POOR COPY

Premier Blair at Chatham.

On Thursday evening last, Hon. A. G. Blair, Attorney-General, and Premier of New Brunswick, addressed a public meeting in Masonic Hall, Chatham. The audience completely filled the hall and a number of prominent gentlemen occupied the platform.

H. S. Miller, Esq., occupied the Chair, and in introducing the premier, referred to the fact that he (Mr. Miller) was very soon to remove from Chatham, it being his intention to return to England and he took occasion to express his high appreciation of the kindness and good-will always manifested towards him on the Miramichi, and said he would carry with him the most appreciative recollections of the manliness and fair play which characterised its men, whatever might be their political differences. He explained that a number of citizens, learning that Mr. Blair was to visit Bathurst on public business, had taken advantage of the opportunity to invite him to address a public meeting at Chatham, and he, having kindly consented, would now be heard. The meeting was not a political one, in an electioneering sense, but had simply been called to afford our people an opportunity of hearing from the premier himself something concerning public affairs in the province.

Mr. Miller concluded by eulogising Mr. Blair's work in the people's interest, which had been carried on with a skill and ability that placed him head and shoulders above any man in public life in the province.

Hon. Mr. Blair began his speech by expressing his regret that Chatham was to lose so worthy a citizen as Mr. Miller, and hoped that he would meet with prosperity in his future relationships whatever they might be.

He then proceeded to deal with the Bathurst School question. He referred to the official visit which Messrs Mitchell, Tweedie, Ryan and himself had made a day or two since for the investigation of that subject. Not many months ago some of the Protestant residents of that place had laid before the Board of Education a memorial, in which they expressed their dissatisfaction with the management of the schools and a desire that some action should be taken by the Government to remedy the grievances of which they complained. It was claimed by a Presbyterian clergyman of the locality that a serious encroachment had been made upon the rights of the Protestant minority. He and his friends claimed that the school law of 1871 was being violated. They complained of the large amount of expense connected with the maintenance of the schools by reason of these encroachments. But the action of these gentlemen had not been limited simply to memorializing the Board of Education. They thought the Board was slow in its action and they flooded the newspapers with their communications and the country at large with the most incendiary and ill advised circulars. More particularly did they lay their grievances before the Orange Lodges throughout the Province, and, generally, pursued a course that was calculated to inflame religious feeling and make a solution of the difficulty almost impossible. He thought such tactics should not have been pursued until every other regular and reasonable method had been exhausted. It was charged that the Catholics were ready to trample under foot the rights and privileges of their Protestant neighbors; that the former were the subjects of priestly domination; that the Pope was dominating the Government of this country and the school administration of this Province. Mr. Blair here read extracts from the circular referred to, containing these inflammatory sentiments. It was the duty of the Government to preserve the rights of any and all classes in the community and so far as it lay within their sphere that duty would not be shirked by the present Government. If it was they should be removed to make way for a Government made of firmer stuff. The Government was not disposed to disclaim a single atom of responsibility in connection with the administration of the school law. But living in a community where for years Protestant and Catholic had lived together on terms of the utmost cordiality and friendship, that man ought to weigh well the circumstances of the case before he tries to stir up sectarian strife, and thus destroy the comfort and happiness which the people had so long enjoyed. Every reasonable effort should be made before such a course was adopted and he was bound to say that that reasonable effort had not in this case been made. The Government were utterly guiltless of the charges laid against them in connection with the Bathurst schools.

The complaints made were three in number. First it was charged that sisters of charity were allowed to receive licenses without attending the Normal School. Another charge was that by reason of the employment of sisters of charity the expense of management of the schools at Bathurst were excessive. He pointed out that the Government was not responsible for either of these complaints. He referred to the unsatisfactory state of things existing for many years after the passing of the school law of 1871, by reason of the Catholics refusing to come under its operation. As a result of that state of affairs a delegation of representative Catholics had in 1875 waited upon the Government of the day with certain proposals. The second proposal was—

"That regulations be made to provide for the granting of licenses to persons holding certificates from the superior of any religious order, or where such persons hold no such certificates that provision be made for the examination of such persons at their place of residence or school-rooms."

To that the Government replied:—

"Any person who has undergone training at a recognized training or normal school in another country, or who holds a diploma from a chartered college or university, is eligible for examination for license under sec 30 of the regulations of the Board of Education. The certificate of the superior of any of the Roman Catholic teaching orders is recognized as rendering the holder eligible for such examination and it would not be necessary for such person to attend the New Brunswick training school. Where such certificates are not held attendance upon the training school is required."

