

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

We make the following extracts from Hon. Mr. Snowball's Annual Miramichi Wood Trade Circular which came to hand yesterday:

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B., DECEMBER 31, 1892.

The past season proved a fair average one for winter operations and procuring logs. The spring was cold and late, with a much less quantity of rain than usual; consequently, the brook-driving was slow and expensive, which largely added to the cost of logs.

The export from this port for the past season was 95 millions standard feet, being our largest shipment since 1880. The merchantable stock wintering at this port, however, is only about 7,000,000 standard feet against 11,000,000 at the corresponding date last year, and in saw logs, 3,000 standards, against 2,000 standards the corresponding date last year. The stock wintering in other portions of the province is computed to be not larger than last season's; most of the exports having shipped all their production.

The export from Nova Scotia, although slightly larger than last season, was only an average one, and appears to be about the full capacity of export from that province.

Shippers anticipate an immediate improved demand from the United States and South American markets, and if their expectations in this regard are fulfilled, the trans-Atlantic export from the province will probably show a considerable decline. The winterers in this section of the province appear to be changing rapidly, but operators in the forest are adopting themselves to the changed modes of getting logs. We have not had any snow up to date, and but little frost.

The output of logs on the Miramichi, it is estimated, will be 10% short of last season's, and this, with the small stock wintering, would entitle a reduced export; it is yet early, however, in the season to make any definite predictions as to the output of logs, as it depends so largely on the character of the winter.

The demand for laths and that class of stock has been better in the United States market than for years past, and the prospects for next season are considered good. If this is realized, the manufacture of palings and staves for the European market will be discontinued, as the present low prices of these articles in Europe would not justify their continued production. The New Brunswick Crown Land Commissioners, to whose appointment and enquiries I have referred in previous annual circulars, completed their labors in March last, when they submitted their report to the Government of the province, which body now has it under consideration. The extent to which the suggestions of the Commissioners will be adopted by the Government and Legislature will, of course, not be known until after the approaching session of the latter body, but the general impression is that they will be substantially approved. The Commissioners emphasize the discouraging condition of the British and Continental wood markets, and the disabilities under which the New Brunswick trade labors by reason of the excessive stumpage tax imposed upon its raw material. They, however, anticipate the diversion of a great proportion of our future business in wood goods to the United States, which will, if realized, render us less dependent upon the trans-Atlantic markets. The recommendations made favor—amongst other things—greater permanency in the tenure of timber land holdings by operators; a law to encourage the improvement of streams for timber-driving purposes; increased precautions for the protection of our forests from fire and the discontinuance of the abuse of our liberal firewood laws, by which many settlers have, in the past, obtained free lands mainly for the purpose of denuding them of their valuable timber, etc.

The heavy import duties designated by France on all woods have seriously interfered with our trade with that country. Those duties are of two classes, imposed as with favored and unfavored nations, and while the United States, Great Britain and the North of Europe are classed as favored, Canada is placed under the unfavored class, and our trade is consequently almost prohibited. The effect of this discrimination against us is shown in the fact that while our shipments to French ports last year were carried in 38 vessels aggregating 25,646 tons, those of this year required only 17 vessels aggregating 10,775 tons.

SHIPMENTS FROM MIRAMICHI FOR 12 YEARS, FROM 1880 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE, were—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Millions sup. feet, and Millions sup. feet. Rows for 1880-1892.

THE SHIPPERS FROM THE PORT OF MIRAMICHI, IN THE SEASON OF 1892, were—

Table with columns: Shipper, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, Palings, Birch, Pine, Spool Wood. Lists various shippers like J.B. Snowball, W.M. Richards, etc.

DISTRIBUTION BY PORTS OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Ports, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, Palings, Birch, Pine, Spool Wood. Lists ports like Bristol, London, Liverpool, etc.

OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.

Table with columns: Shippers, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, Birch Timber. Lists shippers like Alex. Gibson, W.M. McKay, etc.

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THE TOTAL TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPMENTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1891, COMPARED WITH 1892.

Table with columns: Ports, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, Tons Timber. Compares 1891 and 1892 data for Miramichi, St. John, etc.

Table with columns: Shippers, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, Tons Timber. Lists shippers from the Province of New Brunswick for the past ten years.

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SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, 1892.

Table with columns: Ports, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, Tons Timber. Lists ports like Amherst, Grand River, Halifax, etc.

Table with columns: For, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, Tons Timber. Lists shippers from Nova Scotia to trans-Atlantic ports.

Hill and Cleveland.

