

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., DECEMBER 8, 1898.

The North Shore and St. John.

A prominent lumber operator and editor of the Miramichi writes to the editor of the ADVANCE as follows:—

"Referring to the announcement recently made in the St. John papers as to the rates at which the steamers now running there will carry deals across the Atlantic the coming winter, I would like you to give us your opinion as to whether you consider it fair or equitable to the lumber shippers of the North Shore that steamers subsidized by the Dominion Government..."

In the face of the advantages now enjoyed by St. John shippers over those on the North Shore, viz., an open port all the year, and..."

Our correspondent opens up a rather complex subject, and the questions he propounds involve considerations which would require more space for their full discussion than we have at our disposal. We can well understand and sympathize with his dissatisfaction, and quite realize the discrimination which the government of Canada seems to make against North Shore lumber shippers, but it is fair to say that the conditions existing in this regard are not of this year's or last year's, or this Dominion Government's creation..."

It had long been a reproach to the Dominion Government that it subsidized steamers which carried a large proportion of the grain, cattle, cheese and other transatlantic freights of Western Canada from Portland, Maine, while we had equally good winter ports of our own, in St. John and Halifax. As an outcome of public comment and agitation over those conditions, subsidies were given by the late government to steamers to induce them to run between St. John and Halifax and certain British ports...

The effect of this enterprise and heavy expenditure on terminal facilities was that the present government felt justified in withdrawing its subsidies from the line of steamers which made Portland its "Canadian" winter port, and steamers of that line as well as others are now doing the same traffic at St. John as was done in Canadian business for Canadian subsidies through the United States port. The great change which has thus been brought about by the enterprise of St. John, and largely at the expense of that city, has incidentally given to the lumber shippers of that port lower freights than they would otherwise be able to obtain, and opportunities to take advantage of favorable aspects of the transatlantic deal markets. There can be no doubt that St. John's advantage in this regard creates another of the many drawbacks which operate against North Shore lumbermen, for it enables the shippers of the winter port to supply St. John deal cargoes all the year round to British buyers and thus spoil the market for our northern shippers, whose ports are closed to navigation for six months of the year.

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An illustration in point was furnished recently by the statement originating in Ottawa and repeated in many party papers that the Minister of militia and General Hutton, the new commander-in-chief of the Dominion Militia, had fallen out. The object of this was, of course, to convey to the people the idea that those in the highest authority in Canadian affairs were quarrelling amongst themselves. It was a part of the "levelling down" policy whereby it has been sought, ever since a certain memorable occasion when Hon. Mr. Foster and some of his followers in the government fell out with and forsook their leader and associates, (although they almost immediately returned and successfully begged to be taken back) to impress the public mind with the idea that such childlessness is to become the vogue at Ottawa. Of course, all public men have not the opportunity to meet such slanders as that respecting the General and Minister, but the official banquet, after a sham fight at Toronto on Thanksgiving day gave the commander-in-

chief a chance, and in the course of an after dinner speech he said:—"To the intense astonishment of myself and the Minister of Militia, in the evening papers in Ottawa on Monday night it was stated that there was a breach between the Minister of Militia and myself. Well, gentlemen, all I can say is that the breach existed only in the imagination of the gentleman who concocted the newspaper paragraph, because I can safely assert this, and Dr. Borden will tell you exactly the same, that we laid our heads together and wondered how we could do this paragraph appeared. I can assure you that I have never had more cordial relations with any minister of the Crown with whom I have been associated than the existing popular minister of defence."

The concoction of the paragraph referred to was, no doubt, the work of some partisan and really worthless character holding a position on a paper supposed to be respectable, but recognised simply because his ideas of self respect were so elastic as not to prevent him from inventing and publishing what he knew to be untrue, simply because it would please his party leaders. We have much of this kind of party "journalism" in New Brunswick. It always manifests itself against those who are responsible for the administration of the country's affairs. A few years ago papers which were issued in the Liberal name—but nearly all of which died as soon as the Liberals came into power, because their vulgarity and misrepresentation were no longer thought useful—did much to degrade liberalism and party politics, generally, here. Their class of work is continued, however, in the Conservative interest, and one of its most recent manifestations is the assurance given to a very large class of our people, who have always observed the law, that they need no longer do so. The object of it, of course, is to induce them to break the law, so that when its enforcement is continued—as it must and will be—a feeling against those administering the government and its departments may be created. Those whose supposed ignorance is appealed to, however, probably know the difference between good sense and the "Cheap Jack" advice, and will act accordingly.

