POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine,

Worth its Weight in Gold.

TORONTO, ONT., June 2, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Sir:—Having been persuaded by a friend of mine to try VEGETINE for Kidney Disease, with which I had been troubled for four years, I consented and have given it a fair trial, and am happy to say that I am relieved to such an extent that I can attend to my work with ease and comfort, which I was deprived of for over three years. The best medical men of Toronto have given my case up as hopeless. I have tried every kind of medicine I ever heard of, but with no avail whatever. Any person who may be afflicted with the same terrible disease I would certainly advise to try VEGETINE, for I assure you (as many can testify) that it is undoubtedly the best medicine on record for the Kidney Disease. I am able to work at my trade as gilder and earn a living for my wife, two children and myself, through VEGETINE, which I consider is worth its weight in gold. Hoping that those who may give VEGETINE a trial may receive the same benefit that I have, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. COOKE,
106 John St.

I gave Mr. Crooke the medicine, and I know this statement to be true.
JAS. D. MEREDITH,
35 Adelaide St., W.

Vegetine.

Gives Satisfaction. I Recommend Vegetine.

TRURO, N. S., June 17, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is with pleasure that I inform you that VEGETINE not only sells rapidly but gives satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. I recommend it in preference to most other blood medicines.

I am, Yours, etc.,
WM. W. BEES,
Druggist.

The Standard Medicine.

TRURO, N. S., June 17, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

Sir—I have been selling your VEGETINE for the last three or four years and have much pleasure in informing you that it has given very general satisfaction. I find that the sales have increased from fifty to one hundred per cent. per annum, and it has now established a reputation for itself as one of the standard proprietary medicines of the day.

Yours very truly,
H. L. ATKINS,
Druggist.

Vegetine

Best Blood Purifier in the Market.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE, P. Q., Jan. 8, '80.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I find the sale of your VEGETINE constantly increasing, and from the favorable reports I receive from my customers, I consider VEGETINE the best preparation in the market for a blood purifier and general tonic. Yours respectfully,

J. A. DAWSON,
Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Jean Baptiste Sts.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Executor's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST next at 11 o'clock a. m., at the residence of Late John Grant, deceased, half a lot of land, being the westerly half of the Rear lot of No. 63, containing about 100 acres, bounded in front and on the West side by lands owned by the Messrs Innes and on the East side by land owned by Mr. Russell,

The above land is well adapted for farming, as it is good and contains a meadow on the rear and is well wooded, a great portion of the wood being the original hard wood of all descriptions: a Road from Moorfields to Russell's Mill crosses it near the front.

Also, at the same time and place, a quantity of personal property which will be made known by hand bills previous to and at the time of sale.

Terms of Sale for the land, one half down and the remainder in six months. For the personal property, all sums below $ 8 cash, and all sums above $ 8, 3 months credit.

For further particulars apply to Geo. H. Ritchie, or the subscribers.

The above property within two miles Black Brook Mills on North side of River.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
Auctioneer.

WILLIAM GORDON, } Executors.
A. K. MCDOUGALL, }

5 July 1881.

Tonsorial Artist,

PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER,

Facial Operator, Cranium Manipulator & Capilliary Abridger.

Shaves and Hair Cuts

WITH AMBIDEXTROUS FACILITY.

GEORGE STAPLES.

Canada House Building.

Chatham, September 8th., 1880

Birthday Cards!

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

MONARCH

BILLIARD TABLES

We are agents for the Brunswick & Balke Co's., celebrated Billiard Tables and Billiard Furnishings generally, Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue Tips, Chalk, Cement Green Court Plaster, &c. These tables are all fitted with the wonderful "Monarch" Cushion, the very finest, most Elastic and truest Cushion ever made.

Persons about purchasing Billiard Tables for home or public use, should write us for prices. Pool and Bagatell Balls turned and colored. Every thing in the Billiard line supplied on short notice.

FURLONG & FOLEY,
22 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

FISHERMEN!!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS,

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at Lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD,
111 Commercial St., Boston.

☞ Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. Loggie's, Black Brook.

MUSIC.

Miss Fairey having returned to Miramichi will be glad to receive Pupils for Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Riverside Cottage,
Chatham.
tf.

Removal.

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

The bread wagon will run as usual daily.

JOHN WYSE

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - - JULY 28, 1881.

The Lumber Market.

