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"German Syrup"

A Farmer at Edom, Texas, Says: "We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country. John Franklin Jones.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING, WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 10, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
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100 Prizes of	$200 are	$10,000
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999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

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Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

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ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decisions of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Tickets is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

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Salary and expenses weekly from start. Little competition—one to each post-office. Good chance for permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Employ no canvassers from other parts of Canada. Our stock is all hardy Canadian grown, from Canada's hardy stock, true to name, and the best of all kinds of fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. We offer a large assortment of low prices and popular varieties. We can interest any one not earning $10 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. We can make you a success. Outfit Free. Address, for particulars, BROWN BROS. CO., Confederation Nurseries TORONTO, ONT. (This house is reliable.)

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The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

		per 100 lbs.
Between Chatham and	Doaktown,	6½c each way.
" Chelmsford "	"	6 " "
" Blackville "	"	5 " "
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The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

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Teacher Wanted.

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GEO. McKNIGHT, Secretary to Trustees, Lower Rapid P. O.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 22, 1892.

Imperial Federation and Independence.

We republish, in another column, the Sun's report of an address delivered in St. John one evening last week by Mr. Geo. R. Parkin, an eloquent New Brunswicker, on the subject of imperial federation. Mr. Parkin is "a gentleman and a scholar" in every sense of the term. He was both before he took up the business of delivering addresses on this theme all over the world, some four years ago, and as he has followed no other occupation in all that time and has, meanwhile, been associating with the leading adherents of the idea in Great Britain and all her important colonies, it may be assumed that he ought to know more about it than any other man, and be able to present every phase of the question in an exhaustive, if not convincing manner.

No proposition that can be theoretically presented to the mind of a British subject is more in accord with his national prejudices, pride and aspirations, but, unfortunately for considerations of that kind, the British subject is also an essentially practical being, and while the old flag may lead him a long distance from his bearings when it is properly waved, he generally manages, before the end is reached, to get back to business principles in his politics, as well as in other respects. That is, doubtless, the reason why neither Mr. Parkin nor any of his associates in promoting public sentiment in favor of imperial federation, have ventured to put the scheme into anything approaching practical form, and have, so far, failed to win for it the sanction of any responsible statesman in either Great Britain or any of the colonies.

We have no doubt that Mr. Parkin's experiences justify his statement that the theme is the greatest that could occupy the mind of statesman or philosopher, but as he is more of a philosopher than a statesman, and as philosephers generally find it easy to square their ideas with what they think is statesmanship, it is not difficult to account for his illusion. Sam Slick used to make short work of anything that was "agin natur," and as imperial federation is in that category—in a geographical sense—statesmen have scanned it closely, and abandoned it as impracticable. It, nevertheless, has its uses, for it is a comparatively harmless thing, at the worst, while, in many respects, it does positive good. It has already proved an educator in a much needed direction in the mother country, because it has induced many good-intentioned people there to take some pains to inform themselves in reference to the number, extent, resources, etc., of the colonies. The most capable of these are not, however, federationists, save in interest and theory, for they know that the more potent influences of the age are not working in favor of useless affiliations, but for the greatest possible development of national life along the lines of independence, self-reliance and self-interest, all consistent with the principles of international comity and justice, which are now the leading recognised factors in the policy of all civilised governments.

Those who have committed themselves to the advocacy of imperial federation appear to belong to the imperialist class principally. These good people know that the political atmosphere of nearly all the colonies is impregnated with the desire for independent national existence. They, very properly, fear that some of the young giants of the old Anglo-Saxon and Celtic stock, that have already outgrown the clothes of their adolescence cannot be much longer kept in ignorance of their power and capabilities for making their own way in the world, and they attack their aspirations towards independence by suggestions of defencelessness. That is the reason why their agent, Mr. Parkin, while furnishing excellent reasons why existing colonial relationships should give place to some other system, dismisses the independence idea with the assertion that no colony could afford to pay the necessary cost of its own defence.

These federationists appear to assume that if it were not for the fact that the colonies are under British protection, they would be immediately pounced upon by some of the stronger powers, and either annexed or destroyed, and that the only way to escape from such fate is for them all to agree to assume a part of the cost of maintaining Great Britain's army and navy, and, at the same time, to parc with much of the comparative independence which they now enjoy.

