POOR COPY

"German Syrup"

Croup. We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

ED. L. WILLITS, of Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when troubled with Croup and never saw any preparation act like it. It is simply miraculous.

Mrs. JAS. W. KIRK, Daughters' College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I have depended upon it in attacks of Croup with my little daughter, and find it an invaluable remedy.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. ⊛

MUSICAL!

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

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

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

Write for pamphlet. Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION
OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LSL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

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
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

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	$300 are	$30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
100 do	100 are	10,000
TERMINAL PRIZES		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,031,800

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

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

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.

Here is a *straight tip* for you, and a good one.

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 R. 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, RPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MARCH 31, 1892.

Order! Gentlemen.

A very small number of our representatives at Fredericton, appear to be quite successfully engaged in besmirching the reputation of the leigislature. It has become the fashion with them, when referring to each other in debate, to employ language which should not be heard in the House. They assemble there from different sections of an important province, charged with the duty of legislating for more than three hundred and twenty thousand people who live in communities possessing religious, civil and educational advantages of which they are justly proud. They are provided with such facilities for conducting the business they are expected to transact as they, themselves, choose to have. The parliamentary building, with its complete appointments and retinue of officials, and the assembly chamber—almost gorgeous in its trappings, held sacred to their occupancy and even jealously guarded from the intrusion of their constituents—leave nothing to be complained of, nothing to be desired in the way of proper, even generous treatment and refining environment. These things ought to appeal to the better side of their nature, to their self-respect and dignity. Each member, realising that he represents nearly eight thousand of his fellow subjects, should, amid such surroundings, feel that he is bound, in honor, to at least speak and act as a gentleman. Those whose commission the members hold, have the right to expect that however eager may be the contentions between the respective parties, they will maintain their dignity as representatives of intelligent christian citizens, and realize that a representative who employs coarse language and epithets in his place in the legislature, is unfit for so responsible and respectable a position. Wit may have its sallies and good-natared badinage its place in the Assembly, but the man who is incapable of distinguishing between these and the coarse vulgarism of offensive personal allusions and epithets, ought not to have a place among gentlemen, and no man is fit to be a legislative representative who is not a gentleman when he is elected, or possesses sense enough to hold his tongue and keep his temper until he learns how to behave himself as one.

The objectionable and offensive language employed occasionally by two or three members, and which goes abroad in the official reports, is accepted by a large number of persons as a fair illustration of the general tone of the proceedings. Many, of course, know that this is not the case, but that nine out of every ten members realise and deprecate the injustice done to the whole body by the few vulgarians among them. Party exigencies and personal considerations, however, prevent the voicing of protests which many self-respecting representatives would like to make, but it is nevertheless necessary, in the general interest, that the offenders should be silenced. Mr. Speaker and the leaders on both sides can do much in effecting reform in this important matter, and we, therefore, hope they will prove themselves equal to the duty devolving upon them.

The Governorship.

"The Chatham Advance, in opposing the appointment of Hon. Peter Mitchell to the lieutenant governorship of this province, lays some stress on the point that the office is now vacant."

The paragraph quoted is from last Monday's Telegraph and it contains two statements, both of which are absolutely incorrect. The first is a characteristic one, and it wilfully misstates the ADVANCE's position. That is the only revenge the Telegraph writer could wreak upon us for showing that it has a harmless mania for nominating candidates for the governorship of the province. The second is evidently a misprint, although we have seen statements quite as much at variance with the fact, deliberately made in Telegraph editorials. We do not expect the Telegraph to exhibit sufficient editorial fairness to admit that it misrepresents us, nor is the matter discussed of much moment, but it knows that we neither advocated nor opposed Mr. Mitchell's appointment to the lieutenant governorship. We simply gave reasons why we were not induced to join the Telegraph and some other papers in seriously discussing and recommending what we felt certain was an absurd proposition. We gave reasons for the opinion we entertained, and we believe they commended themselves to the common sense of those who read them, and if the Telegraph had published, instead of misrepresenting them, its readers would have at once realized the absurdity of that paper's flourish of trumpets over the third gentleman it has nominated within six months to the high position so worthily filled by Sir Leonard Tilley. We beg to assure the Telegraph that we still have no candidate for the lieutenant governorship, which we again repeat is not vacant, nor have we any interest in its being made so. While we differ in this way from that paper, which has three candidates, and has, thus far, made three attempts to have the present incumbent removed, we hope we can discuss the subject without placing the big city daily in a false position. At all events we shall endeavour to place it right every time it resorts to its favorite sin of misrepresentation, and selects the ADVANCE for the operation.

