l Business.

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Rejected by Straight Line and Mutual Companies.

But now insured in both.

"Should I die while I am in a position to pay my insurance premiums, my family will owe their support to Scott's Sarsaparilla. Two years ago I applied to two companies for insurance, $1000 in each. My face was a mass of pimply blotches and my urine did not stand the test. One doctor in examining me said I could not pass, but that my trouble was curable. He advised an alterative medicine, and I commenced taking Scott's Sarsaparilla. Both companies rejected me, but four months later, after I had taken five bottles of your remedy I am thankful to say both accepted me as a risk—one being a stock company, the other a mutual. The examiner who previously examined me, remarked "I never saw such a change in any man." This is indorsed by Mr. J. Todd, the popular druggist, corner Queen and Crawford Streets, Toronto.

Scott's Sarsaparilla builds up debilitated constitutions, imparts strength, vigor and vitality, clears and purifies the blood. It cures skin diseases, rheumatism, gout, indigestion and all complaints arising from poor or poisoned blood. Of all druggists, $1 per bottle.

For sale by CLIFFORD HICKEY, Chatham, N. B.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE, SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS. 50 - YEARS - IN - USE. PRICE 25 CENTS. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS. ST. JOHN, N. B.

LADIES' WOOL, SEAL CAPES!

JUST OPENED in all lengths from 16 in. to 30 in. the.....

BEST VALUE

Ever offered in these goods. Will send on approval to any address per express...

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THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES .. .. IS AT THE .. ..

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We have on hand now, as usual, a

LARGE & FRESH SUPPLY

of the different Mixtures, Linaments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma and Catarrh Cures.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES, PERFUMES & SOAPS.

Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.

We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE, E. LEE STREET, - - PROPRIETOR.

COME TO THE NEW STORE WATER STREET,

FOR YOUR GROCERIES,

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK

JUST OPENED,

E. A. STRANG.

WANTED,

5000 BUSHELS OATS, For which we will pay cash. E. A. STRANG.

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

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Water St., Chatham.

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Our Actual Business Course

has always been our most prominent feature. Recent experience has shown us, however, that it is novelty to confine ourselves to it. It is good for teaching the uses of the different kinds of commercial paper. Its weaknesses are its tediousness and its enormous cost. By our combined methods we can teach as much in three months as can be got in nine months by the actual business methods alone.

It is shorthand, typewriting, and the thoroughness of our course of study, that gives our students their standing and success.

Our Catalogue tells about it, send for a copy.

S KERR & SON, St. John Business College.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

The Chatham Incorporation Bill.

Residents of Chatham are much interested in the Bill for incorporating the town, which is to be presented to the Legislature next week for enactment. We therefore publish a portion of it in this week's ADVANCE, and hope to give the remainder in next week's paper. If anyone interested has any change to suggest in any of the provisions, which he may think would improve the measure, and will submit his views in reference thereto to Mr. Tweedie, who will have the bill in charge, or to either of the other representatives of the County, we have no doubt they will receive due consideration. The promoters of the change in the management of Chatham's local affairs are desirous of having the Act made as perfect as possible and will gladly welcome any assistance to that end.

A Flank Movement against the Success of Incorporation.

Everybody who desired to have the town of Chatham organized under the proposed incorporation act, free from any party feeling which might prevent our best citizens from uniting for the common purpose of starting the new order of things under the most favorable auspices, will be disappointed to know that influences are now at work to mar the hoped-for harmony. These influences have manifested their activity in a carefully organized scheme to import into the work of selecting a Mayor and Town Council, the differences on which citizens divided in the late Dominion contest, and thus inaugurate town incorporation under circumstances which must adversely affect the success of what we all hoped would be perfected under conditions of general unity and agreement throughout the community.

When the members of the committee appointed to draft the bill of incorporation were engaged in their work—and it may be observed that the committee was composed of gentlemen of different views in both Dominion and Provincial politics — the question of the first Mayor was quite freely discussed. The writer, at the first meeting, suggested the name of a very popular professional gentleman, but his proposition met with no support, the unanimous view seeming to be in favor of a gentleman of more mature years, greater business experience, and who is acknowledged as the leading citizen of Chatham. Everybody, to use a popular expression, seemed to fall in with the idea, and it was generally conceded that there would be no thought of opposition to that nomination when the time came to make it. It is understood that younger aspirants to the mayoralty have been, meantime, canvassing, but no one appeared to take them seriously, as the matter was really looked upon as settled.

