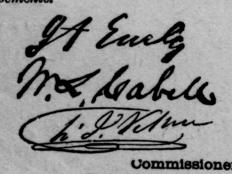
State Lottery Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational

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

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

"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 themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good fait, all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its ad vertisements."



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

#### THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING, WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music. New Orleans. Tuesday, April 11, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

2,500 are..... 100 are. 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES.

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

3,434 Prizes, .

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD.

New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that

t is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, hav ing also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters. There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive

and protect themselves by insisting on havin LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS an none others, if they want the advertsed chance for

SALESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, O

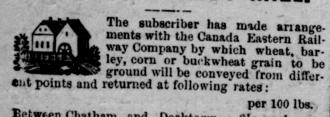
# Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted.

The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay \$2.75 cord for good, clean, sound spruce in 4½ or 9 lengths and not less than 6 inches in diamed delivered in their mill. They are also prepared to make contracts for to be delivered at Chatham during the season.

Porticulars on application. MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE Co. Ltd.



## DOAKTOWN CRIST-MILL.



Between Chatham and Doaktown. Blackville " The grain will be taken mill and returned free of charge and receive promp HARVIE DOAK.

## NOTICE OF SALE

To Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, is the County of Northumberland and Province 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 e Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignating and, of Chatham, in the County of Northu Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northum berland, 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 October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the Count Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said There 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 having beenmade in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, n said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibneto) in the said Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:—
"On the east by the said Great Road leading from the lands of the porth by leading from the said Great Road leading from the said Great Road leading from the lands." \*George Searle, which said occupied by the said George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart. severally and containing six acres more or less," cogether with all and singular the buildings and inprovements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to he same belonging or in any manner appertaining remainders, 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 local government, would have the every part thereof.

Sol. for Mortgagee. Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine

L J. TWEEDIE, MARY HARRIET LETSON.

### Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B..

#### Canada Humiliated

Whatever Sir Charles Tupper may have learned during his residence and experiences in London as Canadian commissioner, it is painfully eviden that he is yet as deficient as ever in the essential quality of diplomacy, while, whatever of his objectionable qualities he has rid himself of, he still retains all of his old-time presumption. The proposed treaty, between Her Majesty's government and France, in the interest of Canada, was one in negotiation of which Sir Charles should have been particularly careful, for th reason that the mother country, while she was fully secured in a position amongst the most favored nations under the new French tariff of last year, had permitted the Dominion to be dis criminated against. The boasted solicitude of Britain for the interests of he colonies seemed to count for nothing in connection with that most important change in the fiscal policy of France with it in canned food products. Th to expect from British sources in endeavor, under instruction from th

the country which, next to Great Britain itself, was the best market for the land, as among the unlearned and the lumber products of Quebec and the maritime provinces, to say nothing of the immense trade of the Dominion fact that Canada had, thus, been left to look out for itself, and that the policy of Great Britain has been entirely in keeping with its traditions in that her fellow students of the male sex such matters, ought to have put Sir Charles Tupper on his guard against the left-handed assistance which he was government at Ottawa, to improve Canit a livelihood, -not only for themselves ada's position. It seems, however, that but for wives-possibly, some of these in carrying on negotiations with the view of placing Canada on the footing selves so injured. The very name hus-\$10,000 of a favored nation, he permitted the band or house-band implies the idea of the breadwinner. One does not expect French negotiators to circumvent him to find the man at home caring for the in a way that demonstrates his unfit ness for first-class diplomatic service earning the wherewithal. as well as his blundering presumption in exceeding the authority with which able to earn their own living without th he was clothed by the instructions of assistance of the men. They do not need the government at Ottawa. Not conto marry to get a home. They are quite tent with practically giving France its able to provide homes for themselves, and that too without the care and responown reciprocal terms in articles specisibility entailed on them of having husfied, he, with the assistance of Lord bands and children. But are the minority Dufferin, the present British to rule? It is true that according to rebassador in Paris, agreed to a clause placing that country on an equal footiug with any nation with which Canas a number, this sounds large, it ada might in future make a treaty for | comparatively small when we consider preferential trade. It will be remem the total population, amounting to nearly bered that Sir Charles is the leading 1,500,000,000, or less than one in every 2,000 persons, the number of infants and Canadian public man in the impracticable scheme of Imperial federation, and widows, and persons who, for various this clause is doubtless designed to causes would not marry-such as in mates of nunneries, and sisterhoods. make it impossible that Canada shall Then, take the remainder, and a large prohave the fullest reciprocity with the portion must and will marry, becoming Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

United States, which we all so earnest-ly desire—for under it any trade concessions made to the United States by Canada would, as a matter of right, be ity. shared in by France also. The effect of such an arrangement would be to paralyse Canada in its efforts to obtain

Federation associates.