Judge Wetmore's Successor.

Hon. D. L. Hanington has been selected as the successor on the Supreme Court bench of Hon. Rainsford Wetmore, recently deceased. The new judge is a native of Shediac, and will be fifty-seven years old in June next. He is a barrister of thirty-one years standing, and has long occupied a place in the front rank of the profession in the province. He was first returned to the legislature in 1870, and has been a member of that body—with exception of from 1874 to 1878—ever since. He was leader of the government from the time the present Judge Fraser retired from that position in '82, until Mr. Blair succeeded him in '83, and he has led the opposition since the appointment of Mr. E. L. Wetmore to a judgeship in the west. As a a lawyer he has been able and aggressive; as a politician, able, aggressive and not over scrupulous. In social life he is deservedly esteemed and respected. His friendships have been strong and chivalrous. Indeed, in all the relationships of life, save in politics and the courts, where the situation necessarily developed his splendid fighting qualities, Mr. Hanington has shown himself to be one of the most kindly, courteous and considerate of men. In the exigencies of provincial politics it has happened that we have always been opposed to Mr. Hanington, yet we have never failed to recognise his personal merits, and admire his splendid fighting equipment, even while helping our friends to knock him out and keep him there. It has been his lot in political life to be with the outs, and we believe he was really more in his element there than if he had been with the ins, for the comparatively restricted arena of an executive position would have been too narrow for the development and display of the qualities which have kept him in the front rank of the most diversified party that ever formed a provincial opposition. He is in the prime of a well-regulated life, and his new position comes to him at a time when he has, doubtless, had enough of political experience to lead him to leave the legislature with little regret and enable him to devote his talents to the service of the country where we sincerely hope and believe they will be more successfully exercised, if not better appreciated than they have been in the Assembly.

The New Leader.

Lieutenant Stockton has been promoted to the leadership of the opposition. vice Capt. Hanington retired. It will now be interesting to observe with what confidence certain of the gentlemen on the speaker's left will follow the new commander. When the general election was being run in 1890, the late leader told the electors of Westmorland that he was obliged to disavow connection with Messrs. Stockton, Alward, McKeown & Co., because they were running on an issue in St. John with which he could have no sympathy. Everybody, of course, knows what that issue was. It was declared in circulars distributed in certain quarters throughout St. John city and county while the election was pending, and formed the basis of a *Te Deum* sung in the "British American Citizen" as soon as it was over. After stating that Dr. Stockton and his associates ran on the religious issue and had handsomely won, the writer on to say:

"We beat them out of sight by nearly a "thousand majority thereby electing the "whole ticket of Protestants, the younger "man (McKeown) being a prominent Orange-"man and leading the poll and Rourke, "Shaw and Smith being almost up to him. "Messrs. Alward and Stockton, the two "former members who resigned their seats "over eight months ago in defence of "principles held dear by every protestant, "etc. * * We have proven that when "protestant principles are at stake we can "still win the battle as our fathers did of "yore, even against rum, Romanism and "weak-kneed protestant boodlers," etc,

When the new legislature assembled in 1890, Mr. Hanington didn't want to be leader. He didn't even want to associate too closely with the six St. John men who had run an election on an issue which he condemned, but as the other oppositionists outside of St. John were afraid to be enrolled under a banner borne aloft by the leader of "the whole ticket of protestants," Mr. Hanington, was prevailed upon to head the unhappy and incongruous family. Now that he is delivered from the position, Dr. Stockton could not well be overlooked, but the circumstances which have compelled his associates to choose him, cannot be otherwise than another of the series of political misfortunes that have pursued him and his followers ever since those of them who are old members deserted the government. Just wait until the new leader gets loose in the coming Westmorland by-election with his orange-squeezer and the Pisarinco, golden grove and other "true blue" manifestoes!

