POOR COPY

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfading, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way —**August Flower the Remedy.**

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—**August Flower the Remedy.**

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—**August Flower the Remedy.**

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—**August Flower the Remedy.**

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—**August Flower the Remedy.**

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

MUSICAL!

Mr. S. W. Farnham will remain in Chatham during the present winter to teach music. Terms moderate to any he desiring private lessons in voice culture

DR. JAMES' **NERVE BEANS.**

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO, Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

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OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS 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 Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.
Attested as follows:

"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 faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
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Commissioners.

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

B. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
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Grand Monthly Drawing.

WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 12, 1892.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 numbers in the wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	300,000 is	300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
125 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
2,184 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths $1

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Address PAUL CONRAD,
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Give full address and make signature plain.

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

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana 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,

There are so many Inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

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COD LIVER OIL?
Pleasant to take as Milk.
A great flesh producer.
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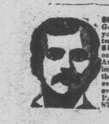

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - MARCH 24, 1892.

Chatham's New Dominion Building.

We shall, doubtless, see work in progress, before long, upon Chatham's new public building. The site on which it is to be erected is that now occupied by the N. B. Trading Company's office and known as the Fraser property. The price at which the property has been secured is $4,750. In determining upon this site the government has, we think, met the wishes of the people of Chatham, generally, while the price paid for the property is a very reasonable one. Minister Foster has placed $15,000 in the estimates as the part of the money necessary to enable the work to be begun, and our information is that the old building will be taken down and foundations for the new one made ready as soon as plans and specifications can be prepared. We are glad to be able to say that, the government has been well-advised in this matter by Mr. Adams, and we hope he will urge the commencement of operations upon the site chosen as soon as possible.

The Lieutenant-Governorship and Mr. Mitchell.

The newspapers have had a good deal to say about a proposal to make Hon. Mr. Mitchell lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick. The ADVANCE has not heretofore referred to the matter, but as some of its friends have thought it ought to do so, it may be well for us to remark that as we were quite well satisfied, from the first, that there was no chance whatever for the appointment to be made, and that the proposition emanated from and was kept in agitation by some of Mr. Mitchell's interested friends, we did not feel called upon to discuss what seem to be an impossibility. The St. John Telegraph is cited as urging Mr. Mitchell's promotion to the office, but that does not count for much, as the same paper recommended both Messrs. J. W. Lawrence and Alex. Gibson for the same position with equal urgency only a few months ago. It can be said of such recommendations, that while they may be either good, bad or indifferent and the making of them is a harmless pastime, they are of not the slightest value to the gentlemen nominated, for the simple reason that they come from a quarter unfriendly to the appointing power.

The fact that there was not any vacancy in the lieutenant governorship of the province to be filled when Mr. Mitchell's nomination for the office was announced, was one reason why level-headed people attached no importance to the rumors connecting that gentleman's name with the position. Lieutenant-governorships, also, are amongst the best prizes awarded to friends of the dominant party and it would be absurd to think that the government—even if it wanted a man for that exalted position in this province,—would look outside of the lines of its own party for him. It would be a startling departure from precedents, too, if a man of Mr. Mitchell's position were selected, even if the government thought it prudent to overlook its friends. It is not a new thing for a party in power, if a particularly influential opponent is able to give them over-much trouble, to get him out of the way by "shelving" him by appointment to some suitable office, but nothing of that kind applies in Mr. Mitchell's case. He was once one of the party chiefs, but he left his party in the day of its defeat. He then played the role of a neutral for a few years and, finally, became one of its bitterest opponents. Such influence as he had he used against the party, without, however, being at all able to injure it. Not only so, but the fortunes of political warfare so operated upon him as to leave him, at last, with less influence in the affairs of the country than he ever had, and even without a single follower amongst all the members of the parliament in which he was once a leader. Such being the situation, it seemed to be absurd to think of Mr. Mitchell in connection with the governorship of New Brunswick. If the Liberal party were in power, it would, of course, be quite a different thing, for then, in all probability, the governorship would be vacant, and Mr. Mitchell's claims might well be recognised. On personal grounds, as well as on the score of his public services, we think Mr. Mitchell ought then to stand a fair chance, but his party's mistaken policy and impolitic course in the last election have removed whatever hope he might have entertained of enjoying such an honor towards the close of his political career.

