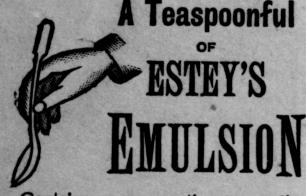
"August

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used Relieved in your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still firstclass. I am never Two Days. without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. Constination While I was sick I seemed to me a man could feel. was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment. A M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St.. Indianapolis, Ind."

Teacher Wanted

A 2nd Class Female Teacher District No. 1½, Napan. Apply, stating salary wanted, to JOHN GALLOWAY, Dec. 22nd., 1891.



Contains more curative properties than can be found in four times the same quantity of any other Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It is therefore the A Cheapest and Best.

The day has gone by when you can get people to take the nauseous doses that used to be given. In taking Estey's Emulsion you don't taste to Cod Liver Oil in it. Still it is the half of it being Cod Liver Oil, but t taste of the oil is gone; that is all, ever thing else remains, don't forget that For weak, puny children, it is invaluab making them fat and rosy and strong. A your dealer, everyone sells it. 50c, a bott bottles \$2.50, Take no substitute, it has E. M. Estey Mfg. Co., Moneton, N

FOR SALE

The undersigned have a few Smelt and Lobs

NERVE BEANS are

new discovery that lieve and cure the w

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS

cases of Nervous Delity, Lost Vigor and Faing Manhood; resto the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMEN have failed even to relieve. They do not, like oth preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strengt and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculis to themselves.

to themselves.

Sold by druggists at \$1.00 a package, or six f 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Addre The James Medicine CO., Canadia Agency, St. John, N. B.

Write for pamphlet. A Sold in Chatham by D. B. F. MacKENZIE.

Littell's Living Age. A S THE LIVING AGE approaches its jubilee, it is interesting to recall the prophecy made, concerning it by Mr. JUSTICE STORY upon reading the prospectus in April, 1844. He then said:—

"I entirely approve the plan. If it can obtain the public patronage long enough, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone, not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess, in a moderate compass, a select library of the best productions of the age." That THE LIVING AGE has fully justified this fore-cast is proved by the constant praises which, during all the years of its publication, have been bestowed upon it by the press, some of the more recent of

AWEEKLY MAGAZINE, it gives more than Three and a Quarter Thousand The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical and Political Information from the entire body of Foreign Periodical

It is therefore invaluable to every American read-er, as the only satisfactorily fresh and COMPLETE tion of an indispensable current literature, pensable because it embraces the production **ABLEST LIVING WRITERS**

in all branches of Literature, Science, Politics, & Ar

OPINIONS. "If a cultured stranger from another world were to find himself in this one, and were to make a study of our literary advantages, he would be impressed especially, we are confident, by the abundance, variety and high average quality of the contents of Litell's Living Age."—The Congregationalist, "There is but one LIVING AGE, though many have essayed imitations. While their intent has, no doubt, been worthy, they have lacked that rare discriminating judgment, that fineness of acumen, and that keen appreciation of what constitute true exthat keen appreciation of what constitute true excellence, which make LITTELL'S LIVING AGE the incomparable publication that it is."—Christian at Work, New York. "It contains nearly all the good literature of the time"—The Churchman, New York.
"He who subscribes for a few years to it, gathers choice library, even though he may have no other ooks."—New-York Observer. "Certain it is that no other magazine can take its ace in enabling the busy reader to keep up with arrent literature."—Episcopal Recorder, Philadel-"It has, in the half century of its existence, furnished its host of readers with literature the best of the day, such as cannot fail to educate and stimulate the intellectual faculties, and create tastes and desires for loftier attainments. The foremost writers of the time are represented on its pages."—Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg.

"For the amount of reading contained, the subscription is extremely low."—Christian Advocate, Nashville. "The fields of fiction, biography, travel, science, poetry, criticisms, and social and religious discussions all come within its domain."—Boston Jour.

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—New-York Tribune. "Coming weekly, it has a great advantage over ne monthly magazines and reviews."—San-Francis-"In giving a comprehensive view of the best arrent literature, the product of the best writers of the day it stands unrivalled"—Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.
Published Weekly at \$3.00 a year, free of postage TTO NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year remitting before Jan. 1st, the numbers of med after the receipt of their subscriptions

Club-Prices for the best Home and Foreign Literature ['Possessed of THE LIVING AGE and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will and himself in command of the whole situation.'-Fruit. Etc. Buttern |
For \$10.50, The Living Age and any one of the American \$4 monthlies (or Harper's Weekly or Bazaar) will be sent for a year, postpaid; or, for \$9.50 The Living Age and Scribner's Magazine or the Rates for clubbing THE LIVING AGE with more

Meeting of County Council.

