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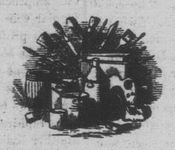
SPRING  TRADE!

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Also a nice lot of FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES.

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FRESH SALMON WANTED.

TENDERS are solicited by the subscribers for the supply of about thirty tons of fresh salmon and Trout, to be delivered at their establishment at Channel, Newfoundland, during the months of June and July. E. G. & C. STAYNER,
Stayner's Wharf, Halifax, N. S.
April 8, 1879.

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FOR SALE, 20 TONS GOOD HAY. Price and terms to suit the times.
Opposite Chatham, March 15th., 1879.
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Seed Wheat.

The Subscriber has on hand, for sale.
150 Bushels Good White Bald Seed Wheat.
ALEX. MORRISON.
Springfield, Chatham, 8th April, '79. 4124

CARTS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,
TWO BOX CARTS,
nearly new, painted and in good condition.
DAVID CASSADY.
Chatham, April 8th. 4117

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, ... APRIL 24, 1879.

Mr. Tilley's Decadence.

New Brunswickers have accustomed themselves to think well and speak well of Hon. Mr. Tilley. They have always shown a disposition to look upon his motives in the best possible light when his public acts have not been in accord with the accepted code of political wisdom or morality, and whenever he was manifestly in error public criticism was disarmed by the recollection of his record, which, in the main, had been a good one, up to the year 1873. His acceptance of the Governorship of New Brunswick in that year, just as the Government of which he was a member was retiring from office in consequence of an act which brought disgrace to themselves and to Canada, was the first dark shadow that fell across a career that had been honorable and comparatively brilliant up to that time. Still, Mr. Tilley's old friends, even without knowing all the facts, put the most lenient construction upon his course. While they could not defend his action on its merits they gladly made his former public services and their belief that his personal honor had not been tainted by Sir Hugh Allan's bribe, a plea in his behalf. While he held the position of Governor of New Brunswick, his administration was so satisfactory that the circumstances under which he secured the office were willingly forgotten by many, and there was a general belief that in again seeking to take his accustomed place in the arena of active politics he did so with the intention of further recovering the position he had lost in public esteem just previously to his becoming Governor.

The fact that he was actually appointed Governor *before* he made the speech in Parliament in 1873 in which he declared he would "go down with the ship" was not known to the public until about the time he ceased to be Governor, and it is needless to say that it gave a greater shock to the popular prejudice in his favor than any fact of his political history that had previously become known, for it was not possible that Mr. Tilley could, had he possessed the high sense of honor with which his many admirers had endowed him, have played so hypocritical a part. It seems almost incredible that one so trusted and honored—with the minute of Council appointing him Governor before him and the intention of benefitting by it in his mind—should go from the Council into the House of Commons, and with mock sincerity pretend he was going "down with the ship," when he knew that as the ship went down it had been surely provided that he was not only to be saved, but to be promoted to a post of high honor and greater emolument than he had ever before enjoyed. When all these facts were developed it was no wonder that many former ardent political friends and admirers stood aloof from Mr. Tilley. But when he became the Conservative and Protectionist candidate in St. John, accepting the nomination of that party even while he was yet Governor—thereby lowering that high office to the level of party politics—it is not a matter of wonder that he looked in vain for the support of so many of his best and most tried political friends.

