a very different one from that to which the hon. First Minister has referred. The hon. member for Cardwell says: "Not a bit of it." He will, perhaps, blindly follow his leader, because it is said, although I will not say it, that he is the nominee of the hon. First Minister—

Sir John MacDonald. Order?

Mr. Mitchell. Who says order? I am not out of order. I am speaking the honest conviction of my mind in this matter, and I say that there are hon. gentlemen in this House who may follow the hon. First Minister blindly, and when he calls upon them to refuse to give this information, I suppose they will follow him and vote down the motion. The case brought up by the hon. First Minister is entirely different from this case. It relates to information obtained from a foreign country, and obtained in a way which hon. gentlemen opposite chose to designate as improper; and I may say that I owe but little to hon. gentlemen on the Opposition side for the manner in which they dealt with the information then obtained; but when there is a question of principle, involving the right of this House to information as to how our taxes are imposed on the people, whether they are for the advantage of the manufacturer or of the people, I put aside party and the flattering reference which the hon. First Minister has made, and I deal with the bold question as to whether the people of this country have a right to ask for every information that is in the hands of the Ministry, which can be given to this House without detriment to the Government, or contrary to the interest of the country.

Mr. Burns. Coming as I do from a county in the same Province as the hon. gentleman's county is in, and having identical interests with the County of Northumberland, I think it right to criticise, in a few words, the remarks which have fallen from the hon. gentleman who represents that county. I think he was rather importunate in the argument he addressed to the House. I think he was rather importunate in claiming that the National Policy had not only not benefited the lumbering and the fishing industries of the County of Northumberland, but was actually injuring them. That I entirely deny. The hon. gentleman mentions two or three items to show how the National Policy has injured these industries. He mentioned the item of axes. Now I would ask the hon. gentleman how many axes have been imported into the County of Northumberland during the past fifteen years. I contend that 95 per cent of the axes used in the County of Northumberland during that time, and under a Tariff of 15 or 17½ per cent., were manufactured in the Province of New Brunswick or in the Province of Quebec. The National Policy did not affect the price one iota, unless it lowered the price, by giving the manufacturers an enlarged market. With regard to chains, to which he also referred, I ask him if their cost has been increased 2½ per cent. by the National Policy? I might ask the same question with regard to the article of harness. I can simply say that not 5 per cent. of the harness used in the County of Northumberland, during the last fifteen or twenty years, has been imported. All the harness used in the lumber industry has been made in Canada, and largely in the chief town of the county; and its cost has not been increased to any appreciable extent. The hon. gentleman also spoke of flour. How many barrels of flour have been imported from the United States into the County of Northumberland during the last fifteen years? All the flour used in the northern part of New Brunswick comes from Quebec or Ontario, and that flour, being a portion of the surplus produced by these Provinces, is not enhanced one cent in its price. In regard to the question of cornmeal I am free to admit that the sentiment of the people of New Brunswick is in favor of placing cornmeal on the Free List; but, in acknowledging that fact, I say there is not the clamor against the imposition of the duty which is represented to exist, nor is cornmeal used down there as a matter of food to the extent claimed. A great portion used in New Brunswick is used for horse feed, and, on account of the imposition of the duty, a large quantity of oats is kept out of the country to the damage of the American farmers and advantage of the farmers in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Mr. Mackenzie. It is evident we are drifting into a discussion on the Tariff, instead of limiting it to the question whether the papers asked for should be produced or not.

Mr. Speaker. I hardly know how much latitude is to be given in this matter. The papers called for all relate to the Tariff, and it is difficult to say whether they have not some connection with the subject brought up by the hon. gentleman. I would ask the hon. gentleman to use his discretion, and not branch out on other matters.

Mr. Burns. I do not want to branch out at all. Until the hon. member for Northumberland, I endeavored to give my views on the Tariff in the debate on the Budget Speech. I was saying that cornmeal is not used for human food in the Lower Provinces to the extent represented, and therefore, when it comes into competition with grain the benefit is to the farmer. I come to another item which shows the fallacy of the arguments of the hon. member for Northumberland, that is with respect to the fisheries. He has claimed that very few people derive any benefit from the fishery bounty. I am not prepared to say what is the number of men who are benefited in his county by it; but in the county I have the honor to represent, a very great deal of good has been, and is being done, because of that bounty. We have at least 500 fishing boats there. The House can easily understand the immense benefit the bounty is to those people. In connection with the fishing and lumbering business I may refer to two important articles of food, tea and pork. We have now free tea. That is a great boon to the lumbermen and fishermen. No man knows better than the hon. member for Northumberland the enormous consumption of tea there is in the woods. Any time you go to a lumbering camp, the first thing put before you is a good tin panakin of black tea, and as the quantity consumed is very large the admission of tea without duty is a great boon to the lumbermen. The next item is that of pork. Under the old Tariff the same duty was imposed on pork as now, that is one cent per lb., so that in respect to that article the Tariff does not impose any additional duty. I have no desire to occupy the attention of the House at great length, but rose simply to refute a number of statements made by the hon. member for Northumberland.

