# "German Syrup

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the located at St. John-that being the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ parts of the lungs Disease.

gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the become offenders against the lawalive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well. @

## MUSICAL!

Mr. S. W. Farnham will remain in Chatham dur-ing the present winter to teach music. Terms mod-erate to any ne desiring private lessons in voice

NERVE BEANS are a

new discovery that re-

lieve and cure the worst

cases of Nervous Debil-

mind caused by over-

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise reads

To Continue Until January 1st 1895. place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its

all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY

OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY. MENT OF PRIZES.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person introl the Drawings themthat the same are conducied fairness, and in good faith parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its

It Enely

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers ill pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.

Pierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Crleans Nat'l Bk Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. Grand Monthly Drawing.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 10, 1892.

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

LIST OF PRIZES

100 PRIZES OF 200 876..... TERMINAL PRIZES

3,134 Prizes, amounting to..... \$1,054,800 PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths, \$2; Twentieths \$1 Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMFORTANT SEND MOREY BY EXPRESS AT O'TR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes Address PAUL CONRAD.

Congress baving lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries. we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- The present charter of The the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme cout of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Louery Company will

Give full address and make signature plain.

and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TI KETS and none others, if they want the ad vitaceace for

## HARRIS

IS SELLING FOR CASH

BOYS AND MENS'

OVERCOATS, REEFERS

-AND-

MEN'S SUITS

AT COST

TO MAKE ROOM FOR



Miramichi Advance.

HATHAM. N. B. . . . APRIL 14, 1892.

Lady Tilley's Greatest Work.

We cannot too strongly commend to tained in the appended letter of Lady Tilley for the establishing of a boys' reformatory, which, although it is to be mest central part of the province-will be for the benefit of all sections of New The phlegm that is Brunswick and also, no doubt, Prince coughed up is those | Edward Island as well. The want of

an institution of this kind has led to the evil of boys-not naturally vicious, but who have by special circumstances naked eye, but they are very much being forced into compulsory association with criminals and thus confirmed in evil lives, when, as Lady Tilley points Thence they get into the out, they might have been taught to become good citizens, had a reformatory been open to them. Not only so, but those who are charged with the law's them, expells them, heals the places administration have, in hundreds of they leave, and so nourish and cases, been deterred by this very condition of things, from imprisoning invenile offenders, who have, too often, interpreted the leniency shown to them as an encouragement of their vicious practices. Let everybody help this county on Dr. Stockton's St. John the good wook along, for if it is the duty of the people, through the authorities of the State, to maintain jails and penetentiaries for the punishment of criminals, how much more pressing is cal support in this county, even from ity, Lost Vigor and Failthe obligation upon society to prevent the weakness of body or the young from becoming candidates for those institutions. The earnestness of work, or the errors and

Lady Tilley in the matter is impressed

upon every line of her letter, and it is

further emphasised by the fact that

she has headed the juvenile reformatory

\$1000, while Sir Leonard has also sub-

scribed \$1000. Following is Lady

Tilley's letter to the St. John morning papers of last Friday: valuable paper to give to the public the plan of a work which, for the last two years, has been much in my thoughts. It was a question before undertaking the Nurses' Home, which duty should come first. necessity for the former seemed at that time the greatest, and having successfully acompand Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by lished it with the assistance of many friends, a larger work appears now to be opening up before me, and beginning it in the strength of the Most High, I fear no failure. To Him I look for guidance and direction as in GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place | times past. The province of New Brunswick in each of the other tea months of the year, and are has for a long time felt the great necessity of a reformatory and industrial school combined. Its boys have been sent to jails and the penitentiary, for oftentimes slight offences, when doubtless had there been a place where judicious punishment would have been administered, they would have been saved

> whose influence over those young lives would be to make them very soon like themselves. And perhaps a chance has never been given to these poor boys to develop the good life that truly lives in every soul for whom the Christ has died. Living no doubt in homes with drunken fathers, and mothers not much batter, seeing nothing but evil from the time they were able to comprehend anything, and oftentimes encouraged to steal and do wrong as a means of livelihood, what better could be expected? And the question arises, would our own children so carefully nurtured and dearly loved, be any different from these waifs of humanity, under different circumstances? The way has been made clear how they can be saved, and to-day I ask the sympathy and co-operation of every individual in this fair province of ours. We have been so blessed, and shall not our lives be made a blessing to others?

from associating with hardened criminals.