The result of the election must have caused him a twinge of regret and even remorse, when he who had been accustomed to deserve and win majorities which were the pride of his party and the envy of his opponents, had a bare advantage of seven votes, while the means by which even that small majority was obtained were made the grounds of a petition against his return. As if to justify the withdrawal of public confidence from him he is now found allied with a party whose fiscal policy is based on principles against which his whole former record is a protest. He, who promised that under Confederation, the tariff burdens of his native Province would not be increased, is the man who now stands forth to lead those who justify the levying of treble the sum per head that he then named. He has turned his back upon the people who have so long honored him and has proved recreant to the pledges of a lifetime. It is another proof of the facility with which a man who once loses hold on principle and yields to the temptation to do wrong, may fall from political rectitude and consistency. He took the fatal first step when he did not leave "the ship" before she went down; the temptations of office and emolument overcame what was left of that which made him almost a public idol, and being sensible of the fact that he can never again recover the place in New Brunswick hearts from which he has alienated himself by his own deliberate acts, he goes over to the enemies of the Province and lays upon her burdens which must cripple or destroy many of her most important interests. More than that—he is found in Parliament unable to defend his course against the fair criticisms of those who are striving to defend the country, and especially New Brunswick, against his iniquitous tariff. Beaten in fair and dignified debate he descends to personal recrimination entirely unworthy of the dignity of a gentleman, to say nothing of what is due to the position of a Crown Minister. He charges the late Government with endeavouring to bribe him and after alleging that he could prove it if he were permitted to read private letters, fails in doing so after the writer of the letters in question has felt obliged to remove the seal of privacy from them. Instead of answering the fair criticisms of members from his own Province he makes personal attacks upon them in as bad taste and as undignified a manner as if he were a Domville or a Bunster.

For many reasons we regret Mr. Tilley's decadence. When the prestige of those who have been leaders of the people is broken by the discovery of moral shortcomings where sterling political virtue was supposed to be proof against all temptation, it creates distrust among men in regard to each other. If those who are deemed the best and brightest fall how can we trust those who need our assistance in climbing the political ladder? There used to be a saying in St. John among the anti-Confederates that "Tilley sold us to the Canadians for eighty cents a head," and there will now be very many who will say that he has also sold himself to the "Canadians." He has certainly delivered this Province over to the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec, he, himself, being well paid while he is completing the details of the transaction. Could the people of his native Province have read, in 1866 and '67, the history of events in which he is now the principle mover. What would have been the fate of Confederation at that time? Time has not added lustre to the career of Mr. Tilley as either an honest or patriotic public man.

More Personalities in Parliament.

The press reports of the debate of Thursday last in the House of Commons show that the great effort expected from Mr. Tilley as a reply to the criticisms of New Brunswick and other members on the Tariff was far short of what was anticipated. Its leading feature was the reading of private correspondence between Sir Albert J. Smith and himself, concerning which, the able correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* says:—

"The reading of the correspondence was received with cheers from one side of the House or the other, according as party interests seemed to indicate. There can be no doubt that Sir Albert's position has been considerably improved. It has been shown that the letters were dictated by friendship; that they were not written with the knowledge of the head of the Government, and that no suggestion of a possible seat in the Cabinet was made until after Mr. Tilley declined to sail in the same political boat. Mr. Tilley's first statement appeared to indicate that the portfolio had been held out as a bribe. In reply, Sir A. J. Smith charged the Ministerialists, and also the Finance Minister, with having treated him unfairly in this matter. The letter he explained to have arisen out of the old political and personal relations which had existed between himself and the Finance Minister, and it was not unnatural that he should say that the normal position of the Finance Minister, was with the Liberal party, in view of the fact that all his associations had been in that direction. He read a telegram from Mr. Dunn, of St. John, to show that that gentleman had no authority from him to make any offer to the Finance Minister, and also read from a report of the meeting in the St. John *Telegraph* to show that the Finance Minister had made a political speech and accepted a party candidature while still a Governor. He believed it to be very unfair to make any reference to this confidential correspondence. In his reply Mr. Tilley denied that there had been any breach of confidence on his part, as the discussion had been brought about by a denial being given to the statement made by him that he had been offered the Lieutenant-Governorship. He considered Mr. Dunn's telegram to be a confirmation of his statement in that regard, and he was also able to show that he had made no reference to political issues at the meeting at which he had accepted the nomination. Sir A. J. Smith closed his part of the discussion by asking the Finance Minister if anything had been adduced to justify the statement that the late Government had attempted to bribe him with $45,000. Messrs. Snowball, Anglin and Domville continued the discussion in a rather acrimonious manner, after which it was allowed to drop. There appears to be more bad feeling among the New Brunswick members than among those of any other province, and none are more bitter in debate or less particular regarding the use of personalities. Messrs. Gilmor, Domville and Tilley and Sir A. J. Smith have well sustained the reputation of the Province in this regard for the present session. To sum up last night's affair, it may be said that Sir A. J. Smith acted very indiscreetly in writing the letter, but having accepted it in the friendly manner in which he did the Finance Minister was guilty of a wrong in making insinuations which compelled the breaking of the seal of secrecy. The letters all show that they were intended by both to be of an entirely confidential character.

