"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boschee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

An Episcopal Rector.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior. ⊛

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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The undersigned have a few Smelt and Lobster shooks still on hand, which they offer at low rates.

THE N. B. TRADING CO., Black Brook.

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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Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New 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.

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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 PRIZE OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 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
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

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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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Are You Suffering from a cold? Estey's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil will cure it.

Take nothing else. No other preparation is so reliable for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Lung and Throat troubles, Whooping Cough, etc., etc.

Estey's Emulsion Is a great flesh producer. For weak and delicate children it has no equal. Ask your dealer. Take no substitute—It hasn't any.

Sold everywhere. Price, 50c. Bottle, 6 Bottles $2.50.

E. M. ESTEY MANUF'G CO., MONCTON, N.B.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John E. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

REPORT OF

THE NEW BRUNSWICK CROWN LAND COMMISSIONERS.

[*Continued from 1st Page.*]

spruce deal markets of the United Kingdom and Continent as to have had a most discouraging and, in many cases, disastrous effect upon the New Brunswick trade. There does not seem to be reason to anticipate any material advance in the value of spruce deals in those markets, because of the steady supply from the Baltic of wood goods similar to ours, while, owing to the cheap rates of Scandinavian and Russian labor and the low rates of Baltic freights compared with those at and from North American ports, the Baltic product can always undersell ours. The effect of Baltic competition is felt by the trade on this side of the Atlantic with greater force, also, because of the lessened requirements of Great Britain recently for sawn wood goods, of which—according to the British Board of Trade returns—about 250,000,000 superficial feet less were imported into that country in 1891 than in 1890. Our next best European market has been France, from which it may be assumed that we shall hereafter be practically shut out by the protective tariff which was put in force in that country on 1st February last. The prohibitive effect of this measure on New Brunswick wood goods may be understood from the fact that, as we are credibly informed, it imposes duties upon Canadian wood up to 1¼ inches thick equal to more than the value of spruce logs at the mills on this side of the Atlantic, and upon thicker dimensions in proportion, while it discriminates against our woods in favor of those from Baltic ports.

Turning to the conditions within the Dominion which affect the New Brunswick output in trans-Atlantic markets, we find that according to the latest complete official returns available (1890), covering the spruce shipments of New Brunswick, Quebec and Nova Scotia (omitting pine and other woods which are not considered as competing) the proportions were—from New Brunswick 117,927, Quebec, 52,098 and Nova Scotia, 39,863 standards. The Nova Scotia logs, from which the deals of that province were produced, were obtained at an estimated cost of stumpage less than fifty cents per thousand, and as the Nova Scotia lands are principally owned by the operators, who acquired them at forty cents per acre, they can be worked, regardless of whether the prices obtained for the deals are sufficient to include even that small rate of stumpage or not. The logs of Quebec were obtained at sixty-five cents per thousand, while the scale in that Province is much more liberal than that of New Brunswick, their mileage charge, also, is only $3, while ours is $4.

As we have been directed by Your Honor to take such matters as these into consideration in arriving at our conclusions, we are, therefore, of the opinion that the present state of the lumber markets of Europe and the competitive conditions on this side of the Atlantic have been and are such that little or no profit could be made by lessees of public lands (excepting on the Bay of Fundy shore) at a higher rate of stumpage for spruce and pine than that now charged.

At the same time, we are firmly of the opinion that the present value of the timber upon the Crown Lands is considerably in excess of the rate or price for stumpage now obtained therefor, and if it were husbanded, a rate of stumpage very much larger—perhaps double the present rate—would be realised within a few years.

We base this conclusion, first: upon the rapidly decreasing spruce areas of New York and the New England States, which with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and part of Quebec, are the only sections of North America in which this wood grows to any large extent; second: the immense growth of the wood pulp business—which now absorbs one third of the spruce logs procured in New York and the New England States, which, last year amounted to 1,250,000,000 superficial feet—a portion of the supply for which must soon be sought in this Province; third: the probability of New Brunswick lumber being, in the near future, admitted into the United States free of duty; fourth: the sure advance of values that must come with increased consumption, coupled with the diminished production in New York and New England on account of the scarcity of timber.