Life is short and our opprtunities great. The days will come when these will be useful citizens holding positions of trust, and because they have been saved from lives of degradation and crime, may be used to save other tempted ones. Our life work will perhaps be done, but the memory left behind us will last throughout time and

I am glad to be able to say that some pro gress has already been made, and something definite can now be stated. Before coming to Fredericton I visited the old penitentiary to see for moself of what use it could be made, and found it a most desirable place, with i's workshops, stables, land under cultivation, and two large buildings preserved, but of course requiring a large sum of money to put all in proper order. My plan would be to convert the main portion of the building into dwellings sufficiently large to accommodace thirty boys in each; to have them entirely separated as in the cottage system. This can easily be done, and I have most AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE carefully studied the matter and knowing it could be most successfully carried out, I asked for an interview with the government, submitting to them the proposition, and asking their assent to necessary legislation for its future government, provided the dominion government would assent to give up the pro-

> perty. This they cordially consented to do. I have also had some correspondence with

the Prince Edward Island government, who are now considering the advisability of join A few weeks ago I wrote to the dominion government, telling them I was anxious to begin this much needed work for the pro vince of New Brunswick and asking that they would take into consideration my There are so many inferior and disbonest sche es plan, which is, to raise sufficient money mous commissions, that buyers must see to it, throughout the province to put the build ing in thorough order, to purchase furniture and household effects; also to equip the workshops with farming utensils, and everything necessary for a reformatory combined with an industrial school for javenile offenders. I also stated that I was prepar ed to undertake all responsibility and control until the work was finished, then to asked the minister of justice, and the finance minister to visit it and satisfy themselves and the government that the work had been faithfully done; then that a public opening should be arranged. The whole property should be conveyed to a board of governors and trustees, which had been previously legislated for. An answer has been received from the premier in the following words: "On the occasion of your last communication of the 29th, council agreed to do precisely what you asked for, and the papers have been handed over to the minister of public works, with the request that he would prepare the necessary memorandum to council, and in a few days

> With this assurance gained, it has placed me in a position to begin the work at once. and it would be well to have, without further delay, a subscription list started in every town and village throughout the protheir boys saved from destruction, and trained to be useful citizens instead of de-

I hope to be able to send you word that the

order in council has been passed."

of receipts and expenditures wil be given. If we each do our part as God has prospered us, these saved boys will in the days that

are to come rise up and call us blessed. Thanking you very much for publishing this letter, and asking that the different papers will kindly copy it to create an inour readers' attention the proposal con- terest in the work, as it is an undertaking that will require the belp of one and all,

> I remain. Yours very truly, ALICE TILLEY.

The Outlook in Westmorland. It is hardly probable that the opposition will put up a candidate for vacancy in Westmorland caused by the elevation of Hon. Mr. Hanington to the Supreme Court bench. Our information is that many of the best men who have heretofore acted with that party have now determined to offer no further active opposition to the government, while others have positively declared against Mr. Stockton and his party. It is well known that personal friendship and respect for Mr. Hanington caused a large number in Westmorland to range themselves on that gentleman's side, but now that he is no longer in politics they will follow the natural bent of their inclinations and be found with the administration. The Transcript seems to voice the sentiment of the country when it says:-

"The opposition will elect no supporter as a successor to Mr. Hanington from platform. Time may enable Dr. Stockperience teach him to regret that he ever attempted to establish a broad political party upon a narrow prejudice; but until man and wish him well in other than a political sense. The vacancy for Westmorland is certain to fall into ministerial hands; and prudence would suggest that for the remaining sessions of the parliareturned by acclamation.'

