

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! THE QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895. GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and the 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.

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 conduct the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the company to use the signatures attached in its advertisements.

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel. 100 PRIZES OF \$5,000 each. 100 PRIZES OF \$10,000 each. 100 PRIZES OF \$20,000 each. 100 PRIZES OF \$50,000 each. 100 PRIZES OF \$75,000 each.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

Give full address and make signature plain. Contour having lately passed law prohibiting the use of the mails to lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery which is part of the Constitution of the State and by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is valid and remains in force UNTIL 1895.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must be on their guard and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and receipts from the four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prizes presented at their counters.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Salary and expenses paid. BROWN & CO., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted. The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay \$2.75 per cord for good pulp, some \$1.75 for inferior pulp, and lengths and not less than 6 inches in diameter, delivered on their mill.

MARITIME SUPPLY FIBRE CO. LTD. 4th January, 1893. CHATHAM, N. B.

CURBS IN 10 HOURS. The undersigned has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn, etc., may be transported to the ground to be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

DOAKTOWN CRIST-MILL. The undersigned has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn, etc., may be transported to the ground to be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

NOTICE OF SALE. To tenants Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmers, who are holding certain lands, and to all others whom it may concern:

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

N. B. Politics.

Hon. A. F. Richard, who was appointed to the office of Solicitor-general on the resignation and retirement of Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Q. C., and was, singularly, the only Westmorland candidate on the Government side that suffered defeat in the general election, has resigned, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Hon. A. S. White, ex-Speaker, and one of the representatives of Kings County.

It is hardly probable that Mr. White's re-election will be opposed. In any case he is sure to be returned by a large majority. It is understood that the legislature will be opened for business early in March. The Globe appears to anticipate the choice of a Charlotte County member for the office of Speaker, but that paper has ceased to be in touch with either popular sentiment or evident legislative intention. Charlotte County, as everybody knows, sends excellent material to the House for the Speaker, but if we mistake not its delicacy towards Mr. White's re-election to the office of Speaker, and if we have heard of no member on either government or opposition side who has any other intention.

The P. E. I. Tunnel.

A map of Northumberland Strait and an engraving representing the plant employed in boring the bottom thereof for the purpose of testing its adaptability for tunneling, have appeared in the Charlotte County Guardian and St. John Globe. They are counterparts of those which appeared in the Scientific American a few months ago, together with some statements of an unreliable character which the ADVANCE pointed out at the time, and which are reproduced in both Globe and Guardian, without these misleading features being noted. We see it stated in Ottawa despatches also that the engineers report that the proposed tunnel can be completed in two years, which is an absurdity quite as great as some of the other "expert" statements made in connection with the subject.

We are quite sure that New Brunswickers, especially, are desirous of having the proposed tunnel undertaken and completed with the least possible delay, but the work cannot be promoted by the employment of incorrect data, exaggerations of preliminary work already done or the minimizing of the cost and time necessary for the completion of the undertaking.

The Government.

The subject of the government of New Brunswick is being discussed with more or less candor by the newspapers, and it was also discussed in the House of Commons the other day. While the Government was apparently disposed to continue Sir Leonard Tilley in the office, there seemed to be a general acquiescence in that course, although it was unusual. But it became apparent, some six months ago, that a new appointment had been determined upon and the names of a number of gentlemen were put forward by their friends for the office.

Amongst these Mr. Kennedy F. Burns, M. P., seemed to have the strongest claims. He was long and honorably identified with both provincial and Dominion politics, a consistent Liberal-Conservative, in the front rank of the mercantile life of the province, the social leader of his County, and its representative in the House of Commons. We venture the statement that at the time Mr. Burns' name was first presented to the ministry as a nominee for the governorship, his claims were very much stronger than those of any other man whose appointment was proposed. They were backed by many members of the House of Commons, including Mr. Adams of Northumberland, and Mr. McAllister of Restigouche, and had also the powerful recommendation of Minister Costigan. The Liberal-Conservative associations having their headquarters at Newcastle and Chatham officially urged the appointment, which would doubtless have been made had it not been for the peculiar tactics of the friends of certain other candidates on the other side of the province. These gentlemen, by means of the press and by personal suggestion, managed to have other and impossible men nominated, on paper, for the position, and it happened that some of them were gentlemen who were already committed to the promotion of Mr. Burns' claims. The men who caused their names to be put forward were in reality as antagonistic to the name of Mr. Burns, but these gauged the quality of their allegiance to Mr. Burns, their blind self-conceit and want of chivalry sufficiently well to be sure that the mere suggestion of their names would be enough to cause their desertion of their own nominee. The gentlemen who behaved towards Mr. Burns with such puny faith, have, doubtless, already realized the use that was made of them and must feel like kicking themselves because they were induced to desert their com-

