General Business.

HOT WATER BOTTLES —AND— FOUNTAIN SYRINGES

IN VARIETY

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WILL CAUSE

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On Face and Hands.

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Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

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St. John, N. B., between the 21st and 24th April.
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Moncton, N. B., between the 29th and 30th April for the purpose of engaging recruits for the N. W. Mounted Police.

Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, and unmarried.
Minimum height 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement 35 inches, maximum weight 175 lbs
Terms of engagement five years.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller.

Ottawa, 8th March, 1902.

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CHATHAM, N. B., - APRIL 10, 1902.

PROROGATION:—It was thought at Fredericton yesterday that the Legislature might be prorogued last night, although there was a possibility of it not being done until to-day.

A Restigouche Grievance.

It is a remarkable illustration of inconsistency in high places that the Dominion Fisheries Department persists in almost blocking the greatest of our salmon rivers with nets in violation of the Fisheries Act, while it makes private offenders—and properly so—pay the penalties prescribed by law for similar offences.

There is, beside the harbor of St. John, a pond for the reception and retention of salmon during the spring and summer until they are ripe for "stripping" in the fall. These parent fish are taken in the ordinary way of fishing in and near that harbor and the department does not find it necessary to violate the law by maintaining illegal nets for their capture, as they are bought from the regular fishermen. Public opinion in St. John would put a stop to illegal methods there if resorted to by the Department.

On the Restigouche, however, it is different. Although the parent salmon required for the government hatchery there might easily be procured down the river from the regular fishermen—taken too in legal nets—the department maintains a lot of nets up near Tide Head, which block the river and almost prevent the fish from ascending it. These nets are and have been a source of just complaint from all who are interested in the maintenance of that great river's salmon fisheries.

It is no small thing that four, five and six hundred salmon are intercepted each year in this illegal manner and prevented from going up to the spawning-grounds. If there were no other way in which to procure the fish necessary for the hatchery operations, it would be different, for the hatchery is doing very beneficial work, but if the fish required for that purpose were brought from the regular netters there would be two advantages in that method. One of these would be that just that many less salmon would go forward to the United States and Canadian markets in the ordinary way of business and thus assist in keeping the prices up, while the fish taken in the unnecessary nets would be permitted to ascend the river and assist in keeping up the stock frequenting it for the purpose of natural reproduction.

We observe that Campbellton "Events" publishes the following Ottawa despatch, of 30th ult.:—

Ottawa, March 30th.—Mr. Marcil, M. P., has received the following letter from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:—

Dear Mr. Marcil,

In reply to your letter of the 15th inst. enclosing a petition urging the removal of the Government Hatchery nets in the Restigouche River, in the interests of the riparian owners and anglers of that river, I have pleasure in informing you that I have authorized steps which will remove the main grievance, that is: undue obstruction to the ascent of the salmon, about which I have recently received petitions and complaints.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JAMES SUTHERLAND.

We are satisfied that Mr. Sutherland is not fully aware of the harm these nets are doing, and his expression: "undue obstruction" no doubt means that a portion of them—and, perhaps, a not very essential portion, are to be removed. If that is the case it will not be satisfactory, and we earnestly hope he will make such enquiry in the matter as will enable him to fully understand the harm the government nets are doing, and remove the whole of them. What objection can there be to procuring the salmon required as we have suggested—from those taken in the regular way for commercial purposes?

The Globe's Liberalism.

The Moncton Times quotes some of the St. John Globe's strictures on Premier Tweedie as "A Liberal opinion." It might with equal truth have quoted the same paper's advocacy of ex-Finance minister Foster's Moncton convention platform; its advice to York electors to help the Conservative candidate in the last Dominion by-election there, and its support of the candidate of the same party in the local by-election in Kings County, as correct Liberal policy. The Globe is about as loyal to the Liberal party as the Times, itself.

Legislative and Other Matters at Fredericton.