The recent Dominion contest, however, seems to have put a new face on the aspect of town affairs, for certain of those who were foremost in creating the impression that the mayoralty was decided upon, so far, at least, as they were concerned, appear to have entered into a scheme for making a material change because the gentleman who had, up to that time, been the popular candidate in everybody's mind, and who is not in the country now, was understood to have thrown his influence against Mr. Mitchell.

To insure the success of their scheme Mr. Mitchell's supporters got up a requisition to the professional gentleman referred to as having been first suggested, asking him to be a candidate for the office of Mayor, hoping, by the use they might thus be enabled to make of his deserved personal popularity, to win for themselves the credit of a victory. They have, we understand, by methods and canvases which they appear to think their cause justifies them in resorting to, secured the signatures to their nomination, of many citizens who, if they understood the real object in view, would not commit themselves to the scheme, as they appear to have done; and it may safely be assumed that the professional gentleman requisitioned cannot be aware of the use which these recently unsuccessful Dominion election managers seek to make of him in the community, or he would not encourage them in their partizan object, for his record heretofore has been such as to suggest the thought to those who know him, that he would not desire to make his entry into public life in any capacity under such objectionable auspices.

It is possible that the gentlemen who are operating the scheme we refer to have told the same story to their prospective candidate as we are informed they have to many whose signatures they have solicited to their requisition, viz.—that the absent gentleman has said he would not accept the position. It may be, also, that color has been given to this statement by intimations to the same effect made by some other aspirant who desires a nomination, but, so far as we are able to judge of the matter, it stands just as it did when that gentleman was in Chatham and participating, as a member of the committee, in the work of preparing the bill of incorporation, and we are quite sure that no member of that committee will say that he made any declaration that he would not accept the office of first Mayor of the town.

It is true that when the writer,—in committee meeting—suggested the professional gentleman already referred to as one upon whom all could unite as first Mayor, and another committeeman said there was but one man in the public mind for the office, and that was the gentleman now absent, the latter said someone else had better be selected, etc., but that was only a manifestation of the diffidence natural to one of his position—busy with the affairs of a large business and a high federal position—to whom the idea of seeming to desire the further honor involved in his accepting the Mayoralty, would be distasteful, while, at the same time, his wish and interest—both on his own account and that of his fellow-citizens to have the new order of town management properly inaugurated—might make him sensible of the fact that he ought to subordinate his other personal feelings on the subject to the general good. Under the circumstances, therefore, it seems a most unusual thing that what was, up to the time of the late Dominion election, generally understood in the community as settled upon should be suddenly departed from, and that the combination of gentlemen originating the movement should include about every man who actively opposed the proposition to incorporate the town. This, together with the fact that these gentlemen are manifestly impelled to the course they have taken by a spirit of partizan vindictiveness because the absent gentleman referred to was not in sympathy with their recent attempt to send Mr. Mitchell as Northumberland's representative to the House of Commons, is worthy of the serious consideration of every citizen of Chatham who desires that town incorporation should be a success—and success can only be attained by having the work of organization under the new conditions in the hands of our best men, regardless of their preferences in either local or Dominion politics. Above all things, the greatest vigilance should be awakened in view of this manifest attempt of those who were not friendly to incorporation to have its inauguration marred by using it to accentuate their vindictiveness over their late reverse in Dominion politics, and perhaps make it the failure they have always prophesied it would be. The friends of incorporation who have been induced to become supporters of the scheme of these gentlemen by having the true situation concealed from them, will do well to go slowly—to be sure they are right before they go ahead so fast.

HE HAS NOT LEFT THE FOLD:—The St. John Globe says the Surveyor-General is a Methodist. Mr. Tweedie's fellow trustees of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are quietly laughing at the Globe and feel quite well assured that whatever may be the inroads of their Wesleyan neighbors on their fold, the Surveyor-General is too well grounded in the faith to go astray. The Globe is so accustomed to misrepresentation, however, that it is inaccurate simply from the love of being so.

"Bateese"

There is such an excellent moral in the *habitant* sketch by W. H. Drummond, "How Bateese came Home" that we make room for it this week. Bateese has a good many counterparts both at home in all the Provinces and also abroad, from whence they would like to come home if they could.

What Next?

The St. John Sun has been endeavoring to make its readers believe that it originated the phrase, "Splendid isolation" and that Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, borrowed it from the Sun's columns. The Sun, as well as Mr. Chamberlain, doubtless, borrowed it from the "Red Cockade," by Stanley Weyman. The Sun will, probably, next lay claim to have originated the decalogue.

Messrs. Adams & Co. in Luck.

