German

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup | ing the reputation of the leigislato their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack-a medicine containing no evil drug, which They assemble there from different mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through. Alma, Neb. I give it Daughters' College, to my children when Harrodsburg, Ky. I troubled with Croup have depended upon it in attacks of Croup and never saw any

valuable remedy. Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflamma. tions of delicate throats and lungs. @

MUSICAL!

Mr. S. W. Farnham will remain in Chatham during the present winter to teach music. Terms moderate to any ne-desiring private lessons in voice

DR. JAMES' BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failthe weakness of body or mind caused by overwo.k. or the errors and excesses of youth. This Re nedy 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 preparations advertised for Lost and life, strength 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. And sold in Chatham by J.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise modes and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. To Continue Uatil January 1st 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS tak place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New possesses sense enough to hold

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY. MENT OF PRIZES.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise he arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiano State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its

It Emily We the undersigned Banks and Bankers

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana R. M. Walmstey, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Na''l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank

Grand Monthly Drawing.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 12, 1892.

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

100,000 numbers in the wheel. LIST OF PRIZES

25 000 are... 10.000 are. 100 PRIZES OF 200 are. 300 are.....

2.134 Prizes, amounting to \$1.054.800 PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths, \$2; Twentieths \$ Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT O 'R EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Ex- sufficient editorial fairness to press Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes correspondents.

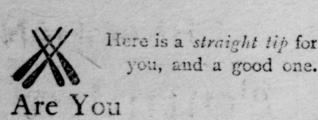
Address PAUL CONRAD.

New Orleans, La.

GENTS WANTED EVERYWHER

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and | ment ending Lists of Prizes The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any uantity, by Express. FREE OF COST ATTENTION .-- The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State and by decision of the between the State and the Lotlery Company will

There are so many Inferior and dishonest scheres on the market for the sale of which vendors receive normous commis i as, that bavers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they went the advrted sale for



Suffering from a coldi Estey's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil will cure it.

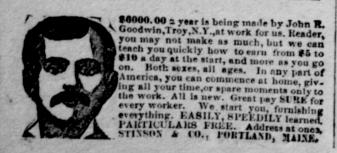
Take nothing else. No other preparation is so reliable for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Lung and Throat troubles, Whooping

Estey's Emulsion

Cough, etc., etc.

Is a great flesh producer. For weak and delicate children it has no equal. Ask daily in a false position. At all events your dealer. Take no substitute-It hasn't any. Sold everywhere. Price, 5cc. Bottle, 6 Bottles \$2.50.

of misrepresentation, and selects the E. M. ESTEY MANUF'G CO .. MONCTON, N.B.



Miramichi Advance.

MARCH 31, 1892

Order! Gentlemen A very small number of our representatives at Fredericton, appear to be quite successfully engaged in besmirch ture. It has become the fashion with them, when referring to each other in debate, to employ language which should not be heard in the House. sections of an important province, charged with the duty of legislating more than three hundred and ED. L. WILLITS, of Mrs. JAS. W. KIRK, twenty thousand people who live i communities possessing religious, civi and educational advantages of which preparation act like with my little daugh-it. It is simply mi- ter, and find it an invided with such facilities for conducting the business they are expected to transact as they, themselves, choose to The parliamentary building, its complete appointments and retinue of officials, and the assembly chamber-almost gorgeous in its trappings, held sacred to their occupancy and even jeslously guarded from the intrusion of their constituents-leave nothing to be complained of, nothing to be desired in the way of proper even generous treatment and refining These things ought to environment. appeal to the better side of their nature, to their self-respect and dignity. Each member, realising that he represents nearly eight thousand of hi fellow subjects, should, amid such surroundings, feel that he is bound, honor, to at least speak and act as a gentleman. Those whose commission the members hold, have the right to expect that however eager may be th contentions between the respective parties, they will maintain their digni ty as representatives of intelligent christian citizens, and realize that a representative who employs language and epithets in his place in the legislature, is unfit for so responsible and respectable a position. Wit may have its sallies and good-natared bad inage its place in the Assembly, but the man who is incapable of distinguishing between these and the coarse vulgarism of offensive personal allusions and epithets, ought not to have a place among gentlemen, and no man is fit to be a legislative representative who not a gentleman when he is elected, or

learns how to behave himself as one. guage employed occasionally by two or three members, and which goes abroad in the official reports, is accepted by a large number of persons as a fair illustration of the general tone of the pro ceedings. Many, of course, know that this is not the case, but that nine out of every ten members realise and deprecate the injustice done to the whole body by the few vulgarians among them. Party exigencies and personal considerations, however, prevent the voicing of protests which many self respecting representatives would like to State Lotteries which may be presented at make, but it is nevertheless necessary, in the general interest, that the offenders should be silenced. Mr. Speaker and the leaders on both sides can do much in effecting reform in this important matter, and we, therefore, hope they will prove themselves equal to the duty devolving upon them.

tongue and keep his temper until he

The Governorship.