A great deal of business has been put through in the Legislature since our last report. The Budget debate was one of the longest that has taken place in the House for a good while, and it occupied more time than was taken in voting the estimates. The Opposition criticised the administration of affairs a good deal, and one listening to them would almost believe that they were in earnest, and that when the House got into Committee of Supply, they would take some action calculated to prove the bona fides of their professions and place themselves on record as objecting to the government's proposals. They did not do so, however, but after a good deal of talk on both sides, with the speaker in the chair, they, good-naturedly, accepted the government's estimates and joined in passing them.

Mr. Hazen, the Opposition leader, made a tactical attempt to let himself and his followers down by giving notice of a series of resolutions which everybody familiar with the rules of the House and the principles of responsible government, knew could not be entertained. He, no doubt, was aware of this, but it was the best he could do under the circumstances in which he found himself. A general election is pending. It will, in all probability take place within a year, and it is possible that there will not be another session of the legislature before it takes place. Something, therefore, had to be done to afford the opposition an excuse for its existence.

The position of the government being strong, because there was no part of its policy or administration which could be successfully assailed, Mr. Hazen wisely decided not to fall into the error of moving a want of confidence resolution, or of asking the House to condemn any of its acts. Instead, he gave notice of these general resolutions, affirming the desirability of certain things, some of which have practically been done for years, while others have long been known as impracticable, and others entirely beyond the authority of any member to move without leave of the Lieutenant Governor.

These resolutions, as we predicted last week, were ruled out of order by the Speaker, the Premier having pointed out their inadmissability under the rules and practice of the House. The fact that they were moved, however, will afford the opposition candidates in the coming election campaign opportunity to ring the changes on the alleged muzzling of their leader by Premier Tweedie. The people are, however, familiar with canvasses of this kind and, in the face of the government's good record and of Mr. Hazen's having made no attempt to directly attack it in his place in the legislature, it will be very properly assumed that there was nothing in the record which could be successfully assailed.

We have been waiting for some of our North Shore members to say something which might be, in some degree, comforting to Mr. Hazen and his followers, and it was with some interest that we read in the St. John Globe of last Thursday that Mr. Burns, of Gloucester had criticised the game protection law, the lumber policy and the bridge policy of the government. By this it was, of course, sought to convey the idea that Mr. Burns had spoken in opposition to the government. Mr. Burns' speech will be found amongst those for which we make room this week, and if the Globe or Mr. Hazen can derive any comfort from it from an opposition standpoint they are, without doubt, thankful for small favors.

We published Hon. Mr. Burchill's speech on the Budget last week and, since, have reports—not full we regret to say—of those of some other North Shore men.

MR. JOHNSON, OF KENT,

who has not been in the enjoyment of his usual good health during the session, has latterly been able to be in his place. In the course of the debate he said he regretted that he could not express himself as well in the English language as he would like to do, but he felt it his duty to contradict statements that had been made by some of the Opposition that

THE FRENCH PEOPLE

were not receiving justice from this Government. He believed that the French were treated just as well as the English and that this had always been the case since confederation. Men of French origin were employed by the Government in various employments and men of French origin had been members of the Government. In 1871 Mr. Theriault from Madawaska became a member of the Government. At a later period Mr. Landry, another Frenchman, became Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in 1882 Provincial Secretary, Mr. Richard of Westmorland had been a member of the Government, Mr. LeBlanc had been a member of the legislative council and now Mr. LaBillois, a man of French origin, was Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

RACE CRIES UNJUSTIFIABLE.

These were proofs that the French were justly treated, not only in this respect but in such matters as the support of their hospitals. The Opposition had no right to make such criticisms. As a representative of the French Acadians and an old member of this House he could say that his countrymen were treated fairly and honestly.

The Government were criticised because of their travelling expenses. He did not want members of the Government to go as beggars. He remembered fifty-two years ago when a member of parliament had to take up

HIS TRUNK ON A WHEELBARROW

to his hotel, but these old times were passed. The agricultural policy of the Government had been a blessing to this country.

