POOR COPY

hon. gentleman I do not obstruct it. I have sought information and I want information; I have a right to get information and I will get it it I can, notwithstanding that the hon. gentleman, from his high and exalted position, which he has attained by the aid of men who sit around him and by the aid of myself among them, tries to put me down; and if he thinks he can do that he has waked up the wrong passenger. I do not oppose this vote because a vote has been cut out of my county, but I think we have a right to get information which we have not got.

Sir Charles Tupper—I have given the hon. gentleman the information. I told him that the Furness line of steamers, which have been carrying on communication for years between St. John and Halifax and Liverpool—

Mr. Mitchell—How many are there?

Sir Charles Tupper—Enough to perform the service very efficiently.

Mr Mitchell—Well, we ought to know about it, and we have no right to be bullied and overpowered and browbeaten because the hon. gentleman happens to occupy a distinguished and exalted position in this country.

Mr. Lovitt—I have asked what kind of goods these steamers take from St. John. I want the information, so I would ask the hon member for St. John; perhaps he can give it.

An hon Member. Deals.

Mr Kenny—I do not want the committee to adjourn under any such impression. These vessels carry a large amount of grain from Halifax. I cannot give the figures, because I do not deal in figures unless I have them correctly. But I did not expect that there would be any hesitity or objection to such a vote as this, and, therefore, I did not obtain the information, but I know that they carry grain, and that the trade is developing rapidly.

Mr. Weldon (St John.) I believe that two of the steamers run between Halifax and St. John. In one respect they are a great convenience in bringing London goods to Halifax and St. John. In going back they carry the ordinary cargoes, taking the best trade they can get.

Mr Mitchell—It looks very much as if this Administration should take the hon member for St John (Mr Weldon) into the Cabinet, because he is the only man who can give us any information on these votes.

Subsidy to steamer between Campbellton and Gaspe	$12,500

Mr. Mitchell—Can the hon gentleman give us any information about that steamer?

Sir Charles Tupper—The information is contained in the item.

Mr Mitchell—There is mighty little contained in the item except that the money is voted.

Sir Charles Tupper—It is voted year after year.

For steam communication from Port Mulgrave, at the terminus of the Eastern Extension Railway to East Bay, Cape Breton	$6,000

Mr. Mitchell—I would like to know where East Bay is.

Sir Charles Tupper—You had better read the item.

Mr Mitchell—I think the least you can do is to answer me civilly and give me the information.

Sir Charles Tupper—I beg to inform the hon. member for Northumberland that Cape Breton is an island lying near Nova Scotia and separated from it by the Strait of Canso.

Mr Mitchell—We know that on a celebrated historical occasion there was a great deal of goose cackling, and hon. gentlemen's clapping of hands may lead to the same thing. But the hon. gentleman, in informing me that Cape Breton is an island is giving me fiddler's news. What I asked was where East Bay was?

Sir Charles Tupper—After passing through the canal you come to Sydney, and then you come to East Bay.

Mr. Mitchell- If the hon. gentleman had given me that information, he would have got on faster.

OTTAWA, June 17.—In the house of commons to day, Hon. Mr. Jones moved that the speaker's warrant be issued for a new election in Digby county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late John Campbell. The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill similar to Mr. Aymot's, to protect persons employed in loading and unloading vessels.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that there were delegations in the city to oppose the bill, and the second reading was postponed till to-morrow.

Sir Charles Tupper, as a question of privilege, said that some days ago, during a discussion on the interference of civil servants in politics, he had quoted a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. William Ross, ex-minister of militia, and now collector of customs at Halifax. He had since received a letter from Mr. Ross stating that the letter in question was a forgery. He felt bound to accept Mr. Ross's denial, and to state the facts to the house.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Landerkin brought up the question of the claim of M. F. O'Donoghue, brother of Prof. O'Donoghue, who was concerned in the first Manitoba rebellion, for compensation for lands said to have been owned by his brother which were sold by the government to the Hudson Bay company. He read letters between Sir John Macdonald and O'Donoghue, showing that the Tory leader had agreed to ask parliament for a large sum of money to compensate O Donoghue, provided the latter would stump Ontario for the Tory party at the last dominion election. O'Donoghue had performed his part of the bargain and had addressed meetings for the Tory candidates in Peterboro, Victoria, Algoma and the Northwest territories, but the premier had not undertaken to fulfill his promise to compensate him.

Sir John refused to make any reply to the charges although challenged to do so by the opposition.