When Messrs Adams & Co. bought the Burns properly at Bathurst for about $35,000 they also bought the claim of Messrs. Novell, & Co. of London, amounting to $328,687. It was supposed at the time that the Burns estate would pay only a very small dividend, but it has already paid a dividend of 10 per cent. on the dollar and Adams & Co. have received their cheque for $23 868 and expect yet to receive $11.434 additional, making a total for the estate of $35.302, or about as much as was paid by them for the whole property, consisting of two mills, store, goods &c., &c. It is not often that we are able to chronicle so great a streak of luck in the lumber business, and Messrs. Adams are to be congratulated on obtaining one of the finest mill properties on the North Shore practically as a present.

New Papers.

It is rumored that Newcastle and Chatham are each to have an additional newspaper established in the interest of the Mitchell or Liberal party. It used to be customary for gentlemen contemplating such enterprises to publish or otherwise circulate prospectuses, giving information respecting their undertakings, and intimating who the proprietors were and in whose editorial charge they would be, but nothing of that sort has been done in the cases referred to, so far as we have learned. One or two of our local lawyers and some other citizens have been canvassing in Chatham for the paper said to be about starting here, and we believe that similar friendly offices are being performed in behalf of the Newcastle undertaking. In the absence of definite information on the subject we can only hope that, if the proposed papers are established, they will be in line with the best thought and aspirations of the day, that the editors will be "gentlemen and scholars" and that the proprietors will not put too much faith in the politicians.

Up-River Salmon Fisheries.

An Ottawa press despatch says that Mr. Robinson, aided by Hon. Mr. Adams and other members of Parliament, has been before the Minister of Fisheries presenting the claims of the people living along the banks of the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers to a restoration of their salmon-fishing privileges, of which they were unjustly deprived by the Act prohibiting net fishing in non-tidal waters. It was intimated that he would probably be successful. It is to be hoped the news is true, and not as delusive as the promises of last year to the same effect turned out to be. The Minister should be given to understand that there must be no further trifling over this important matter, but that the injustice done the people living on the upper Miramichi waters by the sweeping Act referred to must be remedied. To apply the same rule in this regard to large rivers such as ours as would be right and necessary on smaller streams, is evidence of an administrative indifference which prefers to be unjust and oppressive, rather than go to the trouble of obtaining information on which to make just and intelligent regulations. If the confiscated privileges are restored, it is to be hoped that it will be under regulations which will protect the rivers against the greed of the class who would ruin any fishery unless restrained with a firm hand. There should be no net-fishing allowed in places where the river is divided by islands and the nets should be restricted to the legal lengths, dependent on the width of the stream and situation of the channel, and there should be enough guardians put on to detect violators of the law and see that they are punished. In other words, a reasonable fishing should be allowed and no more, and the people should be made to understand that illegal fishing will be followed by severe penalties.

Experiences proves that nothing else so surely destroys scrofula, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson did not refer to Bishop Cameron's Pastoral.

In our reference last week to the alleged pastoral of Bishop Cameron of Antigonish and the effect it was made to produce on the elections of Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton and Mr. Robinson in Northumberland, we said:—

Hon. Mr. Emmerson made much use of it in Masonic Hall, Chatham, on the evening before polling day. We acquit him, however, of any complicity in the invention of the wicked slander. It did its work, nevertheless.

We are assured by Mr. Emmerson that he did not refer, in any way, to the pastoral attributed to Bishop Cameron and are, therefore glad to withdraw the statement. No reporter of the ADVANCE was present at the meeting referred to, but we were told on polling day and the day after by several prominent gentlemen on the Liberal-Conservative side that Mr. Emmerson had damaged Mr. Robinson's cause a good deal by using Bishop Cameron's pastoral against him. On receiving Mr. Emmerson's protest against our misrepresenting him, we made due enquiry and found that he had read and commented on a reported deliverance of some kind by Archbishop Walsh, which was published by the Montreal Star, for the purpose of prejudicing the electors against remedial legislation, and that Mr. James Desmond interupted him and said he had better read what Bishop Cameron had written on the subject. Out of this grew considerable disorder and chairman Kerr intimated that interupters would be put out. It was therefore, not Mr. Emmerson who referred to Bishop Cameron's alleged pastoral.

Slightly Mixed.

[Montreal Gazette.]

There is no Tory plot that the Quebec Telegraph does not see right through. Witness this, from its issue of Thursday:

What is this we hear from the recent Westmorland election in New Brunswick? Is fraud being added to whole-sale corruption to keep the seat for the candidate? A judicial recount having been demanded by Hon. Peter Mitchell, Judge Wells at St. John has decided that he has no jurisdiction to recount the ballots, unless they are all before him, and has adjourned his court to the 25th inst. to give time for the recovery, if possible, of thirty packages of the ballots recently stolen.

