

A FEW DOSES OF THE GRANGER CONDITION POWDER

WILL keep your stock in good health, and will prevent the loss of weight and condition. It is the best and most reliable of all the powders now in use. It is sold by all the druggists and grocers.

H. PAXTON, Proprietor.

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE

The "Miramichi" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the publisher) for one year in advance, payable in advance. Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 25 cents per line per week. For a full description of the various kinds of advertising, and for a list of the names of the subscribers, apply to the Editor, Miramichi, Chatham, N. B.

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber has removed his works to the premises known as Golden Hill, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, T. TABLES & GRAVE MARKS.

generally also, COUNTERS and TABLE TOPS and other miscellaneous marble and granite work.

EDWARD BARRETT

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS.

John H. Lawlor & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Garden Vases, Etc., etc.

CUT STOCK of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM N. B.

COFFINS & CASKETS

Rosewood, Walnut, etc.

Coffin Builders and are supplied at the very lowest rates. The designs are elegant and the work is done in the most perfect manner.

James Hackett, Undertaker
CHATHAM, N. B.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER.

ME CHANT TAILOR,

Torryburn Corner,
CHATHAM.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

of all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickness and at reasonable rates.

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

cut to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

I took Cold, I took Sick, I took SCOTT'S EMULSION

I take My Meals, I take My Rest, and I am vigorous enough to take anything I can lay my hands on, getting fit too, for SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURE MY Inevitable Consumption BUT BUILD ME UP, AND IS NOW FITTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS 150 MILK.

Scott's Emulsion is not only the most powerful and most reliable of all the emulsions, but it is also the most palatable.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Retailers.

F. O. PETERSON, Merchant Tailor

(Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, 100 CHATHAM - N. B.)

All Kinds of Cloths, suits or single garments, attention of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETERSON.

MUSICAL!

Mr. R. W. Farham will remain in Chatham during the present winter months. Terms made to suit any desiring private lessons in voice culture.

TO FARMERS.

For sale, a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to

J. B. SNOWBALL.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 18. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 17, 1892. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—\$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Tenders!

We tender the citizens of New Brunswick the most valuable and certain ROAD TO HEALTH. There never was so valuable a combination as ALE, BEEF AND PEPSINE, and their effects are daily proving themselves.

ALE AND BEEF PEPTONIZED.

THE GREAT FOOD TONIC!

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laundry Manoleate

A SOAP POWDER.

Cleanliness—Health—Safety.

PRICE 25 CENTS A TIN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co., AMHERST, N. S.
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DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., AMHERST, N. S.
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

FALL STOCK!

COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

FULL LINES OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Haberdashery, Carpets, Cutlery, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

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JAMES A. MORRISON,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANT.
SPECIALTIES: TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

ATTENTION!

Great Reduction in prices of Dry Goods & Groceries LOWER THAN EVER.

at **F. W. RUSSELL'S** BLACK BROOK

WARREN CAKEBREAD & CO., TEA MERCHANTS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
DACAOSTA & CO., BARBADOS, W. I., & C. & C.
Reference:—Thos. Fyvie, Esq., Manager Bank of Nova Scotia.

General Business.

BUTTER & CHEESE

IN STORE AND ON HAND

1000 Tubs Butter.
1200 Boxes Cheese.

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO. ST. JOHN.

Z. TINGLEY, HAIRDRESSER, ETC., HAS REMOVED

—AND—
SHAVING PARLOR

Water Street, Chatham.

NEW GOODS.

Just arrived and on Sale at **FLANAGAN'S** Upper and East End Stores.

Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes & Cc.

Also a choice lot of **GROGERS & PROVVIS' S** ROGER FLANAGAN.

BURDOCK PILLS

A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS.

GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES. BABBIT METAL. RUBBER PACKING.

Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc.

J. N. RUDDOCK. CHATHAM, N. B.

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The Subscriber has on hand at his shop a superior assortment of ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS.

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES'

which he will supply at reasonable rates. BADGES FOR FINE BEARERS also supplied.

WM. McLEAN, Undertaker

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

Laths, Pailings, Box-Shooks, Barrel Heading, Matched Flooring, Matched Sheathing, Dimensioned Lumber, Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT, NELSON.

SHOP TO LET.

The shop in Water Street, lately occupied as Smith's shop, adjoining the Trading Co.'s Building, is to let. Apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE or SAM. JOHNSON.

GEORGE W. CUTTER, GENERAL FIRE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES

Representing: Transatlantic Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.; Norwich Union, of London; London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co. (Limited), of London; and the Mutual, of Montreal, Quebec.

424-241-241-241 ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

Manchesteer House, SPRING --- 1891.

Now in stock, choice (First and Best) Salt Hay in Bar and Vels, in all

THE LATEST STYLES.

32 Dozen ornamental Spring, Rubber, Etc., Elegant designs, ready to order from 50¢ to \$1.00, also 25¢ Spring, for sale.

W. S. LOGGIE.

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN MCDONALD. (Successor to George Casaday) Manufacturer of Breeches, Sashes, Mottos, Builders' furnishings generally, under placed and made to order.

BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING. STOCK OF DIMENSIONED LUMBER, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N. B.

Robert Murray, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Notary Public, Insurance Agent, ETC., ETC., ETC. CHATHAM, N. B.

G. B. FRASER, ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC AGENT FOR THE NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Warren C. Winslow, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor of Bank of Montreal, CHATHAM, N. B.

A. Kortright Neale, M. A. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary, Conveyancer, & Office Winslow's Building, Chatham, N. B. **MONEY TO LOAN.**

FOR NOTHING!

This Coupon is worth 10 Cents if presented at **MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL,** Chatham, on or before 31st December, 1891, with 10 cents in cash, which entitles the holder to one bottle of

Wild Cherry Cough Syrup.

The regular price of which is 25 cents.

In order to make its curative properties better known we make the above liberal offer for a limited time only. It is sold in 2 packages, but if not satisfactory, money will be cheerfully refunded.

The above Coupon must be presented in order to get the rebate otherwise the full price will be charged.

Closing Out Sale!

AT THE **GOGGIN BUILDING.**

Now is the time to get **HARDWARE CHEAP.** As all the Stock must be disposed of at once Purchasers may look for bargains in

Joiners' Tools, AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' MATERIALS, together with all kinds of goods usually kept in **HARDWARE STORES,** which are too numerous to mention. **CALL EARLY. TERMS CASH.**

PHOTOGRAPHY

Having completed our arrangements we are now prepared to make **BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS** in any size from 8 1/2 to 14 1/2 inches, and finish them in Ink, Oil, Crayon or Water Colors. We cordially invite the public to call and see samples of above work.

We are now making Cabinet Photographs at \$3 and \$5 per Dozen.

No more cheap tintypes, after Saturday, June 13th.

Pictures framed as usual.

J. Y. MERSEREAU, 214-214-214-214 Water St. Chatham, June 10, 1891.

Anthracite Coal.

TO ARRIVE BY S.S. "THERESA," 300 TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL, ASSORTED SIZES, — TO LAND AT — CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE.

For further details same will be sent in the order to

Gillespie & Sadler. Chatham, Sept. 15th, 1891.

MUSIC!

PROF. SMYTHE'S CLASSES will reopen Monday 20th 1892.

NEWCASTLE—Mondays and Thursdays
CHATHAM—Tuesdays and Fridays
DOUGLASTOWN—Wednesdays and Saturdays
December 24th 1891.

Manchesteer House, SPRING --- 1891.

Now in stock, choice (First and Best) Salt Hay in Bar and Vels, in all

THE LATEST STYLES.

32 Dozen ornamental Spring, Rubber, Etc., Elegant designs, ready to order from 50¢ to \$1.00, also 25¢ Spring, for sale.

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BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING. STOCK OF DIMENSIONED LUMBER, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N. B.

To His Honor, James Mitchell, Provincial Secretary:

Sir—By direction of the New Brunswick Crown Land Commissioners I have the honor to transmit herewith their report for the consideration of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

D. G. SMITH, Secretary to the Commission.

REPORT OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK CROWN LAND COMMISSIONERS.

To His Honor, Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B., K. C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

The undersigned, appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the second day of July, 1890, "to investigate and report upon the best method of administering the Crown Timber Lands of the Province" and in so doing "to consider and report upon the relative merits of long and short leases as to the rate of Stumpage proper to be charged, having regard to the state and condition of the lumber market and the competition to which the New Brunswick product is subject in European markets; also as to the relative advantages and disadvantages to which the trade is subject in the northern section of the Province as compared with the southern section; also as to what aid, if any, can properly be given and upon what rivers and streams towards facilitating driving operations; also as to what changes could with advantage be proposed and adopted in respect to the scaling of logs and lumber; also as to the permanent employment of scalers or rangers by the year and the mode of compensation to those officials; also as to the protection and conservation of the forest wealth of the Province," beg leave herewith to submit their report.

The Commissioners held their first meeting at the City of Fredericton, on Tuesday, 20th July, 1890, and have since that date continued their sessions from time to time at Fredericton, the City of St. John and St. Stephen, holding two meetings at Fredericton, twelve at St. John and four at St. Stephen.

They proceeded, first, to obtain information by correspondence, securing statistics from official sources bearing upon the lumber business in competing provinces. They also addressed a circular letter to persons engaged in and having knowledge of the lumber industry of the Province, as well as others conversant with and interested in it, embodying a series of questions to which answers were requested, with the view of thus enabling the Commissioners more intelligently to elicit information by means of oral testimony from witnesses to be subsequently examined. The questions thus submitted were as follows:—