The best method by which we may form judgment as to whether Mr. Parkin's fears of foreign invasion have substantial basis or not, is by analogy. If we do not find that war, for purposes of conquest and the acquisition of territory is the general policy of the stronger powers of the world towards the weaker, at the present time, we think we may rely upon it that the future will develop nothing more adverse in that respect; and, as we in Canada are not concerned particularly outside of our own position and relationships—existing and probable—in considering the question, we will not go beyond the American continent in discussing this point.—

When the question of the independence of Canada is suggested we are told by the fearful and timid (behind whom we can always see the cunning imperialist) that if we were not connected with Great Britain we would at once be invaded and conquered by the United States. It may be asked, in this connection, whether the United States—seeing that we are of the same race and, at least, as friendly with them as any other of the peoples of this continent—would be any more aggressive towards us than they are or have been towards the other independent countries of America. There are no less than eighteen sovereign states in America, exclusive of the United States and the twelve British colonies. Three of these sovereign states, or nations, are larger, in point of population, than Canada, while fifteen are smaller. We have not, however, heard of the United States—although it has more people than the whole of them combined—attempting to oppress or conquer any one of them, great or small. Why, then, should it be assumed that a different policy would be pursued towards Canada in the event of her becoming independent? The Imperial troops were long since, withdrawn from Canada, with exception of the few stationed at Halifax and Victoria, and nobody will venture to seriously claim that these are there in the interest of Canada, or to protect her from invasion by the United States. When we were attacked from the latter direction more than twenty-five years ago, and armed defence was necessary, it was not Imperial troops that met the invaders, or the blood of British soldiers that was spilled in repelling them. What we did in a small way at that time we could, doubtless, do as willingly and well on a larger scale, should occasion requireit; but the war of '61-'65 in the United States has warned that country that it has all the territory it can govern well and economically, and that any attempt to extend itself in a northerly direction can only be made at great risk of a second and, perhaps, successful southern secession. The statesmen and diplomats of both countries will always have these important possibilities in view, in connection with the question of Canadian independence, and it is only the interested and timorous classes who will, therefore, oppose the independence of Canada because of the fear of the United States ever assuming other than a friendly and peaceful attitude towards it. At all events it ought not to be said that Canada, having nearly as large a share of the continent as the United States, and a population as large as that country had at the end of the first quarter-century of its existence, is lacking in the British courage and self-reliance necessary to enable it to strike out for itself and hold its own on a continent where nineteen other independent peoples are already working out their national destinies.

It may be said that there are eleven other British colonies in America, and that Canada should continue to keep them company—to show them an example of docility and filial obedience—but it must be remembered that we are fast out-growing our babyhood. We have outstripped them all in our territorial acquisitions. Canada has 3,456,383 square miles of the continent, while the other eleven colonies combined have but 298,561 sq. miles, or an average of 27,141 each. In the matter of population we have 4,832,679, while the other eleven colonies combined have but 1,878,631, many of whom are incapable of self government. As we have already said, we are larger in population than any one of fifteen sovereign American countries, whose combined territory—we may also state—is only a few square miles greater than ours. Is it not, therefore, clear to any reflecting, independent mind that we are not loyal to our own interests, or worthy of our great national origin when we are prevented by false ideas of colonial duty or fears of defencelessness from seeking a position amongst the sovereign, self-governing peoples of the world?

It does not help Mr. Parkin's position for him to go so minutely into the trade phase of the question, as the report of his address shows he did. He knows very well that Great Britain receives all the articles of commerce mentioned by him from other countries on precisely the same terms as she receives ours. The hostility towards us of the United States tariff is largely due to the fact that our neighbors in that country are obliged, because of our want of independence, to deal with a European power in matters which concern only the two great peoples of this continent. Notwithstanding all this, however, and all Mr. Parkin's fine talk about our trade with Great Britain, we find that its whole volume in 1891 was only $91 357,784, while that with the United States was $100,784,905. It ought therefore, to be clear to level-headed Canadians that they can gain no advantage to offset the loss that must follow the discrimination against the United States in trade matters, which is an essential part of the policy of imperial federation.

