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"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."

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1884—167th Monthly Drawing.

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1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do.	do.	25,000
1	do.	do.	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $6000			12,000
5	do.	2000	10,000
10	do.	1000	10,000
20	do.	500	10,000
100	do.	200	20,000
300	do.	100	30,000
500	do.	50	25,000
1000	do.	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9 Approximation Prizes of $750			6,850
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

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POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. Dauphin,
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Previous to Stock Taking (1st MARCH) We are Offering

ALL GOODS
AT REDUCTIONS OF
From 10 to 25 Per Cent.
A FEW VERY HANDSOME
COAL VASES,
—AND BALANCE OF—
Children's Sleighs
TO COST.
GEO. STOTHART.

F. W. RUSSELL

Is now offering for sale
1,000 Yards New Prints.
A Choice Selection of Patterns at Lowest Cash Prices.
Also the Popular Diamond Dyes.
Black Boook, March 1st, 1884.

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Boo, Boo, I's dot Worms. Oh! my, I's so Sick."
I had 'em too, but they all don away now.

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The most eminent Physicians are agreed that about **Fifty per cent of all Children die before reaching the tenth year of life.** Many children suffer from day to day fretful, cross and peevish—and the cause of the trouble is not suspected.

A pallid and sickly countenance, irregularity of appetite, or great voracity, bad breath, foul tongue, great thirst, gradual emaciation, irritable temper, disposition to be picking the nose, are all symptoms indicating the presence of **WORMS!** If any of these symptoms are noticed, or the presence of worms suspected, procure a bottle of **Pleasant Worm Syrup,** which costs but 25 cts, and give it according to directions. If any worms are present they will soon be expelled and your darling restored to health again. If there are no worms present the remedy will do no harm, but will move the bowels gently and leave the system in a healthy condition.

PLEASANT WORM SYRUP requires no castor oil or other purgative medicine with it.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE at THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine.

Notice of Sale.

To the Executors, Administrators or Assigns of Christopher Parker, late of the Parish of Derby, in the County of Northumberland, and to Jessie Parker, his wife:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Seven, and made between Christopher Parker, of the Parish of Derby, in the County of Northumberland, Yeoman, and Jessie, his wife, of the one part, and John McLaggan, of the Parish of Blackville, in the County aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in volume 58 of Records of the said County, pages 487, 488 and 489, and numbered 246 in the said volume; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Waverley Hotel, in the Town of Newcastle, in the said County, on SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF MAY next, at Twelve o'clock, noon:

"[All that certain piece or parcel of land and "premises situate, lying and being in the Parish "of Derby aforesaid, and abutted and bounded as "follows: on the upper or westerly side by lands "occupied by Thomas Parker, on the lower or east-"erly side by lands occupied by James Parker, in "front by the Miramichi River, and extending in "the rear to the full extent of the original grant, "being the premises presently occupied by the "said Christopher Parker."

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Dated the 22nd day of February, A. D., 1884.

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PORK,
Beans and Beef.

200 barrels Pork and Beef.
200 sacks Beans.
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It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

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The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor 'Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - MARCH 20, 1884.

Startling Political Corruption.