rades and friend by a bit of diplomacy that would have made truer and wiser men only the more loyal and consistent in the position they had taken. Even after this class of support was withdrawn, Mr. Burns stood to win, and the friends of the other leading candidates thought it necessary to utilize the matter of a party attack made upon him a good many years ago, in connection with the bonds of the Caraque Railway, as a weapon against him when, as a matter of fact, the candidate in whose interest warfare on that

line was waged, was much more deeply implicated in a real railway bond scandal than Mr. Burns was in that of the Caraque line. And it may be said of the latter, that Mr. Burns' connection with it was about the same as that of hundreds of other railway promoters in this and other provinces of Canada through whom, directly and indirectly, the money of British investors has been secured for "the building up of the country." Mr. Burns' real friends have also had to contend against the religious canvass that has been most unfairly and unscrupulously raised against him, as well as the opposition of that portion of the Acadian French element controlled by Judge Landry, and whose antipathy is based on the fact that Mr. Burns very properly resented the attempt of the Landries to control Gloucester in their family interest. It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the many and potent forces which Mr. Burns' enemies—within and without—have been able to array against him, he is still the foremost candidate for the position, on his merits. The ADVANCE favored his appointment six months ago, and it has found no reason to take a different view. The objections urged against him are so narrow and far-fetched that they have been mainly employed in secret by those who are ashamed of them in public. If the Government will not appoint him because he is not a protestant, or not an Acadian, or not a toady who has found it necessary to seek for political promotion under the patronage of more prominent politicians, by all means let us all know it, so that we may be prepared to understand the course our coming public men must take in order to gain favor in ministerial circles.

The small-fishery closes on Wednesday next, and the time is an opportune one for the statement that the oft-repeated assertions of the departmental officials at Ottawa, that small bass were destroyed by smelt bag-nets in the fishery of Chatham, has been entirely disproved by the experience of the whole season. The ADVANCE contended, from the first, that the stories respecting the destruction of small bass were pure fabrications, but the assertions of the inlanders at Ottawa to the contrary were so positive that they bore the truth to the ground and led to Chatham fishermen being deprived of their rights for years. We hope our representative at Ottawa will insist on the facts of this important matter being now officially admitted. The fishermen of Chatham asked for the restoration of their privileges of Chatham this season, pledging themselves not to further contend against the prohibition heretofore put upon them, should it be found that there was any catch of small bass in the department always asserted there had been and would be. Let Mr. Adams now insist on the Department honestly declaring the result of the test, so that there may be no shilly-shallying about the matter hereafter. It is a subject of great importance to this community and the regulations for next season should be settled now, upon the basis of this season's experience, so that our fishermen may know what they are to prepare for, without the petitioning and other political humbugging that they were obliged to participate in a few months ago, when they should have been in a position to make economical preparations for the season's work.

Reciprocity Wanted. A Boston despatch of 7th inst. says:—"Richard Sullivan, of Boston, yesterday introduced a resolution into the Massachusetts Legislature for closer relations with Canada in these words:—"Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in general court assembled, respectfully request Congress to negotiate in their wisdom some measures by which reciprocal commercial relations may speedily exist between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senate and representatives in Congress of the United States of Massachusetts. "Regarding the resolution, the Post (Democratic) to-day, says: It is very appropriate that Massachusetts should take the lead in re-opening the question of reciprocal trade with Canada. In this matter, Massachusetts may speak for all New England as the commercial centre of this section of the country. It is by New England that the benefits of free trade with our neighbors across the border will be most largely enjoyed. Reciprocity in our case will be real. Canada can become the best customer of Massachusetts manufactures and raw materials. Canada will be most welcome to our New England industries. Will the Legislature speak up and let Congress hear the wishes of Massachusetts and New England?"