In this connection we cannot too strongly impress upon Your Honor the necessity of a strict enforcement of the law against the cutting of undersized trees for pulp wood, as well as for piling. The manufacturers of pulp inform us that they prefer the larger logs for their raw material, and it is, therefore, both short-sighted and wasteful to cut immature trees for that purpose. It has also come to our knowledge that government scalers take account of spruce under legal size and fail to direct operators' attention to their violation of the law. To correct this abuse we advise that in all such cases double stumpage be charged. In considering this branch of the subject we do not feel that it would be prudent to advise discriminating rates of stumpage at the present time in the different sections of the Province, but we have not failed to recognise the fact, amply fortified by testimony, that operations on the rivers emptying into the Bay of Fundy east of St. John are carried on under special advantages, by which deals can be placed alongside of the ship at a cost per thousand only about equal to that for which logs are delivered at the mills of St. John and the North Shore.

The great increase of the use of cedar shingles and their high price have given a value to cedar which we believe will warrant the Government in making the rate of stumpage on that wood the same as on spruce and pine logs. The cedar supply of Maine is now very inadequate to the growing demand of the United States market. As we have, in this Province and especially on the North Shore, the best cedar areas of the country, we believe that its value should be more fully recognised than it now is.

Respecting the matter of Government aid in clearing streams which are not now drivable, we are of the opinion that, with rare exceptions, the granting of leases under the conditions recommended, together with the enactment of a law for the protection of individuals and companies constructing works to facilitate the transmission of lumber down rivers and streams, would be equivalent to the granting of such aid under the present tenure of the lumber lands. In furtherance of this view of the subject, we have prepared a bill for the incorporation of persons making permanent driving improvements on rivers, such as removing rocks, constructing dams, slides, etc., which we recommend to your favorable consideration.

We beg to refer to a report made to your Honor in 1888 by Mr. Melville Jack, C. E., respecting the construction of works necessary to enable the Government to realise on lumber covering a large tract of land on the upper waters of the Renous and Dungarvon rivers. Should the quantity of lumber in that region approximate Mr. Jack's estimate, and the cost of making the stream drivable be not appreciably more than double that stated by him, we believe the expenditure should be made, as the opening up of that country to operators would be profitable to the Province. This is virgin timber to a large extent, and it has reached an age at which it is not only gaining nothing, but deteriorating. It should, therefore, be cut and marketed. If that were done it would relieve other tracts which are now over-cut, and give time for the young growth upon them to mature; it being, of course, understood that before the proposed expenditure for the benefit of this region be made, the government shall be satisfied that the lands will be leased and operated upon to an extent to warrant the outlay. Should the work of making the rivers of this tract drivable, as recommended, be undertaken, we would also advise the opening of a portage road from the most convenient and available point on the Canada Eastern Railway in connection therewith, so as to facilitate the conveyance of lumbermen's supplies thereto.

Our enquiries in the matter of the permanent employment of scalers or rangers by the year, and the mode of compensating those officers, have resulted in convincing us of the importance of securing only men of the highest integrity and largest experience in this branch of the public service. Their duties, if properly performed, are exacting and require not only good judgment in a special line of work, but faithfulness and a sense of justice in its performance. The permanent employment of men of this class would, in our judgment, be correct in principle and an improvement on the present method, by which, in some cases at least, the scaler's interest is divided between his summer and winter employers, with the balance in favor of the former. In view of the probability of the Crown Lands soon increasing in value and in the variety of their requirements for the constant protection of their lumber, game and fishing interests, we therefore recommend the permanent employment of men of the experience, character and qualifications indicated, to act as scalers, rangers, fire-police, fishery and game wardens, assistants in surveying, etc., and that they be paid fixed yearly salaries out of the general Crown Land revenues. In the selection of these officials, we cannot too strongly impress upon your Honor the desirability of separating it from the political influences which too often render them less mindful of Government interests than is advantageous to the public service. We are also of opinion that a sufficient number of rangers or inspectors of scalers' work should be appointed, to secure the most efficient check possible upon it.