party division which he forced in assembly, indicates that there is a want of confidence in his leadership. Mr. Melanson, it is true, voted with him, but that gentleman was paired with an absentee SIR :- Once again I ask for space in your and, subsequently, recalled his vote, leaving Messrs. Stockton and Phinney as the remnant of the solid "unlucky" thirteen whom Mr. Hanington had managed to keep together until he withdrew from the house. It may be said that if the five oppositionists who were away on that occasion had been in their places, they would have voted with Mr. Stockton, but the probability is otherwise as, with the exception of Dr. Atkinson, they would doubtless have voted with the government, as Messrs. Shaw, Rouske, Smith and Lewis did. Egen if they voted with their leader in a house, it would have shown a division of 32 for the government and 8 for the opposition, which of course is giving the latter Mr. Melanson's vote also. Everybody now understands that the policy of the half dozen who still follow Mr. Stockton is simply one of revenge, and that there the government with, because they take good care to so hedge themselves in their miserable work as to evade the responsibility of having their accusations investigated. Such methods invite the contempt of fair-minded men, and that is why so many former oppositionists in Westmorland are careful not to identify themselves with what is merely the fag-end of a party. If the opposition were wisely led, there would be no contest over the seat vacated by Mr. Hanington, and it may be that the same sense of propriety and political prudence which led Mr. Hanington to repudiate Mr. Stockton and his dangerous opposition crusade in St. John in 1890, will so prevail in Westmorland hereafter as to save that county from the turmoil of a contest in the coming by-election, and the opposition from an inglorious defeat. Westmorland is undoubtedly safe

## The Deserted Lieutenant and his

of him or his peculiar election doctrines.

for the return of a member in accord with

people should not hesitate in letting Mr.

Our friend, Mr. J. D. Phinney, is proclaimed as lieutenant and Mr. A. A. Stockton as leader of the opposition, by announcement, containing all the capital letters of the alphabet, so far as Mr. Stockton goes : but real sing the insufftit'es with which the brand new leader is venge for defeat at the polls. bedecked, it contents itself by pracically saying that it cannot express its profound sense of the lieuten ini's greatness and of the brilliant future which the stars of destiny proclaim as his. With its usual helplessness under an intense attack of sentimentality, it fails of words to further express itself and leaves much to its readers' imagination, conveying to their minds the accustomed impression that any manifestation of effort in the home editorial columns of the Review is followed by somnolent symptoms, to offset which the editorials from Fredericton appear. In these we do not find a word in reference to the success or otherwise of the great pair in their joint leadership. No mention is made of the fact that their management was such as to practically leave them without supporters a week after they took charge of the party. No word is vouchsafed respecting the last division which they brought on, and in which four formerly staunch oppositionists voted with the government, while Messrs, Stockton and Phinney stood up on their side, having much difficulty in inducing one other member to do the same, he hav-

behalf is displayed under compulsion. Its helplessness and general inefficiency prevent anyone from resenting anything it may be compelled to publish. Our difference is with Mr. Phinney, as a representative, and if we handle him, at times, without any pretence of the fine sentiment of which he makes such amusing professions, it is only because he has not discriminated between what is politics and what is not. Mr. Phinney, for instance, published a letter in August last over his own name, in the Review, attacking the editor of the ADVANCE in a grossly personal way, and the latter sent a reply, over his name to the same paper. The Review's position as a public journal was demonstrated in the fact that its editor was obliged to show Mr. Phinney the letter sent to it and to obey his order not to publish it, and both Mr. Phinney and his paper have been complaining like a pair of trounced schoolboys ever since because the ADVANCE was sent into Kent with a reply to his attack, and that it continued resulted so disastrously for him.

