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NOTICE. The desirability of ascertaining the views of the people on the subject of prohibition is very great, no doubt.

For Sale or to Let. The subscriber offers for sale, or to rent his property known as the 'Lodge' situated on the corner of Broad Street, Chatham.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING. WIRE ROPE SALVAGE.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B. APRIL 1, 1897. Opening of Parliament—The Speech. The speech with which the Governor-General opened Parliament on Thursday last week, and which was simply a declaration of policy, and expression of his sentiments and intentions prepared by the Government, is one of the best documents of its kind that has been given to the public for some time.

Pasting the appropriate reference to the diamond jubilee of Her Majesty, in which all will occur, that to the arrangement between the federal and provincial governments for a settlement of the Manitoba School question touches a very important subject, the chief interest in connection with which is that whatever may be the views entertained in different quarters as to the merits of the question itself, or the method by which the settlement has been reached, the necessity of Dominion legislation upon it has disappeared, and with it the danger of the matter continuing to be a disturbing factor in federal politics outside of Manitoba. In view, however, of the alacrity with which the settlement was made, we shall all, no doubt, continue to wonder how it happened that Mr. Laurier could have made the mistake, less than a year ago, of placing great stress upon the proposition that the Dominion authorities could not know enough of the facts and circumstances connected with the question to warrant them in taking action upon it, until they had been thoroughly investigated by a commission to be appointed for the purpose.

STOP AFTER MR. TWEEDE. The St. John Globe is to be admired for its persistence, which is as marked as the littleness of spirit which generally inspires it. The legislative session at Fredericton is over and Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweede, by the ability he has shown in setting the record of the Globe, disproved all the Globe's prophecies concerning him, and met the attacks and confounded the tactics of its friends so successfully that they went home discredited and weaker than ever. The Globe knows that it would only be laughed at if it were to continue its former attacks, so it follows Mr. Tweede home and assails him in connection with the practice of his profession. It has, of course, nothing original to say, but it is interesting in that it is a very small business for the Globe, which is known as having a vendetta against him, to be assisted in its warfare by those who, in their little way, seem to think they are personally handicapped because he cannot be kept out of the courts on account of his having a vendetta in public life to which they can never hope to attain.

Parliamentary. OTTAWA, March 25. At three o'clock this afternoon His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded to the chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attention of the House of Commons, and the following speech: Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I am very glad to see you here at this time, and I am glad to see you here at this time, and I am glad to see you here at this time.

Everybody will agree that the existing franchise law is not only cumbersome and unduly expensive, but that it has also proved unproductive to a large extent, because of the fact that it has prevented thousands of young men from voting who were desirous of doing so. It is to be repeated and a more simple, operative and inexpensive measure, passed on this important subject, will entitle the Government to the people's thanks.

The improvement of the canal system and the extension of the Government railway system, together with the establishment of cold storage depots, are all calculated to facilitate the development of the country's resources and promote its trade and commercial interests. Anything the Government will do in this direction, provided it be the outcome of a general and not a sectional policy, will invite public confidence and popular support. The improvement of the St. Lawrence canal is required, and the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal is of great importance. They should go, in a large measure, together, but ought only to be undertaken as part of a scheme for enlarging and developing the Government transportation system east and west. In this scheme the acquisition of such railways as the Bay of Chaleur and Canada Eastern must be included, for popular sentiment will not approve of large sums of government money being expended merely to open channels for supplying traffic, in handling which private railway corporations may unduly tax the people through their arbitrary tariffs.

The desirability of ascertaining the views of the people on the subject of prohibition is very great, no doubt, as great as the views of different people on the subject are diverse and conflicting. A prize of \$100,000 might be offered for the invention of a system of prohibition that would indeed prohibit, or for the discovery of any sovereign civilized country in which prohibition is sanctioned by law. If the Government will devise some means by which our already temperate people can be made more temperate, or to lesson the evils of the liquor traffic, they will make an advance of a practical character in a grand and desirable moral reform.

The superannuation question, like that of pensions in the United States, is one requiring the attention of reformers. A bonus has arisen under the system and will increase as long as it exists and furnishes temptations for the practice of the frauds that have been perpetrated upon the country through it. So long as full justice is done to those who have already contributed to the fund, and all vested interests are guarded in a fair

practical manner, the practical suppression of the system will be a move in the right direction. The reference to the famine in India, and to the necessity for the aid which Canada, in common with other portions of the empire, is extending, are opportunities; and the knowledge that the generous response of our people to the cry of distress is so widely appreciated, will no doubt, stimulate them to continued efforts to increase the already large Canadian fund raised in no many ways for that humane purpose.