- 1.—In what way are you now connected with the lumber industry?
- 2.—In what places have you had experience in the lumber industry?
- 3.—Over what period does your experience extend? (naming the years.)
- 4.—In what capacity (or capacities) or in what branches of the industry have you had actual experience?
- 5.—Do you favor the present system of leasing the Crown Lumber Lands of the Province for a term of ten years?
- 6.—If a change were made in the duration of the term would you recommend that it be for a longer or shorter period than at present?
- 7.—Taking into consideration the interests of the lumber industry on the one hand, and the desirability of husbanding the forest resources of the Province on the other, are short or long leases the more desirable? Give reasons for your opinion on the subject.
- 8.—Leases of Crown Lumber Lands in the Province of Quebec (as well as Ontario) are entitled to renewals from year to year as long as they pay their stumpage dues and otherwise comply with the regulations of the government in respect thereof. Would such a system, in your opinion, be any improvement on that in force in this Province?
- 9.—Should the charges for stumpage on Crown Lands in this Province be greater or less—for the same class of lumber, bark, etc.—than those of other provinces which depend on the same markets for the sale of their lumber products?
- 10.—Should there be any difference or discrimination in the Stumpage charged on lumber cut for shipment from North Shore ports (which are closed to navigation for six months of the year) and that cut for southern ports of the Province—state your views on the subject of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of those prosecuting the industry in these respective sections of the Province.
- 11.—Would it be desirable for the Government to aid in making roads to enable operators to reach lumber tracts that have not, as yet, been operated upon? If so, in what manner, to what extent, and under what conditions?
- 12.—Should the Government undertake, in whole or in part, the work of clearing out streams and otherwise comply with the regulations of the Department, which cannot now be driven without such clearing? If so, in what manner, to what extent and under what conditions?
- 13.—Is the lumber scale as now fixed by law in New Brunswick a just and satisfactory one? This question refers to hemlock scale also.
- 14.—If the log scale used in competing provinces is a more liberal one than that of this Province, should the fact be taken into consideration in determining any change that might be made in stumpage charges?
- 15.—Do you favor the present method of engaging scalers during the lumbering season at a fixed rate per M. for the operations scaled by them, or would it be more advantageous to the public interest as well as fair to the operators to have scalers permanently employed by the Department and required to act in other useful capacities in connection with the public domain?

These questions were placed in the hands of a large number of persons in every section of the Province, and replies were received from thirty-seven leading individuals or firms, showing the interest taken in the important subject under consideration.

Having before them the information derived from the sources stated, the Commissioners next secured the attendance at their meetings of gentlemen practically engaged in and acquainted with the different branches of the lumber business in various parts of the Province, who were closely and thoroughly questioned as to their knowledge, experience and opinions on the different matters forming the subject of enquiry.

The number of witnesses thus orally examined was eleven, and in nearly every case the information given was imparted with a sincerity, candor and fairness which entitled it to the most attentive consideration.

The instructions of the Commissioners being to report to your Honor the results of their enquiry and investigation, with their conclusions thereupon, we do not embody in our Report the testimony and other evidences, but submit the following observations, recommendations and opinions based upon such action as it may please Your Honor to take holding all the records and minutes of evidence subject to your further direction.

Respecting the relative merits of short and long leases, we have had little or no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that with the matter of stumpage-rates and other charges left absolutely under the control of the Governor-in-Council, it would be in the interest of both the Crown and lessees that the tenure should be as permanent as possible. We find that the owners of large tracts of lumber lands in Maine, as well as in New Brunswick do not encourage the introduction of speculative elements in the administration of those properties, but recognize that their interests and those of the lumbermen, mill-owners and others, whose industrial efforts and capital are devoted to the carrying on of the lumber business of the country, are mutual. Their policy is, therefore, to practically guarantee permanency of tenure to the operators, so long as they pay the stumpage and other charges imposed and in other respects conform to the terms on which their areas are held; always, nevertheless, reserving to themselves the right to cancel leases at pleasure—a right which, however, is very seldom exercised. This system would, we believe, be an improvement upon that which now prevails in this Province, because it would lead to more prudent and economical methods of operating, by which our lumber resources would be husbanded, and invite and make more safe the investment of capital, which would be less subject than at present to the designs of those who might bid upon lands for vexatious or speculative purposes; while, with the power to fix stumpage and other charges, as well as to otherwise regulate the whole system remaining in the hands of the Governor-in-Council, there would be ample guarantee that the revenue to be derived from the public domain would always be such as the development of the wood trade and relative industries of the country might warrant and the public interests fairly demand.

We therefore, recommend that at the expiration of the term for which existing leases are held, the lumber lands of the Province be leased at public auction, to be held by the lessees thereof by yearly licenses renewable from year to year, during the pleasure of the Government, under conditions of compliance with all regulations made, or to be made by the Governor-in-Council.

In considering the rate of stumpage proper to be charged, having regard to the state and condition of the lumber market and the competition to which the New Brunswick product is subject in European markets, we find that, for several years, such prices have prevailed in the

CATARRH

It is a most dangerous and painful disease, and one which is not cured by any of the ordinary remedies. It is a most distressing and painful disease, and one which is not cured by any of the ordinary remedies. It is a most distressing and painful disease, and one which is not cured by any of the ordinary remedies.

SUCCESSFULLY.

The disease must be treated by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a most distressing and painful disease, and one which is not cured by any of the ordinary remedies. It is a most distressing and painful disease, and one which is not cured by any of the ordinary remedies.

TREATED WITH,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a most distressing and painful disease, and one which is not cured by any of the ordinary remedies. It is a most distressing and painful disease, and one which is not cured by any of the ordinary remedies.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢ per bottle. Cures others, will cure you.