In supply the fisheries service estimates came up. Mr. Davies quoted official reports and statements made by Capt. Scott showing that nearly all the vessels boarded by the fisheries cruisers were in harbor. It would have been better had the vessels tried to keep American fishermen outside the three mile limit. He quoted statements of leading Conservatives and Conservative papers showing that American schooners were not kept outside the limit. The captains of fisheries cruisers seemed more anxious to see that the customs regulations were observed than they were to prevent poaching.

Mr. Flynn believed that a great deal of annoyance had been given to American fishermen this year by unnecessary enforcement of the customs regulations. He cited a case where a vessel had been seized at Arichat because some of the crew who were natives of the place had landed to visit their friends. The charge that the seizure was improper was proved by the fact that the fine imposed upon the vessel was afterwards remitted by the government. It was exaction of petty customs regulations that caused all the trouble.

Hon. Mr. Jones quoted despatches from the Maritime provinces showing that American fishing vessels were now swarming around the coast and that cruisers were doing nothing.

Mr. Ellis did not approve of the extreme measures taken by the government with regard to the exclusion of American fishermen from Canadian waters. He thought it was contrary to international comity to refuse these vessels the privilege of purchasing bait. He showed that the imperial authorities had warned the Canadian government to be careful as to how they interfered with American fishermen.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought the government should state exactly how the negotiations with respect to this fishery business stood.

Sir John Macdonald said the government adhered to the position they had at first taken, and stood by the rights of Canada under the treaty of 1818, and they consider that even if there was no treaty Canada would still have full control over waters within the three mile limit. There could be no compromise on this point. He also agreed with Lord Bathurst's decision that the three mile limit must be reckoned from headland to headland. With regard to bait the government had taken the view that fishing vessels could not be turned into trading vessels and that therefore American vessels could not legally purchase bait. He was glad to say that the position taken by the Canadian government was fully sustained by Her Majesty's government and no steps would be taken witnout the assent of the dominion.

In answer to Mr. Jones, Sir John said he was not able to say whether the answer to Lord Salisbury's despatch had been received.

Mr. Mitchell urged the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the United States and hoped that the irritating and useless seizures which had occurred last season would be avoided.

After recess the Indian estimates were taken up Mr. Paterson (Brant) attacked the government's policy with respect to the Northwest Indians and reminded the House of Sir John Macdonald's promise to issue a commission to investigate the charges against Indian officials, which promise had not been kept.

Sir John referred to Mr. Dewdney and other officials, and the debate was continued by Messrs Cartwright, Davies, Perley and others until after midnight when the house adjourned.

ONDERDONKERY.

On Thursday last, when a motion was made to go into committee of supply, Mr Mullock brought up the Onderdonk rolling stock swindle. He showed from documents and oral testimony submitted to the public accounts committee that Onderdonk had been paid $202,000 for his used up rolling stock, whereas arbitrators appointed by the government to value it awarded him only $72,665. He quoted the evidence of the arbitrators, Clark and Reed, who stated before the committee that they had refused to increase their award until ordered to do so by Messrs Pope and Schreiber. He created a sensation by reading a letter written by one arbitrator to another, in which the belief was expressed that the arbitrators were being used as tools to further an outrageous job. Such pressure was brought to bear upon these arbitrators that in spite of their protest they had to increase their award from $72,000 to $202,000.

Sir Charles Tupper said that under the contract with Onderdonk the government were not only obliged to take over his rolling stock, but to pay him the cost of its transportation to British Columbia.

Mr Davies, taking up the statement of the claim made by Onderdonk, showed that even admitting that the government had to pay the cost of transporting the rolling stock the total cost of transporting was only $7,000, and this added to the first award of the arbitrators would only make $79,000, whereas Onderdonk has been paid $202,000. He denounced the conduct of the minister and chief engineer as outrageous jobbery, and charged that they had been made parties to filching $100,000 from the public treasury. He would like to know if all that money went to Onderdonk. (Cries of boodle.)

Hon Mr Pope pleaded that he and his engineer were honorable men, and the amount paid was not too high.

Sir Richard Cartwright showed that the minister of justice had been asked to report upon the liability of the government to pay Onderdonk for his rolling stock, and that the minister reported Onderdonk had no legal claim whatever under his contract. The arbitrators stated that they had been compelled to increase their award contrary to their conscientious convictions of what was right, and when it was remembered that Onderdonk had obtained his contract at a price $209,000 higher than that at which other contractors had offered to perform the work, it was not surprising that he still had claims upon the sympathy of the minister. In all the history of Canada he had never found a more barefaced job perpetrated. He said that the rolling stock bought for $202,000 was practically worthless. The engines could not be brought from the Pacific coast by their own power, but had to be hauled over at a cost of $25,000 additional, the Pacific Company having refused to take them over at any price.