The next move appears to be his

practical closing of the matter in some

way, without the sanction of the Can-

adian government. This he had no

authority whatever to do, and while the

Ottawa Ministry seems to be to blame

for neglecting to instruct him by cable

that the draft treaty was objectionable,

Sir Charles made a cardinal blunder in

not awaiting such instructions before

-Sir Charles Tupper and the govern-

The work of Sir Charles Tupper in

England has not been, at any time,

commensurate with the cost of main-

taining him there, and he appears to

have fully embraced his first oppor-

tunity for making a colcssal blunder.

Minister Foster, whose ready tongue

has taken the place of that of Sir

Charles in the House of Commons, is

also in a very questionable position,

himself is yet before him. The situ-

ation is a humiliating one for Canada,

About Public Printing.

1892, for the government at Fredericton.

The same paper, however, views with per-

by the Dominion government to monopo-

lise the patronage in their business which

distributed. The dominion auditor-gen-

eral has complained of the fact that the

not permitted to go through his office for

be passed by that official. Under these

circumstances it might be expected that

the Sun in its usual fault-finding with the

There was considerable excitement at a

late monthly of st. George's Society. Tor-

onto, owing to a motion being introduced

to request Mr. Goldwin Smith to resign

because of his annexation principles. After

accounts.

bills for work done in the Sun office

stock of amongst the nations.

nitting this country to such a one

wives and mothers. A few there are, and a few there always will be, who wil not marry, but they are the small minor-But, it is urged, while, in times past a large proportion of women have mar ried, give them equal rights and chance with men, and they will not fail in taking reciprocity with our neighbors on this their places. It will be found that nearly continent, and it seems to have been all of the better class of women will not entered upon by Sir Charles Tupper in marry. Marriage will be relegated to the

the interest of himself and his Imperial lower classes, It may then be asked: What shall we expect future generations to be? The character of the children, influenced much, as we know it to be, by that of the mother, must of necessity fall to her level, and as the standard is thus lowered, generation after generation, how long will the detorioration go on? Indeed, how long will it take for the species to die out? No! There must always be mothers found for the next generationmothers, too, with suitable education and training. The late Poet Laureate puts

sided arrangement. Between the two "I, to herd with narrow foreheads, vacant of or glorious gains.

Like a teast with lower pleasures, like a beast with ment-Canada is made a laughinglower pains

Mated with a squalid savage! What to me were sur I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files

> Of course, it may seem rather hard t compare our lower uneducated classes. with the squalid savage, but the idea is the same. A man does not want to fee that his wife is inferior to himself, but that she is his equal, his help-mae, only not a man-a woman. Such being the case I don't see the injustice in the inequality of wages mentioned.

In the lower walks of life, as well, the same inequality is felt. The merchant from which the task of extricating engages his clerks, male and female, but alas, for the poor women, who toiling early and late the same as their conand those responsible for creating it treres, receive about one-third less wages for their work!

should be held to the strictest account True, there is a marked difference in by parliament and the country at large. the wages paid to the male and female clerks in stores and offices; but to what does this tend? Is it not to lower the wage of the men by widening the consti-The righteous soul of the St. John Sun tuency from which employers may enis much moved because, according to the gage their clerks? If the women would New Brunswick' auditor-general's report, be content to remain in the womanly about twenty individuals, firms and in- sphere of the house and home, with its corporated companies have been paid an various employments, and where she was aggregate of \$12,492.09 for printing, never more needed than at the present lithographing, advertising, etc., during time, would it not be for the true advancement and help of her sex? It is true that there are some brave-hearted fect equanimity the fact that the Dowomen, who are forced by circumstances minion auditor-general's report shows that to face the world and earn for themselves the Sun publishing company, alone, was and those depending on them a living, paid \$13,870.05 for printing and adand if it were only these, all this great vertising for a similar period, chiefly for furor would not have been raised. the Intercolonial Railway. The print-Every man would have risen in the might ers of the province have long realized that of his manhood, and exerted himself to the Sun and Moncton Times are permitted secure for her every possible advantage. This does not suffice, however. A goodly number of our ablest women have taken should, in all fairness, be more evenly this platform and are not satisfied with any other plane of education or labor than that occupied by the men. The result, we regret to say, is that they have unsexed themselves, and, alas! this seems audit, and the reason may be assumed to be the ideal of the "advanced" be because the prices charged would not | Woman.