Ottawa Notes. MR. MCINERNEY'S SPEECH. Mr. McInerney, in riding to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was received with loud cheers from the Government benches. The novelty of his present situation, he said, was somewhat embarrassing to him, but he knew when a young man arose for the first time to address the House, representing as it did the power and intelligence of this broad Dominion, he should be himself round with the mantle of modesty. He would have shrunk from attempting to perform this duty had it not been that he considered it would reflect some honor on the constituency which he represented, a constituency which, on different occasions, he attempted to obtain in the favor of and had failed to succeed until the seventh attempt. (Cheers.) He regretted that he had not arrived here at an earlier date, but he considered he had a particular mission, but he regretted he had lost the association—no day taken, that the present service was sufficient, and that the Department of Railways deserved credit from the House and the country for the manner in which this service had been carried on.

The address rightly congratulated the country on the increased immigration to the Northwest. The rebellion of 1885 had undoubtedly a deterrent effect on immigrants entering that country, but the outlook was encouraging. He was informed that the homestead entries last year were 50 per cent, more than in 1891, and in advance of any previous year in the history of the country. The surplus of wheat grown in the United States was 150,000,000 bushels last year, but the requirements of that country were eating up the surplus at the rate of about 10,000,000 bushels a year, so that in 10 or 12 years, 15 at the most, the consumption of wheat by the people of that country would about equal the amount produced. When that day arrived he thought a new era would have dawned on the great Canadian Northwest, which was bound to become the great wheat producing country of the world. He congratulated the Government on tackling the question of the Alaska boundary while it was still in its infancy and before friction arose. With reference to the recent conference between representatives of Canada and Newfoundland he trusted that it would be the means of bringing about a better understanding between the two countries. In the matter of the canal tolls despite he recalled the fact that Canada was not privileged by the Treaty of Washington of 1817 to allow United States vessels the use of the canals on the same terms as Canadians. In 1885 the United States cancelled the barge privileges heretofore enjoyed by Canada, and he, for one, was prepared to say to our neighbors, "Restore the privileges that you took from us some years ago before you ask us to grant you equal privileges in our canals." Canada sought no quarrel with the great country to the south.

The measures mentioned in the speech were of considerable importance. The bill respecting the electoral franchise was, he understood, to cheapen the expense of revising the lists. He might be permitted

to express the hope, as the trend of public opinion was undoubtedly in that direction, that the day was not far distant when there would be something like a residential manhood suffrage in Canada. (Cheers, hear.) He claimed strongly that as men in Canada over 21 years of age were called upon in times of peace to keep up with the country's institutions, and in times of war should be called upon to defend their institutions, and that being so, he thought they ought to have some voice in saying by what laws those institutions should be regulated and the government of those institutions carried on. (Applause.) With reference to the proposed change in the criminal law he thought the principle should be recognized in Canada of an accused person being permitted to give evidence on his own behalf. It might be said that this was not a principle which obtained in the mother country. Great Britain was prone to humanitarianism in her criminal law, and the question with us should be not only for the safety of the individual who is accused, but also for the safety of the country—for the common weal. The ends of justice, as well as the individual safety of the accused, required that he should be permitted to give evidence on his own behalf. In the United States the principle had been adopted in some of the most intelligent states, Maine, California, Connecticut, Illinois and Massachusetts.

The last paragraph in the speech regarded as one of the most important in the document. It expressed the hope that Parliament in its deliberations should keep in view the welfare and stability of the country. In his opinion they, as members, would have sojourned at Ottawa in vain, they would have grasped the shadow and missed the substance, unless they learned to dedicate their highest thoughts and noblest efforts to the welfare of our common country. (Loud cheer.) The prime elements in nation-building were stability and progress, and he held that we should build along these lines—the lines of permanence and the lines of progress. (Loud cheer.) We should also recognize that we are citizens of a mean country. Let them consider for a moment some of Canada's physical traits. She had easy means of transport, rivers down which the navies of the world might move in column, plains on which the sacrilegious tramp of war had left no footprints, mineral wealth almost beyond the computation of fancy—these were her jewels. With what reverential awe do we walk over the battlefields of this young country, above the dust of those who fell at Queenston Heights and Carillon. What was the patriot's task in Canada but to fashion and mould the descendants of the great races that the world had ever seen into one nation? In many a sweeping valley dwelt side by side those who treasured the traditions of Normandy and Bretagne, with those who derived their charter of liberty at Runnymede. One of the great social dangers of this country was bigotry and it should be the object of every patriot to manacle the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or denominational instruction or charity, or prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at that school. The Queen retains the same prerogatives with respect to summoning, prolonging and dissolving the Irish legislature as the Queen has with respect to the imperial parliament. The Irish legislative body can continue for five years and no longer from the day on which it is appointed to meet. The executive government of Ireland is to continue vested in her majesty and to be carried on by the lord lieutenant in behalf of her majesty.