Mr. McCarthy thought the statements made were of such a startling character as to demand the attention of members on both sides of the house. He did not agree with Hon Mr Thompson that Onderdonk had no legal claim upon the government under his contract. He endeavored to defend the course of Pope and Schreiber by special pleading amid jeers of the opposition.

Hon Mr. Jones said Mr. McCarthy's speech was a reflection upon the minister of Justice, who had reported that Onderdonk had no legal claim at all, and that the government were not under any obligation to take over Onderdonk's used up rolling stock, much less were they obliged to take it over at its reputed value in British Columbia, so that the action of Schreiber was in violation of the terms of the contract and in defiance of the opinion of the minister of justice. The general impression was that the ministers of the crown were acting as trustees for the public, but the minister of railways seemed to be acting in the interest of Yankee contractors and helping them to plunder the Canadian treasury. The decision of the government's arbitrators had been set aside because it was not favorable enough to Onderdonk. The conduct of the minister and Schreiber in intimidating the arbitrators into increasing the award in favor of a foreign contractor was unparalleled in the history of a corrupt government.

Mr. McMullen charged that Pope and Schreiber had shared in the money paid to Onderdonk.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said that notwithstanding the statements of Mr. McCarthy he was still of the opinion that the government were not bound to purchase Onderdonk's rolling stock under the terms of contract. (Hear, hear.) He thought, however, that there was moral obligation resting on the government to buy them.

Hon Mr. Mills denied that the government was under any moral or legal obligations to buy Onderdonk's used up engines and cars.

The house then went into committee of supply and passed the marine and fisheries estimates.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The bills creating the office of solicitor general and granting a subsidy to the St. Mary's bridge company were passed.

The house went into committee of supply and passed the customs service estimates.

Hon. Mr. Pope gave notice of a resolution proposing to grant large railway bounties. The total amount of subsidies to be voted this session will reach $2,187,000, divided between the various provinces as follows:—

Ontario	$ 473,000
Quebec	1,252,200
Nova Scotia	216,800
New Brunswick	272,000

No railway subsidies are given to Manitoba, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, but some land subsidies have been granted for the roads in the Northwest territories. The subsidies granted for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are:

Harvey Branch Railway Co.	$ 9,600
Carnquet Railway, for Branch to Shippegan	32,000
Road from Prince William to Woodstock	70,400
Minudie Branch Railway, from River Hebert to Minudie	17,600
Cumberland Railway & Coal Co, for Road from Spring Hill to a point near Oxford Village	44,800
For a road from Woodstock towards Centerville	61,600
For a railway from Kentville to Kingsport, N S	41,600
Nova Scotia Central Railway	108,800
Tobique Valley Railway to Plaster Rock Island, from Perth Centre	89,600

All these railways are to be completed within four years, otherwise the subsidy will lapse.

Sir John Macdonald announced, before the house adjourned this evening, that parliament would sit on Tuesday, jubilee day, in order to get through business during the coming week.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

CONCERT:—See advt.

OUR FIREMEN had a very successful test of the Steam Fire engine on Tuesday morning.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS in No 1 Dist. Chatham are to take place to-day and to-morrow. See advt.

SPECIAL Jubilee services were held in St Mary's and St Paul's churches on Sunday last by the Rector Rev. D. Forsyth.

A LARGE LAMB.—Mr. E. Holohan, butcher, killed last week a spring lamb, which when dressed weighed fifty pounds. So large a lamb at this time of year has rarely been seen in this section. It was raised by Mr. Jas. Falconer, of Newcastle.—*Advocate.*

TO HORSE-BREEDERS. — The Government, desiring to equalise matters, as far as can be reasonably expected, between persons who desire to breed mares to Harry Wilkes, and yet live at a distance from places where he stands, such persons will find it to their advantage to correspond with the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture at Fredericton.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.—We have received a copy of the Prize List, just issued, for the Dominion Exhibition, which is this year to be held at Toronto in conjunction with the Annual Industrial Fair, from the 5th to the 17th September next. Any of our readers who may desire a copy can obtain one by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Secretary, Toronto.

THE "WITNESS" Jubilee Edition, well printed on good paper, is to hand, price 10 cents, and with the great Jubilee Picture, 50 cents, also a cheaper edition, printed on ordinary paper, for five cents. The number contains 12 large pages, with over 100 portraits and other illustrations. There is a history of Her Majesty's reign; sketches of Canadian statesmen; a fully illustrated history of the Royal Arms, and other interesting articles; forming a work of reference with regard to the history of our times in Great Britain and Canada. For sale by all newsdealers.