### Attractions of Northern New Bruns-

prudence to stop short of the printing Brunswick often say that outsiders-and the total expenditure on current revenu but when there are thousands of regions appointing character of of less merit which are persistently advertised, while this is not, it is not to be returns by which, instead of an estimated

promise motion denouncing the professor ly unknown to those who would visit it if and his views was unanimously adopted. they only knew what they would find. We do not know a better all round country for the sportsman and tourist. The fishing season will not fairly open until the At the present time, Woman's Rights middle of May and will not be fully on is a subject which is looming up on the until the middle of June, but it political horizon all over our land. Alonly a few weeks until we shall have ready, the sufferage has been granted for shooting for wild geese, black ducks and municipal and school elections in a good sea fowl all along the coast and in our many parts of the Dominion; and this numerous bays; and we believe that if causes us to give our earnest attention, these game-grounds and the unfailing and most careful thought to the subject. sport they yield every year, both spring in order that we may know what Woman's

[Written for the Advance.]

Woman's Rights—By a Woman.

doors of the universities were opened to

To this we may say, that the majority

of the men, who have spent their time,

education are but preparing themselves

to battle with the world, and wrest from

very young ladies who have felt them-

house and babies, while the woman is our

But, it is objected, these women are

ported statistics there are 700,000 more

women than men in the world, but while

energy and money in taking up a highe

receive. Is this not injustice?

Rights really are.

numbers of "gunners" would become There are those who say that the time has fully come, when woman's slavery should be over, and that she should be fact that United States sportsmen and free to come forward and take her rightanglers have found the journey to the ful place in the economy of the nations. North Shore, by way of St. John, long In the past, we all know, her place was and tedious, but the Canada Eastern Railthat of slave of man : she was his inferior, way has removed much of that objection, socially, morally, and intellectually and as it offers a route which saves them 75 treated little if any better than his favormiles or more of travel. Now, instead of ite animals. Now, a new and glorious the north-bound sportsman or tourist from day has dawned. The partial failures in the United States going from Vanceboro securing all rights, but prove the greatto St. John and thence via Moncton to his ness of the desired reform, for every one destination, he leaves the C. P. R. train admits that all great reforms have been at Fredericton junction and comes north via Fredericton and the Canada Eastern. But, we ask, in what is this glorious The distance table stand thus :-future predicted for women to consist? Fredericton junction to Chatham via We are met with the question: Are you

Fredericton and Canada Eastern satisfied with your position? Do you John and Intercolonial Railway......

never feel your whole soul in revolt at Difference in favor of Canada Eastern route 75 the injustice being done to women on The time tables of the summer season every hand, as well in the high places of which are made up in April, show about two hours' difference in running-time by illiterate? After a hard struggle the the respective routes, while the scenic attractions are decidedly in favor of the women to take the higher education ne-Canada Eastern. These advantages apply cessary to fit her for the learned profesto travellers bound to the Nepisguit. sions. And what then? When she has Jacquet, Restigouche and other northern attained to the very highest rank as a points equally as well as to those for the student, she goes forth and is able to Miramichi, Bartibog, Tabusintac and command only about 75% of the wages

For the information of those who are

getting up their sporting programme for

the coming season, it may be mentioned

that next after the wild goose and fowl shooting, which begins about 10tl April and lasts until the middle of May. comes the great attraction of sea-trout fishing, the principle points for which in this region are Indiantown, or tide head. on the Southwest Miramichi; the Ox Bow on the Little Southwest, and the foot of the Rough Waters, on the Nepisguit. At the latter place the fish arrive about 15th May and the schools run until the middle of June. At Indiantown and the Ox Bow the run is generally on from the 1st to the 15th of June. The fishing is free to allcomers and there is room for dozens of anglers at each place. The trout are a sure crop every season and run all the way up to five pounds. They are in prime condition, being just in from the salt water, are taken with the fly and are the gamiest of their kind. In the fishing at Indianown more or less salmon are taken. deed, in an experience of eighteen years, we have never known them to fail to be mixed up and taken with the sea trout, so t is well for anglers' gear to be equal to the emergency.

