"Shorter" Pastry and "Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!
Physicians endorse it!
Chefs praise it!
Cooks extol it!
Housewives welcome it!
All live Grocers sell it!

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

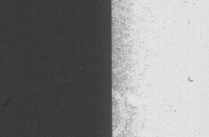
SHARP'S BALSAM
OF
HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.
—FOR—
GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.
TJJ11 N.B

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of Eliza Fitzpatrick, widow, late, of Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within one month from date, and any persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same immediately to the undersigned.

THOS. CRIMMEN, Administrator.
W. C. WINSLOW, Proctor.
Chatham, N. B., Jan. 24, 1894.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 8 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket-knife, weighs only 41 lbs., easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. 73,000 in use. We also make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE Co., 341 to 349 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

F. O. PETTERSON,
Merchant Tailor
Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq
CHATHAM - - N. B.
All Kinds of Cloths,
Suits or single Garments.
pection of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.

GEO. W. CUTTER,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES
REPRESENTING:
Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.
OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG
CHATHAM, N. B

5,000 HIDES!
Five Thousand Hides Wanted,

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.
Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders to me.
5.15 WILLIAM TROY
Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
—ON—
Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.
Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

HOUSE TO LET.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy. Apply to
JAS. NICOL

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an act to authorise the issue of debentures for a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable in twenty years, for the purpose of building and maintaining a Fire Engine House in the Town of Chatham and otherwise improving the facilities of said town for protection against fire, the site of said engine house, plan and other particulars of same to be subject of the approval of the Municipal Council of Northumberland as a condition of the issue of said debentures.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale that valuable lot of land situate on the east side of the Station Road, and known as the Sadler field, containing 4 acres more or less.
If not sold by the first May next it will on that day be offered at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, Chatham, at 12 o'clock noon.
For furthur particulars apply to the subscriber.
JOHN ELLIS
Chatham, 28th March 1894.

Gas Works for Sale.

The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their whole plant, including ground, dwelling-house and buildings. If not previously disposed of, will be sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the Post Office at 12 o'clock noon.
Also a quantity of 1 to 4 inch iron pipes, brass couplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.
Sec'y Chatham Gas Light Co

RAILWAY TO BLACK BROOK.

Parties who intend bringing grist to Russell & McDougall's mill will do well to rush it in, as the mill will close down for a while unless fully employed.
RUSSELL & McDOUGALL.
Black Brook, March 21, 1894

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 26, 1894.

The New Tariff.

The question as to how the new tariff affects imports of goods in common use in this part of the country has had some attention from prominent people interested in the subject, and we have seen the statement made in a public way that the duties have been increased. So far as we can learn they have not been increased, but rather diminished, while their adjustment has been much simplified. In matters of this kind correct conclusions cannot be arrived at by taking up any particular article, but rather by obtaining results from a considerable variety of goods, and an analysis of a recent Miramichi importation develops the fact that the tariff readjustment has been most skilfully done, leaving it to be said with truth that there has been a reduction of duties, while the truth itself hangs on a very narrow margin. The goods included in the importation referred to are

Woollen Dress Goods,
" Cloths,
" Yarns,
" Carpets,
" Flannels,
" Blankets,
Cottons (printed),
" (bleached),
" (unbleached),
Jute Carpets,
" Grain Bags,
Linens,
" (Damask),
" (Towellings),
" (Napkins),
Silks,
Silk Ribbons,
Crape,
Velveteens,
Laces,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Waterproof Coats.

The amount of the invoices covering the importation was $1,969. Under the old tariff the duties would have been $576,01. Under the new tariff the amount was 564,75, or a saving of $11,26. This is, practically, an insignificant saving to the consumer. The importer, however, under the new tariff, is largely relieved of the tedium and labor formerly involved in calculating the specific duties, which are largely replaced by ad valorem duties. Those who are thankful for small mercies will, therefore, be able to say that our rulers at Ottawa have at last turned their faces in the right direction, although the turn is so small as to be hardly perceptible.

Inspectors of Hulls.

It is understood that Mr. Isaac C. Olive of St. John has been appointed inspector of hulls for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and that Capt. Hill of Pictou N. S. is to be inspector for that province. Mr. Coker formerly did the work in the three provinces.

The Gloucester Election.

