The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it, if the date of the paper is later than that on the slip, it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement on 4th Page.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 19. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 16, 1893. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line for each continuation.

Yearly or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.

The MIRAMICHI ADVANCE' having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

MARBLE WORKS.

The Subscriber has removed his works to the premises known as Golden Ball corner, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES. TABLETS & CEMETERY WORK.

generally also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscellaneous marble and FINE STONE work

A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS,

John H. Lawlor & Co., PROPRIETORS.

a good stock of Marble always on hand.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Garden Vases, Etc., etc.

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

C A T M N. B.

VOICE PRODUCTION —AND— THE ART OF MUSIC

Mrs. Pitcons (Scholarship Pupil of the late Madame Sainton-Dolby, London, Eng.) will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction in the above. First term commences on 1st September 1892.

TERMS ON APPLICATION

A singing class will be formed the particulars of which will be duly advertised.

Chatham, N. B. August 18th, 1892

B. R. BOUTHILLIER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Torryburn Corner, CHATHAM.

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best British, and Canadian Makes. Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

of all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable rates.

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES cut to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS. ARE THE BEST.

Established 1860. Works, ENGLAND.

No. 1 FOR Expert Writers. No. 2 FOR Accountants. No. 3 FOR Correspondents. No. 16 FOR Bold Writing. No. 27 FOR Business.

Sold by STATIONERS Everywhere. Samples FREE on receipt of return postage 2 cents.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 810 BROADWAY. NEW YORK.

WE ARE SHOWING LADIES' HEAVY CASHMERE GLOVES in Black and Colored.

Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, lined and unlined.

Balance of Melton and Amazon Cloths at reduced prices.

LOGGIE & CO.

PIANOS.

The Subscriber having taken the Agency of the Emerson Piano, the best and cheapest in the States, and show Catalogue Prices and a sample instrument to any requiring one.

A. W. S. SMYTHE.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Tenders!

We tender the citizens of New Brunswick the most valuable and certain

ROAD TO HEALTH.

There never was so valuable a combination as ALE, BEEF AND PEPSINE, and hundreds are daily receiving benefit from

ALE AND BEEF PEPTONIZED.

THE GREAT FOOD TONIC!

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laundry Manoleate A SOAP POWDER,

Combined with the disinfectant Manoleate is alike useful in washing clothes, walls, floors etc., purifying and cleansing, at the same time assuring

Cleanliness—Health—Safety.

PRICE 25 CENTS A TIN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co., AMHERST, N. S.

Dunlap, McKim & Downs, WALLACE, N. S.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP COOKE & CO. MERCHANT TAYLORS, —AND— GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS, AMHERST. N. S.

This firm carries one of the finest selections of Cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from his establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that the prices are right.

Miramichi Foundry,

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS, CHATHAM, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished, complete.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

IRON PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WINTER STOCK! COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

—FULL LINES OF—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Haberdashery, Carpets, Cutlery, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

HARDWARE. Wholesale & Retail.

J. B. SNOWBALL, CHATHAM.

General Business.

Z. TINGLEY, HAIRDRESSER, ETC., HAS REMOVED —HIS— SHAVING PARLOR Benson Building Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, and Smokers' Goods generally.

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE Laths, Pailings, Box-Shooks, Barrel Heading, Matched Flooring, Matched Sheathing, Dimensioned Lumber, Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT, NELSON.

ATTENTION! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES LOWER THAN EVER —AT— F. W RUSSEL'S, BLACK BOOOK.

For Sale or To Let.

The Dwelling House and premises situate on St John Street, in the Town of Chatham, near the R. C Chapel, lately occupied by H. S. Miller, Esq. For terms and further particulars, apply to L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister-at-Law, Chatham.

Dated at Chatham, 24th March, 1891.

DERAVIN & CO COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin, LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

Manchester House. New Dress Goods.

6-4 Navy and Black Serges, 6-4 Brown, Navy, Grey, Fawn and Black Cheviots, 6-4 Myrtle and Navy, French Fancy Black and Colored Dress Cords and Gimps, Mantle Frogs, Barrel Buttons.

The above are direct importations from London, England, and being personally selected are desirable goods. Inspection invited.

W. S. LOGGIE.

Chatham, N. B., 25th Oct. 1892.