varied his experiences by killing an eight pound bass off the mouth of Indiantown brook with a red fly. Our game fisheries of the summer are

the salmon and trout which last until 15th August and 15th September respectively. Striped bass are also plentiful but their capture is prohibited after March 1st-a most absurd regulation in its present forms Salmon-fishing is confined to the larger rivers-the Miramichi, Nepisguit, Jacquer and Restigouche-but trout are in all of our streams. They abound in the salmon rivers named, but Cam's river, the Tabusintac, Bartibog, Tracadie and Pokemouche are famous for yielding the largest and best fish. It is said of Cain's river and Tracadie that the trout are so plentiful late in June and in July and August, that anglers get surfeited very quickly. We know by experience that this is true of the Tracadie but not having fished Cain's river we cannot speak so positively

Little needs to be said concerning the Miramichi as a summer resort. have no big and expensive seaside hotels, the cost of living at which is calculated to mar the pleasure of guests other than those who are very wealthy, but we have the loveliest of sand and gravel beaches on our coast, backed by a great variety of landscape, with convenient mackerel, bass, cod and other sea fishing; bays as favorable for yachting and rowing as any on the continent, all of which may be enjoyed by those who can make their summer homes at farmers' and tishermens' comfortable houses, where the fare is wholesome, if ot of the most varied and expensive kinds, the treatment hospitable and honest, and the surroundings in other respects entirely unobjectionable.

### The Local Legislature.

The estimates for the current yearembracing sums not otherwise provided for-were submitted by Mr. Mitchell Tuesday of last week. The items are

Equity chambers, St. John, \$150. Equity chambers, St. John, janitor, \$208. Judges, chamber and law library, St. John, \$450. Expenses imported horses, \$500 Encouragement of dairying, \$6,000. Contingencies of the legislature and public eartments, \$12,000.
Education, school houses poor district, \$1,000. Fisheries protection, \$1,000. Free grants act, \$5,000. Legis ative librarian, \$500.

Insurance on library, \$50.00. Books, etc., \$500. Assistant clerk of Assembly, \$500. Secretaries of committees and engrossing clerks, Sergeant-at-arms, \$140. Doorkeeper, 870. Messeng r, \$70

Five messengers, \$262.50. Iwo pages, \$70. Lunatic asylum maintainance, \$15,000. Natural history society, \$125. Public health contingencies, etc., \$1,100. Public hospitals, 4 400. Public works, roads and bridges, \$165,000. Steam navigation, \$8,000. Legislative buildings and offices, \$3,500. Normal school, \$3,500 Lunatic asylum, \$4,000. Miscellaneous expenses of departments, \$2,850. Reformatory for boys, completing building \$1,500 Refunds crown lands, \$200. Surveys and ailway inspection, \$1,500. Unforseen expenses, \$2,000.

Grand total, \$289,625,50. Dr. Stockton, who formerly advocated the pushing through of supply at the earliest possible stage of the session objected to the budget being proceeded with on the ground that the auditorgeneral's report had not been long enough at St. John have been secured from the in members' hands.

Hon, provincial secretary Mitchell, however, made his budget speech, dealing exhaustively and ably with the subject. Referring to the increase in the debt he said it was due to payment of SUBSIDIES ON NEW RAILWAYS

and necessary expenditures on public Strangers who visit Northern New works and bridges. During the past year especially people in the southern parts of account had been \$676,482.97, and the the province and the United States-are total receipts had been \$652,668.99 not sufficiently informed of the attractions | leaving a deficit of \$23,813.98. It would of the Miramichi and North Shore, gener- be remembered that last year he had callally, for tourists. This is, doubtless, true, ed the attention of the House to the dis-

would have given us an increased per capita allowance of about \$30,000, it appeared that the increase had only been sixty or seventy souls. The statisticiaus had now got it down finer still, and the exact increase was only 30 souls, giving a an increased revenue of \$24 where \$30, 000 had been expected.

