POOR COPY

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

General Business.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres, State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres, New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution:

190th Grand Monthly
AND THE
Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday, March 16, 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

ATTENTION!

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year or two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, formerly of Lesemahagou, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, about the year 1777. Any information concesning his estate or heirs will be thankfully received by

JAS. NEILSON.
Chatham, Miramichi, N. B.

F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering
PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR
and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.
At lowest cash prices.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND S S

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting

WHEREAS John McCall, John Sterling and Joseph Sheehyn, creditors of the Estate of Donald Buckley, late of the Parish of Rogersville in the said County, deceased, have by their petition dated the Twenty third day of December, instant prayed that James Harnett, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Donald Buckley, may be cited to render an account of his administration on the said Estate of the said deceased, and that the said account may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the said James Harnett to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle within and for the said County on Thursday the Fourth day of February next at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there produce and file his account of administration on the said Estate and all vouchers and papers connected therewith in order that the said account may be passed and allowed; and you are further required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in the said Estate to appear at the aforesaid time and place to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Grobate Court this Twenty fourth day of December, A D 1885.

(L S) (Signed) SAM. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates,
Northumberland

(Signed) G B Fraser,
Registrar of Probates
for said County

FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Cunard Streets and known as the

Wesleyan Church Property.

This lot has a frontage of 93½ feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c as they now stand. This is one of the best business stands in town. The buildings are in good repair and suitable for Warehouse or Factory. Possession Given on the first of June next. Price Low and Terms Moderate.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES

FRIEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

Steam Tug for Sale.

STEAM Tug ALIDA, (now running in Halifax Harbor,) built in Philadelphia; Hull, Boiler and Engine in good condition, having been thoroughly overhauled in October. Engine 20x20 Also one Steam Pump with Steam Hose, 45 feet Suction Pipe of Galvanized Iron and Metal Flanges and Strainer complete, having been used but once. One small Vertical engine, new.

Apply to
R. J. CHETWYND, Halifax.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the approaching session of the New Brunswick Legislature to amend an Act passed at the last session of said Legislature entitled "An act to authorise the construction of a tramway on Lower Water Street in Town of Chatham," and to authorise the extension of such tramway along the old Napan Road to the Brick Factory of John Abram Fisher.

General Business.

HAY FOR SALE.

A few cars choice pressed HAY FOR SALE in

CAR LOAD LOTS

delivered at all points on the I. C. R. Parties wishing hay will find it to their advantage to apply by letter to

M. C. W. FITCHIT
Jan. 8th 1886 AMHERST, N. S
5—1

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gradually. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

WHIPS! WHIPS!

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and finish.

CALL AND INSPECT.

These and all other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel,

CAST STEEL,
IRON AND CHAIN,
always on hand.

J. R. GOGGIN,
General Hardware Merchant,
Chatham, N. B.

"Little Giant"
THRESHING MACHINES
With Late Improvements.
Also the improved "Benjamin." Every machi warranted. Write for circular and prices to

SMALL & FISHER,
10W.- WOODSTOCK,

The "Imperial Wringer,"
AND
Wash-tub Stand.
Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS,
Cunard Street.

Tea! T Tea!

On Hand and to arrive from London
100 HALF CHESTS TEA.
E. A. STRANG, - Chatham

Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable property lately occupied by Mr. A. S. Temple ton, situate on Upper Water Street, Chatham. The main building is fitted up for a shoe and dwelling, and the barn and other outbuildings are in good repair. For further particulars apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister at Law.
Chatham Mar. 18th, 85.

SALT.

LANDING
EX SHIP 'CHARLES,'
2,200 Bags L'pool SALT.

GEO. S. DeFOREST.
13 South Wharf

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has opened his offices for the present in the Parker Building adjoining the store of H. A. Muirhead, Esq.,

L. J. TWEEDIE.

CONFECTIONERY
FRUITS ETC.
Fresh Goods of Superior Quality
Always to be found at
M. J. STAPLES'S
tf. Vondy Building, Chatham

COAL.

Anthracite Coal
in broken, stove and chestnut sizes.

—ALSO:—

—IN YARD—
200 tons old mines Sydney coal, best English house coal and Lingan coal. For sale cheap.