Unrestricted Reciprocity.

The statement is now officially made that Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State for the United States, declares it to be the policy of that country not to enter into any reciprocal trade arrangement with Canada which does not include a discriminating tariff against Great Britain, reciprocity in manufactures as well as natural products, and the adoption of the tariff of the United States in Canada. This arrangement would, doubtless, be a splendid one for the United States. It would be good for the Dominion also, but for the fact that we could not raise half enough revenue under it to pay the interest on the Dominion debt and carry on our public services. Its logical outcome would be annexation, which the Liberals ought to honestly advocate, instead of the same thing under another name.

Where are we?

It cannot truthfully be said that Great Britain is particularly anxious to promote Dominion interests, when her doing so involves any commercial or other loss to herself. Witness her treaty with France, which practically shuts Canadian products out of the ports of that country, unless they reach them through those of England. The fair and smiling face of diplomacy expresses great solicitude for us, but we wonder how many of the British public the London Star spoke for, when it said on Thursday last, referring to Bering Sea matters—

"A renewal of the modus vivendi will cause the Canadians to scream, but better that than a serious quarrel between Great Britain and the United States." In other words, better for Britain to give away before United States bluster, than that she should stand by her own contentions and Canada's rights in the matter of Bering Sea.

It Gets a Picture and Extols its Hero.

The Richibucto Review was a little less drowsy last week than usual, the reason evidently being that somebody had contributed an electrotype picture of Mr. Phinney, M. P. P., towards its make up, together with letter-press biographical matter, which appeared in connection therewith. Mr. Phinney is a kind of hero with the Review people and a half dozen other weak-minded citizens of that important town. The picture is a very good one, and bears a little resemblance to the original, as he appeared several years ago, when he had some influence in politics, and had not fallen so far from political grace as to consort with his present chum who is known as Carleton County's "missing link." In its anxiety to give Mr. Phinney a special boost in connection with the printing of his alleged picture, the Review placed beside it an article illustrating the prowess of that gentleman. It said:—

"Last summer the Miramichi Advance attempted to cut a very prominent figure in the Kent election campaign. Its columns were filled with matters for the perusal of the electors of this county. Copies were sent to every voter in the county. Had Mr. Smith confined his attention to matters about which he knew something, he no doubt, would have rendered some assistance to his party. He, however, in his intense anxiety to be foremost in the fight, ventured a little further into the discussion of the affairs of this county than his knowledge of Kent county affairs justified him in doing. In short, he waded beyond his depth, and as a result, made himself ridiculous. Mr. Phinney, in a letter published in the Review, took occasion show up the ignorance displayed by the Advance in its discussion of Kent county affairs."

The Review proceeds to say that the ADVANCE has since lost no opportunity of abusing Mr. Phinney and that a paper which is run by a Chatham "Atkinson" had called it the "literary scavenger of the North Shore," while the St. John Globe had referred to it as "a poacher on party preserves" All this is, no doubt, "wery sewere" on the ADVANCE, in the estimation of Mr. Phinney and the Review, but they will pardon us for suggesting that neither that gentleman's picture nor his political prowess can be improved in the estimation of his constituents by his organ's reference to this paper and last summer's Kent election campaign. When Mr. Phinney—during that contest—wrote and published one of his characteristic letters in the Review, in which he assailed the editor of the ADVANCE in his usual untruthful manner, and he afterwards demonstrated his ideas of fair discussion by forbidding the Review to publish a letter in reply, the ADVANCE was, therenpon, sent into Kent county to speak for itself. Everybody knows how Mr. Phinney came out of that election contest; how he published a letter in the Review saying it was his fight; how he said that if his candidate was defeated he, himself, would resign; how the people—desiring to be rid of him—snowed his candidate under by the biggest majority for his opponent ever polled in Kent. If the ADVANCE played the prominent part stated by the Review in that election, and if Mr. Smith "waded" into Kent affairs as recklessly as intimated, we have, we think, much more reason to be satisfied with the result than either Mr. Phinney or his discredited organ. However ignorant we may be of Kent affairs, we seem to be more in touch with the sentiment of the county and better able to gauge the intelligence of its people than either Mr. Phinney or the Review, so we advise that paper to go asleep again and avoid humiliating its absentee representative and making itself ridiculous by publishing borrowed pictures and illogical articles intended to bolster up a man who couldn't even keep his promise of resigning, although he showed his contempt for his county by leaving it.