to go each week during the election which propose to help take care of Mr. Phinney in the interest of Kent, until he either shows a better appreciation of his duty to the County, or keeps his promise of resigning his seat in the Assembly, so that it may be occupied by a man more in accord with the people who elected him two ton to repudiate his platform and ex- years ago. He has no right to sit and act in the legislature against his own promise and what he knows to be the wishes of the people of Kent. This is all we have against Mr. Phinney. He may those who personally admire him as a depend upon our meeting all his open attempts to be revenged upon the ADVANCE and its editor, but we cannot be expected to waste space replying to the irresponsible and abusive utrerances of the ment a supporter of Mr. Blair should be Review. It is possible that Messrs. Stockton and Phinney may be able to profit The fact that Mr. Stockton had but by their mistakes of leadership and to dehimself and Mr. Phinney on the last plaining their blunders as to induce some of their deserting followers to return to them. but it is known beyond peradventure that two who were with them when Mr. Hanington left, are so disgusted as to have declared their intention of entirely repudiating them. At all events we do not anticipate a repetition of the Review's bitterness in our direction, for Mr. Phinney doubtless wrote under the smart of being practically deserted by the rank and file of the opposition command

legislature, with the business of the Ap-

C. P. R Land Boom. It is said that the report to be presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company next month will be by far the most favorable in the history of the road. One of the important features of the company's transactions during the last three months been the tremendous jump in their land sales both in Manitoba and the is nothing too outrageous for them to charge | North-west Territories. This has probably been brought about by a decisien reached some months ago to reduce the price of these lands 25 to 33 per cent, according to circumstances. The success following the reduction was wonderful, the quantity of land disposed of during the months of January, February and March being an increase over the sales of the same period last year of fully 200 per cent. It is also gratifying to know that amongst the purchasers this season are a great number of farmers from the Red river valley, in Dakota and Minnesota. President Van Horne believes that if the unprecedented demand for land continues, the company will have no more to sell east of Moosejaw in two years' time. the policy of the Canadian Pacific is to get its returns from the products of the land rather than the original selling price, Mr. McOneen and the government, and its it should be added that the sales now being made are free from all conditions. Stockton understand that they want none

## Carleton.

Dr. Colter who, according to the Telegraph "has heretofore been a conservative," was elected in Carleton County on Wednesday of last week by a majority of 258 over Major Vince, the conservative candidate. His majority was increased Mr. Phinney's personal organ, the Richi- by 150 votes. This result is due, no bacto Review. It is a very pretentious doubt, to the fact that in violation of an understanding that there would be no protest Major Vince caused Dr. Colter to be unseated after the general election. ciency of Mr. Phinney's claims upon the The protest, business is a poor kind of re-

Caraquet. A correspondent writes from Caraquet "It is proper that some public expression should be given of the appreciation felt by the people of the county of Gloucester living on its eastern coast, for the very efficient service given by the Caraquet Railway during the winter now about closing. The trains have run with an extraordinary regularity, considering the season and the exposed locality of the line, arriving on time every day since last December, with two exceptions only, and on these occasions during heavy snow storms. The railway is proving of the greatest convenience all along the line, and particularly to the people of Caraquet and Shippegan, who derive an immense benefit by the line running through their parishes. We are glad to report a steady increase in the freight traffic."-Sun.

The "Submarine Sentry." New inventions to increase the safety of navigation do not yet include the perfect fog signal, but that there are hope of having paired with an absent supporter of ing this is increased by the report from Mr. Blair. It was the sting of the con- England of an invention known as the tempt of a disgusted party thus manifest- "submarine sentry." It is a simple and ed, and our letter to Mr. Phinney re- inexpensive one. It consists of two pieces specting his personal warfare against the of ordinary board about three feet long ADVANCE, that made the Review so angry screwed together at right angles and with this paper and its editor, and so sharpened at one end, and weighs about abusive in dealing with both. Phinney- fifteen pounds. A catch and bar are ism manifested itself in its endeavor to attached to the sharpened end. When make its readers believe that our former this contrivence is suspended at a certain reference to Richibucto as "an important angle from a wire hanging from a ship in town" was made in a contemptuous sense. | motion, it plunges toward the bottom and Of course Mr. Phinney knows better. there follows the course of the ship at the The town, in our opinion, is too important | depth fixed by the length of the wire let to have his colorless and sleepy paper go out. The length of the wire is determined abroad as representing its business push by whatever number of fathoms the shipand general intelligence. We said that master wishes to find in his sailing course.

been found to work with uniformly good results. There was at first a fear that it would impede too greatly the speed of the vessel to make its use generally available. but this fear was found to be practically groundless .- N. Y. Maritime Register.