Mr. Farrow and others followed, including Mr. White, who retorted very hotly on Mr. Mitchell concluding rather incoherently as follows.—

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Mitchell) was a Minister of the Crown for six years. I was a supporter of the Government during that whole time, and if I wanted to put a witness in the witness box to prove that I am not subservient I would select the hon. gentleman, Sir, as a party man. I know my obligations, and as member sent here to support the Government I know my duty, and I intend to support them until I find that their general policy is such that I cannot support them; and then I think, as a public man, responsible to my constituency and to my own conscience I will know what course to take; but the idea of that hon. gentleman telling me here—he who was a Minister of the Crown, and who was very glad to get members of Parliament, and members of the Press, and friends outside of Parliament to support him, and he was very indignant when they did not support him—the idea of that hon. gentleman, who has been a Minister of the Crown, and who knows the obligations of members of Parliament to their party and to the Government—the idea of his—simply because I ventured to say that the cases were analogous, as I believe them to be—throwing that insult—shall I say—

Mr. Mitchell. Say what you like.

Mr White. No; I take nothing from the hon. gentleman as an insult, because I know him too well to do so.

Mr. Mitchell. Might I ask the permission of the House to say a word in response to the insulting remarks of the hon. member for Cardwell—the impertinent remarks of the hon. member for Cardwell?

Mr. Speaker. The hon. gentleman has already spoken.

Mr. Casey made the concluding speech when the House divided on Mr. Blake's motion. Yeas (including Mr. Mitchell) 65; Nays—115.

April 12th—Mr. McCarthy's landbill, Mr. Costigan's Inland Revenue bill, the Militia bill, and Customs bill, occupied the House of Commons to day. On the latter Mr. Mitchell enquired what the seventh clause meant when the following spirited discussion took place.—

Mr. Bowell. It is a clause that has been in the law ever since there has been a Customs Act. It simply means that if an article is entered for duty, and there is a difficulty of deciding to which class of goods it belongs, the duty charged is to be what is charged upon the article it most resembles, and if it resembles two articles, then the highest rate of duty shall be charged.

Mr. Mitchell. I am glad to get the information. The law may be the same, but we know that the administration of the law is quite a different thing, and I know that we never had so much trouble in the administration of the law for the enforcement of the Customs regulations as we have had lately, and therefore we require to examine this Bill very carefully.

Mr. Bowell. I hope that in the administration of the law, my hon. friend of Northumberland is satisfied that we carry it out as it is on the Statute-book.

Mr. Mitchell. I have no doubt of that. What I complain of is that sometimes the letter of the law is strained too far. I would like to see a little relaxation, and a little more elasticity. Instead of the hon. gentleman saying, this is a cast-iron rule, and we will adhere to it, I would take the spirit and the intention, not only of the law out of the people who deal and make entries.

Mr. Bowell. Well, if that is the manner in which the hon. gentleman wants the law to be administered, I do not think he will find it so administered while I preside over the Department. What I understand him to desire is that a meaning should be applied to the law—to suit the particular case and requirements of a person who has violated the law. To attempt to carry it out in such a way as he suggests would be impossible, and you might as well repeal it.

Mr. Mitchell. I do not mean to say that you should carry out the law so as to violate it, but I do say that when people in any mercantile business pursue the usual course and happen from error or other cause to violate the law, the circumstances should be taken into consideration, and they should be dealt with liberally. That is what I mean to say.

Mr. Bowell. I mean to say that is done.

Mr. Mitchell. I mean to say it is sometimes.

Mr. Bowell. No one knows better than my hon. friend that when attempts are made to defraud the revenue, I am not of those who think that the parties so offending should be dealt with leniently.

Mr. Mitchell. While I am quite willing to concede that the hon. Minister every effort is to administer the law, I am under the impression that it is administered with a severity that ought not to be characteristic of a Government disposed to foster and encourage public industry and public commerce, and that the hon. gentleman should not lay down such rigid rules as he does, and as my own experience has taught me he has done in several cases.