Mr. Tilley seems to have singled out the representative from Northumberland for special and ill-natured attack, and to have entirely forgotten the dignity of his position. After referring briefly, and in the most superficial manner, to the speeches of members from different sections of New Brunswick, he said:—

"These gentlemen, like himself, had their disputed elections before the courts and expected to have to go back to the people for re-election, and they were, therefore, making electioneering speeches. Coming to the interests of Miramichi, which had been so vehemently advocated by the member from Northumberland, he said "Miramichi," in a sneering manner several times, expressed his opinion that the lumber business was a waning interest, and spoke as if it was scarcely worth a thought in framing a tariff. Lumber being a failing industry, some other manufacture must be substituted for it or that part of the country would suffer."

"Mr. Snowball had complained because a duty of 10 cents a bushel had been placed on oats. That gentleman was afraid that the duty would help the farmers of New Brunswick and take something out of his own pocket. Even if the duty on blankets was higher they would now be made in Canada, and one pair of Canadian blankets was worth ten pairs made in the United States; yet Mr. Snowball had claimed that Miramichi would suffer. It had suffered already, as one of its leading business men could no longer sell deal ends to the Intercolonial at double prices. He believed that there would be no practical increase in blankets and other woolen goods. On the northern side of the Province flour would not increase one cent, but on the southern side it might, on account of the difference in freight.

Such is a sample of the defence of the tariff made by the Finance Minister of Canada in the House of Commons. His attack on Mr. Snowball was so personal that it required a reply from that gentleman, who on rising was met with an attempt on the part of the Protectionists to prevent him from getting a hearing. He held the floor, however, and when order was restored said—

The House had, no doubt, been surprised at the weakness of the Hon. Finance Minister's defence of his Tariff and his course in reference to the private letters which he had read was indefensible He (Mr. Snowball) deeply regretted the criminations and recriminations which had passed across the floor, and he considered the divulgence of the contents of letters so written was a violation of honour on the part of the hon. gentleman. He would have been glad to have seen the hon. gentleman serve for a second term, and he defended the hon. member for Westmoreland for having insisted on the production of the letters. This hon. member had acted honourably in the matter. There was a time, however, when no gentleman would have dreamed of making known the contents of letters received under the circumstances stated. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Tilley) had sought to cast a slur on himself in connection with certain transactions in deal ends between persons in New Brunswick and the late Government. This matter was before the House for investigation. The papers had been moved for by the hon. member for Kings and when brought down were referred to the committee on public accounts. That committee had not yet reported upon them and it was highly unbecoming in the Finance Minister when discussing so great a question as the Tariff of Canada to prejudge the case as he had done in his references to it. What had the deal ends to do with the Tariff? He had been manager of a branch railway between which and the late Government, certain such transactions had taken place. There had been no money in these lumber transations and the lumber went to the payment of the debts of the company. Was it necessary for the hon. gentleman to descend to these small personal matters? One would almost think, when hearing him lug in this small matter of $1,300 or $1,400—for which the Intercolonial Railway got full value—that he had again donned the apron in his apothecary shop. The hon. gentleman had not attempted to dispute the correctnes of the figures which he had submitted to the House to show the evil effects of the tariff, and he was ready at any time to meet him in his native province and prove that the arguments he had adduced were sound and indisputable. The hon. gentleman had descended in the course of his speech to very small matters, and he thought the hon. gentleman would have shown to better advantage had he argued the question at issue on a higher plane.

Mr. Anglin referred to the letters, defending Sir Albert. Mr. Tilley would have been justified in saying he could have obtained the Governorship by complying with certain preliminaries, but he was not justified in saying he had been offered a bribe. An assertion made by Mr. Tilley that he had been once interrupted and placed in personal danger in St. John, was a slur on the fair fame of that city, where Mr. Tilley had always been listened to, even by opponents, with respect.