DOUBLE MARRIAGE.—The usually quiet little villiage of St. Romuald was in a flutter yesterday morning over the double marriage of C. LaBillois, Esq., M. P. P. for County of Restigouche, New Brunswick, to Miss Charlotte McNaughton, of St. Romuald; and William McNaughton to Miss Roche, of Quebec. At an early hour crowds of people were seen wending their way to the village church. At half past nine o'clock the important ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr O'Leary, assisted by the Rev Mr Godbout. The church was decked out in all its grandeur for the occasion. To the village population present were added hosts of friends from the city and St. Colombe, attracted by the joyful occurrence. The grooms were supported by Dr. Verge of St. Roche, and James King, Esq., of South Quebec. The organ was presided over by Mrs. Gravel, the wife of Mr. Gravel, manufacturer, of the locality, and solos were sung during the service by Miss Carrie Ritchie, of Lachemin, and Madame Brunet, of Quebec. —Quebec *Chronicle*, Wednesday, 15th.

FIRES:—The fire at the Hickson and Richards mill yard, Newcastle, referred to in our last issue, was confined to the pile of boards in which it began. The loss was between 300,000 and 400,000 feet and was covered by insurance.

On Wednesday night between ten and eleven o'clock, fire broke out in Mr. Alexander Morrison's rotary mill, Chatham. The structure was destroyed in a very short time, the fire, meantime attacking the deals and other lumber piled in the vicinity. Mr. Morrison's employees, who were soon on the spot, assisted by other residents of the neighborhood and friends from Chatham and Douglastown, did good work in holding the fire in check, until the arrival of the tug *St Andrew*, from which a stream, thrown by a hose attached to the jet-pump, finally subdued the flames, which, at one time, threatened to destroy all the lumber on the wharf. The loss of deals and other lumber amounted to about $1,200 which, fortunately, was covered by insurance that had been effected on Wednesday morning. The mill had only $2,000 insurance on it, so that Mr. Morrison's loss was quite a heavy one.

NEW STEAMER:—The new steamer, "*Grip*," built by Mr. Joseph Ruddock of Chatham for the New Brunswick Trading Company is one of the best, and is, probably, the fastest boat of her size, in the province. Not only so, but she was built in shorter time than any steamer ever was before on the Miramichi,—the trial trip being made, with everything in perfect working order—37 days after the contract for her construction was entered into. The new *Grip* is 40 ft 9 in long, 7 feet 6 in wide, and 3 ft 6 in deep. Her keel is of birch with stem, stern, timbers, etc. of hacmatac, planking of clear white pine, and trimmings of ash. Her boiler and engine are those of the old *Grip*, the boiler being only two years old and as good as new, while the engine has been put in A 1 condition by Mr. Ruddock at his machine shop. The hull was built at Mr. Richard Blake's well known shop on Duke street and that, of itself, is a guarantee of its stability and good workmanship. Mr. Ruddock, who has built a good many steamers of different sizes, is an undoubted success in the business, and the advantage of placing contracts of this kind in such competent and reliable hands is demonstrated by the promptness with which he has built this last addition to the Miramichi steam fleet and the fact that from the time steam was first put on everything worked without the slightest hitch—one trial being a continuous run of about seventy-five miles.

Jubilee day at Point Escuminac.

The Jubilee is here observed with great *eclat*. Captain Tom, this morning was up with the lark, and had the "Old Northumberland" gaily decorated with bunting in honor of the day. The other Captains speedily adopted his patriotic course and there was a gay fleet left the Point this morning, and the bunting rule was booming for a while. The loyal lighthkeeper at the Point has had the signal pole gaily decorated since early morning and Mr. Frank Loggie also has colors fluttering in the breeze. Captain Robert of the "Peter Mitchell" to show his extra loyalty sent Dave aloft and nailed his colors to the mast. I rather think that the lobster packers and their crews are a very loyal lot of people.

"God save the Queen."

The Pope to the Queen.

The Pope's gift to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee consists of a Mosaic reproduction of Raphael's fresco representing an allegorical figure of poetry. The work was executed in the Vatican. Mgr. Scilla will convey the gift to England accompanied by Fathers Zalesca and Meri, young priests of the ecclesiastical academy, whom the Pope will, in honor of the occasion, create bishops.

The Presbytery of Miramichi.