Mr. Bowell. Hear, hear.

Apl. 13th—To-day was occupied in discussing the franchise and the tariff.

Mr. Weldon gave notice of motion for a Return of all Correspondence had from January 1st, 1877, to March 31st, 1883, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, and the Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of New Brunswick, and of all Reports made to the Department by the said Inspector, in reference to the claim of ex-overseer Amos Perley, of Chatham, for services in connection with the Smelt Fishery of Miramichi, in the years 1876, 1877 and 1878.

Apl. 16—After quite an animated discussion the Orange Bill received the sixth months hoist by a vote of 106 yeas, 70 nays. Messrs. Burpee (St. John), Weldon, Gilmour, Mitchell, Girouard and Burns voted yeas; and Sir L. Tilley and Messrs Moffatt, Foster, Wallace, Pickard and Irvine voted nay.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM meets to-night. A full attendance is particularly requested.

THE ICE in the river is growing weak although persons were crossing on it yesterday.

LOST—Between Hon. T. F. Gillespie's and Mr. Wm. Kerr's Napan, one railway wrapper. The finder will please leave it at the ADVANCE office.

SUMMER SKATING.—The St. Stephen Skating Rink is to be floored over and used as a roller skate rink in the summer. Our friends on the border will probably find that summer-skating is warm work possessing few of the attractions of the genuine winter pastime.

FEW VESSELS appear to be reported for Miramichi or other North Shore ports so far. In fact we have seen but two, as follows.—

Nor. bk. Zaleima, Arentzen, from Ghent, March 10th, for Miramichi.

Nor. bk. Tordenskjold, Scheen, from London, March 26th, for Chediac—sailed from Gravesend, April 2nd.

A SUMMER RESORT.—Mr. Williston's advertisement will be read with much interest by many who already know the attractions of the well known homestead on the shore of Bay du Vin Bay. The House is just the place for a family resort and it will, no doubt, be extensively patronised.

"JUG BREAKING."—A novel entertainment under this title is to be held in Immanuel Church Sunday School room to-morrow, Friday, evening. From the number of the jugs, the flavor of their contents and the music, etc., in preparation for the occasion "a good time" will, no doubt, be the result.

A BROOCH—round, gold, with chain and pin was lost on Saturday last between Marquis' corner, Chatham and Nelson. It had an inscription on the back and was valued as a memorial gift. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with Miss Maggie Robertson, Nelson, or at the ADVANCE office, Chatham.

A STATION AGENT IN TROUBLE.—Theophilus Gallant, Station agent at Rogersville, was arrested on Tuesday of last week on a charge of improperly appropriating to his own use $205.00 of the money of the Intercolonial Railway. The deficiency was discovered by Mr. Lindsay, Travelling Auditor. Gallant was taken to Moncton, accompanied by his father, but as he was unable to find bail, placed at $400, he was taken to Dorchester by officer O'Rourke and lodged in jail there.

A CORNER OBSTRUCTIONIST tried to establish his right to loaf on the sidewalks before Justice Blair at the Police Court on Tuesday, but the case was very properly dismissed, with costs. It seems that the most villainous and idiotic types of countenance in Chatham are paraded on the shoulders of our sidewalk and corner loafers and their possessors imagine that citizens like to have them in the way. If the policeman only clear the nuisances out of the way they will be endorsed by all right-thinking people.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, — The semi-annual Examinations of the Schools in No. 1 District, Chatham, will be held in the following order:

Miss Benson's School, Monday, next, forenoon.

Miss Haviland's school, Monday next, afternoon.

Miss Duffy's school, Tuesday, next, forenoon.

Miss Williston's school Tuesday, next, afternoon.

Mr. Palmer's (Grammar School) Wednesday.

The public generally, are invited to attend.

$9,000 INSURANCE.—This large sum has been paid already during the current year by the Royal Arcanum, to the relatives of deceased members in New Brunswick. The latter were Chas. U. Chandler, of Dorchester, who died Dec. 31st; Jas. Fisher, of Woodstock, who died Feb. 19th and Chas. A. Holstead of Moncton, who died Feb. 28th. Their families received $3,000 each through the Councils to which they respectively belonged, the payments in each case being made very promptly and without expense.

NO SCHOOL.—A correspondent writes: The little village at Barnaby River Station is, we are informed, without a school. It is at the extreme end of a long district, and the schoolhouse is a mile and a half distant, too far for the children to travel over bad roads. There are children enough there to occupy the attention of one teacher, one family alone having seven and another six, and the people are able and willing to support a school if they can get constituted into a district of their own. Local jealousy, or official pigheadedness, has prevented this hitherto, and the children are without a school although their parents are taxed for school purposes.