As to imperial federation being necessary to Britain's prestige in connection with the commerce of the world and the maintenances of peace, the advancement of civilization, religion, etc. that is all "moonshine". The nations of Europe do dot differ in such matters from Great Britain and are as anxious as she is—according to their interests and responsibilities—to further those desirable ends on the other side of the Atlantic. The United States and independent Canada would prove valuable auxiliaries of Britain in the same good work on this side when required, if indeed they would not take entire charge in that respect so far as the mainland coast of the American continent is concerned.

The world is getting over its barbarism, and the light of civilization is constantly getting brighter and brighter. The tendency of the times is not in the direction of war, but of peace. Europe may have one more grand carnival of bloodshed to satisfy the curiosity of her military and naval engineers in regard to the efficiency of of modern ships and armaments and advanced military science, but, we, on this continent, are believers in Bulwer Lytton's doctrine that the pen is mightier than the sword, and are prepared to act on the assumption that the time for beating swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks has about arrived. We don't propose, therefore, to let go our natural market in the United States to satisfy the claims of the amateur statsemen of Great Britain, who have sent Mr. Parkin to turn our attention from our destiny as a sovereign independent commonwealth, in order that we may form unnatural and unbusinesslike alliances. We are proud of our British origin and of the old flag. When we exchange it for another, the other must be a new one of our own; and in doing so we will best honor the mother country and preserve our friendship and respect for her, as well as our own loyalty to our own land and interests, which are, after all, the first consideration with mankind individually as well as in a national sense.

Christmas.

Sunday is Christmas day—which, next to Easter-day is the most important of our Christian festivals. It is the most generally observed of all our holidays, and the lapse of time seems only to increase the world-wide desire to celebrate it. Whatever of good or ill, poverty or wealth may make up the sum of the year's experiences with either communities or individuals, there is a universal lifting up of heads and hearts as the day approaches, and there are few homes in any Christian land into which it does not bring joy and gladness. We believe the readers of the ADVANCE are generally in a position to enjoy all the privileges of Christmastide, and we do not think there is any place where the day is more intelligently celebrated than on the north shore of New Brunswick, for the reason that its communities are dominated by an earnest, practical christianity, which makes our people good neighbors, sober and self-respecting. There are, of course, causes of occasional friction amongst us, but they are seldom permitted to disturb the general harmony, so that Christmas always finds us in a position to enjoy its festivities as an intelligent Christian people should.

Sunday will be devoted to appropriate religious observances, but Monday, being a legal holiday because of Christmas falling on Sunday, will be devoted to festivity. We wish all our readers and the community at large, the fullest measure of happiness for both Christmas and the coming new year.

Why he is Punished.

The Fredericton Gleaner's leading editorials are generally devoted to attacks upon premier Blair, and the readers of that paper have become so accustomed to them that they pass them over unread, in the same way as they do the pink pills or other fake advertisements. We made an exception of that of Friday and read it, for it was the day after the Blair dinner at the Queen hotel and we imagined the Gleaner might contain something on the subject less vindictive in tone than its usual treatment of matters in which Mr. Blair is interested. The leading editorial was, however, as usual, an attack on Mr. Blair, in which the paper expressed its satisfaction that the premier was leaving York, and said he had done much to lessen its importance and deprive the business community of patronage it long enjoyed. The Gleaner seldom gets down to proofs in connection with its assertions against Mr. Blair, but it states the basis of the change referred to, as follows:—"By abolishing government house he deprived Fredericton of thousands of dollars which that time-honored institution put directly and indirectly into circulation in this city. By shortening the sessions of the legislature, he cut Fredericton annually out of thousands more."

It, therefore, appears that Mr. Blair has been persecuted in York because his government has used its power in saving a direct expenditure of thousands of dollars that was altogether unnecessary to the efficiency of the public administration. The Gleaner seems to forget that the money belonged to the province and not to the people of York or of Fredericton, and that the province at large had long but vainly insisted upon the reductions which Mr. Blair had the courage to make. It is possible that some very respectable citizens of Fredericton share the prejudices of the Gleaner against the government for the reasons stated, but they will, in good time, view the matter in a more reasonable and public-spirited way, and realise that their course in punishing Mr. Blair for doing what he conceived to be right, was indefensible. As for the Gleaner the best that can be said of it is that it represents the meanest public sentiment of York in a way that reflects discredit even on that.