A Common Policy.

They have an opposition leader in the Nova Scotia Assembly, whose methods are quite as childish as those of our own Mr. Hanington in Fredericton. A few days ago he moved a voluminous resolution, in which he charged, generally, that the whole government party had defrauded the province through the road appropriations. He took good care, however, not to make his charges against any particular individual, or specify any acts of misappropriation. The House did not pass his resolution but carried an amendment declaring its willingness to investigate when charges were properly made. Mr. Cahan having failed to make charges, Premier Fielding moved the following on Thursday last:—

"That on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, instant, Mr. Cahan, one of the members of this house for the county of Shelburne, standing in his place in the house, made general charges of fraudulent practices against members of the house, in connection with the expenditure of public moneys under the road act of 1889 and the act of 1890 in amendment thereof, but without naming any member accused or stating any particulars of the charges.

That this house, by resolution dated on the said 8th day of March, declared its readiness to investigate such charges upon the member for Shelburne giving such names and particulars;

That the said member for Shelburne has not yet given such names or particulars;

That the said member in the course of the debate on said charges stated that he had in his possession affidavits which would prove the truth of his charges;

That, in the opinion of this house, it is the duty of the said member for Shelburne forthwith to make his charges specific, as required by the resolution of the house already referred to, or, failing in that, to place on the table of the house the affidavits which he claims to have, and any other papers bearing on the subject, so that the house may proceed to hold such investigation and take such action as the interests of justice may require.

When Premier Fielding's resolution came up for discussion Mr. Cahan moved an amendment affirming that the house had no power to require him to either give names or particulars or submit the documentary evidence referred to. In other words, Mr. Cahan was quite willing to have his scandalous general charges go abroad to the country, but he lacked the manliness to put them in shape to be investigated.

The opposition leaders of the two maritime provinces appear to have a common "plan of campaign," but it will, doubtless, be a long time before either will succeed in gaining public confidence by their tactics.

Their Congenial Friend.

A Fredericton paper published sensational charges against the government the other day, to the effect that one of its members had been bought over to Mr. Blair's side some years ago. The paper referred to went so far as to say that Hon. Mr. Labillois was the man who was purchased, Hon. Mr. Ryan furnishing the money; and the reputed editor of the paper called on the Lieutenant-governor to appoint a commission to enable him to prove his charge. To the uninitiated this would seem a serious matter, but it is explained by the fact that the person making the charge is now out of jail only by the sufferance of friends, and that he imagines the appointment of a commission, which would require him as a witness would, affect the relationship between his movements and the jail limits of Fredericton. Messrs. Atkinson and Phinney were, doubtless, parties to the publication of the story in the first place, and we observe that Mr. Hanington has, with his usual indiscretion, made an indirect, approving reference to it. Messrs. Hanington and Phinney are surely hard up for political mud and assistants in slinging it when they are obliged to consult with such discredited characters as the publisher of the attack referred to,

Oh-Ho!

The Globe, referring to the provincial government says:—

A Liberal government does not control the affairs of this province. The Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Public Works, Solicitor General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, are all tories, with whom Liberal alliance means only Liberal disaster.

We fail to see in what way the provincial government is either weakened or injured by the presence of the four Conservatives mentioned in it. It is well-known that the grievance of Mr. Ellis against the government is due to the refusal of Mr. Blair to appoint him chairman of the Board of School Trustees of this city.—Gazette.

The Globe was once quite a reliable and independent paper, but since its chief proprietor became an office-seeker, it has been so soured that it has snarled at almost everything having the impress of success upon it. We never knew heretofore, however, why it had turned upon the local government.

A Parallel.