We wish to emphasize the foregoing recommendations as to the ability, integrity and good judgment of the men selected as scalers, for the reason that the information we have leads to the conclusion that while, in many cases, operators have had their logs over-scaled, yet, on the whole, there has been a loss of stumpage to the Province to the extent of perhaps twenty per cent.

We are of the opinion that no reasonable expenditure should be considered too great for the protection of timber-lands from fire; and a clause should be inserted in all leases and licenses for fishing or lumbering lands, requiring the lessees to use every reasonable precaution to protect them against fires. We recommend, in this connection, also, that the Department of Crown Lands have a circular sheet, or pamphlet, prepared and printed (in sufficiently large quantities to have them circulated generally throughout the Province wherever necessary) embodying information respecting the duties of all persons in respect of the prevention of forest fires, it being our opinion that the law on the subject is but imperfectly known and understood.

We are of opinion that the Government should appropriate, each year, such a sum of money as they may be reasonably able to grant to be expended in re-tracing and marking established lines of survey, the marks of which have become obliterated, and also in running new lines where, in the judgment of the Surveyor-General, they are most needed. While we feel that all the timber lands of the Province should be surveyed into blocks not more than five miles square and the quantity of timber thereon approximately ascertained by exploration, yet, as our information leads us to believe that the expense of this work would be greater than the money at your disposal would warrant us in advising your Honor to expend, we recommend that surveys and explorations be made where most needed, by competent judges of timber upon land, so that the Government may know approximately the quantity of lumber owned by the Province, where it most needs cutting, and what, if any, lands should be allowed to rest in order that the trees may mature. We have ascertained from the testimony before us that there is an unsurveyed tract of 1,800,000 acres in the upper Restigouche district, which is believed to be well spruced and a fine cedar country, to which we beg to direct Your Honor's attention in connection with the foregoing observations.

We beg to express our conviction that positive injury has been done to the lumbering interests of the Province, to its reputation as a good agricultural country, as well as to the people directly concerned, by permitting settlers to locate on lands which were well timbered, but unfit for settlement or agricultural purposes. We hope this practice will, in future, be avoided and the valuable timber areas of the Province thus reserved for their legitimate purposes.

The practice largely prevailing, in connection with the hemlock industry, of permitting operators to remove the bark only, leaving the remainder of the trees to rot where felled is, we believe, a very pernicious one. Although this wood is not now valuable in some sections of the Province in comparison with spruce, pine and cedar, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that it will, in the near future, become so. Hemlock logs left in the woods are great feeders of forest fires, and we are credibly informed that bark operations are a fruitful source of such fires, which, in some cases, have destroyed valuable tracts of Government timber. Another objectionable feature of this business is the great waste of young spruce trees, which are cut for bedding, or skidding the hemlock, and also broken in felling it. These, if allowed to grow would eventually make saw-logs. Very stringent regulations should be made to prevent bark operators from cutting or destroying spruce and other merchantable woods, and in cases where such wood is destroyed or used, each tree should be rated as a saw-log and so paid for.

We beg, in closing our report, to express our appreciation of the good services and courtesy of the several gentlemen in different parts of the Province who presented themselves for oral examination, and also to those who replied to the written questions transmitted to them for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. RANDOLPH,
FRANK TODD,
ALLAN RITCHIE.

Fredericton, March 2, 1892.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - MARCH 17, 1892.

Canada's Disadvantageous Position.