Since the discovery in 1872 of the infamous Pacific scandal transaction no event of a like character has caused so wide-spread a sensation as the exposure on Monday last of direct attempts by Conservatives to bribe members of the Ontario Assembly for the purpose of turning out the Liberal Government of that Province. There is no doubt about the facts as they were formally brought to light by the leader of the Government. A despatch to the press says there was nothing in the proceedings of Monday afternoon or early in the evening to indicate that a storm was impending. The House, at 8 o'clock, went into committee of supply and passed the estimates for legislation. After this was over, the premier moved the Speaker into the chair and commenced to address the House on a question of privilege. He asked the Speaker to open two sealed packages, which had in the course of the day been placed in his hands. The Speaker did so. The first contained a written statement made by Mr. McKim, M. P. P. of West Wellington, and Mr. J. A. Wilkinson. One had been paid the sum of $1000 as a bribe to induce him to go in opposition to the government. The $1000 were in ten $100 bills and were counted by the Speaker in the presence of the House. The second package was from Balfour, M. P. P. of South Essex, who stated in his letter that Wilkinson had paid him $800 to seduce him from his allegiance to the Mowatt Government and the amount of the bribe was counted in $100 bills before the eyes of the assembled crowd. As soon as the Speaker had read the letters, Mr. Mowatt again arose and read a statement of the whole history of the case. Attempts to bribe his supporters had commenced at the beginning of the session. The persons implicated are Chris. W. Bunting, chief editor of the Toronto *Mail*; Edward Meek, barrister, who has his office in the *Mail* building; J. A. Wilkinson, the notorious bribery agent of the Dominion Government, also one Kirkland and one Lynch, the two latter American citizens. The Attorney General related how Balfour, McKim and Dowling, of South Renfrew, had been approached with offers of money and Dominion offices; how Bunting had assured members that he was authorized by Sir John Macdonald to offer them offices, and how members took the information ot once to the Government; that under advice of the Government, Messrs. Balfour and McKim pretended to listen to the voice of the tempter, and how at length the money had been actually paid to them. All these things were embodied in a resolution referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections, with instructions to investigate the same. Mr. Mowatt added a few plain, unvarnished words to this narrative, expressing the hope that every member of the House would insist on probing the charges to the bottom. The resolution was unanimously carried and the matter went to the committee on privileges and elections. The excitement was further increased by the announcement that Kirkland and Wilkinson had been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the conspiracy. Kirkland was arrested in the gallery of the House about the time Mr. Mowat brought the matter up, and shortly afterwards Wilkinson was captured in the Walker House. Both were taken to the station and spent the night in the cells, bail being refused. The noise of the arrests spread quickly through the city and caused a great sensation.

The Valley Railway.

It is not easy for anyone who is well-informed on the subject of the Miramichi Valley Railway to understand how Mr. Edwd. Jack came to make the statement at the late meeting in Fredericton, that "an effort was being made by St. John to divert the Miramichi Valley Railway from Blackville past the head of Grand Lake to Apohaqui and leave Fredericton out in the cold." We have read, we believe, everything that has been stated by the St. John papers on the subject and carefully noted the reports of proceedings and discussions of the St. John Board of Trade, which has been frequently, of late, engaged in considering Short Line and other railway problems, but we think it quite safe to say that Mr. Jack cannot even spell out of such proceedings, reports or statements, any justification of his assertion respecting the Valley Railway. It is so absurd that notice of it would not be necessary, but for the fact that it is made just at a time when it is wanted for use as a canvass against the Miramichi Valley Railway Company, and is, at once, taken up by the opponents of that organization as the text of an *Advocate* leading article. We will not believe, without further evidence, that Mr. Jack has thus deliberately lent himself to the purposes of the enemies of the Valley Railway, but those whose interests his singular statement is calculated to affect ought to expect from him either a retraction or some justification of what he has so publicly asserted.

Even if it were true that Mr. Jack believed an effort was being made in St. John to divert the road to Grand Lake he ought to have been satisfied that it was not an effort promoted by those hostile to it before making it the text of a portion of his speech at Fredericton; he ought to have satisfied himself that it was something better than the echo of the canvass of the enemies of the road in Newcastle, Whitneyville and Doaktown in this County. At all events, it will be the duty of those who are laboring so hard and expending their time and money in efforts to overcome the existing opposition to the undertaking, to be watchful against the dangerous class of *friends* who, having some weight with the public are, by some means, led to make use of it to further groundless and malicious statements to assist those whose only hope now seems to be the killing of the road and its prospects. We can only repeat what we have so often said before, viz.,—that the Company are prepared to go on with the construction of the railway, as soon as the Subsidy Act is made consistent with their Act of Incorporation and the Dominion Subsidy Act. To do this it is only necessary to restore the provision for a junction with the I.C.R. in the Parish of Nelson to the Local Subsidy Act. The Company have not the slightest intention of building by any route save that along the Miramichi and Nashwaak Valleys and they alone have control of the matter. When Mr. Call's "Company" proposed amalgamation with the Central interest several years ago, Mr. Gibson repudiated the idea and has been opposed to it ever since and it was never entertained for a moment by the Northern and Western Railway Company, Mr. Edwd. Jack's convenient St. John "efforts" to the contrary notwithstanding. It will, no doubt, turn out that these St. John "efforts" were confined to the Royal Hotel among a few "Miramichi men" from Newcastle.