People who judge Mr. Hanington harshly because of the many slanderous assertions he makes in his capacity of leader of the opposition, will doubtless take a more charitable view of his Gehazian efforts after reading the following, which we take from the New York Tribune of 15th inst.—

A remarkable case of prevarication or hallucination came to light yesterday among the pupils of Public School, No. 15, where the craze on the part of girls with long braids of hair to cut them off and then charge a mysterious man with the offence broke out last year. In this case Alice White, twelve years old, of No. 9 Court square, went home from school and told with elaborate detail how at recess a boy known to her as "Jimmie" had picked up a brick covered with carpet used for holding a door open in the class-room and had thrown it at Mamie Moore, ten years old, cutting a long gash in her scalp. She said a physician was summoned, and the wound was sewed up, and that Mamie returned to her studies again, but in a few moments fell over in her (Alice's) arms and died. She added that Newman's undertaker's wagon came and carried the body away, and that a police man arrested "Jimmie."

Investigations of the tale showed not a scintilla of truth about it, but that it was all a figment of the child's imagination. Both children were at school yesterday, but despite the presence of Mamie, Alice persisted that the story she told was true.

It is said that when he was quite a lad, Mr. Hanington invented a story which gave Shediac an unenviable notoriety. It found its way into the New York Herald at the time and was to the effect that one Cormier, living near Point du Chene, had killed a pig on a Saturday, and having duly removed the bristles, hair and internal economy of the animal, triced the carcass up to the thrashing-floor beams of his barn. On his return from chapel the next day he was horrified to see the body of his three year-old daughter hung up alongside that of the porker, the poor little thing having undertaken to play a part in "killing pig" with her little five year old brother, she being "pig" in the performance. Of course, nothing of the kind ever happened, but young Hanington's genius as developed in the story, led to his being sent to study law. It is said that by constant practice in the legislature, he has not only developed his great talent for mendacity to colossal proportions, but has made an especial study of all the known avenues by which to evade investigation and positive detection. Hence, his refusal in the legislature to have any of his wonderful inventions enquired into by the usual constitutional process of a parliamentary committee. He declares that he wants commissions to try his cases, as he has no confidence in gentlemen of an assembly in which alone he stands as the embodiment of truth and justice. In the glamour reflected upon him by the St. John episode of Selick's bear, he seems to forget the Shediac story of Cormier's pig.

The 80-cent Stumpage Leader's Revenge.

Mr. Hanington appears to have become unusually wild in the legislature last Thursday. According to the Sun's correspondent, he said "he was prepared to prove that senator Snowball had put $2,500 into the Westmorland local election." We don't find this peculiarly Hanintonian declaration in the official report of the legislative proceedings, the reason being, no doubt, that the official reporters are supposed to soften the utterances of such gentlemen as Mr. Hanington when they are unduly excited. The Sun's correspondent, however, has made Mr. Hanington's recklessness appear just as it really was, for both that paper and its satelite, the Moncton Times, are only too eager to assail North Shore men and interests, no matter how unreliable or reckless the authorities may be from which they draw their material for the purpose; hence the Sun's willingness to attack Senator Snowball on the mendacious authority of Mr. Hanington. The times is even more anxious than the Sun to hit at Mr. Snowball, or any other prominent North Shore business man, because its editor resents the fact that when he made that memorable visit to the Miramichi early in 1890, pretending to be authorised by Mr. Hanington and other oppositionists to offer a reduction of stumpage to eighty cents, he was not seriously treated. The Times editor's mind seems to be almost as hazy over Mr. Hanington's $2,500 declaration as it was over his eighty cent stumpage offer, for that paper says:—

"It seems to us that the charge of the opposition leader is one that the Senate cannot overlook and should investigate, our local politics need purifying almost or quite as much as did those of Quebec, and the time has come when our leading public men should take knowledge of the condition of things and attempt a correction. If a liberal conservative or two should fall in the process let them go. The country and the party can both stand it.