Provisions and Groceries.

JUST ARRIVED

ONE CAR OF FLOUR

Choice Flour, also a choice Groceries.

Family Groceries.

Tea, Coffee, Spices, Flouring, Etc., Etc. Fresh Butter, Eggs, and all the goods which I will sell at bottom prices.

ALEX. MCKINNON
No. 24, 1891.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

Unlocks all the closed passages of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off generally without wounding the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions of the same. It cures Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Eruptions of the Skin, Hemorrhoids, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Dropsy, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all the other diseases which are the result of impure blood.

DR. G. J. & H. SPROUL, SURGEON DENTISTS.

NOTICE.

I hereby desire to inform my friends and the public generally that I have this day retired from business and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by me after the date of this notice. I have no interest in the business of the late J. B. Snowball, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him after the date of this notice. I have no interest in the business of the late J. B. Snowball, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him after the date of this notice.

E. A. STANLEY.
Chatham, Nov. 21, 1891.

DERAVIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin.
LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

Trains connecting with the International Union leave Chatham Station as follows, Eastern Standard Time:

Express for Montreal, St. John and Halifax,	1.30
Accommodation for Montreal,	10.25
Accommodation for Chatham, and	1.00
Express for Quebec and Montreal,	11.20

ASK FOR THE BEST GOODS.

BARTLETT'S BLACKING, PEARL BLUE, Bartlett's Shoe Dressing,

For sale at wholesale prices.

W. S. LOGGIE.
Chatham, N. B.

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BEANS

AND

DRIED APPLES.

TO ARRIVE.

80 BBL'S BEANS, Hand-Picked and Extra Prime.
200 BBL'S AND CASKS DRIED & EVAPORATED APPLES.

FOR SALE LOW BY

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO., ST. JOHN.

NOTICE.

I take the earliest opportunity of notifying the public that the Stumpage Regulations for the cutting of small Spruce lumber for pulp and other purposes or persons that cut the lumber from Crown Lands will be dealt with by the officers and their houses forfeited.

J. M. BARKER
Chatham, N. B., Dec. 25th 1891.

German Syrup

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Montreal, writes: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fever and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boscche's German Syrup."

An Episcopal sch... I can recommend it without hesitation. Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boscche's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted with this kind will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montreal, Minn., writes: "I always use German Syrup for a cold on the lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior." G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

FOR SALE

The undersigned has a few South and Lumber books for sale, which will be sold at the lowest price. THE N. B. CHASE CO., Black Brook.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS. NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that have cured many cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Energy, Headache, Dizziness, Trembling, Stammering, and all the symptoms of a weak and overworked system. They are made of the most delicate and purest ingredients, and are perfectly adapted for the treatment of all the above-mentioned ailments. Sold by druggists at \$1.00 a package, or six for \$5.00. The James' Medicine Co., Canadian Dispensary, 100 St. John Street, Montreal. Write for pamphlet. Sold in Chatham by J. D. R. F. McKEE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, under the provisions of the present State constitution, in 1879, by the Legislature of Louisiana. To commence on January 1st 1892. GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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

Table with 2 columns: PRIZES OF \$100,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1. Total prizes amounting to \$1,054,500.

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

ESTEY'S EMULSION. 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.

ESTEY'S EMULSION. Is a great flesh producer. For weak and delicate children it has no equal. Ask your doctor to substitute—it hasn't any.

ESTEY'S EMULSION. Sold everywhere. Price, 50c. Bottles, 60c. E. M. ESTEY MANUFACTURING CO., MONCTON, N.B.

REPORT OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK CROWN LAND COMMISSIONERS.

spruce deal markets of the United Kingdom and Continent as to have had a most discouraging and, in many cases, disastrous effect upon the New Brunswick trade. There does not seem to be reason to anticipate any improvement in the value of spruce deals in those markets, beyond the steady supply from the Baltic of wood goods similar to ours, while, owing to the cheap rates of Scandinavian and Russian labor and the low rates of Baltic freights compared with those at and from North American ports, the Baltic product can always undersell ours. The effect of Baltic competition is felt by the trade on this side of the Atlantic with greater force, also, because of the lessened requirements of Great Britain recently for sawn wood goods, of which—according to the British Board of Trade returns—about 250,000,000 superficial feet less were imported into that country in 1891 than in 1890.

Our next best European market has been France, from which it may be assumed that we shall hereafter be practically shut out by the protective tariff which was put in force in that country on 1st February last. The prohibitive effect of this measure on New Brunswick wood goods may be understood from the fact that, as we are credibly informed, it imposes duties upon Canadian wood up to 11 inches thick equal to more than the value of spruce logs at the mills on this side of the Atlantic, and upon thicker dimensions in proportion, while it discriminates against our woods in favor of those from Baltic ports.