This was the agreement reached with these Catholic representatives in 1875 and for 17 years it had been in peaceful working operation. Yet because the Government refused to abrogate that regulation they were accused of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors.

The fourth proposal was—

"That provision shall be made that the trustees shall allow religious instruction to be given in the school rooms under their control after the regular secular school hours—said hours to be shortened to the extent allowed for religious instruction."

To which the Government replied:—

"It is obvious that if the trustees be required to allow the teacher to give denominational instruction after school to the pupils assembled for public purposes under the authority of the schools act, the direct tendency of such provision would be to render the selection and appointment of teachers a matter to be determined rather by their denominational views than their fitness to discharge the specific duties required of them during school hours. When by negotiations with the governing bodies of schools existent at the passage of the school act arrangements are made by trustees under 36 Vic. Chap. 12, sec. 58, no restriction is placed upon the use of the building after the close of the school."

Under this arrangement the Catholics all over the Province came in under the school law almost in a body, and what had been a sore spot in the body politic was healed over. From that time down to the present not a particle of trouble or dissent had taken place. Was it not a little late in the day to attempt after a lapse of 17 years to revive a question which was then settled? Was it no reason and fair play to say that if any wrong had been committed it was committed by the Government of that day and not by the present one? It was said that the Government of that day was ashamed of these regulations and had never published them, but Mr. Blair showed that they had been fully advertised in the press of the Province at that time, had been fully discussed and by a general consensus of opinion had been approved by the people. He would say most unhesitatingly that the present Government was not prepared to revive the unhappy agitations of 1871, 2-3 and 4. The people of this country had accepted that arrangement, it was now the settled law of the land, and he would be no party to its repeal. (Applause.)

The Premier then referred to some correspondence that had taken place between the Presbytery of Chatham, for which body he entertained no feeling save those of the highest respects, and himself last summer. The first communication from the Presbytery read as follows:

"Mr. Thompson submitted a letter addressed to him by the chief superintendent of education, in answer to questions asked, from which it appears that at a meeting of the board of education held on the 8th of May 1891, Bathurst was made an examining station for teachers of the Religious Orders; that a special examination *at the public expense* was held at the convent at Bathurst on the 9th of June for the convenience of persons of the Roman Catholic faith, and that an examination of a similar kind was held at the same time in the city of St. John for the same purpose, when six candidates, all sisters of charity, were examined, while all other candidates are obliged to attend the regular examinations at Fredericton; therefore the Presbytery after carefully considering these facts, unanimously Resolved

1 That the presbytery regards the action of the Board in thus specially favouring a particular class, and peddling the educational machinery of the country from place to place to accommodate members of the Religious or any other orders, as a weak and discreditable proceeding, and specially so when it is done in violation of the spirit of our unsectarian educational laws.

2. That the Presbytery urge upon the Government the necessity for a full and impartial examination into this whole matter, with a view of bringing to a speedy termination this flagrant injustice."

What was to be thought of this communication, asked Mr. Blair, in view of the regulations passed in 1875 and which had since been in constant operation? He showed that there was no expense involved in these examinations—all that was done by this Government and by its predecessors was to send a responsible gentleman with the regular examination papers and see that they were worked out. That had been done heretofore in Chatham, in St. John and he thought in Newcastle, and the expense was trifling. He had felt no little surprise when he received this communication, under date of July 15th, from the Presbytery. How the Government could be accused of being guilty of a weak and discreditable proceeding, for doing that which had been uniformly done for the past 17 years in this Province he entirely failed to understand. To that communication he had replied, and some months later, under date of October 9th, he received another letter from the committee of the Presbytery (which he read to the meeting), in which it was said that he (the Attorney-General) had entirely misapprehended the Presbytery's demand, which was that the maladministration in school affairs at Bathurst should be investigated. Thus the Presbytery had shifted its ground entirely, in the first instance complaining that the Government was peddling the educational machinery about the Province, and was guilty of a weak and discreditable proceeding, and in the next setting forth that the real ground of their complaint was the employment of an excessive number of teachers at Bathurst. As to this matter the point was fairly debatable. He was of opinion, himself, that the staff of teachers employed at Bathurst might be reduced by one, and he and his colleagues had been led to believe that the trustees of Bathurst, with whom the matter entirely laid, and who were acting entirely within their right, were willing in deference to the wishes of the Protestant portion of the community to decrease the teaching staff by one, and so apportion the grades that it would not be necessary that Protestant children should be sent to the convent school. He sympathized fully with the complaint of the people as to the burden of taxation they have to bear, but that was a matter resting entirely with the board of school trustees itself. The premier's closing sentences on the school subject were full of eloquence and force and were heartily cheered by the audience.