Mr. Domville read from the *Freeman* to show that the protection cry was raised in the canvass. Levi H. Young had been assured by the then Minister of Customs that the Government would go in for protection, after the elections.

Mr. Burpee—I deny that.

Mr. Domville supposed he would also deny offering a contract for railway trucks without competition. Mr. Tilley had not said he was offered a bribe.

Mr. Anglin—I heard him.

Mr. Domville said Mr. Tilley had stated that if he had accepted the office he would have been accused of having accepted a $45,000 bribe. The member for Gloucester could distort statements as well as any man. It was a part of his business as a journalist. The member for Northumberland had vilified Mr. Tilley in the canvass.

Mr. Snowball—I never did any such thing.

Mr. Domville—Perhaps he will deny that he went to St. John for adoption by the party, soon after his election, and offered to refrain from giving violent opposition if he were given the patronage of his county.

Mr. Snowball—I do deny it

Mr. Domville—I was telegraphed to look out for him as that was his object.

Mr. Snowball—By whom?

Mr. Domville—The member for Queens sent a gentleman to try and buy off the protest against him.

Mr. King—I deny it. Who was the man?

Mr. Domville—Hon. T. R. Jones said to me:—"This Mr. King was a nice sort of gentleman, and he (Jones) was authorised to pay $2,000 for the withdrawal of the protest."

Mr. King—Authorized by whom?

Mr. Domville—You should know. There is no need of being so angry if you are innocent. He defended Mr. Tilley on purely personal grounds. The *Sun* could answer for itself, as the editor could sling ink as well as they could words. He was an official and so was the editor of the *Globe*.

Such discussions as the above indicate the manner in which Mr. Tilley and his new friends "lead the House."

As Others See Us.

A London *Times* editorial, of Friday last, which was cabled to the Toronto *Globe* says:—

It is impossible to contemplate the new Canadian tariff without a feeling of shame and humiliation. It is like spirit-rapping or a belief in the Claimant, or Mormonism or any other turn of folly rising up among us to turn the boasted march of intellect of the nineteenth century into ridicule. Are we in quality of judgment one whit better than our ancestors many centuries back? The prolonged depression of trade has affected Canada very keenly, especially during recent years. The proclivities of the people have been towards protection, but nothing, however, would have come of this movement if Sir John A. Macdonald had not been out of office and in want of a cry for the coming general election last year. He *faute de Mieux* introduced the motion favoring the fostering of native industry and when, after the general election held in the autumn, he found himself, much to his own surprise, and much to the surprise of every one else, returned at the head of a large majority on this issue, accepting the situation, he set the Finance Minister to establish a protection tariff, which has gone far beyond the expectations of Canadians.

The feats of this Finance Minister, Mr. Tilley, are remarkable. By way of fostering Canadian industry, he has proposed an import duty of two shillings a ton on coal. This will be a bonus to owners of the Nova Scotia coal fields, but such manufacturers as Canada has are almost wholly in Montreal where Nova Scotia coal does not, and according to his own anticipations, will not reach, so that he is proposing to foster these manufacturers by taxing their motive force. This is but one illustration, but it is a flagrant one.

One of the probable effects of the tariff will be the unsoldering of confederation that has been compacted with such care. Ontario is set against Nova Scotia, and in the attempt manufacturers of the West, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are set against Ontario.

Another singular assistance to native industry is found on the net tax on iron. The duty of 20 per cent on steel rails is scarcely likely to develope the making of railroads on which in Canada as elsewhere the multiplication of that trade greatly depends.

