well known the business had been carried on at a loss.

THE REASON WHY THE OPERATIONS HAVE GONE ON.

An hon. member—Why do they carry it on if they lose?

Hon Mr. Tweedie—I will tell the hon. member why. Have not those men their mills, booms, wharves and other means there for the purpose of carrying on the business? And when they have put every dollar they own, and more, into the business, have they not to make their living out of it? If they do not keep going they are gone, but if they can barely do that, it is all that is possible, with the rate as it is at present. What have hon. members on the opposition side said as to the men who have invested their all in this industry? They have said—"Oh! they are all rich on the north shore," but my hon. friend this, that, one that, since I have become a man, I have seen those enterprising and noble men, who by the expenditore of their money and time, helped to build up the country, and had to pay their heavy taxes, suffer loss after loss. They had to pay the railway impost which went, not into their own county, but to other counties—men who, on our river, paid their $14,000 a year for nearly 12 years to build southern railways—and I have seen them, one by one, become poorer and poorer and, at last, die without leaving a dollar. Look at the case of Alexander Morrison, and what would hon. members find. In former times he did a great business. Then came the high rate of stumpage and depression and the difficulties of operating became such that he gave up milling altogether and that large property was sold the other day for a song.

Hon. Mr. Hanington—Not much of a song is brought $5,000.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Well was not that a song. I know this about it, that, next year, the men who have got hold of it will make it worth $40,000, and they will make it valuable; and I say to my hon. friend opposite, when he says more lumber should not be cut and that the forests should not be depleted, if the mills are there should their owners not have the fullest right to work them to their greatest capacity, and if they are run to their fullest capacity, even at sixty cents a thousand stumpage, the revenue to the province will be greater than that now produced. Surely hon. members opposite would not ask that these mills should lie there idle and rot and be compelled to do so because it was their view at this moment that it would be in the public interest that the stumpage should not be reduced. But such counsel will not prevail. The mills will run, and run under the protection of the government of the day and with its assistance, and the result will be that the trade will soon assume such proportions that the treasury of the Province will be more than compensated for the present reduction in the stumpage rate, and that without any depletion of the forests. The lumbermen are now confident that the government of the day is not adverse to them and their interests, and those gentlemen on the north shore will be inspired with fresh confidence and will cut accordingly and bring the trade back again, and it will become better and better.

NORTHERN GENEROSITY.

They say we are all rich over there and wear good clothes and spend some money, but, sir, the difference between us and some of our friends is this: up there we spend all we make, or a good part of it, and when we come down to these parts of the province we surprise some of our friends. We are not, like many people elsewhere, who put their money into the banks and keep it there unproductive, as far as their counties are concerned. The north shore is a generous place. The hon. member for Westmorland accused Mr. O'Brien of being discourteous and charged him with a lack of hospitality, but I doubt if that is so, because Mr. O'Brien when canvassing in the general election invited nearly all the people of the County to come and see him. [laughter.]

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS.

Passing over to the matter at issue I ask what are the equities to which I have referred. Let us see if the north has any equities—any claims, on the remainder of the Province. It is true the lands belong to the Province, it is true that the lumber on them belongs to the Province, but what I would ask was done with the Crown lands in other parts of the Province? Do those other portions yield anything to the general revenue of the Province? Do the county of Northumberland and the other North Shore counties get the benefit of the lumber lands sold and given away for railway purposes? No. What is the reason the province looks to the north shore for revenue? It is because there has been given to local railways of the south, lands in the Counties through which those railways run. Take for instance the Riviere du Loup railway. It was given 10,000 acres per mile of the best lumber lands of the counties through which it passed. Were those lands given away to benefit the North Shore? No. Then look at the case of the other railway companies who took in all cases the best lands they could find, and, consequently, the persons operating on such lands were better able to pay $1.50 than the North Shore operators are to pay $1.25. Look at the amount the four North Shore counties paid under the railways impost act, which was passed in 1856. During 12 years they paid no less a sum than $178,000. The North has received for railways, only $592,000, while the Southern counties—including the land grants—has had more that $6,500,000. On the North Shore we have only the Kent Northern, the Chatham Branch, the Caraquet, the Northern and Western and the Moncton and Buctouche—

Mr. Hanington—What about the I. C. R.?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—It was not the Province of New Brunswick built the I. C. R., it was the Dominion Government.

