

General Business.

CHEAPER MILK.

5 Cents per Quart. The local milk companies on Duke and Grand Streets, Chatham, and known as the...

FOR SALE.

The lot of land containing on Duke and Grand Streets, Chatham, and known as the...

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between J. H. O'Connell and J. H. O'Connell...

CALL AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS: VEGETINE, COUTOURA, Kidney Wort, Maltine, Hydrone, Quinine Wine, Quinine Wine & Iron, Beef, Burdock, Blood Bitters, Acid Phosphate, Warner's Safe Cure, Liquid Rennet, Welch's Licorice Malt Extract, Elixation Cod Liver Oil, Cod Liver Oil.

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JUST ARRIVING.

125 bbls. COOK'S FRIEND, patent, 125 " PARAGON, patent, 125 " TRIUMPH, " 125 " FOUNTAIN, " 125 " TO SOLE LOW FOR CASH, E. A. STRANG, - Chatham.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

Dr. J. S. Benson. RESIDENCE: Duke Street, - Chatham. A MONTHLY AND EXPENSIVE TO AGENTS \$10 Write immediately and receive this offer Particulars free. GRAY & CO., St. John, N. B.

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Dr. J. A. Thomson DENTIST.

EXTRACTION OF TEETH made painless by the New and Simple Method. Dr. J. A. Thomson DENTIST. Rooms at residence, Duke St., a short distance into Mason Hall.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ROOM PAPER. WINDOW SHADES. B. FAIREY has received the largest and best assortment of ROOM PAPER, PAPER BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES ever shown in this country. OVER 7,000 ROLLS. From 5c to 75c Per Roll. Window Shades with patent Rollers made to order or sold separate. SPECIAL NOTICE. On or about the 1st April I will move my stock of Furniture and Dry Goods to the store at present occupied by Mr. Geo. Stables, Hays' Building, facing the Public Square. This is owing to my increasing business, my present stand being too small. To my numerous friends I return my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, knowing that my effort to sell goods at small profit, keeping good articles, has been appreciated by the public. B. FAIREY, Newcastle Newcastle, March 12, 1887.

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tried to get up "a scare" at the expense of Lord Lansdowne's courage, popularity, Irish common-sense and civility.

The Speeches, perhaps, one of the shortest, thinnest and narrowest that has been delivered for years, and is simply unassailable from sheer vacuity.

The address in reply was moved on the 15th by Mr. Porter, who defeated Cameron in West Hinton, and who, in a stilted, high-pitched bundle of words, like the sailors at Trafalgar, did his duty. Dr. Weldon, M. P., from Albert, N. B., seconded the motion in a short well-delivered and thoughtful speech, mostly devoted to the Fishery Question, which he considered in a fair spirit. He hoped the matter would be amicably settled and believed the Government able to accomplish this desirable object.

Mr. Blake at once showed that he was not going to raise a tempest to blow out a candle, and in a quiet, deliberate speech complimented the mover and second both on the manner and matter of their speeches, which offered no chance for attack by avoiding all controversy. He strictly remarked that special gifts for the honor which these gentlemen had borne with applause, might have suggested to the mind of the government the persons who assumed to be members-elect from Halifax, Ont. and Queens N. B.; also, on the creation of a new department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Blake was facetious. He strictly referred to the Irish question in his remarks on the Queen's Jubilee and hoped it might be signified by a parliament in Dublin, dependent or independent, he did not wish to say.

The Fishery question he left until the much delayed, long promised and suppositions papers were brought down. Other matters of debate and division he chose to defer until they were practically before the House, not wishing to prolong a useless discussion on an address which involved no consequences whatever. The session was late and he desired to get to work without any delay.

Sir John A. Macdonald closed the conversation—it was not a debate—in a few remarks on the Jubilee, Fisheries, and National Policy. The last, he intimated, had created the necessity of another department of State to attend to the wants of increased business prosperity.

And so comes office after office, and expense after expense in natural order to strengthen the party in power if not to perpetuate it. We are fast drifting into a condition of bureaucratic servitude, out of which we shall only be emancipated by some serious awakening.