One stroke of business on the part of Mr. Tilley is unparalleled. As soon as the general election was overand higher duties were seen to be imminent the warehouse men of the Dominion passed as many goods as they possibly could through the Custom House. There was nothing in this for which any one was to blame. But the custom duties are ordinarly paid into the Bank of Montreal. The other bankers of these acute traders made some difficulty about advancing monies to pay the duties, which were thus transferred to Mr. Tilley's rival establishment. Application was made to Hon. Mr. Tilley to order the Customs department to open accounts at these other banks and pay into them the checks drawn upon them which he obligingly consented to do. This transaction is so extraordinary that we should have disbelieved the whole story if the Hon. Mr. Tilley had not frankly admitted its accuracy. The tale was told in the Dominion House of Commons by the late Minister of Finance. Hon. Mr. Tilley acknowledged its truth without apparently seeing that he had, as his opponent said, put himself in the position of the merchant who had been assisting to rob his own till. The enterprising importers who have accumulated large stocks have, of course, realized a considerable bonus at the expense of the Dominion treasury and the Canadian consumers. The Dominion Minister of Finance helped them to accomplish this profitable feat.

The Canadians are of age and must be allowed to injure other people also, for it is not possible for any man, still less for any nation, to injure himself alone. We have rightly renounced all attempts to overrule the action of our colonists and when we are resolved not to interfere it is usually judicious to be silent, but there would be a dereliction of duty if we concealed our real opinion of the supreme unwisdom of the tariff Canada is about to adopt.

The tide of depression on the other side of the Atlantic had commenced to turn. We have many facts brought before us as evidence of a change, but the Canadians would not wait and have preferred to adopt a suicidal plan of fostering their industry by crippling it. The Hon. Mr. Tilley argues because your neighbor destroys his half of the road that separated you, you must destroy yours and debar yourself from the restricted commerce that continues to exist and even grow, and which was proved to be beneficial to both since it existed and grew, and put an end to it altogether. We recommend the Canadians to have the courage of their convictions. Why do they not act as the Japanese did until recent years: isolate themselves from the rest of the word, and absolutely prohibit all commercial enterprise beyond the Dominion?"

The Northwest Fish Breeding Establishment.

The editor of the ADVANCE made a visit on Friday last to the Northwest Miramichi Fish Breeding establishment, which is now under the exclusive suporintendance of Samuel Wilmot, Esq., chief of the fish culture branch of the Department. Our readers, doubtless, remember the huge deception practiced upon the Department and the public in the season of 1876-7 when Inspector Venning, who was superintending the operations of this Hatchery represented that he had some 650,000 ova laid down while he had scarcely one half the quantity. And it will also be remembered that when the editor of the ADVANCE exposed the deception, after a personal visit and investigation was held, Mr. Venning was relieved of his charge. Mr. Wilmot, who assumed the superintendence of the establishment was very much abused by Mr. Venning, who in several characteristic letters to the Department, endeavored to prove that Mr. Wilmot was not capable of filling his place.

Misfortune attended the operations of the fall of 1877, comparatively few ova being saved, though great havoc was made by Overseer Hogan among the salmon in the pools and on the spawning beds of the river, splendid fish being killed by wholesale in the bungling efforts made to capture them.

Last autumn the public were given to understand that over a million salmon ova were laid down in the Hatchery, but its reputation had become so bad that the announcement was received doubtingly by many. Subsequent reports indicated that a change for the better had really taken place, still, we confess that we were skeptical on the subject, so on Friday Thos. H. Fleiger, Esq., and the writer went to Chatham Junction by train, walked thence to Derby Siding and were driven from that point to the Hatching House by Patrick Clancey, Esq., a leading resident of that section of the country.

Arriving at the Hatchery we found it closed, but the caretaker, Mr. Isaac Shaesgreen, who was at work inside soon made his appearance. He appeared quite ready to have us examine the interesting work under his care and was very courteous, withal, explaining various features which were subjects of enquiry by members of the party.