The opponents of the Valley Railway are sparing no effort, fair or otherwise, to induce ratepayers who signed the petitions in favor of having a junction with the Intercolonial in Nelson, provided for in the Subsidy Act, as it was in the previous one, to say they did so without knowing the purport of the petitions. The petitions were very explicit, and simply asked that the Company be empowered to build on either side of the river—either in Nelson or Derby—as would be found best, and all who signed them so understood. The opponents of the Railway report that they can bring forward a dozen or more out of the nearly four thousand petitioners who will say they were mislead in the matter. Among these we have heard the name of a prominent up-river magistrate mentioned, but it is hard for anyone to believe that this is true. The short preamble and prayer of the petition were printed, and it would be a peculiar kind of acting magistrate who would sign a document without understanding its contents. The anti-railway parties, however, have not given us any names publicly, as petition-repudiators, save that of Mr. Alexander Martin, of Neguac, who writes a contradiction to the *Advocate*. His letter was called forth by a report sent to the papers by Mr. Vital Allan, of Neguac, who was chairman of a meeting called by Councillors Anthony Adams and Romain Savoy, ostensibly for the purpose of having an address from the late Surveyor-General, but really to pass resolutions approving of Couns. Savoy and McKenzie's course in voting for the resolutions of Council against the Railway Company. Mr. Martin says in his letter:—

Firstly—I never apologised for having signed the petition: I only said that I did not know from which route Alnwick would derive the most benefit, but thought that either would serve the interest of the parish equally well. Also, that thinking my parish would derive as much benefit by having the railway terminus at Chatham, and having friends there with whom I was doing a little business at times that would be benefitted by having the terminus located in their town, I had signed the petition. Out of these few words was hatched the paragraph in the crooked report sent to the Miramichi papers, that I said I had been forced to sign it by means brought to bear against me. I never said so, and I declare emphatically that no Chatham gentleman ever tried to influence or force me on any political questions. If the *World's* correspondent had been impartial he would have inserted in his damaging and one-sided report that I had refused to vote for the adopted resolutions.

It is to Mr. Martin's credit that he refused to vote for the resolution to whitewash the Councillors of his Parish, and that notwithstanding the manner in which attempts have been made by Newcastle parties to cajole him, he cannot be induced to "apologise" for signing the petitions.

Selling Their Friends.

In view of the indifferenec recently manifested by the Government party at Ottawa when Mr. Weldon moved his resolution designed to secure to the Maritime Provinces the Atlantic terminus of the Pacific Railway, it is interesting to read the utterances on the subject of the Conservative journals a year or two ago. When it seemed to be in the interest of the Conservative party to cry down Mr. Domville, the late member for Kings, the *Sun* (of 7th Jan., '82) deprecated the appearance in the Montreal *Star* of a report of an interview on the Railway terminus question with that gentleman. The portion of the interview quoted by the *Sun* was as follows:

"I am a strong Sir John A. man and a supporter of the N. P., but I don't like the course things are taking regarding the Winter Port question." remarked Mr. James Domville, M. P. for Kings County, N. B., to our representative this morning. "The Lower Provinces," he continued, "had been led to believe with Confederation, followed by the National Policy inaugurated by Sir John, Halifax and St. John would do the Winter business of the Dominion and of the North West. In view of this the Government had granted a large subsidy to Halifax for grain elevators, and now it appears as if the products of the North West are to be directed to American instead of Canadian ports. St. John naturally expects support from the Government, and will insist upon the erection of a grain elevator there, for the simple reason that there will be ample business for both Halifax and St. John, in the event of the Maritime Ports doing the Winter business of the Dominion and the North West."

