## UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

State Lottery Louisiana Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in ,1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take 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 Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FO INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

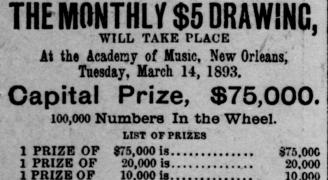
Attested as follows

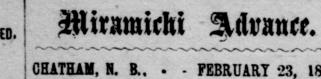
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them-selves, and that the same are conducted manage and with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties,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

It Encle

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented of our counters.

R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.





Management of Town Affairs.

The experiences of our last two on three fires appear to have awakened a feeling in the community that "something must be done." Six or seven

years ago we endeavored to impress being forced into compulsory association upon the Board of Street and with criminals, and thus confirmed in Commissioners the necessity of better evil lives, when they might have been taught to become good citizens, had a reorganization and of the procuring of better facilities than they had theretofore for doing the work of the two occasion, those who are charged with the services. We suggested that they, law's administration have, in hundreds of first of all, take steps to provide the cases, been deterred by this very conditown with a suitable engine-house, tion of things, from imprisoning juvenile having a tower for drving hose, and offenders, who have, too often, interalso a stable, and that they also address preted the leniency shown to them, as an encouragement of their vicious practices. themselves to the duty of securing Let everybody help the good work along, horses to be used for hauling the for if it is the duty of the people, through engine to fires and which should also do the authorities of the state, to maintain street and other work. It was in jails and penetentiaries for the punishorder that the fire and street services menc of criminals, how much more pressmight thus work together economically

ing is the obligation upon society to prethat the two were amalgamated under vent the young from becoming caudidates for those institutions? one board, and it is somewhat disap-

In her first appeal, published last April, pointing that the gentlemen who have Lady Tilley said : -been commissioners from time to time

"The province of New Brunswick has for since have not been able to get things long time felt the great necessity of a in better shape than they are at eformatory and industrial school combined.

present. Chatham has, fortunately, had very few fires of late years, which is perhaps the reason why the defects and short-comings of the system, as present managed, have not become more

apparent to citizens generally; and it is gratifying to observe that the prevailing sentiment in favor of an improved service has been created before the town's necessities has steal and do wrong as a means of livelihood. been enforced by some great calamity

what better could be expected ? And the question arises, would our own children, so such as might have occurred by reason fully nurtured and dearly loved ba

to interest herself and friends in the work. had been a decrease. He then proceeded The need of a reformatory of the char- to show that while there was a deficit in of our tariff by raising a barrier mainly their own country and thus swamp the acter referred to has long been realized by revenue as compared with the preceding against farmers' products, causing a diversion all who have had experience in our courts year it was due to the

of criminal jurisdiction, and we feel that REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF we cannot too strongly commend the un-

almost wholly on articles consumed by dertaking to our readers. the farmer and laborer, and that had the The want of an institution of this kind old turiff been maintained the result has led to the evil of boys-not naturally would have been different.

vicious, but who have by special circum-He next deal: with the comparative revenue derived from spirits, malt, cigars, stances become offenders against the lawcigarettes, tobacco and snuff, and with the consumption of spirits, beer, wine and tobacco per capita, after which he took up

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1891 92. formatory been open to them. Not only comparing it with the expenditure of 1890. so, but as we pointed out on a previous 91. The increases were as follows:-Interest on public

8179,841 sinking funds Administration of ins 24,130 Legislation 706 389 rts, agriculture 16,315 2,839 12.569 ulways and canala 20.649 11 042 entific ins 3 26 ubsidies to pro 32 156 154,444 On the other hand in the following in-

stances there have been decreased expenditures :---

Charges of management

livil governmen migration ublic works (con Mail subsidies (steams

Marine hospitals ological survey Its boys have been sent to jails and the penindians lovernment of the tentiary, for oftentimes slight offences, when doubtless had there been a place where Veights and measures and ga adicious punishment would have been adling timber ninistered, they would have been saved Adulteration of food Public works (collection) from associating with hardened criminals, Railways and cana's (collection) whose influence over those young lives would

be to make them very soon like themselves. And perhaps a chance has never been been an almost dead level on given to these poor boys to develop the od life that truly lives in every soul for solidated account expenditure, whom the Christ has died. Living no doubt last year's abnormally long in homes with drunken fathers, and mothers would have shown a decrease from prenot much better, seeing nothing but evil from the time they were able to comprehend vious years. On capital account expenanything, and oftentimes encouraged to diture they had