Mr. Stockton—Only a portion.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You don't call that a North Shore railway do you? I think it is common to the whole Province. Not only the Province of New Brunswick, but also the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia. Why, that was a railway built by the Federal government and not by the Province of New Brunswick. I would like to ask the hon. gentlemen if it is run in the interests of the North Shore. Why sir, as hon. members well knew, it is not in the interests of the North Shore, for St. John has cheaper freights over it than stations on the North Shore. It is run in the interest of the southern part of the province, for they get their flour cheaper than it can be got to Chatham or Newcastle. Then how does that railway treat the lumber interest?

THE TRADE AT THE NORTH

could not get a rate that would admit of the shipping of a cargo of lumber, and the consequence was that none was shipped in that way. If they could get the rates that were given to the Coal Companies of Nova Scotia then it would be possible to ship to St. John, but present rates debar them from doing so. The difficulty was not in the getting of freight, but the charges upon it created the difficulty. Surely then we have some equities on the North Shore.

WHY THE NORTH SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

There has been a large amount of money expended in the mills of the North Shore for the purpose of this lumber business and that money has long been locked up and not yielding a profit, yet when we ask for some measure of fair play and justice what are we called by hon. members opposite? Surely the lumber interest at the North has some claim to consideration at the hands of the administration, and should not be called robbers and scoundrels. Having in view that the North Shore has equities the government of the day came to the North Shore after the election—and I care not what hon. members opposite may say, it matters not to me, but having in view a change of policy and having a desire to know what they wanted—saw my colleagues and myself—not of my motion at all, but with my consent and that of all of my colleagues, every one of whom now supports the government. As a result of that change of policy I am here, a member of the government supported by my three colleagues. I think that is a good answer to any charge of inconsistency, when I can point to my three colleagues and say they are supporting the government of the day. I think hon. gentlemen who have charged me with inconsistency must also charge those gentleman, or else their charge fails.

AN INCONSISTENT LOT

But I may say that when hon. gentlemen opposite charge me with inconsistency, I felt that this was the only place where I could be tried by my peers, for every one of the members of this house who so charged me has himself been guilty of inconsistency. The hon. leader of the opposition referred to me and said he did not like my politics, and I may retort and say I do not like his politics. Where was he in 1878 when he was elected to oppose the government? When he came here, where was he? We all know that he was elected in general opposition to the government, and I would ask him where he was to be found here? Did he continue his opposition or did he not join the government?

Mr. Hanington—That is not true. I was not elected in direct opposition to the government.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You were not?

Mr. Hanington—No.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I did not hear your hustings speech, yet it was charged all over the province that you were elected to oppose the Government, and then was found acting with the government, and a member of it, and I cannot be so charged, for I am quite consistent in the stand I have taken.

Hon Mr. Hanington—I am your present leader and you do not know it, but the country will believe it.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—What has the County of Northumberland said? They are not willing that their representatives should be under your leadership. The hon. gentleman knows he sat here while lesder and sat silent while he was being voted out, and the present government came into power; he sat there and let himself and his party be voted out without saying a word—that is the record.

Hon. Mr. Hanington—I do not wish to interrupt my hon. friend but there is not one word of truth in it, and I say he is a bold gentleman to wait to make such remarks until there is no one on this side to reply to him and he knows that, but the time will come when we shall reply as he will find.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I am willing that you shall reply now and contradict me if you can. I am willing to take my seat and let you speak. He says he will have plenty of chance to say what he wants. I know that well, but I do not think my learned and hon. friend will undertake to call me a coward or say that I have ever deserted my party. I do not say the hon. gentleman is cowardly, neither do I say that I expect any mercy at his hands nor do I crave any. Let me refer for a moment to that gentleman after his government went out and after he had sat in silence and allowed himself to be voted out. What did they do with him? They deposed him from the leadership and he became a member under Mr. Wetmore's leadership. And this is the gentleman who does not like my politics, this is the gentleman the opposition have selected to lead them and who asks supporters of the government to vote with him, and who now tells us the government is not right. I think he will have to make a few more speeches as leader of the opposition; I think he will have to speak a little oftener before he can convince us that we are wrong in our action. He will have to bid for the hon. member from Restigouche a little longer and will have to show more ability as to the Queen's County railway matter before he catches the votes he seeks, and before he can inspire those hon. members with any confidence in him as a leader.

MR. PHINNEY'S CONSISTENCY.