The ninth clause of the bill makes the constitution of the Irish legislative body to consist of a first and second order, but instead of providing that the orders shall deliberate together, as in the bill of 1886, it provides that they shall sit and deliberate separately, each constituting two divisions of the legislature. The result of the voting brings the two orders into collision, then the question at issue is to be referred to a joint committee of both houses. If the question still remains undecided through inability to agree then the question at issue may be referred to the people. The new bill provides for a popular referendum. The tenth clause (parliamentary representation) provides substantially the same as 1886. An important new clause provides that 103 members of the imperial parliament shall be elected by the existing constituencies. These members shall have a vote on all legislation except that of the imperial parliament from the Irish legislative body and may also sit in the Irish legislative body, if elected thereto, as well as to the imperial parliament. The annual contribution of Ireland on account of the national debt is reduced to £744,000; army and navy, £530,000; imperial civil service expenditures, £55,000; constitutionally, £5,000; for reduction of the national debt, £180,000. These are great reductions from the bill of 1886. Duties of customs and duties of excise on Ireland are to be applied to Irish charges, and any excess applied as part of the public revenues under control of the Irish government.

The Irish land commission is to remain in existence until all charges payable out of the Irish property in Ireland and guaranteed by the treasury are fully paid. Subject to any existing charges on the Irish property, it shall not be lawful for the Irish legislative body to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the raising or appropriation for any purpose of any part of the public revenue of Ireland, or of any tax, duty or impost except in pursuance of a recommendation of the imperial parliament before the lord lieutenant. The act which gives division of the court of justice is to continue to be a court of exchequer for revenue purposes, and any vacancy occurring in the court is to be filled by her majesty on the joint recommendation of the lord lieutenant of Ireland and the lord high chancellor of Great Britain. The Dublin metropolitan police is to continue subject to the lord lieutenant for a period of five years, or until the Irish administration will guarantee that an adequate local police system has been organized. The Royal Irish constabulary, while existing, is to continue subject to the control of the lord lieutenant, but the Irish legislature may provide for the establishment and maintenance of a police force in counties and boroughs in Ireland under the control of the local authorities. There is an entirely new clause, twenty-two, which gives the crown the right to veto all bills of the Irish legislature and give Irish representatives the right to sit in the house of lords at Westminster and vote on all imperial questions. The functions of the lord lieutenant are the same as in the bill of 1886, and the judiciary is to remain for five years under the control of the imperial government, but the control of the Irish government, other provisions are similar to the bill of 1886.

RAILWAYS. In the House of Commons.—Replying to Mr. Davies, Mr. Haggart stated that the receipts of the Prince Edward Island railway during the last six months of 1892 were \$92,073, while operating expenses reached \$130,391. The receipts of the Intercolonial in the same period were \$1,295,047, and the expense of operation, \$2,710 more.

MILITARY MATTERS. The report of Major General Herbert, which is embodied in the militia report brought down to the House is sure to come in for a great deal of criticism from the Canadian soldier. The general speaks in unreserved terms of the poor equipment in rifles and ammunition, and considers the process of arming and equipping the militia as open to very serious objection. He suggests vesting the responsibility for purchase and contracts in the financial branch of the department, and giving to the military executive the duties of custody, inspection and care. He urges the reorganization of the staff with executive authority controlled in his own person and adds "until this is done there will continue to exist in Canada a condition of military impotence for the defence of her territory side by side with the outward semblance of a military body devoid of organization which obtaining and supplies are purchased, as open to very serious objection. 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