LITTELL & Co., Boston

The Northumberland County Council will meet at the Council Chamber, Newcastle on Tuesday, 19th of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, for despatch of SAM. THOMPSON.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA'S TRANS-ATLANTIC LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

J. B. Snowball's Annual Wood Trade Circular, showing the shipments of lumber from all New Bruns-99 wick and Nova Scotia ports for 1891, and containing other statistics of interest to the trade, is just out, and we make room for it almost in its entirety, as follows:-

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, DEC. 31st. 1891. The export of wood from this Province again shows a large falling off being 20,000 St. Petersburg standards less than last Mitchell's paper-made a special plea year and 58,000 less than 1889. Every shipping port in the Province shows a marked decline in business, but the largest decrease is from Miramichi, where the export was 8,000 St. Petersburg standards less than last year and less than half the ex-The export of spruce from Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for this season was 199,806 St. Petersburg standards,

against 256,217 last year, showing a falling off of 56,411 standards. The stock wintering here is 11,000 St. Petersburg standards in merchantable deals, against 10,000 standards last year; and only very inadequately considered, but 2,000 standards in logs, against 5,000 standards last year. The stock at St. John is computed to be 6,000 St. Petersburg directly attacked. In view of standards of deals, &c., against 10,000last year, and 2,500 standards in logs, against 14,000 last season. The stock at Nova

The winter operations in the forests are lighter than last year and to date we are without snow, and have had but little council of late years being all in the frost, but as both are fairly sure crops in this portion of Canada but little uneasiness is yet expressed on that account. The stumpage tax levied by the Government of New Brunswick continues to be about double that charged on spruce by other provinces of Canada which compete with the products of this province. The effect has been a gradual decline of the New Brunswick spruce trade, and a corresponding increase up to last year of that of both Quebec and Nova Scotia. The output of fishermen's privileges, we think Mr. the latter province under the stimulus of its cheap stumpage advantages, in competition with this province, has had an exhausting effect upon its limited timber areas, and the maximum of its capacity to produce spruce deals appears to have been reached in 1890, when its export to Europe was 99,512,924 sup feet against 69,159,000 sup. feet in 1884.

The Crown timber lands of New Brunswick are chiefly in its northern portion, where owing to the high altitude and many cases mountainous nature of the country, and consequent excessive depth of snow, coupled with long rocky and difficult

streams to drive, make it both tedious and expensive to get logs to the mills.

The Crown Land Commission appointed last year under an act of the Legislature to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject of administration of New Brunswick Crown Lands, is still conducting its enquiries, and it is hoped these will result in the Government adopting a more broad and equitable stumpage policy, and that New Brunswick will be put on an equality

	HE 18	SHIE	PMENTS FR 55 millions s 28 do	OM MII	RAMICHI . 1884	FOR 12	YEAR	S, FROM 1 sup. feet.	1	TO 1891, II 1888— 73 1 1889—110			feet.	
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	10	3					MIRAM	ichi, sea	(no	0F 1891,	do were:-	do	21.0	taod
		S	HIPPERS.			No. Vessels	Tons.	Sup. ft. discantling, and boar	ends	Palings.	Birch.	Pine.	Hemlock.	Spool wood pcs.
B. Snowball M. McKay M. Richards & J.Ritchie W Brunswick Hutchison o. Burchill & mes Aiton	& C k Tr	ading	Со.			25 19 22 18 12 10 6 1	17,914 15,146 15,308 10,142 8,907 6,803 4,438 754	15,897,4 14,137,6 13,662,9,920, 8,591,6,134,3 4,042,6 22,	678 413 784 443 878	1,086,315 20,275 95,650 28,725 481,800 5,025	183.	27	119	556,44
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Totals,						113	79,412	72,408,9	912	1,717,790	183	-27	119	556,44
			DI	STRIBU	TION BY	PORTS	OF MI	RAMICHI	SHI	PMENTS.				
		G	REAT BRIT	TAIN.						IREL	AND.			
Ports.	No. V"s	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, Scantling, ends and boards.	Palings.	Timber, Birch. Pine.	Spool Wood Pcs.		Ports.	No. Vl's	Tons. scantl	ft. deals, ing, ends boards.	Palin	gs. Ti	imber.
row,	5	5,023	5,277,594			1	Belfast	,	20	14,628 14,	138,975	102,	940	