Then, there is the hon. member from Kent, who was elected on this question of the stumpage, and who had said that this action of Northumberland was so dishonorable a thing that he could not vote for any reduction. Sir, that hon. member ran on what principles? He ran on the stumpage question and he ran against the government because they would not reduce the stumpage, and he ran as did the members from Northumberland. What changed him? What made him turn his back on the principle on which he was elected to a seat in this house? That hon. member says he received a telegram or a letter from George McLeod saying he should vote against the government because, forsooth, it was not honorable. He has stated that he run on the question of stumpage and now he is going to vote against it, because he thinks somebody was not honorable and because he has received a letter directing him what to do, and he wants to go back on himself in an honorable way. I say we have secured the reduction of stumpage in an honorable way and I defy any hon. gentleman to rise in his place and prove it was anything but honorable.

Mr. Phinney—I have already said it was dishonorable.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—That may be, my friend. It is easy to say it, but you have not proved it. I might reply to you and say that many of your acts are not honorable, but will not take up the time of the house to do so. I will, however, state that I know this much, that the hon. gentleman always manages to have the candidate he runs with left, while he gets elected, and I think the last election proved that much.

Mr. Phinney—The hon. gentleman speaks of something he knows nothing about.

Mr. Tweedie—I now refer to the time you and Mr. LeBlanc ran together, when Mr. LeBlanc, in your district, received very few votes.

Mr. LeBlanc—Only three.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I was referring to the time Mr. LeBlanc ran with you, and I took occasion to say that the gentlemen who ran with you were generally unfortunate in their colleague, but I did not charge you with anything dishonorable in that.

Mr. Phinney—You are making charges that you know I have no opportunity to now reply to.

ST. JOHN AND WESTMORLAND'S DECEPTIVE OFFERS.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Sir, hon. members interrupt me and they say in a general kind of a way what I say is not correct, but let them arise and answer me if they can. If I were in their place I would answer any charges made against me; they have charged me and now they say I must not answer them. They say they are not parties to this reduction of the stumpage, and that they will have nothing whatever to do with it. But what have they all said as to the reduction on the hustings and what have they said here? Why, said the hon. members from St. John "We dont want any reduction"; it is all right—but why did one of the gentlemen of that party go on his missionary trip if it was not for the purpose of promising reduction, and why did the hon. member from Westmorland go up there with his little yellow valise, and say that he was authorized to make certain propositions. Who gave him that authority? Was it the hon. member for St. John?

Mr. Stockton—He has twice said he did not say so.

Hon Mr. Tweedie—It was stated that he had a conversation with Mr. Burchill and he did not deny what had been stated as to that conversation?

Mr. Stockton—Nothing was stated of that private conversation. I never stated I would vote for a reduction of the stumpage.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—We will see sir, what has been stated. He said it was reported that Mr. Miller had stated certain things, but he did not read all of Mr. Miller's address on that occasion and I was surprised at the conclusion he sought to draw from the remarks that gentleman had made. He read to you that:—

"Mr H. S. Miller of the N. B. Trading Company said Dr. Stockton had declined his solicitations to work for reducing the stumpage, but Blair had now given them that measure of justice."

The hon. gentleman read that much. Why didn't he read what followed. As he did not, I will read it:

"The St. John opposition had made certain offers, but before those offers could take effect there must be a change of government, hence they felt it wise to deal with the present administration, as they had just done."

The hon. gentleman from St. John forgot to read that part. Oh no, he could not read that—that would not do—They say I am making these remarks because I know they cannot reply to them. But what is the time there referred to? Was it not the last election? It was not when the delegation was in Fredericton some time ago on the stumpage question.

Mr. Stockton—What about the correspondence?

Mr. Alward—What about the Leary telegram?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—What did Mr. George McLeod write in February last? What about the statements that have been made, that the opposition would do better than the government on the stumpage question? Where was the contradiction to that? Yet now, sir, those hon. gentlemen stand up here and say that they had no intention of reducing the stumpage, and I will let their statements go to the county and they will be taken at their value in the County of Northumberland. In any view of the case their statements are idle. Those hon. gentlemen came up to the County of Northumberland and what transpired in private conversations I will not detail, still if I wished to do so I would be corroborated by the Hon. M. Adams, who is now on the floor of the house and ready to do so, for that gentleman is here. Will the gentlemen say that telegrams referred to were not received from St. John—

Mr. Stockton—If that refers to me I can say they were not

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I have I think already said I refer to Mr. McLeod, and I am not speaking of you.