The Presbytery met at Port Daniel, Quebec, on the first day of June, there being the Rev. Messrs. Lindsay, McKay, Aitken, Waits, Brown, Hamilton, George, Ministers, and James Gillis, Elder, present. The Moderator, Rev. Wm. Hamilton, preached, and at 3 p. m., constituted the Presbytery with prayer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and sustained. The Rev. Isaac Baird was asked to sit as a corresponding member. The first item of business was the consideration of the Port Daniel troubles. Papers were read and all parties were heard, from which the following facts were elicited: A handful of people in the section of Mr. George's large and very scattered field had through the lack of proper information and for want of anything like a rightful understanding of their real situation and relation made a personal quarrel with their pastor, simply because he was trying in good faith to have them take the needed action to preserve their Church property in perpetuity, as also to secure the aid they required from the Augmentation Fund. Calmly and patiently the Presbytery listened to the tale of complaint, and unanimously came to the following finding: "That Rev. F. W. George be allowed to give in his resignation of this branch of his charge and and that all parties concerned be cited to appear for their interests at the next meeting of Presbytery, on the 19th July." The congregation of Port Daniel being present, it was cited *apud acta*.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet at New Carlisle at 9 a. m., or as soon thereafter as convenient to the members. Accordingly the Presbytery met there in the hall of the Church. The Rev. Wm. Hamilton laid before the Presbytery a communication from the session of Douglastown, in which he, Mr Hamilton, is severely censured for suggesting that supply be sent to them, according to their previous agreement with the Presbytery, on the 15th March The Presbytery having considered the complaint, instructed the Session of Douglastown to erase the said minute from its record, and withdraw the letter addressed to Mr. Hamilton, as their action in this matter was incompetent.

Mr. Hamilton thereafter gave notice of motion on behalf of Mr. Cameron (Bass River), who was not present, that at the next meeting he, Mr. Cameron, would move that the Clerk be relieved of the duties of his office. The Committee of supply for Douglastown was dissolved, and the Presbytery determined to proceed in the line of its previous action, to send supply to this congregation in connection with Nelson, and prepare a draft of their numercial and financial condition to be laid before the Augmentation committee with the view of obtaining for them the required grant.

The call from River Charlo, &c., was sustained as a regular gospel call. Mr. Baird expressed his willingness to accept the same after his reception by the Assembly, and provisional arrangements were made for his induction at New Mills, on the 5th July at 11 a. m., Mr. Thomson to preach and preside, Mr. Russell to address the minister, and Mr. Brown the people.

The Presbytery was closed with the benediction and the next ordinary meeting will be held in the hall of St. James' Church, Newcastle, July 19th, 1887, at 11 a. m.

This *report* was withheld in deference to the *expressed* wishes of members of Presbytery. Seeing, however, the withholding of it has led to some remark, it is now published, although somewhat out of date,

E. WALLACE WAITS,
Clerk of the Presbytery of Miramichi,

The Manse, Chatham, N. B., June 16th 1887.

The Queen's Jubilee.

The fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria has been celebrated during the present week all over the British Empire, as well as in many other countries. The observances began on Sunday in some places and are still going on. For the most part, however, they ended on Tuesday. St John led this province in importance and variety of display, while Fredericton and other places did full justice to the auspicious event. There was no attempt at a celebration on the Miramichi, beyond the general observance of Tuesday as a public holiday. Nearly all the business places in Chatham were closed and people sought such recreation and amusement as best suited their tastes and circumstances A large number went to St John to participate in the festivities there, and some to Fredericton. The holiday was not observed in Newcastle, so far as the business establishments were concerned, the stores remaining open all day, although a good many of the people seemed to be in half holiday humor. Our having no celebration, such as other places enjoyed, is not due to any want of loyalty to the Queen, the throne and British institutions, but to the cold fact that this is the dullest business season ever known on the Miramichi and most of our people are concerned as to how they shall make both ends meet. They failed to get up a celebration, not because they lacked loyalty but lucre.

A Unique Work on Canadian Topics.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, President of the Canadian Club, writes to the editor of this paper as follows:

"It is the intention of certain members of the Canadian Club, in New York, to issue, in the form of a beautiful book, the papers which have been delivered before the Club during the past winter by prominent parties, together with those which are to be delivered during the remainder of the season.

"These papers will include a speech on 'Commercial Union,' by the Hon. Benjamin Butterwork, member of Congress, who is said to be one of the most eloquent men of that body. A remarkable production by Prof. Goldwin Smith on 'The Schism in the Anglo-Saxon Race.' A paper by Dr. Grant of the Queen's University on 'Canada First.' One by J. W. Bengough, Editor of Toronto *Grip*. By Mr. Le Moine, of Quebec, on "The Heroines of New France.' By J. A. Fraser, 'An Artist's Experience in the Canadian Rockies.' By Edmund Collins, on 'The Future of Canada.' By Protessor G. D. Roberts, of Kings College. By Geo. Stewart, jr., of Quebec. By the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, on 'The Canadian North West.' By John McDougall, on 'The Minerals of Canada." And by the Editor, G. M. Fairchild, jr., on 'The History of the Canadian Club. The work will also include extracts from the speeches and letters of the President.