The Telegraph, unwittingly, no doubt, does injustice to United States Senator Hill by representing him as opposed to the election of Mr. Cleveland in November last. It says:—

"In the counties where Hill was strong, friends of the latter killed Cleveland and endeavored to secure his defeat. Cleveland carried New York by a majority of 47,000 in spite of the best efforts of the Hill faction, and was elected president by an overwhelming majority without counting the votes of New York state at all."

Count Mercier Again.

If there is any authority competent to establish one of the greatest hypotheses of the age in his true position, Count Mercier should have his attention attracted to the following declaration made by a friend of Mercier in a letter to the good cure of Louvrou, France. After referring to the late Quebec premier as a clean and honest Christian the latter says:—

A Real Rebel.

Major Howe, of Boston, was in St. John on Thursday to instruct the attorney-general in reference to libel proceedings against Mr. Pitts, publisher of the Fredericton Reporter. That paper, on the alleged authority of a street rumor, recalled a Tabique tragedy of a few years ago in which Major Howe's wife was shot and killed while floating down the river in a canoe with her husband.

The Care of Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell has been in St. John, and the Telegraph of last Saturday had another leader on his claims as a candidate for the governorship of the province, a position for which that paper is particularly careful to state, the hon. gentleman has never been an applicant. The Telegraph began, some time since, with other candidates for the office, but deserted them for unexplained reasons. In fact, it had two candidates at the same time—the late J. W. Lawrence being one and Mr. Alex. Gibson the other—both of whose claims were put forward in the same article. Mr. Mitchell, however, went to St. John soon after, and the Telegraph suddenly abandoned both Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Gibson and nominated him in their stead. It is not known to us whether Mr. Lawrence was ever an applicant for the position or not, but it was hardly fair in the Telegraph to put him forward, and then suddenly desert him, and it may be that its treatment of him was not altogether an inactive agency in hastening the close of his long, useful and honorable career.

Mr. Mitchell, as the Telegraph's candidate, has been treated with greater consistency than Messrs. Lawrence and Gibson were, for it has published several articles on the subject, each of which have put forward his claims in terms that are quite familiar to those who have had the privilege of listening to certain canvassing speeches in Northumberland. Mr. Mitchell has undoubtedly claims upon the country as a public man, and his friends of both parties would like to see them recognized. It is not helping him, however, to place him in nomination for the governorship of New Brunswick. Those who have influence with the government of the day—which controls the matter—realize that he has no chance to receive the appointment, for obvious reasons; but, notwithstanding the instability and mistakes of his later political life, they believe that he should be placed in some position in which his long and valuable experience in public affairs may be utilized for the public benefit. The Telegraph's statement that "Mr. Mitchell retains the bodily and mental vigor of his prime" is unfortunately incorrect. It would be unreasonable to expect so desirable a condition of things at Mr. Mitchell's age, but that should make no difference in the case of a man who has devoted the best years of his manhood to the service of his country, and who, while he is, for life, one of Her Majesty's privy councillors, has not saved money during his political career and is now too far advanced in life to establish himself in any business that would yield him an income commensurate with the requirements of the position he should occupy. It really seems an anomaly in our political system that civil servants of many grades are provided for out of the public treasury when the time comes for them to rest from active service, while no provision is made for men like Mr. Mitchell, who are called upon to devote their lives to the direction and management of public affairs and who, often, through the exigencies of politics, or perhaps, their own errors of judgment as to what is best for their own and their supporters' advantage, find themselves, late in life, thrown

upon their own resources.

Mr. Mitchell's friends, and especially those who "have the ear of the government," ought to take the matter up in a practical way, abandon the impracticable proposition of making him governor, and see to it that he is offered something more permanent and if not so remunerative annually, yet sufficient in honors and income to meet his requirements and substantially recognize his claims upon the Dominion at large.

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News and Notes.

A serious disturbance among natives along the upper Nile is feared. Paris anarchists have plotted revolutionary parades throughout the city. Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, M. P. for Winnipeg, has decided to hold his seat for another session.

Valuing on the local option by-law on 2nd inst., in Brock township, Ontario, resulted in the defeat of the Act by over 200 majority. All passengers ticketed by the United States now arriving at Halifax from Europe have to be fumigated on arrival at that port.

A special cable states that ex-President Abbott is, if anything, weaker than when he arrived in Europe. He is now in Italy journeying south by easy stages. The management of the Vandalia, Indiana, Railroad has determined to follow the example of the Pennsylvania Railway Company and discharge all freight handlers who refuse to leave their union. A Pennsylvania official says the roads have decided to stand a similar policy, and that a determined stand will be made against every class of organized labor.

According to reports from the Interior department the coming season will show the biggest influx on record of British and Scandinavian immigrants to Canada. Not much immigration is expected from Germany, Russia or Poland, owing to the action of the North Atlantic steamers declining to carry this class.