FOR SALE.

Horses, Harness, Waggons and cart for sale For terms etc., apply to F. W. RUSSELL, Black Brook

SALT! SALT!

For Sale in Bags or bulk by GEO. BURCHILL & SONS, Nelson.

NEW GOODS.

Just arrived and on Sale at FLANAGAN'S Upper and East End Stores.

Dry Goods, Ready Made, Clothing, Gents Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c. Also a choice lot of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

I intend to sell Cheap for Cash.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

TIN SHOP.

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

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

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

The Peerless Creamer, ROCHESTER LAMP, SUCCESS OIL STOVE,

—Also a nice selection of— PARLOR & COOKING STOVES —WITH— PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN,

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

A. C. McLean.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - MARCH 16, 1893.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

TREATMENT OF A COW BEFORE AND DURING CALVING.

The Dangers the Animal is Exposed to—Some Hints Which Will Generally Obviate all Difficulty—About Her Food.

It is an old and true saying, and the truth of it is nowhere more evident than in the treatment of the milch cow, that the prevention of an evil is better than the cure. The difficulty of calving, and the mortality afterward, are in a great measure to be traced to the improper management of the cow. So far as the udder is concerned, there is a plan usually adopted, and a very necessary one—the cow is dried six or eight weeks before calving. Two reasons are given for this: The first is that after a long period of milking, the strength and constitution of the cow require a little respite; a more important reason, however, is that from some cause that has never been fully explained, the mixture of the old milk and the new secretion, that nature prepares for the expected calf, produces frequently great irritation and inflammation in udder, and obstinate garget is apt to ensue

During the early period of gestation the animal may, and should be tolerably well fed, for she has to provide milk for the dairy and nourishment for the foetus; yet even here there should be moderation and care; but when she is dried, her food should be considerably diminished. She should not be too fat or full of blood at time of calving, for that is the frequent cause of difficult labor, garget, milk fever and death. There are few things in which the farmer errs more than in this. There may be an error in starving her before she calves, but it is a much more dangerous one to bring her into too high condition.

Some cows are apt to slink their calves, or to produce them dead before their time. This generally happens about the middle of their pregnancy. If about that time a cow is uneasy, feverish, off her food, or wandering about in search of something for which she seems to have a longing, or most greedily and ravenously devouring some particular kind of food, she should have a warm bran mash and be physicked. For a purging drink, take epsom salts, one pound; powdered caraway seeds, half an ounce; dissolve in a quart of warm gruel. If she is not quieted she should be mashed and physicked again in the course of three or four days. She should be immediately removed from the other cows; for should she slink her calf among them, it is not improbable that some, or even all, of the others will do the same. This is not easily accounted for, but it is perfectly true. The cow that slinks her calf will often require much attention. She should always be physicked, and in some cases bled, and, after that, the best thing to be done with her, is to fatten her for the butcher; for she will probably do the same again, and teach others the habit.

When the ninth calender month is nearly expired, the cow should be diligently looked after. She should be brought as near the house as can be conveniently done; she should be well taken care of, especially if she is very poor; and she should most certainly be well fed. It will be better if she can be separated from other cows; and although it may not be prudent to house her entirely, there should be some shed or shelter into which she may go. When it appears that labor is close at hand, she should be driven gently to the cow house, and for a little while left quite alone. She will do better by herself than if she is often disturbed by one and another looking in upon her and watching her. If, however, she is discovered in the act of calving in the barnyard, she should not be moved, however exposed may be her situation. It would sometimes be dangerous to drive her over a hundred yards.

If the cow has calved unseen and unattended, she will, like every other quadruped, set diligently to work to devour the cleansing and lick the new-born animal clean. This, however, is often carefully prevented when there is the opportunity of so doing. The calf is taken immediately away, and the cleansing thrown on the dung heap. We act contrary to nature in this. She would not have given to herbivorous animals this propensity to eat the placenta, had not some useful purpose been affected by it. Cleanliness was one object, the next was either to support the strength of the animal, or to have an aperient or salutary influence on her. The mother and the young will be happier if they are left to pursue the dictates of nature. Many a cow has fretted herself into fatal fever from the sudden loss of her little one, and many a calf has died from the neglect of that cleanliness which the mother could best effect.