Canada's Credit.

[Toronto Empire.]

National credit is a very delicate commodity. It implies a foreign recognition, or otherwise, of the prosperity, the policy, the progress, and the future of the country concerned. Especially is this the case when the bonds, the indebtedness or the loans of a nation or community are placed upon the sensitive market of financial London and submitted to the shrewd examination of the cleverest financiers and bankers in the world. That Canada has stood this test from time to time; that her stocks have steadily risen in value and the interest paid as steadily decreased; that she now heads the list of colonial Government inscribed Stock, is one of the greatest possible proofs of her credit and the visible prosperity in the eyes of the outside world.

According to the London Times, of December 1, the securities referred to now stand as follows:

Stock.	Closing Prices.
Canada, 3½ per cent. (1909)	103½
Cape Colony, 3½ per cent.	99⅞
Natal, 3½ per cent., April and October	93
New South Wales, 3½ per cent.	96½
New South Wales, March and September, 3½ per cent.	95½
New Zealand, 3½ per cent.	97⅞
Queensland, 3½ per cent.	91⅞
South Australia, 3½ per cent.	95⅞
Tasmania, 3½ per cent.	97½
Victoria, 3½ per cent., June-July	91⅞

Such figures and facts speak for themselves. To a patriotic Canadian they should prove an occasion for genuine pride in his country's reputation and financial position; to the pronounced pessimist they should bring shame and contrition, as being clear evidence that he has been either wilfully and malignantly, or else very ignorantly decrying his own country.

But comparisons are useful with foreign countries, as well as with the states of the Empire. Take for instance The Times' report of foreign government securities upon the same date:

Stock.	Closing Prices.
Argentine, 5 per cent., 1886	67⅞
Brazil, 4½ per cent., 1888	72½
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent., 1886	36
Egypt, unified 4 per cent.	98
France, 4½ per cent	104½
Greece, 1884	66
Italy, 5 per cent.	93 3-16
Portugal, 3 per cent.	23⅞
Russia, 4 per cent., 1889	97⅞
Spain, 4 per cent.	83⅞
Uruguay, 3½ per cent.	37⅞
Virginia, new, 6 per cent.	43½

Of course, the conditions are not always similar, but then the interest paid by foreign borrowers is much greater than any we are obliged to offer. The moral is all the more pointed. British union and national prosperity give us cheap money, through increased credit. All the combined efforts of Canadian detractors like Cartwright and Goldwin Smith are useless in stemming the tide, and Canada still forges onward, and is heading to-day the list of colonies and of most foreign countries in credit and reputation.

The Smith Heresy Case.

By a vote of 31 to 27 the Presbytery of Cincinnati has found the Rev. Henry P. Smith guilty of heresy and suspended him from the ministry. So far as the Presbytery of Cincinnati can decide the question Mr. Smith is no longer a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Smith, however, has an appeal first to the synod and finally to the general assembly, so that his case will probably occupy a considerable share of the attention of the religious world during the next twelve months. The Briggs case is more discussed because Dr. Briggs is a bigger man than Mr. Smith and New York is a bigger city than Cincinnati, but the principles on which the decision of these cases depend are substantially the same. In both cases the verbal infallibility of the Bible is questioned by the one side and vigorously upheld by the other, in both the old and the new are brought face to face and placed in an attitude of antagonism.

Mr. Smith was found guilty on two charges, the second and third of those put forward against him. The second charge was that he taught contrary to the fundamental doctrine of the Word of God and of the Confession of Faith, that the Holy Spirit did not so control the inspired writers in their composition of the Holy Scriptures as to make their utterances absolutely truthful, i. e., free from error when interpreted in their natural and intended sense. The third charge accused him of teaching an interpretation of the Scriptures in a sense different than that taught by the Scriptures themselves, and by the Confession of Faith. These two charges were so nearly alike that it is said the court argued them together. The final vote is reported to be: Charge second, guilty, 36; not guilty, 20; charge third, guilty, 32; not guilty, 26.