The position of Canada under the operation of the new French tariff, which went into effect a few weeks ago, is one which calls for immediate action on the part of the government. It is one also that forcibly impresses upon the minds of our people that, after all, their place "among the nations" might be a much better one than it is. Great Britain, the United States and even Norway, Sweden and other European countries are all on the same footing with their exports in French ports. Canadians would naturally expect that as the Dominion is the "bright particular star" of Great Britain's empire, the mother country would see to it that we should have the same treatment as herself under her treaties with other sovereign states. Not so however, for Canada is discriminated against to an extent that places her at such a disadvantage as to practically shut her out of the French market. This is particularly apparent in the operation of the French tariff upon sawn wood goods, which imposes all the way from 26.20 to 65.38 francs per standard on sawn wood up to four inches thick. On three inch (deals) for instance the duty is 45.78 francs (say $9.16) per standard, if they are imported from Canada, but if they are imported from Great Britain or the Baltic the duty is only 32.70 francs, (say $6.54)—a discrimination against Canada of about $2.75 per standard. The situation, therefore, as it affects the staple industry of New Brunswick in its best trans-Atlantic market, next to Great Britain itself, is most discouraging to the trade, while it is also calculated to take the national pride of the Dominion down a peg. Are we a nation, after all? And have we not been rather left out in the cold by the mother country, to which we have been accustomed to look for the protection of our interests when she was securing her own?

A Clerical Oppositionist.

Rev. A. F. Thomson of Bathurst, appears to be a political partisan of a happily unique kind, and it is evident that he intends to continue the use of his position as a clergyman to promote his party objects. He either does not know, or wiltully ignores the point in the administration of school matters, where the authority of the provincial board ends and that of the local board, or trustees, begins and, assuming for his ulterior and partizan purposes, that the leader of the government is, practically, the Board of Education, he assails premier Blair with a virulence and disregard for truth, which—considering that he is a clergyman—disclose a political firebrand of a dangerous type. It may be true that there are more teachers in the district in which Mr. Thomson lives than are required. Mr. Blair and he agree in reference to that, and both have advocated a reduction of the staff. If their views have not prevailed, why should Mr. Thomson blame Mr. Blair? It seems to us unreasonable for him to do so, especially as Mr. Blair is not a ratepayer of the district, and, we assume that Mr. Thomson is. We know—as everyone else familiar with the subject does—that Mr. Blair is powerless in the matter, for it is one that is entirely under the control of the people of the district—of whom Mr. Thomson is one. It is Mr. Thomson's indiscreet course in the whole matter, his intolerant manifestations of a bigoted personality and the full scope he has given to a naturally belligerent spirit, inflamed by political animus and unguided by the charity of the Master whose livery he wears, that have prevented him from exercising the influence with the trustees which a citizen, clergyman and true Christian would, no doubt, have. He has already intruded this matter into the local court of the church to which he belongs, where he has been careful to conceal his political animus, and it is said that his revival of it in the St. John Sun of Monday is with a view of paving the way by which he hopes to have the Miramichi Presbytery array itself against premier Blair and the government. We, however, believe that Mr. Thomson will not succeed. We do not think that the Presbytery, as a body, will permit itself to become an annex of Hon. Mr. Hanington's forlorn hope at Fredericton. The manly course for Mr. Thomson to take is to cease advertising himself in the Sun and to carry his alleged grievance to Fredericton, force his opposition colleagues there to crystalise it into a charge against Mr. Blair or the government, or Board of Education, in a proper, constitutional way, and not act as their colleagues in opposition do—make his charges through the press, while they take good care not to submit them to an honest, constitutional test. Protestants are a large majority in the Assembly, and Mr. Thomson may depend on every one of them standing by the law, which he, insolently and in language unworthy of a clergyman, says premier Blair has violated. Has he the courage to take his case before the people's representatives, or will he continue to demonstrate, in the Sun's columns, that he prefers to make *ex parte* statements in the leading opposition organ, for the benefit of Messrs. Hanington, Stockton, Phinney & Co.?

Crown Land Commissioners' Report.

We make room, this week, for the full text of the Report of the Crown Land Commission, as submitted to the government. This extra matter, together with a pretty full report of the debate on supply in the legislature at Fredericton, obliges us to omit our usual proportion of general news. The Parliament at Ottawa seems to be doing very little business, so our readers are not missing any of the news from that quarter in which they would be interested.

A Good Man's Descent.