Contrasting the condition of things on Friday last, with what we observed on our visit in 1877, the change for the better was marked and very gratifying. The troughs may be said to be filled with trays and the trays with ova in excellent condition. Most of the trays appeared to be earthen, while the remainder were of perforated zinc or of wire in wooden frames—the latter being covered with parafine varnish, a most excellent article for the purpose. Some of the trays are double but a large proportion are single and by an approximate estimate there appeared to be a little over 700 trays in the troughs—that is counting each double tray as two. Averaging the trays at 1500 ova each, the result would be about 1,000,000. This exhibit substantially bears out the reports made to the Department in connection with the operations of last autumn and, having had occasion to make a very serious charge against those concerned in the management and care of the Hatchery after our visit in 1877, we have now the more pleasure in giving every credit to both Mr. Shaesgreen and his Superintendent for the satisfactory exhibit of Friday last. We put Mr. Shaesgreen first, because we know what a vast amount of care and anxiety the proper discharge of his duties involves. He has to do the manipulating of the parent fish in the month of October, and to lay down the eggs carefully and properly—all requiring the exercise of patience and an intelligence of no mean order. From that time, through the winter months, he must keep up a proper temperature in the building, see that the water supply is not arrested by any accident, patiently go over the hundreds of thousands of eggs and carefully remove those that may not have been vivified, wash off the subtle dead vegetable matter that is left upon the ova by the flowing water and do many other necessary things. We are convinced that Mr. Shaesgreen's heart is in his work and are very glad that he is now allowed to perform it without being subjected to the drawbacks imposed upon him while he was accountable to Mr. Venning. He seems to have excellent ideas in reference to what is necessary for the success of the Hatchery with, perhaps, one very important exception—the probability of the splendid lot of ova now in his charge being successfully brought to a state fit to be placed in our rivers—but we will refer to that presently. Mr. Wilmot has shown himself entirely master of the interesting science of which he is so enthusiastic a student, though we still hold to the opinion that he erred in judgment when he selected that stream as the one, of all others on the Northwest, on which to place the Hatching House.

The question that is now of the greatest importance is—will the million "pinks"—the fry—which will, undoubtedly be hatched out in the course of the next four weeks, live in the water flowing through the troughs for say seven or eight weeks,—the time usually necessary to mature salmon fry sufficiently before placing them in their natural homes. Our opinion in reference to the time the fish should be retained in the Hatching House, if retained at all, is based on the experiences of British fish culturists, rather than on any local data. If fry are kept six weeks in hatcheries in Great Britain—as we believe they are—before being liberated to take care of themselves, they should be kept much longer here, because the whole process of both incubation and development is slower in our waters than in those of, at least, Scotland, connected with which we have data. It would be a great pity if through any false notions or prejudices the work which has been so successful thus far in the season, should all go for nothing and to guard againt so unfortunate a result we hope necessary precautions will be taken.

Mr. Wilmot must be aware of the fact that it is very doubtful, indeed, whether fry can live eight weeks in water from the stream which supplies the Hatchery. It is, also, a fact that the whole water area of the troughs at the Hatchery is practically occupied by ova, now, because an area equal to nearly, if not quite four entire troughs is laid double with trays. It seems evident, therefore, that if all the eggs are hatched—and they doubtless, will be, within a very small percentage—the fry will be fatally crowded. As a precautionary undertaking—and because of the element of doubt and danger existing—we suggest that a temporary place of reception large enough to hold say nine tenths of the ova or fry now in the Hatchery be prepared on one of the small spring-fed brooks within easy reach of the establishment and that it be removed thereto. In this way the nine-tenths would be secured. Then the one tenth left in the Hatchery could be made a test of the question at issue, viz, whether the water of that stream is deadly or not deadly to "pinks," or fry after they are hatched.

We feel more than an ordinary interest in this matter, for all past experience with the Northwest Hatching House has established us in the conviction that if the million of fry now hatching are left in the trenches where they now are they will be lost. That is also the belief of many others well qualified to form an opinion in the matter and we therefore hope our suggestion will be received and considered in the same spirit that prompts it.

A Matter of Regret.

Referring to the private letters which passed between Hon. S. L. Tilley and Sir Albert J. Smith, on the subject of the re-appointment of Mr. Tilley, as Governor of New Brunswick, for a second term, the St. John *Globe* says:

"But no man, unless political feeling has deadened and destroyed every hearty and generous impulse of his nature, can do other than regret the quarrel which has brought out these letters. It is not a pleasant sight to see men who have filled, or are filling, the hightest offices in the country not only quarrelling like school-boys, but disclosing that which was never intended for the public eye, and sacrificing past friendship and mutual esteem to ruthless political hate.

