

German Syrup

For Coughs & Colds. John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past five years for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B.W. Baldwin, Carmoville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhaus, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

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

FOR SALE

The undersigned has a few Suits and Leather Goods still on hand, which he will sell at a low price. HENRY R. BROWN CO., Black Rock.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS. NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that will cure all cases of Nervous Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

LOUISIANA State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable Purposes. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING takes place on Thursday, 24th March, 1892.

Grand Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 numbers in the wheel.

PRIZES OF \$100,000, \$50,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05, \$0.02, \$0.01.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SOME CASES LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

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Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, N.B., FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

The Reason Why.

The Telegraph appears to realize that the leaders of the Liberal party have used a familiar phrase—made a man of it, and in the absence of something more practical in the way of exhortation from difficulties and embarrassments which Mr. Blake did all reasonably could to give warning, turns to that gentleman, saying, "What then is Mr. Blake's position in the Liberal party? We think he owes it to himself and to the party which he formerly led to make a more explicit definition of his position than he has yet done. We trust that he will, except on the trivial question, at one with the Liberal party. He can hardly be content to remain neutral in the party, and to be so, is to be doing nothing in perpetuating Tory rule and Tory corruption in Canada."

There ought not to be a great deal of doubt in anybody's mind respecting Mr. Blake's attitude towards the "in" the Liberal party. Its leader and those nearest to him adopted a certain trade policy as a plank in the party's platform with reference to the views of Mr. Blake and hundreds of others whose support they ought to have valued. The best and soundest thinkers of the party—including Mr. Blake—realized that the policy was an impracticable one, and they refused to become, in any degree, responsible for it. Mr. Blake declared his position to the party leaders in his constituency, in a statesmanlike letter, which was quite unequivocal in its terms, and ought to be considered as a final and irrevocable statement of his attitude towards the Liberal party so long as it continues to adhere to the policy which alone prevented its success at the polls in 1891.

There is another matter in which Mr. Blake—in common with other self-respecting Liberals—appears to differ from the present leaders of the party. Mr. Blake, doubtless, has little sympathy with the hypocrisy that is horrified over the spectacle of the Mackenzie developments and is blind to the fact that the party leader who claims, in behalf of his followers and himself, to be the exponent of political virtue and honesty, and yet lacks the moral courage to clear out of the guilty and deposed premier of Quebec, is hardly one under whom an honest Liberal should enlist. Mr. Blake has done much more for the Liberal party than its present leader. No Liberal—or conservative either—believes that either Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Blake would have hesitated for a moment in the duty of repudiating Mercier and all his works. It is conceivable then that Mr. Blake believes that even the perpetration of Tory rule may be preferable to the introduction of Mercier domination and Quebec methods at Ottawa. If, therefore, the Telegraph will let the scales of extreme partisanship fall from its "other eye" it may be able to perceive many reasons why self-respect alone, or any notion of his undoubted solicitude for the safety and honor of the Dominion, impel Mr. Blake to a silence respecting his attitude towards the Liberal party which he has preserved to late "more in sorrow than in anger."

Meeting of the Legislature.

The New Brunswick Legislature has been summoned for the dispatch of business on Thursday, 3rd of March. The Government will meet the House with a record of economical management of the public services, notwithstanding which, owing to the great depression of all kinds of business—particularly the lumber trade—there is reason to anticipate a deficit in the financial accounts for the year. The reasonable expectation of a larger Dominion subsidy income accruing from increased population to be shown by the census returns, was not realized, while owing to the decrease in lumber operations, resulting from depression of that trade in the British and continental markets and the unfavorable character of the winter's weather, the Crown Land receipts have fallen short of the estimate. Money required for the ordinary services of the province, and for railways and other works to which the Government has long been committed, had to be raised, and this was done in a responsible manner. It is, therefore, necessary to devise means by which the almost unlooked-for circumstances may be met and the credit of the province maintained. We are fortunate in having, at such a time, men at the head of provincial affairs who are capable of devising ways and means without increasing the burdens of any existing industry or making the necessities of the time an occasion for adding to the permanent debt of the province. The contrast presented, in this respect between New Brunswick and Quebec is a most gratifying one to our people and an occasion for continued confidence in the gentlemen at the head of affairs at Fredericton.

It is gratifying to know that the idea of making the whole revenue necessities of the province a charge upon its single staple industry is gradually being abandoned and that a more equitable policy will, probably, soon be put in operation. Amongst the interests from which it would seem fair to ask something in return for their privileges within the province are insurance companies, electric companies, and, perhaps, banks, the desirability of bringing which, under the license system has already been more or less discussed. Another interest which ought to contribute to the provincial revenue is the liquor trade in places where it is still licensed, for there is no good reason why this interest should produce a public revenue for cities and town and county municipalities only. There persons might fairly look for assistance in meeting the current demands upon its treasury, consistent with a fair and enlightened policy, and we may reasonably expect that proposals of a practical kind, looking to that end will occupy the at-

What's the Matter with the Globe?