The London *Timber Trades Journal* of 9th inst. says:—

When a parliamentary return is demanded and produced with a view to establish the working of an existing Act, or to ascertain its value in comparison of the previous state of the law, the facts produced are usually accepted as conclusive evidence as far as they go for or against the point at issue. In like manner the returns made on behalf of this *Journal*, and published a fortnight since, are entitled to the confidence of the timber trade. They were made by men in search of plain truth, and without pre-conceived opinions on the subject they had to investigate. They took their impressions as recorded, entirely from circumstances that came under their own observation, and doubtless their statements will have considerable weight in influencing the transactions of importers from this time to the end of the season. But in a mechanism so vast as that which constitutes the trading power of the British Empire, no phase or prevailing aspect of trade is relied on as determining anything that can be accepted as ruling for a length of time, and many who do not attempt to gainsay that the trade is in an unfavourable condition to-day, nevertheless do not hesitate to insist that all these discouraging statistics which we have unravelled will have to give way very speedily to an active and important demand which the expected supply from abroad is not likely to exceed, and that, therefore, a good sound trade may be pretty safely relied on up to the concluding transactions of the timber trade of the present year.

Nothing would be more agreeable to us, in a commercial sens , than to accept this view of affairs without reservation, but we confess we can at present discern but very slender grounds for such a belief. At the sales in Liverpool, reported in our last number, though pitch pine timber maintained its ground pretty well at an average of about 70s. per load for hewn and about 62s. 6d. for sawn, spruce deals could not be sold at a profit. A cargo from Halifax did not average above £6 10s., another from Musquash £6 7s. 6d., one from St. John about the same, while from Bathurst (9 ft. lengths only) the average price was about £5 10s. per standard. Last year at this time, though the prices had gone back from the opening quotations, they were a pound a standard better than they are now at Liverpool.

The *Journal* proceeds to deal with the condition of the trade—the supplies, etc.,—in the different lumber producing centres of both Europe and America and concludes thus:—

Putting these few facts together, which have arisen as it were, under our nose, from only a superficial glance around, and without any attempt to search them out for a purpose, and looking at them in connection with the reports we recently published, as well as those we continue to receive, we cannot but think that he who is counting on a rise of prices being established at home or abroad this year, must have great faith in the recovery of trade, and a facility for looking at the bright side of things which is not given to us all, when the evidence palpable to our senses is mostly the other way.

This is a discouraging outlook, certainly, but it is to be hoped that with the demand to spring up for wood with which to assist in carrying on autumn business in Great Britain, an improved condition of thngs will be brought about.

Sir Hector's Reception.

Among the statements in reference to the ill managed visit of Sir Hector Langevin to Chatham, are the following, which we observe in an editorial notice of the Moncton *Times*:—

Sir Hector Langevin, after leaving Moncton yesterday morning, proceeded to Chatham where he arrived about 5 a. m. He was met by leading citizens and proceeded to Bowser's hotel.

* * *

An address read by Romin Savoy, Esq., County Councillor, was also presented from the French Liberal Conservatives in Alnwick. * * * the French evinced much enthusiasm

The persons who met Sir Hector at Chatham Station were Mr. Henry Bowser from the Hotel and Mr. Wm. Ullock who were in charge of the team from Ullock's Livery Stable. They drove to the Hotel with Sir Hector and his son. Mr. D. T. Johnstone, jr., who was present with his team looking out, as usual, for passengers, drove Mr. Scott, Dominion Architect, and Sir Hector's Secretary to the Hotel, and collected his fares for the service. No other "leading citizens" met Sir Hector until he had been at the Hotel for some time. This was not because our citizens had any desire to slight Sir Hector, but because those who were informed of his movements did not give even their political friends an opportunity of doing their duty on the occasion.

The address presented by Mr. Savoy was not from the French Liberal Conservatives, because he led several of the seven gentlemen who signed it to believe that it was a non-party one. As for the French evincing "much enthusiasm," the statement is only to be laughed at, because there were not half a dozen French citizens present at any of the proceedings—and when the French Address was read there were but two Frenchmen in the Hall, and the scene was anything but an enthusiastic one—there being no attempt at applause of even the faintest kind. The French were not informed of Sir Hector's intended visit and, like the main body of Government supporters, even in Chatham, were not afforded any chance to make a demonstration in his honor.