THE DEFICIT. When the ordinary estimates were brought down last year a deficit was esti and fall, were more widely known, large last year was \$38 485.23, but legislation had been adopted imposing taxes upon One drawback, heretofore, has been the corporations and also succession duties from which the province had received the sum of \$22 410 80, so that the real esti mated deficit would be somewhere in th neighborhood of \$16,000. To this again should be added the expenses for the elections, \$6,789 73, which had not been foreseen, so that on the whole the actual deficit for the past year was about \$900 more than had been anticipated. The amount deposited to the credit of the sinking fund, \$8,595.85, would go to decrease this total deficit. Mr. Mitchell went over the items of expenditure in

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS. Referring to the estimated receipts for the present year, Mr. Mitchell said there was estimated from Dominion subsidies \$483,569 68: from territorial revenues. \$170,000. Last year the estimated ter ritorial revenue was \$125,000. The go ernment expected this large increase by

ENLARGED TIMBER CUT

and the sale of timber berths on expiration of the present leases. Su posing the licenses were not about renewed, the government would have calculated upon at least \$135,000 this year from territorial revenue of all kinds. In 1883 the sale of timber berths realized something like \$47,000. He thought. therefore, that \$35,000 from this source his year, bringing the total estimate up to \$170,000, was not an unreasonable expectation. The other estimated receipts were: Fees, provincial secretary's office, \$7,500; agricultural department services and sales of horses, \$2,000; lunatic asylum admissions, etc., \$2,000; private and local bills, \$300; taxes incorporated companies, \$22 000; taxes life insurance agents, \$400; succession duties, \$5,000; miscellaneous, \$1 000: making a total of estimated income, \$693,769.68.

EXPENDITURE. Coming to the items of proposed expenditure, he said it was thought the administration of justice would cost this year; \$15,008. This was owing to the fact that it was in contemplation to employ an additional stenographer for the courts, as the present staff was hardly able to perform the work. It was also intended by the government to codify and amend the stenographic act, and to make provision for stenographic reporting in the county courts in certain cases. By this means the administration of justice One year at Indiantown the writer would be facilitated and litigation made

AGRICULTURE. The expenditure upon agriculture had been placed at \$24,150. It was the tention of the government to actively pu sue its policy in regard to dairying. Th progress made last year had been me encouraging. In the English market New Brunswick butter and cheese had taken a very high price.

A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION. The estimate for contingencies was \$12, 000, which would be a substantial reduction upon the expenditure for 1892. owing to the abolition of the legislative council. The expense for the deaf and dumb institution would be less than the previous year, as the maintenance of the school would now fall upon the county school fund. The total estimate for edu cation was \$175,019.48, an increase over the past pear rendered necessary by the greater number of schools. The expenditure upon the Halifax blind asylum would henceforth form a part of the grant for

FISHERIES AND GAME. was the same as last year. For game protection it was \$250. The surveyorgeneral had prepared a consolidation the game laws which would be submitted to the house. The estimate to mee interest on bonded debt was \$111.000 The cost of legislation was placed at \$19. 742.50, as against a cost of \$25.034 40 last year, a saving which was expected result from the abolition of the legislative council. For lunatic asylum and Natural History Society no change was made. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The item of public health had been placed at \$2,100. It was to be hoped that this amount would be sufficient. If cholera should visit our shores a large expenditure would perhaps be necessary to grapple with it. Something over a month ago delegates from the different provincial governments had been invited to meet with the minister of agriculture at Ottawa to discuss this question. He (Mr. Mitchell) was present on behalf of this province. The dominion government proposed to establish health stations at Quebec. Halifax and St. John. and he had strongly recommended that station be

to command the northeastern section of the

The estimate for public printing was \$11,000, as compared with \$12,492 for last year, this decrease being due to the abolition of the legislative council. The estimate for public works was \$192,150.

One item of expenditure appeared for the first time in the estimes this year, which he had no doubt would be favorably received by the house, the grant of \$3 500 in aid of a and he proceeded to discuse the publi boys' reformatory. This was a matter which had been pressing upon the attention of the public for many years. Judges and magistrates in all the courts had frequently satisfaction to know that, through the Tilley, provision has been made, to a large extent, to meet this want. Charitably disposed persons had placed large amounts at her disposal. The old penitentiary buildings dominion government, and are now in a very forward state of repair for the purpose of being occupied. The government were giving \$1,500 to complete these repairs, and \$2,000 for maintenance.