## Exhibits Should be sent.

do something towards assisting in send ing exhibits to the Imperial Institute which opens in London in June. The following speaks for itself:-PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

FREDERICTON, N. B, 6 April, 1892. The Board of Trade, St. John, N. B :guilty of a grievous offence against the Gentlemen: The government have in contemplation the sending to the Im- stability of government, the peace of perial Institute, which is to be opened in London in June next, an exhibit which will exemplify as far as possible the mining, agricultural and lumber resources of the province as well as its manufacturing industries, and shall be glad to receive the co-operation of your board

The position allotted to New Brunswick the institute is a prominent one, and an excellent opportunity will be afforded of conveying to the British public a knowledge of the resources of our province as in the development of its industries. I have the honor to be your obedient

(Sgd) JAS. MITCHEIL,

Provincial Secretary. The Telegraph says:-"As is generally known the institute is designed as a so of perpetual exhibit of the natural and manufactured products of ail the dependencies of the British empire. Magnificent buildings have been erected at South Kensington, to the cost of which our own dominion has contributed some \$100,000 and other colonies in somewhat

like proportion. "Our province was well represented the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of few years ago, with the result of making it much better known than before to the serve all the admiration so intensely felt British public and the assembled visitors and feebly expressed by the latter's Richi- from outlying portions of the empire and buto paper. They may succeed in so ex- from foreign countries. The reasons in favor of making a good showing in the permanent Colonial Institute are doubly strong. Fortunately, our splendid wood trophy, which attracted so much attention at the exhibition, is still in London, and will be available for the coming display. Other collections and articles of a more or ess durable character will be necessary to give a just impression of our agricultural and mineral resources, and to show our present attainments and progress in manuand of the letter with which we met his facturing. It is intended that the discheap attempt to improperly interfere, in the play shall have a certain commercial advertising value, and while the display will be of a permanent character sales may be effected from samples of the wares and the

> products exhibited. "The provincial ministers are quite the line of duty in seeing that measures are taken to have a fair representation at the Institute. Hon. James I. Fellows, the agent-general of the province, who has proved a self sacrificing official in that respect at least, having rendered much service to the province gratuitously, will have charge of the New Brunswick department, and may be counted upon give it such prominence as it deserves. In the mean time full information as to he Institute, its objects and general characteristics, can be obtained at the St. John Board of Trade."

Mr. Gladstone's Consistency The proceedings in the Imperial parliament on 7th in regard to the case of railway directors who punished an ployee for giving evidence before a parliamentary commission, show how much of a conservative force Mr. Gladstone, whom the Tories are fond of calling a revolutionist, really is. These railway directors in reality censured and dismissed an employee for refusing to treat a parliamentary commission with contempt or else for not committing perjury, for these are really works. the only two alternatives open to a witness before Parliament who does not want to tell the truth. Of course, Parliament had to deal with the directors, and the question was whether it should impose heavy penalties or simply censure and warn the offenders. The Radicals were in favor of compelling the directors to pay a heavy compensation to the employee they intimidated, which would probably have been illegal and would certainly have been unrighteous. Mr. Gladstone came to the assistance of the Government by pointing out these facts and commending the resolutions of censure proposed by the Government. This course Mr. Gladstone took in the face of the fact that both parties are striving, in view of the approaching general elections, to secure the support of the laboring classes. When Mr. Gladstone dies a great Censervative act. force within the Liberal party will have

#### disappeared -Ex. A Big Liquor Bill.

For the information of all who are interested in the drink question, Dr. Dawson Burns, of the United Kingdom Alliance, has analyzed the liquor bill of Great Britain and Ireland for 1891. Here are some of his figures.