Our citizens, who are quite well aware of the fact that the great majority of them hardly knew that Sir Hector was in town until after he had left, will know just how much reliance to place on the statements of the *Times* and other Conservative organs, when they refer to the manner in which their political leaders are received. In Sir Hector's case a great deal of enthusiasm and other elements of a popular demonstration have been manufactured out of very scanty material. This, however, is one of the kinds of manufacturing which the N. P. appears to encourage.

And now, the two or three "Conservatives," who were associated with Mr. Tweedie in making arrangements for Sir Hector's reception, are attributing his non-appearance while the distinguished gentleman was in Chatham to illness. If Mr. Tweedie had been ill and, in consequence, not able to attend, it would be very improper for any paper or person to attribute his absence to any other cause. Neither Mr. T. nor his friends can be permitted, however, to shield themselves behind so thin a subterfuge. The fact is that Mr. Tweedie wrote a note on the morning of Sir Hector's arrival to Mr. John Sadler, washing his hands of the whole business. He did not attribute his withdrawal to illness, but to the failure of his associates to do their part in the matter of the reception. It was quite true that the whole of the managers of the affair were a sick lot, and that Mr. Tweedie was sick, too, in that sense, but it was malady of the mind and not of the body.

The story about the sickness reminds us of an episode of the war between our neighbors over the border. At the battle of Big Bethel a certain northern lieutenant, whose captain had been shot, was observed to have, all at once, acquired a limp and it was just at the time when the "Rebs" were getting the upper hand. This valiant officer retired his men to a kind of cover and hurriedly addressed them. He said the "Rebs" would soon be upon them, but they were to remember that they had the honor of the North to uphold. "Receive them well," said he, "and "we will make it hot for them, fight "them as long as you can and then "*run like blazes*, and as *I'm a little lame* "*I'll just start* now." It seems to us that, in this "sick" business, Mr. Tweedie took a rather unfair start of his brother invalids.

In Chatham, the parties responsible for the Langevin fizzle are taking the quizzing earned by their defeat with very bad grace, and knowing they have lost ground with the people who witnessed the farce of a fortnight ago, they have determined to work upon those whose prejudices they imagine are easily excited. Having missed their mark by underrating the intelligence of the people generally they have determined to play a part of the old game by attempting to make the French believe they have not been properly treated in some way. They imagine also that by some mysterious hints concerning Mr. Jas. T. Griffin having once been in danger of losing his office another set of prejudices may be played upon. Now, the French of Alnwick can read for themselves and they are not the babies they are taken for by the "sick" party. They do not look upon a half dozen of their nationality, who undertake to speak for them without their authority, as representing them, nor are they going to get angry over proper criticisms of their conduct. The French can enjoy a ridiculous thing done in Chatham just as well as the rest of us and join in the general laugh.

As for Mr. Griffin's office we have no wish to disturb him in it. As he is being offered as political game by the friends for whom he shows such decided preferences we may, however, at some time, discuss his position. He may as well understand that even *he* is not the most popular man in the world, and also, that it is his own fault if he becomes an object of our criticism. What good he or his friends can hope to accomplish by having his office paraded before "the party" and the public we are at a loss to know, but that may be developed when the discussion to which we are invited takes place.

(Among the articles held over is one in reply to the unfair criticism indulged in by the Chatham Grit organ respecting the Langevin reception.)—*Advocate.*

Couldn't the *Advocate* issue an extra or a supplement, or do something—anything but hold that terrible article over. The sufferings endured in Chatham by such suspense are, indeed, great. It is bad enough for a party to be "sick," but to have the inevitable infliction of the unfortunate *Advocate's* unspended editorial delayed is too cruel. One Chatham Conservative remarked to us yesterday that he supposed they would "put their foot in it again," while several agreed that when there was anything to be said, the *Advocate* was a miserable failure, and it now seems it hadn't even sense enough to let well enough alone, and be thankful that more was not said over a fizzle produced mainly under Newcastle advice.

Port of Richibucto.