Mr. Blair next proceeded to refer to the stumpage question, and after again complimenting Chairman Miller, said no gentleman outside of the legislature guided the case of the lumbermen with more skill than he, when he and others appeared on several occasions before the government at Fredericton. He had always hoped the time would come when the government might meet the views of the North Shore people in this matter, although he had been charged with being, up to the last election, determined not to concede anything. St. John and other counties, however, had taken a stand against the North Shore demands and claimed that the province should realise the largest sum possible from its lumber resources. The Government was, of course, obliged to listen to the views of the majority, but it happened that the majority in St. John, and to some extent in other counties, did not, when the elections came on, feel like backing up the position taken by himself and colleagues at the instigation of their representatives. St. John seemed to be more interested in "local responsible self-government" or some such idea as that, and its representatives, who had formerly supported the government, left it on that account. Carleton, also, partially ceased to support the government for some local reasons. Westmorland's men declared before the election that it was an outrage not to reduce the stumpage and said the government should be hurled from power on that account, and there was an undoubtedly deep feeling for reduction on the North Shore. After the election, when the government found that St. John men and others had not manifested any interest in sustaining them in the position they had advised, while the feeling was so strong at the North, they determined to no longer antagonize their northern friends and were glad that a majority of the people's representatives were, at last, disposed to have the government do what he had always declared he was desirous that it should do when opportunity offered.

Mr. Blair proceeded to refer to the inconsistency of many who had formerly censured the non-reduction of stumpage, so long as the government stood by the old rate, but afterwards abused it also when the rate was lowered as they had demanded it should be, and said it reminded him of the lines—

You can and you can't
You will and you won't
You'll be d—n'd if you do
You'll be d—n'd if you don't.

The reduction had been made, however, and, now, little was heard against it, for the experience of the last two years had proved that it was just, fair and necessary that the concession should be granted.

Speaking of the commission appointed to consider the whole subject of Crown Land administration, he referred to the high character of the gentlemen composing it and said he hoped to be able to announce, by the time the legislature met, that members had arrived at a unanimous conclusion in reference to all matters submitted to them, and while he was not in a position to say just what their decision would be, yet he believed it would impress the country most favorably with the wisdom of the government's action, and show that the complaints and adverse criticisms of their opponents in reference to the stumpage should be relegated to the limbo of the past.

The financial situation was next dealt with, partially on the same lines as in Mr. Blair's Sussex speech, reported in the ADVANCE of 18 h inst. He said, to read some of the papers, which, singularly enough, were still found opposing the government, one would think that previous governments in the province had never had a deficit. He then showed from the public accounts that the late government had deficits ranging all the way from $90 000 a year downwards, which the same papers that were now horrified at a $70 000 deficit thought was all right. He explained that the deficit arose, mainly by reason of the unprecedented depression of the lumber business, and the failure of the census to show the expected increase in population, which, on the basis of the previous decade, would have yielded $32,000 additional revenue. There were, besides, some heavy demands upon the Public Works Department for bridges, which had to be met. In fact, there was nothing in the deficit to cause alarm—nothing in the public expenditures of which the government was afraid or ashamed, for they were all incurred in the people's interest and would meet with their sanction.

He next dealt with the proposition to assist the revenue of the province by a license system embracing banks, telegraph, telephone and insurance companies, etc., and said the government looked forward also, after the expiration of the present lumber leases, to the realization of quite a sum from the general sale of Crown Lands to be made, which would balance any revenue shortage of 1893 and he expected, by the end of the term of the present house, to be able to show that the income had balanced the expenditure, not of course counting the increase of the public debt—which he proceeded to explain as he had done at Sussex. He also showed how the executive expenses had been reduced by this Government and the controllable expenditure kept down—the cost of legislation alone being reduced by $3 000 as compared with that under the late government—and pointed with pride to the aid given to the agricultural interest in the importation of stock and the large expenditure in the people's interest on their roads and bridges and other public services.