It is very difficult, no doubt, for outsiders to understand what the gentlemen who are encouraging Mr. L. R. Doucet to make an election contest in Gloucester County against Mr. Blanchard hope to gain by their action. Mr. Blanchard has had a good deal of experience as a representative of the people and has always done himself and them credit. Mr. Doucet, on the other hand, has had little or no experience in public matters. He was once sheriff of Gloucester, but his failure to properly discharge the duties of the office made it necessary for the government to replace him with a more capable man. Indeed, it is said, with a good show of reason, that the candidacy of Mr. Doucet is based not on his fitness as a possible Ottawa representative, but upon a common bond of sympathy between him and his chief backers, which consists in a mutual desire to be revenged upon the local government of the province. It is an illustration of one of the anomalies in our politics that the Bathurst School question, which, in the minds of all practical people, is a thing of the past, and has all its real disturbing interests solely in the school districts affected, is so manipulated as to be merged into the active elements and agencies operating in a federal election campaign, in Mr. Doucet's behalf. Mr. Doucet, thus, represents the gentlemen who are so grievously disappointed over Judge Fraser's report on the Bathurst School question, and starting with that very dangerous backing, he is catering for the support of every other coterie having a grievance. In some localities, he professes to be a liberal, but it is not probable that he will get even one quarter of the liberal vote of the county, because the leaders of that party there feel that he would do them little credit, even if elected. Besides this, Mr. Doucet's mental make-up is such that if he were to go to Ottawa he would not be able to remember what manner of man he was in Gloucester and would be as likely to go one way as another, while it would make little difference there which way he went.

In view of the important undertaking of the government at Tracadie, by which a very expensive work is to be provided for the care of the unfortunate lepers of that and contiguous localities, it seems a most singular thing that anyone in that place, Shippegan, Pokemouche or Caraquet should be asked to support a person like Mr. Doucet, who is sent by a certain small Bathurst Village clique to oppose a regular government candidate. He is really running under the auspices of gentlemen who claim that the proposed new Tracadie Lazaretto should not be built, and influence, so far as those peculiar friends of his can control it, will probably be directed toward giving the place a structure of dimensions and material as narrow and mean in quality as their own views. It is plainly not the time for Gloucester County to reject a man like Mr. Blanchard for so uncertain and unreliable a candidate as Mr. Doucet.

A Degrading Spectacle.

Whatever may be thought to the contrary, an active opposition, whether it pursues its work on legitimate or other lines, is a power that must be reckoned with in the conduct of public affairs. Our provincial opposition, as now constituted, does not make any pretence of assisting in the improvement of existing legislation, or the enactment of new measures rendered necessary by the advanced thought and development of the times, but by its efforts to degrade the character of the government and its supporters in the estimation of the people, it is in a position to waste valuable time while the Assembly is in session and thus force the government to either abandon useful bills or prolong the stay of members in Fredericton far beyond a reasonable time. There never was, in the history of the province, an opposition less deserving of the respect of the people than the present one, for it does not seem to have any ambition to get control of the Assembly by proposing any policy or measures of merit superior to those on which the government holds the support of the members, but hopes to succeed by unworthy and futile attempts at blackening the personal character of the premier. In a word, it practically says, "We are ourselves a lot of second rate politicians and cranks, and are not above the business of prowling about the houses of private citizens on very ungentlemanly errands, but we do this in the hope of proving that the leader of the government is a rascal." What a policy to pursue in the expectation that the manliness of the electorate will ever be won by it! We might have had the assessment system of the province, the law relating to the probate courts, the judicature and other laws improved, and the proposed general Towns Incorporation Act advanced but for time wasted by the attempts of Mr. Stockton, Mr. Pitts and others of their stripe in promoting the scandals of their congenial invention. The opposition, therefore, is much worse than a useless body, for it has simply applied itself to the work of obstructing and preventing necessary legislation. It reminds us of the ambitious westerner who was hanged about a decade since at Chicago, who confessed that he started out in public life determined to be famous; failing in that he next made up his mind to become notorious and his success in that ambition was achieved by criminality which made him infamous. His experience is a warning to public men whose want of self-respect permits them to imagine they can satisfactorily discharge their duties as legislators by resort to the tricks practiced under cover of night by Mr. Stockton, Pitts and Phinney, as disclosed by sworn testimony before the legislative committee a little more than a fortnight since.

The Woodman's Lien Law.