Why does the St. John Globe think it worth while to go out of its way to ride and offend in making reference to what the ADVANCE says, last week, of Mr. C. W. Weldon and his connection with the Queens and Kings counties election cases? There is something very irritating, it seems, to the Globe in the fact that the ADVANCE's views of the issues of the election campaign of a year ago were more like those of Mr. Blake than of Messrs. Laurier, Mercier, Farrar and others of that stamp, of whom the Globe was and is so blind and unquestioning a follower. Indeed, we have on several occasions not failed to observe evidence of such irritation in the Globe's columns, manifested in churlish and discourteous expressions towards this paper, to which it was pleased to refer, on Thursday last, as "Senator Snowball's paper, the Chatham Advance."

It would of course be no discredit were Mr. Snowball the owner of the ADVANCE, but as the name of the proprietor is plainly printed on every number of it, the offensive intention in practically publishing that the paper's statement as to its ownership is a falsehood, indicates the Globe's sense of what is due in the way of courtesy to other journals and journalists. As to other characteristic allusions of the Globe to the ADVANCE, in connection with political parties, we may say we really realize why a paper that is not so situated as to be under the control of one editor and proprietor, may have reason to regret the circumstances and environment which have contributed to its disadvantageous and unsatisfactory position. The Globe's misfortune in that respect, however, were it under a better order of minds, would lead it to appreciate rather than envy the independent position which the ADVANCE has always maintained. Like the Globe, the ADVANCE has done much to assist the Liberal party, but, unlike that paper, it has always done so freely and from conviction. Its editor has never taken advantage of the party in the time of its strength, to demand office or other personal advancement for himself, nor has he thrust himself upon it, to be carried to an eminence where the impracticable mediocrity reflected through the columns of an evening newspaper were rendered so conspicuous in the parliamentary representative as to materially contribute to the party's defeat. The ADVANCE has always kept itself free of the party's office-seeking wire-pullers, and of obligations for personal favors, as well as of entanglements with the mere mechanism of the party machine, so as to be in a position to give disinterested advice, which, when not followed, left the paper free to take its own course. In all this we have differed from the Globe, which, no doubt, has, for many a regretful retrospect over the time, long since, when it was in a similar position.

It is not an agreeable thing to be obliged to this refer to the positions occupied by the Globe and ADVANCE respectively, but the Globe's discourteous and unbecoming attacks upon the ADVANCE—and not the first of the kind by any means—makes it necessary. Party defeat, which it has of late been blindly led through a series of incursions that new-born political incursions would avoid, has not been the result to those who have had their eyes open. The time and effort which it should employ in retrieving its errors and demonstrating its ability to still help its party, are spent in snapping and snarling at everything it runs its head against in the confusion consequent upon its controlling connections being somewhat broken. It has chosen to fall upon the ADVANCE quite often and to let it off, with a reasonable sympathy, but it has not done so in the past, our only purpose being to warn it that it can gain nothing by running amuck, as it has too often done, with an impunity of rudeness and discourtesy which never characterizes the letter class of newspapers, and which few in New Brunswick are so crude as to imitate.

Non-Attorney General Blair to Speak in Chatham.

Hon. Attorney General Blair is to visit the North Shore next week on public business in Restigouche and Gloucester. A number of his Miramichi friends, on learning the fact, placed themselves in a position to meet him at the great lakes available to the commerce of the world as they now are to the interior commerce of the United States and Canada, and in support of this statement the report comes from a letter of Col. O. M. Poirer, engineer corps: "This extra outlet Canada has much improved by the construction of the Welland Canal and the extension of the St. Lawrence. The canal, over the entire distance where canals are required between Lake Erie and the sea. Their aggregate length is only 70 miles, while the Erie Canal is 263 miles long. The Welland has been deepened 14 feet in three years the other canals should be deepened at approximately the same rate. The trip of the 'Welland' carrying 30,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth to Liverpool is cited as showing the importance of the work already done. This trip, though experimental, proved successful. It demonstrates that with the completion of the improvements now in progress, steamers of the size and capacity of the 'Welland' can be despatched from port to port in the same manner as we can use the canal in common with the Canadians. If the canals were further deepened as to correspond with the new carrying capacity of the 'Welland' the advantages of Buffalo cities with reference to foreign trade. The report concludes: 'While we are now engaged in these Canadian canals, the Canadians are ours, we should not lose sight of the fact that such enjoyment is based on permanent treaty rights, and that the right to so enjoy them may be lost on two year's notice. President Cleveland's administration claimed that a treaty of abrogation, so that we are now

A Crumb of Comfort.