OUR ADVERTISERS are coming along with their new announcements. Mr. McLaggan, the leading wholesale provision and supply merchant of Newcastle offers a large stock of staple and standard articles. Mr. Fairey advertises his fine stock of furniture, embracing leading articles which are of the best and most approved styles and patterns. He also advertises the Uxbridge organ. Mr. Goggin of Chatham offers his well known hardware business—an excellent opportunity for anyone who wishes to secure a first class stand, with an established trade. Mr. Geo. Watt offers a Schooner for sale and also copper and other paints rope etc. Mr. Russell, Black-Brook, annonnces specialties; Mr. Kerr advertises a hay auction for next Monday, and Mr. Johnstone, a stock of good hay for sale. Messrs Fotheringham &Co also make a spring announcement. They have fine stocks of Furniture, Boots and Shoes, etc.

AN UNDESIRABLE RESULT.—The New York *Herald*, which is generally very correct in its news items, says,—

Theophilus Gallant, station agent of the Intercolonial Railway at Rodgersville, N. B., is accused of having appropriated to his own use $21,002 of the company's money.

Theophilus did not embezzle anything like the sum named. One reason is that he never had the opportunity. The former agent at this station was an honest man, but because he would not become a tool for promoting the late Surveyor General's interests that gentleman secured his removal. What does Mr. Adams think of the result of his efforts to secure an influential station agent at Rogersville to represent his political aspirations. And when poor Gallant was there, why did not Mr. Adams impress him with the fact that he must not too closely imitate the political morality of his distinguished patron. If Mr. Adams had secured a subsidy for the poor fellow he might have escaped being sent to Dorchester gaol.

Deanery of Chatham Choral Union —D. C. S. Meetings, etc.

The first annual service of the Deanery of Chatham Choral Union was held in St. Mary's Chapel, Chatham, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., at 7.30. The church was filled with a very large and interested congregation. The choir, which numbered about 30 singers, was composed of members of St. Mary's, St. Paul's and St. Andrew's, (Newcastle), choirs, and was under the conductorship of Rev. Canon Medley, Rector of Sussex, K. C. The music was rendered in a highly satisfactory manner, and notwithstanding the difficulty of holding united preparatory practices, owing to the condition of the travelling, gave evidence of careful preparation. His Lorship, Bishop Kingdon—accompanied by most of the clergy of the Deanery, and the Rev'ds H. S. Wainwright, Rector of Kingston, K. C., and J. Roy Campbell, Rector of Dorchester—was present on the occasion and preached an able and interesting sermon, from the text 1 Cor. 16, verse 22. The prayers were said by the Rev. H. S. Wainwright, the 1st lesson was read by Rev. J. Roy Campbell and the 2nd lesson by Rev. W. H. Street, Rector of Bathurst. The clergy, followed by the Bishop entered the church at the beginning of the service in procession while the hymn "Ten thousand times ten thousand," was being sung, and at the close of the service retired in the same manner, while the hymn "The roseate hues of early dawn," was sung as a recessional. The collection, which amounted to $14, was for the funds of the choir union. The service, which had been looked forward to with much interest, was highly enjoyable and was a successful inauguration of the Choir Union of the Chatham Deanery.

On Thursday evening at 7.30 a meeting in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society was held in St. Mary's Chapel Sunday School Room, Chatham. The Rector of Chatham presided. Hymn

"The Church's one Foundation,"

was sung and prayers said, after which the chairman, with a few remarks, introduced the first speaker of the evening, Canon Medley, who proceeded to give a history of the Society, whose claims upon churchmen it was the object of the meeting to urge.