A great deal has been said of the necessity of cleansing the cow after calving, or the removal or explusion of the placenta. There is much error in this. The placenta comes away with the calf; and it is a natural discharge from the womb, conveyed during several days, and which is observed to a greater or less extent in all quadrupeds, that gives the notion of something being retained. Medicine, nevertheless may be necessary in order to prevent that excess of fever to which the cow in high condition is liable; but that medicine should be administered, not in the form of a stimulating cordial, from the false supposition that the animal wants support after the fatigue and pain she has undergone, but in that of a purgative, in order to prevent an attack of fever to which the animal is so naturally exposed after parturition, and which is so often aggravated by absurd management. The mother requires little care after calving, except protection from too great severity of weather, and this more especially if she had been much nursed before parturition.—Ohio Farmer.

To Make Potatoes Mealy.

Mealy potatoes are more nutritious than waxy ones, because they contain more of starch. A microscope shows a potato to be almost entirely composed of cells, which are sometimes filled and sometimes contain clusters of beautiful little oval grains. Now, these little grains remain unchanged when cold, but when heated in warm water to about the degree that melts wax they dissolve in it, the whole becoming a jelly. If there is not a great quantity of starch in the cells it will not burst, but if the number of grains or their size be very great the potato is broken on all sides by the explosion of the jelly in the cells, and mealiness is produced. To insure mealy potatoes peel and put them on the fire in boiling water; as soon as they are done drain them, cover them closely and set them near the fire for five minutes.

THE POULTRY YARD.

The Care of Fowls During a Severe Winter.

Perhaps no winter has been more trying to the poultryman than this for many years, owing to the early beginning of the winter and the length of time that severe cold has existed. It should not be expected for the hens to do as well as in some former years, and the fact that but few eggs have been obtained is no evidence that poultry will not pay, but that farmers have met one of those unfavorable conditions which are experienced by all classes.

That eggs are high now, and that the very time that the hens should lay they are idle, is true, but the cause of the high prices is due to a scarcity of eggs in all quarters, and the farmer who supposes that he alone is unfortunate is mistaken. If the hens were now laying eggs as abundantly as they sometimes do the prices would go down correspondingly. If the farmer can derive only a few eggs from his hens at this season, and under the existing unfavorable conditions, he will have no cause to complain.

Severe cold demands extra precautions to protect the hens. They are very liable to be frosted on very cold nights, the combs and wattles exposing a large and unprotected surface to the atmosphere. If the wind can be kept out of the poultry house the danger will be materially lessened, and the poultry house should be carefully examined in order to be sure of no draughts entering. The sources of frozen combs and wattles, as well as of swollen heads and eyes, may always be found in the cracks, holes, and other avenues through which a small cold stream of air enters. When a fowl is on the roost it is stationary for the night, and a nail hole may allow a cold draught to come directly on the head, neck and shoulders. This may be a small amount of air, but when the hen is exposed to it for ten hours she is in worse condition the next morning than if she had been shut out of the poultry house entirely.

A difference of ten degrees temperature in a poultry house may be the turning point between laying and non-laying. If the heat derived from the food must be used for sustaining life against the danger of severe cold there will be nothing left from which eggs can be produced. When the house is made warm there is a saving of food, and when the hens are comfortable they will take more exercise and keep in condition for laying. A pound of nails, a few laths, and a roll of heavy paper, costing but little, will greatly aid in making the poultry house warm.—Mirror and Farm.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

In Denmark a law has just been enacted, rendering compulsory the slaughter of animals affected with tuberculosis.

The price of potatoes in Australia has advanced to almost seven cents per bushel free on board at shipping stations.

In the Southern section of Russia, rinderpest has increased rapidly, and cattle markets have been closed by the government,

In Mexico, the river Slado overflowed its banks, and thousands of acres of coffee plantations and cattle lands were inundated.

The wool clip of New Zealand was expected, at the end of last year, to be of better quality than the clip of the previous season.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture, of England, held a national agricultural conference, beginning December 7th, its main object being to consider the present agricultural depression.

A cattle insurance company has been formed in Germany, to insure cattle against tuberculosis. The premium for cows and heifer is 95 cents, for oxen and bulls 68 cents per head.