The following are the Trade Returns of Richibucto for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1881:—

Value of goods imported	$45,748.00	
Entered for home consumption	49,261.00	
Collections.		
Customs	$8,989.69	
Other Revenues	1,046.14	
Total		$10,035.83
Exports.		
Produce of the Forest	$173,516	
" Fisheries	66,765	
Agricultural products	68	
Total Exports		$240,349

Tonnage Returns.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Coasters arrived	342	14210	1085
" departed	312	13269	1262
From sea arrived	45	17684	458
For sea departed	51	20472	497
Total in and out	750	65635	3302

Savings' Bank

Bal. due depositors 1st July 1880	$46,505.45	
Deposits from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881,		$23,042.00
Interest on closed accounts during the year		47.37
Interest added to open accounts on 30th June, '81		2155,75
		$71,750.57
Withdrawals during year	$14,142.22	
Interest paid do.	47.37	
		$14,189.59
Bal. due depositors 1st July '81,	57,560.98	

Our Local Legislature.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR:—If there is anything with which the inhabitants of this Province have good and sufficient cause to be dissatisfied and disgusted, it is the unreliable character of the great majority of the men they elect to represent them in the Local Legislature. As a proof of this I have only to refer the reader to the tortuous course many of them have pursued since their entrance into political life. In the opinion of these men the revenue of the Province was never intended for the benefit or good of the country, but as a gold mine for them to work for their own individual gain and profit, and, imbued with these ideas and opinions, they have long worked it for that object alone, while the roads, bridges and other institutions of the country have been allowed to fall into ruin and decay through their culpable negligence of the wants and requirements of the Province. Viewing matters in this light, is it any wonder then that these men have swept away all political principles and opinions and exalted in their place that of the "*Spoils of Office.*" For these, they have wrangled and contended upon the floors of the Legislature for years, like a pack of half-starved and hungry wolves over a dead carcase in the forest. That this statement is correct, has been shown by the bitter animosity with which certain members have, time and again, arraigned the Government for their unjust and illegal acts, as well as the wasteful, shameful manner in which they have long squandered the revenues of the Province upon themselves and their hungry followers in the House, and afterwards—when the chance was offered them—gone into that very same Government and helped to perpetuate the very evils that they had so fiercely and vehemently denounced a few short months or weeks before in the Legislature. Look at the men who now compose the Government of this Province; have they not all—with one or two exceptions—been guilty of sacrificing their honour, character and reputation to their inordinate greed and thirst to have a share in the "Spoils of Office?" Let any person who doubts my assertions take up the Debates of the Legislature at the time the Hon. Robert Young was in opposition and read his opinion of the deeds and acts of the same Government he is now the President of.

Let any person turn up the Debates of 1870-74 and read the speeches of Messrs. Hannington, Landry and Adams if they wish to become acquainted with the language these honest, upright, patriotic gentlemen used when they denounced the Government, of which they now are members, for its corrupt practices as well as the wholesale manner in which its members squandered the revenues of the Province. Our own member—the upright, patriotic Hon. Michael Adams—could find no language strong enough to express his sentiments respecting the corruption and dishonor of Messrs. Fraser and others. It is unnecessary for me to give the people of this county his former opinion of the Government he is now a member of, as they heard of it from himself in 1874-3 when he denounced its members as being worse than Ala Baba and his forty thieves, who lived, thrived and fattened upon the wholesale plunder of the people.

To the whole of these men, political principle and consistency are nothing but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, as, in their opinion, these virtues have long fled the country; but, if by accident, they meet with one who is a sincere believer in them, they look upon him as either behind the age or a blind visionary dreamer, more fit for an insane asylum than to give an opinion upon public affairs. They have anything but an abiding faith in the old maxim that "honesty is the best policy," as it is their opinion the man who would not sacrifice the barren and unremunerative title of an honest, upright politician, to take stock in the Government, mine and thereby enjoy the "Spoils of Office," is a contemptible fool for letting a good chance pass to pocket and net a few thousand dollars. Yours, FACTS.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER asked a St. John crowd on Saturday night, why it was that none of the Liberal Leaders visited New Brunswick during the five years they held office? Those who so well remembered two visits made by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and one by Mr. Cartwright and other Ministers during that period, could only smile at the "special pleader."

The Liberal Leader's Tour.

THE GAGETOWN MEETING.

A Fredericton despatch of July 18th gives the following particulars of Messrs. Blake and Huntington's tour through New Brunswick:—

This being the day fixed for the up-river trip of the Liberal leader and his friends, a start was effected in good time from Indiantown. The threatening weather of yesterday had given way to favourable influences and the morning was as fair as the most exacting excursionist could wish.—The steamer *David Weston* was selected to carry the party, and for those St. John Liberals who wished to accompany them to Gagetown, where the next meeting was to be held, the *May Queen*, another boat belonging to the same line, was also brought into requisition. The two vessels arrived, after a pleasant trip shortly after noon.