Let us hope that all the subjects mentioned in the speech will be considered in a patriotic spirit, and that there will be less of vindictive partyism and recrimination in the House of Commons than there has been in the recent past. Canada will suffer neither abroad nor at home should her parliamentary leaders not forget, as often as they have done, the dignity of their work, and that the people are more interested in good government than in the fortunes of the two great parties, which, however necessary as part of the political machinery of the country, are not justified in subordinating the administration of public affairs to their factional exigencies.

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had pursued in the matter. There was no reply. OTTAWA, March 25.—Mr. Casey introduced a bill to secure the safety of railway employees and passengers; Mr. Maclean (York), a bill to promote the safety of railway employees by compelling railway companies to adopt the automatic brake; Mr. Meale, a bill to amend the law relating to making of returns and to compel companies to close the upper berth in all railway sleepers whenever it is unoccupied and the occupant of the lower berth required to stand; Mr. Meale, a bill to prohibit the importation and employment in Canada of alien labor under contract; Mr. Taylor, a bill for the same purpose; Mr. Gibson, a bill to amend the railway act, making wages a first lien on a railway under construction. Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced the government franchise bill. This bill, said the Solicitor General, is drawn largely on the lines of the bill introduced by Sir Charles Thompson in 1894. Since 1885 the franchise act has cost \$1,141,000. The chief object is to end this expense.

After some opposition from Sir Charles Thompson and Mr. Foster the bill was read a first time. Resuming the debate on the address Sir Richard Cartwright said that possibly Mr. Foster would be able to answer his (Sir Richard's) question of a few days ago, whether he will support a vote of censure on the terms of the settlement. Sir Richard had made a point, but Mr. Foster remained silent, and Sir Richard went on to say that if no such vote was to be proposed then the opposition showed small disposition in dwelling on the subject at all. It was one that could not be settled by a mere phrase maker, but required statesmanship. The minister of trade and commerce was in rather a happy mood and expressed his delight in the fact that the speaker was in opposition. For instance, he went on to recall how Sir Charles Thompson had at the end of his speech on Friday waived his hands of the matter, and said, "I do not expect impossibility." Turning to the new member for Cornwall and Stormont, Mr. Snelinger, was introduced and took his seat amid loud applause. The Government was accompanied by Sir Casimir Gzowski, A. D. C. to the Queen and administrator of the government in Ontario. Among those present at opening were the Hon. Charles D. O'Connell, Lady Van Horne, Miss Van Horne, Lady Gzowski, Mrs. Arthur Horne, and Mrs. M. J. Gzowski, who are guests at Government House.

In the House Hon. Mr. Malouk gave notice of a bill to abolish civil service in the province of Ontario. Mr. Malouk, a member of the Ontario Legislature, introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Government-General-in-council to establish a bill passed by the British Columbia Southern Railway; Mr. Casey, a bill to secure the safety of railway employees and passengers and a bill to amend the law relating to the making of returns and to compel companies to close the upper berth in all railway sleepers (2nd) respecting alien labor, (3rd) amending immigration law, (4th) amending the law relating to the making of returns and to compel companies to close the upper berth in all railway sleepers; Mr. Taylor, a bill to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to work in the Dominion; Mr. Taylor, a bill to amend the law relating to the making of returns and to compel companies to close the upper berth in all railway sleepers; Mr. Taylor, a bill to amend the law relating to the making of returns and to compel companies to close the upper berth in all railway sleepers.

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How To Use COTOLENE. The new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used. It is the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much COTOLENE as you used to use of lard. Never put COTOLENE in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn COTOLENE. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will pop. COTOLENE, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks "COTOLENE" and star's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE F. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and San Sts., MONTREAL.

for as the best attention to be had. Nothing, however, will be done that will in any way conflict with the law. By fall the building will be ready for use. Facing, roofing, ridding, boxing and every other kind of stabling work will be taught. There will be a magnificent box and luxurious club rooms. "We will stay here for a short time before starting East. Arrangements have been made to give an exhibition in each of the principle cities between here and New York. Of course Fitz will be the chief instructor in the club, having particular supervision of boxing."