The Acts relating to liens passed at the session of the legislature just closed are a decided step in advance, That establishing a woodman's lien is a great protection to the honest working man against the dishonest employer, while it cannot in any way detrimentally affect the honest employer or purchaser, or afford any advantage to the dishonest working man. Attempts have been made for the last twenty-five years to pass lien laws in the legislature, and there has hardly been a session during that period at which a lien bill has not been introduced, with the result of failure. These bills, however, were based on the lien laws of the different states over the border, which provide for liens, but do not supply effective machinery for successfully working them out. As a consequence, in many states, great hardship has resulted from the fact that every man claiming a lien can put an attachment, on logs for instance, with the result that the property would be eaten up by costs. For years, our legislature stranded upon this rock—the members, in view of the experience of our United States neighbors, fearing to vote for measures which they had good reason to fear would often be taken advantage of by vexatious claimants.

In framing the woodman's lien bill, which is now one of the statutes of the province, the Law Clerk and Mr. Tweedie addressed themselves to the task of providing a measure that would be workable on simple lines, and in its operation would not cripple or injuriously affect the rights of any person. The lien established applies only to logs, in the common acception of the term, and not to such stuff as sleepers, shinglewood, cordwood, bark, etc., as little difficulty has been experienced in reference to that class of lumber.

The Act provides that before a man can attach the lumber he must prove to the satisfaction of a county court judge that he has fairly performed his contract with his employer. This condition, it will be observed, meets the objection of many lumber operators, that they might be annoyed and put to loss by men who hire to work a whole season in the woods and remain for only a few weeks. In such case no lien can attach, nor can proceedings be taken. The whole proceeding is summary in its character and the costs are placed on the very lowest scale, in most cases not as high as those allowed in a justice's court. No inducement, therefore, is offered for unscrupulous lawyers or vexatious litigants, for if a party, without just cause, puts the law in motion, he is liable for costs recoverable by attachment against him and, in default of payment, to be imprisoned.

The Act, therefore, is a very effective and just one, and much credit is due to Mr. Tweedie for being the first legislator in the province to succeed in giving the honest woodsman a remedy against the employer who may be a schemer. Fortunately we have not many of the latter on the North Shore, but the fact of the Act being in readiness to be used against them will have a decided tendency to lessen their number, or at least discourage their operations.

That Debenture Bill.

The World generally deals with the few public questions to which it makes reference from the standpoint of its prejudices, rather than on the merits of the questions themselves, and its recent articles on the bill authorising the issue of debentures for fire purposes in Chatham, sent to the legislature at Fredericton, are no exception to the rule. A good many of its readers are quite well aware that its labored articles on that subject have not been published because its editor knows so much more than others about improved methods in handling debentures, but with a desire to impress upon the public the idea that the "author of the bill" was a great ignoramus. It generally costs the town quite a large fee for the preparation of any bill sent in its interest to the legislature, and "the author of the bill" committed the unheard-of offence of saving the town expense by doing the work himself in this particular case. The editor of the World found this out in some way and, as a consequence, that paper has been exhausting itself in making adverse references to it in its three numbers issued while the bill was before the legislature. Not only so, but its editor made it a personal matter and intruded himself into it by writing to Fredericton on the subject as well as to the St. John press. It is somewhat amusing to find him thus interfering in matters which others, who were elected for the purpose, were dealing with, and having his little hobby on the subject intruded unasked, with the result that several persons who would never have thought of him are now under the impression that all the Northumberland lunatics are not yet in the asylum at St. John.

The special feature attacked was, at first, an alleged omission in the bill for the redemption of the debentures before the twenty years allowed for their payment had expired. To supply this alleged deficiency the World came forward, in its usual orecular way, with a proposition that has never yet been adopted in any similar measure ever passed by any legislature in Canada, so far as we have seen. The Chatham bill, as sent to Fredericton, contained a redemption provision very far in advance of that put forward by the World, for the latter is one that is looked upon as far too "cranky" for practical legislators to make it statutory. The provision in the bill was that any of the debentures might be called in on three months notice being given in any newspaper published in the County, the notice to specify the numbers, dates and amounts of the debentures so called, interest on said debentures to cease from the expiration of the notice. The World, on hearing of this provision, characterised it as an "objectionable feature, which only ignorance of the elementary principles of finance would have permitted the author of the bill to incorporate in it"—and it added that it "was eliminated on motion of Mr. Tweedie."

Nearly all debentures of this class are practically subject to be called in at the pleasure of the municipality issuing them, as may be seen by referring to the acts of Assembly authorising them.

The Act passed 15th April, 1893 authorizing the town of Campbellton to issue debentures to the amount of $6,000 for purposes of fire protection, provides that the town council shall have the right to call in and pay said debentures or any of them before maturity, or giving three months notice in any paper published in the town, or in the Royal Gazette, the interest on such debentures to cease at the expiration of said notice.