Our space does not admit of our giving even an outline of the rev. gentleman's interesting speech but it may be stated that he showed how the D. C. S. was organised on the general plan of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, under the auspices of Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia, whose Diocese embraced New Brunswick, Fredericton being at that time (1836) in charge of Archdeacon Costar. The Speaker traced the work of the Society down to the time when the first Bishop of New Brunswick (who is, happily, still over the Diocese) was appointed, and showed that while it was, at that time, a most important means of sustaining the church, that event gave it fresh vigor, removed some existing local difficulties and was followed by more united and effective efforts than had up to that time been found possible for the promotion of the Society's objects. In 1870 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which had always paid the clergy it sent to the Province, changed its mode of support and decided to give the D. C. S. a block sum of $11,000 to be apportioned as it might determine among the missions of the Diocese. This was a reduction of the support it formerly gave by some £600 or £700. The Society then adopted what was known as the Quebec scheme by which every parish—in order to entitle it to aid from the Society's funds—was required to pay a certain amount. The system, though it was adopted with some misgivings as to its success, had worked well and though many attempts had been made to improve it, they were not found to offer encouragement for the changes sought. The Society was the financial bulwark of the church. Its work was found more and more important and necessary as the S. P. G. grants were being gradually withdrawn. As the older Parishes became self-sustaining they must recognise the duty of helping the younger and weaker ones as they themselves had been helped in their infancy. There were vacant and new missions to fill and every member of the church should recognise it as their duty to contribute regularly to aid the Society in its work.

Canon Medley then moved the first resolution.

Richard Carman, Esq., seconded the resolution in a brief but effective speech, illustrating the ideas prevailing some years ago respecting the support of the Gospel by relating an anecdote on one Bois who boasted that the allowed church services to be held in a building he owned "without charging the Minister a cent," although he subsequently explained that he got square by taking it out of the lawyers.

The Bishop Coadjutor was the next speaker and he dwelt particularly upon the resolution placed in his hands, viz—"that the present needs of the church demand the earnest attention of her members." He referred to the antiquity of the church and her sacred offices, which dated back to the time of the Apostles, and to illustrate her position in England, said that in 34 years more than £25,000,000 had been spent in restoring churches there. Fifty years ago the Church of England took up the duty of giving the youth under her charge elementary education. There were also in England what are known as Board Schools, which, like the common schools here, are supported by rates and Government grants, and there are schools under the control of other bodies of Christians. To show what the Church of England was doing in this respect he said that while the Board Schools had 1,194,268 pupils; the Roman Catholic schools 261,000 and the British and undenominational, Wesleyan, etc., 582,776, the Church of England schools had 2,351,235 pupils, or twice the number of the Board Schools, four times that of the British and undenominational and nine times that of the Roman Catholic schools. Little England has been and is doing a great work in christianising the world. From it have been going forth the Anglo Saxons, taking with them our English Bible which is the envy and admiration of every church in the world. In this part of the Empire we have shared in their means and felt the benefits of their christian enterprise. They send to our clergy and to our Sunday Schools libraries which they could get in no other available way. They recognise us as part of the English Church and while they help us it is not too much to expect that we will help ourselves.

His Lordship appealed for an increase of aid to provide a superannuation fund for disabled clergy, to reopen closed missions and establish new ones. He spoke of the requirements of various settlements in the Province where the people were desirous of securing the services of Church clergymen and were willing to pay their part towards their support, while the Society, owing to inadequate contributions, was unable to respond by doing its share of the work. He made an earnest appeal to all Churchmen to do their duty in the matter by contributing what they could to the great work of providing for spiritual ministrations among those who were asking for their aid.

W. B. Howard, Esq., seconded the resolution in a speech covering a good many excellent points, in which the duty of giving liberally and regularly to the D. C. S., was ably enjoined.

Rev. J. Roy Campbell, Rector of Dorchester moved the next resolution and after complimenting Mr. Howard on his effective speech, proceeded to deal with the urgency of the Society's requirements in view of the gradual withdrawal of the S. P. G. grants. He said he would noe so much regret the withdrawal of these grants were it not for the fact that the Diocesan offerings were decreasing. He said he intended to double his offering this year and he knew others could do the same, for when people mode up their minds to do a thing they generally found the means to do it. A general effort ought to be made to largely increase the contributions to the Society's funds. Those who had not already contributed should not longer allow the willing ones to carry most of the burden. He recommended the employment of the guilds of the Church as effective agencies through which collections might be made. He found that only one adherent of the Church of England in every eighteen throughout the Province contributed to the funds of the Society although the proportion in Chatham was one in every seven. The fault had been that the man of substance had been applied to, to the neglect of others. If the poorer people were asked to subscribe they would all be more interested in the work. He urged his hearers to remember the destitute missions that were crying out for aid, and to do their duty in not allowing them to be lost to the Church.

G. A. Blair and F. E. Winslow, Esqrs., also made capital addresses on the duty of Churchmen towards the Society and we regret that we have not space for further allusions to their remarks or those of Rev. Mr. Forsyth, and the Bishop's which followed.

The meeting closed with singing—

"All Hail the power of Jesus' name."

and the benediction.