Mr. Stockton—I spoke for myself and not for the ex-attorney-general.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I am speaking of the ex-attorney-general, and I am authorized by Mr. Adams to say so, and that there was no question in his mind but that the opposition would give a reduction of the stumpage, and I will ask any hon. gentlemen who oppose me, what would they expect from a gentleman, or such gentlemen as would say in one moment that if we refused the offer of the government, they would give the same thing if they were in a position to do so, and afterwards deny their words? It may be asked why I would have no confidence in them and their statements, and I think we have ample proof that they are deceptive and unreliable. What is there in the record of the opposition to inspire confidence? Six of them were elected on a religious cry, two of whom were mutineers, and there was another from Carleton—all for what? Personal matters. Then there was one from Albert, who had turned against the government on a little matter of patronage. Yet those are the men who want to turn out the present government, while there is not one common ground of accord between them. They have no line of policy. What was the policy of the hon. gentlemen in front of me a short time ago? It was that of acquiescence in the policy and acts of the administration they now seek to defeat. One of the hon. gentlemen had thrown out remarks as to what he would do for this county and that county, but I think they will have to show the members from those counties a little more substance for their promises than has been given, in order to catch their votes.

"FOR ALL IT IS WORTH"

I have been reminded of the statement I made that I would run the office I now hold for all it is worth. I will do so, but it will be in the interest of the whole province, it will be in the interest of the department that has been placed by the voice of my constituents in my care, in the interests of justice, in the interest of fair dealing, and shall, I trust, at all times continue to do so without fear, favor or affection. I will endeavor to discharge my duties fearlessly and honestly, and see that the department is worked in the common interests of all the people, and when I find that I cannot do so, I shall hand it over to another.

I have little more to say, but before closing I would ask the hon. member from St. John, opposite me, if Mr. Adams was not written to, asking him to see that the opposition stood together? The members representing Northumberland, however, thought it best not to accede to such propositions as were made and determined to stand by the present government.

My hon. friend from Moncton has assailed me in his paper in a most scandalous way, but I will not make any personal references which might be justifiable under the circumstances. I feel sorry he made the remarks he did in his first speech, because it is better to be always ready to deal fairly, and let bygones be bygones, and I wish simply to be dealt with in my public capacity, and I do not wish to be treated unjustly or to treat others unjustly.

Thanking the house for the patient hearing that had been accorded him Mr. Tweedie resumed his seat amid applause from both sides of the house.

Hon. Mr. Blair

now closed the debate in a speech of nearly three hours. It was a magnificent effort, not only as a complete vindication of the government's position, but also because it swept the ground of opposition to the stumpage-reduction completely from under the feet of Mr. Hanington and his followers. As point after point was made by Mr. Blair and, man after man of the opposition, proved by his own former utterances and acts to have abandoned himself to faction against consistency and the claims of justice, the House resounded with applause, and after he had finished he received the congratulations of scores who pronounced it the best and most effective demolition of any opposition they had ever listened to.

Mr. Speaker, who had been lying indisposed in his room (Mr. Burchill occupying the chair for the evening) now resumed his place and the government was sustained against Mr. Hanington's amendment by the following vote:—

Yeas:—Hanington, Stockton, Turner, Phinney, Alward, Atkinson, Lewis, Stevens, Powell, Rourke, Smith, Melanson, McKeown, Shaw, Perley—15.

Nays:—Blair, Mitchell, Ryan, Pugsley, Tweedie, LeBlanc, Poirier, Russell, Theriault, Harrison, Taylor, Palmer, Hibbard, Hetherington, Murray, Wilson, Robinson, Ketchum, Douglas, Baird, Labillois, Bellamy, Anderson, O'Brien, Burchill—25.

Hon. Mr. Blair's resolution, as published in last week's ADVANCE, was then put and carried by the same vote, with exception of Mr. Douglas of Charlotte County, who, while declaring that he was a Government supporter, felt it to be his duty, in the interest of certain of his constituents, to vote against the reduction of stumpage.

In Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker being ill on Friday and Saturday, no business was done. Supply was taken up and discussed on Monday and Tuesday. The opposition offered no amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply and several items, including legislative contingencies have been passed.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians 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.

Assessors' Notice.

THE EASSESSORS OF RATES for the Parish of Chatham having received warrants for the assessment on the said Parish of the following, viz:

On the Parish for County Contingencies		$2,108 10
" " "	School Funds	2,769.97
" " "	Alms House	613.80
" Police District for Police Fund		1,494 50
" " "	Fire Purposes	1,494 50
" Inspector Canada Temperance Act		165.45
Total		$8,646.32

hereby request all persons liable to be rated in said parish to bring in to the Assessors within Thirty days from date, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed

The Assessors also give notice that their valuation List when completed will be posted at the Post Office, Chatham.

The Assessors will be at the office of G. Stothart on Thursdays, from 2 to 6 p. m., to receive sworn statements from persons who object to their own or their neighbours' valuation.