Wines, spirits and beer retailed, £141, 250,000 sterling, or an increase over the previous year £1,750,000. The consumption of beer has considerably increased, while colonial spirits and wines have decreased

Comparing the consumption per head for England, Scotland and Ireland, it appears that every man, woman and child in England expended on drink £4 1s. 6d. in the year, while in Scotland the per capita consumption was equal only to £3 5s. and in Ireland it came down to £2 2s. 4d. The gross figures are full of meaning for the temperance party, while the comparative tables acquit the people of Ireland of a long standing superstition which has prevailed in regard to their capacity for strong drink.

## Cardinal Gibbons on American Poli-

In an article in the North American Review Cardinal Gibbons says:-"But when the very fountains of legislation ar polluted by lobbying and other corrupt means; when the hand of briherv is extended, and not always in vain, to our municipal, state and national legisthe Review and a few weak-minded pec- If he is near the shore or wants to keep in lators; when our law-makers become the generally. ple of Richibucto supported Mr. Phinney water of twenty fathoms depth, the "sen- pliant tools of some selfish and greedy in his absurd opposition to the local gov- try" is lowered to that depth and as long capitalists. instead of subserving the interernment, and we have seen nothing in as the desired twenty fathoms are there, ests of the people-then, indeed, all that paper's columns to change our the "sentry" gives no sign. But as soon patriotic citizens have reason to be alarmopinion. It is Richibucto's misfortune as the depth decreases to under the ed about the future of our country. The that it has such a paper, a representative twenty fathoms and the bar at the sharpen- man who would poison the wells and the of such wretched judgment and even a ed end of the "sentry" touches the bottom springs is justly regarded as a human graded criminals. The money can be sent few such foolish people to offset its un- a spring is released which unhitches the monster, an enemy of society, and no by check to me, or paid into any bank in doubted merits in other respects. We "senty" from its position on the wire and punishment could be too severe for him. your time, or spare moments only to my name for the reformatory fund. An sympathise with the town, but not with stand permits it to rise to the surface. A warn- Is he not as great a criminal who would rorker. We start you, formishing acknowledgment will always be made ing its abusive language and extremely ing bell is at the same time rung auo- poison and pollute the ballot box, the PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once. through the press of sums received, and hostile tone towards us we have a feeling matically on deck, giving an intimation unfailing fount and well-spring of our To further amend chapter 52 of the Con- March, 1892.

when the work is finished a full statement of pity for the Review because our in- that cannot fail to be heard that there is civil freedom and of our national life formation respecting its position and re- danger ahead. It is said that the "sub- The ark of the Covenent was held in the lationsnips with Mr. Phinney, justifies marine sentry" has been tested under al- highest veneration by the children of the belief that its unsavery activity in his most all conditions of navigation, and has Israel. It was the oracle from which God communicated His will to the people. Two cherubims with outstretched wings were placed over it as sacred guardians. Oza was suddenly struck dead for profanely touching it. May we not, without irreverance compare the ballot-box to the ancient ark? Is it not for us the orcale of God, because it is the oracle of the people? God commands us to obey We hope northern New Brunswick will our rulers. It is through the ballot box that our rulers are proclaimed to us therefore, its voice should be accepted as the voice of God. Let justice and truth like twin cherubs, guard this sacred in strument. Let him who lavs profane hands upon it be made to feel that he

#### Proceeding Against the Boodlers.

society and the majesty of God."

Oftawa, April 6 .- A statement of claim was filled in the Exchequer Court by Sir John Thompson Minister of Justice, against Patrick Larkin, N. K. Connolly, Michael Connolly, Owen E. Murphy and Robert McGreevy. The total amount well as the progress which has been made claimed if \$570,064 divided into eight separate counts as follows:

No. 1-\$50,000 paid to Robt. H. Mc Greevy by Larkin, Connolly & Co. for the purpose of influencing Thos. Mc-Greevy as harbor commissioner.

No. 2.-\$201,116.70 claimed on account of conspiracy in procuring a tender to be accepted by harbor commissioners, said sum being in excess of amount they were entitled to by their lowest tender, that entered under name of John Gallagher. No. 3-\$93,000 paid to Robt. McGreevy being 30 per cent of profits of above con-

No. 4-\$25,000 paid to Thos. McGreevy for his influence in obtaining price raid of 35 cents per yard for dredging in basin of Quebec Harbor Works.