On Friday afternoon last, His Lordship, the Bishop Coadjutor, accompanied by Revds. Canon Medley, H. S. Wainwright and the Rector of Chatham, proceeded to Newcastle, where a meeting on behalf of the D. C. S. was held on the same day at 7.30 p. m. in St. Andrew's Church Sunday School House. The Rector of Newcastle presided, and in a suitable address introduced His Lordship, Dr. Kingdon, to the audience. Having spoken at length on the important subjects before the meeting, the Bishop was followed by the Rev. Canon Medley and R. B. Haddow, Esq.

Dr. Kingdon remained in Newcastle on Sunday last and was present at the services in St. Andrew's Church.

His Lordship returned to Chatham on Monday last and held a meeting on behalf of the D. C. S. in the Hall near St. Paul's Church, at 7.30 p. m. The Chair was occupied by the Rector of Chatham, who having introduced the Bishop to the audience, His Lordship addressed the Assembly in a very interesting manner, and was followed by G. A. Blair, F. E. Winslow, W. B. Howard and Chas. Sargent, Esqs. On Tuesday last Dr. Kingdon, accompanied by the Rector of Chatham, proceeded to Derby, where another meeting was held for the same purpose. The Rector of Derby occupied the Chair, and introduced the Bishop Coadjutor who addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Rectors of Chatham and Newcastle and R. B. Haddow, Esq.

His Lordship left for Sackville yesterday morning.

North'd Agricultural Society.

The Board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society met at the Waverley Hotel, Newcastle, on Saturday last. The Chair was occupied by the President, B. Stapledon, Esq.

The principal matter dealt with by the meeting was the question of importing a first class horse to improve the heavy working-horse stock of the County. Messrs. John Galloway and Chas. Sargent—who with J. B. Snowball, Esq., were appointed a committee at the last meeting to make enquiries—recommended a memorandum furnished by Mr. Snowball, to the favorable consideration of the Board. Acting thereupon the same committee were authorised to make arrangements for the purchase in England of a pure bred Clydesdale horse 3 years old this month, 16½ hand high, girth 7 ft. and weighing 16 cwt. The committee expect to have the horse in the County early in June, so that those who are interested in stock of this kind will no doubt be glad to know that the Society is fully alive to their interests.

The Rink.

Chatham Skating Rink presented a very animated appearance on Saturday evening. The programme was one of the most enjoyable of the season, regular ticket holders being admitted free to skate, while a number of races were put on for the entertainment of all, with excellent music by the Rink Band. The ice was, of course, quite wet owing to the melting temperature of the day, but that did not seem to check the fun, if, indeed, it did not materially add thereto, as everybody laughed when anybody fell. The races, contestants and winners were as follows:

Juvenile Race—20 laps

Barclay Wyse, 1st, 20 laps
Osborne Morrison, 19 "
Willie Griffin, 18½ "

Race Backwards—5 laps.

Geo. Sweezey, 1st.
D McAlpine, 2nd.
Gray Henderson, 3rd
Myer Moss, jr., 4th.
F. Danville, 5th.

3 Mile Race—free for all.

[Contested in two squads and final heat between 1st men in each]

1st squad.	2nd squad.
Geo. Sweezey, 50 laps	C. Gunn, 50 laps.
D. McAlpine, 49 "	Ernest Murray, 48½ "
S. Harding, (retired)	G. Henderson, (retired)
A. A. Noble, (do.)	——Fledgur, (do.)
C. McLellan, (do.)	F. F. Danville (do.)
——Steeves, (do.)	

In the closing contest (20 laps) Sweezey won by taree quarters of a lap.

Hurdle Race—10 laps.

[2 hurdles for 1st 6 laps—remaining laps free course.]

D. McAlpine, 1st
Stanley Murray, 2nd
Myer Moss, jr., 3rd
Fred. Howard, 4th.

Barrel Race—5 laps.

Frank Blair, 1st
H. Moss, 2nd
W. Murray, 3rd
Theo. Jardine, 4th
F. Gillespie, 5th.

Each of the winners received a silver trophy.

Murray was very unfortunate in the free for all race—his skate coming off several times—while several other contestants evidently lost by falls. Howard was tripped at his first hurdle, by the leader striking it and was thus practically thrown out of the race. Everybody, however, had a good deal of fun, and the whole affair formed a pleasant and enjoyable close of a very successful season at the Rink.

The "Subsidy" Idea.