Mr. Weldon of St. John, has sharply moved in the Queen's County case, which is not going by the grace of Dunn and audacity. The government is not showing any disposition to shield the affair from the free action of parliament. In the meantime Mr. Baird sits in a seat next the stairs, conveniently situated to enable him to vanish out of sight when the House says "praise!" But will it rise to this position of dignity and independence? For the sake of the people of Canada, whose honor and manhood the Commons should cherish, it is to be hoped that parliament will do its duty.

Mr. Curran, M. P., from Montreal West, has lost no time in giving notice of a resolution on the vexed, embittered and belauded Irish Question in regard to "Coercion." He moved in the matter on the 18th inst.

Mr. Blake anticipated Mr. Curran in his remarks on the Address and has taken a hot trail of political wind out of the Montreal member's side.

From every appearance the government will be defeated, if not on its merits at least on the principle that nothing succeeds like success. The opposition are evidently bent on not wasting their energies on technicalities and matters of form, but are determined to attack the substantial errors of the Government's policy and administration, especially in regard to revenue and expenditure. The long speeches and dreary debate of former session are likely to give place to sharp concussive sallies and criticism, so that every ball will be taken at the hop and either retimed or killed at once. This will add zest and interest to the proceedings and teach members the advantages, as well as the economy of conciseness and brevity. The diffusive verbosity of political talkers both tax and bore the country.

The Ministers of Interior, Finance, Militia, Post-office, Customs, Marine and Fisheries and Inland Revenue have brought down their reports for the year 1886-7. The public accounts are promised shortly in a statement showing the gross and net national debt to date has increased and corrected, much detail and discussion will be removed and silenced. It is feared, however, that our liabilities are like those of all embarrassed finance, purely a matter of book-keeping till the assignee or liquidator attempts the task of taking blood out of a stone.

Worth of a Response.

The Mayors and Wardens of cities and counties in the provinces have been asked by the Lieutenant-Governor to send subscriptions towards the erection of a building in London for the proposed Imperial Institute, to com-

memorate the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign. The circular letter addressed to these officials is as follows:—

Sir.—You are no doubt aware that it has been decided to erect in London, a building to bear the name of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, in commemoration of the Jubilee Year of the Queen's reign. The object of the erection of this building is twofold; one, that the loyal subjects of Her Majesty throughout her widely extended Empire may thus have an opportunity of showing their love and loyalty to our beloved Sovereign when she celebrates the fifty years of her happy reign. The other, that the Imperial Institute shall be an emblem of the unity of the Empire, and shall illustrate the resources and capabilities of every section of Her Majesty's Dominions.

The proceeds of the sale of the building, as well as of the Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, delivered at St. James Palace, 12th January, 1887, has been transmitted to His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, with the request that Her Majesty's subjects in Canada may be afforded facilities to contribute to the fund which is being raised for the erection of the Imperial Institute. His Excellency has suggested that the co-operation of the Mayors and Wardens of Municipalities, including the liberty of requesting assistance, I take the pleasure of conveying to you, and I will thank you to forward to me by the 15th June, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor-General any sums you contribute.

A Constitutional Matter.

Referring to our comments of last week on the strange proceeding of the Governor of the State of New York, giving a hearing of four hours to some persons interested for and against a license law which had passed both houses of the legislature, the *Globe* says the matter does not strike it as at all out of the way, and it proceeds to sustain its view with the argument that the Governor of New York is a branch of the legislature of that State; and it lays stress on the fact that he is elected by popular vote, and, per se, invested with functions different from and more potential, in a legislative sense, than those of our provincial governors, and that while, in certain cases, they had the power of veto they had not that of creating legislation. Notwithstanding the *Globe's* views of the case, to which we referred last week, we think most people will agree with us in our opinion. If the Governor of New York is a branch of the legislature in the same sense as the *Globe* maintains, it is in our opinion, that his powers are co-extensive with those of the State Senate and Assembly. To work out the *Globe's* idea of his legislative functions to its legitimate conclusion, the other branches of the legislature might as well exist at all, for it appears that—as in this case—all that the Governor has to do is to receive a bill, call in the crowd who may be interested for and against it, and decide upon its merits from the impressions they may give him. The commonly-accepted idea of a legislative body, when composed of two houses and a governor, is that the latter, while a part of the legislative organization, is, in matters of public policy, almost always in accord with the decisions of the constitutional representatives of the people at large. Should such decisions be ultra vires, revolutionary, or so unusual as to clearly justify the exercise of the veto, the governor interposes, and not only so, but he is bound to measure originating in the two houses. To determine more question of policy, it seems absurd to reject the decision of the Senate and Assembly—both of which are elected by the people—on the ground that the bill is objectionable to the governor, who is not elected by the people, and who has no representative status. We confess to no little surprise at the position taken by the *Globe*, which seems to strike at the principles on which representative government is based, and hold the deliberations of Senate and Assembly up to the ridicule of the mob.