If we understand the Times' position aright it is this:—that because Mr. Hanington—who is one of the pioneers in bribery at elections, and has been himself unseated therefor—has chosen to say that a senator "put $2,500 into the Westmorland election," the senate should investigate it. Is it any wonder that Mr. Hanington remains just where he is in the politics of the province, or that his friend of the Times who, like himself, has been unseated for bribery, is left in Moncton to write such drivel respecting his proposed Senate investigation? If Mr. Hanington, in his calmer moments, thinks there is any truth whatever in his allegation respecting this $2,500 charge, why does he not make it in such a way that it can be investigated? Why not prefer it properly and ask for a committee of investigation in the legislature to which he belongs? We are quite sure that thousands of people hereabouts would be astonished to learn that Mr. Snowball, or any other North Shore man in his senses would think it necessary to put even twenty five cents into a Westmorland election to defeat Mr. H. T. Stevens, when he was backed by Mr. Daniel Hanington. It was the Hanington-Stevens combination that defeated itself. It is well known that Mr. Hanington won his last election by running on the government ticket, and openly condemning the policy of Messrs. Stockton and Alward. By utilising the friends of Messrs. Melanson and Killam, who foolishly took him on their ticket, and telling the truth about Mr. H. T. Stevens, he managed to secure his election. He won an election before, but the court presided over by Chief Justice Allan unseated him for bribery. His present friend, Stevens, who in the last general election held him up to ridicule on the platform, and said in his paper that Mr. Hanington was "a great big nobody," was elected, but afterwards unseated for bribery. It was in the by-election necessitated by the proved bribery in Mr. Stevens' case that Mr. Hanington and Mr. Stevens became friends. Mr. Stevens was obliged to be more careful in the dispensing of rum and money in this last election, and Mr. Hanington couldn't get any Killam votes for his friend. People hadn't forgotten Hanington's record, when he cheated poor Jacob Herbert out of his election and they wondered why the "great big nobody" was helping the man who had fixed that ponderous name upon him.. That was why Mr. McQueen defeated the Hanington-Stevens combination, As everybody who had any knowlege of the situation were aware long beforehand what the result would be, and as senator Snowball is not slow in taking in a political situation, why should he contribute anything to kill such dead ducks? Besides, why should he interfere in the Westmorland contest? If his object was to secure a low rate of stumpage, Stevens and Hanington were his men, for they had quoted eighty cents as the figure at which they would put it, if our Northumberland members would only help them to "turn Blair out." It may be that Mr. Hanington has invented this $2,500 story and applied it to Senator Snowball in revenge because the North Shore lumberman would not accept the eighty cent assurances conveyed to them in his behalf, by Mr. Stevens, but that seems a small kind of retaliation for a gentleman who aspires to a supreme court judgeship. Such fabrications have been a bar to Mr. Hanington's advancement all through his public career. In Turkey, were mendacity is a primal requisite to political promotion, Mr. Hanington would, no doubt, be a great success, but he ought to have learned, long ago, that if he would have the confidence of the people of this little province, he must win respect by respecting himself as well as others—a thing he seems incapable of doing in his capacity as leader of the opposition.

Golden Words.

Dr. Bayard of St. John, who is the acknowledged head of the medical profession in New Brunswick, writing in the Provincial Board of Health report on "Some reasons why sanitary laws and regulations should be obeyed," says it is estimated that sanitary measures save the lives of about 70,860 persons yearly in Great Britain. Much yet remains to be done. Sir Joseph Fayres informs us that about 135,000 persons die yearly from preventable disease, the consequent sickness causing that number of deaths would represent 78,250,000 days work lost with a money value of about £7,750,000. The subject of sanitation should be embraced in our educational system, better than cramming young brains with Latin and Greek, languages, useless in after life except to about 1 in 50; this neglect places a heavy responsibility upon those in authority. Women upon whom men are so dependent for home comforts should become sanitarians; self-preservation demands it, they are too often exposed to insanitary surroundings, and if they displayed the same zeal and intelligence they exhibit in many other matters they would save many lives."

Sanitation and education, Dr. Bayard regards as the great remedial measures to stay the progress of intemperance. He says:—

"There is abundant proof that insanitary surroundings are the cause of more or less bodily or mental languor, often accompanied with lowness of spirits. In this state, after the "wear and tear" of the day, the man takes a glass of whiskey and feels brighter and better; he repeats it, until he requires two, when he awakes in the morning feeling languid and depressed—the insanitary surroundings continuing—he resorts to his remedy in the morning. He is now on the road to ruin. Here sanitation comes in; give him a healthy and bright home and you remove a large temptation.

