon. R. M. Wells was defeated there in 1887. Mr. Tupper captured the riding for the Liberals in 1891, after a tremendous struggle; it now seems to be lost, although the majority is so small that a Conservative may reverse the result. South Victoria has long been a Conservative riding, and expectation of the Liberals that they would redeem it has been disappointed. North Victoria was a Tory stronghold until 1887, when it was captured by Mr. Barron, who was elected again in 1891. Yesterday it elected Mr. Hughes of the Lindsey Warder. The motives which led the electors to make this singular choice of a representative are inscrutable; and the fact that Victoria County has elected two Conservative members by a considerable majority is perhaps the most unsatisfactory and unexpected result of the day. The defeat of Mr. Barron, an able and public-spirited man, is much to be regretted. It is impossible to account for the result of yesterday's polling upon the supposition that the people really approve either of the policy or of the record of the Government. But if we conclude that bribery of individual voters, and of whole constituencies by promises of public works, has been practised, there is some hope for a people who are honestly mistaken, but where is the hope for a country which contains, in numbers large enough to decide elections, people who are willing to part with their rights and their best interests for a few dollars or the promise of a Government building or a railway?

A Crumb of Comfort.

The St. John Globe is giving encouraging signs of recovery of political reason. It has apparently abandoned the policy of sneering at Hon. Edward Blake, who had the audacity to differ from his friends in reference to the policy of unrestricted reciprocity. It almost hugged itself one day last week over the fact that Mr. Blake had written to an old friend—a Liberal—wishing him success as a candidate for the House of Commons in one of the by-elections. A few weeks ago the Globe would have indulged in its customary sneer over Mr. Blake daring to write a friendly letter to a Liberal, after having declined to follow Messrs. Laurier, Mercier, Farrar, Cartwright and their retinue in last winter's Dominion elections. The Globe is to be congratulated on its apparent disposition to veer around towards the great body of the Liberal party, who differ as much from the Laurier-Mercier Cartwright combination as they do from the Liberal-Conservatives. Whether the re-pointing of the Globe's weather-vane Blake-wards is a sign of the confusion of its political ideas or indicative of returning political sanity is a hazardous subject of conjecture, but we will all hope for the best. It has been very weak and far astray for a good while in its attempts to play the role of a political guide, and its misfortunes, mistakes and floundering may have taught it that Mr. Blake's views are, after all, quite as sound as its own.

Reciprocity.

Washington advices indicate that little success in the direction of securing improved trade relations with the United States were made by Sir John Thompson, and Hon. Messrs. Foster and Bowell during their visit of the last few days to that city. The United States Government appears to look to political union as the only feasible solution of the reciprocity question between that country and Canada.

The Bathurst Schools.

A committee of the Board of Education, consisting of the Hon. Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General, Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Archibald Harrison, M. L. C., will visit Bathurst next week for the purpose of investigating charges preferred by Rev. Mr. Thompson against the trustees of schools there.

An Element in Reciprocity Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An interesting report was today submitted to the House to accompany a resolution reported by instruction of the Committee on Foreign and Inter-State Commerce, requesting the President to negotiate with Canada to secure the speedy improvement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals so as to make them conform in depth to the standard adopted by the United States for its improvements with the great lakes.

The report says that the great lakes furnish a highway for the interchange of productions that has no parallel in any other country. Thus far the traffic upon them has been confined almost wholly to the trade with Canada and the internal commerce between the States. The recent development of the West, however, has made it imperative that the region not only a vital part of our internal commerce, but the leading factor of our trade. To facilitate the internal commerce Congress has not hesitated to vote appropriations by millions. Its action in this behalf has met the country's approval. The committee believe that it is now equally important to take the proper steps to secure a deep-water outlet for the foreign commerce originating in states tributary to the great lakes. The impracticability of deepening or improving the Erie Canal so as to admit the passage of ocean going craft, the report says, seems to be admitted on all sides. It is hoped that the claims that it is feasible, however, to construct a deep-water canal from Oswego to the Hudson are well founded, but this, the report says, would require many years for its execution and cost from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

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using those canals by suffrage only.

For these reasons it is deemed important by this committee that appropriate action should be taken by this Government to secure by a fair arrangement with the Canadians the permanent right to use these canals for our commerce in common with and on the same terms as the citizens of that country.

The Gloucester Election.