Turning to the conditions within the Dominion which affect the New Brunswick output in trans-Atlantic markets, we find that according to the latest complete official returns available (1890), covering the shipments of New Brunswick, Quebec and Nova Scotia (including pine and other woods which are not considered as competing) the proportions were—From New Brunswick 117,927, Quebec, 52,093 and Nova Scotia, 39,863 standards. The Nova Scotia logs, from which the deals of that province were produced, were obtained at an estimated cost of stamperage principally borne by the operators, who required them at forty cents per acre, they can be worked, regardless of whether the price obtained for the deals are sufficient to include even that small rate of stamperage or not. The logs of Quebec were obtained at sixty-five cents per thousand, while the scale in that Province is much more liberal than that of New Brunswick, their mileage charge, also, is only \$3, while ours is \$4.

As we have been directed by Your Honor to take such matters as these into consideration in arriving at our conclusions, we are, therefore, of the opinion that the present state of the lumber markets of Europe and the competitive conditions on this side of the Atlantic have been and are such that little or no profit could be made by lessees of public lands (excepting on the Bay of Fundy shore) at a higher rate of stamperage for spruce and pine than that now charged.

At the same time, we are firmly of the opinion that the present value of the timber upon the Crown Lands is considerably in excess of the rate or price for stamperage now obtained therefor, and if it were husbanded, a rate of stamperage very much larger—perhaps double the present rate—would be realised within a few years.

We base this conclusion, first, upon the rapidly decreasing spruce areas of New York and the New England States, which with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and part of Quebec, are the only sections of North America in which this wood grows to any large extent; second, the immense growth of the wood pulp business—which now absorbs one third of the spruce logs produced in New York and the New England States, which, last year amounted to 1,250,000,000 superficial feet—a portion of the supply for which must soon be sought in this Province; third, the probability of New Brunswick lumber being, in the future, admitted to the United States free of duty; fourth, the sure advance of values that must come with increased consumption, coupled with the diminished production in New York and New England, land account of the scarcity of timber.

In this connection we cannot too strongly impress upon Your Honor the necessity of a strict enforcement of the law against the cutting of undersized trees for pulp wood, as well as for piling. The manufacturers of pulp inform us that they prefer the larger logs to their raw material, and it is, therefore, both short-sighted and wasteful to cut immature trees for that purpose. It has also come to our knowledge that some dealers take account of legal size and cut down trees to meet direct operators' attention to their violation of the law. To correct this abuse we advise that in all such cases double stamperage be charged. In considering this branch of the subject we do not feel that it would be prudent to advise discriminating rates of stamperage at the present time in the different sections of the Province, but we have not failed to suggest, in fact, amply for testimony, that operations on the river emptying into the Bay of Fundy east of St. John are carried on under special advantages, by which deals can be placed alongside of the ship at a cost per thousand only about equal to that for which logs are delivered at the mills of St. John and the North Shore.

The great increase of the use of cedar shingles and their high price have given a value to cedar which we believe will warrant the Government in making the rate of stamperage on that wood the same as on spruce and pine logs. The cedar supply of Maine is now very inadequate to the growing demand of the United States market. As we have, in this Province and especially on the North Shore, vast cedar areas of the country, we believe that its value should be more fully recognised than it now is.

Respecting the matter of Government aid in clearing streams which are not now drivable, we are of the opinion that, with rare exceptions, the granting of leases under the conditions recommended, together with the enactment of a law for the protection of individuals and companies constructing works to facilitate the transmission of lumber down rivers and streams, would be equivalent to the granting of such aid under the present tenure of the lumber lands. In furtherance of this view of the subject, we have prepared a bill for the incorporation of persons, making permanent driving improvements on rivers, such as removing rocks, constructing dams, slides, etc., which we recommend to your favorable consideration.

We beg to refer to a report made to your Honor in 1888 by Mr. Melville Jack, C.E., respecting the construction of works necessary to enable the Government to realise on lumber covering a large tract of land on the upper waters of the Renous and Danguariv rivers. Should the quantity of lumber in that region approximate Mr. Jack's estimate, the cost of making the stream drivable be not appreciably more than double that stated by him, we believe that the Government should, as the opening up of that country to operators would be profitable to the Province. This is virgin timber to a large extent, and it has reached an age at which it is not only gaining nothing, but deteriorating. It should, therefore, be cut and marketed. If that were done it would relieve other tracts which are now over-cut, and give room for young growth upon them to mature; it being of course, understood that before the proposed expenditure for the benefit of the public service be made, the government shall be satisfied that the lands will be leased and operated upon to an extent to warrant the outlay. Should the work of making the rivers of this tract drivable, as recommended, be undertaken, we would also advise the opening of a portage road from the most convenient available point on the Canada Eastern Railway in connection therewith, so as to facilitate the conveyance of lumbermen's supplies thereto.

Our enquiries in the matter of the permanent employment of scalpers or rangers by the year, and the mode of compensating those employed, have resulted in convincing us of the importance of securing only men of the highest integrity and largest experience in this branch of the public service. Their duties, if properly performed, are exacting and require not only good judgment in a special line of work, but faithfulness and a sense of justice in its performance. The permanent employment of men of this class would, in our judgment, be a principle and an improvement on the present method, by which, in some cases at least, the scaler's interest is divided between his summer and winter employers, with the balance in favor of the former. In view of the probability of the Crown Lands soon increasing in value and in the variety of their requirements for the constant protection of their government game and fishing interests, we therefore recommend the permanent employment of men of the experience, character and qualifications indicated, to act as scalpers, rangers, fire-police, fishery and game wardens, assistants in surveying, etc., and they be paid fixed yearly salaries out of the general Crown Land revenues. In the selection of these officials, we cannot too strongly impress upon your Honor the desirability of separating it from the political influences which too often reach the less mindful of Government interests than is advantageous to the public service. We are also of opinion that a sufficient number of rangers or inspectors of scalpers' work should be appointed, to secure the most efficient check possible upon it.