"The Chatham Advance, in opposing the lieutenant governorship of this province, lays some stress on the point that the office

The paragraph quoted is from last Monday's Telegraph and it contains 60,000 two statements, both of which absolutely incorrect. The first is a 30,000 characteristic one, and it wilfully misstates the ADVANCE's position. That .99,900 is the only revenge the Telegraph writer could wreak upon us for showing that it has a harmless mania for nominating candidates for the governorship of the province. The second is evidently a misprint, although we have seen statements quite as much at variance with the fact, deliberately made in Telegraph editorials. We do not expect the Telegraph to exhibit that it misrepresents us, nor is the matter discussed of much moment, but it knows that we neither advocated nor opposed Mr. Mitchell's appoint to the lieutenant governorship. We simply gave reasons why we were not induced to join the Telegraph and some other papers in seriously discus-Supreme cont of U. S. is an invidable contract | sing and recommending what we felt certain was an absurd proposition. We gave reasons for the opinion entertained, and we believe they commended themselves to the common sease of those who read them, and if the Tele graph had published, instead of mis representing them, its readers would have at once realized the absurdity of that paper's fourish of trumpets over the third gentleman it has nominated within six months to the high position so worthily filled by Sir Leonard Tilley. We beg to assure the Telegraph that we still have no candidate for the lieutenant governorship. which we again repeat is not vacant. nor have we any interest in its being made so. While we differ in this way from that paper, which has three candidates, and has, thus far, made three attempts to have the present incum-

ADVANCE for the operation. Judge Wetmore's Successor.

bent removed, we hope we can discuss

the subject without placing the big city

we shall endeavour to place it right

every time it resorts to its favorite sin

Hon. D. L. Hanington has been selected as the successor on the Su preme Court bench of Hon. Rainsford Wetmore, recently deceased. The new judge is a native of Shediac, and will be fifty-seven years old in June

years standing, and has long occupied a Sea. place in the front rank of the profession in the province. He was first returned to the legislature in 1870, and has been a member of that bodywith exception of from 1874 to 1878ever since. He was leader of the government from the time the present Judge Fraser retired from that position in '82, until Mr. Blair succeeded him in '83, and he has led the opposition since the appointment of Mr. E. L. Wetmore to a judgeship in the west, As a a lawver he has been able and aggressive: as a politician, able, aggressive and not over scrupulous. I social life he is deservedly esteemed and respected. His friendships have been strong and chivalrous. Indeed, in all the relationships of life, save in politics and the courts, where the situation necessarily developed his splendid fighting qualities, Mr. Hanington has shown himself to be one of the most kindly, courteous and consid erate of men. In the exigencies of provincial politics it has happened that we have always been opposed to Mr. Hanington, yet we have never failed to recognise his personal merits, and admire his splendid fighting equipment, dered some assistance to his party. even while helping our friends to knock him out and keep him there. It has been his let in political life to be with the outs, and we believe h was really more in his element there than if he had been with the ins, for the comparatively restricted arena of an executive position would have been too narrow for the development and display of the qualities which have kept him in the front rank the most diversified party that ever formed a provincial opposition. He is in the prime of a well-regulated life, and his new position comes to him at

The New Leader.

they have been in the Assembly.

enough of political experience to lead

him to leave the legislature with little

regret and enable him to devote his

talents to the service of the country

where we sincerely hope and believe

they will be more successfully exer-

cised, if not better appreciated than

Lieutenant Stockton has been promoted to the leadership of the opposition, vice Capt. Hanington retired. It will now be interesting to observe with fidence certain of the gentlemen on the speaker's left will follow the new com mander. When the general election was being run in 1890, the late leader told The objectionable and offensive lan- the electors of Westmorland that he was obliged to disavow connection with Messrs. Stockton, Alward, McKeown & Co., because they were running on a issue in St. John with which he could have no sympathy. Everybody, of course, knows what that issue was. It was declared in circulars distributed in certain quarters throughout St. John city and county while the election was pending, and formed the basis of a Te Deum sung in the "British American Citizen" as soon as it was over. After stating that Dr Stockton and his associates ran on the religious issue and had handsomely won

the writer on to say: "We beat them out of sight by nearly "thousand majority thereby electing the whole ticket of Protestants, the younger 'man (McKeown) being a prominent Orange-"man and leading the poll and Rourke, Shaw and Smith being almost up to him 'Messrs, Alward and Stockton, the two "former members who resigned their seats 'over eight months ago in defence of 'principles held dear by every protestant, * * We have proven that when 'protestant principles are at stake we can still win the battle as our fathers did of "yore, even against rum, Romanisn and