Some people may wonder why Hon. Peter Mitchell, who was defeated in a contest for the House of Commons in Northumberland, should demand a recount of the ballots in a Scott Act election in Westmorland, or why fraud in the latter county should help a Tory candidate to a seat for the former, but they are simpletons evidently, not up to the Telegraph's style of reasoning.

The Gazette evidently does not take into account the fact that Mr. Mitchell's memory of recent events is very unreliable. It may be that he has got it into his head that Mr. Robinson was a Scott Act and he wasn't, and when the Scott Act was sustained in Westmorland he demanded a recount against Mr. Robinson and that the villains who got away with his case of election whiskey in Upper Nelson were also implicated in stealing the Scott Act ballots from Mr. Chapman's house in Moncton, and that, somehow or other, it was all a part of the plot to send him back to Montreal to seek the seat in the House of Commons for one of the constituencies of that city which he told us in his Chatham speech was offered to him only to be refused It's all owing to the old gentleman's shocking bad memory.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged the best preparation for cure of lung complaints.

Mr. Mitchell Still at it.

Last Thursday's Montreal Herald gives the country further evidence of Mr. Mitchell's recklessness of statement respecting the recent election campaign. It says:—

Hon. Peter Mitchell arrived at the Windsor this morning from Miramichi, Northumberland County, where he sustained defeat in the recent bye-election there.

Mr. Mitchell looks in the best of health, and is not in the least cast down by the result of the election.

He was quite willing to speak of the causes that led to the defeat.

"The principal one was that there were thousands of dollars used against me. Mr. Robinson, who got a majority of 449, [It should be 453] had said that he would spend $30,000, if necessary, and I would not be surprised to know that he had done so. Then I had both Governments working hard against me. I was told that there was $5 000 sent down from Ottawa; at any rate I know that there was great bribery, and I actually saw voters bribed by Robinson's workers. Personally Mr. Robinson is a good-natured young man, and a good business man, I believe. He has a large lumber business and most of the lumbermen were against me. The Catholic portions of the constituency were also against me."

"Will you run again at the general elections?"

"Well," replied Mr. Mitchell, "as I said in my speech in the county, I don't want to run again for Northumberland County, but I shall advise the leaders of the Liberal party to place a candidate in the field, as there are several capable young men who would stand good chances of election. In case the party does this I am willing to spend a fortnight in the county supporting him."

"Or," added Mr Mitchell, with a smile, "if they insist on my running I am still alive, you know."

Mr Mitchell reduced the majority which Michael Adams was elected by by 24 votes.

When Mr. Mitchell made the assertion on nomination day, in Mr. Robinson's presence, that that gentleman had said he would spend $30,000 in the election, Mr. Robinson rose the moment Mr. Mitchell closed and said "he must correct one of Mr. "Mitchell's many misstatements. It was "untrue that he had ever said he would "spend $30.000 or even one dollar, in "this election. Why should he say so? "Was it not a fact that the people of the "County, the young men of the County "were at his back, and that they intended "to vote almost to a man for him. Why "then should Mr. Mitchell invent this "story about money?"

If Mr. Mitchell were not what he is and was proved to be, time and again in the campaign, he would not continue giving such an absurd reason for his defeat, especially when Mr. Robinson so squarely nailed the slander when Mr. Mitchell first uttered it in his presence.

As for the "both governments" wail of Mr. Mitchell, the fact that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works came here and spoke for him, while the Surveyor-General worked for Mr. Robinson, showed that the local government influence was pretty well divided, especially as Premier Blair is well known as the leading Liberal of New Brunswick, as well as its ablest public man. As for Mr. Mitchell's statement that he "actually saw voters bribed by Robinson's workers," it is in keeping with the other shameless misstatements to which he has resorted to break the effect of his deserved defeat, while his story about the Catholics is a sample of his ingratitude to the many prominent men of that faith who were amongst his staunchest supporters and workers. How could he have got his majority in Chatham, for instance, without his Catholic friends? Mr. Mitchell has left a trail of falsehood and slander behind him in reference to the late election, wherever he has gone. Its marks are in Moncton, St. John and wherever he could get people to listen to him. The St. John Record of Tuesday last, noting his arrival from Newcastle, en route for Montreal, says:—

"In answer to how he accounted for his late defeat in Northumberland Mr. Mitchell was brief and to the point. He said with the two governments, the Roman Catholics and money against him he thought he had done exceedingly well."