Thos. F. Gillespie,

Pork, Fish, Etc.

100 Barrels Mess Pork.
75 do. Plate Beef,
20 Cases Lard in tins.
6 do. French Tongue,
250 Quintls. good Codfish.
60 Bbls. split Herring.
100 Hlf-Bbls. split Herring
85 p. kegs Morton's Pickles.
5 Cases Res. Sauces
100 kegs Carb. Soda.
50 Bbls Onions.
150 boxes August Cheese.
100 " Layer Raisins.
50 Cases Hoeggs Corn, new.
Just received

Geo. S. DeForest.
13 South Wharf
St. John, N. B. Oct. 1885.

FOR SALE

At the Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works, a Lot of DOUBLE and SINGLE

Truck Wagons.

Also a few double and single second hand driving

WAGONS.

To be sold Cheap.

A. ROBINSON.
Oct. 3—i-m.

JOHN HAVILAND,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Special Notice.

International Steamship Co'y.

THE New Steamers "STATE OF MAINE" and "CUMBERLAND" each having had their annual overhaul, will both be on the route early in February.

Commencing February 9th, it is the intention of the Company to change the days of leaving St. John to TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS

Commencing on or about April 17th, the SATURDAY NIGHT TRIP direct from St. John to Boston, will be again put on.

H. W. CHISHOLM Agent.

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

The Exchange Bank Case.

Another $300,000 of the money of the people of Canada has been finally lost, as decided by the Privy Council of England in the Exchange Bank case, which is another evidence of Sir John's recklessness in appeal cases, for which overtaxed Canadians have to pay. This case, as our readers will remember, grew out of a loan made by the late Finance Minister, at the solicitation of political friends, to help the bank out of difficulties, and for which said friends became guarantors. When the crash came Sir John let his friends escape from their liability on the pretext that the Government's claim formed a first lien on the bank's assets. The Quebec courts ruled that this was not sound law. Sir John knew better, however, and sent the case to England with the usual result, as above stated. How long are the people to continue their support of such wretched administration?

HON. L. H. DAVIES, leader of the liberal party in Prince Edward Island, addressed an immense political meeting at Sackville on Friday evening last. All reports go to show that he made a most able *expose* of the wretched policy of the Macdonald Government and its effects on the Dominion.

DISFRANCHISED. — A Richibucto despatch to the ADVANCE says that the vote of Kent is reduced by over one thousand by the new lists under the Franchise Act. It is said four hundred former electors are disfranchised by the act in Sunbury County.

The Robin & Co. Failure.

The suspension of business by the Robin & Lebouttillier firms, who have their headquarters at Jersey, but have large concerns in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has caused widespread distress, rioting and ruin among many people. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week crowds of idle men and women paraded the streets of Paspebiac, Quebec, and raided the provision stores. The raiders were Metis, a cross race between the early Acadian settlers and the Micmac Indians. The English and French-Canadians were quiet, and took no active part in the rioting. The correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle feared that the local assistance at hand was not powerful enough to put down the ringleaders of the trouble. No arrests had been made, and things appeared to be drifting from bad to worse. It seems that this disturbance might have been prevented if the provision stores had been opened, and some one in the interest of the creditors of the Messrs. Robin & Co. and Lebouttillier Bros. had been placed in charge, with instructions to let the fishermen have what merchandize they required, on the same terms as usual, the result of the transaction, of course, reverting to the benefit of the estates of the bankrupt firms. People naturally sympathise with the suffering poor of Gaspe and Bonaventure, who are really cut off from the rest of the Province in the winter time, and whose means of subsistence are so scant and precarious. The system under which they have lived and worked so long has doubtless left them poor.