The St. John Globe is giving encouraging signs of recovery of political reason. It has recently abandoned the policy of attacking all the Liberal candidates, and has the audacity to differ from its friends in reference to the policy of unrestricted reciprocity. It almost hugged itself one day last week over the fact that Mr. Blake had written to the Globe, a Liberal—wishing him success as a candidate for the House of Commons in one of the by-elections. A few weeks ago the Globe would have indulged in its customary sneers at Mr. Blake for daring to write a friendly letter to a Liberal, after having declined to follow Messrs. Laurier, Mercier, Farrar, Cartwright and their retinue in last winter's Dominion election. The Globe is to be congratulated on the fact that it has now turned towards the great body of the Liberal party, who differ as much from the Laurier-Mercier Cartwright combination as they do from the Liberal-Conservative. Whether the re-appointing of the Globe's editor is a sign of the coming of confusion in its political ideas or indicative of returning political sanity is a hazardous subject of conjecture, but we will all hope for the best. It has been stated by the Globe's editor that in its attempts to play the role of political guide, and its misfortunes, mistakes and blunders may have taught it that Mr. Blake's views are, after all, quite as sound as its own.

Reciprocity.

Washington advices indicate that little success in the direction of securing improved trade relations with the United States were made by Sir John Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, and his staff during their visit of the last few days to that city. The United States Government appears to look to political union as the only feasible solution of the reciprocity question between that country and Canada. The Committee of the Board of Education, consisting of the Hon. Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General, and Commissioner of Public Works, and Archibald Harrison, M. L. C., will visit Bathurst next week for the purpose of investigating charges preferred by Rev. Mr. Thompson against the trustees of schools there.

The Bathurst Schools.

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An Element in Reciprocity Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An interesting report was today submitted to the House of Representatives by the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Secretary of the Committee on Foreign and Inter-State Commerce, requesting the President to negotiate with Canada to the effect that the same principles should be applied to the trade between the United States and Canada as to the trade between the United States and Great Britain. The report says that the great lakes form a highway for the interchange of commodities that has no parallel in any other country. The traffic upon them has been confined almost wholly to the trade with Canada and the interior commerce between the States. The recent development of the Great Lakes navigation, particularly the Welland and the Erie canals, so as to make them conform in depth to the standard adopted by the United States for its inland navigation, has opened a new era in the trade between the United States and Canada, and in support of this statement the report comes from a letter of Col. O. M. Poirer, engineer corps: "This extra outlet Canada has much improved by the construction of the Welland Canal and the extension of the St. Lawrence. The canal, over the entire distance where canals are required between Lake Erie and the sea. Their aggregate length is only 70 miles, while the Erie Canal is 263 miles long. The Welland has been deepened 14 feet in three years the other canals should be deepened at approximately the same rate. The trip of the 'Welland' carrying 30,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth to Liverpool is cited as showing the importance of the work already done. This trip, though experimental, proved successful. It demonstrates that with the completion of the improvements now in progress, steamers of the size and capacity of the 'Welland' can be despatched from port to port in the same manner as we can use the canal in common with the Canadians. If the canals were further deepened as to correspond with the new carrying capacity of the 'Welland' the advantages of Buffalo cities with reference to foreign trade. The report concludes: 'While we are now engaged in these Canadian canals, the Canadians are ours, we should not lose sight of the fact that such enjoyment is based on permanent treaty rights, and that the right to so enjoy them may be lost on two year's notice. President Cleveland's administration claimed that a treaty of abrogation, so that we are now

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refused to follow them when they went astray, and we have about the same feeling towards the Conservatives. Any paper that is so influenced by party as not to be likewise is worth just so much less to the public, whose interests should be its first care. None so blind as they who will not see. (Toronto Globe.) "Seven by-elections in the House of Commons were held yesterday, two in Halifax, N. S. and five in Ontario. Four of these seats had been held by Conservatives and three by Liberals. The result of yesterday's pollings was that the Conservatives elected six out of seven, having retained all their own seats and captured two from the Liberals, North Victoria and East Bruce. In Halifax the re-election of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Marshall, in East Middlesex, was evidently, a rough by nature and the country's experience of him proves that even wealth, education and the favors of royalty will not produce hair where nature has made the epidermis from which bristles grow so profuse.

The Gloucester Election.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Palmer in the Gloucester election petition after giving the copy of the petition filed and the copy served on Mr. Burns, proceeds: "Not having on what was served as a copy the following words: 'Return of the said Kennedy E. Burns was and is an act of parliament, I read in Rogers v. Wallace that I did not think the copy contemplated by the act was a mere exact literal copy, when what was omitted did not alter the meaning of the original in substance. But here the grammatical meaning is altered in substance. This view was found on the case of Eckart Johnson, 50 L. T. N. S., 107. But in Spivey v. Baza, L. R. 2 E. C. Div. 445, Lord Cairns says that a paper filed in good faith to be a copy and all that could be said in opposition to its being a copy was that a word or two, which were not material to the sense and to the operation of the statute, had been omitted, he should not be prepared to hold it was not a copy. 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