"It is perhaps no harm to discover, as these letters reveal, that among men in public life there are tender moments, in which a public man, under the seal of a secrecy that he supposes will never be broken, can express his interest in a political opponent. From this point of view there is certainly nothing objectionable in Mr. Smith's letters. He had acted in the political concerns of this Province with Mr. Tilley for ten or twelve years, and their relations had been of a pleasant and harmonious character. They had fought each other bitterly about Confederation, but from 1867 to the days of the Pacific Scandal, Mr. Smith had given to the Government an independent support of that kind which no honorable gentleman need be ashamed to accept. There is, therefore, nothing surprising that a man like Mr. Smith should readily forget the battle of Confederation and remember, in the day of his power and influence the friend alongside of whom he sat for so many years, and to whom in after days he had given an independent support. In his letter to Mr. Tilley he distinctly states that he acted without the knowledge of the Premier, that his act was personal, and that old friendship had much to do with it; then, too, he recalls to Mr. Tilley's remembrance the fact that his normal political position is on the Liberal side of the House. In all of this there is nothing improper, but there is much that reflects credit upon the sunnier and better side of the ex-Minister's nature. It is plain that he could never have expected that these letters would be quoted against him; and it may be added that their publication is far better for him than any mere version of them. In regard to their subject-matter this may be said: There was a sincere desire on the part of the people on both sides of politics—apart from the mere party managers—that Mr. Tilley should be Governor again. Many of his political friends did not desire him once more to go through a political contest; they thought he had done enough of this, and that the easiest and most honorable way for him to retire from the public arena was through the Governor's chair. Even though he has been successful, many still hold to this opinion. On the part of his opponents there was no doubt some feeling that a powerful man could be thus honorably set aside; but this was coupled with the feeling that Mr. Tilley deserved well of his country, and that his re-appointment by a Liberal Government would have removed any stain that might rest upon his first appointment to the office, and leave him in such a position that history could level no harsh criticism against his second acceptance of the chair."

MR. DOMVILLE asserted in the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday last that Mr. Snowball had vilified Mr. Tilley in the late canvass in Northumberland. The statement is absolutely untrue, but, then, we presume Mr. Tilley was anxious for Domville or some other "irresponsible" to make some statement to justify his personal attack on our representative.

PERSONALITIES between members in the Commons at Ottawa are indulged in to a great extent. The *Hansard* reporters, however, are prevailed upon to cut them out of their reports, as offending members are said to grow ashamed over their efforts in that line when they "cool off."

WHO were the parties who telegraphed to Mr. Domville to "look out for Snowball," etc, when he went to St. John last autumn, after the election. Mr. Domville seems to be inclined to act as "stool pigeon" for all the political sharpers of his party. He said in the Commons as our report shows that he received the telegram referred to but when challenged by Mr. Snowball for the name of the sender his courage seems to have gone out of him. Great is Domville!

HOW WE APPLES SWIM.—The Moncton *Times* quotes the St. John *Sun* and the St. John *Sun* quotes the Moncton *Times*, and they seriously tell their readers that they are thus giving expression to public opinion. Fortunately the officials and ex-officials who compose the writing forces of both papers are known as pensioners who receive dollars and cents belonging to the public for advocating the desperate cause of the renegade Liberals who have joined the Conservatives in laying oppressive taxation upon New Brunswick.

"THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING:"—Lord Lorne's father, the Duke of Argyll, is expected to arrive at Quebec in the second week in June for a four months visit to his son and Royal daughter-in-law. A week later they will greet Rear Admiral Duke of Edinburg, at Halifax, who will succeed Admiral Inglefield in command of North America squadron. At Halifax the party will be joined by Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Colin Campbell (the Marquis' brother), Mr. Eustace Balfour, who will marry Lady Elizabeth, the Marquis' second sister, in a few days, Earl Percy, H. R. R. presumptive to the dukedom of Northumberland and husband of Lady Edith, the Marquis' eldest sister, and probably Lord Rosebury and wife.