Sheriff Joncas, of Gaspe, who was in Montreal last week, was interviewed by a *Star* reporter, to whom he said—

"It was somewhat difficult to realise the position of affairs in the district, but the city intimity there was that of fishing, and this was carried on by the firms of Robin & Co. and Lebouttillier. During the winter the fishermen were occupied in building boats and making other preparations for the fishing season, and were then supplied with food by their employers. By the recent failure of these firms this support had been taken away, and the people were left without any chance of obtaining work or of earning money in any way in order to secure provisions. There were about

SIX HUNDRED HEADS OF FAMILIES

in this condition, and the utter destitution in the inclement season of the year could hardly be imagined. As soon as the situation began to be apparent, two relief committees were appointed, one in Gaspe and the other in Bonaventure, and he came as their representative to claim assistance for the unfortunate people. The Federal and Provincial Governments have each voted $2,000 for this purpose, but the inadequacy of this sum would be understood when it was known that the two firms alluded to were accustomed to make advances during the winter amounting to

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

What was wanted from each Government was $15,000, and with this $30,000 it would be possible to tide over the winter. Fortunately there were plenty of stores down there, and it only needed an order to distribute them among the starving people. If this were done by the committees, acting under Government orders, the stores would be properly and economically distributed. But if the people were driven by starvation to help themselves, then there would be waste and unfairness.

"While before the Executive in Quebec last week, he had said that unless something was done speedily toave the distress, there would be trouble, for it was not reasonable that men would see their families starving while there was abundance of food around them. And he claimed that it would be better to spend money in relieving the wants of the starving population than in sending down soldiers to keep them in enforced order and thus cause discontent and ill-feeling. He wished to say most emphatically that the people of Gaspe were most

INDUSTRIOUS AND LAW-ABIDING,

willing to work if they could, and averse to any violence, and only driven to this outbreak through the pressure of famine and want. Local subscriptions had been raised, but the people generally were not in a position to afford help of any magnitude, and he felt certain that when the situation and distress were understood, subscriptions would be raised in Montreal and all over the Dominion for the unfortunate fishermen of Gaspe."

The *British Press* of Jersey says;—

"The interest, which of course remains as lively in the minds of those directly or centrally concerned, does not appear to affect the general public in a manner as acute as during the first days of the crisis when crash after crash so rudely awakened every mind to a possibility of the most widely spread disaster, but the applications made to-day in the Royal Court for convening their creditors before the Judge Commissioner by the shipping firm of Messrs. C. Robin & Co., P. Robin & Co., and Du Heaume, Gosset & Nicolle (Le Boutillier Brothers) keep the wound unpleasantly open, and while the remarks made by the Attorney-General tend to re-assure creditors there is no doubt that many will receive the information with great anxiety as to the result. Not only are the creditors of the Jersey Banking Company directly, and those of Messrs. A. De Gruchy & Sons (Bankers) more indirectly concerned in the matter, but the thousands of persons residing here and dependent upon or closely interested in the welfare of those employed on board the numerous vessels or upon the fish curing and other establishments connected with these shipping firms will watch with intense longing for the appearance of signs less devoid of hope than what has been the rule during the past fortnight. The report of what is now taking place in these Canadian settlements will be read not only with interest but with the greatest concern, and we hope more satisfactory information may soon be to hand and made known.

"The Jersey Banking Company creditors' Defence Association now represents £120,000, divided among over 500 claimants. We hear that great vigilance is being exercised in the interest of the whole body of creditors, and that the Judge-Commissioner had already been interviewed on their behalf respecting one or two points, and with satisfactory results."

The Jersey *Express* of January 23rd, has this to say;—

"At the Royal Court on Saturday, the Attorney-General applied on behalf of Messrs Raulin Robin, Philip Gosset, Rev. William Lempriere, and Jas Hammond Robin, as guardian of the children of the late Frederick Coughlan Lane, trading as ship-owners and merchants, &c., at Jersey, Canada and elsewhere, under the firm of C. Robin & Co., whose chief office is established in Jersey, for leave to convene a meeting of the creditors of the firm before the Judge Commissioner, with certain reserves from the Rev. W. Lempriere against certain debts for which he alleged he was not liable.

"The Attorney-General urged the immediate necessity of granting the application, as nearly 2,000 inhabitants of Canada, employed in the fisheries, &c., depended for their subsistence on the firm, which only this morning, received a telegram announcing the calamitous crisis attained in consequence of the closing of the trade and that the inhabitants, of whom a great portion were natives of Jersey, were actually famishing and now threaten to pillage the stores and other property, which would be highly prejudicial to the interest of the creditors. Instructions had been given for the firm to seek the help of the Canadian Government, and unless some arrangement was made, enabling the firm to work under the protection of the Judge Commissioner and thus provide means of subsistence for the inhabitants concerned, the crisis would be something deplorable not only for the *employes* but also to the property from which the assets for the creditors are to be realised.