weak-kneed protestant boodlers," etc. When the new legislature assembled in appointment of Hon. Peter Mitchell to the 1890, Mr. Hanington didn't want to be leader. He didn't even want to associate too closely with the six St. John men oppositionists outside of St. John were borne aloft by the leader of "the whole ticket of protestants." Mr. was prevailed upon to head the unhappy and incongruous family. Now that he is delivered from the position, Dr. Stockton could not well be overlooked, but the circumstances which have compelled his associates to choose him, cannot be otherwise than another of the series of political misfortunes that have pursued him and his followers ever since those of them who are old members deserted the government. Just wait until the new leader gets loose in the coming Westmorland byelection with his orange-squeezer and the Pisarinco, golden grove and other "true

blue" manifestoes Unrestricted R:cipr:city. The statement is now officially made that Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State for the United States, declares it to be the policy of that country not to enter into any reciprocal trade arrangement with Canada which does not include a discriminating tariff against Great Britain. reciprocity in manufactures as well natural products, and the adoption of the tariff of the United States in Canada. This arrangement would, doubtless, be splendid one for the United States. would be good for the Dominion also, but for the fact that we could not raise half enough revenue under it to pay the interest on the Dominion debt and carry on our public services. Its logical outcome would be annexation, which the Liberals ought to honestly advocate, instead of the same thing under another

Where are we?

It cannot truthfully be said that Great Britain is particularly anxious to promote Dominion interests, when her doing so involves any commercial or other loss to herself. Witness her treaty with France, which practically shuts Canadian products out of the ports of that country, unless land. The fair and smiling face of diplomacy expresses great solicitude for us, public the London Star spoke for, when it said on Thursday last, referring to Bering Sea matters-

that than a serious quarrel between Great | velopment of the mine on a legitimate should stand by her own contentions and into the public treasury, and

It Gets a Picture and Extols its Hero. The Richibucto Review was a little less drowsy last week than usual, the reason evidently being that somebody had contribated an electrotype picture of Mr. Phinney, M. P. P., towards its make up, together with letter-press biographical matter, which appeared in connection therewith. Mr. Phinney is a kind of here with the Review people and a half dozen other weak-minded citizens of that im' portant town. The picture is a very good one, and bears a little resemblance to the original, as he appeared several years ago, when he had some influence in politics. and had not fallen so far from political grace as to consort with his present chum who is known as Carleton County's "missing link." In its anxiety to give Mr. Phinney a special boost in connection illustrating the prowess of that gentle-

"Last summer the Miramichi Advance attempted to cut a very prominent figure in the Kent election campaign. Its columns were filled with matters for the perusal of the electors of this county. Copies were sent to every voter in the county. Had Mr. Smith confined his attention to matters about which he knew something, he no doubt, would have renhowever, in his intense anxiety to be oremost in the fight, ventured a little further into the discussion of the affairs of this county than his knowledge of Kent county affairs justified him in dong. In short, he waded beyond his depth, and as a result, made himself ridiculous. Mr. Phinney, in a letter published in the Review, took occasion to show up the ignorance displayed by the Advance in its discussion of Kent county affairs."

The Review proceeds to say that the

ADVANCE has since lost no opportunity of

abusing Mr. Phinney and that a paper

which is run by a Chatham "Atkinson" had called it the "literary scavenger of leader of the North Shore bar. the North Shore," while the St. John Globe had referred to it as "a poacher on party preserves" All this is, no doubt, a time when he has, doubtless, had "wery sewere" on the ADVANCE, in the estimation of Mr. Phinney and the Review, but they will pardon us for suggesting that reither that gentleman's picture nor his political prowess can be inproved in the estimation of his constituents by his organ's reference to this paper and last summer's Kent election that contest-wrote and published one his characteristic letters in the Review. in which he assailed the editor of the Ap VANCE in his usual untruthful and he afterwards demonstrated his ideas of fair discussion by forbidding the Review to publish a letter in reply, the ADVANCE was, thereupon, sent into Kent county to speak for itself. Everybody knows how Mr. Phinney came out of that election contest; how he published a letter in the Review saying it was his fight; how he said that if his candidate was defeated he, himself, would resign; how the people-desiring to be rid of nim-snowed his candidate under by the biggest majority for his opponent ever polled in Kent. If the ADVANCE played the prominent part stated by the Review in that election, and if Mr. Smith "waded" into Kent affairs as recklessly as intimated, we have, we think, much more reason to be satisfied with the result than asleep again and favoid humiliating its conducted than three, a

Springhill Mines

leaving it.