The judgement of Mr. Justice Palmer in the Gloucester election petition after quashing the copy of the petition filed and the copy served on Mr. Burns, proceeds: "Thus having out in what was served as a copy the following words: 'Return of the said K. M. Burns was and is wholly null and void.'"

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I can well understand that a writing that merely leaves out some small particulars as a few immaterial words that in no way alters the effect or the grammatical meaning of the words that remain would still be a substantial copy, but when sufficient words are left out to alter such grammatical meaning I think it no longer a copy, even if the legal effect of both remain the same, for if the more legal effect would make a copy, then a copy of a legal document could often be made without using one word of the original and by using less than one-half of the number of words. Such a substitute would not be a copy in any sense, and if this could be done a petition would not on the respondent the difficulty of constraining two instruments in different words instead of one. Surely this was never intended.

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A committee of the Board of Education, consisting of the Hon. Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General, Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Archibald Harrison, M. L. C., will visit Bathurst next week for the purpose of investigating charges preferred by Rev. Mr. Thompson against the trustees of schools there.

An Element in Reciprocity Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An interesting report was today submitted to the House to accompany a resolution reported by instruction of the Committee on Foreign and Inter-State Commerce, requesting the President to negotiate with Canada to secure the speedy improvement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals so as to make them conform in depth to the standard adopted by the United States for its improvements with the great lakes.

The report says that the great lakes furnish a highway for the interchange of productions that has no parallel in any other country. Thus far the traffic upon them has been confined almost wholly to the trade with Canada and the internal commerce between the States. The recent development of the West, however, has made it imperative that the region not only a vital part of our internal commerce, but the leading factor of our trade. To facilitate the internal commerce Congress has not hesitated to vote appropriations by millions. Its action in this behalf has met the country's approval. The committee believe that it is now equally important to take the proper steps to secure a deep-water outlet for the foreign commerce originating in states tributary to the great lakes. The impracticability of deepening or improving the Erie Canal so as to admit the passage of ocean going craft, the report says, seems to be admitted on all sides. It is hoped that the claims that it is feasible, however, to construct a deep-water canal from Oswego to the Hudson are well founded, but this, the report says, would require many years for its execution and cost from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Non-Attorney General Blair to Speak in Chatham Next Week.

Hon. Attorney General Blair is to visit the North Shore next week on public business in Restigouche and Gloucester. A number of his Miramichi friends, on learning the fact, placed themselves in communication with him, through Hon. Mr. Tweedie, and invited him to deliver a public address on provincial affairs in Masonic Hall, Chatham, before returning to Fredericton. He has accepted the invitation and the public will, therefore, have the privilege of hearing him on either Wednesday or Thursday evening next—the exact date to be fixed in a day or two and then announced. We need hardly say that Mr. Blair's reputation as premier of the province and his position as its ablest man in public life will render the proposed meeting one of great interest to our people. When to this is added the fact that his government, which is every day, becoming more popular all over the province, is particularly strong on the North Shore, he need entertain no doubt of a hearty reception on the Miramichi.

A "Vinegar" Politician.

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Richard Cartwright were, some years ago, dangerous elements in their respective parties because of their aggressiveness, combined with unquestioned ability and readiness as speakers. Neither had yet learned that "no class captures more flies than vinegar." Sir Charles appears to have become more diplomatic under the softening influences of age and experience, while Sir Richard seems to have grown more crabbed than ever. His self-conceit has shut the door of his heart against the lessons imparted by his numerous jagged mistakes, and he continues to be rude to his equals and to kick his inferiors with a recklessness that, while it might recom-

two lines in another writing was a copy of it.

I can well understand that a writing that merely leaves out some small particulars as a few immaterial words that in no way alters the effect or the grammatical meaning of the words that remain would still be a substantial copy, but when sufficient words are left out to alter such grammatical meaning I think it no longer a copy, even if the legal effect of both remain the same, for if the more legal effect would make a copy, then a copy of a legal document could often be made without using one word of the original and by using less than one-half of the number of words. Such a substitute would not be a copy in any sense, and if this could be done a petition would not on the respondent the difficulty of constraining two instruments in different words instead of one. Surely this was never intended.

The Gloucester Election.

The judgement of Mr. Justice Palmer in the Gloucester election petition after quashing the copy of the petition filed and the copy served on Mr. Burns, proceeds: "Thus having out in what was served as a copy the following words: 'Return of