SAMUEL WADDLETON
GEORGE STOTHART } Assessors,
ROBERT LOGGIE, B. Brook

Chatham, March 4th 1890.

TO LET

Office over Bank of Nova Scotia Benson Block Apply

M. S. Benson, Barrister.

Chatham, Sept. 5th 88.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - MARCH 27, 1890.

Crowded Out.

Ottawa correspondence and other matter crowded out by the Stumpage-debate report, will have attention next week.

Assembly Notes.

The opposition in the Assembly is fairly large in numbers, but very much demoralised, especially since the vote on last Thursday night. It was known by their leading men that after the passing of the Address, it was the Government's intention to take their measure on the question of reducing the stumpage. They knew their weakness, but thought they would be able to catch several votes on the latter question, which they could not hope for should they move an amendment to the Address. That was the reason why the Address passed without opposition. The Government's weakest point was on the stumpage matter, and, although the Opposition's greatest strength was manifested in that vote and every man composing it in the Assembly realises the fact, yet the opposition organs are instructed to convey to the people the absurd idea that they have yet some hope of succeeding by amendments in supply. The amendments may be offered, but the only effect they can have will be to prove increasing government strength and delay the business of the session. We think Mr. Hanington is too experienced a leader to court a division which will demonstrate that some of his late followers have already decided to support the government.

A most absurd attempt to misrepresent a great question is made by the *Advocate* of this week in connection with the stumpage debate. It altogether ignores some of the prominent speakers on the side of the North Shore, and is so much in love with Mr. Phinney, who voted against the proposal to reduce the stumpage, that it reports his speech twice. If North Shore people wish to learn what was said on each side they must do so in the columns of some paper other than the *Advocate*. Some of our general readers may think we give too much space to this subject, but it is of such importance to the people amongst whom the ADVANCE is most largely circulated, that we think they are entitled to full information as to what is presented by those who favor stumpage-reduction, as well as those opposed to it.

Mr. Phinney has, heretofore, taken such ground in the legislature as to inspire the hope that he might be relied upon, at all times, to place the interests of his constituents and his reputation for consistency above the mere factional aspects of political allegiance. He came out of the Stumpage debate test, however, as a failure in regard to these two important particulars. He ought to be able to form his own conclusions and shape a course for himself—judging what is best for the people he represents—without depending on either telegrams or letters from St. John or elsewhere; above all, he ought to hold sacred the self-respecting and self-protecting armor of consistency without which no man, however able he may be, can hope to retain the confidence of the public. Read Mr. Phinney's speech and Mr. Pugsley's reply thereto. We regretfully part, politically, with Mr. Phinney.

Mr. McKeown will, no doubt, be quite ready to pose as a consistent public representative. When he visited Northumberland to arrange for Mr. Tweedie's defeat some of his friends here were under the impression that he was willing, in behalf of the opposition, to reduce the rate of Stumpage. His declaration in the Stumpage debate, however, gives a very flat denial to what Mr. McKeown was understood to have said. This discrepency between what Mr. McKeown says now and what certain gentlemen in Chatham reported him as having said to them, will open some of our people's eyes to the fact that Mr. McKeown's statements in such matters ought to be taken in a Pickwickian sense, especially when they are made second hand.

There is something ludicrous in Mr. McKeown's bombast about wanting no better question than that of Stumpage-reduction with which to appeal, in behalf of the opposition, to the people of the province. As the northern counties have only one quarter of the population of New Brunswick, the quality of Mr. McKeown's pluck is not a difficult matter to solve.

An amusing phase of the question of reducing the stumpage, is a story being told by the government's opponents to the effect that Mr. Blair's proposition, as affirmed on Thursday evening last in the Assembly by resolution, was an afterthought on his part. They tell their simple-minded friends that he never intended to reduce the stumpage, unless the proposed commission said so, and that, through the occult agency of certain great manipulators, who did not believe in Mr. Blair, that gentleman was obliged to keep his pledge. We have only to say—having been represented at Fredericton when both the address and stumpage resolutions were moved and discussed, and being, therefore, as well informed on the subject as it is possible to be under such circumstances—that the programme followed in the matter was the one pre-arranged, and it could only have been thwarted by weakness and want of patience and manly courage on the part of those who were supposed to be under the influence of the very gentlemen in whose interest the silly stories of Mr. Blair's intended bad faith are put in circulation—gentlemen who have feelings of antagonism towards Mr. Blair, even more intense than those of Mr. Phinney, but who know a little better than he when and how to cease manifesting them. The reduction is now secured, but its success was at one time imperilled by the underground scheming of certain gentlemen who became ostentatiously loyal to the proposition after they realised that their plans for thwarting it and defeating the government had failed.