the Springhill mines. Cumberland Co., N. S., convey an idea twenty years, largely at the expense of posed bill less objectionable than it 20th inst was \$25,459,000 and if the the Dominion treasury. The output of 1890 to 457,000 tons in 1891, an increase Minister, it is said that fishermen will reof 40,000 tons, and is about a sixth of the quire no licenses, but packers will be subproduction of Canada. It is a little diffi- ject to a license fee of \$5 each and two \$20,500,000; excise, \$7,000,000, and miscult to fully grasp the labor involved in cents for the brand on each case packed. such an output. An idea of the amount The clauses relating to berried lobsters of coal taken out of the ground may be to be in the shape of a block measuring one yard wide, and one yard high, its Newfoundland. The bill is to take effect length would be over 250 miles. If the in 1893. whole output were loaded into cars, say 18 tons per car, it would fill over 25,000 of them, or a thousand trains of 25 cars each. Placed one behind the other they would form a train 150 miles long. To hoist such a quantity of coal, and to pum water, and for various other uses about the mine, the company requires thirtyeight boilers to give them steam. The three seams of coal worked are sunk 1900, 2600 and 3000 feet respectively; se that part of the coal'is hoisted 1000 yards, over half a mile into the earth or the slope of the seams. The farther down it is followed the better the coa becomes, and the thicker the seams get The three seams aggregate 36 feet in thickness. In and about the mines 1.500 men and boys are employed. Large sums have been spent in the past year on improvements at the mines, including a new bank head of the most improved type. Seven new boilers were added during the year, and a new pump from Jeansville. Pa., capable of raising a million gallons of water daily through 1,450 feet of 19 inch pipe, to a vertical height of 685 feet. The mine has also been placed in firstclass shape in every way. No powder is permitted in the mine, in order to insure. as far as is possible, its safety. The railway runs from Springhill junction to Parrsboro, and employs eight locomotives. More than 300,000 tons of coal were taken to Springhill junction, and only

100,000 to Parraboro. What a pity it is that the business of this gigantic company is largely built up at the expense of the Dominion at large ! The carrying of Springhill coal at lower rates than the hauling costs, is one of the largest factors contributing to the 1. C. R. deficit. It is no advantage to the people of Canada generally that the work-"A renewal of the modus vivendi will ings of the company are now pushed cause the Canadians to scream, but better | twice as far below the surface as the de-Britain and the United States." In other | business basis would warrant, although words, better for Britain to give away be- | the profits of the stockholders are enfore United States bluster, than that she | hanced by the corresponding hole mined

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria

next. He is a barrister of thirty-one Canada's rights in the matter of Bering town of Springhill is thus maintained. By and bye, the seams will be exhausted and, then, the work-people interested will realise that, after all, the present high pressure policy of exhausting both the mine and the public treasury for the purpose of enriching one or two generations of speculative stockholders. was a very unwise one.

> A Pastoral Letter. His Lordship the Metropolitan, has addressed the following pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese :-My Dear Brethren :-- You are aware that some years since I thought it prudent,

in view of a possible failure of health and strength on my part, to obtain the assistance of a Coadjutor, in order that the work of the Diocese might not be impeded. It has pleased God to take from me some portion of the strength that then remained, and I feel no longer able to undertake the laborious journeys which, up to a later period. God gave me strength to perform. Painful as it is to with the printing of his alleged picture, me to abridge any part of my former the Review placed beside it an article duty, I am obliged, at the age of eighty seven, to ask you to consult with the Coadjutor as to any Confirmations for the coming year, and as to the administrative work of the Diocese in general, reserving to myself such work as is practicable for a man in my present condition. You will, I feel assured, not put this down to any want of affection or earnestness on my part, and will help me with your kind words and earnest prayers, that what remains of my life may be spent to the

> Church, over which the Lord hath made me an overseer. Praying for a blessing on what has been done, and what remains to be done I remain your faithful and affectionate

glory of God, and to the good of the

JOHN FREDERICTON.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL:—An Ottawa desoatch announces that Hon, L. J. Tweedie of Chatham, Hon, Robert Ritchie, police magistrate of St. John and Charles Peck, Esq., of Albert County, have been made | ed that this year's revenue would be \$38, Queen's Counsel. The honor is one to which Mr. Tweedie is well entitled as the

HE ISN'T HUNGRY:-The London Chronicle ssys:-"Mr. Blaine, having added highly advantageous treaties with the Republics of South America to the enormous resources of the United States, can therefore afford to wait for reciprocity with Canada or any other country on his own terms. This is the true explanation of the failure of Canada's negotiations."

MERCIER'S CONDEMNATION :- I.e Monicampaign. When Mr. Phinney-during teur de Rome the official organ of the Vatican, congratulates the people of the province of Quebec on their verdict of March 8, which shows that they intend that the revenue for the past year was to maintain their traditions of honor. fidelity and honesty. It regrets that leaving a surplus of \$2,235,743. Had i Mr. Mercier, who was gifted with great talents, did not put them to better use.

R. A. LAWLOR, Esq., who was a promising candidate for the Supreme Court judgeship vacated by the death of the late judge Wetmore, had quite a strong support at Ottawa, but not sufficiently so to secure the prize for him. The fact that he is a northern New Brunswicker told against him, it being the evident policy of the Dominion Government to allow nothing to come to the North Shore that is claimed for or can be given to their friends elsewhere.