AGRICULTURE.

Before creameries were built they could hardly get fifteen cents a pound for their butter, now they get twenty-two cents, and an excellent market had been opened for it in England. The Province was well satisfied with its government. He did not pretend to say that they were perfect; there were

SPOTS ON THE SUN,

but he felt that the opposition had made out no case against the Government. He believed that at the next general election the Government would come back with a larger majority than they had at present.

MR. FISH, OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. Fish said that at this advanced stage of the debate he could safely congratulate the Opposition on the feebleness of their efforts, for their conduct had shown that they had no substantial case against the Government. The latter had managed so well that they had left very few doors open and it looked as if the Opposition would have to remain out, although they had bombarded the Government with all sorts of missiles from remedial bills to smallpox bills.

RACE AND RELIGIOUS CRIES.

He regretted to see the race and religious cry raised. Such a cry should never be heard in a country like this; and it could only be resorted to from unworthy motives. It was easy to see that this Government exercised no favoritism to class or creed; their object was to deal fairly by all. It seemed to be one of the objects of the Opposition to tell the country that

THE PUBLIC DEBT

had grown from $800,000 to $3,000,000 during the past 19 years, although they had $80,000 more to expend than their predecessors. The people of this province knew the cause of the increase, which had been fully explained by the Attorney General: It had gone in subsidies to railroads and to permanent public works, and even the opposition would not venture to say that the country is the worse for these services. The opposition scrutinized the accounts very closely, but they only look for increases as if the government were squandering the revenues of the province. He might refer to the floods of the past few days. These floods will cause

UNEXPECTED DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE

of the province and these demands must be met. Even without such emergencies, the people will be crying out for good roads and more of them, and more bridges, and the government will have to yield to these demands. He did not know but what it might be good policy to borrow $1,000,000 for permanent improvements rather than expend from year to year an amount equal to the interest on the loan in temporary repairs.

He had no doubt that the principle of the Quebec resolutions of 1887 would be recognized by the Dominion Government and that we should obtain better terms.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The member for Carleton had referred to the teachers being treated unjustly. This rebate of 10 per cent. on their grants was made 15 years ago because the Government of that day found it necessary to do so. The Government had either to reduce the grants or give some of the teachers none at all. Teachers were now getting good salaries and those of the higher grades could command almost any salary. He thought it spoke well for our school system that some of our teachers were asked to go to South Africa.

THE EXODUS.

The leader of the Opposition referred to the census not being satisfactory and said we should get some device to keep our people at home. If he has any good advice on this subject to give he should not withhold it from the House. The exodus was due to the restless ambition of our people to better their condition, but the time will come when these people will return to us. The census showed that the number of marriages and births was not in proportion to the population. This is a very important subject.

The Attorney General — Particularly to the Surveyor General.

Mr. Fish—The Surveyor General has done his duty by adding 476 to the population this year. His guide book has been criticized, but he did not find anything very ridiculous in it, for he had seen

PARTRIDGES AND EVEN MOOSE IN GARDENS,

and in Sunbury County some of the farmers burnt coal. Complaint had been made that the department of agriculture paid too much money for salaries, but he did not see in what way the money could be better employed than in expending it to provide teachers. The work of these people had been of the greatest benefit.

ON REVIEWING THE WHOLE POLICY

of the Government he felt fully justified in continuing his support. He felt that they had a good record and that this is a live, progressive government, and so long as they continue their present policy they will deserve and receive the support of the people.

MR. O'BRIEN, OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) said he did not intend to make a long speech. A great many speeches had been made, mostly from the Government side of the House. The charges put forward by the Opposition were of so frivolous a character that it was useless to take up time answering them. He felt in the position of the working man, he would like to be able to spit on his hands so as to be sure that he was really at work.