"Advocate Budains represented various creditors and notably of the Jersey Banking Company, to which bank the firm in question was indebted for the amount of between £50,000 and £60,000, and if the applicants would produce the titles of the firm to show that the four persons were the only ones concerned in the firm, he would support the application to avoid any disastrous result.

"The titles being produced, dated April, 1870, the Court granted the usual Act, allowing the firm to convene a meeting of their creditors before the Judge Commissioner.

IN RE PHILIP ROBIN & CO.

"The same counsel obtained a similar act on behalf of Messrs. Raulin Robin, Philip Gosset, and the guardian of the children of the late Frederick C. Lane, trading as ship-owners and merchants at Jersey and Cape Breton under the firm of Ph. Robin & Co., to convene a meeting of the creditors of the said firm before the Judge Commissioner.

IN RE LE BOUTELLIER BROS.

"On the application of the same counsel Messrs. Ph. Duheaumes Ph. Gosset & Clement Nicolle, trading as ship-owners and merchants at Jersey and Canada, under the firm of Le Boutillier, Bros., were allowed to convene a meeting of the creditors of the firm berore the Judge Commissioner.

The Rioters.

The Socialist leaders of the recent London riot were arraigned on Wednesday of last week. The Attorney for the Crown said the prosecution had nothing of a political nature in it and urged that the men be proceeded against for misdemeanor. Burns, at the Trafalgar square meeting, said to the assemblage: "Unless we get bread they will get lead, and next time we will sack the bakers' shops." It was Barns who suggested to the mob to march through the West End. When the mob arrived at Hyde Park, Burns again addressed the rioters, and said; "We have shown what stones can do. We will try powder and shot if they don't accede, and there will be a revolution." Champion urged his hearers to influence the police and army to join the people. Williams urged the people to organize, saying he was unwilling to have starving men confront the soldiery unless the former were organized, Hyndman said: "Let us show a firm front. If peaceable means fail, I will be the first to summon you." The case was adjourned for a week, and the prisoners allowed to give bail.

Circuit Court.

The "division of Courts" prepared under Sec. 2, 48th Victoria, as announced in the last *Royal Gazette* is as follows for the northern Counties,—

Kent, 9th March; 28th September.
Northumberland, 23rd March; 14th Sept.
Restigouche, 31st August.
Gloucester, 7th September.

What a Change

"In view of the depression in the cotton manufacturing industry, the managers of Parks' factory have every reason to feel gratified with the success which has attended them. A cotton factory which pays dividends in the late condition of the trade is in a fair way to prosperity in brighter times."—*Sun.*

Eight years ago Park's cotton factory was one of the most flourishing enterprises in the Province, but the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald endeavored to protect it by means of the "National Policy." The result was the failure of the concern, which, however, was enabled to resume business on a new basis, and, now, the organ of the N. P. in New Brunswick is thankful because the once flourishing factory is able to maintain its existence. What a contrast between prediction in 1878 and reality in 1886!

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION, — Ira Cornwall, jr., Esq., Agent-General of New Brunswick in England, visited Chatham yesterday on business connected with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, for which he is to act in the capacity of Commissioner for New Brunswick. Several citizens who were called on have promized to interest themselves in getting up an exhibit to go from Chatham in about a month. Specimens of Miramichi products, or pictures illustrating Miramichi subjects would be suitable articles for the collection and will be taken charge of and forwarded by the editor of the ADVANCE, or parties interested may communicate with W. F. Best, Esq., St. John, on the subject. The expense of conveying the exhibits to London and return will be borne by the Exhibition Commission. Preserved fish, game, fruit, etc., will be taken with the understanding that they may be purchased by the Commission, who will have a restaurant in connection with the New Brunswick department, where food-articles from the Province will alone be served. This will be a practical way of introducing our food products.

The Liberals.

A PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION FORMED.

A CONSTITUTION FRAMED.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE OFFICERS.