The shipping industry of England and the continent is in a state of extreme depression. The total number of vessels laid up at English and Scotch ports is 479, with a total tonnage of \$55,000. Besides these there are laid up in continental ports 90 steamers. As a result of the laying up of so many vessels 500,000 men are idle.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—L'Estimable Religion, the official organ of Archbishop Fabre, calls the attention of the faithful to the fact that all profane music, operatic tunes, etc., are expressly forbidden to be played in the churches, even when played on the organ and without words. Some of the church organs have been introducing profane music into the services lately.

A slight shock of earthquake is reported as having been felt on the St. John river above Fredericton the other night. Houses for several miles along the river were quite severely shaken and the inmates all awakened, and broken in so as to make it impossible for teams. A serious disease, however, other than this was caused.

The Buffalo Courier says:—"If the Canadian roads are getting the business of American shippers away from American roads, it must be because Canadian roads serve the shippers more cheaply and satisfactorily. The administration may well hesitate to increase its liabilities on Canadian roads in order to force business into the hands of American roads to the disadvantage of shipper and consumer."

The St. John's Quebec News of the 9th inst. regrets to hear that the Church of England in the eastern townships is about to lose two of its most gifted pastors, Rev. Charles Bancroft, rector of Sutton, and Rev. James Carmichael, incumbent of Brome. These gentlemen have resigned their positions and are also leaving for the United States, where they have had calls to larger fields. By the way, the paper adds, this immigration business seems to be getting more and more serious every year.

A case that has excited a good deal of interest in religious circles has been closed in Montreal. A farmer named Davignon sued Rev. Father Lesage, cure of Chambly, for \$5,000 because the latter had refused to baptize his infant child. The reason for the refusal was that Davignon had not paid a special tax imposed by the church wardens. Judge Wartelle dismissed Davignon's action with costs.

QUEBEC, Jan. 6.—L'Electeur states that Senator Landry, speaking at St. Jean, Port-Joli, on January 4th in support of Dionne, said he was authorized by Hon. Mr. Angers to say that he (Angers) had only accepted a political position in order to be re-elected. He stated that he had no intention of being re-elected, and he declared that he himself would oppose the government if they were not. [It is really Mr. Angers' style of politics he had better leave the government to once. Ed.]

VICTORIA, Jan. 6.—Contrary to expectations, Chief Justice Bischoff delivered judgment concurring with the sealer "Oscar and Mattie" for violation of modus vivendi. She was ordered to pay \$100 for the water. No sealer was within miles of that place according to the testimony of the captain and lieutenant of the fishing vessel "Mohican." The decision has completely demoralized local sealers, who were led to believe that the court admitted the plea and would merely condemn in costs, holding that the law had not been violated.

Among the private bills to be submitted to the British Parliament next session is one for the construction of a new railway to a point near Dover. The promoters estimate that it can be constructed for thirty-three millions sterling, which probably would expand to fifty millions if the works were started. They estimate that the haul to the Belgian, Dutch, German, French, Spanish goods traffic would go by route, a somewhat sanguine expectation when it is remembered how much of this water carriage. Even supposing this bridge were complete, it would require about £10,000 a day to pay expenses fair dividend to shareholders.

Herbert Raynes, sixteen years ago, held custody at Waltham, Mass., for his employer, Hiram Caldwell, Y. Raynes, according to his own story, said he was born in Nova Scotia and he was six years old his parents came and he went to live with an uncle in Brunswick. He remained with the uncle for five years and then his father took him. After living with his father two years he started out to earn his own living. He worked about New Brunswick for a while, but his father kept drawing his wages, so he left the country and went to the States. He hired with Caldwell, who is a milkman. Raynes says Mr. Caldwell had kicked him once and was about to repeat the blow when he was shot. His mother, he thinks, now lives in Halifax and his father is residing somewhere in New Brunswick.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—It is reported Charles De Lesseps has made a full and unreserved statement to the government of all the facts within his knowledge in relation to the beneficiaries of the Panama corruption. In consideration of this information he is to be treated with great leniency, if not admitted to absolute immunity. It is stated M. de Lesseps' motives are not only to secure immunity from law, but also to convince the public that the Panama Company was forced by irresistible pressure on the part of officials and the press to abandon the project of the enterprise. De Lesseps' admissions are said to be the most startling character act in France, a sensation in America as well as in France.

Advertisement for "August Flower" medicine, describing its benefits for various ailments like indigestion, headache, and general weakness.

Advertisement for Louisiana State Lottery Company, mentioning prizes and drawing dates.

Advertisement for the monthly \$5 drawing, with details on prizes and drawing procedures.

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