IN GOOD HANDS.

He felt that the affairs of the province were in good hands. The agricultural policy of the Government with regard to flour mills, creameries and cheese factories had been a blessing to the country. Large sums of money which had gone out of the country formerly for

THE PURCHASE OF FLOUR

was now kept at home. Our own farms were able to supply a large proportion of the flour we needed. Every year the amount of wheat grown was likely to increase.

THE CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES

had been equally successful. A few years ago we had to import butter and cheese. Now we were able to export it. With regard to the roads and bridges, he would say that these services were well kept up.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There were in the province 4,000 bridges and about 10,000 miles of road. The Opposition talk of extravagance, but he could say that the money spent by the Government on roads and bridges was well expended.

THE PEOPLE WANT MONEY EXPENDED

on these services and we could spend more money to good advantage if we had it. He thought that the great and bye roads should be amalgamated and under one management.

THE CROWN LANDS

of the province were well managed, but a large portion of the best lands in the Province had been given away by a former Government thirty years ago.

GOVERNMENT STANDS WELL IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

It had been said that the government had lost ground in Northumberland, but this he was in a position to deny; the government stood as well in that county as ever they did, in fact there was very little opposition to them there.

TRIVIAL CHARGES.

The opposition member for Madawaska had called the supporters of the Government voting machines, but they really had very little voting to do. When he first came to the House, thirteen years ago, they were on their feet voting half the time, now it was a rare thing to take a vote. The same member had found fault with the reporter, charging him with not treating the Opposition fairly, but the same complaint was made against Mr. McDade every second day and he took very little stock in such charges. He felt that the Government was safe for another term of office.

MR. BURNS, OF GLOUCESTER.

Mr. Burns said before the closing of the debate, he would like to add his quota of appreciation of the general good management of the affairs of the province by the administration. He regretted that he could not give the attention to the general debate he should have liked to, on account of his absence from the house.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.

He noticed in the remarks of the opposition member from Carleton a charge that the Agricultural department was paying salaries to too many officials for which the farmers received and the agricultural interests received no benefit, but in his remarks that gentleman wishes to mislead, and does not show what those employees do for the salaries they receive. The duties of these employees and deputies is to travel over the province inculcating and promulgating the rudiments and general knowledge of agriculture.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Referring to the accusations against the Attorney General of receiving too much for his duties in connection with the Eastern Extension claim, Mr. Burns said that while the Attorney General spent four years working on the claim amounting to nearly $300,000, he received the paltry amount of $5000. If Attorney General Pugsley should do the same work for a private individual, his fees in such a case would amount to five times the amount paid him by the Government. We are, said Mr. Burns, proud of our Attorney, and the house and the country know that in his profession he is second to none in the Dominion and the country. This house had reason, therefore, to be proud of him.

GAME PROTECTION.

While we have a right to give credit to the Government for its good management of the affairs of the country, we have also a perfect right to express our independent opinion on Government measures brought before the house during the session. A Bill for the protection of our game, and establishing a provincial park has been passed. I may say that I do not think the time is opportune to place any barriers around that would prevent the revenue derived by the province from both those sources. The Government needs all the revenue from all sources that it can get. By enclosing any section of the country against hunters or sportsmen, we would be taking the revenue from those sources that we require.

LONGER TERM FOR LUMBER LEASES.

While the country and this house are very watchful of the revenue from the lumber industry, I think they are guarding it too closely. In my opinion, there should be no restrictions placed on this department, but operators and capitalists should be encouraged, so that the revenue from this source should be increased. There are now capitalists seeking to come into the country who would spend large sums of money in developing this industry, but do not care to do so unless they can get perpetual or long term leases. They should be encouraged and be given what they ask for.

PROTECT HOME INDUSTRY.