(Telegraph of 19th,)

In response to a call from the Liberal associations of St. John, Westmoreland and Queens counties, delegates of those counties and several other counties in the province, including Northumberland, Albert, Kings and York, assembled in Berryman's Hall, yesterday morning, for the purpose of forming a Provincial Liberal Association. There was no time lost in preliminaries; the delegates present went to work in earnest and organization was easy. There was a large and representative delegation present from Westmoreland, and many prominent Liberals from the other counties represented. The meeting opened at 11 o'clock, when Mr. W. J. Robinson ascended the platform and read the call to the assembled delegates.

On motion of Mr. C. W. Weldon, M. P. Hon. A. McQueen, of Westmoreland, was called to the chair, and on motion of Mr. H. R. Emmerson Mr. A. O. Skinner was elected secretary of the convention.

Dr. Stockton, M. P. P., and Messrs P. McSweeney and George F. Gregory, were appointed a committee on credentials. In a short time Dr. Stockton, on behalf of the committee, reported the following delegates present. St. John was represented by a large number of prominent and well known Liberals:—

Albert—Alex. Rogers, R. C. Bacon, E. W. Lynds, John A. McLellan.
Kings—J E B McCready, F W Stockton, G J Coulter White.
York—George F Gregory, Hon F P Thompson, A Limerick, Z R Everitt, J E Simmons, Wm Wilson, M. P. P.
Queens—Henry Johnston, Dr G A Hetherington, G R Vincent, B S Palmer, M P P.
Northumberland—John P Burchill, M. P P, D G Smith.
Westmoreland — Thomas Pickard, P McSweeney, W J Robinson, E Kay, H H Ayer, John W Patterson, Samuel C Alward, W F George, Geo Seaman, R McConnell, David Grant, D Presley, John W McManus, Amos Trueman, J H Goodwin, Hon A McQueen, G Bishop, F. W. Emmerson, Robert Buck, H R Emmerson, A E Wall, A J Chapman, T A Kinnear, C R Palmer.

Mr. Weldon, M P, read a letter from Mr G G King, M P, and Mr. Ellis, M. P P, read letters from Mr. Charles Burpee, M. P, and Mr. Arthur Glasier, M P P, expressing regret at their inability to attend.

On motion of Mr. G F. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Henry Johnston, it was—

Resolved, That the present state of political affairs in this Dominion requires that all persons holding the views of the Liberal party should proceed to organize a Liberal association for the province of New Brunswick, and that this meeting take the necessary steps at once for the formation of such an association.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Stewart, seconded by Mr. H. R. Emmerson, that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution to submit in the afternoon, Messrs. Geo F. Gregory, H, R. Emerson and C. N. Skinner were appointed on such committee.

Moved by Mr. C. W. Weldon, seconded by Mr. W. F. George, that all present be enrolled as members of the association.

Mr. A. J. Chapman moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted in the afternoon, Messrs R. McConnell, J. V. Ellis, J. E. B. McCready, Alex Rogers, and F. P. Thompson were appointed a committee.

On motion of Dr. Stockton, seconded by G. A. Hetherington and Mr. Simmons, it was:—

Resolved, That the officers of the association be composed of a president and sixteen vice-presidents, one for each electoral district in the province, a secretary, an assistant secretary and a treasurer.

After considerable discussion it was resolved to abandon the idea of holding a public meeting in the evening as it would interfere with the work of the convention.

On motion Messrs. C. N. Skinner, H. R. Emmerson and Geo F. Gregory were appointed a committee to draft an address to be submitted to the meeting in the afternoon.

Messrs. Z. R. Everett, W. J. Robinson, H. Johnston, F. W. Stockton, Geo. Stewart, D. G. Smith and A. Rogers were appointed a committee to nominate the officers of the association.

The convention then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. C. N. Skinner, on behalf of the committee for drawing up a constitution, reported the following, which was adopted section by section:—

Constitution of the Liberal Association of New Brunswick:—

1 The association shall be known as the Liberal association of New Brunswick.

2 The object of the association shall be to advocate and support the political principles of the Liberal party in Canada; the promotion and encouragement of local organizations throughout the province; providing for the circulation through local organizations of such literature, forms and general printed matter as will advance the interests, unity and strength of the party, and such other things as may be necessary from time to time in the opinion of the association or the executive committee to spread Liberal principles and secure united action.