> SAVED NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS compared with that of the

necessary effect of sharpening the discussion in Canada after supplying all demands in market. It was proposed not to remove of trade and consequent temporary loss. the duty but to reduce it to 124 per cent The elections in the United States not long He explained that a three years' exemption ago, which had been unduly magnified by from duty on mining machinery not manu

leaders opposite as a free trade victory, factured in Canada, when imported from necessitating great changes in this country. the U.S. expired next month. It was prowas an inciting cause. He dittered from posed to ask pirliament to extend this ex-

the opposition in the belief that Cleveland's emption for three years more. These election had spread abroad free trade to the changes, he said, only dealt with world. The record of the democratic party, THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIONS TO THE

the feeling of the American people, was TARIFF and would be followed by a general revision against the opposition, whose course had next year, to be mule after cureful con not been creditable to them as Canadians, sideration and upon full investigation. Mr (Cheers.) The low price of cereals was Foster ooncluded his speech precisely at another contributing cause to six o'clock and was heartily applauded upon agitation. The opposition took advantage of all these circumstances to make capital | taking his seat.

for themselves, and no matter what their aim, the result of their propagands has been to spread discontent with our condition and our country. But Canada was learning the lesson that she must live and prosper as a whole, and he misjudged the spirit of the Canadian people if they were not willing to bear each others burdens. It was unfortu. hate our opponents were preaching doctrine that meant disruption if it meant anything at all. There were people who

went out from the hon, gentleman's meetings believing their was a way to carry on the country without a dollar of taxation. (Applause and laughter). The government would meet the feeling of the country freely and frankly. While neither flightened or forced into action, the government proposes after reasonable consideration to do in tariff matters what it believes to be best for the country as a whole, with a due regard to our internal prosperity as well as relations with foreign countries. To question, will the government alopt free

HE WOULD ANSWER : NO (prolonged cheers.) Why? Because of the

the con requirements of the revenue, which preclude its adoption. We had to raise \$28,000,000 show how that sum could be reduced. Why? Because of the varied industries developed under protection in which \$353,000,000 are

invested, which canuot vet unaided stand preceeding

Such a policy meant the destruction of Canadian commerce. (Hear, hear) Ia 1891 the party dropped unrestricted reciprocity and moved in the House for extended reciprocal trade between Canada and the

United States. Now, in 1893 the hon. member for South Oxford puts a motion i the direction of free trade. He then turned

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH AT MALVERN. where that great lea ler of the liberals show

ed conclusively that free trade was entirely out of the question, since no plan could be suggested whereby the revenue of the country could be got except by the imposition of taxation similar to that made then and now. (Cheers). At that time Mr. Blake not only gave the views as his own, but said that Sie Richard Cartright concurred in them. Sir Richard Cartwright, on rising to reand that there was a general consonance of

ply to Mr. Foster, was greeted with minion to the same effect among all the cheers from the Opposition. He said that members of the party. (Hear, hear and this was an occasion of more than usual cheers.) Free trade was out of the question, interest. He could not congratulate the being wholly impracticable. Turning to the hon. gentleman, yet between the lines of revenue and expenditure he held that the the speech one could read many significant Opposition was equally responsible with the things. A change had come over the vision Government for the indebtedness of the of the spirit of the hon. gentleman's dream country. In the first place the interest on There was a remarkable absence of the the the debt, which was \$12,000,000 per year usual boasting about the N. P. Evidently had to be paid. This was a first charge on virtue had gone out of that policy. They revenue of the country. He then had had 14 years of experiment and the referred to the subsides given to railways policy had from first to last been an egregious and said they knew what Mr. Laurier would fraud. The hon. gentleman's speech had have done had he got into power. That been largely filled with little petty details would have gentleman accepted Mr. and percentages not worth a mention. There Mercier's policy and added \$2,000,000 was a ready means of determining whether a to the country's indebtedness. more country was prosperous, and that was if its When the liberals were in power there were people were content to remain within its dencits in the Intercolonial railway, as folborders. This brought the speaker to the lows: 1874, \$281,000 ; 1875, \$243,000; 1876, question of the exodus, whereupon, he re-\$243 000 ; 1877, \$507,000 ; 1878, \$432,000.

peated at length his speech delivered at the and in 1879, \$716,000. That was when the opening of the House. He believed the railway was 744 miles long. Now, he said, class of foreign emigration Canada was rewhen the road is 1,175 miles the manageceiving had fallen off of late years, the Conment of the road would not cost \$50,000 per

servative party by its policy eliminating the year. (Cheers.) He showed that the Do cream of the population and then watering minion annual expenditure, which was about the skim milk that remains. Whenever the \$35,000,000, was a charge which could not customs and he defied hon, gentlemen to Opposition referred to the depreciation be got rid of, and in which the Opposition the value of farm lands there was always an could not show how any reductions were to impudent denial of the facts by the Governbe made. The provincial debts assumed at ment and their hired press. The Minister Confederation, the subsidies to the provinces of Finance had tried to do the best he could the a nount paid the Intercolonial, the Canathe competition of rich countries like Great for the unfortunate farmer without appear- dian Pacific, all made a sum about equal to the contribution of Ireland to imperial lia-

of shall be regulated by Irish act The sum shall be collected and managed by the Irish government and shall form part of the public revenues of Ireland.