Springhill Mines.

Statistics of the Springhill mines, Cumberland Co., N. S., convey an idea of an industry that has grown from nothing to its present magnitude within twenty years, largely at the expense of the Dominion treasury. The output of the mines increased from 417,000 tons in 1890 to 457,000 tons in 1891, an increase of 40,000 tons, and is about a sixth of the production of Canada. It is a little difficult to fully grasp the labor involved in such an output. An idea of the amount of coal taken out of the ground may be had from this point of view; taking a cubic yard of coal as roughly equal to one ton, if we suppose the coal taken out to be in the shape of a block measuring one yard wide, and one yard high, its length would be over 250 miles. If the whole output were loaded into cars, say 18 tons per car, it would fill over 25,000 of them, or a thousand trains of 25 cars each. Placed one behind the other they would form a train 150 miles long. To hoist such a quantity of coal, and to pump water, and for various other uses about the mine, the company requires thirty-eight boilers to give them steam. The three seams of coal worked are sunk 1900, 2600 and 3000 feet respectively; so that part of the coal is hoisted 1000 yards, over half a mile into the earth on the slope of the seams. The farther down it is followed the better the coal becomes, and the thicker the seams get. The three seams aggregate 36 feet in thickness. In and about the mines 1,500 men and boys are employed. Large sums have been spent in the past year on improvements at the mines, including a new bank head of the most improved type. Seven new boilers were added during the year, and a new pump from Jeansville, Pa., capable of raising a million gallons of water daily through 1,450 feet of 12 inch pipe, to a vertical height of 685 feet. The mine has also been placed in first-class shape in every way. No powder is permitted in the mine, in order to insure, as far as is possible, its safety. The railway runs from Springhill junction to Parrsboro, and employs eight locomotives. More than 300,000 tons of coal were taken to Springhill junction, and only 100,000 to Parraboro.

What a pity it is that the business of this gigantic company is largely built up at the expense of the Dominion at large! The carrying of Springhill coal at lower rates than the hauling costs, is one of the largest factors contributing to the I. C. R. deficit. It is no advantage to the people of Canada generally that the workings of the company are now pushed twice as far below the surface as the development of the mine on a legitimate business basis would warrant, although the profits of the stockholders are enhanced by the corresponding hole mined into the public treasury, and the town of Springhill is thus maintained.

By and bye, the seams will be exhausted and, then, the work-people interested will realise that, after all, the present high pressure policy of exhausting both the mine and the public treasury for the purpose of enriching one or two generations of speculative stockholders, was a very unwise one.

A Pastoral Letter.

His Lordship the Metropolitan, has addressed the following pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese:—

My Dear Brethren:—You are aware that some years since I thought it prudent, in view of a possible failure of health and strength on my part, to obtain the assistance of a Coadjutor, in order that the work of the Diocese might not be impeded. It has pleased God to take from me some portion of the strength that then remained, and I feel no longer able to undertake the laborious journeys which, up to a later period, God gave me strength to perform. Painful as it is to me to abridge any part of my former duty, I am obliged, at the age of eighty-seven, to ask you to consult with the Coadjutor as to any Confirmations for the coming year, and as to the administrative work of the Diocese in general, reserving to myself such work as is practicable for a man in my present condition. You will, I feel assured, not put this down to any want of affection or earnestness on my part, and will help me with your kind words and earnest prayers, that what remains of my life may be spent to the glory of God, and to the good of the Church, over which the Lord hath made me an overseer.