	DISTRIBUTION BY PORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.									- 01					
								.				IRELAND.			
Ports.	No. V"s	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, Scantling, ends and boards.	Palings.		ber, Pine.	Spool Wood Pcs.	. 1	Ports.	No. Vl's	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Palings.	Tin Birch.	ber.
Barrow, Bowling, Bristol, Cardiff, Garston, Glasgow, Glasson Dock, Liveroool, London, Maryport,	1 4 2 2 1 13 3	5,023 754 707 2,312 1,818 3,128 497 10,591 1,813	1,330,4 ³ 5 3,488,073 475,142 9,845,906 1,594,033	472,200 959,950 6,000 124,350 28,725	183	27	556,441	Crookh Dublin Dundry Larne, Limeric London Newry	naven,	1 2 3 5 1 1 1	14,628 267 1,448 752 2,704 273 933 528	14,138,975 281,346 1,333,000 782,420 2,520,134 292,445 769,000 532,131	6,000		
Newport, Pennarth Roads,	2	583 1,134 7,640	513,914 1,025,956 6,556,866	17,625				Totals, 34 21,533 20,649,451 108,940 AUSTRALIA.							
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		30,429	34,777,014	1,000,050	1 103	1 2/	550,441				1,277	1,154,067			
			FRANCE	1.				Tota	ds,	3	1,761	1,598,756			-
Bordeaux,				Wandada							MISC	CELLANEOU	S.	7 7 8 8	
Dieppe,	2 11 2	1,701 1,203 7,305 949 1,660 210	1,045,014 6,222,400 893,721	Hemlock Timber. 118	1			Spezzia	dam. Denia, Valencia	1 1	699 583 498 725 411	582,157 509,113 446,536 606,585 367,893			1
Totals,	20	13,028	11,308,341	118				Tota	ds,	5	2,916	2,512,284			
				ST. J	OHN	SHIP	MENTS.	, TO I	THE 1st 1	DEC.	, 1891.		111111111111111111111111111111111111111		
			9						No.	m	1.0.	p. feet deals,	Tim	ber (ton	s.)
		1.45	Sнірре	RS.			9		Vessels.	Tons	. _	and boards.	Birch.	Pi	ine.
Alex. Gibson, . W. Malcolm Mc George McKean	cKa	γ,							34 82 39	37.5 71, 29,	101	33,484,898 65,789,237 22,968,547	427 4,577		
Totals			the state of the s						155	139	-	199 949 899	F 004		

Total	5,	•	NICORDID	TIMICAL	DI DODMO			138,174		5,004	*
			DISTRIB	UTION,	BY PORTS	, OF ST	. JOHN	SHIPMEN	TS, 1891.		
			Donna			No.		m	Sup. feet deals, scantling, ends	Timber	(tons.)
	Jan St.		Ports.				Vessels.	Tons.	and boards.	Birch.	Pine.
Avonmout	h,			:	•••••		2	3,489	3,811,132		
Barrow,		•••••			******		2	1,246	1,146,261		
Pristol,							3	3,555	3,492,739		
Continent							15	10,857	9,786,577		
Fleetwood	,						4	4,612	4,457,056		
Glasgow,							1	1,125	1,039,285		
Ireland,							55	32,412	32,816,235	6	
London,							9	11,303	2,945,963		
Liverpool,							35	44,461	40,403,639	14,998	
Penarth f.							13	10,512	9,466,369		
Sharpness,							4	5,315	4,798,415		
Wales,	•••••	J					12	9,287	8,079,011		
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	SH	IPMENTS	FROM ST	JOHN	TO TRANS	-ATLAN	TIC POR	TS FOR	THE PAST 13 Y		i de la
			all section of		Total sur	ft deal	la ota	7	'imber, (tons.)		
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1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884	9, . 0, . 1, . 2, .						153,27 215,48 210,28 201,41 181,51	85,000 81,730 13,717	11 16 5 7	,989 ,548 ,035 ,134 ,576 ,778 ,006		2,44 3,23 2,44 1,73 3,33 3,88 3,83	37 41 34 32 33			
1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891	3,						152,54 138,93 118,45 153,18 180,16	13,026 34,392 50,590 34,187 57,488 08,516	13 7 5, 4 7,	,769 ,354 ,197 ,721 ,221 ,311 ,004		3,68 4,31 1,58 44 48 4,31	36 13 57 57			
		DAL	HOUSIE.							8	SACI	KVILLE.				
Shippers.	No. Vl's	Tons.	Sup.ft.deals, scant'g, ends and boards.	Tim	ber. Pine.	Poplar.	Ash.	Shippers		No. Vi's	Cons.	Sup.ft. deals scant'g, end and ends.		ber. Pine.	Poplar.	Ash.
George Moffat & Co,	7 4	6,642 3,938 2,712 348 263 397	5,570,665 3,576,544 2,469,298 340,000 230,641 379,879	141	83	15	6	George McKeen, W.M. McKay, J. L. Black, Copp Bros. P. G. Mahoney M. Wood & Son,		8 4 2	3,731 4,974 1,703 780 1,125 506	4,973,000 1,603,000 785,000 1,054,000				
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V. M. McKay,	C.	AMP	BELLTON					Geo. K. McLeod J. & T. Jardine, Ed. Walker,	ICHIBU	CTO		6,945,871 3,051,930	CTO	UCHE		
Vm. Richards, D. Sowerby, P. Mowat,	I	6,055 194 632 353	201,091	213				J. D. Irvine,		1	357	319,950				
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		7,234 BAT	HURST.	213				Jos. L. Black, W. M. McKay, . Geo. McKeen, E. J. Smith,		6	2,536 2,121 3,014 474	2,416,051 2,449,159	1	1		40-1
t. L. Lumber Co., L'd.,	15	7,698	7,175,000	268	1	1	77.5	Totals,		17	8,145	8,219,739				
	TR		ATLANTI	C SH	IIPM	.1 -		EW BRUNSW 1890. Sup. ft. deals, etc.	ICK IN	189	0, C	OMPARE 1	891. sup. ft	TH 18	s, '	Tons mber.
t John	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			::::	15		7,015 7,726	87,638,256 132,608,516	13 5,628	111	3	79,412 138,174	72,4	03,912 42,682	-	329 5.004