LUMBER LAND SURVEYS. It would be necessary, Mr. Mitchell said. in explanation of the grant of \$1,500 for surveys and railways inspections, to make some | day what you call in English 'off my nut. extensive surveys. It was regrettable that Now, I think that describes the mental the government had not a larger amount at their disposal for this service. Every square mile of crown lands, as was pointed out by the lumber commission, should have its lines run. The estimate for stumpage col lection was \$9,000, which, with economical management, he thought would be sufficient.

A SURPLUS. The total estimated receipts were, as he agood deal of heated discussion a com- wondered at that it remains comparative- increase of nearly 40,000 people, which had said before, \$693,769.68. The total es- The item was then carried, as were several Flewelling, Scovil, O'Brien, (Northum- Chatham Jan. 11, 1898.

timated expenditures \$663,404 98, leaving au estimated surplus of \$30,364,70 for the cur rent year. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Mitchell said that he thought the government had fairly well provided for the different services of the country. It was a matter of regret that the interest charge upon the

province should be so large. There were many directions in which the government would like to reach out to develop the industries of the province. Money might very well be expended in the effort to develop our mining industries. More money might be expended with advantage in aid of ou agricultural industries. More money was required for the importation of improved stock, both sheep and cattle. He trusted that, as in the past so in the future, the gov ernment would continue to deserve and ceive the support and confidence of the representatives from the different counties of the province. (Applause). "I thank the house for the courteous attention they have

paid to my remarks, and will move that you do now, Mr Speaker, leave the chair." MR. POWELL CRITICISES. Mr. Pewell followed. He had listened pleasure secretary, who, making allowance for the politician, was quite fair in his state

ment of his case. He had nothing to com

plain of in the tone of the secretary, which

ALWAYS ONE OF COURTESY. He differed from the secretary, however most radically as to the financial situation of the province. If the net indebtedness of th province at the end of 1891 compared with he net indebtedness of the province at the end of 1892 showed an increase, it was use less for the secretary by any manipulation of figures to attempt to say that there was surplus on the year's operations.

Mr. Powell then proceeded to argue that the increase of debt was greater than the secretary had stated, but said a government was not necessarily to be condemned simply because of an increase of debt. Credit should be given for

THE IRON BRIDGES CONSTRUCTED but not too much—only the difference tween these and wooden bridges. unless some radical remedy in matters of ordinary expendi ture. To sum the whole matter up during the triennial period, ending the 31st day of December, 1893, the province shall have plunged into debt to the amount of \$600,000 and at the most favorable calculation be then plunging into debt at the rate of \$40,000 pe year. The government should grapple with the question immediately, boldly and patriot ically. If the equilibrium between expend ture and revenue cannot be attained simply prunning the expenditures in rigidly economical mapner, and taxatio must be resorted to, then by all means le the government be bold and resort to

APPLY THE PRUNING KNIFE. seven members of a cabinet. Let each member represent a constituency of 20,000. or if the house like, 15,000 or 10,000 each He mentioned these as instances which would make a saving of nearly \$10,000 Gu through the expenditures of the province. Let the government prune whatever they A saving of \$20,000 could be easily effected. He would leave to other members of the house the discussion of the details of what could be saved. HON. MR. WHITE.

Hon. Mr. White replied in defence of th overnment's policy and pictured Mr. Powell as entering upon the discussion of provincial expenditures as a Moses of finance who was to lead the people into a land flowing with milk and honey. After all, his triend Powell PROPOSED ONLY TWO ROADS