He contrasted the road and bridge system of Ontario, with that of this Province showing that while the people of the former province were directly taxed for the building and maintenance of their bridges and public roads, some $200,000 of provincial money were spent for such work in New Brunswick each year. He paid a high compliment to the integrity and efficiency of Chief Commissioner Ryan, who during his ten years of administration of office had expended more than $2,000,000 on public works, and yet no charge or imputation of a single wrong action in connection with that great outlay, had ever been made against him, nor had there been a breath of scandal, or suspicion against his administration. This was a matter of pride and gratification, especially in view of the charges of so much wrong-doing in other provinces; and even the opposition have owned that they would always take his word for what he said, for he was a man of unflinching integrity and sterling honesty. The administration of provincial affairs by this Government was both honest and economical, and furnished no ground for severe criticism or condemnation. While the opposition denounced the government for extravagance they never managed to get down to particulars nor had they found the courage to formulate charges. He explained the increase of the public debt as due almost entirely to the aid given to railways under authority of acts passed before this government came into power, and it was a fact, that gentlemen of the legislature who had signed requests for such aid, had afterwards turned around and blamed the government for the increase of debt caused by compliance with their requests.

Referring to the fact of the Dominion Government subsidizing local lines of railway in the different provinces at the inadequate rate of $3,200 per mile, he said the effect was to create demands for further aid upon the treasuries of the provinces. These demands the local governments were unable to resist because of the representatives of the people interested combining together to enforce them, and the provinces were thus called upon to assume burdens which should be altogether borne by the Dominion. He had discussed the subject with gentlemen connected with the federal government, and protested against the course of the latter in this regard, feeling that it was necessary to do so in the interests of the perpetuity of the Union. Quebec had now a debt of $30,000,000, much of which had been forced upon it in the manner stated, and the result of such a policy must be either the wrecking of the Union or the readjustment of the Dominion aid and allowances now given to the provinces.

He would not trench on Dominion affairs, because his Government was a kind of happy family, composed of both liberals and conservatives, but, he felt called upon to say a word in defence of Mr. Laurier, leader of the liberal party, against the aspersions of a gentleman who, speaking at Amherst the other day, said Mr. Laurier had made a corrupt bargain to hand over the Dominion treasury to the several provinces. He referred to the Quebec convention of premiers and members of local governments, and said no such raid had been proposed, or contemplated. They met to devise some general plan to save the provinces from encroachments upon their rights by the general Government. After that they came to a unanimous agreement as to what would be fair in the way of a readjustment of the financial arrangements between the Dominion and the provinces. The allowance settled at the time of Confederation for Legislation had been found inadequate. It was $50,000 for New Brunswick, $60,000 for Nova Scotia, $80,000 for Quebec and $90,000 for Ontario. The maritime provinces representatives secured the co operation of the representatives of the larger provinces in a proposal for readjustment, by which New Brunswick was to receive $180 000. Nova Scotia $190 000, Quebec $220,000 and Ontario $240,000—a most generous concession on the part of the larger provinces. This arrangement was agreed to by Mr. Laurier who expressed himself as willing to hold out a helping hand especially to the maritime provinces, and yet we have men of these provinces who pretend to have the people's interests at heart, denouncing Mr Laurier for his generous attitude towards us. Mr. Blair referred to the fact, that the Dominion Government's revenue at Confederation was $13,000,000 and twenty per cent. of it was given as allowances to the provinces, while those allowances have not increased in the reasonable ratio that they should, for they were now only 10 % of the federal revenue, which has been increased to $39,000,000. This enormous increase of Dominion taxation is largely piled up for the building of the Pacific Railway and of canals in the west, and as we of the maritime provinces have to pay so much, while we receive so little, we should recognise the spirit of justice which prompted Mr. Laurier to agree to the proposition he had stated as a means of recognising our claims for additional revenue with which to discharge the obligations that naturally increase as time passes.

Reference was next made to Dominion attempts to claim our fishing rights, which had been successfully resisted, and to the fact that the Fisheries Department had endeavored to appropriate a certain portion of the Restigouche which belonged to the province, under the pretence of setting it apart for spawning ground. His government had so managed the fishery rights of the province as to derive a snug revenue from them, but he feared that the last attempts of the Dominion to interfere on the Restigouche would have the effect of reducing the prices heretofore realised for that river, at the public sale, which was to take place within a few weeks.