"What do you intend asking the Government to do?"

"We look to our representative in the Cabinet to find some way out of the difficulty. Let the Federal Government purchase the Q. M., O. & O. Railway, bridge the St. Lawrence near Quebec, so as to make a connection with the Intercolonial, and the Government have a direct through route from the Canadian Pacific at Ottawa to St. John and Halifax. The Government must make the rates low enough so as to be able to compete with the lines to the South, and I am going to lay these views before the Government."

The *Sun* commented on the above as follows:—

"The report is headed 'A Growl from the Sea; All about Canada's Winter Port; A Hint for Sir John and Sir Leonard.' The *Star* is astray in assuming that there is any "growling" down by "the sea." The people of the Maritime Provinces are putting their case before the people of the Upper Provinces without any "growling" and in the language of sober reason. The Press has spoken out boldly and forcibly, and in St. John, at least, the civic and commercial bodies have taken the question up, not as a question affecting the people by "the sea" exclusively, but as one of importance to Canadians everywhere. There is no reason for supposing that the Premier or Sir Leonard Tilley need any special "hints" or are not alive to their duty or to the interests of the whole country in this connexion. Sir John A. Macdonald is the last man in Canada to suspect of indifference to Canadian trade and railway interests. He is a Canadian through and through. Sir Charles Tupper has already publicly declared in favor of a national railway "from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through Canadian territory, every inch of it." Sir Leonard Tilley is well informed in regard to railway improvements, and is carefully watching the interests of this section in the Dominion. These gentlemen have the power, and we do not doubt they have the will, to bring about such arrangements as will insure that Halifax and St. John shall be the winter ports of the Dominion and the Canadian Pacific Railway, for all time to come. Of course, any steps taken in good faith by Mr. Domville to help to bring about this much to be desired consummation should be cheerfully accepted, but whether the parading of newspaper interviews, such as we have quoted, helps the cause any is another question."

When Mr. Welden moved his resolution the parliamentary reports show that the Ministry and their supporters—including the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia contingent—wanted neither plain talk nor "hints." The Canada Pacific Company made up its mind to secure Portland, Me., as its winter port. The "growlers from the sea" were told that Nature made winter ports, and neither St. John nor Halifax need apply. Sir Charles never once seemed to think of his "national railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through Canadian territory, every inch of it," while the *Sun* did not venture to remind him of his public declaration, nor in the sturdy stand Sir Leonard took in the Company's interest did we see any evidence that he was "carefully watching the interests of this section of the Dominion." The *Sun* and its friends are sold, together with the Maritime Provinces generally, over this railway business.

Our Fiscal Policy.

The leading article in the *Monetary Times and Trade Review* of the 7th inst. is one which should be read by the people of Canada, generally, not that it contains much that is new, but because it gives, in concise form, a matter-of-fact idea of the weak points of our tariff policy. We, therefore, direct attention to the article, which we reproduce on the first page.

Vexatious Business.

A Fredericton despatch of 15th. says.

"A petition was filed this morning by Jas. Pickard, of the Parish of St. Mary's, lumber surveyor, against Thos. Temple, M. P. for York County, on the grounds of bribery and corruption. The petition contains nineteen counts and charges of personal bribery and bribery by agents. Mr. Pickard appoints Geo. W. Allen, of Baird & Allen, barristers, St. John, his attorney and agent"

Another despatch of same date says,—

This afternoon a counter petition was filed by Wm. McKay, of Fredericton, against Geo. F. Gregory, on the grounds of personal bribery and bribery through agents and asking for his disqualification. E. B. Winslow is McKay's attorney.