DOUBLE DEALING:—The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—The whole country must sympathise with Lord Lorne in the exceedingly delicate position in which he is placed, through the Machiavellian tactics of an unscrupulous party leader. It is now evident that the Province of Quebec was carried for the Conservatives on promises which Sir John has found himself unable to fulfil, and that for some months past pressure has been brought to bear from that Province to secure the Lieut.-Governor's decapitation. Instead of manfully carrying out his programme, he has shifted the responsibility of inaction to the shoulders of His Excellency as we believe, not without first ascertaining that the final decision will be adverse to the contention of an important section of his followers, who thus stand in the position of having been shamefully deceived.

Telephonic Despatches.

From our Special Correspondent, Zedekiah Timbertop, P. B.

The following is the latest conundrum: If the Home Government advise the Marquis to dismiss Letellier, and if the Quebec Legislature disolve and if the people again support the Joly Government—what is Sir John and the Tory Party going to do about it? When this is propounded to him Sir John puts on his most Beaconsfieldian and sphinx-like look, and looks wise—exceedingly so.

On dit—That Mr. Domville has secured the sole right for the Session of misrepresenting members in the House and making unwarranted and unwarrantable remarks about their conduct at his own sweet will—trespassers on his preserve will be prosecuted.

That owing to pressing picnic engagements in Ontario for the summer, Mr. Tilley will be unable to accept the challenge of your member to discuss the National Policy in N. B.

That there must be—something in the wind—about Miramichi as the Senator and "the correspondent" seem to have a deal to say to each other. That "the correspondent" urged him to plead the Hospital candidate's broken jaw, but that Mr. Pope told him there had been too much jaw-ing about if already, the "distributor of patronage" having informed him that the jaw business was a very old matter—of at least twelve years' standing and that by this time the fracture ought to have been reduced.

That the era of *retrenchment* and *economy* has at last finally set in, being inaugurated by the appointment of Mr. Lamb of Montreal to the position of "appraiser-in-chief" for the Dominion—salary $4000 per annum. That this looks well for "fulfilling" those "pledges" and a good many people want to know why a penal clause for the undervaluing of goods in invoices—and the present Customs Staff could not have done all that was necessary for the working of the N. P. of course there would have been no fat offices for friends under such an arrangement; in fact it would have been altogether too simple and effective to work alongside such a marvelous contrivance as the N. P. Tariff.

That no one—not even Mr. Tilley—contradicted Mr. Charlton when he characterised the tariff as "a general scheme of plunder."

That the Government appear to require some remarkable machinery to run the affairs of the nation—as for instance Sir John's declaration. That it was one of his *principles (?)* That Government should remove the duty on wheat (and by implication on other things too) in times of depression. That, of course, the Government are the only judges of what are times of depression. That, of course, the threat or even a rumour of an intention to remove the duties at an election time and so bring down home prices will be an exquisite little dodge for keeping the farmers in line and making them stick to their principles.

That it is hard to say what the Government will want next.

That there is no benefit in having a good majority it you don't make a use of it.

That the motto for the Government is "Government by expedients."

ZEDEKIAH TIMBERTOP.

Medical.

SANFORD'S
RADICAL CURE
For
CATARRH

SNEEZE! SNEEZE! SNEEZE

Until your head seems ready to fly off, until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of muscus, thin, acrid and poisonous, until unfit for business or pleasure you number yourself amongst the most afflicted of mortals, destined to suffer periodically the greatest distress without relief or consolation. Every draught, every breath of air seems an enemy in disguise. This is Acute Catarrh or Cold in the Head. It arises from constitutionally weak or diseased nasal organs and enfebled action of the pores of the skin. In the permanent cure of this distressing trouble, Sanford's Radical cure is a never failing specific. Instant relief follows the first dose. Its use destroys that morbid sensitiveness to atmospheric changes which predisposes people to this disease, and is sure to prevent an attack of Chronic or Ulcerative Catarrh.

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Respectfully yours,
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Ague and Liver Pains.
Billious Colic.

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