The steel bridges should be manufactured in this country, and money spent for those bridges belongs to the people and they should receive the benefit, and not outsiders. Those bridge-building concerns outside of the province are honoured and given other concessions by their governments, which enables them to quote lower prices than the cost of manufacture by our similar industries here, that are only in their infancy, and for which they receive no encouragement from our Government. The home industry should be given the preference.

WE HAVE A GOOD GOVERNMENT.

I do not know of anything done by the present administration during its four years that has been to the detriment of the province, but, on the contrary, the present ministry has shown wonderful tact and good, sound judgment in the management of our affairs. I think it would be disastrous to the country to make any changes in the present administration. The fishery award claim is now within sight. Judging from the success attained in the Eastern Extension claim, the present Government will, without doubt, have the claims settled satisfactorily to the country.

CARAQUET RAILWAY.

I hope the government will give favorable consideration to the granting of a subsidy to extend the Caraquet Railway to the new wharf now being built by the Dominion government.

The final report of the committee on agriculture was submitted by Mr. Russell. It included the following:—

Resolved, that in the opinion of this committee to improve the horses of the Province on the lines demanded by the public, the Government should import thoroughbred stallions, French coach, hackney and heavy draft horses.

Your committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Russell as chairman of the committee for the past sixteen years.

Mr. Hazen's bill to amend the act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John was so amended as to also extend to the diocese of Chatham, and under it the Bishops of St. John and Chatham were authorized to hold lands yielding an income of $20,000 a year in St. John and Chatham, respectively, and $5,000 a year in the other parishes, and so agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill to amend the act incorporating the Kent Telephone company was considered in committee.

Hon. Mr. Burchill said that this bill was hardly an amendment to the act of incorporation because it allowed the company to extend its lines to Chatham, whereas the act limited it to Richibucto and portions of the county of Kent. He thought also there ought to be some time specified in which they would be bound to construct their line.

Mr. Copp agreed with this and thought the time should be limited to two years.

On the suggestion of the attorney general, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

The bill relating to the Royal Trust company was considered in committee.

Mr. Hazen asked if the company had paid a fee in proportion to its capital stock.

The Attorney General—They have paid usual double fee, but before they can do business they must deposit with the Government either 3 per cent. provincial bonds or money bearing 3 per cent. interest to such an amount as the Government may deem necessary.

Mr. Hazen said that the company was practically getting incorporated to enable it to do business here. If they were coming here for the first time they would have to pay a fee in proportion to their capital stock. He thought they should still pay the fees although incorporated in another province.

The Attorney General said that this was a matter for the standing rules committee. There was a difference between a new charter and the recognition of a company already chartered. The bill made no mention whatever of a capital stock. The company would have to pay the provincial tax. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Allen committed the bill further amending the Municipalities act. It provides that a teller may have his name transferred from the district in which he is registered, to the poll where he is acting as teller. Agreed to.

A bill amending Chap. 100 of the consolidated statutes relating to rates and taxes, was committed by Mr. Copp. It provides that in case of dissatisfaction over assessment an appeal can be taken from the assessors to the valuators, who will reduce the taxes of anyone overrated and raise those who have been underrated. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Winslow as a Repudiator.

Mr. W. C. Winslow publishes the following in a local paper:—

Sir:—The bold insinuation and innuendo of the Chatham ADVANCE, that I have appealed for support in the Mayoralty contest to my co-religionists, is false and mischievous. I have made no appeal to the electors except as a citizen and ratepayer, and I respectfully solicit their support as such. The statement in the same newspaper that I tampered with the town contract by omitting a requirement in a contractor's interest, is a malicious libel, falsely invented and circulated with devilish ingenuity by the same author, and will be dealt with by the proper authorities in due time. Yours faithfully,

WARREN C. WINSLOW.

April 7, 1902.