"The book is to be issued in beautiful style, at $1 per copy.

"A great many Canadians will doubtless desire to possess themselves of this rare compilation, and, by purchasing copies, indicate the interest which is manifested throughout Canada in the attempt of the Canadian Club to lay before Americans the resources, advantages, and attractions of their native country.

"Parties desirous of obtaining copies can do so by enclosing the price of the book to James Rass, Canadian Club, 12 East 29th Street, New York.

Kissed us all around.

Some little time ago a young lady, who had been teaching a class of half-grown girls in the Sunday-school of Dr. B.'s church, Brooklyn, was called away from the city, rendering it necessary to fill her place.

The superintendent, after looking over his available material for teachers, decided to request one of the young gentlemen of the congregation to take the class.

It so happened that the young man upon whom fell the superintendent's choice, was exceedly bashful—so much so, in fact, that he insisted upon the superintendent going and presenting him to the class. Accordingly the two gentlemen appeared on the little platform, and the superintendent began: "Young ladies, I wish to introduce to you Mr. C, who will in future be your teacher. I would like to have you tell him what your former teacher did, so that he can go right on in the same way:—"

Immediately a demure miss of fourteen years arose, and said: "The first thing our teacher always did was to kiss all around." —*From the Portfolio of The American Magazine.*

Sir John's Fears.

HE WANTS HIS SUPPORTERS TO REMAIN IN OTTAWA AS THE OPPOSITION MAY OUTVOTE THE GOVERNMENT.

An Ottawa special of June 17th to the *Telegraph*, says:—

"A sensation has been created here by the contents of a circular, issued by Sir John Macdonald to his followers, urging them to remain in the House or the opposition will have a majority. This explodes all the Tory claims about the large majority of the government. The circular reads as follows:—

"[Strictly private.] "JUNE 10, 1887.

"It is of the utmost importance that every supporter of the government should be in attendance at the House during every session of the House, and under no consideration should he be absent, except when paired. It is urgently requested that for the future this should be strictly attended to. If not the opposition will soon hold a majority and consequently the action of the government will be seriously imperilled. As this is of the greatest importance, in the interest of the party, I must request the friends of the ministry to remain in their places for the rest of the session, and not to accept invitations or make engagements which may take them from the House while sitting. Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.'

The signature is in Sir John's handwriting and the body of the circular is printed.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for June 11 and June 18 contain The Present Position of European Politics, and Nature and Books, Fortnightly; German Life in London, Nineteenth Century; Some Notes on Colonial Zoology, Contemporary; Peacock, Temple Bar; At Bosig, Gentleman's; Benaboo, and Burma's Ruby Mine, Murray's; Duke Carl of Rosenmold, Macmillan's; Recollections of Kaiser Wihelm, Blackwood's; Our Last Royal Jubilee, Cornhill; The Gwalior "Find," Spectator; "Off with his Head," Pall Mall; The Egyptian Oil Wells, St. James; May Day as it Is and as it Was, Standard; A Result of Education in India, Morning Post. A Day's Boat Hunting in Bengal, Field; with Installments of "The Pilgrims," "Hot: a Romance of the Bush," "Brother Peter' and "Richard Cable" and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Skin of One's Teeth.

It may be interesting to note that this expression, which by many is regarded as vulgar slang has really the high classical authority of the Bible. It is (Job ix., 20) who exclaims in his anguish, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth." Some common sayings, such as "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," "Pouring oil on the troubled waters," The 'war horse scents the battle from afar,' etc., are supposed to be in the Bible, though not so. But there are not many who, in using the expression of hanging on or being saved by the 'skin of their teeth,' know the high authority for its use.

A Philadelphia Saloon-Keeper has a Draft.

A saloon-keeper named Terrence J. Lynch, at the S. E. Cor. of 11th and Locust S.s., some weeks ago was asked to take a ticket in the May drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery and was knocked aback by the information that ticket No. 15,766, of which he held one-tenth had drawn the Capital Prize of $150,000. His draft for the money was placed in the Third National Bank of Phila., and was promptly paid. This is the third Capital Prize of 150,000, fractions of which have been paid within the past three months in Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*, May 23.

She Awoke a Queen.