Mr. Smith's gravest offense is his agreement with these Biblical critics who say that Moses was not and could not have been the author of the Pentateuch. Biblical critics contend that this is a matter that can be decided by internal evidence, and they say that this evidence is against the authorship of Moses. The orthodox, on the other hand, declare that the Pentateuch was not only written by Moses, but that it was revealed to him and that it is absolutely and infallibly true. The significant feature of the Cincinnati heresy case is the fact that Mr. Smith was condemned by a majority of only four in a total vote of 58, so that if two of those who had opposed him had voted the other way the vote would have been equal. In other words 27 men out of 58 or almost 47 per cent. of the presbytery voted that the views held by Mr. Smith were not heretical.

The Briggs case and the Smith case are likely to have an influence on the future of the Presbyterian church and of all other Protestant churches which can hardly be fully understood at present. The men who have been accused of heresy are not irreligious, but on the contrary are sincerely pious and diligent searchers after truth. They evidently do not consider the authorship of the Pentateuch an essential feature in the scheme of salvation, and yet for holding these views they are regarded as heretics by many good and pious men of their own church. Telegraph.

York's Farewell to Premier Blair.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 15.—The banquet given to Hon. A. G. Blair by his friends in this city at the Queen hotel, this evening, was one of the most successful events ever given to a public man in this city. The only drawback to mar the enjoyment of the proceedings was the knowledge that the dinner was to commemorate the final departure of York's foremost son from his native city and county. Nearly one hundred guests, the full capacity of the dining hall, were seated around the table, while a large number were unable to get seats.

The table was beautifully decorated, and the menu could not be excelled. The menu card was one of the richest, most unique ever gotten up in the province. On the front of each was a photograph of the guest of the evening, and the whole card formed a beautiful souvenir of the occasion for each guest present.

Sheriff Sterling presided. At his right was the guest of the evening, Judge Steadman, Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. F. George, J. H. Barry and Dr. Coburn. At the left was seated the bishop of Fredericton, Hon. James Mitchell, Dr. Harrison and Dr. Inch.

The first vice chair was occupied by Dr. Coulthard; at his right was seated Hon. A. S. White and Wm. Wilson. To the left were Hons. H. A. Connell and C. H. Labillois.

The second vice-chair was filled by Mr. Geo. S. Hughes. To his right were Hon. L. J. Tweedie, James Robinson, M. P. P., T. C. Allen and George Y. Dibblee, while Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Inspector Bridges were seated at the left.

Letters of regret were read from Sir Leonard Tilley, Senator McClellan, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, E. J. Smith of Shediac and Judge Fraser.

After the queen and governor-general had been toasted Hon. Mr. Mitchell responded in eloquent terms to the health of Governor Tilley.

The Attorney-General spoke most feelingly in the response to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman. He expressed the deepest regret he felt in severing his connexion with his old friends and was cheered to the echo.

It is, of course, not expected that any press report can do justice to gatherings of this kind, but our reporter's notes contain many really fine passages of the premier's speech which show his mastery of the art of thoughtful verbal expression and stamp him as the absolute and unmatched leader of New Brunswick politics. We can, however, make room for only a few sentences of his speech, and we select the following. He said:

While I cannot but be gratified at the altogether too flattering and complimentary terms in which my health has been proposed I cannot forget that the occasion which has brough you all together is that you may express your regret that I am leaving this dear old city of Fredericton where I have lived so long, and that I am about to sever the connection which has existed so long and happily between us. Surrounding as we do this convivial board, so bountifully supplied with good cheer, the occasion is one where it would be expected that we would look on the joyous side of things; but I am sure that I will be pardoned by my friends for saying that I cannot entirely shake off the thought that circumstances, in which I have had no hand, have made it desirable and necessary that I should sever in a large measure the pleasant relations that have existed between us in the past. The public tie that bound us has of course been severed, but it is the severing, in a large degree at all events, of the private tie that has bound us that lends a sombre hue to the otherwise cheerful coloring of this occasion.