What the ADVANCE said on the subject first referred to by Mr. Winslow was this:

"The reason is stated by some of Mr. Winslow's friends to be that he is inspired to come forward just now by reason of the idea promulgated in the St. John Freeman that his co-religionists are not fairly treated in public matters on the Miramichi, and he seeks, at such instigation, to disturb the feeling of good neighborhood and mutual confidence in each other in all matters affecting the well-being of the community, which have happily so long existed amongst all classes of our people, particularly in Chatham."

The attitude of the ADVANCE in matters of this kind is too well known for any citizen of Northumberland to believe that it would make the statement it did without the best of authority. Two prominent and influential Roman Catholic citizens said squarely early last week that they were influenced in favor of Mr. Winslow by statements in the Freeman regarding the treatment of Catholics in political matters in Northumberland, and the canvass is yet being used by his closest friends, although not quite so boldly as it was last week. We deemed it a duty to Catholics and Protestants alike to state the facts and enter a protest against the introduction of such canvasses in Chatham, and are glad to find that Mr. Winslow has been forced to deny the policy he started out on.

As to the town contract for the pumping machinery, the facts are exactly as we stated. Instead of the duty blanks in the printed contract being filled with 90,000,000 as tendered for, no duty requirement, whatever, was put in, but the initials, "W. C. W." were inserted by Mr. Winslow, instead, as anyone interested can see for himself by looking at the original contract on file in the town hall. We did not say Mr. Winslow "tampered" with the contract. We simply stated just what he did. It will be in order for Mr. Winslow to explain what he meant by placing his initials in the blanks in the contract which should have been filled by the 90 000,000 duty which the Miller Company tendered for. As the contract stands, no duty test is required for that costly pump. As to devilish "ingenuity," Chatham seems to have been already victimized by it, but it has not been exercised by the ADVANCE.

It is quite evident that Mr. Winslow has been playing a Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde business and, finding himself near the end of his tether, is driven to the exceedingly thin expedient of endeavoring to make people believe that he is a much maligned innocent. It takes an abler man than he is to succeed, even for a time, by such methods as his, and he must not delude himself with the notion that a very large proportion of his fellow citizens of all classes are such noodles as he seems to think they are.

The "Advance's" Ottawa Letter.

TIME-WASTING.

Ottawa, 4 h April.—This has been a dreary week in Parliament. The members returned from their Easter holidays on Tuesday, and resumed at once the debate on the budget, which began two weeks ago. They could not have done this with any genuine relish; for the subject has been discussed in all its bearings over and over again, and not one of the speakers has been able to contribute a single original or striking thought to the controversy. What Mr. Borden and the first two or three members who followed him said has been repeated in substance by all the succeeding talkers. They have dressed the matter up in changes of words; but the essence has been the same.

TALKING SO AS TO BE REPORTED.

It is distinctly discreditable to the chief deliberative assembly of the nation that weeks of valuable and costly time should be taken up with this sort of useless repetition of speeches. The purpose is, of course, quite obvious. The men who talk are not really addressing themselves to the House; they are talking to their constituents. They are only concerned that the official reporters shall get down what they say, and that afterwards copies of Hansard may be available for distribution throughout their ridings. In this way Parliament is made the arena for campaigning, and until public judgment is aroused in relation to the matter the thing will probably go on from bad to worse. As the time for an election approaches this abuse of the functions of Parliament is likely to become more aggravated.

THIS TALKING FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

is peculiarly the sin of the Opposition. In the former regime the Liberals were not entirely free from the reproach of using the machinery of Parliament for the distribution of partisan literature; but what they did in a mild way has been carried by the Conservatives to unreasonable extremes. Both sides ought to be ashamed of such tactics, and of such an exhibition as has been going on here at Ottawa ever since 1896. One of the direct effects is to materially reduce the time of Parliament for the proper discussion of matters of broad and national interest, and to that extent the country loses. Politics will always be inseparable from the form of Government which we have; but there is no defence for this interminable speech-making on purely partisan topics.