MR. BURCHILL ALL RIGHT:--Mr. Burchill appears to have been misunderstood by the reporter of the assembly when he either Mr. Phinney or his discredited was referring to the saving that might be organ. However ignorant we may be of effected under maritime union. He did Kent affairs, we seem to be more in touch | not intend to intimate that the different with the sentiment of the county and provinces should forego any part of the better able to gauge the intelligence of its Dominion subsidies to which they are enpeople than either Mr. Phinney or the titled, but held that as one general legis-Review, so we advise that paper to go lature could be so much more economically balance absentee representative and making it- would be left to the credit of the provinces self ridiculous by publishing borrowed out of their respective Dominion allowpictures and illogical articles intended to ances for legislation. That view of the bolster up a man who couldn't even keep subject is, of course, quite sound, both his promise of resigning, although he logically and politically

showed his contempt for his county by THE LOBSTER BILL:—The latest thing from Ottawa in reference to the obnoxious proposals of the Minister of Fisheries for hampering the lobster fishermen, is the news that our northern representatives, together with others from P. E. I. and was when introduced. the mines increased from 417,000 tons in ments now proposed and accepted by the kept on at the same ratio, it would give will be struck out and a provision subhad from this point of view; taking a stituted, making the lower slats of traps cubic yard of coal as roughly equal to 13 inches apart, so as to let lobsters one ton, if we suppose the coal taken out under 8 inches out, thus practically adopting the suggestions of Mr. Neilson of

Well Done, Gentlemen! A special despatch of Tuesday from Ottawa to the St. John Globe says :-"This morning Messrs. Burns and Adams waited on the Minister of Finance and drew his attention to the fact that by recent changes in the French tariff Canadian goods have to pay greater duty than similar goods from Great Britain and the Baltic. The discrimination is \$1.38 per thousand on spruce deals heretofore exported in considerable quantities from New Brunswick to France. They pointed out that in a few months the same discrimination would apply in Spain and urged the government to see if possible that goods from Canada cannot be favored countries.

admitted the same as those from the most "Mr. Adams also interviewed the Minister of Marine with reference to sal mon net license fishing on the Miramichi At the minister's suggestion he has submitted his views regarding license system, riparian owners' rights and nonassignment of licenses, and urged that the failure to comply should mean cancellation of licenses. It is understood that changes will be made to bring the department and Miramichi fishermen into better harmony."

Provincial Fishing Leases.

FREDERICTON, March 23.—The sale of fishery leases (for rod only) for five and 10 years, took place at the crown land office to-day. The competition on some of the rivers was quite keen. The following were offered :

RESTIGOUCHE RIVER.

From the I. C. Railway bridge up to the mouth of the Upsalquitch river. (Excepting the islands in the Restigouche river at the mouth of the Metapedia river); former lessees the Restigouche Salmon club, repurchased by the same club at the upset price. From Patapedia river up to Tracey's

brook; former lessee Restigouche club; upset \$1,600; repurchased for \$2,000. From Tracey's brook up to Quatawamkedgewick river; former lessee Archibald Rogers, New York; upset price \$1,200; repurchased by Mr. Rogers for \$1,275.
From Quatawamkedgewick up to the Mad-

awaska county line; not before leased; upset price \$100; not sold. From mouth of Upsalquitch to Toad Brook : former lessee, H. B. Hollands, New York ; repurchased by him for the upset,

From Toad Brook up to Tom's Brook former lessee, Samuel Thorne, of New York; upset price \$1,500; purchased by Restigouche club for \$1,975. From Tom's Brook up to Patapedia River; former lessee, James M. Waterbury : upset

price \$800; bought by Levite Theriault, M. P. P., for \$1,050. On the Upsalquitch river from its mouth to its forks; present lessee, Ezra C. Fitch; upset price \$350, and from its forks to its head, including all its branches, also leased

offered, but were not sold. The above were all offered for five years. NEPISIGUIT RIVER.

to Mr. Fitch; upset price \$200, were both

From its mouth up to 11 Mile Tree; present le-see C. B Burnham. New York; upset \$250; repurchased for \$400. From 11 Mile Tree up to Great Falls, also leased to Mr. Burnham; upset \$175; repurchased by him for \$265. He also purchased from the Great Falls to the head of the river (trout fishing) for the upset price of

MIRAMICHI RIVER.

Northwest Miramichi and its branches. ference to a fast Atlantic mail service, but above the mouth of the Big Savogle; present lessee, R. R. Call, and repurchased at the only two tenders received are far above what Canada could afford to pay upset price of \$50. Big and Little Sevogle rivers and branches, and the part of N. W. Miramichi from the He had, with a view to augment trade, advised the appointment of Canadian commouth of the Big Sevogle to the mouth of the Little S. W. Miramichi : present lessee, mercial agents at all the great centres of Wm. F. Ladd, New York; upset price, \$150; trade in the countries with which Canada purchased by D. R. C. Brown, for \$375. carries on a lucrative trade. He pointed Little S. W. Miramichi and its branches : present lessee, W. F. Ladd, New York ; upout that among the nations of Europe the set \$150, and repurchased at that figure.