BATHURST.	A Section		Geo. McKeen	W. M. McKay, Geo. McKeen, E. J. Smith,			59 04 25	
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THE TOTAL TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIP	MEN	TS OF N	NEW BRUNSW 1890.	TCK IN	1890	, COMPAR	RED WITH 1891 1891.	1:
PORTS.	No. Vl's	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Tons Timber.	No. Vl's		Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Tons Timber.
liramichi t. John athurst alhousie (including Campbellton) ichibucto (including Buctouche) hediac ackville (including Baie Verte)	159 173 20 46 42 30 29	97,015 147,726 10,767 25,318 15,977 12,875 14,199	87,638,256 132,608,516 10,204,103 22,114,275 14,945,707 11,780,071 14,074,000	13 5,628 588	113 155 15 35 21 17 24	138,174 7,698 21,534 11,654 8,145	72,403,912 122,242,682 7,175,000 18,837,900 11,188,755 8,219,739 12,447,000	329 5,004 268 458
Totals,	499	323,877	293,364,928	6,229	380	279,436	252.519,988	6,059
The trans-Atlantic shipments from the Provin 1882	6 Mil 1 3 2 6	llions	1887 1888 1889 1890 1891		250 277 369 293	Millions.		
Shirmen	119	EROM N	OVA SCOTIA,	1891.				

			SHIPMEN	TS ERON	M NOVA S	COTIA,	1891.	F 1975		
		Por	RTS.				No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals,	Birch Timber
Imherst (Pugwash,	Tidnish, N	orthport)			4		28	20,379	15,262,000	
Hold River							1	631	570,687	
							52	31,326	25,505,676	570
arrsboro				******			28	27,503	24,760.273	
							13	9,120	2,797,000	5,152
herbrooke (St. Mar	y's River)						2	990	807.425	0,102
heet Harbor							8	4,784	4,135,355	
hip Harbor							2	1,647	1,404,253	Secretary of the
t. Margaret's Bay	•••••				*		7	3,838	3,361,073	in Gmail
Totals,							141	100,218	78,603,742	5,722

ents of deals from Nova	Scotia	to trans-Atlantic Ports		
r	1882		were	 85,752.0
	1883		66	77 018 0
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***************************************	1885		"	 79,647.7
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*****************	1888		••	 85,070.00
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	1891		"	 78,603,74

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. . - - JANUARY 14, 1892

Our Salmon-Fishermen's New Danger.

The Montreal Herald-Hon. Peter in its issue of Thursday last in behalf of salmon-anglers' interests, in which those of the regular fishermen are not tendency of legislation and orders interest of sportsmen, and towards the curtailment and prohibition of regular Mitchell, with the knowledge he ought to have of the subject, should not have permitted his paper to so strongly advocate the interests of an already favored class, at the expense of those of thousands of hard working men, who deserve better consideration at his

The article in the Herald appears to have been inspired by the owners and lessees of fly-fishing privileges who, that paper informs us, "propose a "petition to the Government that nets "be hereafter raised during three full "days and nights of each week, which "shall be the same stated three days "and nights for all nets." easy for these owners and lessees of fly-fishing privileges to get up a petition of this kind, and they have great influence with members of the Government, but their demand should not be complied with. Existing regulations respecting tidal water nets should be carried out, and if that were done there would be no need of further restriction portions of our largest rivers have been deprived ought to be restored to them, as they were three years ago.

As an example of the laxity with which existing regulations relating to the raising of nets from Saturday night until Monday morning is enforced we may mention that we have personal knowledge of the fact that one district overseer of the Miramichi set an example last summer to the fishermen his district by leaving his own net in the water on Sunday in utter disregard of his duty. It is Ottawa favorites of this class who, no doubt, favor the most stringent regulations for law-abiding people, in order that they may reap the greater benefits by their own disregard for every law.