"Education,—I contend—is the most effective combatant against inebriety. Appeal to the man's fears and to his understanding; teach him that while alcoholic drinks create more or less pleasurable exhilaration, that exhilaration is evanescent and is certainly followed by corresponding depression;—that if he continues to take them in quantity and at unseasonable times a dangerous craving and dependence upon them is produced, which sooner or later obtains the control of him, when he may be classed as an inebriate with its dreadful consequences. * * * *

"The enormous evils of intemperance should be daily impressed upon the mind of every child in our public schools, through the child the erring parent may be educated. As I have already said education, and I may add example and persuasion, are the great remedial agents against the evils of intemperance. Good work has been done, and is being done in this line. As an illustration; it will not be disputed, that, at social entertainments among the better classes, there is of late years a marked decrease in the amount of alcoholic drinks consumed. The only coercion exercised in this matter, is the good example and influence of the ladies, and long may it last. Let them "taboo" any individual who appears in their presence in a state of inebriety; let them shew their disapprobation of the foolish habit of treating. Many believe that when taking ale they run no risk, this is a delusion. Recently I attended a man with "delirium tremens," who assured me that he had never tasted spirits or wine in any shape, forgetting that every glass of ale he drank, contained from 4 to 15 per cent. of alcohol."

The Lobster Regulations.

OTTAWA, 14 March:—A deputation consisting of Messrs. Burns, Adams, Macdonald, McLean, Stairs, McDougall and Gillies: all maritime province men, waited on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to-day for the purpose of giving expression to the views of themselves, their constituents and others interested, respecting proposed legislation and regulations affecting the lobster fishery. The delegation were unanimous in expressing their opposition to the proposed imposition of a fee of $50 on every canning establishment, to the restriction as to minimum size of lobster, viz., nine inches, but were unanimously in favor of the continuance of the present close time. They contended that the proposed fee of $50 would operate unfairly to the small concerns and in favor of the larger ones. They suggested that in lieu thereof a nominal fee of a cent or so per case of four dozen cans would be quite sufficient, and by collecting that amount by way of a stamp to be affixed to each case the department wood be enabled to keep track of the product and a general supervision over the industry, and that such stamp being affixed, the goods would be given a character in the markets to which they may be sent; that a continuance of the regulations fixing nine inches as the minimum length would mean a continuance of the impracticability of enforcing such, but if eight inches were named the regulation could be enforced with good results; that the licensing system per se would be good in principle, and that under it the department could regulate and control the fishery and settle disputes between fishermen, and give some security of tenure of territory to packers. The Minister seemed to be impressed with the arguments used and the strong opinions expressed. He intimeted that he would favorably consider the suggestions made, and that he would not press his proposal as regards the $50; that he would adopt the idea of imposing a slight fee, but not as a tax, on the product of the fishery, and that before going before Parliament he would acquaint the deputation of the course decided upon.

LADY TILLEY'S "at home" at Fredericton, this evening, is to be given at government house and not at the governor's private residence.

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER.—The opposition at Fredericton, as shown by Friday's vote was thirteen. And, still, the leader roars as if he had thirty at his back.

RATTLED! The Advocate has transferred the local legislature to Ottawa and has mixed Hon. Mr. Foster, Mr. Pugsley Tom Joseph of Richibucto and other celebrities as thoroughly as Little Buttercup did "those babies.

HOW A STRIKE WORKED:—A London despatch of 19th says that leaders among the striking miners privately admit that the strike is a failure. The men have already lost in wages $2,500,000 since they quit work.

CANADA WILL BE THERE:—Canada has been given 68,471 square feet of space in the various buildings for the World's Fair, Chicago, exclusive of space yet to be granted in the agriculture and live stock departments.

THE CUNARD Steamship Company has applied for space in the marine section of the Transportation building at the Chicago Exposition to show a series of models illustrating the speed of "ocean greyhounds," and the development of trans-Atlantic travel.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—It comes from Paris, is dated 19th inst. and reads as follows:—"It is stated that the police in their search of the anarchists' lodgings have discovered evidence of a nihilists' plot against the life of the Czar."—and the daily papers all publish it as news.