Praying for a blessing on what has been done, and what remains to be done, I remain your faithful and affectionate friend,

JOHN FREDERICTON.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL:—An Ottawa despatch announces that Hon. L J. Tweedie of Chatham, Hon. Robert Ritchie, police magistrate of St. John and Charles Peck, Esq., of Albert County, have been made Queen's Counsel. The honor is one to which Mr. Tweedie is well entitled as the leader of the North Shore bar.

HE ISN'T HUNGRY:—The London Chronicle says:—"Mr. Blaine, having added highly advantageous treaties with the Republics of South America to the enormous resources of the United States, can therefore afford to wait for reciprocity with Canada or any other country on his own terms. This is the true explanation of the failure of Canada's negotiations."

MERCIER'S CONDEMNATION:—*Le Moniteur de Rome* the official organ of the Vatican, congratulates the people of the province of Quebec on their verdict of March 8, which shows that they intend to maintain their traditions of honor, fidelity and honesty. It regrets that Mr. Mercier, who was gifted with great talents, did not put them to better use.

R. A. LAWLOR, ESQ., who was a promising candidate for the Supreme Court judgeship vacated by the death of the late judge Wetmore, had quite a strong support at Ottawa, but not sufficiently so to secure the prize for him. The fact that he is a northern New Brunswicker told against him, it being the evident policy of the Dominion Government to allow nothing to come to the North Shore that is claimed for or can be given to their friends elsewhere.

MR. BURCHILL ALL RIGHT:—Mr. Burchill appears to have been misunderstood by the reporter of the assembly when he was referring to the saving that might be effected under maritime union. He did not intend to intimate that the different provinces should forogo any part of the Dominion subsidies to which they are entitled, but held that as one general legislature could be so much more economically conducted than three, a balance would be left to the credit of the provinces out of their respective Dominion allowances for legislation. That view of the subject is, of course, quite sound, both logically and politically.

THE LOBSTER BILL:—The latest thing from Ottawa in reference to the obnoxious proposals of the Minister of Fisheries for hampering the lobster fishermen, is the news that our northern representatives, together with others from P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, have succeeded in securing modifications which will render the proposed bill less objectionable than it was when introduced. Under amendments now proposed and accepted by the Minister, it is said that fishermen will require no licenses, but packers will be subject to a license fee of $5 each and two cents for the brand on each case packed. The clauses relating to berried lobsters will be struck out and a provision substituted, making the lower slats of traps 1½ inches apart, so as to let lobsters under 8 inches out, thus practically adopting the suggestions of Mr. Neilson of Newfoundland. The bill is to take effect in 1893.

Well Done, Gentlemen!

A special despatch of Tuesday from Ottawa to the St. John Globe says:—

"This morning Messrs. Burns and Adams waited on the Minister of Finance and drew his attention to the fact that by recent changes in the French tariff Canadian goods have to pay greater duty than similar goods from Great Britain and the Baltic. The discrimination is $1.38 per thousand on spruce deals heretofore exported in considerable quantities from New Brunswick to France. They pointed out that in a few months the same discrimination would apply in Spain and urged the government to see if possible that goods from Canada cannot be admitted the same as those from the most favored countries.

"Mr. Adams also interviewed the Minister of Marine with reference to salmon net license fishing on the Miramichi. At the minister's suggestion he has submitted his views regarding license system, riparian owners' rights and non-assignment of licenses, and urged that the failure to comply should mean cancellation of licenses. It is understood that changes will be made to bring the department and Miramichi fishermen into better harmony."

Provincial Fishing Leases.

FREDERICTON, March 23.—The sale of fishery leases (for rod only) for five and 10 years, took place at the crown land office to-day. The competition on some of the rivers was quite keen. The following were offered:—

RESTIGOUCHE RIVER.

From the I. C. Railway bridge up to the mouth of the Upsalquitch river, (Excepting the islands in the Restigouche river at the mouth of the Metapedia river); former lessees the Restigouche Salmon club, repurchased by the same club at the upset price, $400.

From Patapedia river up to Tracey's brook; former lessee Restigouche club; upset $1,600; repurchased for $2,000.

From Tracey's brook up to Quatawamkedgewick river; former lessee Archibald Rogers, New York; upset price $1,200; repurchased by Mr. Rogers for $1,275.