The many gentlemen who have ac quired fly-fishing rights on salmon-rivers ought to be contented with what they have, and rather seek to have the Fisheries Department enforce existing regulations for the protection of their privileges than the powerful influence they undoubtedly possess for the purpose of relieving the Department of its guardianship responsibilities, and gradually driving every regular fishermen out of the busi-

It is quite true that these fly-fishermen spend large amounts of money in connection with their privileges, and that our people are glad to have them enjoy all they have paid for, but they will do well to manifest, to a greater extent than heretofore, a "live and let live" spirit, otherwise their unreasonable demands and exactions may lead to an organized opposition to their pretensions which the Minister of Fisheries may not be able to resist, and the consequences of which may be inconvenient for the aggressive anglers.

friends, asserts that "salmon have been in his favor. That his appointment, how "growing more and more scarce each "year." The Restigouche turnishes a fair opportunity for testing this asser tion, for it has more salmon fishermen of the club class upon it than any other river in North America. Its yield to the rod and fly has been an increasing one for the last ten years, in both number and weight of fish, Herald is proceeding on false premises. The Restigouche salmon anglers "wan the earth," and Mr. Mitchell willing to help them to get it. H paper says the government "ought in justice to recognize the right of the "anglers to a fair consideration for the "large sums which they contribute to "the revenue for their privileges. The "net-fisherman pays but a nominal sum "for the right to set his nets and seem "to be reaping a harvest at the expense "consideration."

The Herald does not appear to full understand how these matters are ac anglers secured their rights at a time when the other and less favored fishermen of the country had rights also; and the former have been far too successful already in inducing the Fisheries De partment, by both legal and illegal exercise of its powers, to practically rob the latter of their vested, inalienable and time-sanctioned privileges. These poor fishermen, or their forefathers, paid the Crown for their fishing privileges, and it is unfair and oppressive that many of them should be required to pay even a nominal sum for that to which they possess the right by virtue of their riparian proprietorship, are as much interested in salmon angling as are any of the Herald's friends, and the writer, if he considered only his personal pleasure and desire to kill salmon, would like to see all net-fishing abolished. That, however. would be a most selfish way in which to treat the question. We believe that the prohibition of net-fishing under proper regulations in the fluvial waters of such rivers as the Miramichi, where at stake! The accusations are too grave to the stream has a certain width, and avoiding all islands and bars, was an of foundation and THAT CONTRARY EXISTS.

proposed curtailment of tidal fishermen's privileges, which has been the policy of the Department of late; as well as this new proposition to compel the latter to "tie up" for three days and three nights each week, will end in those whose rights and means of earnng a livelihood are thus practically lestroyed, breaking all fishery laws and becoming what such a policy is cal-That Mr. Mitchell should be so much out of sympathy with our people as to advocate the further unreasonable pr positions made by the wealthy anglers to stop everybody's fishing but their experiences that have come to us under confederation.

Le Distous des Cartes.

abandoned a good deal of the ground it formerly occupied in putting forth its candidate for a supreme court judgship. It tries to break the force of the rebuke we gave it a fortnight ago for its attempt to make a national firebrand of the several things of which we are quite innocent. It says, for instance, that we "excellently well" until Mr. Burns was made "a virulent attack on his honor Judge Landry," and intimates that we in- and attempts to entrap him into a false vited it to a discussion of the relative position, when he promptly and positively merits of Judge Landry and Mr. R. A. getting into a controversy with papers of | do anything but fight them on their the Courier stamp. The ADVANCE said, election petition. As to the "honor" very plainly, that it claimed the next ap- business, to which the Courier refers, that pointment to the supreme court bench of paper's new-found zeal to champion that of the province for a North Shore man, giv- Mr. Burns-after it has done all in itspower ing business and other reasons therefor. to heap obloquy upon him-is only one of We did not discuss the merits or de- the many exhibitions it has given Lawlor, as candidates for the position. endeavored to prejudice Mr. Burns in the of the tidal fishermen's privileges, while What we advanced in opposition to Judge interest of inferior men, and when Landry's candidature was in raply to the Courier's peculiar method in nominating for his honor becomes necessary he will him. Had it put his name forward be-

> cause of his pre-eminence as a jurist, we might have discussed the question from that standpoint, but it did not do so. nominating him, the Courier appealed to the national prejudices of Judge Landry's compatriots, as if his non-appointmentof which it was, of course, sure-would be a slight and insult to the French people of the whole province; and it also atused Messrs. Burns, Adams and McAllister-North Shore members of parliament-for having nominated a North Shore man for the position. The ADVANCE only endeavored to show that the Courier had recklessly raised false and dangerous issues in discussing the subject, and emphasized the well-known fact that Judge Landry had made use of his compatriots as stepping-stones to his present position, and that the demand that he should be further advanced, at the expense and to the detriment of North Shore interests, was made-like all former claims of the kind-purely in his own interest and for his own profit, and not for the advantage or advancement of his compatriots. also pointed out that Mr. Burns, who was so violently assailed by the Courier, Judge Landry's, interest, did much more than the latter for the French people.