MANY FISHES:—It is the present expectation that every species of fish and other aquatic animal large enough to be seen, which is native to inland waters and to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, except perhaps a live whale, will be exhibited in the Fisheries Department of the Chicago Exposition.

AN OUTRAGE: Minister Tupper's proposition to tax Lobster packers fifty dollars each for a license is an outrageous one, which, if made law, will be effectively resented at the next Dominion election, simply because it is both unreasonable and unjust.

SAVING THE BIG TREES:—By the passage of what is known as the Vandever bill by the legislature of California, the Sequoia Park Forest and Homer Park Forest have been saved from speculators. In the tract thus saved are what are known as the Fresno big trees, including among them the General Grant, said to be 40 feet in diameter.

RICHIBUCTO MICMACS' MONEY:—An Ottawa despatch says:—Tom Joseph, Chief of the Micmacs, is here to-day interviewing Premier Abbott regarding 3,500 acres of land sold to the government twelve years ago through Sir John A. Macdonald, then head of the Indian Department, for $2 per acre. Chief Joseph says only one thousand dollars were paid and he is endeavouring to get the remainder.

A SAMPLE BLUNDER:—The opposition organ at Fredericton, in publishing the political news furnished by the Assembly leaders on that side, represented the St. John Globe's "excited bankers" as saying that the tax on banks proposed by the government would force them to raise the rate on money advanced on mortgages. All bankers, of course, know that banks cannot make loans on mortgages, and it is, therefore, evident that no banker ever talked the silly twaddle published by the Gleaner.

THE SILVER QUESTION, is quite a live issue in the United States and is becoming so in New Brunswick also. The Bank of Montreal of St. John refuses to accept Newfoundland fifty cent pieces save at a discount of ten per cent. The banks, and nearly all of the stores on the North Shore make a discount of twenty per cent. on American silver, which however is taken at par in other parts of the province.

IT DIDN'T WORK:—The St. John Globe represented the banks and insurance companies as being almost excited over the proposition to impose a tax on them to assist the provincial revenue. That was more than a week ago. It appears, however, that the excitement was all in the opposition ranks and the offices of the Sun, Globe, etc. The excitement boom was, therefore, a failure.

STARVATION IN AUSTRALIA:—A Brisbane despatch of 16th inst. shows that many of the people of the colony of Queensland which has a population almost as great as that of New Brunswick, are on the verge of starvation. The despatch says that fathers have been obliged to leave their homes and go elsewhere in search of employment, while their destitute families are dependent upon the government for food to keep them alive. We ought to be thankful that notwithstanding the dullness of business, and the general cry of hard times in this province, we are better off than our fellow-subjects at the antipôdes.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP at Ottawa appears to have practically devolved upon Mr. Davies of P. E. I. It is stated that Mr. Laurier's written resignation of the position is or was in the hands of Mr. Scriver, M. P., who, however, has not called the party together to consider it. Meantime, Mr. Davies has taken possession of ex-premier Mackenzie's seat, which is next to that of Mr. Laurier in the front row on the Speaker's left. The fact that Mr. Davies has so quietly passed over the heads of gentlemen like Messrs. Cartwright and Mills, plump into the second place in the party leadership, at a time when the leader is only awaiting official sanction for his retirement, shows, at all events, that the maritime provinces have to furnish the practical commanders on both sides.

HE WAS RIGHT:—At the session of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference the other day, Robert W. Rodgers, Professor of Biblical Literature in Dickinson College and a candidate for admission to the conference, asked to be excused from pledging himself to abstain from the use of tobacco. Bishop Walden, who was questioning the candidates, read letters from several charges asking that no tobacco-using preachers be sent them. Prof. Rodgers explained that he had never used tobacco and never expected to use it, but he had conscientious scruples against binding himself to the question as propounded. Despite objections from several of the ministers he was finally, by a large majority, excused from answering and admitted to the conference.