The dock at Gagetown, which is the shire town of Queen's, and no great distance from Sunbury, was lined with visitors of both sexes who had crowded into the place to see and hear Messrs. Blake and Huntington. Excursions had taken place by steamer from the Washademoak and Grand lakes, and down from Fredericton, while many had come in from the district around about on foot or in vehicles. The Band of the 62nd Battalion had accompanied the party, and as soon as a landing was effected, the crowd fell into procession and went on their way to the pic-nic grounds, a quarter of a mile distant.

The ground was admirably fitted up with a covered platform and abundance of seats by the local Committee, the chairman of which was the energetic M. P. for the County, G. G. King, Esq. On a very moderate estimate, the attendance at the meeting was not less than 3,000, and for the whole three hours during which the proceedings lasted there was the best possible order. The chair was taken by Mr. L. P. Ferris, son of the late member for Queen's, and beside him on the platform were Hon. Messrs. Blake, Huntington, and Burpee, and the ladies accompanying them, Messrs. Ferris, M. P.P., and G. G. King, M. P. for Queen's; John Pickard, M. P. for York; Charles Burpee, M. P. for Sunbury; Wm. Elder, M.P.P. for St. John County, and a number of persons of local prominence, with some from St. John. After a brief explanation by Mr. King about Mr. Tilley's application for permission to speak at the meeting, which was not made until after all the arrangements had been completed.

Mr. John Palmer read a short but model complimentary address to Mr. Blake, extending to him a welcome from Queen's, and expressing the hope that he would soon be found leading the Government instead of the Opposition.

Mr. Blake in reply spoke nearly two hours, going over much the same ground as at St. John, but in a speech that was quite different from the one of Friday last. His points were readily apprehended and repeatedly applauded by the audience, the part of the speech which interested them most being that relating to the tariff. His position was that freedom to buy and sell where he pleased, was the natural right of every man, and while this right in Canada had to be restricted by the necessity of raising a revenue, the Tilley tariff went further and placed additional restrictions on trade in the name of protection. The defects in the tariff which have been so frequently pointed out, were emphasized with new force and new illustrations, and its effect on the lumbering, ship-building, and agricultural interests was explained in such a way as to elicit round after round of applause. The rest of his speech was occupied with a discussion of the financial condition of the country and of the terms of the Pacific Railway contract.

Mr Huntington followed with a half hour's humorous and effective address. Commencing with a retrospect showing the connection between the struggle for responsible government in New Brunswick and the other Provinces, he devoted himself to a consideration of the methods by which the National Policy was carried in 1878, and to an explanation of some of its very absurd features. Mr Huntington had partially recovered from his illness, and spoke in a way which both instructed and amused the audience.

After cheers for the Queen and for Mr. Blake, a start was again made for the boats, and, while the others went off to St. John, Grand Lake, and Washademoak, the *David Weston* pursued her way to Fredericton, arriving about 9.30. There a large crowd was collected on the wharf and adjoining streets, and the Liberal leader was serenaded by the excellent band of the 71st Batt. Mr. and Mrs. Blake were then driven to the ferry, which carried them over to the Nashwaak, where they became the guests of Mr. Alexander Gibson. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington were driven to Government House to stay with Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot, and the other members of the party put up at the two chief hotels, the Barker House and Queen.

THE FREDERICTON DEMONSTRATION.

Tuesday was devoted to "doing" Fredericton, and Marysville, and to a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Blake. The public meeting being down for Wednesday. The whole arrangements were under the personal superintendence of Mr. Pickard, M. P., whose energy and practical ubiquity were sufficient to overcome all obstacles. Tuesday's proceedings were one continued ovation to the Liberal Leader, the time spent on the steamer being to some extent an intermittent reception, which afforded many New Brunswickers an excellent opportunity of making his acquaintance.

A Fredericton despatch of 20th (Wednesday) gives the following particulars of the demonstration in that city:—