The Act passed 7th April 1892 to authorize the town of Milltown to consolidate its debenture debt, sec. 7, provides that every debenture issued under authority of that act shall be subject to be called in at any time after two years from date of issue, and the calling in may be done by one month's notice published in any paper in Charlotte County; after expiration of which notice interest shall cease.

The Act of 7th April, '92, authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a jail and court house in Gloucester, payable in twenty five years, provides that any of such debentures may be called in at any time after ten years from the date of issue, on publication of one month's notice in any paper published in Gloucester County, interest to cease on expiration of notice.

The Act of 16th April, '91, authorizing the municipality of Charlotte County to issue debentures to the amount of $20,000 payable in 20 years, for the purpose of building a public wharf, dredging etc., at St. Andrews, provides that any of such debentures may be called in at any time after five years from the date of issue, on one month's notice given in any paper published in Charlotte County, or in the Royal Gazette.

We might go on to show that, year by year, a similar provision has been placed in every debenture act passed at Fredericton.

It may be fairly assumed, in view of this provision being in the Acts of Assembly referred to, that it was not "ignorance of the elementry principles of finance", that "permitted the author of the "(Chatham)" bill to incorporate" it in the measure when he prepared it, or similar ignorance on the part of the Legislature at Fredericton, to pass such bills. Most people will think that ignorance, as well as the presumption which usually accompanies it in persons who are "out of their element," may be justly charged in a different quarter. It is, however, the author of the bill and not so much the bill, itself, that the World is, really, endeavoring to get at, and everybody in Chatham who reads that paper is only amused at the trouble it seems to take in working out the envy which caused it to make such drafts upon its editor's time, when it might be better spent in some direction more promising in the way of success.

Love and Diplomacy.

The Czarewitch of Russia is betrothed to Princess Alice of Hesse, and the event is viewed as a new guarantee of peace in Europe. A Berlin despatch of 23rd says:—

Nobody else in Europe, probably, is so well pleased as the Emperor of Germany with the Czarewitch's betrothal. He is said to claim credit for planning the whole situation preceding the denouement. In court circles the conviction is that the match originated in a secret understanding at which the Emperor and Czarewitch arrived during the Czarewitch's last visit to Berlin. The Emperor's eagerness to conclude the Russo-German commercial treaty was due largely to the prospect of the marriage. He knew that failure of the treaty would mean failure of the match, and that its success would insure not only the marriage but also an exceptionally satisfactory entente with Russia.

The newspapers are absorbed in the discussion of the political meaning to be attributed to the Coburg meeting, the marriage and the betrothal. Queen Victoria's presence in Coburg is regarded as completing the reunion of Russia's, Germany's and England's reigning families. It is believed to have placed the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in a position to act as intermediary between the great European courts. The Duke himself is neither a diplomatist nor politician, but his wife aspires to be both.

Those Contract Frauds.

An Ottawa despatch of 23rd says:—

The trial of the civil suit of the government against Larkin, Connolly & Co. began in the Exchequer Court this morning before Justice Burbidge. The claim is for about half a million dollars said to have been fraudulently obtained from Her Majesty by reason of a conspiracy entered into between Thos. McGreevy and Larkin, Connolly & Co. and overpaid on account of contracts at Quebec and Esquimalt, already made so notorious in the public mind. Messrs. B. B. Osler, Q. C., W. H. Hogg, Q. C., and D. O'Connor, Q. C., appeared for the crown, and S. H. Blake, Q. C., and A. R. Aylesworth, Q. C., for the defence. It was announced that owing to the insolvency of Robert McGreevy and the death of Owen Murphy the charges would not be pressed against them. This left Michael Connolly, Capt. Larkin and Nicholas K. Connolly as sole defendants. Mr. Osler applied to put in the criminal suit against N. K. Connolly, but the defence objected. Mr. Osler rested his application on the ground that the crown was in a different position from any ordinary plaintiff, but Judge Burbidge dissented and held that in this case the crown was simply trying to recover a debt and had none of the prerogatives claimed. He admitted the record, however, subject to his objection, in order that it might be decided on appeal if the decision was appealed. Robt. McGreevy and all the old familiar faces, including ex-Chief Engineer Perley, were in attendance as witnesses. Robt. McGreevy is being examined this afternoon. The trial may finish on Saturday but will likely go over to next week.