No. 5-\$100,000 paid by harbor commissioners in excess of sum actually due for work done by contractors.

No. 6-\$19,878 for having by undue influence of Thomas McGreevy procured the engineer of the Esquimalt work to make a reduction to that amount on value the plant taken over by contractors.

No. 7-\$31,879 amount of profits arising out of charges made in construction of Esquimalt works.

No. 8-\$86,195 paid to Robert Mc. Greevy at 20 per cent of profits on Esquimalt works for influencing Thos. McGreevy to procure contract and changes and alterations afterwards made

#### As Usual.

London, April 8.-In the house of commons to-day Alexander Blane (Parnelite) ave notice that a month hence he would move that the time had come to establish an Irish parliament in Dublin to manage and control affairs in Ireland, including land legislation, judicial appointments and the Irish constabulary.

Belfast, April 9.—The Ulster commit tee, yesterday adopted a resolution declaring Uister would have nothing to do with a Dublin parliament, and that the attempt to set up a parliament would inevitably result in disorder and blood-

### Provincial Legislature.

The Legislature of the Province was prorogued by His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor on Thursday last at 10 a. m. Amongst the bills of the session assented to are the following :-An Act to provide for defraying certain

expenses of the civil government of the pro-To enlarge the power and authority con-

tained in 54 Vic., chapter 3, entitled act to further facilitate the construction public works.

To provide for the repairs and improvement of roads and bridges and other public

An act to incorporate the Campbellton Rural Cemetry Co.

An act relating to the Consolidated Electric Company (limited). Relating to the education of deaf deaf mute persons.

To impose certain taxes on incorporated companies and associations. To authorize the accepting of policies of guarantee companies as securities for the

faithful conduct of public officers. To prevent and punish wrongs to children. To amend Consolidated Statutes, chap. 47. of memorials and executions.

To still further continue an act to incorporate the Restigouche Boom Company. To authorize the erection of a boom across the river Charlo in the county of Resti-

In further amendment oi the New Brunswick joint stock companies letters patent To alter the time of holding the annual meeting of the county council of the munici-

pality of Gloucester. To aurthorize the county council of the municipality of Gloucester to issue debentures for the erection of a building as a jail and court house or for the repairing of the

present jail and court house. To amend chapter 36 of the Consolidated Statutes of commissioners for taking affidavits out of the province.

To amend the act 48 Victoria, chapter 9, so far as it relates to the election of trustees and the time of holding annual meetings in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Chatham. Further in amendment of chap. 51 of the Consolidated Statutes of county councils. In amendment of act 54th Victoria, chap-

ter 11, entitled "An act in aid of the construction of railways." To amend chapter 99 of the Consolidated

In amendment of act 53rd Victoria, chapter 15, entitled "An act to further amend the public health act 1887." To impose taxes on certain life insurance

To extend the charter of the St. Lawrence and Maritime Railway Company. To authorize trust, building and loan com-

panies or associations, incorporated by an act of the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland or of the Dominion of Canada or of the legislature of any province of Canada, to do business in this province. To provide for the payment of succession duties in certain cases.

Relating to the education of the blind.

To authorise the appointment of a com-

mission to examine and report upon the gen-

eral subject of the laws relating to the as sessment of rates and taxes throughout the province an l of civic and municipal taxation In further amendment of the game laws.

To make certain provision respecting the

In further amendment of chapter 64 consolidated statutes of the University of New | Sold by druggists everywhere. In further amendment of chapter three of

registry of deeds and wills.

company.

52 Victoria, an act to consolidate and amend the law relating to elections to the general To incorporate the Nelson Branch Railway

solidated Statutes of probate courts. To amend the act incorporating the Tobique Valley Railway Company. To provide more effectually for repairing the roads and bridges in part of the parish of Nelson, in the county of Northumberland.