The people of the North Shore and particularly those of Kent County, will experience a feeling of humiliation over the fact that Mr. Phinney, M. P. P., has so far forgotten what is due to them as to play "second fiddle" to Dr. Atkinson, M. P. P., of Carleton. It is well known in legislative circles that Mr. Atkinson is barely tolerated, even by his own party, whose countenance he retains on a tacit understanding that he is to do the scavenger work of the Opposition. Any charge that is too putrid for the more cleanly members to make, is taken up by the party tongs and reached over to Dr. Atkinson, who handles it without gloves, and as if he loved the job. While he is doing his work with it, and the more reputable opponents of the government are holding aloof, a few of grosser tastes assist the doctor. That Mr. Phinney is now found amongst these latter, furnishes one more illustration of the old truism, "Facilis, est decensus averni." Mr. Phinney was formerly regarded as one of the most careful and cleanly members of the Assembly in the matter of political affiliations and personal associations. He once aspired to a seat in the executive, and when his disappointment in that matter caused him to be tempted to desert the government side, with the inducement that he stood a chance for the leadership of the opposition, even that indicated how far he was above the plane on which Dr. Atkinson is placed by common consent of the whole legislature. After having resorted to the shady tactics by which he hoped to carry his candidate in last year's by-election in Kent, and thus practically ended his chance of ever again representing that constituency, Mr. Phinney appears to have become absolutely reckless as to the standing he shall occupy amongst his fellow-members, and he is now found, as we have said, playing the role of assistant to the most unsavory member of the Assembly. Members of the better class have a code, more understood, than expressed, by which they respect each other's personality, and, however bitter may be the party strife in which they engage, they are careful to draw the line in that respect. This, of course, does not bar them from disclosing, or dealing in a constitutional way with offences against public morality or acts, the commission of which would cause the forfeiture of public confidence. The course then taken—and it is the only proper one—is to formulate charges and have them referred to a committee for investigation. Men of the Atkinson class, however, are not bound by any correct code, or influenced by usual parliamentary ethics. They delight in putrescence and revel in defilement, and if they can lay their uncanny hands upon others in the hope of bringing them down to their own level, their pleasure equals that of the jackal over the finding of a shallow grave, or the vulture as he descends upon the deserted dead of the battle-field. On Tuesday of last week Dr. Atkinson was induced to say in his place in the House of Assembly that "the present government have obtained their position by bribing one or two members of the House to vote against the government they were elected to support, and that one of these gentlemen who was then bribed was now a member of the executive government of this province." There is a Gregorian vagueness and an Atkinsonian recklessness about this charge which would warn a self-respecting man against having anything to do with it, for it is known to almost everybody that if any member of the opposition were in possession of facts which would warrant an honest man in making such a statement, some leading member of that party would formulate a charge and have it investigated. It is, however, left, as usual, to Dr. Atkinson to present it as a part of the scavenger work he must do for his colleagues, while poor Mr. Phinney elected to come laboring along with the muck-rake, saying: "Dr. Atkinson had made a charge of a most serious nature against one of the members of the executive, as well as against the executive as a whole, namely, that the government had attained power by the direct purchase of representatives. He was amazed that the government had made no reply to that charge and had made no declaration as to their intention to investigate it."

It would occur to any one less blinded by partizanship and disappointed ambition than Mr. Phinney, that men can so outrage public decency as to make themselves and their utterances unworthy of notice. Mr. Phinney should take the responsibility of formulating the charge of his bosom friend from Carleton, or keep quiet about it. Even if he has been a failure as a political leader and politician, we would like to believe that he is too good a man to permit himself to become a party scavenger. Besides, he can never achieve the success, in that line, of Dr. Atkinson, whose physical structure and mental qualities proclaim him to be nature's choice for the business.

Assembly Notes.

The opposition leadership during the debate on Supply on Friday night was simply wretched, even lieutenant Stockton joining the leader in making tactical blunders.

Mr. Porter, of Victoria, appears to be a practical man, who considers the interests of his constituents of too great importance to justify him in following an opposition of shreds and patches, without either policy, or leadership worthy of the name.

The manner in which the business of the Legislature is being pushed forward is very creditable to the government and its supporters, and a great improvement upon the former practice. There never was a session in the history of the province in which the public reports were so promptly laid on the table and supply put through on the seventh working day after that on which the legislature met.