It is a great pity that the vexatious work of setting the machinery of the Courts in motion after such an election as the late one in York, has been resorted to. It is very much out of place and ought to be discountenanced by the more reasonable men of both sides of politics. There are very few cases in which election petitions are not the outcome of personal instead of political or moral considerations and we cannot help believing that those in York are entirely of that class. Such being the case, they cannot result in good and must surely be productive of harmful effects. They are brought at a time when those who are more directly interested in them should be making earnest and patriotic efforts to harmonise their personal and party differences so as to unite in promoting public interests in which they are mutually interested. They have, no doubt, revived the bitter feelings which were abroad in York during the late contest, and will be the means of maintaining them as active agencies for evil in an important crisis in the affairs of both York and Northumberland, if not also of the other St. John river Counties, and we, therefore, hope that wise counsels will prevail and induce both parties to withdraw from a contest in which even the best possible results can only be loss all round. Mr. Temple won a victory with odds against him and, probably, by means no more unfair than those employed in his opponent's interest. If he were unseated he would, no doubt, be again returned, and that by an increased majority, for the fact of a successful candidate being subjected to the annoyance of an election petition invariably increases the number of his friends—and deservedly so. What, then, is to be gained? Practically nothing. On the other hand, the existence of the petition will have the effect of discouraging Mr. Temple from exerting himself fully in behalf of his constituency, for reasons which so many of us understand, and may thus be the means of seriously interfering with the promotion of interests involving the well-being of all parties.

A meeting of the executive of the Dominion Rifle Association was held on Friday last in Ottawa, when arrangements were made for the annual meeting in September next. The following programme was arranged: Nursery match, Rideau match, Macdougall challenge cup, Masson match, Minister of Militia match, for which the minister donates a $200 challenge cup, Dominion match, London merchants' grand aggregate, His Exellency's match, long range match, Gzowski match, English challenge shield, Hamilton Power match, The Governor-General's and Hamilton Powder Company's matches will be fired with Martini-Henry rifles. The amount of prizes will be $5,064.

Legislative Proceedings.

FREDERICTON, March 8th.

Petition of 133 residents of Restigouche against bill to legalize corrected Valuation of County was presented by Mr. Labillois.

Mr. Wheten introduced a bill to change the polling place in the Parish of Harcourt, Kent Co.

House in Committee of Supply discussed the $4,000 grant to make up deficit on Stock Farm, and also deficit of some $5000 on late Centennial Exhibition. The imaginary wrongs of the Board of Agriculture were aired by the talking members until adjournment.

Mr. Park introduced a bill to amend the Act establishing the Police Court at Newcastle, for the purpose of authorising additional street lamps.

MARCH 10TH.

After routine the debate on the Exhibition item was resumed and consumed the whole day.

MARCH 11TH.

On the item for schools in poor districts Mr. Ellis desired to call attention to the very large sum spent in maintaining the New Brunswick University, and thought the results were not correspondingly great. For some reason or other the people are not in sympathy with the university, and it was not doing the work that it ought to do in the best thought of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Blair and Messrs. Wetmore and Hanington considered that it was owing to the existence of denominational colleges, which had a deeper place in the hearts of the people.

Mr. Stockton said since the latter was admitted, as the Province provides the money the county scholarships should not be given exclusively to the university, but be so given that the winners might be at liberty to choose for themselves a college.

Mr. Adams was opposed to the property of the country being taxed to make any man's son a Greek or Latin scholar. He was in favor of affording fair and legitimate education, but not a university one. The item passed. It was thought singular, however, that Mr. Adams did not talk in this strain until his Government was turned out of office.

On the proposed grant for the exploration and survey of the public lands and the overseeing of fisheries, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it was the intention of the Government, in conjunction with the New Brunswick Railway Company, to send specimens of woods to the Forestry Exhibition, to be held at Edinburgh, as a means of affording information about this province. For years past thousands of acres of valuable timberland has been almost destroyed by people who went on it under the pretence of settlement. This survey will discover valuable lands, when they may be set apart and preserved. The lumber revenues are what we have principally to depend on, and the Government felt the necessity of the course they are now taking. It is also the intention to appoint overseers of the inland fisheries.