To amend 53 Victoria, chapter 60, entitled an acc to consolidate and amend several acts of assembly incorporating or relating to the town of Moncton. To amend the act entitled an act to amend

the act incorporating the town of Moncton, in reference to collection of taxes. Further to amend chapter 81 of 61st Vic-

toria, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Campbellton. To incorporate the New Brunswick Trunk

Line railway company. It is understood that the bill declaring the rights of the crown as represented by the government of the province in certain public lands and property (government house property) will be reserved for the signification of

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear

his excellency the governor general's pleasure

#### Ottawa.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Ives moved a resolution proposing to re-impose an export duty upon logs and pulpwood. He made a long speech arguing that all the logs produced in Canada should be manufactured in the country. He objected specially to allowing Americans to cut and carry away spruce logs.

Mr. Charlton contended that the adoption

of the policy proposed by Mr. Ives would do more harm than good to the lumbering interests. The imposition of an export duty upon pulpwood would place the producers of that commodity at the mercy of a few home manufacturers, and reduce the price of their product. The re-imposition of an export duty upon logs would result in the practical exclusion of Canadian lumber from the United States markets. He showed that a bill had been introduced in congress providing for the abolition of all duties upon lumber imported into the United States from countries levying no export duty on logs. The adoption of Mr. Ives' resolution would deprive Canada of all advantages if that bill passed. The reimposition of the export duty on logs by Canada would place a powerful weapon in the hands of the opponents of free lumber in the United States.

Mr. Sproule supported Mr. Ives' motion and Messrs. O'Brien and McGregor opposed

Mr. Gillmor said that the men who made ogs and pulpwood should be permitted to sell in the dearest market and parliament had no right to interfere with them. It might as well be argued that farmers should not be allowed to export sheep, but that muttou and wool should be retained in the country to be eaten and made into clothing. If the government would only leave trade matters alone and leave the people free there would be no trouble or childish talk

The debate was continued by Messrs. Ives, Armstrong and Allen.

Mr. Foster said the export duty on logs was abolished in order to secure a reduction in the American duty on Canadian sawn lumber. He regretted that Americans had not reduced the duty upon spruce lumber as well as pine. The pine industry had been benefitted by the reduction of the American duty by one-half. If to-day the American duty upon pine lumber would be at once doubled while the spruce business would not be helped at all. Therefore the government must oppose Mr. Ives' resolu-

The motion was withdrawn and House adjourned.

#### (Telegraph.) One Chamber for P. E. Island.

The government of Prince Edward Island

has introduced and carried through the legislative assembly a bill to abolish the legislative council of that province. As is well known, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia each have but one legislative chamber, while in Neva Scotia the popular branch has long since declared in favor of abolishing the upper chamber, and in New Brunswick the abolition bill having passed both houses last year, only awaits the expiration of another session to see the end of the legislative council here. Prince Edward Island is therefore only taking a step which has the sanction of the electorate of Euglish speak. ing Canada. But the abolition bill just passed by the Island assembly is, none the NO. 16 T WHARF. less, a very peculiar measure. This arises mainly from the fact that the legislative REEER TOcouncil of the Island was an elective and not an appointed body. The 13 members of the K. F. Burns & Co., Bathurst, N. B. council are elected for terms of eight years in such manner that one-half are renewed every four years. But the qualification of electors is entirely different in elections to the council and the house of assembly. For the former a considerable property qualification is required of the electors, while the popular assembly elections are practically on a basis of manhood sufirage. These two features it is proposed to continue in the election of the single chamber which is hereafter to take the place of the two now existing. It is proposed to abolish the council, and to give No. 1 the property qualified electors the exclusive privilege of electing one half the members of the assembly. The other half will be elect- 10.2 ed jointly by both classes of the electorate. The effect of this charge will be that a property holder wil! have two votes at a general election where the ordinary elector without property and who has no other than his manhood qualification, will have but one. It seems clear that under this arrangement, if carried into effect the voters on property will control the new assembly.

There have been several ineffective attempts to abolish the legislative council in Prince Edward Island since 1880, and it may be that the measure now proposed is the best that can be carried through. It seems to be a very conservative measure, though it is brought in by the present Liberal government. Further reforms may be in order when once the new order of things is estab-It's sometimes said patent medicines are

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