The publication of falsehoods for political effect has become a regular business with a certain class of papers, but it was hardly to be expected that even the Chatham World—although it is reckless and disreputable in that regard beyond almost any other paper in the country—would venture to suggest to our fishermen that they are not bound to obey the Dominion regulations, because it imagines that it may, thereby, in some way, cause trouble to either the Dominion or Provincial authorities. The World of Saturday said:—"The fishery regulation tangle has not been cleared up, nor does anything appear to have been done as yet towards that end. The Local Government, the body having the power to act, has done nothing, and there are no regulations which fishermen are bound to obey."

It will be news to intelligent people that there is a fishery regulation tangle, or anything in connection with the subject to justify the statement that "there are no regulations which the fishermen are bound to obey." Prior to the rendering of the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council of England in June last, there was a pretence of that kind set up by certain people of millitist leanings, but their Lordships set them aside completely by holding that "the enactment of Fishery regulations and restrictions is within the exclusive competence of the Dominion Parliament."

As is well known, the Dominion Parliament has enacted regulations and restrictions by statute, and also by orders in council, which latter have the same force and effect. The declaration of the World, therefore, cannot be made in ignorance, but must be intended to encourage the fishermen to get themselves into trouble. It is also understood that those who are inspiring the World in its attempt to encourage lawlessness amongst the fishermen, go so far as to state that the Dominion authorities cannot legally issue licenses, but their Lordships of the Privy Council say in their decision:—"In addition to the legislative power conferred by the twelfth item of "section 91, the fourth item of that "section confers upon the Parliament "of Canada the power of raising money "by any mode or system of taxation. "Their Lordships think it is impossible "to exclude as not within this power "the provision imposing a tax by way "of license as a condition of the right "to fish."

In view of the express and unequivocal decision of the highest law court of the empire on this subject, what ought to be thought of a newspaper endeavoring to induce rebellion against it? It is true that the provinces have certain rights in connection with the fisheries which they may exercise, and these are also defined by the Privy Council's decision. A meeting between the Dominion and Provincial authorities for the discussion and arrangement of necessary details in connection with these is pending and, so far as we can judge, there is no "tangle" to clear up. Certain papers of the World class have employed themselves in creating difficulties which are purely imaginary, and invented for the purpose of misleading the uninformed. Miramichi fishermen are not, however, of that class, so the attempt to encourage them to defy the law will fail.

The Pulp Industry. Reports from different parts of the Province indicate that increasing interest is being developed in the extension of the pulp industry. Besides the big pulp mill that is being erected at Miramichi, St. John, by Mr. F. Moore, the Cushing Company is bound to go ahead with their

proposal mill just above the suspension bridge, near that city as soon as they can secure all possible concessions from the corporation in connection with the required water supply. Mr. Thos. Allison, who built the works now owned here by the Dominion Pulp Company, has been in Bathurst in the interest of a proposed pulp mill there, and Mr. F. Schilde, who was formerly employed by the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, is reported from Richibucto to be on the point of visiting that place to continue investigations begun by him several years ago with a view of establishing a pulp mill at that place. Interest in proposed pulp mills in other parts of New Brunswick is being actively manifested, and it is evident that there is a "boom" on in connection with the industry. This suggests the thought that it is possible for the business to be overdone under present conditions and that it is to increase very largely a policy in the direction of preventing a repetition of the experience of the State of Maine in regard to the denudation of its forest lands, will have to be firmly maintained. It is no part of a newspaper's work to suggest what the steps to be taken should be, but the subject is one of great importance, not only to a great industry which may be safely prosecuted in the province, but also in its bearing upon other than wood industries, and consideration of it should be had with due knowledge and regard for all the interests involved. A matter which, however, seems of immediate importance is that connected with the size of the wood used for the manufacture of pulp. There are, as we all know, areas of even Crown Lands which cannot produce trees large enough for deals, boards or other merchantable lumber, but which grow excellent pulp wood. Some of these areas have been surveyed and leased to pulp wood operators, and a legitimate source from which those who prefer undersized stuff for the manufacture of wood fibre may obtain their supply. There are also granted lands on which there is still an abundance of growing trees, which are cut and sold to the pulp mills. Much of this stuff would, in due time, become merchantable lumber if let alone, but, of course its owners have the sole right to dispose of it before its maturity. It is feared that as the number of pulp mills increase in the province, there may be a relaxation of the present wholesome requirements which is embodied in all ordinary Crown Land licenses, and under which only merchantable lumber is allowed to be cut. It is to be hoped that this rule will continue to be enforced, and that the proprietors of all pulp mills which may be established in the province will be made to understand that, excepting on such lands as those referred to, where timber of large size cannot grow, the Crown Lands, at least, will be operated only in the past-for merchantable logs. It is only by adhering to this policy that the expansion of the pulp industry will be a permanent one and of lasting benefit to the Province.