Mr. Mitchell and his followers in Northumberland ought to know that he is a political dead duck. It cannot be claimed that Mr. Robinson had as strong a personal following in the late election as Mr. Adams had in 1891, and, even if he had all the influential business concerns at his back that supported Mr. Adams on that occasion, Mr. Mitchell ought to have been able to make substantial gains with the supporters he had won from amongst Mr. Adams' former friends. What is the fact however? Simply this: that although Mr. Mitchell had two of our biggest lumber concerns that supported Mr. Adams in 1891, as well as the active influence of the two pulp mills, together with several of the most influential lumber operators in the outlaying parishes with him, Mr. Robinson beat him by 453 votes—clearly demonstrating that the voting forces of the County were tired of him. He now says he is himself ready to run in the general election or to help a younger candidate. If he runs again he will be beaten by the bigest majority ever polled against a candidate in Northumberland and, after his slanders of individuals and classes in the County, his presence in it as the advocate of any other candidate will only have the effect of defeating him, whoever he may be.

News and Notes.

About one-fourth of the steam vessels sold by Great Britain last year went to Japan.

An Ottawa despatch says that the Government is being urged to transfer nine lepers at D'Arcy Island, B. C., to Tracadie.

The selection of the jury in the case of the Hon. Peter Mitchell vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company has been fixed for March 2 and the trial for March 9, at Montreal.

The city of Sydney, Australia, by by-law imposes a fine of one pound upon any person spitting upon the floor of any public building or upon the sidewalk.

The pilots of New York are abandoning the sailing craft in which they have long pursued their calling, having adopted steam vessels for their work. An advertisement in the N. Y. Maritime Register offers sixteen sailing pilot boats for sale.

The N. Y. Maritime Register enquires:—"What has become of the dogs of war? Some one must have thrown them poisoned meat. They are not even barking and nothing is heard about their straining at their chains."

It used to be a favorite story of Sir John Macdonald, that the best apple tree in the orchard always had the most missiles under it. On this basis, the number of Grit sticks and stones to be found in the neighborhood of Sir Charles Tupper tells an obvious story.—Ex.

On Monday forenoon Mr. C. S. Brennen, of the Provincial Secretary's office, Fredericton, had a narrow escape. About 11 o'clock, while he was passing from his room into Deputy Provincial Secretary Tibbits's office, about half of the plaster of the ceiling of his room fell within a foot or two of him. Some furniture was destroyed and the floor and desks &c., covered with debris.

A Detroit despatch of 14th says:—William Herman, a street car conductor, was bitten in the fleshy part of the thumb by the house-cat last August. In the early part of January he began to feel tired and complained to his wife that he was all played out. This feeling lasted four weeks. Last Saturday night, Herman was taken ill, and complained of severe pain in his arm. Sunday morning Dr. Bennett was called, and diagnosed the case as hydrophobia Wednesday he was taken to Harper Hospital, but became decidedly worse. During the night he went wild. He fought with the attendants all night. It took eight men to hold him. Yesterday afternoon the patient was stark mad. He howled and watched frightfully, hypnotics were constantly administered, and had little effect. Herman died last night. This is the first case of hydrophobia in the city in thirty years.

It is reported that Dr. Nansen, who started from Christiana, Norway, in June 1893 in the vessel, Fram, built expressly for the purpose, to find the North Pole, has succeeded in his undertaking. He was heard from about two months after he started, but not since. He failed to reach the new Siberian Islands, where he had provisions stored previously to his sailing, and it has been thought that the Arctic currents had carried him to destruction. Confirmation of the news of his safe return will be awaited with great interest.

The most recent despatch on the subject of Dr. Nansen's reported success is given by the Associated Press, from Christiana, which after very logically suggesting that the distinguished explorer's first thought would be to communicate with his wife says:—

"She has received no word from her husband. But she is profoundly hopeful that the news, which first came from Tromsoe and has since been corroborated from other sources, is authentic, and that Dr. Nansen has in fact solved the secret of the north pole, and is now safely emerging from the mystic isolation of the frozen regions. It must be added, however, that there is a reservation of doubt in Mrs. Nansen's mind, despite the hopefulness that buoys her up. She will not allow herself to talk assurance of her husband's good fortune until she hears it from himself. Scientists here, whose sympathy with Dr. Nansen and the objects of his expedition is very vivid and cordial, believe from the news received that Dr. Nansen has really reached the coast of Siberia and is returning from the pole."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Who Compose the New House.

Brilliant Scene at the Opening!