A good deal of amusement is had over the opposition's Bathurst friend and the work he is doing for the St. John opposition organ in the interest of his party. It is said that an effort is to be made to collect enough money from the friends of Messrs. Hanington, Stockton, Alward, Atkinson, Phinney & Co. to suitably reward him for his attacks over Mr. Blair's shoulders upon the nuns of the Bathurst schools.

Scandalous attacks on Government members appear in the Gleaner, which is in charge of a person without either credit or good character. They are known to be inspired by the opposition leaders and it is remarked that not one of them can be induced to formulate a single one of all the charges which they induce this worthless outsider to make. It is little wonder, therefore, that fair-minded men of the opposition party are notifying Mr. Hanington that they will no longer support such tactics.

A Much Needed Bridge.

The people of both sides of the Southwest Miramichi are much interested in a proposed bridge to span that river at or near Indiantown. They find the ferry accommodation indifferent, and even if it were efficient the growing requirements of the settlements at and around the site of the proposed bridge demand the only adequate means of meeting them, as asked in the prayer of a numerously-signed petition which has been presented to the legislature by Mr. Burchill. We wish the petitioners every success and think they should have their bridge. If we had less opposition to the government from certain soreheads and local papers in the County, we might, by a united effort, secure this bridge in a very short time.

Narrow Margin.

Owing to our paper makers sending us by mistake paper of the size used before the ADVANCE was enlarged, we are obliged to appear with a very narrow margin.

"Grip" on Mr. Blair.

Accompanying a portrait of premier Blair, Grip expresses its admiration of him as follows:—

"This genial and prosperous-looking gentleman is at the head of the New Brunswick government, a pleasant situation which he has held for several years past. He is not very intimately known in Ontario, which is one reason why we give him an honored place in this select gallery. In New Brunswick, and throughout the maritime provinces generally, he is both known and respected. He doesn't go in much for show, but seems to model himself upon our Oliver, making himself solid by gradual degrees by giving the people good value for their money in the shape of legislation. From all we can hear, Premier Blair has carried out his Mowatian scheme so successfully that it would be a particularly tough job to oust him and his government from office."

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 7th.—The Speaker informed the House that he had received from Judges Palmer and King a certificate of the return of G. F. Baird in place of G. G. King, as the outcome of the controverted election case in Queens Co., N. B.

In reply to Mr. Perry Hon. Mr. Foster said the government had the subject of the proposed tunnel between N. B. and P. E. I. under consideration.

8TH.—Standing committees were announced. Mr. Adams is on Privileges and elections, Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines and Public Accounts. Mr. Burns is on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines, Agriculture and Colonization and Banking and Commerce. Mr. Legge is on Miscellaneous Private Bills and Standing Orders. Mr. McAllister is on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines; Miscellaneous Private Bills and Banking and Commerce.

Hon. Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Fisheries Act, the main object of which is to authorize taxes on the lobster fishery. He said it was necessary to adopt a license system in this fishery in order to control it and prevent its destruction. He said a draft of the "machinery" by which it was proposed to impose and collect the tax, had been circulated in the various districts interested and that in most cases the Department was assured from these quarters that the proposed amendments would have a very good effect.

Hon. Mr. Tupper also introduced a bill to amend the Pilotage Act so to exempt vessels up to 120 tons. Vessels of 80 tons are now exempted, but he said it was desirable to make the Act still more liberal in its provisions.

Hon. Mr. Tupper also introduced a bill to re-place the Marine and Fisheries services under one management, as heretofore.

9TH.—The House sat for only fifty minutes to day and was engaged in routine matter only.

10TH.—The House sat for an hour and a half to day discussing the Quebec bounty question.