Mr. Adams said that the 10 year leases in the lumber regulations were an error and would result in a loss to the country.

Messrs. McAdam and Park also criticised the lumber regulations, and the Surveyor-General replied very effectively.

Mr. Hanington said the action of the administration in its lumber sales was that it fostered an obnoxious monoply.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that between the day of the vote of the want of confidence and their retirement, when the late Government were living only by sufferance of the Assembly, they pushed through four grants conveying away fishing rights to friends. The lumber lands of the Province are the people's domain, and in the new regulations the Government endeavored to do what was best calculated to preserve and enhance the land, and to add to the finances of the country, having at the same time a due regard for the fostering of the industry.

The item passed and the house adjourned at 11.55 p. m.

MARCH 12TH.

Mr. Wheten introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to registration and qualification of physicians and surgeons.

Bathurst Driving Park Bill was agreed to, and also the bill to amend Newcastle Police Act.

MARCH 13TH.

Mr. Burchill introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the Southwest Boom Company's Act.

In supply, the item for free grants settlements was passed. On the item for interest, Hon. Mr. McLellan said the grant was asked on account of money borrowed from the banks to meet current demands. Formerly the Dominion Government advanced the subsidies at 4½ per cent., but this year had refused them and so necessitated a loan from the banks. The grant would cover interest on the sum already borrowed and on money that will be required until the Government were enabled to get the subsidy or float debentures.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that when at Ottawa he had explained to the Finance Minister that it had been the intention of the Government to bond the floating debt, but that, owing to a clause in the law, it could not be satisfactorily done; and he asked in a spirit of fairness that the Dominion Government should do as formerly. A formal request was afterward forwarded, but no favorable answer had been received. The administration were therefore compelled to borrow money to meet current demands and when it was not obtainable from the Dominion it had to be got elsewhere.

Mr. Adams claimed that the Government had borrowed during the year $466,900; out of this $119,000 was paid for Parliament buildings, $13,723 on suspense account, and $150,000 temporary loan, leaving a balance to the credit of the Province of $25,000. It was easy for any Government, he said, to come down with money if they could succeed in borrowing. On October 31st, 1882, the total floating indebtedness, according to the late Provincial Secretary, was $265,000; on Dec. 31st, 1882, the administration came in with $55,000 of a balance, and now they have only $25,000.

Hon. Mr. McLellan said that the $265,000 referred to by the last speaker was not the floating indebtedness in 1882, but only the estimated indebtedness as near as the late Secretary could make it up. The difference between the statements for the two years was that one was estimated, the other actual. If the receipts this year were equal to the estimate, and the expenditure kept within the limit, next year the Provincial floating indebtedness will be $281,000 instead of $291,090 as at present. He produced statements of figures he had made to prove this, and offered to submit them to Judge Fraser, the ex-premier, and if the latter did not say they were correct he (McLellan) would resign his seat.

In the discussion of Tuesday, Mr. Hanington said the late Government was accused by Mr. Blair of leaving unpaid bills, and he charged the present administration with having paid bills that the old one refused. He referred to Blackall's coaching bill.

Hon. Mr. Blair replied, at the time, that the bill had not been paid until certified to by the old Government or some of its members—he thought Mr. Landry.

To-day Mr. Hanington said the Attorney General had stated that he (Hanington) certified to the bill.

Several hon. members—Oh, no.

Mr. Hanington—Oh! but yes. He now said he had received a telegram from Mr. Landry saying he had not certified to the bill and had not recommended it.

Mr. Quinton—I heard him.

Mr. Hanington—The Government had paid a bill that their predecessors had refused. It was certified to by Mr. Marshall, but after the Government had been defeated.

MARCH 14.

On the House going into supply Hon. Mr. Blair took the floor, but Mr. Hanington objected that he had the floor, on the ground that he was speaking last evening when the committee rose, and, as a matter of courtesy, should be allowed to continue. The Speaker, being appealed to, decided that the floor belonged to the Hon. Mr. Blair.