The meeting here this afternoon convened to meet and hear Messrs. Blake and Huntington was a grand success. The showery weather of yesterday had given place to a pleasant and breezy morning, well calculated to induce the residents of Fredericton and vicinity to prepare for an afternoon's outing on the Officers' Square, where the meeting was held. The Square takes its name from the adjacent garrison buildings, the old officers' quarters being arranged along one side of the square. The commodious balcony of this building was set apart for and fully occupied by ladies, while great numbers were scattered through the crowd, many of them remaining, like their husbands, brothers, or other male escorts, on foot for several hours listening to the speeches. The Fredericton sun, proverbial for its fierceness, was tempered occasionally by clouds and constantly by a slight breeze. A large part of the square was filled with a densely packed mass of people, amounting to at least 3,000, the great majority of whom were from outside of the city. The crowd, like those at St. John and Gagetown, was most orderly and attentive, though there must have been many present who differed from Mr. Blake politically. There was not a single interruption, and yet the deeply interested and intelligent countenances of the listeners, the ready laugh in response to each humorous sally, and the hearty cheer when a good point was made, all went to show that it was not the stillness of apathy, but the quietness of attentive interest. The proceedings of the afternoon were enlivened by music from two excellent local bands, one of which preceded to the square the party accompanying Messrs. Blake and Huntington from their hotel, while the other was already on the ground to receive them.

On the platform besides the more immediate friends of the speakers, were Senator Wark, Messrs. John Pickard, M. P., Charles Burpee, M. P., F. P. Thompson, M.P.P., G. C. Coulter, M. P. P., and a large number of persons of local prominence, together with a number of ladies from the city. On the arrival of the party, Mr. James Tibbits read a cordial address of welcome from the Liberals of Fredericton and York. In response to this address, Mr. Blake made the best speech he has yet delivered. He was in excellent health and voice, and though the crowd was large and the speaking in the open air, he was able for two hours with comparative ease to make himself heard distinctly by every one who wanted to hear him. He dealt with more topics than in either of his other speeches, and as he nevertheless went over all the ground he had covered in them, he necessarily compressed his remarks on the tariff, the debt and expenditure of the Dominion, and the objectionable features of the Pacific Railway contract. Though his arguments, and to some extent his illustrations, on these topics were the same as before, his treatment of the topics themselves was quite different, so that those who heard him at Gagetown, listened to him here with renewed interest, and even greater pleasure. Setting out with a few humorous remarks by way of comparison between the metropolitan County of York in New Brunswick and the metropolitan County of York in Ontario, he passed on to a glowing eulogium of the beautiful country traversed by the party on the way up from St. John, and then proceeded to discuss the question whether what nature had done for its inhabitants and what they had done for themselves had been properly supplemented by what Parliament had assumed to undertake for them and for the rest of the Dominion. Having dealt with the tariff, the expenditure, and the Pacific Railway, he turned to the Dominion Senate, and with a passing compliment to Hon. Mr. Wark, declared strongly in favour of a reform of some kind in its constitution as it existed at present. It was not merely costly but dangerous to popular liberty, and if the people of the Maritime Provinces were prepared to assent, there were two courses open to them—they might either assist in altering the constitution of the body by reducing its membership and making it elective, or perhaps, they might see their way clear to reforming it out of existence altogether as some were agitating. The references to the Senate were received with cheers, showing that the Upper House had no great hold on the affections of the audience.

Mr. Huntington spoke at considerable length with good effect, the people, though they had already stood for hours in the hot sun, remaining to the close.

After a few words from Mr. Pickard, the meeting broke up with hearty cheers for the Queen, the Governor General, Mr. Blake, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Pickard.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening Mr. Pickard, M. P., gave a complimentary dinner to Messrs. Blake and Huntington at the Queen, over one hundred and twenty guests being present by invitation, including many leading citizens without respect to political sympathy, and some from other parts of the Province. After spending a very pleasant evening together the company separated at a late hour, the Liberal leader and his friends to seek repose before starting in the morning *via* the New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock.

Provincial Rifle Association Matches.

The following is the prize list for the competitions of the Provincial Rifle Association to be held at Sussex on Tuesday, the 23rd day of August, commencing at 9 a. m., and continuing on following days at 8 a. m.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Open to efficient members of the Active Militia of N. B. and to officers who have retired therefrom retaining rank. Ranges 200, 300 and 400; 5 shots.

1st prize	Cup, Medal and	$10 00
2nd "		8 00
3rd "		8 00
6 prizes of $5 00		30 00
5 " 4 00		20 00
10 " 2 00		20 00
10 " 1 00		10 00
34		$106 00

ALL COMERS.

Open to all comers. Entrance fee to non-members 50 cents. Ranges 500 and 600; 7 shots.

1st prize		10 00
2nd "		8 00
6 prizes of $5 00		30 00
5 " 4 00		20 00
10 " 2 00		20 00
23		$88 00

ASSOCIATION.