He had spoken of subjects to-night as they had come to his mind and hoped something of what he had said might be of interest to many who heard him and that they would be led to enquire the more into matters of public administration. It would be two years, at least, before another Assembly election was held, and he thought the people would conclude that they would have little to gain by taking the management of provincial affairs out of the hands of his colleagues and himself and placing them in those of the opposition, many of whom had supported the government and left it only on account of small local disagreements. Even after they had done so, neither they nor their new associates had offered any serious questions by which to commend themselves to the country, while the government had compelled their support of their measures. None of them had been able to indicate wherein they could improve upon the government's administration, nor had they a single shadow of expectation of doing so. The opposition was a party composed of the most incongruous material, banded together simply to oust the government, not that they might effect something of advantage to the country but to occupy the government seats. When he and his friends were in opposition they were not afraid to tell the country what they proposed to do and since they came into power they had kept their promises, the culminating act being the abolition of the legislative council. A comparison of this government's record with that of their predecessors would, he felt, not be to the government's disadvantage and he felt that in Chatham, at all events, if he might judge by the character of this meeting, he need have no misgivings as to the government's standing. He congratulated the constituency on having a gentleman of Hon. Mr. Tweedie's ability and efficiency in the Government, and upon the competence of the other gentlemen composing its representation and hoped they would long continue to enjoy the confidence of Northumberland.

The speech, which occupied two and a half hours, was frequently applauded during its delivery and enthusiastically approved at its close.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY MITCHELL.

At the call of the Chairman, Hon. Provincial Secretary Mitchell spoke very briefly and said, amongst other things that when Mr. Tweedie took the office of Surveyor General it was said in some quarters that being a Northumberland man he would favor the North Shore in lumber matters, but in his (Mr. Mitchell's) travels at the North, he had been told by some of the lumbermen that he (Mr. Mitchell) was a much easier Surveyor-General to get along with than Mr. Tweedie had proved himself to be. He was glad of this, and to be able to tell his Charlotte County friends that no mistake was made in the matter, as the present Surveyor-General was an admirable officer, who administered the office fairly, justly and efficiently.

HON. SURVEYOR-GENERAL TWEEDIE.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie being called for said he believed they did charge him with being more exacting than Mr. Mitchell had been, as head of the Crown Land Department, but perhaps it would be well for him to endeavor to imitate that gentleman hereafter, in the hope that he might have the same luck, in being returned without opposition. It had been said by someone, who must know more of government secrets than he did, that there was to be an Assembly election very soon. He didn't believe it. At least he hoped not, as he had not yet quite recovered from the effects of his last experience in that line, when he had two in one month. He hoped, however, that when an election did come on, he would have as good luck as then. He had no fear for the government, any more than he had for the members for Northumberland—the best County of all—for they had the interests of the whole province at heart. The government was gaining ground with the people, and even the "Northumberland Deal"—as people began to understand the merits of the issues involved was coming to be recognised as a move demanded by justice and right, for the public had now to understand that it was unjust to impose the burden of the whole revenue necessities of the province on a portion of one industry. Referring to the Crown Land Commission, the labors of which would soon close, he anticipated some valuable suggestions based on its enquiries. He joined in the general regret expressed over the announced intention of Chairman Miller to leave the Miramichi, and said he felt, as a politician, that he was losing his right hand man in election management, while Mr. Miller would be much missed in business and social circles.

In response to calls, J. P. Burchill, Esq., M. P. P., spoke briefly of the pleasure it gave him to welcome the premier to the Miramichi; of the benefit derived from public men discussing the affairs of the country, as opportunity enabled them to do so; of the efforts of Northumberland representatives to serve the County efficiently, and of the hope that their efforts were appreciated. When an election came on again, they would have occasion to give account of their stewardship, and he believed they could look forward to that time with confidence in the support of those whose interests they had served. He, too, regretted that Mr. Miller was going away. He was a good citizen and neighbor and an efficient political worker. We shall miss him, but hope, happiness and prosperity will attend him wherever he goes.

Mr. W. B. Snowball moved a vote of thanks to the premier for his visit and address, which was seconded by John O'Brien, Esq., M. P. P., and carried by a standing vote, followed by three cheers for premier Blair, who in responding told a story illustrative of the value of advertising, in which it was shown that a man who advertised "Boy wanted," found on going home that there were two of them—twins.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contains in condensed form the elements for building up the blood and nerve system. When broken down from outwork, mental worry, abuse or excess, you will find them a neverfailing cure. Sold by dealers, or sent on receipt of price—50 cents a box, 6 boxes $2,50—by addressing The Dr. Williams Med. Co., Brockville. Take no substitute.