A good story is told in connection with the excelsior factory at the Sugary Settlement, concerning which the ADVANCE, as well as he other local papers, have said much calculated to encourage the promoters. It was understood that the establishment had a fortune in it, but the reports of its success, which the papers were led to publish from time to time, did not accord with the fact that shipments of the manufactured article did not appear as an important item in I. C. R. traffic from Newcastle Station. A friend of ours, naturally, felt an interest in this infant industry, which was one of the objects of Sir Leonard's protective tariff tinkering, and, meeting Mr. B., an intelligent settler who had been identified with the establishment, the following dialogue took place,—

How are you getting along out there with Mr. C's. Excelsior Factory?

Well, we're not doing much just now.

How's that? Don't the machinery work well?

Oh, yes—first rate.

I suppose wood is scarce?

No. There is plenty of wood.

Costs too much to get it to the factory, I suppose?

No. It can be laid down very cheaply—for next to nothing.

Well, I suppose that the cost of manufacturing and hauling to the Railway Station, with the Railway freight added, does not leave a sufficient margin of profit to pay for working?

No. It leaves a good profit on every ton made.

Well, then, it's very strange the factory isn't kept running!

Yes, it is strange, but I've heard that Mr. C. shut it down because they wouldn't give him a subsidy to run it.

Wants to Recommend Himself.

The *World*—commenting on the alleged correspondence implicating Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John A. Macdonald in an attempt to corruptly influence the political support of Archbishop Lynch—pronounces one of the letters forgeries. It is justified in doing this because Sir Charles declares he never wrote the letter credited to him. The *World* goes further, however, and says,—

"If the letter-stealing and document-forging party want a Manager for their money, we can point him out."

There is a story told to the effect that a certain unsavory politician, when in the Government, went to a resident of Tabusintac, whose support he wished to capture, and after giving him "taffy" on the subject of his good judgment and influence in his parish, told him that he wanted him to recommend a suitable person to whom might be given one half of a supervisorship which he intended to take from Mr McDougall of Oak Point—Mr. McDougall having incurred the displeasure of Mr. Young of Caraquet.

The Tabusintac gentleman went through the pantomime of studying a rather perplexing problem and, with a radiant expression of countenance, turned to his tempter and said—"Why, I'll take it myself."

As the *World* Publishing Company are reported to be tired of their manager because of his general debility as a journalist and his tendency to make their paper a gutter organ, and as no slights or hints have heretofore been sufficient to induce him to leave, we would not advise the "letter-stealing and document-forging party" to ask him for the recommendation to which he refers, as his present disposition to stay where he has, in so many ways, been assured he is not wanted, may be only because he has failed to discover anyone else who will have him at any price.

New Advertisements.

HARDWARE
STOCK & BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Hardware Stock and good will of the Business. His Stock is well assorted and in first class order. The average cash receipts per year are about $10,000. The stand is one of the best in Chatham, and will be let to the purchaser for one or more years. I will make a large discount on the cost in order to close business in Chatham so that I may give my personal attention to my business in the West. All persons requiring Hardware, Paints, Oils, etc, will find that they can save 40 per cent. by buying their goods from me. Job lots, special discounts. If not all sold by the

1st of August, next,

it will then be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION.

J. R. GOGGIN.

Chatham, April 19th, 1883. tf

We are now receiving our Spring Stock of Men's Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes of the now well established superior quality, and in the matter of price our goods will be sold nearly as low as the common kind imported. We, of course, keep on hand a few of these cheap lines as well.

Our Furniture Department will be found complete, comprising: Parlour Suits, Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Whatnots, Parlor Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Bed Lounges, etc, etc, Our stock of Trunks and Hand Bags is large and good, and we must not omit to mention an assortment of Baby Carriages we wish to sell,

FOTHERINGHAM & CO.

GOLDEN BALL, BOOT, SHOE AND FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

GOLDEN BALL SHOE STORE
AND
FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New Departure.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

MEN'S HAND MADE DRIVING BOOTS.
MEN'S HAND MADE KNEE BOOTS.
MEN'S HAND MADE SHOES.

at Prices unequalled hitherto.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or a Money Refund.

The Trade Supplied on Satisfactory Terms.

FOTHERINGHAM & CO.

Chatham, April 9th, 1883.

Board Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN and Wife wish board for a few months in a private family. Apply at this Office.

Hay. Hay. Hay.
AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on the farm of Mr. JOHN BOLLAND, NAPAN, on MONDAY, 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

4 tons 1st quality UPLAND HAY,
4 " 2nd " " "

in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—Approved Joint Notes payable 1st August next.

WM. KERR, Auctioneer.

Nappan, April 17, 1883.

