



This is it.

This is the new shortening or cooking fat which is so fast taking the place of lard. It is an entirely new food product composed of clarified cotton seed oil and refined beef suet. You can see that

Cottolene

Is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing, and economical—superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow dip. It asks only a fair trial, and a fair trial will convince you of its value.

Sold in 5 and 10 pound tins, by all grocers.

Made only by **The N. K. Fairbank Company,** Wellington and Ann Sts., Montreal.

his Sabbath Observance bill before the house next Monday, this course being necessitated by the fact that the committee of the whole rose last night without reporting progress on the measure.

Hon. Mr. Côté laid the fisheries report on the table today, and Hon. Dr. Montague introduced the government bill to make the present electoral division do duty for next year.

Before orders of the day were reached Mr. McCarthy moved the adjournment of the house for the purpose of criticizing the conduct of Governor Schultz and the dominion government in making public an opinion Gov. Schultz had obtained from Dr. Bourinot and the Manitoba school question. He contended that while the governor of Manitoba could for his own information consult expert authority on public questions and submit such information to his constitutional advisers, he had no right to make it public without their consent, which had not been obtained in this case.

Dr. Bourinot's deliverance had appeared in the Empire and Montreal Gazette, and he was reliably informed that it had been given to these papers by the dominion premier. On this basis Mr. McCarthy charged that Gov. Schultz, wanting a second term of office, had conspired with Premier Bower to overthrow the Greenway government, and that this was the first act in the programme.

The opinion which had been obtained from Dr. Bourinot under false pretenses he condemned as incorrect and misleading in every particular. He proposed the course of Governor Schultz utterly unconstitutional, asserting that there was no parallel to this outrage since the days of King George.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied very effectively to Mr. McCarthy. He pointed out that the main part of the speech was based on information taken from the head lines and body of Ottawa correspondence, and that it was unworthy of a man in his position to endeavor to excite prejudice against Governor Schultz by repeating street rumors. As to the object of his recent visit to Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Foster showed that it was the right of a lieutenant-governor to visit any part of the dominion, and that he might come to the capital at his own pleasure or by request of the federal government. In consulting Dr. Bourinot Gov. Schultz had applied to the highest authority on constitutional questions in Canada, and the opinion he had obtained was absolutely non-political. The gravamen of Mr. McCarthy's charge appeared to be that Gov. Schultz had not buttoned up his pockets so that reporters could not get hold of the document. If the government had published an opinion of his own there might be cause for complaint, but no one could possibly be injured by sending broadcast Dr. Bourinot's deliverance on such a live question. He (Foster) admitted frankly that the opinion had been given to the press by Premier Bower and ridiculed the charge that it was done to force Greenway's hand. There was no evidence to show that the governor had acted without the consent of his advisers. In conclusion the hon. minister took Mr. McCarthy sharply to task for presenting a case that was all hypothesis, all put with a note of interrogation, all innuendo and insinuation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mills of Bathwell followed and of course took sides with McCarthy.

Hon. Mr. Dickey emphasized the fact that Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Mills would deprive lieutenant-governors of the right to consult high constitutional authorities.

Mr. Martin seized the opportunity to make a furious onslaught on Governor Schultz, and became so violent as to call forth a pointed rebuke from the speaker. When Hon. Mr. Dickey rose to his place and denied the truth of one of his charges, Martin exactly replied: "I don't care whether it is true or not." In the course of his remarks he said he would take Mr. McCarthy's opinions on constitutional questions lying before that of Dr. Bourinot, and asked Mr. Foster if the Manitoba school question was not a party question.

To this Mr. Foster raised a storm of conservative cheers by asking "If it is, on which side is my hon. friend and his party?"

It being six o'clock the speaker left the chair.

The debate was kept up till 10 o'clock when a motion to adjourn was adopted.

General Intelligence.

JOY IN THE HOME.

THE LIFE OF A BROTHER LITTLE BOY SAVED.

The Story Told by His Grateful Father—An Experience That May Bring Gladness to the Hearts of Other Parents. From Waterloo, Ont., Chronicle.

Mr. David Thaler is a prosperous well-to-do farmer who lives near Centreville, on the main road from Berlin to Galt. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, and everything about his place has an air of neatness and prosperity. A representative of the Waterloo Chronicle lately had occasion to call on Mr. Thaler and in the course of conversation came across one of those remarkable cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that has given this great life-saving medicine a world-wide reputation, among Mr.