The *Gleaner* and its belongings comprise an interesting element in and about the Parliament buildings. Almost all the newspaper men appear to understand that there are good as well as poor and indifferent men on the respective sides, and, amongst themselves, they exchange views quite freely in reference to the advantages gained or errors made by members, irrespective of the political bias of the papers they represent. The *Gleaner*, however is "against Blair" first, last and all the time. It hates the premier with an intensity that cannot be defined, and that finds expression both in and out of season. The *Gleaner* staff seems to have sworn the vendetta against Mr. Blair and all his belongings, personally, socially, and politically, now and forever, even to the tenth generation of those who follow him in the house, walk with him on the street, do business with his law office, or even express that admiration which every true New Brunswicker feels for his splendid gifts as a public man, as well as his excellent social qualities. It is said that "the fifth member for York" has much to do with the *Gleaner's* insanity in this respect, but of that we are unable to form any definite opinion, as the gentleman referred to appeared to have deserted the house during the second week of the session, although he was a very conspicious figure the first week. He was the political Gamaliel of Dr. Atkinson, and as soon as the Speaker left the chair at adjournment, during the address debate, it was his custom to rush in to the Doctor's seat and instruct him in a most ostentatious manner from one of the blue books. He haunted the house to such an extent that the wicked editor of the *Telegraph* compared him to Miss Pickett and Mrs. Murphy—two elderly females of unsound mind who, for years, were accustomed to frequent the lobbies and hotels for the purpose of pressing upon the attention of members some claims which they thought they had against the province. Whether it was this bit of ridicule, or an intimation from the leader of the opposition that he did not require so much outside service, that caused the "fifth member for York" to cease his everyday instructions to Dr. Atkinson, we do not know, but almost everybody remarked the sudden cessation of the gentleman's visits as instructer-general, although the house is compensated by increased attention from the *Gleaner* office direct, and there is no sign of any abatement of that paper's wrath. In fact, as its many prophecies of the government's defeat, its ridiculous misrepresentations of the finances of the province and its misstatements of public questions, are in turn proved to be without foundation in fact, it seems to grow the more reckless and bitter, until it is recognized as the common scold of provincial journalism and the mouthpiece of a coterie of most interesting political cranks. We can hardly believe that Mr. Gregory is as directly responsible for the *Gleaner's* idiosyncrasies as Fredericton people generally blame him for being, for he seems too able and sensible a man to identify himself with a paper having so questionable a purpose of existence.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SMOKE THE OTELLO, the best ten cent cigar in the market. For sale wholesale and retail at Z. Tingley's, Chatham.

OBITUARY:—Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald, whose death is recorded in another column, was one of the prominent residents of the Richibucto road. He leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and indulgent and affectionate father; also a large circle of friends and acquaintances by whom he was much and deservedly respected. His funeral took place on the 14th, the following named gentlemen acting as pall bearers: John Wilson, John Coleman, Roger Flanagan, Angus Buckley, William McNaughton and James Fitzpatrick.

ILLICIT BUSINESS:—A correspondent communicates the fact that "A large number of trout have been taken in the rivers emptying into the lower Miramichi warters—such as Tabusintac and Tracadie—and sent to Chatham shippers who have, in turn, shipped them to Boston, New York, etc. The other day a number of boxes of trout were placed by a Chatham shipper in a car supposed to contain only smelts, but Inspector O'Brien of St. John overhauled the lot and seized the trout. He would have confiscated the smelts also, but as they were not in good order and the freight on them was prepaid, he let them go forward."

We have no doubt that this lot of trout could have been advantageously disposed of in Chatham for local consumption.

FOR BARTIBOGUE:—A Bartibogue correspondent writes as follows:—Mr. Geo. Jas. Chiverton has left Chatham to permanently reside in Bartibogue, where he reports that he has a fine tract of land. He is to commence farming this spring and will also, in course of time, establish a factory for canning blueberries, beef, green peas etc. He was in the woods the most of last winter as cook, and says he will continue at that work instead of the tinshop work which he has done for so many years. He removed his household effects last week. He has got to be quite an expert with the axe since going in the woods and this appears to be about the best enterprise he has started at yet. Wish him luck everybody.