3 The officers of the association shall consist of a president, sixteen vice-presidents, one for and residing in each electoral district, Victoria and Madawaska being each considered one; a secretary and assistant secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee. The executive committee shall be composed of the president, the vice-president and seven persons appointed at each annual meeting, five of which committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The executive committee will have a chairman, the duty of which chairman shall be to preside at the meetings of the committee, call meetings of the committee, and discharge generally all duties that, in his opinion, will lead to the success and prosperity of the Liberal party through or by means of any act or action of the executive committee.

4 It shall be the duty of the executive committee to report all matters upon which the action of the association may be particularly required; to consult and advise with the proper officers of the respective county associations in relation to all matters that may be deemed to be in the interests of the Liberal party in Canada; to arrange for the printing and circulation of all documents, papers and forms that are required in the proper working of the electoral franchise act; to arrange for, promote and secure the circulation of newspapers, speeches, pamphlets, and such other documents as relate to the advancement of the interests of the Liberal party in Canada and the procuring of good government in our dominion; and generally to employ such active measures for carrying out the objects of the association if they may deem advisable.

5. The membership of the association shall consist of the officers of the local association of the electoral divisions throughout the province and such delegates as the local organizations may see fit to send to any meeting of the association.

6. The executive committee shall be charged with the general management of the affairs and objects of the association in the interim of the general meetings, and through the vice-presidents resident in the several electoral districts and with establishing and maintaining county organizations.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. R. McConnel, on behalf of the committee on resolutions:—

Resolved, That this association affirm the desirability of having thorough organization of the Liberal party in every county in the province, with a view to effective concerted action at the polls, and recommend that this association take prompt and decisive steps to secure such organization in the county where associations have not yet been formed.

Resolved, That this association condemn the policy of the government of Sir John Macdonald in greatly and needlessly increasing the debt of the country and the burdens of the people, in taxing the necessaries of life, such as breadstuffs and fuel, taxes also obje tionable on the ground of their sectional character; condemn the multiplication of offices, the misrule which led to the rebellion in the Northwest, the abandonment of our fisheries during the past season to the Americans without compensating result, the centralizing tendency of the administration and express the conviction that generally the course of Sir John Macdonald's administration has been inimical to the best interests of Canada and especially to New Brunswick.

Resolved, That this association express full confidence in Hon. Edward Blake as leader of the Liberal party in Canada, as a prominent figure among the Liberal leaders of the world, whose ability, integrity, patriotism and many eminent gifts are recognised not only within but beyond the bounds of the Dominion; and accord him hearty support in his efforts to establish a government based on Liberal principles; and pledged to a just and economical administration of public affairs.

The two resolutions were carried unanimously, and the last one by a standing vote and a rousing cheer for the leader, Mr. Blake.

The committee on the address was called on to report but they had been unable on account of other committee work to compile an address.

On motion it was resolved to appoint another committee who should draw up a platform, and have it printed and sent to the members of the executive for approval. Messrs. J. E. B. McCready, J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., C. N. Skinner, Dr. Stockton, M. P. P., D. G. Smith and R. C. McConnell were appointed on the committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The committee on nominations reported and the following officers of the association were elected:—

President.

W F George, Westmoreland.

Vice-Presidents.

Alex Rogers, Albert.
Geo V McInerney, Kent.
John P Burchill, Northumberland.
John E O'Brien, Gloucester.
George Haddow, Restigouche.
Dr. Bernier, Madawaska.
Adam Beveridge, Victoria.
Fred Hale, Carleton.
George F. Gregory, York.
L Ferris, Queens.
Chas Harrison, Sunbury.
G J C White, Kings.
James Stevens, jr, Charlotte.
S Holly, St. John County.
Dr. Travers, St. John City.

Executive Committee.

Z R Everitt, George McLeod,
C N Skinner, Count DeBury,
George Stewart, W J Robinson,
F W Stockton.

Treasurer.

H R Emmerson.

H A McKeown, secretary.
John Boden, assistant secretary.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Stockton and Messrs. R O'Brien and H. A. McKeown were appointed a printing committee.