From Quatawamkedgewick up to the Madawaska county line; not before leased; upset price $100; not sold.

From mouth of Upsalquitch to Toad Brook; former lessee, H. B. Hollands, New York; repurchased by him for the upset, $300.

From Toad Brook up to Tom's Brook; former lessee, Samuel Thorne, of New York; upset price $1,500; purchased by Restigouche club for $1,975.

From Tom's Brook up to Patapedia River; former lessee, James M. Waterbury; upset price $800; bought by Levite Theriault, M. P. P., for $1,050.

On the Upsalquitch river from its mouth to its forks; present lessee, Ezra C. Fitch; upset price $350, and from its forks to its head, including all its branches, also leased to Mr. Fitch; upset price $200, were both offered, but were not sold

The above were all offered for five years.

NEPISIGUIT RIVER.

From its mouth up to 11 Mile Tree; present lessee C. B Burnham, New York; upset $250; repurchased for $400.

From 11 Mile Tree up to Great Falls, also leased to Mr. Burnham; upset $175; repurchased by him for $265. He also purchased from the Great Falls to the head of the river (trout fishing) for the upset price of $50.

MIRAMICHI RIVER.

Northwest Miramichi and its branches, above the mouth of the Big Sevogle; present lessee, R. R. Call, and repurchased at the upset price of $50.

Big and Little Sevogle rivers and branches, and the part of N. W. Miramichi from the mouth of the Big Sevogle to the mouth of the Little S. W. Miramichi; present lessee, Wm. F. Ladd, New York; upset price, $150; purchased by D. R. O. Brown, for $375.

Little S W. Miramichi and its branches; present lessee, W. F. Ladd, New York; upset $150, and repurchased at that figure.

The above are for 10 years.

The Cains river and its branches, both salmon and trout; held by A. S. Murray, upset $100, were not sold.

Dominion Parliament.

In making the budget speech on Tuesday of last week Hon. Mr. Foster began by calling attention to the estimated revenue for the present year as given in the last Budget. It was, he said, estimated that this year's revenue would be $38,858,701 and the actual revenue had fallen short of that amount, being $38,579,310, just $279,391 less than estimated. The expenditure of 1890-91 was estimated at $36,000,000, but the actual expenditure had exceeded that amount $243 567.

There had been a decrease in the interest on the public debt, due to the paying off, at maturity, of loans bearing four, five and six per cent interest, and the floating of new temporary loans bearing interest at four per cent. The increases of expenditure, he pointed out, were largely abnormal, such as the expenditure under the head of the census, and would not recur, while the decreases were for the most part permanent. He pointed out that the revenue for the past year was $38,579,310, the expenditure $36,343,567, leaving a surplus of $2,235,743. Had it not been for the expenditure upon capital account, the surplus would have been applied for the redemption of the debt, but the capital expenditure for the year was $4 381,564, as compared with $5,731,354 in the preceding year, so that as net results, after providing for ordinary expenditure of the consolidated fund, they had laid up in the sinking fund $1,938,078, and had made a capital expenditure of $4 381,564, with a net addition to the debt of only $275,818.

He called attention to his statement last year that the time had come for the equalization of the revenue and expenditure. This, he said, had fairly been begun and the capital expenditure had to a large extent been taken out of the consolidated revenue funds deposit. He mentioned the fact that by the removal of the duties on raw sugar the Government lost some $3,000,000 of revenue. Thus, had this enormous sum been collected as previously, we would have no deficit and half a million of the public debt paid.

He pointed out that in the past three years there had been an increase in the debt of only $279,000, while in the same period there was a decrease in the amount paid as interest of $400,000. He had no hesitation in predicting to the House that in future it would be possible to keep the expenditure within the revenue and carry on the business of the country in no niggardly fashion without swelling up the public debt.