An Important Enterprise to Northern New Brunswick.

Fredericton correspondence of the Campbellton Pioneer of 16th says:—

Messrs. Thomas Malcolm and E. D. Boswell, directors of the Temiscouata Railway, were in this city on Friday and Saturday last, and had an interview with Hon. C. H. LaBillois and Levite Theriault, M. P. P.'s, both directors of the R. & V. C. Railway, and W. A. Mott, M. P. P. Mr. Malcolm stated thet a new scheme was on foot, having for its object the connection of the Temiscouata Railway with the Bangor and Aroostook road at St. Leonard's, necessitating the construction of a bridge over the St. John, between St. Leonard's and Van Buren, estimated to cost $180,000. Work on the Bangor and Aroostook road would be pushed this year between Houlton and Caribou, a distance of 58 miles. From Caribou to Van Buren there will remain twenty-one miles of road to be constructed by the B. & A. R. The Temiscouata Co. will have twenty-six miles to build from Edmundston to St. Leonard's. Mr. Boswell made full enquiry as to the situation of the Bay Chaleur Railway, and the prospects of making a though line from Gaspe to Boston. Both gentlemen spoke hopefully of a scheme that would take in the Bay Chaleur Railway, the Restigouche and Victoria Colonization Railway with the Bangor and Aroostook, making a trunk line that would develop the Gaspe fishing trade, the Restigouche lumber industry and open a market for all agricultural products.

When the bill seeking to amend the charter of the Restigouche and Victoria C. R. came up before committee considerable opposition was made to the section giving power to the company to bond the road for any more than $10,000 per mile. Mr. Mott, who had charge of the bill, pressed strongly for the $15,000, and said that his colleague, being a director of the road, could speak for the company. Mr. LaBillois spoke of the great length of the road, its great importance, and said that the company had already made a complete survey of fifteen miles at its own expense. An important matter had also been settled and that was the starting point from the I. C. R. at Campbellton, a town that was growing rapidly, and no obstacle should be thrown in the way of the company to prevent it from pushing the great undertaking. Finally the $15.000 per mile was granted and other amendments made in the interest of the road.

Dominion Parliament.

Our Ottawa correspondent, referring to the tariff debate says:—It was one of the longest talks ever heard in Parliament. Commencing at half past three o'clock on the 27th of March it lasted 13 days, during which time about 75 hours were devoted to discussing almost every subject connected with the Government policy except the changes in the tariff proposed to be immediately under consideration. The debate was very evenly divided as far as speeches were concerned, 31 being heard on each side. The ministerialists' speeches were for the most part pretty well to the point in defending the National Policy and in approving of the proposed tariff changes as being in the direction of cheapening the cost of home manufactures by enlarging the free list and reducing duties on some lines of articles, while at the same time affording ample protection to Canadian industries and Canadia labor. Speaker after speaker on the Conservative side, representing agricultural constituencies, arose and admitted that the changes were all in the direction of benefitting the farmer. while several speakers admitted that they would have preferred that the duty on pork had not been changed, and that some articles which are now dutiable should be placed on the free list, still the general trend of opinion was that the Government had gone reasonably far in the way of reduction, at the same time taking care to provide for the revenue necessary to carry on the business of the country. The Opposition made some good speeches but too many of them and simply took their cue from Sir Richard Cartwright, and abused the manufacturers as robbers, and followed his bad lead in decrying the country and indeavoring to show that the unfortunate Canadian farmer was a downtrodden and oppressed creature who was being taxed to death for the benefit of bloated monopolists.

The official debates of the House of Commons are supposed to contain verbatim reports of the speeches delivered. And as a matter of fact they do come very near indeed to verbatim reporting, the difference generally being that the speech as it appears in the Hansard is better than when it was delivered, because the reporters have been careful to eliminate tautological expressions and improve the construction of the sentences so as to clearly convey the meaning of the speaker. Taking the official debates therefore as a guide, it will be seen that the Opposition talked about 265 pages, while the supporters of the Government content themselves with filling 235 pages. A page of the debates contains a little over a thousand words, so that over half a million of words have been spoken on the budget. The speeches varied a great deal in length. The longest on the ministerial side was that of Mr. Foster, which covers 33 pages, not including the 16 pages occupied by the tariff resolution itself, and the shortest was that of Mr. Prior, who closed the debate and whose speech barely fills two pages. On the Opposition Sir Richard Cartwright leads with 23 pages, with Mr. McCarthy second with 19 pages, and Mr. Davies pretty close up with 17. Dr. Christie, of Argenteuil, has the honour of having made the shortest speech on the budget His remarks just occupying one page. For those who are curious in such matters the following table showing the space occupied in the official debates by the speeches of all those who expressed their views will no doubt be interesting:

MINISTERIAL.	PAGES.	OPPOSITION.	PAGES.
Foster	33	Cartwright	23
Montague	15	McCarthy	19
Tupper	14½	Davies	17
Hazen	13½	Martin	16½
Sproule	10½	Mills	16
Amyot	10½	Charlton	12
McInerney	9½	MacDonald (Huron)	11½
Taylor	9½	Bordon	10½
Cockburn	8½	Fraser	10½
Wallace	8	McMillan	10
Bennett	8	Landerkin	9½
Davin	7	Laurier	9½
Grant	7	Forbes	9
Masson	7	Casey	9
Kenny	7	McMullen	9
Haggart	6½	Paterson (Brant)	7
MacLean (York)	6½	Dawson	6½
Wood (Brockville)	6	Bechard	5½
Northrup	6	Fauvel	5½
Metcalf	5½	Campbell	5½
Gargill	5½	Ferry	5
MacDonald (Assa)	4½	Carroll	5
Craig	4	Hinfret	4½
Belley	4	O'Brien	4½
Girouard (Two Mts.)	3½	Rider	4½
Haslam	3½	Brunsan	4½
Boyd	3½	Edgar	4
Smith (Ont.)	3	Monet	4
Frechette	3	Semple	3
Pelletier	3	Edwards	2½
Prior	2	Chisitie	1
	237½		263½

An examination of the vote on Friday morning on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment, shows that it was the heaviest, with one or two exceptions, ever recorded in the House. There are at present 214 members of the House of Commons including the Speaker, Gloucester, N. B., being vacant through the calling of the late member, Mr. K. F. Burns, to the Senate. Of these 214 members no less than 200 voted, and the Speaker was in the chair, leaving only 13 to be accounted for. Of these the following were paired:

Ministerial.	*Opposition.*
Corbould	Lister
Barnard	Livingston
Hughes	Bowman
Baird	Bourassa

Three Conservatives, Messrs. Macdonell (who was on his wedding tour), Mc Keen (who is unwell), and Mr. Calvin, were absent, as were also Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien, who although still claiming to belong to the conservative party, both spoke against the tariff resolution, and can scarcely be regarded any longer as being in sympathy with the present administration. There was a rumour about the corridors that one French Liberal from the neighborhood of Quebec had expressed his intention of both speaking and voting against Sir. Richard Cartwright's amendment, and he is credited with actually having his speech written and in his pocket, but was persuaded by his friends to suppress it. When the division was being taken this gentleman kept his seat until vigorously prompted by Mr. Choquette, the energetic Liberal whip, and some other Liberals in his neighborhood, when he reluctantly rose and recorded his vote in favor of the amendment amid considerable applause in the Opposition benches. This Liberal was Mayor Fremont of Quebec, who represents Quebec County,

In view of the importance of Friday night's division a comparison with the votes of former years may prove interesting. The division on Mr. McCarthy's celebrated motion respecting the Jesuit's Estates Act in the session of 1889, is always pointed to as the largest vote ever polled, 201 members out of a House of 213 having voted on that occasion, the vote standing 188 against the motion, and 13 "the noble thirteen" for it. Friday night's vote only fell one short of this. Another very large vote was the one last year on Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff amendment known as the "Freer Trade Motion," when 198 members voted out of a House of 213, the vote being 72 for and 126 against, giving a majority of 54 for the Government or two less than on Friday night. Taken by Provinces the votes of last year, and this year compare as follows:—

	1893.		1894.	
	Min.	Opp.	Min.	Opp.
Ontario	55	32	54	29
Quebec	31	30	33	31
Nova Scotia	12	3	15	5
New Brunswick	12	2	12	2
P. E. Island	2	4	2	4
Manitoba	5	0	4	1
N. W. Territories	3	0	4	0
British Columbia	5	0	4	0
	126	72	128	72

Adding the four Conservatives who were paired, the three who were absent, and the Speaker to the 128 votes polled, and taking it for granted that Gloucester will return a Conservative in place of Mr. Burns, gives 137 Conservatives in a full House, compared with 74 Opposition, including Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien, or a majority of 59. Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien were, however, elected as Conseratives and may (although it is not likely) return to their old love on some questions, which would run the Government majority up to 63.