Several friends have said to me: Why don't you face the political disaster that has overcome you? Why don't you stand up and wait the passing of the storm like Wilmot and Fisher and other public men who encountered defeat in the past? Let me say to you that the gentlemen who have given expression to this well-meant advice have not done me justice. I am not taking my departure from among you because I met with a political defeat. I am well aware that the people of the county of York, under the influence of a momentary spasm, concluded that they would prefer to be represented by others in preference to myself and colleagues, but it is not the truth to say that my present action is dictated by resentment towards my old constituents. I have had the honor to represent a county which it has always been deemed in this province an honor to represent too many years to forget that other men before me have encountered a similar fate, and that it would be utterly unworthy of me to cherish such a sentiment towards those who have once given me their confidence and who, in the exercise of a mistaken judgment, have been led to withdraw that confidence. I know myself too well to believe that I could be impelled by any feeling of pique to sever a connection which to me has been a source of such unbounded pride, and which has enabled me to associate my name (though unworthily it may be) with the names of Wilmot, Fisher, Hatheway and Allen, and my immediate and honored predecessor Judge Fraser. I make bold to say that York has been represented in the past by a galaxy of able and patriotic men, of which any constituency in the world might be justly proud, and I shall always have the satisfaction of knowing that this county, which I shall represent no more in the future, for a period of fourteen years entrusted me with its confidence and placed my name alongside of the names that have done it so great an honor. (Applause.)

I trust therefore, that no man will suppose that the action on my part which has eventuated in this expression of your esteem and friendship to night, has been the product of any feeling of pique or wounded pride because of the result of the recent election in this county. Far, indeed, from it; but I may say that circumstances for a long time have been pointing me towards the course I have concluded to take. I have been led to believe that it would be to my personal and professional interests if were otherwise located than in the past, and I think no friend of mind should complain, now that my connection with this constituency has has been served, if I avail myself of what appeared to me to be the improved professional inducements which exist elsewhere.

In leaving this city of Fredericton, which certainly must always hold the warmest place in my heart, as the place where I was born and where I have lived until past the meridion of life, my feeling is one of the very deepest regret. For the old city on the banks of the river I shall alway entertain the fondest and warmest recollections. It is true, Mr. Chairman, in my case, as in the case of others, that while I have had in this city a legion of warm friends who at all times and under all circumstances when I have appealed to them, have come with alacrity to my aid, I have also had to face the bitterest of enemies. Perhaps the experiences I have passed through have been almost without a parallel in the history of public men who have come to the front in this province, but I have no regret even with regard to that. I have had to encounter very active and often malignant enemies, but I feel that has only served to bring out the more strongly and heartily and warmly the enthusiastic assistance of my friends. It has k it us more closely together, as evidenced by this assemblage to-night.

In conclusion I cannot but express regret that my powers are so inadequate to convey to you really what my feelings are. I feel very deeply indeed the separation that is about to take place between us. If you regret the loss of a friend, how much more keenly must I regret the loss of you all? This event in another sense has not been without its value and significance to me. When I consider the circumstances that have brought you here together, and the character and standing of those who compose this assemblage. I think the best evidence that man could wish is afforded me that I have not after all lived my life in this community in vain. (Tumultuous cheering followed the conclusion of Mr. Blair's address.)

The executive council brought forth good speeches from Hon. Messrs. Tweedie and Emmerson.

Ex-speaker White spoke for the legislature, Messrs. Wilson, Colter, and Hetherington for ex-members; T. C. Allen, G. A. Hughes, J. H. Barry and Arthur Ebbett for bench and bar; Dr. Inch for educational interests; Ald. Farrell and Ald. MacNutt for the corportaion of Fredericton, and F. B. Edgecombe for the commercial interests.

A number of toasts followed and the successful gathering broke up at 3 a. m.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, his wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records, pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the Sixteenth day of February next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibucto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:— "On the east by the said Great Road leading from "Chatham to Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the "west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, "severally and containing six acres more or less." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1892.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Sol for Mortgagee. MARY HARRIET LETSON, Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine.

WE ARE NOW READY FOR BUSINESS IN OUR NEW STORE!

X'MAS GOODS

OPEN NEXT WEEK.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,

MEDICAL HALL.