Thaler's family is a bright rosy-checked boy of four years, whose winsome manner attracted the reporter's attention and caused him to remark on his healthy appearance. "Yes," replied the father, "the little fellow is as well as you might expect, but two years ago he was but a mere skeleton and we were sorely afraid we would lose him, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life." Asked to give the particulars Mr. Thaler said: "He was a strong and healthy child when born and continued so until 15 months old, when unfortunately a servant gave him, without our knowledge, food quite unsuited to his infant. The result was his stomach became deranged; he began to pine away and no food would remain with him but passed off like water. He could not sleep or rest, and cried day and night. He kept going down for six or seven months until the poor child was reduced to skin and bone. He had medical aid but little or no good was accomplished. It was not until the little fellow was in this desperate strait that we determined to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I procured a supply and he was given them according to the directions for children. Soon after beginning to give him the Pink Pills the change was remarkable, and from that time he became stronger and stronger until he is now the healthy little chap you see before you. As I said before I believe we owe his life, under Providence, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and if you feel that what I have told you will benefit anyone else you quite liberally to publish it." The reporter has no doubt that the statement may point to some other parent the road to renewed health for the child, and gives it as he got it from Mr. Thaler.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as of adults, and many little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the trade mark is on the wrapper around every box and do not be persuaded to try something else said to be "just as good."

classes, upon which depends the prosperity of the farming classes."

Canadian, Take Warning!

Canada has been getting her industries established during the past 15 years. These industries have to be established by our defensive policy, and the home market. Let us take down that defensive tariff and we should find the same destruction wrought. The enormous capital invested in the manufacturing of England, Germany, and of the United States, and the great power of those industries is ready to crush Canadian industries just as Ireland's industries were crushed before the greater power of English capital.

France Learns a Lesson.

Under all changes of government France clung to the commercial policy of Colbert and Napoleon down to a short time ago. That she advanced most rapidly in the development of every material interest is as clearly proved by the official returns to the Government as well as anything can be. Manufactures increased; labor was well paid; the position of wheat increased; and agriculture was prosperous.

Some idea of her progress may be had from the fact that in one period of twenty years during that time the value of her exports increased 181 per cent, though the population had only increased five per cent.

In 1850, however, France lowered her tariff very greatly against England and the trade between the two countries greatly increased. The result was, however, most unsatisfactory, her industries being most severely injured thereby, and France has returned to a high protective tariff. In support of this tariff the people of France are almost unanimous and no amount of persuasion would succeed in getting them to return to a free trade or revenue tariff basis.

Switzerland Tries a New Tariff.

The Swiss people may be said to be the most self-governing people perhaps in the world. For a long period the Swiss tried and made a sincere attempt to carry out the doctrine of free trade. For years this effort went on but finally they were forced by consequent industrial depression to return to a protective system, which they did in 1855. A prominent Swiss asked recently as to how long it would be before Switzerland should again try free trade.

"Not until we forget that we tried it a long time before."

THE SENTIMENT OF MODERN TIMES.

Is Protection Being Destroyed or is it Growing Stronger?

There is no need of us multiplying examples such as I have given. The fact is that the world outside of England is protectionist.

Do some of my hearers say, "This is true, but light is shining in recent years, and the modern view is in favor of protection?"

We'll let us see. Austria adopted protection in 1879; Russia increased her tariff in 1877 and in 1881; Germany, as we have shown, put up her walls higher in 1879; France increased her tariff in 1862 for purely protective purposes; Spain did the same in 1877 and 1882; Greece adopted a high protective tariff in 1855, and Switzerland in the same year; Sweden and Norway followed suit in 1867 and 1868; Italy began protection to her agriculture in 1857; the British Colony of Victoria in Australia had a general election last year and out of 79 members in a contest in which the trade question was the main issue, there were 56 protectionists and 14 free traders elected. Let us hold our own markets until other nations are willing to reciprocate by opening theirs—which think you is best and wisest?

Two Teachers.

Electors, you have two teachers before you. The one teacher is the teacher of history and the experience of all countries in the various ages. That teacher warns you to stand by a defensive policy.

The other teacher is the Liberal party, or rather politicians who want to get into office in that party. These men ask you to follow them in the pursuit of some well-to-do-wisp.

Remember, electors, their policy is a different one each election. Remember that in the last five years they have had as many different policies and each time they have told you that the sure, and safe and only remedy for Canada's ills, was the policy which they were at that time supporting. The policies of a few years ago are all forgotten by them now. They have a new fad now, and as usual they are telling you it is the only thing that could be of use to Canada.

Ask yourselves, please, this question: Why have they changed policy so often? Has the change come from conviction? If so, then their convictions of other days must have been badly founded and adopted after very immature consideration; but the fact is, they have been speaking to you not from conviction, but that they have been our-lookers are silent. No doubt the union will contribute to the greatness of the Empire and possibly to the safety of Ireland but the influx of English and other goods from the continent will foster a present Ireland possessing prosperous manufacturing and laboring

FACTS OF HISTORY.