Fine Toilettes and Gay Uniforms!

Hon. John P. Burchill re-elected Speaker.

THE SPEECH!

The Address in Reply ably moved and Seconded!

Dr. Alward as "a Rattler"!

DR. STOCKTON GIVES AND TAKES!

Miramichi Men and Gloucester's Representatives, etc.

The Local Legislature met at Fredericton for the despatch of business on Thursday last. The members, being newly-elected, there were some preliminary formalities which are observed only on such occasions, viz—the swearing in of members and election of a speaker. The swearing in was done in the forenoon in the Assembly Chamber by Judge Vanwart, and the following representatives were present, duly qualified, just before three p. m:

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE.

Albert, Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

Carleton, John T. Alien Dibblee, Hugh Henry McCain, Charles L. Smith.

Charlotte, Hon. James Mitchell, James O'Brien, James Russell.

Gloucester, Peter J. Venoit, Prosper E. Paulin.

Kent. Urbain Johnson, James Barnes, Peter H Leger.

Kings, Hon. A. S. White, George W. Fowler.

Madawaska, Cyprien Martin, Alphonse Bertrand.

Northumberland, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, John O'Brien, Hon. John P. Burchill,

Queens, Hon. A. G. Blair, Lauchlan P. Farris.

Restigouche, Hon. C. H. LaBillois, W. A. Mott.

St John City, Charles Berton Lockhart, A. A. Stockton, William Shaw, Silas Alward.

St. John County, Hon. A. P. Dunn, John M. McLeod.

Sunbury, Chas. B. Harrison, David Morrow.

Victoria. Jas. E Porter, A. J. Beveridge.

Westmorland. Fred. W. Summer, A. E. Kinnam, A. D. Richard, W. W. Wells.

York, John Black, Wm. T. Howe, Jas. K. Pinder, Herman, H. Pitts.

The absentees were Dr. Lewis, of Albert; Hon. Geo. F. Hill, of Charlotte; John Sivewright, of Gloucester and G. G. Scovill of Kings, all of whom were expected to arrive in a day or two.

OPENING SCENES.

A guard of honor and the band of the Infantry School were stationed in front of the parliament building under command of Capt. Chinic, and Quartermaster Sergt. Walker had charge of an artillery detachment at the guns on the river bank near by; and when His Honor Lt. Governor Fraser arrived, just before three o'clock, he was duly received by the "present" from the guard, the National Anthem by the band and a salute of thirteen guns. He was escorted by Col. Gordon A. D. C and Lt. Col. Maunsel, Sheriff Sterling and Coroner Coultnard, Major Campbell A. D. C., Surgeon Major McLearn, Majors Lowrie and Cropley, Capts. Wadmore and Chinic and Lts. Macdonnell, Simpson, Grey, Uniacke, McCrea and Smith, who accompanied him into the Legislative Chamber, where he was soon seated in the Speaker's chair.

There were present also, on the Assembly floor, many ladies, including Mrs. Fraser, the popular wife of the Lieut.-Governor, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Wesley Vanwart, Mrs. Maunsel, Mrs. J. P. Burchill Mrs. Dibblee, the Misses Fisher, Mrs. J. A. Vanwart and others, whose tasteful toilettes, blending with the fine uniforms of His Honor's military escort presented a brilliant scene. The galleries of the Assembly were also filled to their utmost capacity, so that there was not a foot of room to spare anywhere in chamber or galleries.

Then, the opening formalities began, by the clerk of the Assembly, Mr. H. B. Ramsford, announcing, in His Honor's behalf, that he did not see fit to give his reasons for opening the Legislature until a Speaker had been chosen—and His Honor, thereupon, retired.

HON. J. P. BURCHILL RE ELECTED SPEAKER.

Hon. Attorney-General Blair, premier, moved and Dr. A. A. Stockton, leader of the Opposition, seconded the re-election of Hon. John P. Burchill as Speaker, both paying well deserved compliments to that gentleman for the fairness and ability with which he had discharged the duties of the office in the last House.

Mr. Burchill was duly elected by acclamation and was escorted to the chair by the mover and seconder, where he was warmly congratulated by the members, and made a suitable speech in acknowledgement of the honor done him.

THE SPEECH.

Speaker Burchill then vacated the chair and retired, and the Lt. Governor re-entered, followed by the Speaker, Clerk Ramsford and assistant Clerk Richards. Mr. Burchill informed the Governor of his having been chosen Speaker, and claimed the usual privileges for himself and the members of the House, which being granted, His Honor, the Lt. Governor read the Speech.