to reduce expenditure. He had said tha

the number of the executive should be reduced. He had fortified this by the statement that in the British cabinet there were 16 members: he had not stated that while the cabinet as distinguished from the government contained only the number represented, yet the British government is composed of a vastly larger number, and that only a minority in point of number of those who compose the government form the abinet proper. After all, the true question to be considered is not how many members whether in or out of the government, did it equire to do the work that was to be done. No saving for instance could be effected by abolishing the office of solicitor general if it was necessary to employ seme person to do For fishery protection the appropriation | the work. The hon, member, before he can make any point of this description, must show that unnecessary men are employed. partmental officers. The hon, member's other proposal was a reduction of the membership in the house to 20 or even less. He had referred to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but he had not told the house that whereas the indemnity paid to the members of this legislature is but \$300 a year, that paid to the members of the Ontario legislature is \$800, while those of Quebec re ceived \$600, as did those of Manitoba; and the fact was, that outside of the small province of P. E. Island, the members of this house are paid the smallest amount of any

of the provinces. ADVANTAGES OF LARGE MEMBERSHIP. There were many advantages in having a house of large membership. The country was better represented, and in the multitude of counsellors there was wisdom. All that the honourable gentlemen had suggested, if accomplished in the full, would only save the province a few bundred, or at most thousands of dollars. If goverment was to be found innocent guilty simply upon the question of whethe the public debt had increased, then th government at Ottawa of which the ho gentlemen had been for many years a warm supporter must be found wanting. He could hardly therefore credit the hon. gentleme with sincerity in this argument, much less with believing that it could produce the desir ed effect in the house.

DR. ALWARD. Dr. Alward said it was a matter regret that members had not had mo before being called upon to discuse them debt and various expenditures at length IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The motion that Mr. Speaker do nor leave the chair was then put and carried after which the house went into committee of supply, with Mr. Killam in the chair There was an evening session, when Dr Alward moved an amendment to the item o \$1,100 for three engrossing clerks, and there was a breezey little discussion, during which HON. MR. TWEEDIE

poked fun at the learned doctor. "He re minds me" said the Surveyor-General, of little story I heard some time ago of a celebrated French Baron who was dining with a lady in England, He was not very well acquainted with the English language. Durng the course of the dinner, the lady said Baron will you take some filberts?' The Baron said . "Non Merci, madam, I am tocondition of my hon, friend with reference to this item. TWO OPPOSITIONISTS VOTE WITH GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Alward was opposed by Messrs. Allan and Shaw, after an explanation by govern speakers that the only additional expenditure involved was \$200, which was to be divided between two of the engrossing clerks Russell, Theriault, Blanchard, Killam,

other items, including that of public print ing and \$1,000 for the law clerk Further consideration of supply was made

the order of the day for Wednesdry. THE GREAT AND BY ROADS GRANTS. On the consideration of supply being resumed on Thursday Dr. Alward wanted to know why the great and by-road grants had been amalgamated. Formerly, he said, therhad been two items, one of \$70,000 for by roads and another of \$95,000 for great roads and bridges.

Hon, Mr. Emmerson said that it was proposed to pay the money for by-roads and great roads and bridges through the chief commissioner's office, instead of having the \$70,000 paid through the provincial secretary's office as formerly.

Answering Mr. Alward, Hon Mr. Emmer on said it was not intended to lessen the sums for by-road purposes to any of the counties-in fact, he could see reasons why might be necessary to increase them. to be no lopping off in the by-road appropria

Mr. Shaw was glad to hear that there was ion. There was no service so much appre riated as the by-road service if the money was properly expended. Mr Dunn of St. John made some excel lent suggestions in reference to the im

provement of roads and Hon. Mr. Hill spoke at length upon the importance of taking inte consideration the question of improving the nethod of applying the by-road money and the system of road-making generally. Mr. Flewelling said that the fact tha provision was made to pay interest on roads and bridges out of the appropriation for fhat ervice was not such a bugbear as the pposition would try to make the people be

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said, regarding the school grant, the subject was under the consideration of the board of education and p oubt an equitable arrangement would Hon Mr. Blair expressed the pleasure he

d felt at listening to the practical remarks of the hon, members for Charlotte (Hill) and St. John (Dunn). The government had long been conscious of the difficulties which surrounded this subject. He was decidedly in favor of the suggestion to employ a com by the day to do the work on the roads. The only difficulty was that in some section entagonism would be aroused among peop who wanted the by road money spent among them more than they wanted good roads The road and bridge expenditure was the me great disturbing feature of our provincial inances. If any means could be devised of neeting the wishes of the people on this subject, deficits would be almost unknown. He had hardiy expected the leader of the pposition to condemn, as he had, the gov rnment because they were not intending to expend as much as they were making it ppear they proposed to expend. If tha argument meant anything it meant that the government, in that gentleman's view. should have added \$20,000 more to the sppropriation.