Experience is the Best of All Teachers.

LET CANADA BE WISE.

And Profit by the Mistakes of Other Nations—What Other Peoples Have Done and What They Have Been Sorry For—Protection and Free Trade Viewed in the Light of Experience.

After most careful enquiry by commission and otherwise, Germany in 1818 adopted a protective system. Under that protective system her industries were greatly developed and the country became prosperous. Indeed no country in modern times has shown so great an industrial progress as Germany has, since her entrance into the Zollverein, which removed the customs houses from between her several separate states to a common frontier and protected her industries against foreign competition by a high tariff.

In 1864, Prussia followed the example of France, Prussia reduced her tariff from a protection to a revenue basis. The result was that the Zollverein, which had been developed by the early protective policy of the Zollverein. Very glad indeed did Prussia return to the protective policy, in 1879, and to-day Germany is thoroughly protectionist and her industries great; her people well employed and no free trade doctrines affect them in any way. Indeed within the past few years they have increased their protective acts. The German people are a careful, sensible, level-headed people.

Let Canadians be guided by their good sense in holding to a national policy.

THE EXPERIENCE OF IRELAND.

Great Industries Under Protection—Thousands Have Found Free Trade.

Before the union of Ireland and England the former country had great manufacturing industries. For instance, when the union took place and Ireland's protective policy was destroyed she had hands employed in Dublin, according to statistics, in the manufacture of woollens to the amount of about 5,000 and in the manufacture of carpets nearly 1,000 were employed in Dublin.

The result of the union upon these Irish industries, followed as it was by the great influx of English goods, is told by the history of that time in the following language:

"There are only 682 (instead of 5000) employed in all branches of the woollen industry in Dublin and its vicinity. So far as the carpet industry is concerned, it can hardly be said to exist at all."

Another example of the free admission of English goods upon the industries of Ireland is given in the facts with regard to Cork.

Before the union there were 457 looms there and 2500 people in the City of Cork engaged in manufacturing. Thirty-four years afterwards that 2500 had dwindled to 152 and a very short time after that period the manufacturers were absolutely gone.

Let us quote from the history of the times again.

"The most fatal effects have followed because of the destruction of our tariff, and the premature withdrawal of the protective duties, whereby Ireland's industries have been left open to a fruitless competition against the overwhelming capital and influence of England. Before the withdrawal of protection about 150,000 people were making their living and acquiring a competency out of the manufactures of this country. These now are wholly thrown upon charity; our cotton industry is gone; our woollen industry has disappeared; our-lookers are silent. No doubt the union will contribute to the greatness of the Empire and possibly to the safety of Ireland but the influx of English and other goods from the continent will foster a present Ireland possessing prosperous manufacturing and laboring

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ALEX. ROBINSON, CHATHAM.

Offers for sale the Largest and Most Varied Stock of Carriages, Farm Implements, etc., EVER SEEN ON THE MIRAMICHI.

Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons, Mikados, Open and Topump Seat wagons, Concord wagons,—one and two seat—Express, Truck and Lumber wagons,—all for one or two horses.

A Special Line of Harness, Made to Order.

The World-Famed Massey-Harris Farm Implements and Machines. A FULL STOCK OF DAISY CHURNS.

Inspection invited as I can sell cheaper and on as good terms as any dealer in the County. CARRIAGES, ETC. MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRS DONE AS USUAL. All Work Guaranteed.

ALEX. ROBINSON, Chatham, N. B.

May 7, 1895. 3m.

New Advertisements.

PURSE LOST.

Lost on Friday last between the stores of W. Maslin and Michael Bunton, A POCKET BOOK containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Mr. Donald Morrison. Newcastle, May 13, 1895.

Room Wanted.

Gentleman desires comfortably furnished room without board, within ten minutes walk of Post Office. Address "X. Y. Z." Newcastle. May 13, 1895.

Excursion to Moncton

STH JUNE.

to hear the world famous **Sousa's Band,** America's greatest band, assisted by the **Eminent Stars,** At Victoria Birk, Moncton. Admission 50cots. Write to E. A. Holstead or Enquire at Station Master. Train arrives at Moncton 1.15. Concert begins 3.15. RETURN THE SAME NIGHT.

Fibre Chamois

Fiberine, and Skirt Edgings AT THE **Salter Brick Store, JOHN FERGUSON.** Newcastle N. B., May 14, 1895.

New Grass Seeds, Seed Wheat, etc.