Turning to the present financial year, which ends on the 30th of June next, he stated that the actual revenue up to the 20th inst was $25,459,000 and if the revenue for the balance of the period kept on at the same ratio, it would give us a revenue for the coming year of $36,655,000, distributed as follows:—Customs, $20,500 000; excise, $7,000,000, and miscellaneous, $8,265,000;. Upon those bases of caculation the Customs revenue would be $3,000,000 less then last year. The expenditure calculated upon the same basis, would amount to $36 650,000, as the amount expended up to the 20th inst. was $23,206 000. Upon this calculation, it would be seen that the country would have a balance of $5 000 to the good. He pointed out that for the present the country could not look for a large surplus. The average revenue of the country was in the neighborhood of $36,000,000 and the endeavor of the Government was to keep the expenditure down to that mark.

The temporary loans contracted last year and now outstanding amount to $9,753,333. These were necessitated by the large amount drawn from the Savings Banks consequent upon the reduction of the rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent. In 1889 90 $1,993,892 had been withdrawn more then the deposits, and in 1890 91 $1,612,438; for the current year the withdrawal would not exceed the deposit plus the accrued interest. This amount $3,500,000, so withdrawn, was practically a portion of the public debt redeemed and it was to cover this expenditure that the temporary loans were made. In all, $600,000 was required for the redemption of temporary loans and the further sum of $5,000,000 would have to be supplied either as a permanent or temporary loan, which would depend much upon the state of the money market. He showed that the fact of the heavy withdrawals from the Savings Banks did not mean any diminution in the savings of the people of the country. The people's savings were steadily increasing, the deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks, in the Dominion Savings Bank, Chartered Banks and the Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, now amounted to, $203,968,719 as against $165,703,255 in 1890, and $199,441,739 in 1891. Canada's credit on the English money market stood high, higher than that of any other colony of the Empire.

He then launched out in a vigorous attack upon Sir Richard Cartwright, for the publication of his famous letter in the London Economist, reflecting upon the condition of Canadian finances and bitterly attacking the Administration. This letter, he said, was calculated to do the country untold damages. It had long been known that the honorable gentlemen opposite persisted in painting a doleful picture of Canada's future, both in the Dominion and across the line, but this was the first case where the attack had been made in England. When coming from a man of Sir Richard Cartwright's standing, it could not but affect the sensitive spot of the money market to the detriment of Canada. He criticised the letter in question, clause by clause, and roundly abused the gallant knight for his unpatriotic action. He concluded his attack by predicting that so long as the Liberal party retained among its leaders a man who would thus vilify the fair name of Canada, they would not receive the support of the people of the country.

He next went into an exhaustive comparative statement showing a substantial increase of $9 228 000 in the volume of trade during the past year, and predicted a further increase for next year of $12,000,000.

The Government, he said, had endeavoured to carry out its promises in reference to a fast Atlantic mail service, but the only two tenders received are far above what Canada could afford to pay. He had, with a view to augment trade, advised the appointment of Canadian commercial agents at all the great centres of trade in the countries with which Canada carries on a lucrative trade. He pointed out that among the nations of Europe the most favored nation clause was gradually being elimated from their treaties.

He concluded by giving a minute account of the conference of Washington a few months ago. The Canadian delegation, he said, were well received by Mr. Blaine and stated that they desired to open negotiations for the establishment of a treaty along the lines of the treaty of 1854, with such modifications as the changed conditions of the two countries would require. Mr. Blaine met this proposal with the statement that any proposal looking towards reciprocity in natural products alone could not be entertained by the United States. He and Col. Foster raised the question of general reciprocity and discussed the necessary conditions. It was pointed out that one of the necessary conditions of any measure of reciprocity Canada might obtain from the United States, was decrimination against Great Britain and preferential treatment of the United States. The Canadian delegation pointed out the loss of revenue that would result upon the abolition of the Customs and the difficulty which would results in the event of Canada discriminating against Great Britain. Mr. Blaine said that he quite realized the difficulties under which we labored, but was firm in his position.