The above are for 10 years. being elimated from their treaties. The Cains river and its branches, both salmon and trout; held by A. S. Murray, upset \$100, were not sold.

Dominion Parlia nent.

In making the budget speech on Tues day of last week Hon. Mr. Foster began by calling attention to the estimated revenue for the present year as given i the last Budget. It was, he said, estimat-858,701 and the actual revenue had faller short of that amount, being \$38,579,310, just \$279,391 less than estimated. The expenditure of 1890-91 was estimated at \$36,000,000, but the actual expenditure had exceeded that amount \$243 567.

There had been a decrease in the inter est on the public debt, due to the paying off, at maturity, of loans bearing four, five and six per cent interest, and the floating of new temporary loans bearing interest at four per cent. The increases of expenditure, he pointed out, were largely abnormal, such as the expenditure under the head of the census, and would no most part permanent. He pointed ou \$38.579.310, the expenditure \$36.343,567 not been for the expenditure upon capital account, the surplus would have been applied for the relemption of the debt but the capital expenditure for the year was \$4 381,564, as compared with \$5,731, 354 in the preceding year, so that as net results, after providing for ordinary expenditure of the consolidated fund, they had laid up in the sinking fund \$1,938. 078, and had made a capital expenditure of \$4 381,564, with a net addition to the

debt of only \$275,818. He called attention to his statement last year that the time had come for the equalization of the revenue and expenditure. This, he said, had fairly been begun and the capital expenditure had a large extent been taken out of the solidated revenue funds deposit. mentioned the fact that by the removal of the duties on raw sugar the Government lost some \$3,000,000 of revenue Thus, had this enormous sum been collected as previously, we would have no deficit and half a million of the public debt ber sister New England States, then there

He pointed out that in the past three years there had been an increase in the debt of only \$279,000, while in the same period there was a decrease in the amount paid as interest of \$400,000. He had no hesitation in predicting to the House that in future it would be possible to keep the in Ontario of 360,000, in Quebec of 230-000 expenditure within the revenue and carry on the business of the country in no niggardly fashion without swelling up the negotiations at Washington had been laid public debt.

Turning to the present financial year, which ends on the 30th of June next, he stated that the actual revenue up to the 655,000, distributed as follows:-Customs, cellaneous, \$8,265,000;. Upon those bases of caculation the Customs revenue would be \$3,000,000 less then last year. The expenditure calculated upon same basis, would amount to \$36 650,000 as the amount expended up to the 20.h inst. was \$23,206 000. Upon this calculation, it would be seen that the country would have a balance of \$5 000 to the good. He pointed out that for the pre sent the country would not look for a large surplus. The average revenue of the country was in the neighborhood of \$36,000,000 and the endeavor of the Government was to keep the expenditure

down to that mark.

The temporary loans contracted last year and now outstanding amount to \$9. 753,333. These were necessitated by the large amount drawn from the Savings Banks consequent upon the reduction of the rate of interest from 4 to 31 per cent. In 1889 90 \$1,993,892 had been withdrawn more then the deposits, and in 1890 91 \$1,612,438; for the current year the withdrawal would not exceed the deposit plus the accrued interest. This amount \$3. 500,000, so withdrawn, was practically a portion of the public debt re-leemed and i was to cover this expenditure that the temporary loans were made. In all \$600,000 was required for the redemption of temporary loans and the further sum of \$5,000,000 would have to be supplied either as a permanent or temporary loan, which would depend much upon the state of the money market. He showed that the fact of the heavy withdrawals from the Savings Banks did not mean any diminution in the savings of the people of the country. The people's savings were steadily increasing, the deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks, in the Dominion Savings Bank, Chartered Banks and the Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, now amounted to, \$203,968,719 as against \$165,703,255 in 1890, and \$190, 441,739 in 189I. Canada's credit on the English money market stood high, higher than that of any other colony of the Em-

He then launched out in a vigorous attack upon Sir Richard Cartwright, for the publication of his famous letter in the London Economist, reflecting upon the condition of Canadian finances and bitterly attacking the Administration. This letter, he said, was calculated to do the country untold damages. It had long been known that the honorable gentle

Messrs. Bennet and McMullen continued men opposite persisted in painting a dole ful picture of Canada's future, both in the the debate on the budget. Dominion and across the line, but this was MARCH 24 :- Mr. Flint's bill to amend the the first case where the attack had been

atrack by predicting that so long as the

Liberal party retained among its leaders a

man who would thus vilify the fair name

deavoured te carry out its promises in re-

with such modifications as the changed

conditions of the two countries would re-

quire. Mr. Blaine met this proposal with

the statement that any proposal looking

ed the question of general reciprocity

discussed the necessary conditions.

and the difficulty which would result in

the event of Canada discriminating against

Great Britain. Mr. Blaine said that he

tion. He acknowledged the authorship of

the letter referred to by the Minister of

Finance, and was willing to stand by every

syllable of that letter. The letter, he said

was written in reply to the villainous slan-

ders of the subsidized Tory press and the

slauder of the High Commissioner and his

returns, which showed a stagnant population

and said it was not the refuse population

Canada was losing but the very cream,

young men between the age of 20 and 40

years, United States statisticians, he said,

contended that there were more New Bruns

wickers in the State of Massachusets ar

was in New Brunswick it self. Despite the

importance of these facts, the Minister

and in New Brunswick of 80,000.

capital outlay. The canals, the I. C. R

preserve the welfare and progress of the

Mr. Patterson, Brant, followed and

The House adjourned at 12.05 o'clock.