A general census of cattle took place throughout Germany, on December 1, 1892. All fairs and cattle markets were closed during the taking of the census, between November 30th and December 2d.

The Douglas fir in British America is celebrated for its strength and straightness frequently growing 300 feet high. This is being largely exported to California, where it is used in place of Oregon pine.

The expenditure of the South Australian Government in connection with its woods and forests, agricultural bureau and agricultural college departments, for the year ending June 30, 1892, amounted in the aggregate to $76,000.

Pig Feeding Experiments.

Bulletin 15 of the Central Experiment Farm of Ottawa, by Jas. W. Robertson, gives in clear and compact form, the results of the experiment made on the economical fattening of swine, including the use of frozen grain, from which we obtain the following conclusions: There is no appreciable difference in the quantity of grain required to produce a pound of increase in swine, when fed, steamed and warmed, as compared with it fed raw and cold. There is an average and gradually greater increase in the grain consumed for every pound of increase in the live-weight of swine after the second month of the fattening period, and after the average weight exceeds 100 pounds. It is economical to market swine to be slaughtered when they weigh from 180 to 200 pounds. One pound of grain was the equivalent of six and a half pounds of skim-milk in increasing live-weight. Much wheat having been frozen, so as to be unmarketable, a series of experiments was performed to ascertain its value for feed. Frozen wheat, fed ground and soaked 12 hours, gave an increase of 14 pounds live weight for a bushel of wheat. One pound of frozen wheat was equivalent to 7·9 pounds of skim-milk in increasing live-weight. A skim-milk ration gave a lustier and more robust appearance to the swine fed on it. Competent judges decided that the pork from frozen wheat was "excellent." The conditions given and required for the profitable feeding of swine are clean, dry, warm quarters, protected from winds and drafts, and wholesome food; if grain, ground perfectly fine, what they will eat clean three times a day, and free access to a mixture of salt and ashes.

Save the Celery Leaves.

The green leaves of celery should be saved against the time when celery is out of season. Wash the perfect leaves and dry them on a plate on the back of the stove, turning frequently. Keep in a tightly covered tin box, and they will prove a great addition to soups, stews and dressings.

To Clean Knife Blades.

To remove vinegar and fruit stains from knives, rub with raw potatoes and then clean as usual.

Burdock Pills give satisfaction whereever tried. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

General News and Notes.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Warranted by J. Fallen & Son.

President Harrison has approved the car-coupler bill.

The Power Of Nature

For every ill nature has a cure. In the healing virtue of the Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedies. Price 25c.

The Manitoba Legislature has declined to enfranchise women.

Gives Strength and Appetite.

DEAR SIRS,—Last year I was very thin and reducing very fast owing to the bad state of my blood and appetite. A friend of mine induced me to get a bottle of B. B. B., which I did. I obtained immediate perceptible relief from it, have gained strength and appetite and now weigh 193 pounds. M. T. MURPHY, Dorchester Bridge, Quebec, Que.

No remedy cures Coughs, Colds, Croup Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., so well as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Hotels.

ADAMS HOUSE. ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL, WELLINGTON ST, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished, throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfort of Guests Sample Rooms on the premises.

TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of all trains.

GOOD STABLING, &C. THOMAS FLANAGAN, Proprie

Canada House, Corner Water and St. John Streets, CHATHAM LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.

WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR

REVERE HOUSE. Near Railway Station, Campbellton, N. B. formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan

Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with Sample Rooms.

GOOD STABLING on the premises. Daniel Desmond, Proprietor

EARLE'S HOTEL Cor. Canal & Centre Streets, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK:

The best Hotel in the lower part of the City for Tourists, Professional and Business Men, Commercial Travellers, Agents, Etc., Substantial in appointments, centrally located and most economical in PRICES

This Hotel has been Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated, contains a grand Exchange, Passenger Elevator, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket, Telegraph Office and Billiard Room.

The House can be reached by Horse Cars, Stages, and Elevated Railroad, and is conveniently located and accessible to places of amusement and business including Coney Island, Rockaway, Manhattan and Brighton Beach, Central Park, High Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklin Bridge, Starin's Glen Island, Bartholdi Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accommodation for 400 guests, and our building being four storeys high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.

Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BARKER & CO., members N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum, bought and sold for Cash on margins. DIRECT WIRE TO CHICAGO

Sanitary and Fire Arrangements Perfect,

Location the Most Healthy in the City. Ferdinand P. Earle, Owner & Proprietor

EARLE'S NEW PALATIAL HOTEL The Normandie, BROADWAY & 38TH STREET. European Plan; Restaurant Unsurpassed.

Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings, says, "Every room is a place of security for its occupant, as the house is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF" Steam heat, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire and burglar alarms attached to all rooms.

FERDINAND P. EARLE, Resident Proprietor.

LONDON HOUSE. Wholsale and Retail.

In store, the following reliable Brands of Flour:— "Neva," "Daily Bread" and "Embress." Pork, Plate Beef, Dry Codfish.

I am selling off balance of Dry Goods and Fancy away below cost.

SOMETHING NEW LESSIVE PHENIX (the greatest Washing Powder ever discovered) Putz Liquid Polish made Polish, (for metals.) FARINOSE IN 6lb BAGS @ 25c,

R. HOCKEN.

SCOTT'S EMULSION DOES CURE CONSUMPTION In its First Stages. Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

BOIESTOWN GRIST-MILL

Parties having Wheat, Barley or Buckwheat to grind are informed that, the subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which grain and grist will be conveyed from and returned to stations on that Railway at the following rates:

			per 100 lbs.
Between Chatham and	Boiestown,	6½c.	each way.
" Cushman's "	"	6	" "
" Chelmsford "	"	6	" "
" Blackville "	"	5	" "
" Up "	"	4½	" "
" Blissfield "	"	3½	" "
" Doaktown "	"	3½	" "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

3-20-94. WM. RICHARDS

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any young intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly earned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

ALEX. MACKINNON, WATER ST., CHATHAM.

I am now prepared to offer my customers and the public generally, goods at

REDUCED PRICES

in the following lines, viz:—

Mixed Candy, Nuts, Grapes, Lemons, Raisins, Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts and Pure Spices, and other Groceries,

—ALSO—

A nice line of gift cups & saucers, Mugs, Lamps, and a General assortment of Glass and Earthenware &c.

ALEX. MCKINNON,

December 15th 1892.

GEO. W. CUTTER, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES

REPRESENTING:

Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. Norwich Union, of England. Royal Canadian, of Montreal. London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.

OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG CHATHAM, N. B.

J. F. BENSON, TYPEWRITER, &C., &C.

—ALSO—

AGENT FOR "NEW YOST" TYPEWRITING COMPANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES.

OFFICE: BENSON BLOCK, - - CHATHAM, B N.

LONDON HOUSE. JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF "CROWN OF GOLD" FLOUR, BEST BRAND IN THE MARKET. TRY IT. R. HOCKEN.

NOTICE TO PARISH OFFICERS

Collectors of Rates, and all other Parish Officers are hereby requested to make their returns forthwith to this office, as requested by law.

Secretary-Treasurer's Office. SAML. THOMSON. Secty. Treasurer

Co. Northumberland.

ENGINE & BOILER FOR SALE.

1 25 Horse Power Portable Engine and Boiler in good order and ready for work. For information as to price and terms, apply to GEORGE STOTHART, Chatham, N.

WEDGWOOD, WEDGWOOD JUST RECEIVED AT THE Newcastle Drug Store, Royal Crown, Derby, Royal Worcester, Belleek, Dysart, Fine English China, Terra Cotta, Parian & Japanese Ware,

—IN—

Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Candlesticks, Sugar Bowls, Tea Pots, &c., &c. Also the usual large stock of Sponges, Chamois, Hair, Cloth, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Perfumery and all Toilet Articles, Drugs, Patent Medicines &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE E. Lee Street, Proprietor.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION —ON— Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music) is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.

Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

ST. JOHN SUN.

THE WEEKLY SUN

THE BEST All-Round Country Newspaper published in the Maritime Provinces.

HAS TWELVE PAGES

of the Brightest and most Interesting Reading.

Has the Best and Most active Country Correspondents.

Unsurpassed in its News service and Editorial strength.

Only ONE DOLLAR a Year.

THE DAILY SUN

Is the Only Eight-Page Daily published in St. John.