Lumber Shipment. The lumber shipments from the Miramichi to trans-Atlantic ports for the past season were the largest since 1883, although not greatly in excess of those of 1896 and 1897. Compared with 1897 they were:—

Table with columns: Ship Name, No. of Vessels, Tonnage. Includes Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other shipping companies.

President McKinley's Message. The last session of the present Senate of the United States opened on Monday at Washington. Through the courtesy of the vice-president the members of the joint high commission were admitted to the floor and were the recipients of much attention. Just before the session was called to order several well-known members of the diplomatic corps appeared in the diplomatic gallery. Among them were Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador of Great Britain to the United States and dean of the corps, with a party from the British embassy; Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister and party, and Mr. Ye Pun Chin, the Korean minister. The reading of the president's message, which occupied two hours and 18 minutes, was received with very careful attention for an hour, but after that the senators drifted to the clerk rooms or to the committee rooms where they could peruse the message at their leisure in the printed copies furnished them. A summary of all the subjects dealt with in the message is all that we have space for and a Washington press despatch gives a crystallization of the document which shows that there is no "imperialism" in it. The President is silent on the Philippines. On Cuba he is outspoken for Cuba libre for the Cubans. Briefly stated the message reviews the history of the war showing how it was undertaken for the sake of humanity. That Spain forced the open rupture. That the country's preparations for war were made with extraordinary despatch and unanimity. That it was conducted with unheard of freedom from loss. That the army and navy both acted with great gallantry. That the peace negotiations are practically complete.

Reference to the new possessions is deferred until the peace treaty is signed. Cubans must have an opportunity to form a government for themselves. An international agreement for uniform cable tolls is needed. U.S. will probably soon reach an understanding with Hungary and Austria-Hungary regarding the shooting of the miners at Lattimer, Pa. Congress should act at once for the completion of the Nicaragua canal. Chilean claim commission work should be extended. The open door in China will help U.S. trade. A commission to study commercial and industrial conditions in China is needed. The United States will be handsomely represented at the Paris exposition. A \$1,000,000 appropriation needed. Efforts progressing to have France and Germany relax prohibitions of U.S. fruit products. Relations with Great Britain most friendly. Her officers during the war recognized. High joint commission negotiations are tending to favorable conclusion. Red Cross work should be extended to sea duty by all nations. Hawaiian commissioner's report should be most carefully considered. Provision needed for aiding destitute seamen in Hawaii. New Mexican extradition convention progressing. Extradition statutes need amending. Conference regarding Mexican free zone necessary. The United States cordially sympathizes with the czar's disarmament recommendation. Relations with Turkey is charged to demand settlement of indemnity claims. Venezuelan boundary arbitration is doing good work. Permanent American law needed against privateering. Recommendation that United States notes redeemed in gold shall be paid out only in exchange for gold, renewed. Sound currency legislation still greatly needed. Domestic paper currency must be kept safe yet in proportions to the needs of the country. Complete plan for merchant vessel picket service necessary. Expert yellow fever investigation commission necessary. Permanent increase in the army should be made. Foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific successful. Steamship lines to U.S. colonies should be subsidized. New building needed for supreme court. Postal service advancing most satisfactorily, as shown by tests of the Spanish war. Long's call for three battleships; 12 armored cruisers heartily approved. Grades of admiral and vice-admiral should be revived. Doves Indian commission work endorsed. Forestry legislation shows good results. Centennial anniversary of the founding of the City of Washington should be appropriately observed. The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment. A measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed. The right's application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration.

News and Notes. Walter C. Kelly writing in the Buffalo Courier on the subject of the late Corbett-Sharkey fight says—"The big finale at New York last Tuesday night is still a leading topic of conversation all over the country. Some say that Corbett would have been defeated had the fight proceeded, while others declare that Corbett would have trounced the sailor. Both sides are equally positive, but both cannot be correct. There is not a man on earth who can tell who would have won. If Corbett could have maintained the pace he set in the fifth and eighth rounds he would have surely come out the victor. If, on the other hand, he became tired or gave out in the slightest degree, Sharkey would have punched holes in him, for the sailor last is a physical wonder. He has marvellous recuperative powers and phenomenal endurance. A movement will be made in the spring to establish a trotting circuit to include Calis, Me., S. Stephen, N. B., St. John, N. B., and Woodstock, N. B.