ST. JOHN LETTER. TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY—THE MARKETS—NEWS, ETC. There appears to be a good deal of significance in the advice sometimes tendered to the excited individual to "keep cool." The doctor, mindful of the physical well-being of his patient, counsels him to keep cool, but the man who is excited by the thought of the man who administers his coolness higher than he, generally unconsciously, into the regions of philosophy. Professor Moore, of the United States Senate, has been noted for his coolness. He is regulated by the thermometer. He is in the habit of measuring his blood when he is in a state of excitement, and a weeping nose is the mildest manifestation of his fever. Professor Moore says that in the United States a few years since there were 1,000 suicides and 2,500 murders committed during the months of June, July and August, while only 1,200 of the one and 1,700 of the other occurred in January, February and March. As winter has many more suicides and murders than summer, it is not surprising in summer, Professor Moore concludes that the tourist who goes to the Adirondacks, The Thousand Lakes or the woods of Northern Maine at the approach of the hot weather, is prompted to such an instinctive desire to avoid the assassin's knife or the gallows as by a desire for physical recreation. It may be well to say as well as many physicians have urged us to abstain from the thermometer, so ordered, as many revolutions as they have in Central America. It is certainly humiliating to think that our physical health is dependent upon the state of the atmosphere. If Prof. Moore's theory is correct, Yonkers, a governmental post in Siberia, must be a sort of moral paradise, when a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees below zero is reported annually, a temperature of ten to fifteen degrees above is considered excessively hot. In Montreal, North Africa, a temperature of 135 degrees below zero is reported annually, a temperature of ten to fifteen degrees above is considered excessively hot. The seventh volume of the American Cyclopaedia of Biography, in the preparation of which Mr. H. B. Stewart of this city is engaged, will be published next month. It will contain about 1,500 sketches of eminent men and women, living and dead, and about the same number of authentic portraits and autographs. The work will be completed in twelve superb volumes at ten dollars per volume.

On her last voyage to Liverpool S. S. The Huron took away over 500 head of cattle. After the first of May the spiritual welfare of the Jews in this city will be looked after by Rabbi Gortchik. He comes from New York, is a Russian and a fine Hebrew and English scholar. Few changes have occurred in the market during the last week. Flour continues flat with few purchasers. Cornmeal has advanced 10 cents per barrel. Eggs are in demand at 10 cents per dozen. Strictly choice butter is in good demand at 17 and 18 cents; ordinary grades are unsalable. Country butter is still large buyers of the staple in anticipation of a duty. There are now in port unpeeled four runners, one ship, four barques, two brigantines and 48 schooners. The wheat in the Redoubt district last winter about 14,000,000 feet of spruce and 8,000,000 of cedar. About 75 tons witnessed a prize fight in one of the city's notorious dives last Wednesday evening. The river is open as far up as the Reach and large quantities of ice are passing through the falls. A few tonnage for the new steamer Victoria was cast at Fleming's foundry last week. Counterfeit five dollar bills and new maple sugar are in the market. A few cents are being jureward over the city. Assassin Sullivan escaped his worst punishment—the "big boys" wrangle over the case at week. The remains of James Reynolds, one of the oldest residents of Indevota, was interred last Friday afternoon. Sch. Abbe K. Bentley arrived here from Boston last Friday night, making the run in 32 hours. Edward Edwards, the richest man in Patagonia, E. I. died a week ago last Sunday. This was not your correspondent. ST. JOHN, March 29.

Another Horse-Beat. A special from London says: The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England, at which it is proposed to arrange "MacLaren" for hereby, will open at St. Paul's on April 1st, and will last a week. The reverend novelist has decided not only that he will not keep still, but also to carry the war into the enemy's camp at attending the Synod and lecturing and preaching in the biggest hall he can get in the North of England. This vigorous policy rather frightened the would-be heresy hunters, and there is some talk now of mercifully ignoring "MacLaren's" doctrinal unsoundness. The idea among old-fashioned orthodox English Presbyterians now is to let persons alone and attack the pernicious influence which it is contended, are simplifying the vigor and threatening the simple ritual with their grandfathers used to be content. Older men bowal the faith, with very few exceptions, the Presbyterian churches of this country are now fitted with organs, and that many pastors, probably the majority of them, actually read their sermons. In the large towns the departure from primitive orthodoxy has been even more marked. The organ, for instance, the fashionable Presbyterian Church of St. Paul, at the West End of London, has been advertising for satirical solo singers and pipe boys.

The Situation in Cuba. A late Havana despatch says:—The crisis most ominous. The tension is intolerable. The rainy season is fast approaching and it seems hardly possible that Spain can stand the strain of waiting until it passes before striking a decisive blow. General Weyler has been repeatedly urged by the Spanish government to end

the Grand Jury attending this Circuit to tender to you, on this your first trial, to the County, our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the judicial office, on appointment which we believe has met with the approval of the general public. From your professional experience at the Bar, your business capacity and your acquaintance with the varied interests of the country, the uniform candour and courtesy and straightforwardness which have always characterized your professional and social career, we have a guarantee that your official duties will be conscientiously performed and the integrity and dignity of the Bench will, so far as you are concerned, be fully sustained. We feel assured that you will bear with impartiality, justice and with that to the maintenance of the law of the country you will hold the scales of justice with unbiased and unerring hand, however unpleasant the duties you may sometimes be called upon to perform be.

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