Open to members and affiliated members. Ranges 200, 500 and 600; 7 shots.

1st prize	Association Cup and	$10 00
2 prizes of $10 00		20 00
40 " 5 00		200 00
10 " 4 00		40 00
10 " 3 00		30 00
63		$300 00

DOMVILLE.

The Silver Cup presented by Lieut.-Col. Domville, M. P. Open to all *bona fide* residents of New Brunswick. Ranges 500 and 600; 7 shots.

1st prize	Cup and	$10 00
2nd "		10 00
6 prizes of $5 00		30 00
5 " 4 00		20 00
8 " 3 00		24 00
5 " 2 00		10 00
26		$104 00

AFFILIATED.

The Silver Cup, presented by Wm. Elder, Esq., M. P. P. Open to teams of *eight* members from each County Association affiliating with the P. R. A.

The names of the members composing the teams to be handed to the Secretary the day previous to the match, accompanied by an entrance fee of $4 per team.

The cup to be held during the year by the winning team, then to be returned to the Secretary of the P. R. A. prior to the ensuing annual matches, and to become the property of the Association whose team (not necessarily the same men) wins it *two* years in succession. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range.

1st prize	Cup and	$30 00
2nd "		25 00
3rd "		20 00
		$75 00

LADIES.

Open as in Association Match. Ranges 500 and 600; 7 shots.

1st prize	Cup and	$10 00
2nd "		10 00
5 prizes of $5 00		25 00
7 " 4 00		28 00
6 " 3 00		18 00
5 " 2 00		10 00
25		$101 00

BATTALION.

To be competed for by *five* previously named officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from the Field Batteries, the N. B. B. Garrison Artillery, the 8th Regt. of Cavalry, the N. B. Engineers, and any Battalion or Independent Company of the Active Militia in New Brunswick. Entrance fee $2.50 per team. Individual prizes open as in Prince of Wales Match. Ranges 500 and 600; 7 shots.

1st Team prize		$20 00
2nd "		15 00
3rd "		10 00
3 Individual prizes of $5 00		15 00
5 " 4 00		20 00
6 " 3 00		18 00
6 " 2 00		12 00
23		$110 90

NURSERY

A Silver Cup presented by Lieut. Col. Taylor, D. A. G. Open only to efficient members of the Active Militia of N. B. who have not won a First prize (except Consolation) at this or any previous Provincial or Dominion Competition.

The money prizes shall be open only to efficient non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia of N. B. who have not won a First prize at this or any previous Provincial or Dominion Competition. Range 500 yards; 7 shots.

1st prize	Cup and	$10 00
2nd "		8 00
4 prizes of $5 00		20 00
4 " 4 00		16 00
3 " 3 00		9 00
6 " 2 00		12 00
19		$75 00

MARTINI.

Open to all. Entrance fee $1 00. Ranges 200, 500 and 600; 7 shots.

1st prize	½ Entrance fees and	$ 5 00
2nd "	¼ " "	5 00
3rd "	1-16 " "	5 00
5 prizes of $4 00		20 00
3 " 3 00		9 00
3 " 2 00		6 00
14		$50 00

CONSOLATION.

Open to those who have not won a prize during the meeting. Range 400 yards; 5 shots

5 prizes of $5 00		$25 00
5 " 3 00		15 00
10		$40 00

SKIRMISHING.

Challenge Cup, presented by Captain F. B. Hazen. To be competed for by teams of six MEN from the different Corps of the Province, as named in the Battalion Match, and under such regulations as shall be hereafter framed.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MEDALS.

The Medals presented by His Excellency the Governor General will be awarded to those two members of the N. B. P. R. Association who are efficient members of the Active Militia of the Dominion whose aggregate scores in the All-comers, Domville and Ladies' matches are the highest; the Silver Medal to be awarded for the highest aggregate, the Bronze Medal for the second. In the event of ties they will be shot off as provided for first prizes.

SPECIAL AGGREGATE.

A Gold Watch, presented by Major J. H. Parks, President of the Association, will be awarded to that member or affiliated member of the Association who has never in any previous competition of the Provincial or of the Dominion Association *won a first prize*, whose aggregate in the Prince of Wales, All-comers, Association, Domville, Ladies', Battalion and Nursery matches is the highest.

GRAND AGGREGATE.

The Medals of the National, Dominion and Provincial Rifle Associations and $50 to be awarded to the highest aggregate Scores in the All-comers, Association, Domville, Ladies and Battalion Matches.