It referred to the House being a new one embodying, in its enlarged membership, a more adequate representation of the different sections of the Province, and to the prevalent contentment and prosperity of the Province; it expressed sympathy with the Royal Family over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and concern over the threatened disturbance of amicable relationships between Great Britain and the United States over the Venezuelan matter, and the hope that it would be averted, as well as the belief that no portion of the Empire would maintain and defend connection with the mother land more readily than New Brunswick. After a congratulatory reference to the success of the provincial exhibition at S. John the speech said:—

"The policy of the government in encouraging in every possible way the growth of the Dairying industry, continues to meet with marked success. Advanced methods of agriculture, a growing appreciation of the benefits arising from improvement in stock, and an awakened eagerness and aptitude on the par of our farmers to meet and avail themselves of the changing conditions of successful agriculture, promise hopefully to those engaged in this important pursuit The several importations of thoroughbred stock heretofore made by my Government have proved of such permanent benefit that you will be invited to consider the advisibility of making a grant for a further importation."

Reference was also made to the development of direct steam communication between S. John and Great Britain and the necessity for providing for cold storage in connection therewith, which Government desired to assist. It was also suggested that Government assistance should supplement private enterprise in the developement of our mining resources, and a bill on the subject was promised. An act to revise and consolidate the Highway acts was also promised.

THE ADDRESS MOVED.

The Governor having retired, together with his retinue, Speaker Burchill read the Speech. Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill and the Address in reply to the Speech was moved by Mr. Fowler of Kings and seconded by Mr. Smith, of Carleton. Mr. Fowler's speech was one of the best efforts of the kind heard in the House for a long time, while Mr. Smith also acquitted himself very creditably.

DR STOCKTON.

Dr. Stockton followed Mr. Smith and after complimenting Mr. Fowler and that gentleman on their efforts, he proceeded, in the usual way, to "do up the Government," warning the new members not to be misled by them, not to be tame followers, etc, and kindly offered to be their friend and guide whenever they might need his experienced assistance.

PREMIER BLAIR.

Premier Blair complimented Messrs. Fowler and Smith on their maiden speeches and welcomed them as valued acquisitions to the speaking talent of the House He said he was also pleased to note that the electoral shock which the leader of the Opposition had experienced a short time ago, had not at all impaired the vividness of his imagination. He had been able as usual to present a formidable array of facts, which existed only in the innermost recesses of his own unrivalled fancy. It would appear that the hon. member was not pleased with the quality of salt used by the Government.

BACONIAN SALT.

Why should he find fault with it? It had been found of suitable quality to cure the bacon of the Opposition.

Mr. Stockton—Is was your bacon, not mine.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie.—You are in the pickle.

Hon. Mr. Blair, said, the leader of the Opposition had informed the House that the Government were not entitled to credit for what had been done in the way of promoting the butter and cheese industry.

DR. STOCKTON, CHAMPIONS THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO THE PRECINCTS OF PREVARICATION.

Mr. Stockton—No, I said the chief credit was with the Dominion Government.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he failed to recall any word of commendation of the local government by the hon. member. The fact was, however, and if the hon. member would consult the farmers of this province, he would speedily discover it for himself, that to the local government was due the largest, if not the entire credit for what had been done to aid the dairy industry. The Dominion government had sent lecturers throughout the province, exhibiting model dairies, but it was entirely owing to the money contributions of the local government that any of these cheese and butter factories had been established. Not one farthing had ever been given to that object by the Dominion government. None of these factories had been put up of recent years without being assisted by the local government, and the government had never refused any well-sustained application.

THE DOCTOR ASTRAY ON HIGHWAYS.

The hon. member had referred in a spirit of badinage to the proposed consolidation of the Highway Act. He challenged the hon. member to make good his statement that the Government had been repeatedly consolidating the Highway Act, or that they had diminished to the extent of one dollar the grant for highways.

THAT JOKE OF MR. SINCLAIR'S.

Referring to a letter written by Mr. E. Sinclair, an official visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, and published in a Chatham paper, to which Mr. Stockton had alluded, Mr. Blair said that up to the present moment he had not read it. He did not know whether Mr. Sinclair, who seemed to have been in a mood for making some humorous remarks upon the institution, meant to make any serious charge against the management or not. He did not know that it was entirely possible for any person, whether an official visitor or not, to visit the institution at an hour when the medical officers were engaged in making their rounds, and thus fail to receive the measure of attention which he would otherwise receive. He thought it reasonable to assume that there might have been some slight fault on the part of Mr. Sinclair, as well as on the part of any of the resident officials. He did not think Mr. Sinclair wished to do any injustice to anyone.