A SAMPLE SPEECH FROM THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE

was made by Mr. Porter at the opening of the House on Tuesday. In principle and general tenor it was precisely the same as a score of those which had preceded it. He struggled valiantly with the proposition that the present tariff embodies the essence of the National Policy, and yet is unsatisfactory. In this view he claimed that all the prosperity which the country had enjoyed since 1896 was due to the protective principle left in the tariff, while the alleged depression in several industries was due to the reductions which the Liberals had made. It is surprising that men should stand up in Parliament and in apparent earnestness assert such a claim.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

was a theme which Mr. Porter discussed in common with his predecessors in the debate. His object was to make it appear that the present administration had at one time magnified the importance of free commercial intercourse with our neighbors to the South, but had really done nothing to carry out that policy. Such a statement could only be made by ignoring the plain facts of modern history. It is true that the Liberals have failed to secure reciprocity with the United States; but this result has not come about for the want of trying. No reasonable or unprejudiced man will say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have not honestly tried, with patient perseverance, to bring about better trade relations between the Dominion and the American Republic. In fact, negotiations have not yet ceased.

DANGEROUS SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Porter rated the Government for promising many reforms in the various departments of the public service, and doing nothing in that direction when power was entrusted to them. This is a taunt which smacks of cowardice. If the present ministers have chosen to leave in office thousands of the appointees of their predecessors, and have elected to follow along lines laid down in past years, Conservatives ought at all times to commend such a course, rather than to speak of it as a thing reflecting upon the courage of Liberals. Fair minded men will be disposed to question the good taste of the Opposition in this regard.

ECONOMY VS. EXPENDITURE.

Of course, the speaker of Tuesday last had much to say about the public expenditure. He claimed that the Liberals had attained office on a distinct pledge to reduce the outgo, while they had actually largely increased it. Like those who had gone before in the debate, he did not read that plank in the Liberal platform which was adopted in 1893 in relation to expenditure. Had he done so, he would have found that not a word was said about reducing the expenditure; but rather that the "strictest economy" was enjoined. Economy is a relative thing, and must always be measured by the amount of money available. When the Liberals adopted their platform in 1893, the revenue was declining and the expenditure increasing; so that huge deficits were the result. Under Liberal rule the public income has been nearly doubled, and as the combined surpluses since 1896 exceed $20,000,000, it cannot fairly be said that the present Government has failed to exercise economy.

SOME REVENUE FIGURES.

Right at this point it may not be amiss to interpolate a fact or two with respect to the public revenue for the nine months of the current fiscal year. Up to the end of March, the receipts from Customs amounted to $23,598 608, as against $21,640,015 for the corresponding period last year. It is estimated from present indications that the Customs revenue for the year will be nearly $2,000,000 greater than in 1901. The receipts from inland revenue, consisting largely of excise on spirits and tobacco, are also mounting steadily upward, so that another large surplus is clearly in view. At the same time, the estimates before Parliament are based on a lower expenditure, which ought to be satisfactory to the most prudent person in the land.

JUG-HANDLED CRITICISM.

Like all the Conservatives in Parliament, Mr. Porter did a lot of amazing juggling with ordinary and capital expenditure, in order to build up a sum sufficiently large to show how terribly prodigal the Liberals now in office have been. Space will not permit his figures to be given; but, of course, he quite neglected to point out that many millions of the total consisted of a pure matter of book keeping. For example, Parliament is called upon to vote every dollar of money required to carry on the Intercolonial; but, on the other hand, while these appropriations are nearly twice as large as they were in 1896 the receipts are in proportion. The same is true of the Post Office and the Yukon. In the very nature of things the outgo for these services must always be approximate to the income.

THE OLD STORY.