A SINGULAR PROPOSITION:—In discussing his resolution for a legislative union of the maritime provinces, Mr. Burchill is reported as saying—"a large saving would also be effected for the people of the Dominion, as a whole, by a reduction in federal subsidies." What does Mr. Burchill mean by that? The feeling prevalent, in the maritime provinces at least, is that our political leaders made a poor bargain for us in respect of the amount of the subsidies secured under the confederation compact. Any party or politician who would propose at this late day, when our provincial revenues are so inadequate to meet the demands upon them, to abandon any part of the subsidies payable from the federal treasury, could hardly hope to have the approval of the people. Federal taxation has nearly trebled since confederation, and it would indeed be singular if those who have been obliged to so materially increase their contributions to the Ottawa treasury should propose to forego anything of the money to which they are entitled therefrom by law.

THE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER directory, just issued by Messrs. A. McKim & Co., of Montreal, is a work creditable alike to the publishers and the country. It gives a history of journalism in British America and the Dominion, from the issue of the Halifax Gazette, in March 1752, down to the present time, and its lists of Canadian and Newfoundland papers, together with particulars respecting their size, circulation, proprietors, political and other characteristics, make it valuable to all business men. The production of such a work indicates the great resources and efficiency of Messrs. McKim and Co's advertising agency, which leads all others in the Dominion, and is amongst the comparatively recent business developments of the country. The publishers have proved, by the issue of this work, that they deserve the confidence and support of both the press and business men of Canada.

FANCY VS. FACT:—A correspondent of the Montreal Witness of 18th objected to the Irish walking in procession to church on St. Patrick's day and said if they went to church singly and afterwards returned to their usual avocations, they would do better. He concluded as follows:—

"All this disturbance (I say disturbance, because such displays necessarily disturb the business equilibrium), which has an unfortunate tendency with a great many to end in the grog shop would then be lessened, and the 18th would find them capable, ready and willing to attend to their daily duties as usual."

There was, of course, no intended connection between the foregoing and the police report in the Montreal Herald of 19th, but we find the following there, nevertheless:—

"It spoke volumes for the Irish population of Montreal, that when the Recorder's Court opened yesterday morning although there were sixteen names on the list, not one of the accused was of Irish nationality, notwithstanding the fact that on the previous day was celebrated Ireland's great national festival. His Honor noted the fact with pleasure, and as a particular mark of his approval, Clerk of the Court Forges, on His Honor's instructions, wrote to Mayor McShane, informing him of, and complimenting him on the fact."

ABOUT SCALING:—Mr. Hanington's lieutenant, Dr. Stockton, intimated in the Assembly last Thursday that when the Lumber Commission stated in their report that they believed 20% of the lumber cut off Crown Lands was not accounted for by the scalers, they meant it as a reflection on the present government. As a matter of fact, the present government has effected a great reform in the scaling of lumber. Under the Hanington government, certain operators friendly thereto were let off without paying any stumpage at all, while it is quite notorious that the scale was as much as forty per cent short all round. What Dr. Stockton is particularly cross about is the fact that certain of his St. John County constituents, who were accustomed to have only about twenty-five per cent. of their operations scaled under the Hanington regime have, under the present administration, had their stealings from the public domain practically stopped. It may be bad for Dr. Stockton's friends and a reflection on the integrity and efficiency of Mr. Hanington's government, but it is all in the public interest and to the credit of the present administration.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF DEALS:—Hon. Mr. Hanington ought to go out of both business and politics. Everybody knows his want of success as a politician, but few people are aware that he has attempted the role of lumber merchant. We discover, however, that he has speculated in the deal market, for he said, in a speech in the Assembly the other day:—

"Business was looking up in St. John. He had sold deals there last year for $8.25 and they were now quoted at $9.50."