Excise duties on articles consumed in Great Britain shall be paid in Great Britain or an office of the government of the United Kingdom, save as mentioned. All the public revenues in Ireland shall be paid into the Irish exchequer and form a consolidated fund appropriated to the

pub ic service of Leland by Irish act. The hereditary revenues of the crown in Ireland, which are managed by he commis-ioners of her majesty's woods, forest and land revenue, shall continue during the life of her present majesty and shall be managed and collected by these com nissioners.

A person shall not be required to pay an ncome tax in Great Britain in respect property situated or business cariled in Ireland, and a person shall not be required to pay an income tax in Ireland in respect to property situated or business carried on in Great Butain.

For the purpose of giving Ireland the beneit of the difference between the income tax collected by Great Britain from British colonial and foreign securities hed by residents of Ireland out of the income tax Great Britain an allowance of amount as may from time to time mined by the treasury, in accordance with a minute of the treasury laid before parliament, before the appointed day such allow ance shall be paid into the treasury account (Ireland) for the benefit of the Irish exchequer; provided that the provisions of this section with respect to the income tax shall not apply to any excess in the income tax of Great Britain above the rate of Ireland or to the rate of the income tax of Treland above the rate of Great Britain.

The duties and customs contributed by Ireland and (same as provided in the act) that portion of the public revenue of the United Kingdom to which Ireland may claim to be entitled, whether specified in the third schedule or not, shall be a con solidated fund of the United Kingdom as