On motion it was resolved that the annual meeting of the association be held in Fredericton on the last Thursday in June.

Mr. C. W. Weldon said that he thought before they adjourned they should, as the first Liberal organization in the province, pay some tribute of respect to their late leaders in New Brunswick, who had represented the Liberals of the province so long and so nobly. He therefore moved

That at this, their first meeting, this association desires to place on their records the acknowledgement of the debt of gratitude due by the Liberal party of New Brunswick to their late representatives in parliament, Sir Albert J. Smith, Hon. Isaac Burpee and Mr. John Pickard, and to express the great loss sustained by the country in the premature removal of these high-minded, patriotic reformers, and that their memory will ever be cherished by the Liberals of New Brunswick.

Mr. George F. Gregory seconded the resolution, alluding in feeling terms to the lives and characters of the late gentlemen.

Mr. C. N. Skinner also spoke warmly in praise of the gentlemen referred to in the resolution, as also did Messrs. H. R. Emmerson, Thomas Pickard and George Stewart.

Several of the speakers also referred feelingly to the loss sustained by the death of the late Hon. Dr. Eder, and paid tributes to his memory and worth.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The finance committee reported that a subscription list has been opened and liberally subscribed to.

Stirring addresses were made by Messrs. Stockton, Gregory, Emmerson and Weldon, which were received with applause. The thanks of the association were tendered to Hon. Mr. McQueen for presiding so ably at the meeting, and to Mr. A. O. Skinner for his services as secretary. The association then adjourned.

Death of John B. Gough.

The famous Temperance orator, John B. Gough, died on Thursday of last week at Philadelphia. A despatch from that city says,—"He was attacked by apoplexy Monday last while lecturing and he fell prostrate to the floor. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Sand Gate, Aug. 22, 1817. Mr. Gough was a speaker of a very peculiar type and attracted as much attention by his platform mannerisms as by his eloquence of language. He was a man of large generosity and devoted much of his wealth to good works. He was a reformed drunkard and his personal history has been told time and again by Mr Gough as a warning to others. He has done inestimable service in the cause of temperance. He had of late years resided at Worcester, Mass.

"In 1829 he immigrated to New York, learned the trade of bookbinder, and fell into habits of intemperance. In October, 1842, he was induced to attend a temperance meeting. Here he took the pledge of total abstinence, and soon began publicly to advocate the principle. His reputation as an orator spread through the United States and Canada, and reached England. In 1853, the London Temperance League invited him to visit Great Britain. The visit, intended to last only six weeks, was protracted to two years, during which he advocated the cause of temperance throughout the island. He then resumed his labors in America. In 1857 he again visited England and lectured with still greater success until 1860, when he returned to America. He then began to lecture on other topics. In 1866 he published his autobiography and a volume of orations in 1854. In 1873 he announced that he was about to leave the field as a public lecturer but subsequently again took the platform, paying another visit to Great Britain in 1878, since which time he has been lecturing in connexion with bureaus.

The British Parliament.

The British Parliament reopened on Thursday, 18th. In the Commons Lord Hartington took a seat behind the treasury benches. He was loudly cheered by the Conservatives. There is a general feeling of discontent over the meagreness of the government's statements regarding its proposal of Irish measures. The fact that the government made no announcement of its programme for the introduction of the bill affecting Ireland is taken as an indication that the Cabinet is still undecided as to what course it shall pursue. Gladstone said the desire of the Government was to propose to the house measures of a positive and substantial character dealing with Ireland, respecting social order and questions of land and the future government of Ireland, including the method for such government. He said a further statement on the subject would be made 22nd March. Alluding to the foreign policy of the new government, Gladstone said he would follow the eastern policy inaugurated by his predecessor, Lord Salisbury. The house resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Lord Randolph Churchill and the rank and file of the tories abused and worried Gladstone and provoked from the prime minister a dignified speech, in which he said the government had a severe and difficult task which it would endeavor to perform resolutely and as speedily as possible. In the house of Lords, the tories vainly tried to goad Lord Rosebery, foreign secretary, to speak on the situation in the east.

Some Words on Advertising.