ENTERTAINMENT:—St. Michael's C. T. A. Society intend holding a dramatic and musical entertainment on St. Patrick's evening, 17th March. The members of the society are preparing a good programme for the occasion.

PERSONAL:—Mr. Thos. Haviland and Mr. James Mowat left Chatham on Thursday last for Boston where they intend to spend a fortnight and then return home.

Mr. R. B. Bennett who was formerly in Mr. Tweedie's office but is now a law student at Dalhousie college, Halifax, is at present visiting friends in Chatham.

GOOD WRITING:—Mr. Edwd. Johnson has the famous Spencerian pen for sale. It is the best known for bookkeepers and business correspondence, having a fine but easy-running point, just sufficiently flexible for pretty writing, and more durable than any other pen in the market. It is especially designed for schools, because of its clean work.

NORTHUMBERLAND ALMSHOUSE: We understand that there are a large number of applicants for the position in the almshouse, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Harrington. These parties are from all quarters of the county and report says that the commissioners will have considerable difficulty in making a selection that will prove satisfactory to the general public.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the scalp that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

MR. HARRINGTON'S FUNERAL:—The funeral of the late Mr. John Harrington, the Keeper of the Northumberland Poor House, which took place on Thursday last was largely attended by men of all classes and creeds in the community. The pallbearers were Judge Wilkinson, D. Finn, James Clowry, D. G. Smith, and John Sadler, of Chatham, and D. McEvoy, of Newcastle. A high mass of requiem was celebrated by Father T. J. Bannon at the Pro Cathedral after which the body was conveyed to the R C. cemetry and interred.

FURNITURE:—J. M. Currie of the wholesale and retail furniture firm of Currie & Howard, Amherst, N. S., will be at the Adams House on the 5th inst., and will remain a few days. He will have with him photos of Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Extension tables and Dining chairs, Lounges, Easy chairs and Mattresses, all of the latest styles and best workmanship and will be glad to receive a call from any person in need of anything in his line. Prices away down.

You've tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have you and you're disappointed. The results are not *immediate*.

And did you expect the disease of years to disappear in *a week*? Put a pinch of time in every dose. You will not call the milk poor because the cream will not rise in an hour? If there's no water in it the cream is sure to rise. If there's a possible cure, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sure to effect it, if given a fair trial. You get the one dollar it costs back again if it don't benefit or cure you. We wish we could give you *the makers'* confidence. They show it by giving the money back again, in all cases not benifited, and it'll surprise you to know how few dollars are needed to keep up the refund.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Cures the worst cases *permanently*. No experimenting. Its "Old Reliable." Twenty-five years of success.

The Late James Murdoch—An Interesting Historical Note.

James Murdoch, of Murdoch's Point, who died on the 17th ult., was a grandson of John Murdoch, who came to Miramichi in 1775. Unfortunately, this early pioneer obtained a grant of land opposite to a favorite camping ground of the Micmac Indians, who had, at this time, esp used, as far as they could, the cause of the Americans in the war of Independence, out of hatred for English rule, which was forced upon them, says Cooney, "not by affection, but by fear." They warned the English settlers to leave the country, or they would scalp them.

Murdock had brought a stock of cattle with him from P. E. Island and from Scotland, the year before, a stock of linen and cloth, having some idea of doing business. So hostile did the Indians become that on after ox was taken in broad daylight from his clearing or hovel, to feed the band assembled in camp on the other side of the river, until, at last, cattle and sheep were all slaughtered.

Not satisfied with this, they raided the house stripping it of everything. The heavy cloth they took away with them, but the linen appeared to be of no value in their sight, for they opened each bundle, tied it to the trees around the house, and set fire to it, dancing the war dance as the flames consumed it. Before leaving they warned Murdoch to quit the country before a certain day. Providentially, soon after this, a British sloop of war, the "Viper," commanded by Captain Harvey, came to Miramichi to protect the settlers.

The late James Murdoch, who was born January 1st, 1809, at the homestead, within sight of which he lived all through life and died after a few days' illness. His favorite daughter Elizabeth, who was much devoted to her aged parent, was suddenly seized with congestion of the lungs the morning after her father took sick, and died but a few hours after he departed. Side by side, in the same room, they were waked, and as their coffins lay together under the same pall the funeral service was performed over their remains at St. Peter's, Moody's Point, in presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physician for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

BIRTH

At St. Andrew's Manse, Chatham, N. B., on Wednesday, 2nd inst, to Rev. Joseph McCoy, M. A. and wife, a son.