Mr. Baker moved the adjournment of the

MARCH 23 :- Hon. Mr. Haggart, replying

to Mr. Fraser, said the Canadian Pacific

paid \$495 each way for each sleeper and first

class car running between St. John and

Halifax and \$330 for each second class car.

During the past year 325 sleepers, 320 first-

class and 363 second class cars were so run

in order to save passengers from Halifax to

Montreal the necessity of changing cars.

They were paid by the I. C. R.

eral island members spoke on it.

engineers were before the house.

of Sir Richard Cartwright.

of closer trade relations.

support of the people of the country.

Canada Temperance act was passed through made in England. When coming from a man of Sir Richard Cartwright's stand-The budget debate was resumed by Mr. ing, it could not but affect the sensitive Dawson and continued by Messrs. Craig, spot of the money market to the de-Dr. McDonald (Huron), Campbell, Devlin triment of Canada. He criticised the and Perry. letter in question, clause by clause, and

Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, moved the adournment of the debate and the house adroundly abused the gallant knight for his unparriotic action. He concluded

The prohibition commission organized today. All were present except Mr. Monahan, the secretary. Mr. Hickson was elect-

of Canada, they would not receive the day. An influential deputation was intro-He next went into an exhaustive com parative statement showing a substantial tion of export duty on spruce logs and increase of \$9 228 000 in the volume of spruce pulp wood. They say that from the trade during the past year, and predicted a further increase for next year of \$12,they have strong hopes of this request being granted The Government, he said, had en-

Hon. Mr. Carling will introduce a bill to amend the Patent act, abolishing the neces. sity of filing a model and extending the life

Hon. Mr. Cestigan will introduce a bill to fix the standard sizes of milk cans and also to confine the inspection of imported oil

The minister of justice presented to parmost favored nation clause was gradually He concluded by giving a minute account of the conference ot Washington a few months ago. The Canadian delega- fully in Canada. He says the Dorchester tion, he said, were well received by Mr. Blaine and stated that they desired to open negotiations for the establishment of a treaty along the lines of the treaty of 1854.

MARCH 25 :- The military department has given permission for badges given by the Canadian military rifle league to be worn by

towards reciprocity in natural products Everything was very quiet around the alone could not be entertained by the parliament buildings to-day, nearly all the United States. He and Col. Foster rais- members being out of town.

> sidering the supplementary estimates. The serge patrol jacket, the pattern anproved for the imperial army has been adonted for the officers of the Canadian militia and will be worn by them in marching, field day and drill order. A detailed description will appear in the Canadian Gazette to-

> of instruction, will hereafter be required to provide themselves with a field service uniform which will be worn at all instructional drills and parades.

quite realized the difficulties under which we labored, but was firm in his position. press gallery took place to-night. Among Hon. Mr. Foster said he was glad the the guests was the governor-general.

question was settled, as now we know MARCH 28 :- In reply to Mr. Davies. Hon. Mr. Tupper said the act passed some that so long as the present party in the years ago, putting a duty on Newfoundland United States holds the reins of power, fish imported into Canada, was not put in Canada can expect nothing in the shape force. There was an understanding to that effect between the government and officers Sir Richard Cartwright replied saying of customs. The act was not suspended. he had little fault to find with the finan-About two months ago the customs officers cial statement just made by Mr. Foster, were notified to put the act into operation but he had considerable to say about and collect duty. things which that gentleman forgot to men-

Replying to Mr. Borden, Hon. Mr. Foster said that Sir Charles Tupper was given powers of plenipotentiary to enter into a full treaty with the Spanish government, by which Canadian products are to be admitted to the Spanish West Indies upon the same terms as the products of the United

Answering a question from Mr. Landerpresented by H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, as a prize to the best drilled corps of Mon. to the attention of the government the duty was refunded.

Mr. Davies-The poor old flag. Hon Mr. Bowell-It was not an old one.