Ocean and river servi 2.456 1 337 6.193 trade,

26.675 From 1888 to the present time there had

1.39

	1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is 10,000	of the ministre nave occurred by reason	I carefully nurtured and dearly loved by any	year and far below the average. On com-	Britain and the United States. These in-	ing mean. The policy of the hon gentleman	our present indebtedness. He then passed	bilities and expenditure as defined in the
	2 PRIZES OF 2,500 are 5,000	of the existing condition of unreadiness	different from these wails of humanity,	bined consolidatel fund and capital ac-	dustries had kept population in this country	was to travel the country by caravan, in	on to	schedule.
	5 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	to prevent it.	been made clear how they can be saved, and		which otherwise would have left it and	which would be two Cabinet Ministers and	THE MCKINLEY BILL.	The civil charges of the government of
	100 PRIZES OF 200 are 20,000	As is usually the case, under such	to-day I ask the sympathy and co-operation	osunt the exponentare was porto, one ress	they had developed greatly since 1878. The	two apprentice boys. Would it be a Jamaica	and exploded the Ounosition charge that the	Ireland shall be borne after the anninted
	200 PRIZES OF 100 are	circumstances, there are several schemes	of every individual in this fair province of	than the previous year. He said, how-	minister here read from the official returns	trip? (Great laughter.) This was simply a	Government was responsible for its existence	day by Ireland After fifteen ware from
	500 PRIZES OF 40 are 20 000	and propositions put forward by differ-	ours. We have been so blessed, and shall not our lives be made a blessing to others?		the figures of the growth of many of the	device to gain time. He blamed the Gov-	Sir Richard Cartwright had found fault with	the passage of this act the arrangements
			Life is short and our opportunities great.	there had been an increase of \$3,322,403	principal industries which had been the out-	ernment for the imposition of the McKinley	specific duties but they all remembered	made by the act for the contribution of T
	100 do 60 are 6,000	ent groups of people, all of whom are	The days will come when these will be	in the debt, but that was in fact more	come of our protection system. Free trade	tariff. The hon, gentleman's (Mr. Foster's)	when that contlamon had another in famor of	land to unnurial lightitizes and the art
		earnestly and honestly, no doubt,	useful citizens holding positions of trust,	apparent than real, as \$970,000 was	leven upon the representation of Hon Ed.	ideas were excellent, but in practice were	anah dation and had informed at IT	and othermine for the formain in the
	TERMINAL PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$20 are \$19,980	desirous of seeing Chatham have the	of degradation and crime may be used to	caused by the cancelling of the North	ward Blake was impossible in Canada and	detestable. Had reasonable economy been	that all the Australian colonies had adopted	Ireland may be revised in pursuance of an
	999 Prizes of 20 are 19,950	best available service. Some of these	save other tempted ones. Our life work	Shore railroad bonds, which had no value	apart from his objections there was the im-	practiced by this Government they would	specific duties.	address to her majesty from the house of
	3,434 Prizes, amounting to \$265,460	are, of course, impracticable and some			portant question of raising a revenue of \$28,-		Sir Richard Cartwright-I never slid.	commons or from the Irish assembly.
		right in principle, but wrong in details.	behind us will last through time and	English market for a 3 per cent loan, and	000,000 to meet the current expenditure of	\$30,000,000 as it was to-day. Preferential	Hon. Mr. Haggart then read Sir Richard's	All existing charges on Church property
	Whole Tickets at \$5. Two-Fifthe \$2.			although this realised more than they ex-	the country. He challenged the opposition	trade was an excellent red herring for the	budget speech in 1875 as his authority for	in Ireland-that is all property accraing
		It is said by some of the commissioners		nected and Canada stood next to Great	to show the possibility of adopting a policy	hon. gentleman to draw across the track.	the statement which he had just mad He	under the Irish Church Act of 1869, and
275,44		that the citizens should hold a public	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Britain in vantage, they had to sell the	of free trade without resorting to direct tax-	Our trade to-day was \$19 per head less than	left the question of veracity to the House	transferred to the Irish land commission by
	Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in	meeting and vote authority for the	subscribed in different parts of the pro-	bonds at a discount which increased the	ation to raise revenue sufficient for the needs	it was 19 years ago. There was between	(Cheers.) Sir Richard was now a convert to	the Irish Church Amendment Act of 1881.
		Board to apply to the legislature for an	vince, and those here, who have not already	apparent delt. If the interest had been	of the country. Free trade, or as it was	eight and nive millions of dollars taken out	free trade principles, but in his amendment	shall, so far as not paid out of said property.
	SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.	act empowering the town to borrow a	subscribed will, doubtless, soon be called	higher there would have been no discount.	called, unrestricted reciprocity with the	of the people and only a million and a	he has not given a single item in which the	be charged on the Irish consolidation fund.
	AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE	sum of money sufficient to build an	upon by some of the ladies who are acting	yet the people would have paid the differ-	United States, meant a discrimination	quarter of that amount found its way into	Opposition proposed to reduce the expendi-	Any of these charges guaranteed by the
	IMPORTANT.		I with Mirs. Snowball in the matter. Lady		against Great Dritain and the rest of the	the treasury of the country. Almost the	ture. (Hear, hear.) The House ought to	treasury, if and so far as not paid out of the
	SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT O'JR EXPENSE	engine nouse, etc. Others lavor a pub-	Tilley proposes to be personally respon-		world, national dishonor in handing over to	whole weight of the McKinley tariff came	ask the hon. gentlemen opposite when they	exchequer of the United Kingdom, subject
all and a	IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.	lic meeting to decide where a new	sible for the work of establishing the Re-	ha thought the time had been reached to	the government at Washington the making	on the Canadian farmer. He did not wish	got up and moved a new policy, how that	to existing charges thereon, said church
Mo	on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Ex-	engine house shall be built and of	formatory fully equipped for such work as	ne mongat the time had been reached to	f of our customs law and ultimately the ex-	to under-rate or over-rate the great im-	policy could be carried out? (Hear hear)	oroperty shall belong to the Irish games
ALL T	press Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes	what kind and cost it shall be.	the lads who may be sent to it can do,	prophase man liter lle fulfilled till last	tinction of our national existence. Canada,	portance of manufactures, but the idea that	The Opposition altered their utterances from	ment and shall be maraged, administered
	Address PAUL CONRAD,	It is right that the citizens should	after which it is to be transferred to a	prophecy was interary fullined the last	he said, would be guilty of the height of	Canada had special advantages for becoming	day to day. (Hear, hear.) One day Mr.	and disposed of as directed by Ir sh act.
	New Orleans, La.	be consulted in such matters, but it	board of governors and trustees under	year, when they remited millions of	madness if she legislated in the interests of	a great manufacturing country was wrong.	Blake says it is impossible to carry out free	