The debate of the budget being closed and the standing Committees being now thoroughly organized and at work, the regular business of the Session will go on, and it is expected that very rapid progress will be made, and that Parliament will be able to complete its labors before Dominion Day, perhaps considerably earlier. There is still occasionally some wild talk amongst a few of the most bumptious members of the Opposition about "Scandal" session, and keeping the House sitting all the summer but this is mere talk. The business men on the Opposition side of the House are just as anxious to get through the session, and go and attend their own private business, as are the supporters of the government. Parliament has now been in session one month, and has really made very good progress. It was, of course, expected that members on both sides of the House would have a great deal to say on the tariff. Well, they have said it at considerable length. There was no disposition, however, evinced during the thirteen weary days the almost uninterupted talk flowed on, to talk against time, or to obstruct business in any way. The members for the most part seemed to feel that they could not give silent votes; but they are certainly entitled to the credit of having tried to say what they felt they must say, as briefly as their individual dispositions would admit of their doing it. Although no other subject than the tariff was discussed, it must not be supposed that the business of the House has stood still in all other respects. Three times the Order paper has been run through, and all unopposed motions for papers carried. Every day a large number of questions have been answered, and all the private bills, as fast as they have been produced and distributed, have passed their second reading *proforma* and been referred to their respective committees, which are taking them up for consideration as fast as possible. All things considered, therefore, the business of the session may be regarded as in a fairly advanced state at present, and there are no indications of a protracted session.

Although the period of offical mourning for Lady Aberdeen's father, the late Lord Tweedmouth, has not yet expired, and there are still no entertainments given at Rideau Hall, yet the social features of the Capital have received great impetus since Easter. Scarcely a night passes without a dinner or other entertainment being given by the Speaker of the Commons or one of the Ministers, and a great deal of private sociability has been going on. One very marked feature of this year's social life has been that the government members and the opposition are mixing more freely together than has been the rule, unfortunately, for some years past. When men "eat, drink and be merry" together it tends greatly to wear away some of the sharpness of political differences, and to promote mutual respect and good feeling. A member of the opposition does not feel quite so much tempted to insinuate that a member of the government is a disreputable person who would be an ornament to any penitentiary in the Dominion, immediately after partaking of the Minister's turtle soup and champagne, as he might if the line of demarkation was strictly drawn and it was understood that members of the opposition were not good enough to mingle socially with Ministers or their supporters. There has been rather too much of this want of social intercourse in the past; and it has done the conservative party harm rather than good. Some members of the opposition—not all, but certainly some—are just as highly educated, polished and reputable citizens as any who sit on the government benches, and I think it has been a mistake that there has not been more social equality recognized in the past by the Ministers. There was a considerable step taken in this direction last year, and this year the movement is much more pronounced, several of the leaders of the opposition having been present at social entertainments given by the Ministers, while prominent conservatives have returned the compliment by attending Madame Laurier's very charming Saturday night receptions at the Russell House. It cannot possibly do the leader of the opposition and the government any harm to know each other socially better than they do, and it may be productive of much good, and the establishment of more friendly and pleasant relations than have hitherto existed between some of the members of the two parties.

One of the most curious features of the Postmaster-General's report is always the statement of the dead letter branch. It is marvellous to notice some of the things that go astray in the mails, and finally find their way to the dead letter office to be duly recorded in next year's report. Many of these dead letters contain money and other articles of great value. For the year ending 30th June, 1893, there were three thousand two hundred and three letters received at the dead letter office, containing $17,344,45 in money, forty-seven letters contained bills of exchange amounting to $13,456.54, five hundred and nineteen contained cheques to the amount of $62, 794.04, two hundred and sixty-eight drafts for $49,559,41, seven hundred and fifv-two contained money orders amounting to $11,618.53; three hundred and sixty-three had promissory notes of the face value of $74,461,32, five hundred and eighty eight receipts for $46,718,88 were enclosed, and one I. O. U. for $5 was amongst the articles of more or less value which failed to reach their destination. Eight stock certificates, value $17,130,00 and twenty-one other certificates amounting to $25,554.23 also went astray, but it is satisfactory to know that, thanks to the dead letter office, very nearly the whole of these articles of value were either delivered to the parties for whom they were intended or returned to the sender. In the vast majority of cases where letters were sent to the dead letter office the reason for non-delivery was either that the party addressed could not be found at the address given, or that there was some fault on the part of the sender.