Best Local Reports! Best News Reports! Best Advertising Medium!

Has steadily grown in favor since 1878, and has to-day a larger and wider circulation than any other daily newspaper printed in the Provinces by the sea. . . .

Weekly Sun — — $1.00 a Year. Daily Sun — — — 5.00 a year.

Send for Sample Copy—Free.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

ADDRESS ALFRED MARKHAM, Managing Director. The Sun Printing Co. Ltd, St. John, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE WEEKLY SUN from this date until JANUARY 1st, 1894, will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for ONE DOLLAR.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

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."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
W. L. Cabell
Commissioners.

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

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, April 11, 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
500 PRIZES OF	40 are		20 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Prizes of	$100 are		$10,000
100 do	60 are		6,000
100 do	40 are		4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.			
999 Prizes of $20 are			$19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are			19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to		$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

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.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision 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 Ticket 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.

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

Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted.

The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay $2.75 per cord for good, clean, sound spruce in 4½ or 9 foot lengths and not less than 6 inches in diameter, delivered in their mill yard.

They are also prepared to make contracts for logs to be delivered at Chatham during the season. Porticulars on application.

MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE Co. Ltd.
Chatham, N. B.

I-19
4th January, 1893.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.
RUNS EASY. No Rocking. SAWS DOWN TREES. PULLED BY ONE MAN.
Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 45 lbs. easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. $7.00 in use. We also make larger-sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Agent secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE Co. 341 to 349 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

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.
" Cushman's "	"	6	" "
" Chelmsford "	"	6	" "
" Blackville "	"	5	" "
" Up "	"	4½	" "
" Blissfield "	"	3	" "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

HARVIE DOAK.

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, 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 Monday, the First day of May 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 Scarle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Scarle, 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 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.

SMELT SHOOKS
for sale by
GEO. BURCHILL & SON.
Nelson, 25th Nov.

Miramichi Advance.
CHATHAM, N. B., - - MARCH 16, 1893.

Important to Farmers.

The attention of our farmers is directed to the letter of Director Saunders of the Experimental Farm branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Every grower of grain in the country is interested in his free offer of seed grain, while the information imparted in reference to the tests he has made of the vitality of grain and other seeds is very important and shows the great usefulness of the work carried on in that branch of the Department. The offer to test the germinating vitality of seeds free of charge in connection with free carriage by mail to Ottawa cannot but result in much benefit to our agriculturists who will, doubtless, very generally avail themselves of professor Saunders' offer.

Cheese Factory.

It is to be hoped that farmers as well as other citizens will act upon the duty of giving substantial aid to the cheese factory project in Derby. It is believed by those experienced in the business that Northumberland possesses advantageous conditions for such an industry and that if one factory is established on a proper basis its success will soon lead to others being started. The cost will not be great and money invested in the promotion of such an enterprise will be more beneficially employed than if kept in "the stocking" or in the savings bank. Let the proposed cheese factory be taken hold of with a will.

Our Next Governor-General.

A despatch of last Saturday from London says that Lord and Lady Aberdeen will leave Liverpool in April for New York. They will go from that place to Chicago, where Lady Aberdeen will look after the Irish exhibit at the World's Fair; from the latter place they will proceed to British Columbia and spend the summer on their ranch.

The vice-regal term of Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, expires on April 30th next, and there are the usual speculations and rumors as to his successor. The most authentic of these is that the Earl of Aberdeen will take office as Canada's Governor-General next June.

Lord Aberdeen is probably the most popular man in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom. No viceroy of Ireland ever so completely won the hearts of the Irish people as he. Both Lord and Lady Aberdeen are distinguished in London, and indeed wherever their far-reaching influence penetrates, for noble philanthropy and unostentatious generosity. It has been said of them that "never, perhaps, were husband and wife more thoroughly in sympathy with each other." Lady Aberdeen's work in behalf of oppressed people has done incalculable good. She is somewhat of a politician also. Her partisan sentiments are reflected in this expression, culled from an address she delivered last May before the Women's Federation:

"Mr. Gladstone has done much to mitigate the hatred of Irish-Americans for England, but the completion of his work is necessary to remove this great cause of friction between the United States and England. We Liberals dream—it is only a dream, to be sure, yet still not unworthy of the dreaming—of the time when the consequences of Great Britain's folly of 1776 shall be obliterated by her from history, when Great Britain and America will stand shoulder to shoulder as God's chosen servants in the cause of humanity."