At Upper Nelson Boom Siding, Feb. 28th, to the wife of Alex. Harper, a daughter.

DIED.

At Salem, Mass., February 25th, Thomas Melville Dickson, aged 22 years.

ARE YOU TIRED of seeking relief for that hacking and distressing cough, which has troubled you so long, from the many worthless mixtures, consisting of five per cent. of drugs to forty-five per cent. of advertising, and fifty per cent. of profit. If so, try HACKNOMORE. Prepared by the proprietor, G. A. MOORE, Druggist, St. John, N. B. Sold everywhere. 25 and 50c

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF SALE!

To John A. McDonald formerly of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, at present of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the third day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven made between the said John A. McDonald of the one part and Richard Hocken, of Chatham, in the County and Province aforesaid, merchant, of the other part and recorded in volume 65 of the County Records on pages 375, 376 and 377 and numbered 534 therein.

There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured for said mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of the said Richard Hocken, or his agent, on Saturday the seventh day of May next, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned in said Indenture as follows: "Those three parcels of land situate on the north side of the river Miramichi in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, being part of Lot Number Four, bounded as follows: On the easterly side by lands granted to Donald Morrison, on the westerly side by lands granted to John Wallace containing two hundred acres more or less, and was sold and conveyed to the said John A. McDonald by George Graham by deed bearing date the seventh day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Nine, as by reference thereto will fully appear, or to the deeds thereof, Volume 47 of the Northumberland County records, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging."

Dated at Chatham the twenty seventh day of February, A. D. 1892.

RICHARD HOCKEN.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 17th day of June, next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of John O'Keefe, Junior, in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, being part of that formerly owned by the Chatham Joint Stock Company and known and distinguished on Plan B. of said Joint Stock Company's subdivision as part of Lot number sixty three, on the west side of Queen Street, commencing at the north easterly angle of the piece of land formerly occupied by James Logan, thence northerly along the said street forty six feet, thence westerly of one hundred and twenty feet, thence southerly one hundred feet parallel with the said street forty six feet, thence easterly one hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning—which piece of land was in equity conveyed to Allan A. Davidson by C. C. Watt by Deed dated 30th June A. D., 1879.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John H. Sargeant against the said John O'Keefe, Junior.

Sheriff's office, Newcastle, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1892.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff.

Trustees' Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Donald Sutherland, of Chatham, merchant, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to John Fotheringham, Esq., Chatham, who is authorised by the Trustees to give receipts and settle accounts due the said estate.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1892.

JAMES O. FISH, } Trustees.
A. A. DAVIDSON, }

FREE FARMS IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST!

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan.

THE Government give one quarter section (160 acres) free to every bona fide settler. A second quarter section can be pre-empted by deferred payments.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a large quantity of the best farming lands for sale at $3.00 PER ACRE, with easy terms of payment.

In Manitoba, 2,000,000 Acres; In Assiniboia, 4,000,000 Acres; In Alberta, 5,000,000 Acres.

UNDER THE TEN YEARS' CREDIT PLAN, the purchaser pays only one-tenth of the purchase money in cash; the balance is payable in nine annual instalments with interest at only 6 per cent. per annum.

1892. SPECIAL TERMS FOR FARMERS. 1892.

To enable Farmers to meet their payments from the products of the land, they can have their instalments fall due in each year after harvest.

REDUCED PRICES.

The Company are making special efforts to secure the settlement of their lands, and are offering a REDUCTION in the price of those listed at $4 per acre and upwards; in most cases amounting to FROM 25 TO 33 PER CENT.

Do not purchase Lands until you know OUR PRICES and TERMS. If you do not intend purchasing write for the NEW PUBLICATIONS just issued by the Company. These will show you how and where to

SECURE A FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

And give you facts regarding successful Farmers that will surprise you.

The Canadian Northwest has the most productive soil in the world. It is about fetching the highest price in its live cattle are admitted to the English markets, while United States cattle are not. There is a market for the farmer at every station; and there are schools and churches wherever there are settlers. It is not subject to drought nor floods, to grasshoppers or to cyclones or tornadoes. Ask any Canadian Pacific Railway agent for books and maps concerning it; ask for "Farming and Ranching in Western Canada, or the "Free Farms" map, or "Actual Experience" and read the testimony of men who have gone there from Eastern Canada. Young women are in great demand; they find occupation as domestics directly they arrive, and readily get married to prosperous young farmers. Young men or young women can start life there almost without money. They make the money there; and prudence is rewarded in a very few years by the thrifty.