Arbor Day for the Schools.

The Circular of the Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province, recommending the setting apart of some Friday, during either May or June, to be devoted to teachers, pupils and their friends, to the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers, and otherwise to the beautifying of the grounds, will be found in another column, where we gladly place it, in order that as many as possible of our readers may see and appreciate its suggestions. We hope a general interest will be manifested in the work proposed for there is hardly a school in the country around which the grounds are cared for as they should be in this respect. We shall be glad to co-operate with School authorities anywhere in the matter, by giving free publicity to their announcements for "Arbor Day" and otherwise as we are able to do so.

Sombody Lied.

AN ORANGE ATTACK UPON NATIONALIST HONORS—"PARALLELISM AND CRIME."—THE LONDON TIMES SPECIALS INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, April 16. One of the most exciting incidents during the present session of Parliament occurred last evening at midnight. The debate on the second reading of the Crimes bill proceeded quietly enough until Colonel Sanderson formulated a charge against the Parliaments, saying they were associated with criminals and criminals. He named among the criminals Patrick Ford, J. P. Sheridan and Patrick Ryan.

Mr. Healy rose to a point of order. The Speaker, responding to the appeal, observed that the Colonel's charge was undoubtedly serious, but it had been put in such a form as to be duly met by debate. He, therefore, did not call upon the gallant gentleman to withdraw his accusation. Mr. Healy then declared that the only course open to him was to call Colonel Sanderson a liar. He was requested by the Chair to withdraw his expression, but he declined.

The Speaker thereupon named him. Mr. Smith moved that he be suspended. The House was now in a state of great excitement. One hundred and eighteen members voted for suspension and fifty-two against, the minority being mainly Liberals, but including a few radicals. A division was taken in a rather short hour. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill had been present earlier in the sitting, and in attendance during these occurrences, for was Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Healy, who himself voted against the motion, returned to his place. He was directed by the Speaker to withdraw, which he did, bowing to the Chair. As he retraced his steps towards his body, Mr. Healy's hand and checked him hurriedly. As he walked down the floor of the House Dr. Tannar shouted, "this is for telling the truth."

Mr. Sexton then demanded that Colonel Sanderson should withdraw the statement that he had been an associate of murderers. The Colonel demurred. Mr. Sexton then, in excited tones and looking toward Colonel Sanderson, shouted, "You are a liar, cowardly liar, and if I had you outside the doors of this House I would dash the words down your throat."

The Speaker promptly directed Mr. Sexton to withdraw the offensive expression, intimating that otherwise he would be compelled, with great pain, to take the same course as he had done in the case of Mr. Healy. Mr. Sexton replied that if Colonel Sanderson would withdraw his charge he would withdraw the language he had used. The Speaker having applied his principles fully to action, that he did not care to be put in a position to be charged with the duty of his part, but rather gentlemanly referred to the Parliamentary career of any man. He observed that when Mr. Sexton was in America he saw Patrick Ryan elected president of the "Clean-cut Moralists' Association of America." Mr. Sexton jumped up and declared that Colonel Sanderson was repeating calumnies. He knew nothing about the Clean-cut Moralists. Mr. Sexton said that he was present at the Convention, and he wished to brand Colonel Sanderson as a cowardly liar. The Speaker took no notice of the interruption, he began presumably intent on bringing about a settlement of the previous difficulty.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 13. The First Session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada was opened to-day. The members of the House of Commons were sworn in and were assembled in the House when at three o'clock the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod entered and announced that Sir William Ritchie, the Deputy Governor, desired their attendance in the Senate Chamber.