HOW THE YOUNG PRINCESS VICTORIA RECEIVED THE GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT.

At daylight on the 20th of June, 1837, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Howley, and the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Conyngham, drove to Kensington palace, to inform the Princess Victoria that by the death of her uncle she had become Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. The story of their reception is thus told by Miss Wynn, an attendant af the Queen:

"They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard; then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed to be forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform Her Royal Highness that they requested an audience of business of importance. After another delay and another ringing to enquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that they could not venture to disturb her. Then they said, 'We are come on business of State to the *Queen*, and even her sleep must give way to that.' It did; and to prove that she did not keep them waiting in a few moments she came into the room in a loose white night-gown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her bare feet in slippers, and tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

Another writer says: "Her first words, on the announcement being made, were, 'I beg your grace to pray for me.' Then and there they knelt down together, and so with prayer to God the new reign was happily inaugurated."

The Wimbledon Team.

Canada's Wimbledon team sail for England to-day. On arrival there they proceed direct to Cambridge where they practice for a week and then go into camp at Wimbledon. Lt. Col., the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, will command the team, and if parliament does not rise in time to enable him to sail next week he will follow in the next steamer. The team is made up as follows:—

Private A S Kimmerly, 49th, Ontario.
Qr Master Sergt. Ogg. 1st Brigade Artillery, Ont.
Lt W Mitchell, 3rd Batt, Ontario.
Sergt D M Loggie, 73rd Batt, New Brunswick.
Corp W Langstroth, 8 Cavalry, New Brunswick.
Lt Crocketi, 82nd Batt., P E Island.
Private Marris, 13th Batt, Ont.
Private Riddle, 6th Fusiliers. Quebec.
Lt Hooper, 82nd Batt., P E Island.
Color Sergt Mitchell, 90th Batt., Manitoba.
Sergt Graham, 13th Batt. Ontario.
Lieut Cartwright, 47th, Ontario.
Sergt King, 45th, Ontario.
Sergt Thomson, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Quebec.
Lieut Gamble, 40th Batt, Ontario.
Private Kanberry, 5th Batt, Quebec.
Lieut W Hora, 14th Batt, Ontario.
Corp W Taylor, 63rd, Nova Scotia.
Private Gillies, 90th, Manitoba.
Lieut E A Smith, St John Rifles, New Brunswick.

Kimmerley, Ogg, the Mitchells, Loggie, Marris, Riddle, Smith and King are formerly Wimbledon men and of high standing.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in. Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up dishcartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for his feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

The Effect of the Increased Iron Duties.

(Toronto Globe.)

In 1878 pig iron, iron bars puddled; blooms and billets, puddled or not puddled; iron rods, round, square and flat, were duty free. Coal, also, was duty free. Manufacturers for whom these were raw materials had therefore a net protection of 17½ per cent on the full price in Great Britain or the United States of such articles as they produced.

Now, iron in pigs is taxed $4 per ton. As the quotation for Scotch pig, in The London Economist of May 14th is 47s. 1d, this duty is over 40 per cent. Besides this, the country pays a bounty of $1.50 on every ton made in Canada.

Iron in slabs, blooms and puddled bars, free in Mr Mackenzie's time, must now pay $9 per ton, probably 50 per cent at least (we have no late quotation.)

Rod iron paid 5 per cent in 1878. Round iron now pays $13 per ton, equal to 45 per cent on the value, the last quotation being £5 15s to £6 5s for iron of that class.

Bars finished paid 5 per cent in 1878 Under the latest modification of the proposed charges they now pay $13 per ton, or from 45 to 60 per cent., the latest quotation for Welsh bars being £4 5s to £4 10s, and for British £4 15s to £5 5s.

Sheet iron, which in 1878 paid 5 per cent, now pays 12½; hoop iron, which paid 5 per cent in 1878, now pays $13 per ton, or about 35 per cent. Boiler plate and other plate iron, formerly 5 per cent, must now pay $10 a ton.

All kinds of steel were duty free in 1878. Now steel ingots, blooms, slabs, sheets, billets and bars must pay 30 per. cent, but not less than $10 per ton; and all other steel not of greater value than four cents per pound must pay 30 per cent. Steel of higher value pays only twelve and a half per cent. But all that is cold-rolled or cold-hammered or polished must pay one-sixteenth of a cent per pound additional. According to The Economist quotation, $10 a ton is equal to 50 per cent on many kinds of steel.