We wish to emphasize the foregoing recommendations as to the ability, integrity and good judgment of the men selected as scalpers, for reasons that the information we have leads to the conclusion that while, in many cases, operators have had their logs over-logged, yet, on the whole, there has been a loss of stamperage to the Province to the extent of perhaps twenty per cent.

We are of the opinion that no reasonable expenditure should be considered too great for the protection of timber-lands from fire; and a clause should be inserted in all leases and licenses for fishing or lumbering lands, requiring the lessees to use every reasonable precaution to prevent forest fires. We recommend, in this connection, also, that the Department of Crown Lands have a circular sheet, or pamphlet, prepared and printed (in sufficiently large quantities to have them circulated generally throughout the Province wherever necessary) embodying information respecting the duties of all persons in respect of the prevention of forest fires, it being our opinion that the law on the subject is but imperfectly known and understood.

We are of opinion that the Government should appropriate, each year, such a sum of money as they may be reasonably able to grant to

be expended in re-tracing and marking established lines of survey, the marks of which have become obliterated, and also in running new lines where, in the judgment of the Surveyor-General, they are most needed. While we feel that all the timber lands of the Province should be surveyed into blocks not more than five miles square and the quantity of timber thereon approximately ascertained by exploration, yet, as our information leads us to believe that the expense of this work would be greater than the money at your disposal would warrant us in advising Your Honor to expend, we recommend that surveys and explorations be made where most needed, by competent judges of timber upon land, so that the Government may know approximately the quantity of lumber owned by the Province, where it most needs cutting, and what, if any, lands should be allowed to rest in order that the trees may mature. We have ascertained from the testimony before us that there is an unsurveyed tract of 1,800,000 acres in the upper Restigouche district, which is believed to be well spruced and a fine cedar country, to which we beg to direct Your Honor's attention in connection with the foregoing observations.

We beg to express our conviction that positive injury has been done to the lumbering interests of the Province, to its reputation as a good agricultural country, as well as to the people directly concerned, by permitting settlers to locate on lands which were well timbered, but unfit for settlement or agricultural purposes. We hope this practice will in future, be avoided and the valuable timber areas of the Province thus reserved for their legitimate purposes.

The practice largely prevailing, in connection with the hemlock industry, of permitting operators to remove the bark only, leaving the remainder of the trees to rot where felled is, we believe, a very pernicious one. Although this wood is not now valuable in some sections of the Province in comparison with spruce, pine and cedar, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that it will, in the near future, become so. Hemlock logs left in the woods are great sources of forest fires, and are freely informed that bark operators are a fruitful source of such fires, which, in some cases, have destroyed valuable tracts of Government timber. Another objectionable feature of this business is the great waste of young spruce trees, which are cut for bedding, or skidding the hemlock, and also broken in felling it. These, if allowed to grow, would eventually make saw-logs, very stringent regulations should be made to prevent bark operators from cutting or destroying spruce and other merchantable woods, and in cases where such wood is destroyed or used, each tree should be rated as a saw-log and so paid for.

We beg, in closing our report, to express our appreciation of the good services and courtesy of the several gentlemen in different parts of the Province who presented themselves for oral examination, and also to those who replied to the written questions transmitted to them for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted, A. F. RANDOLPH, FRANK TODD, ALLAN RITCHIE.

Fredericton, March 2, 1892.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 17, 1892.

Canada's Disadvantageous Position.

The position of Canada under the operation of the new French tariff, which went into effect a few weeks ago, is one which calls for immediate action on the part of the government. It is one also that forcibly impresses upon the minds of our people that, after all, their place "among the nations" might be a much better one than it is. Great Britain, the United States and even Norway, Sweden and other European countries are all on the same footing with their exports in French ports. Canadians would naturally expect that as the Dominion is the "bright particular star" of Great Britain's empire, the mother country would see to it that we should have the same treatment as herself under her treaties with other sovereign states. Not so however, for Canada discriminates against us to an extent that places her at such a disadvantage as to practically shut her out of the French market. This is particularly apparent in the operation of the French tariff upon sawn wood goods, which imposes all the way from 26.20 to 65.38 francs per standard on sawn wood up to four inches thick. On three inch (deals) for instance the duty is 45.78 francs (say \$10.16) per standard, if they are imported from Canada, but if they are imported from Great Britain or the Baltic the duty is only 32.70 francs, (say \$8.54)—a discrimination against Canada of about 27.5 francs per standard. The situation, therefore, as it affects the staple industry of New Brunswick in its best trans-Atlantic market, next to Great Britain itself, is most discouraging to the trade, while it is also calculated to lose the national pride of the Dominion down a peg. Are we a nation, after all? And have we not been rather left out in the cold by the mother country, to which we have been accustomed to look for the protection of our interests when she was securing her own?