Personally, we have much respect for Judge Landry but his friends must not expect the ADVANCE will let that feeling stand in the way of its duty in meeting such attacks as were made in his behalf upon our North Shore representatives. Judge Landry is an estimable man and good citizen, but he is not so pre-eminently saintly, patriotic and talented that every other man should be knocked down in the mud by the Courier, in order that he may step over them to the new position he seeks. The ADVANCE is still in favor of what it originally claimed, viz .- the appointment of a resident North Shore Supreme Court Judge. If Judge Landry were resident here, we should offer no ob jection to him, provided he were as well qualified as other persons nominated. In deed, the fact of his having acted for a The Herald, in behalf of its angling few years in a judicial capacity would be ever, should be asked for on national grounds, ought to have no weight, for the first and only consideration should be fit ness to discharge the duties of so high a position. In the present case Judge Landry cannot be considered at all by North Shore people, for he does not live at the North, and has no claims whatever

The Courier must learn to understand hese matters more intelligently. Instead of teaching the French people to depend upon their nationality for advancement to public positions, it would do them better service by appealing to their independence and self-respect. It should encourage them to be self-reliant and eager to qualify themselves, by every means, to compete with their fellow-citizens of other nationalities for all the advantages the country offers-not only political but in business and social life, as well. Leader of the Courier class only hinder the development of the French people, for "of the angler. It is an injustice they are constantly intruding upon them which should be remedied, and the in- the miserable idea that they must have "tended petition seems to be a reasonable certain privileges and preferments, simply "one, which should meet with favorable | because they are French. We believe that the natural capabilities of our French fellow-citizens would have placed them far ahead of where they now are, a nongst us, if they had not been taught by their own demagogues to rely upon their nationality, rather than the development of their talents, for advancement. It is encouraging to know that they are beginning to more fully understand this. They have caught the idea in some parts of the country, and the Courier will not be able to prevent it spreading in Gloucester.

The Courier is in a very excited condition over some of the points we have already presented for its consideration.

"What occupies us to-day are the black calumnies of the ADVANCE in its article of last week. That journal publishes and states among other lies the following:-"Violent abuse of Messrs. Burns and Adams, and the charge upon them of ingratitude, because they have recommended a North Shore barrister to a position which has been, subsequently, claimed Judge Landry, come with bad grace from that gentleman's organ at Bathurst, for it cannot be forgotten that Judge Landry had no warmer supporters of his application to be appointed the successor of the late

"It is only a week or two ago that Mr . Burns was afforded an opportunity to save himself from the annoyance of a further prosecution of this petition against him in the election court, and secure the silence of the Courier writer, but the price proposed was the withdrawal of his recommendation of a North Shore man for the prospective julgesais, and the transfer of his advocacy to Judge Landry's claims

"Here are two gratuitous assertions made by the ADVANCE, which we cannot pass in silence. Our honor, that of Judge Landry, that of the Acadians, that of Mr. Burns are be allowed to pass unheeded. For the present we only affirm that they are false, devoid unwarrantable and oppressive con- Consequently, in order not to take the interrian proprietors, for which there is no these assertions in toto, otherwise it shall be

of Mr. Burns himself to buy the contestation of his election for the vile price which we will unveil later on. And for more ample information on this subject we will take the a certain lawyer of Shediac to Mr. Currey and to Mr. Burns himself. We will give on week to the editor of the ADVANCE to extricate his friends from the position in which he has placed them by retracting his assertions one by one. "That is business!"

is one of the disappointing which it was confidently hoped by them comparatively meagre available supply. that Mr. Burns would be induced to support their candidate for the judgeship. bluster has no effect upon us, further than this that we invite it to a disclosure of all The Bathurst Courier appears to have it knows on the subject. We shall be interested in the Shediac revelations reperformed near the historical Scadouc. We venture to predict that the Courier question, by charging that we have done will give a story that will afford us opportunity to prove that its friends got along informed of their approaches to his friends dec ined to withdraw the recommendation Lawlor. It is such absurd assertions as he had made and advocate the nominathese that make one almost ashamed of tion of judge Landry-in short to merits of either Judge Landry or Mr. of its want of back-bone. It has always reaches such a position that its solicitude

We calmly and confidently await those errible revelations!

believe he will never reach.

have fallen to a plane which his friends

Another By-Election. The second by-election for the House of Commons since the last parliamentary session, took place in Richilieu, Quebec, on Monday last. This is one of the two constituencies that returned Sir Hector Langevin in the general election, in March last. His majority over his Liberal opponent was 308. Bruneau, Liberal, was returned on Monday by a majority of 107. The other day, when the Conservatives won in North Lanark, increasing their majority by about 200, their organs crowed loudly and long over the victory; now, it is the Liberals' turn to boast, for they have wrested a constituency from

their opponents. One swallow, however, does not make a summer, nor does the winning of one constituency as peculiarly situated as Richilieu was, possess much significance from a general party standpoint. It is natural, however, for the party papers to hurrah when their respective sides win and the people generally enjoy the excitement.