Mr. Hanington did not explain, apparently, whether the $9 50 deals of this year were his $8.25 deals of last year or not. As he seems to know about as much about deals as he does of truth and honesty in politics, it is not a matter of surprise that he was badly left on his deal sale. Any other man would have sold his deals last year for $9.50—that is if they were any good. It may be, however, that Mr. Hanington's deals were like his political timber, rotten and shaky, and that the confidence usually reposed in anything he has to do with was aptly illustrated in the price he was able to obtain. If anybody wants to be successful in either politics or business they ought to secure Mr. Hanington's opposition. When he sent his friend Stevens to Miramichi to offer us stumpage at 80 cents per thousand, we preferred to continue supporting Mr. Blair even though he taxed us twenty cents more. That showed we had no confidence in Mr. Hanington's knowledge of the deal trade, or ability to conduct a government. He always tries to under-bid and undersell everybody else and, of course, is always left behind. No one but Mr. Hanington would ever sell good deals in St. John at $8.25 unless he were very hard up. Wonder who lost the money on them?

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, MARCH 15:—The bill giving the government authority to expend the fishery bounty without submitting the plan on which the bounty is to be distributed was passed, although Messrs. Davies, Mills and others opposed it on the ground that it took the matter out of the control of parliament.

On the motion for the second reading of the bill to amend the Pilotage act, Hon. Mr. Tupper said that vessels under 80 tons were exempt from compulsory pilotage, chiefly for the purpose of encouraging fishing vessels of that size to be built. United States fishing vessels of larger size are now common, and as it is desirable for Canadians to keep pace with them in competition, it is now proposed to exempt vessels up to 120 tons. In the St. Lawrence vessels under 250 tons pay no compulsory pilotage.

Mr. Hazen of St. John, said many of his constituents desired to see the bill, which had only been distributed two days, and asked its postponement till he had received some direction as to their wishes.

The bill was read a second time and the committee stage will be postponed.

The bill to re-unite the Marine and Fisheries branches of the public service was agreed to and during the debate thereon there was considerable discussion over the position of ex-Deputy Minister Tilton in reference to some charges that had been made against him. Minister Tupper said Mr. Tilton was superannuated at $1,500 a year.

MARCH 16:—The Soulanges canal was discussed during the whole afternoon and the House adjourned at six.

Correspondence relating to the recent reciprocity conference between Dominion ministers and representatives of the United States government was laid on the table to-day. It appears from the papers submitted that the Canadian Ministers went to Washington pursuant to an understanding previously had and on the request of Secretary Blaine as to the time of their visit.

Proposals were submitted by the Canadian Ministers embracing a settlement of the Alaska-Canadian boundary line; respecting joint action on the part of the two governments for the prevention of purse-seining and other destructive modes of fishing; the regulating of close seasons for fish and restocking waters common to both countries, with ova, &c.. also for reciprocity in wrecking and relief of vessels in distress and a general reciprocity in the fishery business as follows:—

It is proposed that in the United States and Canada all duties shall be removed from fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), and from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and other products of fish, being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States and Canada, as well as from the casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary covering containing all or any of the products above mentioned; and that while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States without duty by British subjects, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the coast of Canada shall be accorded United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:—

1st.—The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

2nd.—Trans-shipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.

3rd.—Shipping of crews.

The like privileges to be given to fishing vessels of Canada on the Atlantic coasts of the United States, while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into Canada without duty by American citizens.

The United States representatives submitted, through Secretary Blaine, alternative proposals which were agreed to. These substantially embrace all the proposals of the Canadian ministers save the important one relating to reciprocity in the fishery business.

MARCH 17:—Mr. Dalton McCarthy's bill to leave the question of the use of French as an official language of the courts and ordinances, as well as the establishment of separate schools in Manitoba, under the sole control of the legislature of that province—just as it is in other provinces of the Dominion—was discussed and passed its first reading.

Mr. Davies asked the Government if their attention had been called to the report of Sir Charles Tupper's speech before the London Chamber of Commerce in which Canada's High Commissioner was stated to have said that Canada was going to strike a vital blow at the United States. Mr. Davies asked "Does the High Commissioner foreshadow the policy of Her Majesty's ministers in Canada."

Sir John Thompson replied that the Government did not credit the report when read and he had since received a cablegram from Sir Charles Tupper that such a report was erroneous and that he had not spoken on the question of retaliation at all.

MARCH 18:—It is officially announced that George Y. Crookshank has been appointed financial inspector in place of Mr. Tims, superannuated. The government does not propose to fill the assistant inspectorship vacated by Mr. Crookshank.