A CLOSE CALL:—Mr. John Connell, one of the most prominent residents of Bartibog, while using a drawing knife to cut a knot off the threshold of a door at his house on Saturday 15th, inst., inflicted a gash in his leg at the knee, severing a vein from which the blood flowed profusely and could not be stopped. The roads were so snow-blocked that a horse could not come to Chatham to bring a summons for a doctor, but two young men started on snowshoes for the residence of Father Morrissy for advice. The distance is about eight miles, and it took them from Saturday afternoon until six o'clock Sunday morning to go there and return with directions in the case. Meantime Mr. Connell had lost a great deal of blood and had the messengers been much longer delayed he would no doubt have lost his life, for the bleeding did not cease from noon on Saturday until Sunday morning. We are glad to learn that Mr. Connell is now rapidly gaining strength and will soon be all right again.

PISO'S cure for Consumption and Piso's remedy for Catarrh are sold by J. D. B. F. MacKenzie, Druggist, Chatham.

Band Stand.

As the Public Square is in need of a Band Stand, we would suggest that the Band, at an early day, give a performance for the purpose of raising means to defray the expenses of erecting one. If they do we feel confident that the citizens of Chatham will most willingly do their part by giving them a bumper house. This stand, if nicely fitted up and protected from the weather, would be far preferable to a room for much of their practice during the summer months.

INSURED AT ONCE:—Mr. Warren C. Winslow has been authorised by the British America Assurance Company to accept all classes of fire risks, issue policies and make endorsements, without delay or reference to the head office.

73rd Batt. Concert.

The Grand Concert and Musicale in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening last was a financial, as well as a musical success. Every seat in the house was occupied and every bit of standing-room was filled long before the performance began. The entertainment was opened with a selection by the 73rd Batt. Band, and the manner in which it was rendered must have surprised the greater part of the audience, as it displayed the careful training the band had received under the skilful leadership of Mr. Kaine. The chorus "Let the Hills and Vales resound" was nicely sung, as was also Miss Carter's solo "The song that reached my heart." In the former, the voices of Miss Clara Loggie and the Misses Edgar blended beautifully, and the gentlemen who assisted them performed their parts most admirably. Mrs. Kaine showed herself a talented musician, her violin solo being particularly fine. An unfortueate accident to her clarionette during fhe rendition of her solo on that instrument somewhat marred the beauty of the piece, but we hope the public will hear her again before long.

Mr. Sheridan was very amusing in his comicalities, and Capt. Cragie brought down the house with his local hits.

The rest of the programme was successfully rendered. The grand march of the Cavalier Guards, officered by Masters W. Norton and B. Wyse, sending every boy away delighted. It was, certainly, very well done and was the result of a month's hard training under the guidance of Mr. J. D. B. F. Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie has always taken an active interest in the Band and the efficient and creditable state in which it is at present is very largely due to his exertions, backed up by an efficient committee. We understand that some of the citizens of Newcastle, who were present are desirous that the concert be repeated in the shiretown. If it is, we feel confident that it will be well patronized.

We are informed, since the above was put in type, that the concert will be repeated in Newcastle next Monday evening.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

He Got $2.500 for $1.

In the latter part of December Mr. Lanson Burrows sent $1 for one-twentieth of a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery. At the January drawing the ticket drew the Third Capital prize of $50,000, making Mr. Burrows' share of it $2,500. His ticket was given to the United States Express Company for collection and the cash was promptly handed to him a few days ago.—*Williamsport* (Pa.) *Breakfast-Table*, February 8.

DIED.

At his residence on the Richibucto Road, 11th inst, after a lingering illness, Alexander Fitzgerald aged 62 yrs. Requiescat in pace.

At Nelson, on the 14th Feb, of la Grippe, William Vye, aged 57 years.

FARM PRODUCE

IN HAY, GRAIN, ETC., AT AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell at the farm of George Dickson, Napan, on

Monday, 14th day of April

next, commencing at 10 a. m.

10 Tons Upland Hay, No. 1.
4 Tons upland Hay, No. 2.
200 Bushels Oats, No. 1.
8 Bushels Seed barley, No. 1.
5 Bushels Seed Wheat, No. 1,
10 Bbls Early Rose Potatoes.
" " Goodrich Potatoes.
A quantity of Wools, Soap-Grease, etc
1 Express Wagon and Harness therefor.

TERMS OF SALE:—A credit with approved Joint Notes, payable 1st day of Sept. next.

WM WYSE, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 25th March, 1890.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE FURNISHING

SPRING 1890

6000 ROLLS ROOM PAPER

—IN—

Brown Blanks, White Blanks

and Gilts, with bordering to match, many new designs.

50 SPRING ROLLER BLINDS.

Oil Cloths and Carpets in great variety

Whiting, Alabastine and ready mixed coloured paints, above are seasonable. Inspection invited.