al de t	Give full address and make signature plain.		whom it will thereafter be administered,	dollars of taxation and had to draw ou	the agricultural classes only, as such a poincy	free trade he would have to the they	trade. The next thing was unrestricted	land shall be Exchequer judges. They shall
	convress naving fatery passed faws promoting	does not seem reasonable to expect	necessary legislation being had to that	capital account for expenditure. Had the	would place the country in the power of the	program in our manufactures. Us sich ad	reciprocity, but they had abandoned that.	
	EXDress Companies in answering correspondents and a	them to come together in a public meet-	end and also for sending young offenders	taxes not been cut down, not only would	United States and strike a death-blow at			United Kingdom. The Exchequor judges:
1 and	sending Lists of Prizes.	ing for consideration of the subject, un-	to it from the different parts of New	the deficit have been impossible, but the	every industry in the country. He lavited	inposed much them by a party of political	to place themselves in power. (Hear, hear.)	shall be removable only by Her Majesty, or
main	The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-	til someone is prepared to place definite	Brunswick.	debt would have been reduced by over	Laurier to come out of the bash into the	knaves (Langhter) Canada wented	What argument had the hon. gentlemen	an address from the two houses of parlia-
	tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any i	propositions before them. The town			I so wet I weathinked weather had been	reciprocal trade with the United States	offered in support of free trade? Not a single one. (Cheers.) He hoped to hear	meat.
		has now an available engine house site,	[St. John Sun [	the receipts and expenditures of the cur-	condemned at the last general election in no	(Renewed langhter) The policy of the Gov.	that some one of them would be able to say	Exchequer judges when not engaged in
	Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the	which is as much in hand towards the	Some Features of Intercolonial	rent year, he pointed out that at the rate	Inneastain man mhan the nearly had their	ernment with the United States was to snull	something in support of it and show how it	hearing and determining such legal pro-
	Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract I		Traffic.	of the first half of the year our receipts	area only half onened to its radical ouils	and run away. As matters stood in Canada		
	between the State and the Lottery Company will	proposed work. Half a dozen citizens	The Intercolonial railway earnings for	would be \$37,000,000, and our expendi-	and still stronger was the verdict of the hve	no great development was possible unless	Mr. Haggart next showed that the in-	duties ordinarily performed by other judges
		have sites which they think suitable	the year ending June, 1892, were less by	tures \$36,500,000, but those expenditures	elections when the eves of the electors saw	the markets of the rest of the continent were	crease of deposits in the banks during 1892	assigned by the Oneen in Classif
1 May		and are willing to part with. Before		would be swelled by exceptional grants	the inevitable result of such a policy. The	thrown open to this country. It was not a	was \$19,300,000 when compared with the	From the appointed day the postal and
	duaments its number is nothin in Name Onlange that	the question of site could be properly		for quarantine and for the canals.	people had thrown that policy out of the	case of mouldering branches, but it	deposits of 1891. (Hear, hear.) The ship-	telegraph service of Ireland shall be treas
the same	it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T.		seven years were so near the same figure	THE PRESENT FINANCIAL OUTLOOK WAS	back door, as they would any politician who	was a case of cutting down the tree. This	ping returns of the country showed that the	ferred to the Irish government and may be
			that the income of the largest year's busi-		advocated it.	system of tariff practically organized cor-	shipping required for carrying on the busi	regulated by Irish act
	through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented		ness was only a little over two per cent.	Referring to the last loan in the British	PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITH THE EMPIRE.	ruption. The manufacturers were interest-	ness of the country had increased four fold	A
	There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes	gone into beforehand by, or under	above that of the smallest. The deficit		although at present a political impossibili	ed in maintaining a corrupt Government	during the past decade (Cheers) He	appear non the court of fremula to the
	on the market for the sale of which vendors receive	direction of the Street and Fire Commis-	above that of the smallest. The dedict		the man and of the burglast and mandast	in power. The system of specific duty was	would make a comparison of life menarance	
	and protect themselves by insisting on having	sioners. These would include plans of		cants for our securit as and the increased	I noticion the mould had over soon It was	bad because it disguised the amount of the	In the country between 1890 and 1878 The	
	none others, it they want the auvertseu chance for i	buildings adapted to the sites that might	been a paying business. The number of	confidence this manifested in Canadian	I about call and if at contains it come mith		LOLAI HIP INSHAFANCE IN INIA WAS SSA HALINHI I	
	a prize.	er proposed, orgenier with ecculation could	been a paying business. The number of	counties in the markets of the molt	in the range of political possibilities its	consumer. The taria was tarse in theory	10 1575 It had decreased to 554,000,000, and 1	right to appeal to the Organ is council. The
	OATESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid	etcin fact, definite schemes accom-	passengers carried last year has only been	securities in the markets of the world.	adoption mould nabor in a now rough of glass	and motors in principic, and most oppics.	In 1030 IL DAU Increased to \$245 this this	
	SALESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.	panied by definite information; for the	once exceeded, and the tons of treight	In reply to Cartwright the mance minister	for the whole British empire It was wise	sive to the poorest portion of the people.	(Loud cheers.) When times were not	any Irish act. All enactments relating to
		more prudent citizens would not feel	hauled has only been exceeded in three	gave the cost of hoating this Iban. The		The doverament were roboring the poor for	prosperous people oropped paying for their	appeals to the Queen-in-council and the
-	Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted.	justified in simply going to a hastily-call-	years. The quantity of coal carried to	encouragement to be gained as to our	mont in its favor so that if it over herema	the beucht of the rich. He moved, in		judicial committee of the privy council shall
	and those a robo mantou.	ed meeting and voting to borrow	Chaudiere for the west had been for six	prosperity from the savings banks deposits	possible Canada would be one of the first	amendment to Mr. Foster's motion to go in-	A GOOD SIGN OF PROSPERITY	apply accordingly. When the judicial com-
	The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay \$2.75 per	thousands of dollars without knowing just	years from 113,000 to 192,000 a year.	was enlarged on, the linance minister	colonies to enjoy the advantages of its	to Committee of Ways and Means :	in the country. (Hear, tear.) In 1874 the	mlttee sit in hearing apon appeals from a.
	cord for good, clean, sound spruce in 41 or 9 foot	har it may to be ment . To in the the the	Last year the quantity was only 35 000	showing that while there had been a total	adaption by the mother country. It was	That the present customs tar ff bears	hank denosits were \$78 000 000 1378 they	a sport appears from a