The United States commissioner of emigration reports the arrival during the year ended June 30, 1898, of 196 emigrants from Ontario and Quebec; 14 from Nova Scotia; 11 from New Brunswick; 105 from British Columbia and 12 from Newfoundland and Labrador. Of course there were hundreds more who went from Canada to the States during the year, but it was merely to "peep out the land or with a view to temporary employment. The inference is that Canadians are becoming more and more convinced that by leaving their own country they are likely to fare worse than if they remained at home. In the same year, ending June 30, 1898, the United States opened its doors to 229,299 immigrants, of whom 39,937 were from Austria-Hungary, Germany 17,111, Italy 58,613, Russia 27,221, and Ireland 25,128. The illiterates over 14 years of age numbered 44,743, and it is safe to say that quite a number of the arrivals are candidates for the poor houses, lunatic asylums and penitentiaries. The Saxons element does well to sustain its supremacy and courage under such an influx.

Rush! Rush! Rush! to W. T. Harris. If you want to save money. He is offering his business for sale, and people are astonished at the bargains he is giving in Boots and Shoes and Groceries. Don't lose any time in taking advantage of this cheap sale, as it is liable to close at any time; as some one is sure to buy out the whole business. It is a very desirable one situated in the best part of the town. Call and get prices whether you buy or not, and you will be convinced that Bargains indeed are at the Red Stores, FOR SPOT CASH ONLY. All accounts are closed and must be settled at once, as W. T. Harris will be leaving town when he sells the Business, and the books handed over to the Montreal Collecting Agency for collection, whose costs will be added. To avoid this please pay at once.

Cook's Cotton Moccasin. It is successfully used monthly by over 500,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies' feet are safe when they wear Cook's Cotton Moccasin. It is made of the best material, and is of a light weight, and is recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

The Present Month of the Closing Year Must End the Lives of Many if they Fail to Banish Disease.

Paine's Celery Compound, Earth's Great Medical Prescription, "Makes Sick People Well."

Another short month and the year 1898 will come to a close. As the year ends, many loved and dear ones will pass away, severing ties and associations that will bring untold sorrow, agony and mourning. The victims will come from all classes and conditions of our population. While it is true we must all leave this transitory life, it ought to be well understood that our years of life on earth should be threecore and ten or fourscore years. When young and middle aged men and women fail to reach a good old age, the fault is theirs in ninety cases out of every hundred. It is safe to assert they have violated the laws of nature and have allowed disease to enchain them. Hawaiian commissioner's report should be most carefully considered. Provision needed for aiding destitute seamen in Hawaii. New Mexican extradition convention progressing. Extradition statutes need amending. Conference regarding Mexican free zone necessary. The United States cordially sympathizes with the czar's disarmament recommendation. Relations with Turkey is charged to demand settlement of indemnity claims. Venezuelan boundary arbitration is doing good work. Permanent American law needed against privateering. Recommendation that United States notes redeemed in gold shall be paid out only in exchange for gold, renewed. Sound currency legislation still greatly needed. Domestic paper currency must be kept safe yet in proportions to the needs of the country. Complete plan for merchant vessel picket service necessary. Expert yellow fever investigation commission necessary. Permanent increase in the army should be made. Foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific successful. Steamship lines to U.S. colonies should be subsidized. New building needed for supreme court. Postal service advancing most satisfactorily, as shown by tests of the Spanish war. Long's call for three battleships; 12 armored cruisers heartily approved. Grades of admiral and vice-admiral should be revived. Doves Indian commission work endorsed. Forestry legislation shows good results. Centennial anniversary of the founding of the City of Washington should be appropriately observed. The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment. A measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed. The right's application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration.

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CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING, Suits, Jumpers, Overcoats, Reefers and Ulsters,

AT ALL PRICES.

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J. B. SNOWBALL.

If you know what you want it is your own fault if you don't get it.

In days gone by dealers were able to sell people just what they pleased, but the public of to-day are inclined to find out for themselves the best article in every line and they insist upon getting it.



Granby Rubbers AND OVERSHOES

are known throughout the whole country to be the best in fit, finish, quality and durability and that is why people will have Granby's and no other. The extra thickness at ball and heel makes them last twice as long. GRANBY RUBBERS WEAR LIKE IRON.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. FALL 1898.

Table showing train schedules between Fredericton, Chatham, and Logville, including departure and arrival times for various routes.