Chatham, Nov. 23, 1892.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

X'MAS! X'MAS!

GREAT PREPARATIONS

are being made in the Newcastle Drug Store for the Christmas season. The largest and most handsome stock of X'mas presents ever seen in Miramichi has been received from Germany. They are

ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES

and are made of Plush, Leather, Wood, Oxydized Silver and Celluloid, are suitable for both young and old and are of the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

They consist in part of: Ladies' Work Boxes, and Baskets, Jewel Boxes, Glove and Hankerchief Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Brush and Comb Sets, Writing Desks, Photograph Albums, Photograph Boxes and Photo Frames, Whisk Holders and a lot of Card Cases, Fancy Mirrors, Ink Stands and Fancy Cut Glass Toilet Bottles of all shapes & sizes.

A FULL LINE OF PERFUMES

has been received which lacks neither in beauty nor quality. The above mentioned goods being obtained from Ricksecker and Seely the two largest perfume manufacturers in America, they are without doubt as fine a lot of perfumes as anyone would wish to look at. They are put up in fancy cut glass bottles and, ranging all the way from

10 CENTS TO $10.00 PER BOTTLE

ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

A fine assortment of Shaving Cases, Feather Fans, Bronze Candlesticks and Celluloid Balls are also on hand.

Before purchasing elsewhere give us a call, examine the goods and judge whether or not they are exactly what we have said.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,

E. LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR.

A full supply of English confectionery on hand.

BARGAINS

MAY BE EXPECTED DURING

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

as I intend to close my East End Store as soon as possible after the beginning of the New Year. The balance of stock remaining unsold, by private sale, will be sold by public auction, the sale commencing April 1st, 1893, and continuing until the entire stock is sold, so

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK FOR BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Don't fail to come and come in time as you might just as well have a bargain as your neighbor who will say "I got

2 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 1 DOLLAR."

ROGER FLANAGAN.

THE X'MAS HOLIDAYS

WILL SOON BE HERE

and the talk will be where can we get what we want and where can we get the most for the least amount of money? Well everyone knows or ought to know where, and I am bound to tell them. It is at the Grocery and Fancy Goods Store of

GEORGE STABLES,

PUBLIC SQUARE, NEWCASTLE,

and there you will find everything in Grocery and Fancy Goods Lines It would take up too much space to tell everything his stock consists of, but call and see for yourselves and if the prices and quality of goods don't suit, you needn't buy and no harm will be done; only give him a call and judge for yourselves. It will be no trouble to show goods and if you cannot go yourself, send the little folks and they will get every attention. His stock of groceries is one of the finest to be found on the Miramichi and the following are a few of the lines kept in this department & also

THE PRICES FOR CASH:

GRANULATED SUGAR,	- -	20 POUNDS FOR $1.00.
BROWN "	- -	25 " " "
RASINS, THE BEST,	- -	13 " " "
CURANTS, THE CLEANEST,	- -	13 " " "

Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Canned Goods, Lime Juice and Syrups, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Grapes, 150 Bbls Canadian and Nova Scotia Apples, Almond, Filbert, Wall, Brazil and Peanuts, Choice Confectionery from 10c. per pound, Biscuits and Cakes of every kind, Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Ducks, Hams, Bacons, Sausages, 50 Tubs Choice Family Butter, 30 Tubs and Pails Pure Leaf Lard, in fact everything to be found in a first-class Grocery Store.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This department is full up of everything in the fancy goods line and you have only to call and see what there is in it before purchasing elsewhere. You can get anything and everything and at prices to defy competition. Toys of every kind and to suit everyone. Christmas and New Year Cards. A fine line of Booklets and Books of every kind, which will please young and old.

THE STOCK OF DOLLS

is the largest ever shown in Newcastle and range in

PRICES FROM 5 CENTS TO $3.50.

Fancy Glass and Crockeryware, Fine China, Cups and Saucers. Dont forget the stand, Public Square, Newcastle. You will easily find it out by the big display at the door and

THE GRAND OLD FLAG.

Come along everyone, old and young will be treated with civility whether you buy or not

GEO. STABLES, THE PEOPLE'S GROCER.