ered in their mill vard y are also prepared to make contracts for logs delivered at Chatham during the season.

MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE Co. Ltd. 1-19 Chatham, N. B. 4th January, 1893.

it before the matter can be intelligently this was larger last year than any other

Last year the quantity was only 35,000 tons. This coal trade was a losing busi-

There is another proposition that has year in the history of this line.

showing that while there had been a total adoption by the mother country. It was to local stations is a paying business, and turned, and for the last six months there trade policy, the old landmarks of 1878 and

had been an increase of \$443,210 in the afford to the manufacturing interests of the balance of deposite. (Applaus -) The in- country that degree of protection necessary ernment efficiently and economically adhad their existence. The national policy was ministered. wider than the tariff and admitted of changes

falling off of \$3,556,330 in '90 and '91, due the intention of the government, he said, to suming classes of the Dominion, and should

That the present customs tar if bears bank deposits were \$78,000,000, in 1375 they heavily and unjustly upon the great con-had decreased to \$71,000 000, and in 1891

ness for the road. The carriage of coal to cutting down the interest, the tide had keep in view through any change in its be at once thoroughly reformed in the direc- they amounted to the sum of \$149,000,000. one member who is or has been a judge of tion of freer trade, and that the amount of (Loud cheers.) Thus he tested the prospertaxes collected be limited to the sums re- ity of the country on the rules laid down by quired to meet the necessities of the Gov- Sir R chard Cartwright when Finance Minister. (Hear, hear.) The evidences to his when and as local police forces are from time (Mr. Haggart) were incontrovertible. Hon. Mr. Haggart, moved the adjourn to time established in Ireland in accordance counting for the slight increase in with the sixtn schedule of this act, be gradudebt, Le expl aired that the country On the suggestion of Sir John Thomp. ally reduced and ultimately cease to exist. had built \$3,500 miles of railway; the tonson the House decided that the debate as mentioned in the schedule. After the nage carried by these railways had nearly should continue from day to day until conpassing of this act no officer or man shall be trebled since 1878; the figures being from cluded. appointed by either of those while continued 7.883.000 tons to about 23,000,000 tons, and The House adjourned at 10 15 p. m. until and subject to the control of the lord the passengers carried f on 6,444,000 to lieutenant representing her majesty; and nearly 14 000,000. The country had exthe members thereof shall continue to re-OFTAWA, Feb. 16.-The debate on the pended upon these roads nearly \$79,000,000. eive the same salaries, gratuities and pen-The government had developed and improvsions, and shall hold appointments of the ed the canal system, and the canal system of Hon, John Haggart took the floor and same tenure as heretofore, and those salaries Canada for all practical purposes would be gratuities and pensions, and all expendifluished in about three years. (Cheers.) tures incidental to either of the forces shall Then they would be able to promise the H paid out of the treasury of the United people of the country to reduce the taxes of Kingdom. the country. The people of the country Subject to the provisions of this act the were to be congratulated upon the management of the finances, and they knew that queen in council may make or direct such arrangements as may seem necessary for the Government had done everything setting in motion the Irish legislature and possible for a reduction of the expenditure government and for otherwise bringing the with due regard to the extension of her railact into operation. way and canal systems and public works. The Irish legislature shall be summoned The Government could rely with confidence that the verdict of the country would be to meet the first Tuesday in September 1894. The first election for members of the that they had managed the affairs of the houses of the Irish legislature shall be held country in an economical manner. (Loud at such a time before that day as may be. cheers.) fixed by her majesty in council.

the

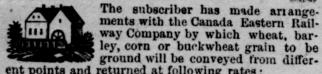
vears.

court in Ireland there shall be present noless than four lords of appeals and at least.

> the supreme court of Ireland. The forces of the Royal Irish constabul ary and Dublin metropolitan police shall

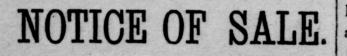






ent points and returned at following rates :

Between Chatham	and	Doaktown,	61c.	each	way.
" Cushman's			6	"	
" Chelmsford	1		6		**
" Blackville			5	• •	"
" Up "	"		41		46 <sup>2</sup>
" Blissfield	"		3	"	"
The grain will be nill and returned fu ttention.	take	f charge and	recei	ve pr	ompt
		HA	RVIE	DOA	K.



TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, i the Connty of Northumberland and Province o New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern :

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of Jane, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius ond, of Chatham, in the County of Northum-id, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part : which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said here will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of the graveyard insurance business as ay next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, ty, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:-"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "Geading from Chatham to Richibacto) in said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit :-"On the east by the said Great Road leading from the north by "formerly owned by the late George Cripps." "west by lands now occupied by George Searle. "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land feel that the majority have stultified the and by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart. severally and containing six acres more or less," ogether with all and singular the buildings and thereon, and the rights, members, nging or in any manner appertaining, ersion and reversions, remainder and ers, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of,

in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof. Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D

come again to the front in connection with was 48,000 tons more than the previous this matter, and which, if taken hold ofas we are convinced it ought to be-would year.