It is said that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries will ask Parliament for a vote of $75,000 in the supplementary estimates to provide another steamer for the Fisheries protection service.

The House will probably be in Committee on tariff resolutions for two or perhaps three weeks, but the discussion will not be continuous as was the debate, the Government only taking up the tariff on Tuesdays and Fridays, the other days being devoted to general business.

Mr. McCarthy has found another grevience, and has given notice that he will move for an order of the House for a return with reference to the admission, free of customs, at Woodstock, Ontario, of certain vestments or other church articles for the use of the Roman Catholic Church there, and also for copies of correspondence with Rev. F. C. Farthing, Rector of the Anglican Church of Woodstock, with reference to the unfairness which he claims to have been treated with respect to some goods imported for the use of his Church,

As the fishing season is about opening, and there is some misapprehension about the close season for bass, it may be as well to state that the season covers the period between the 10th day of May and June 30th. A great number of American fisherman have been in the habit of engaging Canadian waters in the months of May and June and slaughtering bass in great numbers during the breeding season. The season has therefore been changed so as to protect the bass, and pot hunters will be duly looked after by fisheries officers.

The Insolvency Bill will not be referred to a joint committee of both Houses as was at first proposed. The Hon. Mr. Bowell in speaking of the matter in the Senate on Friday said that it had been found after consultation with members of the Senate and the Premier that the Bill would probably be more expeditiously dealt with if referred to a large committee of the Senate only. This committee will meet as often as necessary in one of the large committee rooms to receive the different deputations that may come to Ottawa for the purpose of expressing their views upon the measure. He said that he knew there would be a number of bankers and representatives of Boards of Trade and commercial men who would like to be permitted to appear before the committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

In the debate on the Quinn matter—

Mr. Sivewright said he could not compliment the honorable gentleman (Pitts) who had just spoken, on the coherency of statement or closeness of argument of his speech. A short time ago he had on the floors of the House charged the Attorney-General with soliciting money contributions from office-seekers, and a certain portion of the press, desirous of damaging the reputation of this gentleman, had circulated these reports before the country in the most industrious and discreditable manner. Mr. Pitts, and the other members of the opposition who had figured so prominently in the matter, were afraid to accept the challenge of the accused and ask for a committee of enquiry, but sought by cowardly and dishonorable tactics to give circulation to rumors which were unfounded. However, a committee was appointed at the demand of the Attorney-General and after a thorough, impartial and complete investigation the committee found that the charges were utterly and absolutely unfounded. Any impartial or unbiassed person who has read or listened to the evidence given before the committee must come to the conclusion that the character of the Attorney-General has been completely vindicated, and those who have tried to tarnish his name have covered themselves with ridicule and contempt.

Let us look at some of the facts elicted at the enquiry. It was shown that Mr. Quinn wrote a letter to the Attorney-General stating that he would contribute money to the election fund if he would promise to give his son an office, and impliedly conveyed a threat that if the office was not given he would oppose the government. This letter could not be found, but we have the letter of the Attorney-General in reply stating he could find no fault with Quinn asking for an office for his son, but wished to know if he understood his letter to convey a threat. Mr. Quinn replied that he had been misunderstood and that he did not mean any threat. The Attorney-General afterwards had a two minutes' interview with Mr. Quinn in the latter's store in which the subject of young Quinn getting an office was alluded to, but the Attorney swears that neither then nor at any other time did he promise his son an office although he had disabused his mind of any impression that Quinn might have, than an office would be given to his son. Subsequently, however, Quinn made personal appeal to the Attorney-General when he had met him, asking for an office for his son, and swears that the Attorney-General became angry at his persistent applications, and when he sent his son to the office of the Attorney-General with a sum of money as a contribution to the election contest, upon condition that he should get an office then vacant in the Clerk of the Pleas office. This proposition was indignantly spurned by the Attorney-General, and Mr. Wetmore, who was present at the interview, swears that the Attorney manifested great indignation and the young man was almost ejected from the office. This is all the connection the Attorney-General has with this matter, and no person can say that there is anything in his conduct even remotely reflecting on his personal character or integrity in office.

An attempt was made by the publication of certain letters and documents to involve the Attorney-General. A letter from Mr. Barry, late partner of the Attorney-General, was produced, asking Quinn for a contribution to the election fund, but it was clearly shown in evidence that the Attorney-General knew nothing about the letter and that Barry, who was treasurer of the election committee, had written to Quinn for money as the latter had told Barry he would pay something towards the fund. An attempt was also made to connect