Mr. Blair spoke at length on the unfair advantage taken of him and of the Government the previous evening by Mr. Hanington who had made it appear he (Mr. Blair) was in a false position, without his having an opportunity to reply. He then proceeded to show by the strongest evidence that the sum paid to Blackall was exactly what was recommended to the late Provincial Secretary, Dr. Elder, by Mr. Landry of the late Government and convicted Mr. Hanington of the most positive misrepresentation.

Mr. Hanington replied in very bad temper and language calculated to bring the Legislature into disrepute.

A spectator opposed to the Government manifested approval of Mr. Hanington's words.

Mr. Ellis directed attention to the unusual occurrence and later on to further unparliamentary language employed by Mr. Hanington, who seemed to be temporarily insane with rage.

The Speaker, being called, took the Chair and Mr. Ellis having reported the words, the hon. Speaker said that he thought the chairman of the committee should have reported the words, but he would ask for more moderation in the language used, as certainly there was too much latitude taken and allowed.

Mr. Hanington continued until 6 o'clock, claiming that Mr. Landry had not certified to the account, and that the government should have known it.

After recess the debate was continued by Messrs. Wetmore, McLeod and Ellis, and the item finally passed.

(*Continued on 3rd page*).

Did She Die?

"No!

She lingered and suffered long, pining away all the time for years,

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervousdebility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable"

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
CROWN LAND OFFICE,
21st January, 1884.

FISHING LEASES.

The exclusive right of Fishing (with Rod only) in front of the ungranted Crown Lands on the following Streams, will be offered for sale at Public Auction at this Office at noon on

Thursday, the 20th day of M et

Leases of these Fishing Rights will be governed by Regluations to be hereafter published.

LEASES FOR THREE YEARS.

will be offered on the following Streams at the upset prices mentioned below. These amounts or any advances made thereon, will be payable annually, during the term of the Leases

NEPISIQUIT RIVER.

No.		Upset Price
1	From the mouth of the River up to the Indian Reserve,	$300 00
2	From the Indian Reserve to the Head of the River,	300 00
	JACQUET RIVER.	
3	The whole Stream and Branches thereof,	130 00
	UPSALQUITCH RIVER.	
4	From its mouth up to the Forks,	200 00
5	From the Forks to its Head, including all Branches,	200 00
	QUATAWAMKEDGW K RIVER.	
6	From its mouth to the Quebec Province boundary,	1000 00
	RESTIGOUCHE RIVER.	
7	From the mouth of Upsalquitch River up to ToadBrook,	500 00
8	From Toad Brook up to Tom's Brook,	500 00
9	From Tom's Brook up to Patapedia River,	500 00
10	From Patapedia River up to Tracey's Brook,	500 00
11	From Tracy's Brook up to Quatawamkedgwick River,	500 00
12	From Quatawamkedgwick River up to Madawaska County line,	250 00

LEASES FOR ONE YEAR

Will be offered on the following Streams at the undermentioned upset prices:—

13	Patapedia River on the western bank thereof from its mouth up to the Quebec Province boundary,	$200 00
14	Middle River; Gloucester County,	100 00
15	Little River, do do	100 00
16	Tattagouche River, do do	100 00
17	Big Tracadie River, do do	100 00
18	Tabusintac River, Northumberland County,	100 00
19	Dungarvon River, do do	200 00
20	Renous River, do do	200 00
21	North West Miramichi River and Branches, Northumberland County,	200 00
22	Kouchibouguac River, Kent County,	50 00
23	Kouchibouguacis River, do	50 00
24	Richibucto River, do	50 00
25	Green River and Branches,	50 00
26	Tobique River and Branches,	50 00

Any further information that may be required by intending purchasers may be had on application to this Office.

The fishing on the most of these Streams is unsurpassed. Copies of the Report of the Government Commissioner regarding these Streams may be obtained on application.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Surveyor General.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

"World's Best"
ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR.

"PRIDE OF THE WEST"
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

Trial Lots of the above New Brands, from a new Mill, just received.

EMPIRE
Horse and Cattle Food!