The traffic in grain for shipment to place the Street and Fire as well as all other matters of town administration business, was larger in 1891-1892 than in under more efficient, because more reany previous year. The total number of sponsible, control. We refer to the quesbushels carried was 1.265 000 - being tion of Incorporation. Chatham is alone more than a third of the whole quantity in Canada amongst towns of its population hauled since the Halifax elevator was -to say nothing of its importance as a constructed. Of this grain, 745,000 shipping port-in being unincorporated. bushels was carried by Quebec, and 520, and would it not be a wise thing for a public meeting to be called to consider 000 bushels by way of St. John. The that question? If onr citizens, in a price received for this traffic was 19-100 o a cent per ton per mile, which Mr. Schreiproperly called meeting, should decide to remain unincorporated, it would then be ber says will not pay the cost of carriage. especially in the winter season. The conwell for greater attention to be given to struction of the elevator at St. John will necessary improvements in the Street and

per 100 lbs. | Fire services under the existing Board. continuing this unprofitable business. it there is every indication that the The quantity of flour carried in 1892 cople are for incorporation, and if that was a fraction less than 1891, but the de- set by ere brought about, many of the gentlecline is not material. As a lumber carrier en who are now Street and Fire Comssioners would doubtless soon find emselves in more representative pothe business has more than doubled in ten sitions, with enlarged powers for effective-

to 1885.

ly performing their present public services

as well as others needing greater attention than they now receive. As the legislaborne goods from Europe handled by the Intercolonial is instructive. The quantity ture is to meet on 9th March, there would be good time in which to prepare the carried to Chaudiere for transfer to the west has been greatly reduced. For many necessary bill to go before that body. Who years it exceeded 20,000 tons. One year will move in the matter ?

## Poor Whitewash.

how it was to be spent. It is true that it

may cost something to get the information

suggested, but it seems necessary to have

dealt with.

The committee of representatives from a number of Baptist churches, organised to advise his church as to the best course

to pursue in view of his connection with developed before the St. John County court, recommended that the connection

be severed. At a subsequent meeting of the church members, a majority decided to reject the recommendation of the committee, whereupon the reverend rascal resigned. The minority, very properly,

church and they talk of seceding and with 1890.1. The customs receipts for detail. forming a new church, which will not 1890.91 were, he said, \$23,399,300, and condone such offences in their spiritual for '91-'92, \$20 501,059 or a decrease of

## The Provincial Reformatory.

The ADVANCE referred, a few months miscellaneous revenue was \$8,265,160

ernal commerce of the country quantity carried was 392,000 tons, which maintained its rate of increase and the railway business showed a great increase

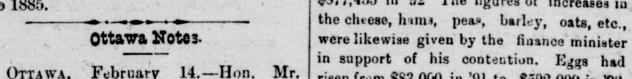
in miles travelled, passengers carried and Halifax, which is also an unprofitable freight trains transported. A small bu satisfactory increase was shown in the water carrying trade, but it was in the ocean going trade with the world that Canada's prosperity showed best, our total foreign trade showing a gain in '92 of 15 per cent. over '91. (Cheers.) The development of our trade with Great Britain was eloquently dwelt on, after which the finance minister showed the gain in our trade with France as well as with Germany, Holland, the West Indies, China and Japan, etc. This record showed the widening area and comparatively rapid relieve the government of any reason for development of our trade with the outside world. The only decrease was with the United States but that was more than off.

THE INCREASE TO GREAT BRITAIN

the Intercolonial did less work last year of our home productions, those raised by the controllers of inland revenue and custhan for some few years previously, but the farmer. Of animals and their products toms, to javite enquiry into any comand agricultural production we exported plaints against the tariff with a view to a \$21,000 more in 1892 than in 1891 (cheers).

The table showing the quantity of ocean farmers, he showed that three years ago the government came to the help of the proposed to recommend farmers and by raising the duties on bacon, pork and lard, largely cut off American competition and made a home market worth to-day one million dollars more in it reached 40,000 tons. Last year it was these articles alone. (Hear hear.) As to less than 10,000. But last year the de- the diversion of trade he read figures to livery of ocean borne goods to local sta- show that Canadian apples, cheese and

tions on the Intercolonial was nearly 24,- bacon have made a place for themselves in for the purpose of considering the case of 000 tons, being more than double the the British market and that by the work Rev. Sydney B. Welton of St. John. and quantity in any previous year and about of the dairy agents our exports of butter to four times the quantity handled previous Great Britain rose from \$440,000 in '91 to \$\$77.455 in '92 The figures of increases in



Foster began his budget speech to a full (Cheers.) Foster contrasted the trade house and thronged galleries at 3.35, bewith Great Britain with what it was in 1878. ing received with prolonged applause. his figures calling forth loud applause. The the mine, the forest and fisheries during the went at once into a comparative state ment of the revenue for 1891 2, compared same period was likewise given in some