EXECUTIVES OF RIEL.

With reference to the widely circulated report that the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Riel case, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, had been appointed to the position of Chief Justice of the Province, it is stated that this report is entirely unfounded.

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of as wholly reliable. Book debts (good) £2,000, office furniture £150, bills not matured £1,000; freight accruing from ships £1,100; household property at Chamberwell (unnumbered) £3,500. In Canada: Milling property at Bathurst £20,000, mill at Fredericton £20,000, and wharf property at St. John £2,000. There are also other items of property which the value is not estimated. It appears that the debtors common business in London and Canada in 1877 with an capital of £200,000, and wharf property at St. John £2,000.

The profits of debt having been read over, Mr. Hawes, who appeared for the debtors, said that if there had been sufficient time for the purpose, he would not doubt have submitted a scheme of arrangement to the creditors, but this was not practicable at the present stage, and as the Official Receiver considered it very important that the estate should be immediately represented by a trustee, he had advised his clients to appoint an immediate adjudicator. The principal creditors, including Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co., desired that Mr. C. F. Kemp, chartered accountant, Walkbrook, should be the trustee; and Messrs. Bevan (Barclay, Bevan & Co.), C. N. Lawrence (Messrs. Price & Pender), and Mr. Thomas Gahfield of Commercial Road, were nominated as the committee of inspection. Mr. Hollans said that he represented Messrs. Barclay & Co. the largest traders, and the meeting was held under peculiar circumstances, inasmuch as there was no statement of affairs and no report upon the case. He agreed that the gentlemen suggested should constitute the committee of inspection, with reference to the appointment of a trustee, although it was very desirable to avoid delay, he suggested that the committee should be empowered to appoint the trustee. He did not apprehend that there would be any difficulty as to that, and that Mr. Kemp could be appointed as a trustworthy person. Mr. Mackenzie, representing creditors, said that he did not see the utility of delegating the appointment of the trustee to the committee of inspection. There were important questions to be dealt with, and he had heard of any proposal but Mr. Kemp being suggested as trustee, he thought his appointment should at once be made. The Chairman: I certainly think it is a case in which it is very desirable that the trustee should take office at once. Upon this Mr. Mackenzie had intimated his objection against the fitness of Mr. Kemp, but he was only anxious to have a perfectly disinterested person as trustee, and not a gentleman selected by the debtors. Mr. Kemp: I never was selected by the debtors. The Chairman said that the absence of the statement of affairs was due to the fact that the meeting was held earlier than usual, because the Official Receiver thought that a trustee should be appointed as soon as possible. As to Mr. Kemp's connection with the case, so far as he knew, he represented Messrs. Barclay & Bevan more than anyone else.

Mr. Mackenzie also represented creditors. After some further discussion, the Chairman proposed that Mr. Kemp be appointed trustee, with the following as a committee of inspection:—Messrs. Bevan Lawrence, Gabriel, J. T. Matthews (Lamplough & Co.), and Joseph Mackenzie.

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expression of a principle. It is of little consequence whether a recalled independent member proposes the Speaker who has been the first choice of the House, or whether that proposal is made by a member of the Government, but I think, who has been present earlier in the sitting, and in attendance during these occurrences, for was Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Healy, who himself voted against the motion, returned to his place. He was directed by the Speaker to withdraw, which he did, bowing to the Chair. As he retraced his steps towards his body, Mr. Healy's hand and checked him hurriedly. As he walked down the floor of the House Dr. Tannar shouted, "this is for telling the truth."

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These circumstances will upset the arrangement arrived at of taking a division on the second reading on Monday. It may be added that the *Times*, in an editorial, strongly backs up Colonel Sanderson.

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