Mr. Dann thought that money would be saved to the province if one commissione were given the charge of a considerable par of road making in each district. After further discussion by Messrs. Stock con, Blair, Powell, Pitts and others, the item was passed; also the item for expenses

of public works department (\$2,850.)

LUNATIC ASYLUM. On the item for maintenance of lunation asylum, \$45,000. -Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the present number of patients was 451. Mr. Stockton said the method of arriving at the average per capita cost since and in cluding 1891 was different from former years. and while he did not object that it was an improper method, there should be son

reference to the change in the report. Hon, Mr. Blair said the death rate was larger in 1892 than in 1891. It had come t be the practice in certain counties to send seople of advanced age to the asylum wh ought not to be there at all. This added to the expense of the institution, and it was unfair for the municipalities to throw this burden on the province. If this practice continued the municipalities would be mad to bear the expense. In no province Canada did the government keep up the roads, build the bridges and at the same time maintain the lunatic asylum. The Nova Scotia government only paid \$12,000 a year towards its maintenance, while the province paid \$45,000.

PITTS STILL AT LARGE.

Mr. Pitts said public opinion in St. John was that the asyium was not well nor conomically managed. Dr. Steeves and Dr. Steeves was investing in provincial bond the province. The inspections were largely a matter of form.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the reduced fees indicated less patients admitted, which sure ly was not a matter of complaint. It might indicate that there were a good many people outside of the institution who ought to b in it. (Great laughter ) Mr. Stockton thought that patients im-

properly certificated could be reported to the government for removal. Hon, Mr. Mitchell said it was exceedingy difficult to tell whether a patient was a dangerous one or not. The superintendent

had a large responsibility thrown upon bim Hon. Mr. Blair thought the only adequate remedy was to make the municipalities bear

the burden. The item passed and committee rose with

MR. SIVEWRIGHT presented a petition from a number of electors in Gloucester asking for a subsidy for a

steamer to run between Shippegan Island and the mainland, consequent upon the growing importance of the fishing industry, and supported it by remarks urging that the same e granted On Wednesday and Thursday there was

o business of general interest transacted. THE CARLETON COUNTY ELECTION CASE was discussed at great length on Friday, Mr. Phinney had presented the case of Dr.

Atkinson, a defeated candidate, who, however, claimed to have been elected, and he wanted it referred to the privilege comnittee. He eulogised Dr. Atkinson as a very able, honest and public spirited man. which caused the members, who knew the doctor and his course in the house as a political rough, to wonder at his temerity. At the opening of the debate Mr. Dibblee. whose seat was challenged made a well-conceived speech, showing that Dr. Atkinson and made a deliberate attempt to stuff ballot boxes in several districts and had been fairly beaten, after which he retired from the floor of the house, saying he would not vote on the question, but leave it to be dealt with by his fellow members.

Hon. Mr. Blair and others showed that Dr. Atkinson might have gone in the regular way to the courts with his case instead of coming to the legislature to get law at the public expense. Mr. Blair moved

Resolved, That in the opinion of this house t is not advisable to proceed with a petition complaining of the undue .lection and return of a member of this house in any case Guaranteed to give satisfaction which could be, or could have been, prosecuted before the Supreme court, under the Controverted Elections act, until the sum of \$1,000 is deposited by the petitioner with the receiver general, subject to the order of the house, to defray expenses incurred in connexion with such pericion. This was carried after a long debate by

the following division:-Yeas-Messrs. Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Tweedie, LaBillois, Lewis,

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Until further notice the Steamer Cumberland or ate of Mane will leave St. John for Eastport Portland and Boston every Thursday morning at 7 25 standa d. Returning, will leave Boston eve y Monday at 8.30 a. m. and Portland at 5 p. m., for Eastport and t. John. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m. C. F, LAECHLER, Agent.



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#### WM. WYSE Auctioneer Chathan, 13 Feby., 1893.

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assembly of New Brunswick.

Teacher Wanted. A first-class teacher is wanted to take charge of Bolestown, Feby. 3, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that a bill to amend ar. property known as the Chatham Public Wharf, now held in trust by the said municipality, will be ntroduced at the next session of the legislative

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