Crown Land Commissioners' Report.

We make room, this week, for the full text of the Report of the Crown Land Commission, as submitted to the government. This extra matter, together with a pretty full report of the debate upon supply in the legislature at Fredericton, obliges us to omit our usual proportion of general news. The Parliament at Ottawa seems to be doing very little business, so our readers are not missing any of the news from that quarter in which they would be interested.

A Good Man's Descent.

The people of the North Shore and particularly those of Kent County, will experience a feeling of humiliation over the fact that Mr. Phinney, M. P., has so long forgotten what is due to them as to place "second fiddle" to Dr. Atkinson, M. P., of Carleton. It is well known in legislative circles that Mr. Atkinson is barely tolerated, even by his own party, whose members he remains on a tacit understanding that he is to do the scavenger work of the Opposition. Any charge that is too putrid for the more cleanly members to take, is taken up by the party tones and reached over to Dr. Atkinson, who handles it without gloves, and as if he loved the job. While he is doing his work with it, and the more respectable opponents of the government are holding aloof, a few of grosser tastes assist the doctor. That Mr. Phinney is now found amongst these latter, furnishes one more illustration of the old truism, "Facilis est decensus avari." Mr. Phinney was formerly regarded as one of the most careful and cleanly members of the Assembly in the matter of political affiliations and personal associations. He once aspired to a seat in the executive, and when his disappointment in that matter caused him to be tempted to desert the government side, with the inducement that he stood a chance for the leadership of the opposition, even that indicated how far he was above the plane on which Dr. Atkinson is placed by common consent of the whole legislature. After having resorted to the shady tactics by which he hoped to carry his candidate in last year's by-election in Kent, and thus practically ended his chance of ever again representing that constituency, Mr. Phinney appears to have become absolutely reckless as to the standing he shall occupy amongst his fellow-members, and he is now found, as we have said, playing the role of assistant to the most unsavory member of the Assembly. Members of the better class have a code, more understood, than expressed, and which they respect each other's personality and, however bitter may be the party strife in which they engage, they are careful to draw the line in that respect. This, of course, does not bar them from disclosing, or dealing in a constitutional way with offences against public morality or acts, the commission of which would cause the forfeiture of public confidence. The course then taken—and it

A Weak Man's Bridge.

The people of both sides of the South-west Miramichi are much interested in a proposed bridge to span the river at or near Indian's Cove. They find the ferry accommodation indifferent, and even if it were efficient the growing requirements of the settlements at and around the site of the proposed bridge demand the only adequate means of meeting them, as set out in the prayer of a numerously-signed petition which has been presented to the legislature by Mr. Borchell. We wish the petitioners every success and think they should have their bridge. If we have less opposition to the government from the Miramichi, we are sure to have more from the County, we might, by a united effort, secure this bridge in a very short time.

Grip on Mr. Blair.

Accompanying a portrait of premier Blair, Grip expresses its admiration of him as follows:— "This genial and prepossessing-looking gentleman, as at the head of the New Brunswick government, a pleasant surprise which he has held for several years past. He is not very intimately known to us here, which is one reason why we give him an honorable place in this select gallery. In New Brunswick, and throughout the maritime provinces generally, he is both known and respected. He does not yet appear to have been making himself solid by gradual degrees by giving the people good value for their money in the way of legislation. From all we can hear, Premier Blair has carried out his Mowatian scheme so successfully that it would be particularly tough job to oust him and his government from office."

Domestic Parliament.

Ottawa, March 7th.—The Speaker informed the House that he had received from Judges Palmer and King a certificate of the return of G. F. Baird in place of G. G. King, as the outcome of the controverted election case in Queens Co., N. B. In reply to Mr. Perry Hon. Mr. Foster said the government had the subject of

the proposed tunnel between N. B. and P. E. I. under consideration. Mr. Sturges—Standing committees were announced. Mr. Adams is on Privileges and Elections, Railways, Canals and Telegraphs and Public Accounts. Mr. Burns is on Railways, Canals and Telegraphs, Law, Agriculture and Colonization and Banking and Commerce. Mr. Leves is on Miscellaneous Private Bills and Banking and Commerce. Mr. McAllister is on Railways, Canals and Telegraphs lines; Miscellaneous Private Bills and Banking and Commerce. Hon. Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Fisheries Act, the main object of which is to authorize taxes on the lobster fishery. He said it was necessary in order to control it and prevent its destruction. He said a draft of the "machinery" by which it was proposed to impose and collect the tax, had been circulated in the various districts interested and that in most cases the Department was assured from these quarters that the proposed amendments would have a very good effect.

Hon. Mr. Tupper also introduced a bill to amend the Pilotage Act so to exempt vessels up to 120 tons. Vessels of 80 tons are now exempted, but he said it was desirable to make the Act still more liberal in its provisions. Hon. Mr. Tupper also introduced a bill to re-place the Marine and Fisheries services under one management, as heretofore.

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shows a decrease of \$1,884.31, compared with the previous year, a reduction in favorable proportion to that in the item of stamperage receipts.