1st prize	N. R. A. Medal and	$ 5 00
2nd "	D. R. A. "	5 00
3rd "	P. R. A. "	5 00
4th "		5 00
4 prizes of $4 00		16 00
4 " 3 00		12 00
1 " 2 00		2 00
13		$50 00

OTTAWA TEAM.

Team of 20 members to represent this Association at the Dominion Matches, at Ottawa, on Sept. 5th 1881. Open as in Prince of Wales Match. Entrance fee $1.00. Entries to be made during the first day of the meeting. Team will be selected according to the scores in the Grand Aggregate.

The sum of $300 will be equally divided among the Team, and delivered at the time of departure for Ottawa. Vacancies will be filled up in rotation.

It is hoped that passes on the I. C. R. will be at the disposal of the Council as last year.

The Team will be under the control of a Captain to be selected by the Team from amongst its members, and under such rules as shall be framed for their guidance.

It is to be understood that all Prizes in cash—except the Governor General's prizes—shall be equally divided amongst the members of the Team.

The Meeting will be conducted under the direction of an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, the Officer in command and two members of the Council, to whom all matters in dispute shall be referred and whose decision shall be final.

Competitors must make themselves fully acquainted with the rules and regulations, and conditions of all the matches, for ignorance of them will not be received in justification of their infringement.

Each member of the Active Militia must produce to the Secretary, when entering for the Prince of Wales Match, a certificate of efficiency signed by the Commanding Officer of his Corps.

Competitors may shoot in uniform or in plain clothes, except in the Prince of Wales, Battalion, Nursery and Skirmishing Matches, when they must appear in the full or undress uniform of their respective Corps. Belts will not be required. Cap covers and waterproofs over uniforms may be worn. It should be most distinctly understood that no competitor will be allowed to shoot in any match in partly plain and partly military clothing; those offending will be disqualified

Competitors may use a waterproof sheet or coat, or a great coat, not folded up, but laid flat, as a protection from the ground; and the use of smooth flat mats will be permitted.

No sighting shots will be allowed.

Any position at any range, provided the rifle has no support other than the person of the competitor.

Neither shading nor coaching will be permitted except in the Affiliated Match.

No two competitors shall shoot in any match with the same rifle except in the Martini Match; nor shall a competitor change his rifle during any match unless it shall become unserviceable, when the matter shall be left to the decision of the Executive Committee.

Wimbledon Targets and Scoring of 1881.—The marking when signalled shall not be questioned.

Long Snider-Enfield Rifles of Government issue, or of Government pattern, bearing the Government Viewer's mark only to be used in all matches except the Martini.

Pull of Trigger—Minimum, 6 lbs.

Sights—Strictly in accordance with those of the Government Snider Rifle.

The prizes have been greatly increased in number, and are so distributed as to afford to each competitor a reasonable certainty of defraying his expenses. These expenses, moreover, are reduced to a minimum, as both the sighting shots and individual entrance fees have been struck out. There only remains the cost of ammunition. It is to be hoped that the action of the Council, in thus removing the objection of *expense* will result in the much desired increase of competitors.

Officers who have retired retaining rank are to be admitted to all competitions as efficient members of the Active Militia.

L'Acadie.

Wednesday last was a gala day at Memramcook, being the day of opening the Acadian Convention, which included representatives of French Acadian families from all parts of the Maritime Provinces. The most careful preparations to secure the success of the affair had been made by thoroughly organized committees, whose work was performed systematically and well. The affair took place under the auspices of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, and the scene of the festivities is a beautiful spot near the College, well adapted for a pleasure ground. Excursions were run to the place by the Intercolonial, St. John and Maine, and New Brunswick Railways, and the place was thronged with merry-makers, not less than 5,000 visitors being present, of whom 1,500 were from Prince Edward Island. The Acadians have a peculiar capacity for enjoyment on such an occasion as this, and nothing could be more hearty than the zest with which all entered into the merry-making. Not only were there refreshments at the grounds, but means for sports of all kinds were prepared, and all were heartily entered into. Dining tables were set out in two large halls in the College, with tables at which 450 people could be seated at one time.

On Wednesday the exercises began with a mass conducted by Rev. Father Richard, and followed by a special service of the consecration of the two new bells for the chapel, with a sermon by Father Labbe. These new bells have been but lately received.

Among the distinguished visitors who sat as sponsors for the bells, were J