W. S. Loggie

Farm at Auction.

On Wednesday, 2nd July, on the premises, the subscriber's farm in Napan, containing 140 acres more or less 80 rods wide in front, 50 acres cleared. Cuts annually 12 to 15 tons brook hay. Well watered, good cedar fencing, school convenient, 3 barns and dwelling house. Sold in 2 lots if desired. Payments in 4 or 5 years if wanted. For particulars—Apply to

WM. KERR

Chatham, March 5th 1890.

HAY FOR SALE.

Twenty tons of good upland Hay—pressed—for sale at Barn or delivered on cars. Apply at Miramichi Brick Works Nelson.

G. A. & H. S. FLETT

FOR SALE.

The two dwelling houses situate on Cunard Street, Chatham, at present occupied by Capt. McLean and Archibald Gamble, respectively.

For terms and particulars, apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE. Barrister.

STORE TO LET.

That well-known store, east end of Commercial Building, occupied by Mr. W. B. Howard, is to let from 1st May next. Apply to

Wm. McNaughton.

Chatham, 13th March.

EQUITY SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the Post Office in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold at Public Auction, under and by virtue of the provisions and directions contained in a certain Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1890, and made in a certain suit therein pending for a partition of the lands and premises herein after mentioned and described, Wherein, John Ellis is Plaintiff, and William H. McLeod, George K. McLeod and William G. Russel are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Decree and in the Bill in the said suit as "All that piece or parcel of land and premises situate on the north side of Miramichi River, in the Parish of New-Castle, in the County of Northumberland and bounded in front by the Miramichi River, above by the John Green land, extending northerly to the south side of building lots lying south of the Queen's Highway and convey d to the several parties purchasing the same. Each lot extending to the east side of the land conveyed by George Kerr to John Jardine, thence northerly along the east side of the said John Jardine's land to the north side of the Queen's Highway and thence along the north side of the Queen's Highway to the south east angle of the land sold and conveyed to James and David Howe thence northerly along the east side line of the said Howe land to the rear of the lot, thence easterly to the west side of the lot formerly occupied by Angus Ramsay, thence southerly along the east side line of the Simonds farm to the Main Road or Shore of the Miramichi River, thence following the several courses of the river up stream one hundred and twenty six rods on to the lower side of the Green lands being the place of beginning.

Also all that piece or parcel of land which forms part of the said Holmes or Simonds lands which lands were conveyed by George Kerr to the said John Ellis, William G. Russel and one George McLeod who conveyed his interest to the said George Kerr McLeod and William H. McLeod and are known as the Kerr Mill property.

Dated the fifteenth day of March, A. D., 1890.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Referee in Equity.

TO LET.

The well finished Store and dwelling on Duke Street, occupied at present by the Subscriber Possession given the 1st of May.

JAMES CLOWERY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the approching session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick to incorporate and empower a company to construct a line of Railway from some point in the Town of Chatham to Black Brook, in the Parish of Chatham, and from thence to Point Escuminac in the Parish of Hardwick, in the County of Northumberland.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof by the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick, for an act to enable the said Company to amalgamate or otherwise acquire the railway known as the Chatham Branch Railway and change the corporate name to the Canada Eastern Railway Company, with power to lease their said railway or to make arrangements for the joint operation of the same with any other company, and to authorize the said Railway Company, after such amalgamation or acquisition to issue bonds or debentures.

Dated the 26th day of November, A. D., 1889.

WELDON & McLEAN, Sol. for Applicant. J. B. SNOWBALL, Pres. N. & W. R. R. Co

General Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Government Stallions will be leased at

PUBLIC AUCTION

in Fredericton on

Thursday, March 27, inst.

The Thoroughbred Stallion Sir Peter, will be sold absolutely at Public Auction at the same time and place.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN, Secretary for Agriculture

Department of Agriculture, Fredericton 3 March 1890.

(No Newspaper will be paid for publishing advertisements from the department of Agriculture unless specially authorized to copy.)

TINSHOP.

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware

would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash.

The Peerless Creamer,

ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success OIL STOVE

—Also a nice selection of—

Parlor and Cooking Stove

with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN

the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or even as is the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop superior assortm of,

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES

which he will supply at reasonable rates.

BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplie

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

TENDERS

Will be received up to the last day of March for the erection of a

Three Story House

—adjoining—

THE ADAMS HOUSE,

Chatham. Plans and specifications will be seen at Thomas Flanagan's store, on and after March 22nd. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS FLANAGAN.