Beneath all of Mr. Porter's criticism in relation to the public expenditure was the implied reproach that the Liberals are spending the money in such a way as to keep themselves in office. This charge is in keeping with the familiar political axiom that all Oppositions believe all Governments to be corrupt. It is quite another thing, however, to establish such an allegation. At the same time, it is not an easy thing to answer this sort of fault-finding. The course of the Opposition in this regard is like calling upon an honest man to prove his honesty. If the twelve Apostles were carrying on the Government of Canada they could not do so in such a way as to prevent their opponents from imputing all sorts of bad motives, and they could only do as the present Ministers are doing—quietly leave the matter to an on-looking and fairly just public.

A GOOD SHOWING READY.

It is not expected that a division will take place before Tuesday or Wednesday next, and then, the Government having withdrawn all legislation, the Opposition will not have an excuse for failing to proceed in a businesslike way with the consideration of the estimates. It is inevitable that a fierce attack will be made upon the administration of the Intercolonial; but Mr. Blair will probably be prepared to defend his course as ably as he has in the past.

1902. 1902.

READY FOR SPRING TRADE.

With a full line of

FARM MACHINERY AND EVERYTHING

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FARM AND DAIRY.

And with an additional Floor Space of 3,000 feet, we ask all to call and inspect our stock consisting in part of the following, all of which have come direct from the Manufacturers in car-load lots.

PLUERY PLOWS, No. 5, 6, O. H. A1 & B2, and Tinkler
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MELOTE CREAM SEPARATORS, size 1 and A.
This is something every farmer should have.
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DUMP CARTS, CART WHEELS and AXLES,
CART WHEELS without AXLE. RAYMOND, NEW WILLIAMS and EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1901.

UNTIL further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read dn) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 00 a m	3 00 p m	Fredericton	1 00	4 20
6 10	3 08	Gibson	12 57	4 17
6 50	3 15	Marysville	12 45 p m	4 05
8 20	4 27	Cross Creek	11 30	2 00
10 00 ar / 10 25 lv	5 25	Boiestown	10 30 lv / 10 25 ar	12 35 pm
11 20	6 10 ar / 6 25 lv	Doaktown	9 35	11 25
12 55 p m	7 25	Blackville	8 25	9 40
2 10	8 20 ar / 8 25 lv	Chatham Jct	7 35 lv / 6 55 ar	8 10 / 7 20
2 05	8 45	Nelson	6 35	7 00
2 40	9 05	Chatham	6 15	6 40
4 00 ar	9 20	Loggieville	5 50 a m	6 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv. Chatham,	9 30 p. m	12.10 p.m.
Nelson	9 50 "	12 20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10 10 "	12.50 "
Lv. " "	10.25 "	1.10 "
Nelson	10.55 "	1.30 "
Ar. Chatham,	11 15 "	1.50 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	5 50 a. m.	9.50 a. m.
Nelson	6.10 "	9.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	6.30 "	10.00 "
Lv. " "	7.30 "	10.50 "
Nelson	7.50 "	11.10 "
Ar. Chatham	8.10 "	11 30 "

[NOTE.—Passengers leaving Chatham on the 6.15 a m. Express for Fredericton, reach the Junction in good time to connect with the Maritime Express going south.]

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carr's, McNamara's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Fennisc.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manage

Assessors' Notice.

Parish of Chatham.

The preliminary lists are now on view at the store of George Stothart.

Statements in writing will be received up to April 10th.

The Assessors will meet at the office of George Stothart, on Thursday afternoon, April 3rd, 10th, and 17th, from two to five o'clock, to hear objections to said valuation.

GEORGE STOTHART,
SAMUEL WEDDLETON,
WM. DAMERY, } Assessors.

Chatham, April 1st, 1902.

EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS

belongs to the man who has his clothing made to measure by an artist tailor who knows the value of perfect fit, beautiful finish and fine workmanship, and who selects his fabrics with an eye to please the taste of the well bred gentleman. "The tailor makes the man" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats a specialty.

W. L. T. WELDON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHATHAM, N. B.

THE BEST STORE

TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that object in view I have selected my stock for best bargains in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom prices. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Water Street, Chatham.