The old settlers of New Brunswick should use their influence with the young men who intend emigrating to keep them within the Dominion, where they are offered better advantages than in the United States and do not lose their nationality.

Lose no time in getting to the West and choosing your location. First come, first served.

Apply to any Ticket Agent, to C. E. MacPherson, St. John, N. B.; or to J. HEBER HASLAM, Special Agent, C. P. R. Moncton, N. B.

DRAW PINS PALE PEOPLE

A BEAUTY A Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, Tonic and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances the public needed to enrich the Blood, curing diseases coming from Pools and WATERY Blood, or from Over Actions in Blood, and also Create and Build up Bloom and Vigor, when broken down by overwork, or by every disease, and indiscretion. They have a MARVELLOUS ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of MEN and WOMEN, giving LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore the lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville, Ont.

New Advertisements.

Tenders for Stock.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned Allan A. Davidson, Newcastle, N. B., until Tuesday, the eighth day of March next, at noon, for the stock in trade of a boot and shoe, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes and shop furniture, of Donald Sutherland, of Chatham, N. B., insolvent, assigned to the subscriber; such tenders to state the amount offered, terms of payment and security.

The Stock and Inventory thereof may be seen on application to the undersigned, James O. Fish, at the store in Chatham, lately occupied by the said Donald Sutherland.

The subscribers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Dated 19th and 27th days of February, 1892.

JAMES O. FISH, } Trustees.
A. A. DAVIDSON, }

Household Furniture AT RESIDENCE BY AUCTION!

To be sold at Public Auction at the residence of H. S. Miller, Esq., St. John St., Chatham, on

Tuesday, 8th March,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

All his Furniture and Household Effects, &c., comprising in part: Parlor set, Bedroom Set, Extension, Sideboard, Round Tables, Hall Hat Rack, Lounges, Wardrobe, Pictures, Carpets, Oilcloths, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Hard Coal Stove, Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stove and Kitchen Utensils, &c.

TERMS:—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash; over that amount 3 months credit, on approved joint notes.

E. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 29th February 1892.

HAY, OATS, &C. BY AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction at the farm of Mr. George J. Dickson, Napan, on

Saturday, 12th March,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

10 Tons good Upland Hay, 190 bush. good Seed Oats, 5 " Oat Straw, 20 " Seed Wheat, 3 " Wheat Straw, 10 " " Barley, 20 Barrels Potatoes.

TERMS:—Approved joint notes payable the 1st of August next.

E. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 1st March, 1892.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Campbellton Work," will be received until Friday, the 18th day of March next, inclusively, for the extension of the Breakwater Wharf at Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to the Collector of Customs at the Customs House, Campbellton, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, *equal to 5 per cent of the amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY, *Secretary.*

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 23rd, Feby. 1892.

Livery Stable Manager.

WANTED:—A competent man to take charge of Keary House Livery Stable, Bathurst. Situation permanent for an experienced and capable man.

Address T. F. KEARY, Bathurst N. B.

BILL.

A Bill will be presented at the approaching session of the New Brunswick Legislature to authorize the County Council of the Municipality of Northumberland to lease by public auction the property known as the Chatham Public (Grain) Wharf, now held in trust by the said Municipality.

Newcastle, Feby. 24, 1892.

SAM. THOMSON, County Treasurer of the Municipality of North.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the Trustees of the Estate of William Murray, of Chatham, up to Saturday, March 5, at 12 o'clock noon from persons wishing to purchase the stock in trade now in store known as "Argyle House," Chatham—consisting of Dry Goods and other articles as shown on the stock list, which may be seen on application at the store where the stock can also be inspected.

Also, tenders are asked for the schooner "Morning Light," 46 tons, now lying in Port of Chatham.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

ALLAN RITCHIE, R. A. LAWLOR, } Trustees
Chatham, Feby. 22, '92. T. DESBRISAY,

"HOW TO PREVENT THE POTATO-ROT."

Containing Baron Liebig's Celebrated experiments and receipts. Infallible. Will save you hundreds of dollars. Price 25 cents.

Address B. STR