When Sir Charles introduced his tariff amendments he proposed to protect Canadian manufacturers, the cost of whose raw materials he thus increased, by imposing a duty of $30 per ton, not to be less than 35 per cent ad valorem on all forgings of iron and steel; of $10 per ton, not less than 30 per cent, on cast iron vessels and other castings not specified, of $12 per ton on cast iron pipe; of $30 per ton on iron and steel axles in any stage of manufacture; of 35 per cent on fire engines 30 per cent on locomotives, steam engines and machinery; of 35 per cent on portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers, separators etc; of 1½ cents per pound on nails and spikes; on horseshoe nails and hob nails, 2½ cents per pound; on nuts and bolts and hinges, 1½ cents; on cut nails 1 cent per pound, and on several other articles duties far higher than were ever previously paid.

New Advertisements

GRAND CONCERT.

A grand vocal and instrumental

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE PUPILS OF THE

HALIFAX SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

In Masonic Hall Chatham

ON

Saturday 25th June Instant.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

C. F. FRASER, Sup't.

ADMISSION 25 CTS.

Reserved Seats, 35c. Children under 15 years of age, 15c. Reserved Seats for Children 25c.

Tickets for sale at Mackenzie's Drug Store and at the door.

Doors open at 7.30. - Concert to commence at 8.

For further particulars see Small Hand bills.

School Examinations.

The Public examinations in District No 1 Chatham, will take place as follows —

MISS HAVILAND'S.	10 a. m. Thursday 23rd.
MISS DUFFY'S	2 p. m. "
MISS BENSON'S	10 a. m. Friday 24th.
MR. PALMER'S	2 p. m. "

J. S. BENSON
Secretary of Trustees.

Chatham, 22 June 1887.

CARDING.

The subscriber's CARDING MILL AT DERBY is now in full operation All wool left at the Mill will be promptly attended to. Wool left with R. A. STRANG, Chatham, Wm. STOTHART, Moorfield, or M. M. SARGENT, Newcastle, will be taken to the mill, carded and returned within one week.

R. D. WILSON.

June, 23rd 1886.

N. B. Liberal Association!

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal Association of the Province of New Brunswick will be held at Berryman's Hall, St. John, on

THURSDAY, 30th JUNE Inst.

Delegates from each County are requested to be in attendance.

The meeting will be called to order at ten o'clok a. m., on the 30th inst.

H. A. McKEWON, Secretary. W. F. GEORGE, President.

St. John N B, 16th June, 1887

CARD.

John Fotheringham, J. P.,

COLLECTING JUSTICE

—AND—

ACCOUNTANT.

OFFICE—Opposite Weigh Scale,

WATER STREET, - CHATHAM, N. B.

AUCTION SALES

carefully conducted

CONSIGNMENTS

—ON—

COMMISION

—profitably handled—

Returns prompt.

GEO. WATT
Licensed Auctioneer

4-28 Chatham, Ap'l 6 '87

NEW METHODIST CHURCH, ST. LUKE'S.

Persons wishing to rent PEWS or SITTINGS in the above Church, will have an opportunity of doing so every Wednesday evening between 7 and 7.30 o'clock, when the Church will be open and an official in attendance. Persons wishing Sittings should apply early, as most of the seats are now engaged,

GEO. WHITTAKER,
for Trustee

Teacher Wanted.

A second class Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No 8, Tabusintac. Address, stating salary

JOHN ROBERTSON,
6-28 Sec'y to Trustees

WANTED!

500 Bbls GASPEREAUX. Highest price paid.

Wm. Murray.

WEIGH SCALE.

THE LETSON WEIGH SCALE is now again ready for the weighing of Hay, Coal etc. Its central situation and prompt attention given, will make it convenient to the public.

John Fotheringham,
6-16. LESSEE.

MIRAMICHI

STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The subscribers are now carrying on the business of

BRICK MANUFACTURING

on an extensive scale.

They are located near a siding of the Intercolonial Railway. All orders attended to promptly. Brick delivered f. o. b. cars, or at wharf.

Address all orders to

G. A. & H. S. FLETT.
elson Bd. N. B, May 2, 1887

Shingle Wood.

Wanted a quantity of good cedar shingle wood at the Factory, Duke Street, Chatham.

GEO. CASSIDY

Tea! T Tea

On Hand and to arrive from London

100 HALF CHESTS TEA.

E. ASTRANG Chatham

MIXED PAINT.

CHOCOLATE BROWN, a regular Linseed Oil Paint, ready mixed for House painting, inside and outside, durable and good finish, only 80cts per gallo . Discount for quantities.

JOHN J MILLER,
ewcastle, N

General Business.

Boiler and Steam Flue Covering.

EDWIN ELLIS & COMPANY, Manufacturers and sole contractors to Her Majesty's Government