14TH.—There was no session on Saturday. The House sat for three hours today advancing private bills, discussing the Newfoundland question and listening to a proposition to deepen the Canadian canals to 20 feet—the latter being quickly refused on account of its impracticability. Mr. White of Shelburne elicited some important information from Minister Tupper relating to Newfoundland. The Minister said the government was considering the advisability of retaliating on Newfoundland fishermen, by according to them the same treatment in Canadian waters that was accorded to our fishermen in Newfoundland waters. He also said the Newfoundland government had broken its engagement in reference to furnishing the Canadian government an account of fees collected under the modus vivendi; also that Hon. Mr. Harvey of the Newfoundland government had recently made a statement respecting violations of the bait act by Canadian vessels, with the alleged facts of which he, Mr. Tupper, could not agree. He also showed that the Canadian government had been always ready to obtain legislation to enable the Newfoundlanders to have remedy in Canadian courts in differences and disputes under the bait act, but they had shown no disposition to act amicably in the matter. In fact the Minister showed that the Newfoundland government had behaved in very bad faith and bad temper with the Canadian government.

The estimates submitted to-day contain $15,000 for the proposed Chatham Post Office.

The Legislature

Included in the business of the Assembly on Monday 7th, was a resolution first moved by Mr. Burchill and afterwards amended by Mr. Wilson, for a committee of seven, to consider and report upon some improved method of expending the by-road grants in the different counties.

Mr. Burchill, in a brief speech, referred to the unsatisfactory results of the present system and, after the subject was discussed at some length, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Burchill on behalf of the committee appointed to wait upon the lieutenant governor with the address in reply to the speech from the throne, reported that they had attended to that duty, and conveyed to the House His Honor's acknowledgement.

Mr. Phinney introduced a bill amending the law relating to the registry of bills of sale.

Mr. Burchill gave notice of the following motion:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house that a legislative union of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edwards Island is desirable and would be in the public interest.

THE REPORTS TABLED.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the reports of the Auditor-General, the Schools of the Province, the Provincial Board of Health, the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum; also returns of the Commissioners of the St. John Public Hospital, indebtedness and property of Northumberland Municipality, indebtedness of Carleton Municipality, the civic indebtedness of the City of St. John, indebtedness and property of the Town of Woodstock, the bonded indebtedness and property valuation of the Munidipality of the City and County of St. John, indebtedness and property of York Municipality, assessed value of the property, etc., of Kings Municipality; births, deaths and marriages; also statements of the affairs of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, and the service performed by the steamer Florenceville.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the Crown Land Department Report.

Hon. Mr. Ryan submitted the report of the Public Works Department.

Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Phinney gave notices of motions for a number of papers and accounts.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Surveyor-general Tweedie's Crown Land Report shows improvement in its make-up this year, and its contents embrace matter of a class not in previous reports—all without adding anything to the bulk or cost of the work. There are ten pages containing Dr. L. W. Bailey's excellent paper on the mineral resources of New Brunswick, which form an appendix, besides matter relating to the operation of the New Mining Act. Referring to the falling-off in stumpage receipts as compared with the preceding year the surveyor-general says "it is accounted for by "the lessened lumber operations of last "winter. The depression of the lumber "trade of the Province—mainly due to "sluggish demand and low prices ruling in "British and Continental markets, as well as "to increasing Baltic competition—had a "discouraging effect upon our operators last "season, but even the reduced cut for which "their preparations were made, was "materially lessened by the unusually heavy "falls of snow which took place in the latter "part of the lumbering season and practical-"ly compelled them to discontinue their "operations. The present season has, so "far, been favourable to lumber operations "and I have reason to anticipate an average "cut, which should be marketed to better "advantage than last winter's stock."

He also says: "The slight falling-off in receipts for renewals of licenses is compensated for by the increase of those from the sale of new licenses, while the miscellaneous receipts have also slightly increased."

The statement of amounts paid for scaling shows a decrease of $1,884 31, compared with the previous year, a reduction in favorable proportion to that in the item of stumpage receipts.

The surveyor-general says:—

"The Mining Act of last session has, I am glad to report, had the desirable effect of directing more general attention to the development of the mineral resources of the Province, as shown in the increased activity in prospecting and searching for minerals. Under the old law the rights of prospectors were not clearly defined, and when the present Act came into operation, some little friction at first occurred, owing to grantees filed assuming that the Government had taken away rights to mines which they previously held by their grants. It was found, however, by these parties, that the principle of the new act made no changes in this respect and that the right to mines had always been reserved to the Crown and did not pass with the title to the grantee."