Hon. Mr. Foster said he was glad the question was settled, as now we know that so long as the present party in the United States holds the reins of power, Canada can expect nothing in the shape of closer trade relations.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied saying he had little fault to find with the financial statement just made by Mr. Foster, but he had considerable to say about things which that gentleman forgot to mention. He acknowledged the authorship of the letter referred to by the Minister of Finance, and was willing to stand by every syllable of that letter. The letter, he said, was written in reply to the villainous slanders of the subsidized Tory press and the slander of the High Commissioner and his gang. He proceeded to deal with the census returns, which showed a stagnant population and said it was not the refuse population Canada was losing but the very cream, young men between the age of 20 and 40 years, United States statisticians, he said, contended that there were more New Brunswickers in the State of Massachusets and her sister New England States, then there was in New Brunswick it self. Despite the importance of these facts, the Minister of Finance offers no explanation and leaves us to seek the information or believe that the Government has miserably failed to preform its duty. Taking into consideration the natural increase of population, he contended that there was a falling off in the population in Ontario of 360,000, in Quebec of 230,000 and in New Brunswick of 80,000.

He complained that no protocol of the negotiations at Washington had been laid upon the table. The statements made by the Minister of Finance were very grave and he hoped they were made with the sanction and approval of the American Government. He denied the statement that the question of closer trade relations with the United States had been settled at the recent conference at Washington. The Canadian Comissioners went to Washington to receive a refusal and they got it, It was never their intention to seriously entertain the question of reciprocity. He complained that the Government had gone to the country last March under false pretences. Reciprocity, he said was Canada's only hope of escape from utter commercial and financial ruin, and that reciprocity could only be obtained upon the principle of the interchange of special privileges.

He attributed the success of the Government at the recent bye-elections to the influences of boodle and corruption. The census returns, he said, spoke with trumpet voice what the Government had done for the material welfare of the country, and the disgraceful scandals of last session were an index of its moral teaching. He claimed that there was not a single public work in Canada which paid the interest on the capital outlay. The canals, the I. C. R., and all other public works were so managed as to be constantly, from year to year in arrears.

He admitted that there was a small increase in the volume of trade, but said that despite all restrictions upon the trade with the United States, that trade represented nearly the whole of the increase of $2,000,000 which was noticed in the returns. The trade of the United States in 1890 was over $100,000,000, an illimitable market to which Canadians must obtain admission in order to preserve the welfare and progress of the country.

Hon. Mr. Tupper followed in a vigorous speech, in which he replied to the remarks of Sir Richard Cartwright.

Mr. Patterson, Brant, followed and

Mr. Baker moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 12.05 o'clock.

MARCH 23:—Hon. Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Fraser, said the Canadian Pacific paid $495 each way for each sleeper and first class car running between St. John and Halifax and $330 for each second class car. During the past year 325 sleepers, 320 first-class and 363 second class cars were so run in order to save passengers from Halifax to Montreal the necessity of changing cars. Station masters on Intercolonial were supposed to be neutral between the two roads. They were paid by the I. C. R.

On motion of Sir John Thompson it was agreed that the house should not sit on Friday.

Mr. Perry moved for reports on the Prince Edward Island tunnel scheme. Several island members spoke on it.

Hon. Mr. Foster said the views of the government would be stated when reports of engineers were before the house.

After recess Mr. Flint's bill to amend the Canada Temperance act was read a second time.

Messrs. Bennet and McMullen continued the debate on the budget.

MARCH 24:—Mr. Flint's bill to amend the Canada Temperance act was passed through committee.

The budget debate was resumed by Mr. Dawson and continued by Messrs. Craig, Dr. McDonald (Huron), Campbell, Devlin and Perry.

Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 10.45 p. m.

The prohibition commission organized today. All were present except Mr. Monahan, the secretary. Mr. Hickson was elected chairman.

A score of deputations were in town today. An influential deputation was introduced by Mr. Ives and advocated an imposition of export duty on spruce logs and spruce pulp wood. They say that from the tone in which the ministers received them they have strong hopes of this request being granted.

Hon. Mr. Carling will introduce a bill to amend the Patent act, abolishing the necessity of filing a model and extending the life of a patent to eighteen years.

Hon. Mr. Costigan will introduce a bill to fix the standard sizes of milk cans and also to confine the inspection of imported oil to officers of the inland revenue department.

The minister of justice presented to parliament to-day the annual report of the inspector of penitentiaries. Mr. Moylan suggests that someone be sent to examine prisons, particularly in Belgium