DR. ALWARD AS "A RATTLER."

Mr. Blair, continuing, referred to several other subjects, and when he closed his comparatively brief and terse speech, Dr Alward took the floor. The Gleaner says he made "a rattling speech," but everybody who knows the juvenality and jauntiness of the Doctor's efforts in the Assembly will know in what sense the term "rattle" is to be understood. It is suggestive of the lines,

"Rattle bones
"Over the stones, etc.,

or of the sepulchral cheerfulness of a cemetery by moonlight. The Doctor is not a success as a rattler. He used to be something in demand as a campaign talker on the Liberal side when he was younger than he is to-day, as was also Dr. Stockton, but, though still a comparatively young man, his oratory has fallen into "innocuous desuetude," and is considered "flat, stale and unprofitable," because he is debarred from perorating with the unctious fervency which characterised that well-known stock speech of his, in which a flowing apostrophe to Liberalism was a flight of meteoric brilliancy. It is given to men to make supreme oratorical efforts of that kind but once in a lifetime, and as the adolescent Doctor has now to do his talking on the Conservative side, he is but a memory of his better forensic days, and by no means a rattler, the Gleaner to the contrary notwithstanding.

DR. STOCKTON GIVES AND TAKES.

A very good thing, in this connection, was worked upon Dr. Stockton by Mr. Emmerson during the debate on the address. The Doctor used to be a campaigning mate with Dr. Alward, when both were in the Liberal fold. His strong hold was exposing the details of alleged Conservative extravagance and general crookedness. Everybody, in New Brunswick at all events, is familiar with Dr. Stockton's eloquent sublimity in depicting the malfeasance of the Intercolonial management in connection with the historical oil can, and Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., has "the creeps" whenever the Doctor nears him now as a political ally, because of the masterful and Pinkertonian skill with which he exposed the extravagance pervading the kitchen of the High Commissioner in the matter of lemon squeezers. Mr. Emmerson, who is still a Liberal and appears to be ever on the alert to remind his former political yokefellows, Alward and Stockton, of by-gone days, had an opening on the latter on Thursday, and was not slow to avail himself of it. It was when Mr. Fowler was referring to the paragraph in the Speech which affirmed the prosperity of the Province. He said he did not believe the Province was ever in a more prosperous condition.

"You had better be careful," said Dr. Stockton, "or you will have the Chief Commissioner at you"—whereupon there was laughter at Mr. Emmerson's expense, for he can howl calamity with the best of them when he thinks it will help the Liberal cause. But he was not to be so easily disposed of, and as the laugh subsided he quietly but distinctly observed—"He will perhaps read one of your old speeches," at which it was the Doctor's turn to have everybody laugh at him.

[*Continued on 3rd page.*]

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NOTICE OF SALE.

To Isabella Traer of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick widow of Leopold George Frederick Traer late of Chatham, aforesaid spirit merchant, deceased, Victoria Isabella Traer and Mabel Jane Hutchins Traer also of Chatham, in the said County; the executors, administrators and assigns of Leopold George Frederick Traer aforesaid deceased and all others whom it shall or may in any way concern.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post office in in the town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, on Friday, the twenty fourth day of April, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises namely:—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, on the northerly side of Wellington Street abutted and bounded as follows, namely:—Commencing at the north-westerly corner of the lands and premises formerly owned and occupied by John Brown Esq. merchant; thence running northerly along the westerly side line of said lands and premises, two hundred and sixteen feet, thence westerly at right angles to the first mentioned or easterly boundary line two hundred and twenty four feet, thence southerly at right angles to the northerly boundary line one hundred and ninety nine feet; thence easterly at right angles to the westerly boundary line and parallel with Wellington Street two hundred and twenty four and one half feet to the place of beginning and containing one and one half acres more or less, being the piece of land on which the said Leopold George Frederick Traer resided, and also the premises on which William Wilson of Chatham, merchant, resides, and were conveyed to the said Lepold George Frederick Traer by the executors of the late Joseph Cunard by deed dated the fifteenth day of March, A D 1864, as by reference thereto will fully appear. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining

The above property is sold under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the seventh day of November A. D. 1881 registered in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the sixteenth day of November A D. 1881 in volume 61 of the County Records pages 65, 66, 67 and 68 and numbered 62 in said volume and made between the said Leopold George Frederick Traer and Isabella Traer his wife, of the one part and Samuel J. Samuel of the other part which said mortgage was on the twelfth day of August A. D. 1890 duly assigned to the undersigned default