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, CALVES AND POULTRY.
ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALSO—THE USUAL STOCK OF
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
AT LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

JOHN McLAGGAN.
Public Wharf, Newcastle.

CODFISH
AND
HERRINGS.

150 Quintals Table Codfish,
100 Half Barrels Choice Herring.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Argyle House.
CHATHAM, March 5th, 1884.

Removed to Our NEW STORE.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

Have much pleasure in informing their Patrons that they have removed to their New Store fronting the Square, and are now showing the following New Goods:

50 Bales Grey COTTONS, 4 Cases Ready-made CLOTHING, 175 Pieces Oxford and Regatta SHIRTINGS, 175 Pieces English CAMBRICS & PRINTS,

Purchased and duly paid previous to the late advance in the Customs, thereby effecting a saving of 10 per cent to our Customers.

Mr. Creaghan is now visiting the British and Continental Markets purchasing Spring and Summer DRY GOODS.

Sutherland & Creaghan,
NEW STORE, - Wholesale & Retail Drapers.
NEWCASTLE, March 6th, 1884.

LAURANCE'S GLASSES!

NOTICE—It having come to the knowledge of the subscriber that Pedlars and others are selling the cheapest grades of common Spectacles, and representing them to be as good and in some cases the genuine B. Laurance's Glasses; he would caution persons against purchasing such, as the undersigned is SOLE AGENT for the Northern Counties and no pedlar carries a stock of above superior glasses.

Glasses for far and near sightedness accurately fitted on scientific principles and satisfaction guaranteed. We have suited nearly two hundred persons during the past eleven months and have testimonials speaking in the highest terms of the comfort afforded by these glasses.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
"Medical Hall."
Chatham, N. B., Jan. 29th, 1884.

Manchester House.

OPENING from Recent Arrivals per S. S. "Istrean" via Boston and "Circassian" via Point Levi and I. C. R. R. and in stock

Heavy White Cotton for Shirtings,
Waist Lining Black on one side and Printed on the other,
Grenat French Merino,
Black and Grenat Brocha Dress Goods,
Black Silk Broche,
Turkey and White Tabling,
Ladies' Colored & Black Jersey Cashmere Gloves,
Misses " " " "
the above very desirable goods.

Men's Sangnar Knitted Gloves,
Misses Grenat & Cardinal Cashmere Ribbed Hose
Ladies' Col'd and Black " " "
Ladies White L Wool Yests L. S.
New Foulle Dress Cloth,
New Check Dress Goods,
Colored and Black V ve Ribbons,
4 Button Ladies' Light Shad Col'd, Kid Gloves
Grolits renowned Black Wate proof Crapes,

St. Croix Grey Cottons, Hochelaga Grey Cotton, Men's Overcoating and Ladies' Ulster Cloth, a very Choice Line of Fancy all Wool Flannels for Children's Dresses.

W. S. LOGGIE.

N. B. Ladies' Mantles made to order in Custom Tailoring Department

NEW GOODS!

OPENED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

Seasonable Goods as follows:—Beehive Fingering each 3 and 4 ply, Ladies Cashmere Jersey Gloves Children's Cashmere Jersey Gloves, Ladies' Knitted Wool Shawls, Children's Knitted Wool Normandy Hoods, Ladies' Knitted Wool Promenade Scarfs, Ladies' Knitted Jerseys, Black Fur Trimmings each 13, 6 & 10 in., Ladies' Fur Trimmed Mantle Loops, Ladies' Chenille do.

Ladies' Satin, Plush and Fur Hats and Bonnets Newest Styles; Cashmere and Ottoman Wool Dress Goods in Grenat, Navy, Seal and Bottle.

PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

WE are now showing a Fine Assortment of Goods Suitable for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

AMERICAN & SWISS WATCHES in Gold & Silver Cases.
Gold, Silver & Plated Jewelry of Every Description,
The Latest Designs in Electro-Plated Ware.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, JEWEL CASES, LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASE PHOTOGRAPH