"The granting of license to search was, in a large number of cases, opposed by the owners of lands embraced in the applications to search and this gave rise to objections and protests which necessitated enquiry into the relative matters in different parts of the Province, which, I am pleased to report, seemed to have had the effect of removing the prejudices theretofore existing."

The statement of mining licenses shows that five were issued under the old act while forty-seven licenses to search, three licenses to work and six prospecting licenses were issued between 1st May and 31st Dec., 1891.

In addition to the foregoing licenses, 20 applications were made for second Right Licenses to Search; also a number of applications for mining rights under the new law, against which protests have been filed, and no licenses have as yet issued.

There were two large surveys made for settlement during the year, viz: 5092 acres in the Parish of St. Isidore, Gloucester County, and, 2472 acres in Parish of St. Francis, County of Madawaska.

We observe also that the synopsis of the provincial game laws has been revised and brought up to date.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

The promptness with which the government has laid the different reports on the table is most creditable, as it enables the House to go into supply at once and thus ensure a short session.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

The House, on recommendation of the Rules committee, has decided to devote forenoons to committee-work and meet at 2.30 for business, holding evening sessions, also, after the practice at Ottawa. This will result in many matters being discussed and decided in committee, which would otherwise be tediously talked over in the House.

SUPPLY.

On Tuesday, 8th, Hon. Provincial-Secretary Mitchell submitted the Estimate for the current year and Hon. Attorney-General Blair gave notice of the resolutions relating to increase of revenue as published in the ADVANCE special despatch of last week.

Hon. Provincial-Secretary Mitchell proceeded to make his financial statement.

Dr. Stockton said he understood from the leader of the government at the time the motion was made Friday night, that it was merely a formal motion and that supply would not be gone into to-day. The estimates have not even been laid on the desks of members.

Hon. Mr. Blair—the hon. member did not understand me correctly. I said the house would not be asked to go into supply until the reports were laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said he understood the financial statement would be made as soon as the reports were on the table. The hon. gentleman, instead of being in this frantic humor, ought to congratulate the government upon the fact that the reports had been laid before the house at the earliest date in the history of the province. He proposed to make his annual statement in as clear and concise a manner as possible. The last year had been one of depression in financial circles and with governments as well. It had been a year of depression also in the great staple industry of the province. There was reason to be thankful, however, that the agricultural crops of the province had been most abundant. The market of the farmer had not been of the best, but on the whole the farmers of New Brunswick were in a very fair condition. He hoped to be able to show, despite the claim of the opposition that there was unsoundness in them, that the government had so managed its affairs during the year as to entitle it to the approval of all right-thinking men in the house and country at large. After dealing with the expenditures in several of the chief branches of the public service the provincial secretary said there were four services which were looked upon as

LARGELY CONTROLLABLE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

These were, contingencies, legislation, public printing, and executive government. In these services the government had, always done its best to conduct the people's business in as economical a manner as possible. In 1885 there had been expended for contingencies $13,046.26; for legislation, $26,664.80; for public printing, $12,741.06 and executive government, $27,206.60.

In 1886 it was for contingencies, $11,681,86; legislation, $25,739.30; public printing, $12,593.06; executive government, $26,183.

In 1887, contingencies, $12,522 86: legislation $25,910.90; public printing, $12,224.88 executive government, $25,180.

In 1888, contingencies, $13,307.78; legislation, $25,601.03; public printing, $12,325.80; executive government, $25,311.67

In 1889, contingencies, $14,827.36; legislation $25,038.20; public printing, $10,865,69; executive government, $25,412 23.

In 1890, contingencies $13,966.83; legislation, $24,756.40; public printing $12,467.91; executive government $26,186.84.

In 1891, contingencies, $13,194.16; legislation $25,228.20; public printing, $11,181.71; executive government $26,323.66.

Dr. Stockton—Why don't you put in the year 1884?

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—The change was made in 1883 and I thought it well to begin with 1885.

Dr. Stockton—the change only affected 1883.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Well it was about 1885 when the hon. member (Stockton) came into the house, and from that time forward to 1889 he pronounced this administration to be the most economical government the province had ever seen. In that statement also, he was