NOW IN STOCK.

MANILLA ROPE

ALL SIZES from 6 thd to 4½ inch.

White Lead and Colored PAINTS.

Good Quality and Cheap.

ALSO

A FEW CASES OF TAR AND WNOSONS' FAMOUS

COPPER PAINT,

unrivalled as a preventive against bottoms of Vessels fouling.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEO. WATT.

Chatham, April 18th, 1883.

BAY-SIDE HOTEL,
BAY DU VIN.

THE Proprietor of the above well known House begs to announce that it will be open during the Summer season of 1883, for

Summer Boarders and Tourists.

It is situated convenient to the shore of Bay du Vin Bay and the surroundings are of the most pleasant description. There is excellent

SALT WATER BATHING,

Splendid TROUT FISHING and admirable BOATING facilities at the door, while the surrounding country offers great attractions for the student of natural history, the pedestrian and the equestrian.

Boats, Horses, Teams

and other facilities usually found at watering places provided by the proprietor and also to be had from others in the neighborhood. Charges moderate.

T. B. WILLISTON.
BAY DU VIN

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
OIL TABLE COVERS.

GREY COTTONS
WHITE COTTONS,
WINCEYS, PRINTS,
TOWLINGS, ETC.
BOTTOM PRICES.

F. W. RUSSELL.

Black Brook, April 18th, 1883.

FOR SALE.

SCHOONER SPY, nearly 18 tons, well built, a good carrier and fast sailer. Apply to GEO. WATT

Chatham, April 18th, 1883.

HAY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has on hand and stored in Chatham a quantity of good Hay, which he offers by bale or ton, cheap for cash. Apply to MR. JAMES CORMACK Chatham, or

JOHN JOHNSTON,
NAPAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED:

Clover and Timothy Seed,
Fyfe and Lost Nation Wheat.

A FEW TUBS CHOICE BUTTER.

ALSO IN STOCK AND ARRIVING:

PORK, BEEF, MOLASSES, FLOUR.

One Car Load Mess and Ex Prime Pork.
One " " Plate and Ex Mess Beef.
One " " Molasses, Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels.
Six " " Flour, Buda. Sunbeam, Strong Bakers', Peerless and Forest City Queen.

JOHN McLAGGAN,
NEWCASTLE.

MIRAMICHI
FURNITURE STORE.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS NOW IN STOCK:

Hair Cloth, Raw Silk and Repp
PARLOR SUITS.

WHAT-NOTS,

CAMP CHAIRS,

SIDE BOARDS to order.

100 doz. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs,
20 Bedroom Suits,
100 Iron and Wood Bedsteads,
20 Bales Mattrasses, Pillows, etc.
8756 Rolls Room Papar, (English.)
20 Wire and other Spring Beds.

LOUNGES,
SOFAS.

Folding and Combination Chairs.

50 PIECES OF CARPETS:

The above Goods were bought for Cash and are offered at LOWER PRICES than any in the trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES C. FAIREY,

SOLE AGENT FOR

The Uxbridge Organ Company.

Newcastle, April 16th, 1883.

CLEARING OUT!

The residue of our WINTER DRY GOODS at a

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Shawls, Manties, Blankets, Fiannels, Clothing. etc MUST GO WE WANT SPACE.

Mr. D. Sutherland is at present in Great Britain, selecting Dry Goods for our Spring and Summer trade. Our early importations will be the largest and most varied ever shown to the people of Miramichi.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 30th, '83.

JAMES BROWN

IS OFFERING HIS

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Clothing! Clothing!!

BOOTS and SHOES

TRUNKS, VALISES,

Guns! Revolvers!! Guns!!

AT LOW PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Large Spring Importations.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Newcastle, Feb. 28th. 1883.

P. S. HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS.

WILLIAM RAE,

Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Italian, Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marbles.

MANUFACTURER OF

Grave Stones and Monumental Memorials, in Foreign or Native Stone

A good selection on hand

WE

ARE PREPARED TO DO

All kinds of Work

IN OUR LINE, PROMPTLY AND

IN THE BEST MANNER.

OLD GOLD MELTED OVER

and Re-made in any Style

WATCHWORK AND ALL KINDS OF FINE MACHINERY REPARED AND MADE TO ORDER.

Jewelry neatly repaired, Engraving, etc.

MYER MOSS.

AMERICAN HATS.

CALL AND SEE
OUR STOCK OF HATS.

NOBBIEST STYLES OF
STIFF AND SOFT HATS
Shown this Season.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES.

I. HARRIS & SON