Railways and Works.

Hon Mr. Haggart has been appointed Minister of Railways and Hon. Mr Ouimet Minister of Public Works.

Winter Cod-fishing, Etc.

In our "news and notes" column some nteresting and suggestive facts may be found relating to the fishing industry at Digby and also an account of a new enterprise at Canso in winter-fishing. It said that there is good cod-fishing in Northumberland Straits in winter, and that those tish way be taken well in shore Point Escuminac. The mild weather of the present winter ought to afford some of our fishermen an opportunity of testing the matter.

How they help us.

As a specimen en leavor to through a pretty tight muzzle, the people will be interested in the following from | 000. the St. John Sun: "The Miramichi smelt fishermen would be

too good for this world if they regarded with complacency the present fishing regulations in the present open weather. The lawful season for smelt fishing came on some time ago. The fish were there in abundance But the season was warm and the ice did not make below the island. Consequently the nets could not be placed there. There was ice above the island and plenty of smelts There were also plenty of fishermen anxious to spend a few nights in hard and cold but exceedingly remunerative work. But the regulations forbid the taking of smelts in that part of the river where alone smelts could be taken, and so those fishermen who did not openly disobey the law got none. Such is the story of the people at Chatham, and they claim that they do well

manifest a desire to help a North Shore interest was when it condemned the excessive Stumpage tax of \$1 25 and claimed that it ought to be reduced. When it was reduced as recommended by the Sun, that paper opposed the concession. out that the not demanded the reduction cause the rate was unjust to the people of the North Shore, but in the hope that it would help, by its advocacy of a lower rate, to embarrass the Blair Governmen The Sun may be depended upon to further the views of its political friends, but when these are not maccord with the interest of the people, the latter may look in vair for just treatment in its columns.

About Spruce Deals.

In its Liverpool notes, the London Timber Trades Journal of 2nd inst. says:-"There is necessarily little to report of

business during the week, for this has been of a most limited nature. Still there has been some movement of heavy goods going out of stock, especially in board pine timber, and sawn as well as hewn pitch pine; but beyond this there has been no greater amount of business than is customary at this time of year.

"We observe some quantity of spruce deals going from the market by coasting steamer, evidently for some port where there is shortage of stock of this article. The reluctance of some buyers to make any purchases at the end of the year has limited the demand from the immediate neighbourhood to a comparatively small compass. This, however, will. probability, be accelerated when the new year is fairly commenced and business re-

sames its wonted course. "By the way, whilst on the topic of spruce deals, we may reiterate what we said some short time ago, that there was an impression abroad, particularly in fiscation of the rights of resident ripa- ested ones unawares, we ask the ADVANCE Manchester and other manufacturing to make the amende honorable by retracting centres, especially amongst the cases centres, especially amongst the casereasonable justification; also, that the plot on the part of Mr. Burns' friends, if not be cheaper. From some personal investi-

gations we are surprised to find this idea is much more rife than we had any reason to suppose. Why such an opinion should liberty to refer the editor of the ADVANCE to be held by any one conversant with the trade is inexplicable; and in our endeavors to ascertain how this idea has been promulgated we cannot find it based upon solid foundation, but is merely an opinion which no one who holds it can fortify by facts. The capitals, italics, and other evidence | We know that the stocks abroad in many of undue excitement are the Courier's. ports are now locked up for months to culated to encourage them in being. Its condition is that also of those who in- come, and those available at St. John. N. spire it and who, it will be observe I, have | B. and other ports which are not closed abandoned their absurd advocacy of Judge | during the winter months are limited to a Landry's claims. The ADVANCE hopes | very small supply. Then we have to look they will all grow more calm over the dis- at the fact that Glasgow and other large appointment which has come to them ports have a small stock, and they will through the failure of the proposals by drain to a very considerable extent the The mystery is how, in the face of these facts, an ordinarily shrewd community of We beg to assure the Courier that its business men, size as casemakers and others, arrive at the conclusion they evidently have done. We have more than a mere theory for our opinion that much of this is due to travellers and members of ferred to, and hope the Courier's friends, firms who hold but little or no stock of in giving us their story, will not forget all these goods and are using this yarn to the characters in the little farce that was stave off buyers until such times as they can get further supplies. Amongst the most recent arrivals are the Tikoma, from Sheet Harbour, with a cargo of spruc deals for Messrs. James Smith & Co., who are carrying the cargo up the quay for the purpose of holding it for some time. Does this look like a falling market for spruce? An action such as this speaks with more power than the mere opinion of interested parties, and it should not be lightly set aside.'