COMING THEN TO THE TARIFF

was much agitation in the country with refer-

\$2.898 241. The excise for the first period ence to the tariff and trade matters, and was \$6,914,850, and for the latter period that people were alive as to what was to be \$7,945,097, a gain of \$1,030,247, and the

ment of the debate. made necessary by the changing condition of the country. He pointed out that if the United States adopted a policy of free trade to-morrow and he did not think the Cleveland administration intended doing so, it was

no argument to say that Canada must do likewise. The immense manufacturing in-3 p. m. on Thursday. terests of the United States, he said, were

brought to their present degree of perfection budget being resumedby working along the same lines as now ex

ist in Canada-a strong and straight protection. The government was not going to made a speech so excellent and effective that abandon the principle of a fair and reasonit surprised many, who did not know that able protection to those industries which had the minister of railways was an orator. contributed so much to the progress of Canwas particularly happy in hitting off the ada in the past, and which, in the future. weaknesses of Sir Richard Cartwright's were the means by which she was to become various inconsistencies and cry of blue min. one of the greatest nations of the earth. The He said Sir Richard's blue ruig speeches degovernment, he said, realized the importance livered up and down the land were regardof carefully considering the effect of any less of the facts of the great progress the change in the tariff as it now existed, and he country had made, the expansion of its inproposed that during the coming summer. dustries, the development of its agricultural with the minister of trade and commerce and resources, the broadening of its possibilities for doing business. Between 1882 and 1892 the Government had thrown off import duties, which would, if collected, have close investigation into the merits of the obamounted to \$24,000,000. The policy of the Taking up the tariff 10 its bearing on the jections and the best methods of removing Government was such as to enable the Goverament to make tariff reforms. The policy

all causes of complaint. Next session he of the Government was such as to establish

A THOROUGH REVISION OF THE TARIFF industries and other pursuits besides farming founded upon information carefully obtained mining, fishing, etc., so that in pursuance of such a policy they were able to keep the and well considered. There would be no people in the country. (Cheers from Concommercial panic and no individual industry servatives and derisive cheers from would be unduly protected. Many pleas had Liberals) Then as to the figures which the been put forward this session for changes hon. gentleman (Cartwright) gave in regard which were in themselves fair, but which bore unfairly upon the whole fabric when all

sides of the question were considered. For instance, it was contended and with much fairness, that the absence of the export duty on saw logs was depleting to an enormous extent the Canadian forests. He could not forecast what the government

in support of his contention. Eggs had risen from \$\$3,000 in '91 to \$592,000 in '92. would promise the house that whatever decision was arrived at after careful investigation would be a fearless decision without regard to individ ual interests. The demand With but a few words of introduction he development of the produce of the farm, for a reduction of the daties on coal oil was a difficult question. The straight duty was 71-5 cents per gallon with an additional

the minister said no man would deny there restriction upon importation, which made

the whole duty about 9 cents per gallon. It

Some of the Principal Features of 12. Glaistone's Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 19 .-- The home rule bill sitting for Irish constituencies, including presented by Premier Gladstone was read the members of Dublin University, shalk for the first time in parliament Saturday | vacate their seats.

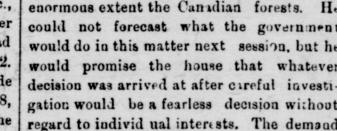
night. Some of the principal features of the bill are as follows: There shall be established in Ireland a legislature, consist- Ireland for the purpose of holding elections ing of her majesty, the queen, and two for members to serve in parliament for the houses, a leg stative council and a legislative assembly.

With the exceptions and subject to the Legislative council constituencies will be restrictions in this act mentioned there as follows :-shall be granted to the Irish legislature Counpower to make laws for the peace, order | Counties. and government of Ireland in respect to

matters exclusively relating to Ireland or some part thereof. The Irish legislature shall not have power to make laws in respect to matters connected wi h the crown directly-with Donegal...... peace or war, treaties nor the making of Down... States during the time mentioned, or about laws respecting, establishing nor the en-dowment of religion. The executive power is vested in the Kerry .....1 Kilkenny .....1 The legislative council shall consist of King's.....1

cillors. Counties. cillory. Armagh ......1 Longford .....4 Carlow ...... Lough ..... Meath ..... Cork, East Riding .3 Cork, West Riding. 1 Que :n's ..... Fermanagh ...... Waterford ...... Westmeath ..... Wexford ....... Wi k ow ...... Baroughs. Leitrim and Sligo., 1 The table below shows the Irish members

Coun-



protection to the Cauadian pro lucers in the

shape of a small duty and certain fees as a Coming on to

was proposed to remove the duties on the no definite policy. In 1888 they moved forty eight members. Councillors shall barrels and the inspection fees, which would their unrestricted reciprocity in the House. sit for eight years; half to retire every four

the guiding policy for the future, the causes leave the embargo upon the importation of cil Whenever it became known to them that

to the census. Here are figures which are reliable and taken from the United States Statistics. In June, 1890, there were 980. 000 persons in round numbers in the United States from British North America. Not inciuding Newfoundland the figures were

973.752. The increase for the 10 years from 1880 to 1890 was 261.385, to which would have to be added the death rate. The num ber of Canadians in the United States 1880 was therefore 712,367, and the total in 1870 was 409.041, making an increase in

the decade of 203,326. That is the exact number of the Canadians in the United an average of 25,000 per year. (Hear! hear.)

THE TRADE POLICY

of the Government, he said the Liberals had

Upon the first meeting of the legislatures the members of the house of commons then,

Writs shall, as soon as they co. may be, be issued by the lord chances. in

constituencies named in the second schedule of this act.