The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of **SEED WHEAT** in White Fife and White Russian, Timothy and Common Red, Long Late and Alsike **CLOVER SEEDS.** Also on hand the usual large supply of FLOUR, MEAL, PORK, BEEF, FEED, SPLIT and ROUND PEAS, TEAS—special qualities, SOAPS, OIL, MOLASSES, SUGARS, etc. **JAS. A. RUNDLE.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Revolution in the Prices of Dry Goods.

No better proof can we give of the quality, style, and price of our goods than the steady increase of our business. We neither give baits, slaughter nor give goods away, our aim is to do an upright and straightforward business marking every line of our stock down to the lowest point and having but ONE PRICE for rich and poor. The FACT is that competitors cannot nor dare not attempt to approach our prices, to do so would simply mean disaster. We have received some very heavy shipments of **HOUSEHOLD GOODS** of the highest class and of every description. As we import the bulk of our stock we are in a position to show many specialties which cannot be seen elsewhere.

One case of **GENTS NECKWEAR** completes the finest range of furnishings ever held by us, **Four Special Lines** in Men's Suits at \$6.75, 8.00, 8.25 and \$10.50, these being bought much under the usual wholesale price cannot be equalled by any in the trade.

MRS. D. SUTHERLAND, Opposite Post Office, NEWCASTLE. Newcastle, May 13th, 1895.

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING.

\$3000.00 Worth of Men's, Boys', & Children's CLOTHING to be disposed of at the **SALTER BRICK STORE,** Irrespective of Price. **John Ferguson,** Newcastle, N. B., May 14, 1895.

Str. Nelson.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895, the Steamer Nelson, (CAPT. BULLOCK.) will run between Chatham and points up river as follows: Leaving Chatham at 9 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 4.30 p. m. Leaving Newcastle at 10.15 a. m., and 12.15, 3.15 and 5.45 p. m., solar time. Making the usual calls at Douglastown, Badville and Nelson, carrying freight and passengers. The Steamer Miramichi will leave on her first down river trip on Friday next, May 3rd, at the usual hour. **W. T. CONNORS,** MANAGER. Newcastle, May 13, 1895.

More Bargains

AT CLARKE & CO'S.

No. 1—SHIRTS. Men's White Shirts colored bosoms open in front, good quality, 75c. each. Colored Negligé Shirts, stiff collars, 80c. each. Fancy do. do. with silk strip, very nice, \$1.25 worth \$2.00. Heavy Tilled Flannel Shirts, 50c. each. Boy's do. do. 30c. each.

No. 2—Ladies Summer Underwear, 8c. and 10c. each. Best quality do., 25c. each. Children's Summer Vests, 7c. to 9c. each. Bargains in Dress Goods still continues. Some of those \$5.00 Suits left yet. Come in and see how good they are.

FIBRE CHAMOIS, the new introducing in stock, also grand assortment of Dress Linings, Canvas, etc. New goods being added as required. **CLARKE & CO.** Newcastle, May 6, 1895.

Large Spring Importations

DIRECT FROM LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK.

J. D. CREAGHAN, NEWCASTLE AND CHATHAM. Just arrived 175 cases and Bales New Spring Merchandise comprising 175 pieces New Spring Dress Goods, 500 pieces Prints, Cambrics, and printed Duck Suitings, Carpets and Floor Cloths, 300 sets window Curtains, 350 Ladies Capes, Mantles & Jackets.

DIRECT FROM BERLIN; Beautifully fitting Garments, also Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribbons, Trimmings, Velvets, etc. Our ambition is **To Excel and To Please,** to give the public all the advantages, and closer prices than any city store either in St. John, Montreal or Toronto.

Close buyers can see by comparison that our prices are lower and the quality of goods as high as any competing firm in Canada. **SEND FOR SAMPLES.**

Wholesale and Retail.

J. D. Creaghan,

Newcastle and Chatham. Newcastle, April 2nd, 1895.

Shipping Tags printed to order at this office as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. Write for Prices. **Liberal Discounts for Cash and Quantity.**

The Advocate Steam Printing Office,

Plain and Fancy Printing of all kinds. Shipping TAGS A SPECIALTY. **NEWCASTLE - N. B.**

Featherbone Skirt Bone

For giving **STYLE and SHAPE** to **Ladies Dresses.** A light, pliable, elastic bone made from quills. It is soft and yielding, conforming readily to the body, yet giving proper shape to Skirt or Dress. The only Skirt Bone that may be wet without injury. **The Celebrated Featherbone Corsets** are corded with this material. For sale by leading Dry Goods Dealers.

W. C. Anslow

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