Mr. J. H. Bates, of New York, advertising agent, publishes an interesting retrospection of his career in business, extending over thirty years of time. There are several points in his circular which ought to prove useful to advertisers, as they treat of the growth and progress of the system, which a quarter of a century ago, was in its infancy. Mr. Bates has been a most successful agent, and his words carry peculiar value, in the present instance. He says:—

"I set a high value on Newspaper Advertising. For more than thirty years I have as an agent disbursed many millions for advertisers throughout the press of the United States and Canada. I began as a clerk with Mr. S. M. Pettengill, who is still in business in this city, was his only partner for ten years under the style of S. M. Pettengill & Co., then formed a partnership with D. R. Locke, of the Toledo, O, *Blade*, under the style of Bates & Locke, and now for eight years have gone on alone.

"This is a good while to be steadily in one business, and as I have succeeded fairly well in it, gaining at least a large experience, it occurred to me, as these active years of my past life came up in review, that neither publishers nor advertisers would take it amiss if I set down some conclusions I have formed at the end of so long a period of work, bearing on the whole subject of Newspaper advertising. These I will place in a detached sort of way, without any pretence to orderly composition.

"I should judge that the people of this country expend at least thirty times as much money in Newspaper advertising as they did thirty years ago. The vast increase of population and Newspapers explains a considerable part of this, but it mostly comes from the more general and freer use made of the advertising columns by the general public. All classes have come more and more to believe that the Newspaper is the most impersonal, self-respecting, and effective way of getting before the public with what anyone wants to say to it.

"Thirty years ago a man who should spend $25,000 a year in the Newspapers, would attract attention as a large advertiser; now there are houses expending almost as much monthly, right along through the year, without attracting attention. Mr. Robert Bonner, whose undertakings in all directions have been characterized by breadth, boldness, precision, and success, was the first to make the public familiar with large advertising applied in the most original manner, to build up the circulation of his *Ledger* to a point never attained before or since by any journal in this country. Although Mr. Bonner's largest Newspaper advertising was done twenty-five years ago (for he rapidly made his paper successful, and having accomplished his purpose, cut down his expenses in that channel,) still no one has come up to the 'splendid audacity' of an order for one insertion of an advertisement to cost over $60,000. And yet in pecuniary matters he is a very exact and careful man.

"It agrees with my experience that Newspaper advertising is profitable. As I look back over the very considerable number of those whose advertising I have done, I do not now recall a single one who judiciously, perseveringly, and freely pushed good articles, of whatever kind, in the Newspapers, and did not make at least a fair success, while a great many have gained ample fortunes. I will not mention names in support of this statement, as I could easily do, but the list is a large one. Indeed, it has been my observation that it is easier for large advertisers to make money than to keep it. Often it comes in so fast that the head gets turned and lavish, personal expenditure and unprofitable investments swallow up the fortunes which, had they been longer in making, would likely have been more permanent.

"When business men come to look on the cost of steady Newspaper advertising as an investment, sure to pay as well as any other, and not unlikely to be exceedingly profitable, they will use it more systematically than heretofore, and regard it as a necessary item of expense.

"Ever since I have been in business, there have been wide differences of opinion among advertisers as to the best mediums and methods, and never so great as now in consequence of the rivalay between advertisers and agents and whenever anyone succeeds by the use of certain mediums in a certain way, he naturally concludes his method to be the best, notwithstanding another may have made an equal success by using quite another class of newspapers, in quite a different way. Twenty-five years ago, large advertisers, as a rule, contented themselves with a well-written and displayed advertisement taking its run on the advertising pages, or paid something more and used a *'Special Notice'* in a position for a long time the only preferred one in the general run of newpapers, and having no other advantage over the ordinary advertisements than being nearer the reading matter. Now the struggle is to get preferred positions with displayed advertisements, or to work in notices and reading articles so that the readers of a newspaper will think them either written or selected by its editor. Still I do not know that advertisers now make it pay them any better than those did a quarter of a century ago, who used simpler and cheaper methods and told their stories in a plain way over their own names, and used the same advertisements year after year until the public came to look on them not unkindly as old acquaintances. Having seen success obtained by so many different methods of advertising, I have learned to be modest in urging on customers this or