Finance offers no explanation and leaves up o the hon, gentlemen need not sneer at it. to seek the information or believe that the Hos. Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Davies Government has miserably failed to preform said that the Canadian Pacific railway paid its duty. Taking into consideration the nothing for running privileges and stations natural increase of population, he contended or other accommodation, over the Intercolothat there was a falling off in the population nial railway between St. John and Halifax, as all trains running between these points are trains of the latter road, fares on which He complained that no protocol of the over that section of the road accrue to the Intercolonial. Nothing was paid by the upon the table. The statements made by the Intercolonial railway to the Canadian Pacific Minister of Finance were very grave and he railway company for running trains over the hoped they were made with the sanction and Intercolonial between St. John and Halifax. approval of the American Government. He as the fares accrue to Intercolonial, but as is denied the statement that the question of a regular practice, a car mileage charge is closer trade relations with the United States made for cars of one road running on the had been settled at the recent conference at road of another. Washington, The Canadian Comissioners

On motion to resume the budget debate, went to Washington to receive a refusal and Col. Amyot rose to make an explanation they got it, It was never their intention to peculiar to himself. He referred to the seriously entertain the question of reciprohistory of the country briefly under the city. He complained that the Government national policy until coming down to the had gone to the country last March under visit of the ministers to Washington before false pretences. Reciprocity, he said was parliament met, seeking reciprocity. That Canada's only hope of escape from utter com visit pointed out clearly that reciprocity mercial and financial ruin, and that recipro could not be had (cheers) and consequently city could only be obtained upon the prin he believed in doing the best we could with. ciple of the interchange of special privileges. ont any furthur trips to Washington with a He attributed the success of the Govern basket in our hand begging for a treaty. He ment at the recent bye-elections to the in said he was a liberal conservative until the fluences of boodle and corruption. The cen national party started. Now their leader sus returns, he said, spoke with trumpet was in the mud and the party shattered to voice what the Government had done for the pieces. There was today no national party, material welfare of the country, and the dis and therefore he was a liberal conservative. graceful scandals of last session were an in (Cheers) In short he denounced the policy dex of its moral teaching. He claimed that of the liberals and claimed that the country there was not a single public work in could be better governed by the conserva-Canada which paid the interest on the tives. He praised Mr. Laurier, but the rest of the party were unfit to run the counand all other public works were so managed try. As to Mr. Laurier, what kind of a as to be constantly, from year to year in support did he receive from his party? Look at the support given him by Mr. Blake, He admitted that there was a small in-Turn to the Toronto Globe and we do not crease in the volume of trade, but said that see al of them saying it is not their organ. despite all restrictions upon the trade with yet it is daily placing Mr. Law in a most the United States, that trade represented hamilating position in the province of Quecnearly the whole of the increase of \$2,000,000 bec. It was allowing Mercier's name to be which was noticed in the returns. The coupled with Laurier's. The liberals lacked trade of the United States in 1890 was over cohesion. They had no policy, no definite \$100,000,000, an illimitable market to which aims and were wholly incapable of govern-Canadians must obtain admission in order to ing the country. (Cheers.)

budget. In regard to reciprocity he held Hon. Mr. Tupper followed in a vigorous that the Americans had no intention of speech, in which he replied to the remarks giving a treaty towards better trade relations between the United States and Canada, and there was no use in looking in the direction for it. The exodus to the United States was greater before the adoption of the national policy then ever it was since. He deprecated the blue ruin howl of the liberals which was not calculated to keep Canadians at home and contented with their own country. hoped he had heard the last of such talk in

Mr. Mills moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned at 11.45

> poor sufferer has been lifted by the use of HACK NOMORE, the great specific for couchs and all diseases of the lungs.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

After recess Mr. Flint's bill to amend th Canada Temperance act was read a second

journed at 10.45 p. m.

A score of deputations were in town toduced by Mr. Ives and advocated an impositone in which the ministers received them

of a patent to eighteen years.

to officers of the inland revenue department.

liament to-day the annual report of the inspector of penitentiaries. Mr. Moylan suggests that someone be sent to examine prisons, particularly in Belgiu and Ireland where a separate plan of confinement of convicts is in vogue, and secure information to enable the system to be carried out successpenitentiary is well conducted. The average number of convicts there last year was 175, and they gave very little trouble on the score of misconduct.

militiamen in uniform on the left arm.

was pointed out that one of the necessary conditions of any measure of reciprocity Canada might obtain from the United States, was decrimination against Great Britain and preferential treatment of the United States. The Canadian delegation pointed out the loss of revenue that would Active militia officers, attached to schools result upon the abolition of the Customs

The annual dinner of the parliamentary

gang. He proceeded to deal with the census kin, Hon. Mr. Bowell said that the customs officers at Montreal did collect duty, as they had a right to do, on a British flag treal cadets. On the matter being brought

Dr. Cameron resumed the debate on the

Station masters on Intercolonial were supof distress and posed to be neutral between the two roads. despair many a On metion of Sir John Thompson it was agreed that the house should not sit on Mr. Perry moved for reports on the Prince Edward Island tunnel scheme. Sev-Hon. Mr. Foster said the views of the government would be stated when reports of

52 and 50c per buttle. Prepared by G. A.

MOORE, St. John, N. B.