> When the hair has fallen out leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

News and Notes.

PACAUD'S STEALINGS. The new government will sue Pacaud for the recovery of the Baie des Chaleurs \$100,

ICE FAMINE.

Halifax icemen don't know what they will do for the ice for their patrons the coming summer. The lakes are still open. They talk of negotiating with New Brunswick parties for a supply. A BIG HALIFAX FAILURE.

George Forsythe & Co., of Halifax, who

ecently suspended business will offer their

creditors 50 cents on the dollar. Should it

be accepted, the firm will continue in busi-

ness; otherwise the estate will be wound up by the assignee. PLAYING CRANK. It is well to use discretion when you play ractical jokes. A man entered the Staten Island, N. Y., ferry slip a few days ago, and, exhibiting a black bag, announced in an impressive and crank-like sort of style that it contained dynamite. The only per-

louse. The bag contained nothing danger-

ILL-MANNERS.

on who didn't make a rush for the door was

policeman in citizen's clothes. He broke

the fellow's jaw by a knockdown blow, and

took him and his black bag to the station

It is rather an unpleasant commentary on the manners of certain Washington people that the Chinese Minister has to send tickets of admission with the invitations to his coming ball, so as to protect himself against a crowd of uninvited guests. Experience. however, has taught him that such a precaution is necessary. There seems to be a class of people who fail to regard the Chinese as anything more than objects of curiosity. and so see no breach of courtesy in attending the parties of the Chinese Ambassador. whether invited or not.

THE ROPE COMBINE. A Halifax despatch of 11th says:-It is eported that the negotiations pending for ome time past for the sale of cordage factories in the Maritime Provinces to the National Cordage Company of the United States have been concluded. Mesers. Stairs. Son & Morrow's ropewalk at Dartmouth, a large and complete establishment, has been bought by the Americans at a price said to be nearly \$250,000. The ropewalk at St. John has also passed, or will soon pass, into the hands of the American monopolists. The price paid is not positively known but rumor puts it at between \$80,000 and \$100.

DESERTING MERCIER. MONTREAL, Jan. 9. - Each day brings new

supporters to Deboucherville in the coming struggle with the deposed Mercerites. Nationalist conservatives, known in local parlance as "Castors," have completely disowned Mercier, who formerly had a large following in that faction, and will support Deboucherville to a man. Heading this movement are men like Senator Bellerose. Senator Armand, Dr. Desjardines, Hon. Messrs, Pelletier and Leblanc, Now comes news of the defection of Victor Monfette. local member for Nicolet. This gentleman is out with a letter to his constituents in which, after stating that he cannot approve of the state of affairs revealed by the royal The only time the Sun was known to commission, he says: "The question which appears to me is now before the electorate of the province, is that of deciding whether we have or have not the means to keep up a regime of extravagance which has become a great danger, not to say a crime.

CONVICTED THE INNOCENT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9-Edward W. Campbell, who was the principle witness against Sidney Bell, who was convicted in San Francisco last summer of the murder of Sam Jacobson, a somewhat note i "man-about-town." was sentenced to death to-day and made a full confession to the effect that he was forced to testify falsely by the police authorities and that the real murderer was one Henry S. Wortz, who, he said, escaped from the house a moment after the shot was fired. The confession goes into fuli details of the conspiracy against Bell and says another witness named Schmidt under indictment for burglary, and who committed suicide shortly after testifying against Bell, did so because the police failed to release him, as the agreed price for his perjury. According to Campbell's statement Jacobson came home to find his sister in the company of Wortz. A melee ensued in which Jacobson was shot.

Bering Sea negotiations are not proceeding with the smoothness which would encourage the belief that before the next sealing season opens the rights of the United States in the northern ocean will be clearly defined. No real obstacles have recently been interposed and the United States government is strugging with poor success to disturb the inertia of the British government and secure some forward movement on its part towards the beginning of the long expected arbitration. Secretary Blaine has so far yielded to Minister Salisbury's request as to consent to the reference of the questions under contention to a tribunal composed of seven persons, one of these arbitrators to represent Canada, one Great Britain. two the United States and the remaining three to be selected from other nations. Up to this point everything progressed smoothly and uninterruptedly. When it came to an agreement upon three neutral arbitrators there was a hitch. Great Britain