The surveyor-general says:— "The Mining Act of last session has, I am glad to report, had the desirable effect of directing more general attention to the development of the mineral resources of the Province, as shown in the increased activity in prospecting and searching for minerals, and in the old law the fact of prospectors' not being clearly defined, and when the new Act came into operation, some little time elapsed before the operators began to do so, and it is to be regretted that the Government had taken away rights which they previously held by their grants. It was, however, by these parties, that the condition of the new Act was changed in its respect and that the right to mine had been granted to the Crown and did not pass with the title to the grant."

The statement of mining licenses shows that five were issued under the old act while forty-seven licenses to search, three licenses to work and six prospecting licenses were issued between 1st May and 31st Dec., 1891.

In addition to the foregoing licenses, 20 applications were made for second Right Licenses to search, also a number of applications for mining rights under the new law, against which protests have been filed, and no license have as yet issued.

There were two large surveys made for settlement during the year, viz: 5022 acres in the Parish of St. Andrew, Gloucester County, and 2472 acres in Parish of St. Francis, County of Madawaska.

We observe also that the synopsis of the provincial game laws has been revised and brought up to date.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS. The promptness with which the government had had the different reports on the table is most creditable, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be able to go to the next session with a more complete and satisfactory short session.

AN IMPROVEMENT. The House, on recommendation of the Rules committee, has decided to devote more time to committee-work and meet at 2.30 for business, holding evening sessions, also, after the practice as Ottawa. This will result in many matters being discussed and decided in committee, which would otherwise be tediously talked over in the House.

On Tuesday, 8th, Hon. Provincial Secretary Mitchell submitted the Estimate for the current year and Hon. Attorney-General Blair gave notice of the resolutions relating to increase of revenue as published in the ADVANCE special dispatch of last week.

Hon. Provincial Secretary Mitchell proceeded to make his financial statement. Dr. Stockton said he understood from the leader of the opposition in the House that the motion was made Friday night, and was merely a formal motion and that supply would not be gone into to-day. The estimates have not even been laid on the desks of members.

Hon. Mr. Blair—the hon. member did not understand me correctly. I said the house would not be asked to go into supply until the reports were laid on the table. Hon. Mr. Mitchell said he understood the financial statement would be made as soon as the reports were on the table. The hon. gentleman, instead of being in this frantic humor, ought to congratulate the government upon the fact that the reports had been laid before the house at the earliest hour in the history of the province. He proposed to make his annual statement in as clear and concise a manner as possible. The last year had been one of depression in financial circles and with governments as well. It had been a year of depression also in the great staple industry of the province. There was reason to be thankful, however, that the agricultural crops of the province had been most abundant. The market of the farmer had not been of the best, but on the whole the farmers of New Brunswick were in a very fair condition. He hoped to be able to show, despite the claim of the opposition that there was an abundance in them, that the government had managed its affairs during the year as to entitle it to the approval of all right-thinking men in the house and country at large. After dealing with the expenditures in several of the chief branches of the public service the provincial secretary said there were four services which were looked upon as

UNDESIRABLE CONTROLLERS BY THE GOVERNMENT. These were, contingencies, legislation, public printing, and executive government. These services the government had, always done its best to conduct the people's business in an economical manner as possible. In 1885 there had been expected for contingencies \$13,046.26; for legislation, \$28,064.80; for public printing, \$12,741.00 and executive government, \$27,206.60. In 1886, contingencies, \$11,681.15; for legislation, \$25,729.30; public printing, \$12,693.66; executive government, \$28,148. In 1887, contingencies, \$12,322.82; legislation \$25,910.90; public printing, \$12,224.88; executive government, \$25,180. In 1888, contingencies, \$13,207.78; legislation, \$25,601.63; public printing, \$12,325.80; executive government, \$25,811.67. In 1889, contingencies, \$14,827.36; legislation \$25,038.20; public printing, \$10,865.68; executive government, \$25,412.22. In 1890, contingencies \$13,968.53; legislation, \$24,776.40; public printing, \$12,467.91; executive government, \$26,186.84. In 1891, contingencies, \$13,194.16; legislation \$25,225.20; public printing, \$11,151.71; executive government, \$26,322.68.

Dr. Stockton—Why don't you put in the year 1884? Hon. Mr. Mitchell—The change was made in 1885 and I thought it well to begin with 1885. Dr. Stockton—the change only affected 1883. Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Well it was about 1885 when the hon. member (Stockton) came into the house, and from that time forward to 1889 he pronounced this administration to be the most economical government the province had ever seen. In that statement also, he was backed up by the hon. member from the city of St. John (Dr. Alward) and between the two of them they completely DEMONSTRATED THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION (Mr. Hanington) that the government had no need of defending their administration in respect to these services during those years. It would also be found that the expenditures under these services was no greater in 1891 than it was in the period named. During that period, also, the honorable members from St. John had been most eloquently aided in their canvassing campaign by the junior member from St. John (Mr. McKeown), but, strange to say, all three were ever united in thundering in the government for its extravagance. Mr. Ritchie had been appointed police magistrate and

THE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR SCALING CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHEE'S CASTORIA.

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