Lady Aberdeen was deeply interested in the late political campaign and made several speeches in Scotland to large audiences. "The Earl's Leddy," as she is affectionately known among the people about her home, was always well received. She founded some time ago an Irish Industrial Association for the benefit of workers, and in behalf of that enterprise she came to the United States with her husband something more than a year ago. She is in charge of the Irish exhibit at the World's Fair, for which she is making elaborate preparations.

The Earl's full name is the Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Gordon. Bart., seventh earl of Aberdeen in the Scottish Peerage, and Viscount Gordon in that of the United Kingdom. He is a scholarly man, and a descendant of the playfellow of Lord Byron, the accomplished student

LORD ABERDEEN.

of Greek antiquities, "the traveled thane Athenian Aberdeen." He has served a term of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and in his vice-regal capacity made a host of friends "by his courteous manner and charitable inclinations."

During his short residence of a few months in Canada in 1890-1, the Earl of Aberdeen became better known, perhaps, to the people of Canada than Lord Stanley has in his five years' incumbency of the vice-regal post at Ottawa.

Aberdeen and his vicountess have conceived a deep affection for Canada and make no attempts to conceal it. When they came to this country in 1890 they disposed of their house in Grosvenor Square, London, (a palatial home that sold for £70,000.)

At that time it was stated that "gossip is busy with his name in reference to his future plans. Some people go so far as to state that he intends to remain permanently in the Dominion, and that it will be no surprise to see him some day filling the important post of Governor-General of Canada."

Landing at Quebec, Lord and Lady Aberdeen spent some time in visiting that quaint old town, made brief calls at Montreal and Toronto, and finally decided to locate in Hamilton. The distinguished couple appeared to like the people of the Ambitious City and the affection was returned with characteristic Canadian warmth. They are very unpretentious people and drove about the streets as modestly as ordinary folk, the earl clad in Scotch tweed and Lady Aberdeen likewise plainly dressed. There was nothing about them or their equipage to attract attention to their aristocratic station in life. They have four lovable children, are very domestic in their tastes and would scarcely be acceptable to society in Ottawa. Lord Aberdeen is a very religious man and a strong advocate of temperance.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

Lady Aberdeen as Seen by One of Her Friends.

Isabella Fyvie Mayo, an intimate friend of Lady Aberdeen, thus writes of her in the Young Woman:

The Countess of Aberdeen is the daughter of a race which traces its blood to that doughty King Robert the Bruce, whose valor on the field of Bannockburn may be said to have saved Scotland from all these evils which have befallen Ireland as a conquered country. The Bruce's victory preserved the independence of the Northern territory until its peaceful union with England, when the Scottish James became the lawful heir to the English throne. The Marjoribanks' family motto is "Advance with courage," not inaptly succeeded in the case of the countess by the motto of the house of Aberdeen, "Let fortune follow." The two might be almost paraphrased by the homely sentence, "Do the right, come what may."

I remember seeing the carriage of the newly-married Earl and Countess, surrounded by the cavalcade of mounted tenantry, who had ridden into Aberdeen to escort their landlord and his bride on their

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

long drive from the railway station in the Granite City to Haddo House, their ancestral home in a remote agricultural district of the shire. How the Countess looked then is preserved for the admiring interest of future generations in the portrait (companion to that of her husband) which hangs over one of the fireplaces in the stately library of Haddo. It is from the brush of the Royal Academician Sant, and is a glorious presentment of joyous young womanhood, instinct to the very finger-tips with energy and happiness.

It would serve small purpose to give a list of the good causes to which Lady Aberdeen has freely tendered her services. Since her recent development of interest in Canada, we are justified in saying that they are as wide as the world. Wherever she goes she considers what is wanted, and then studies how to supply it. With her all this is no mere "lending of a name" to decorate plebeian gingerbread with the gilding of high rank. "She is far too energetic and earnest ever to be a mere figurehead," writes one who knows her well. Only those who were associated with her in the foundation of the "Onward and Upward Association" and the "Ladies' Union" can fully realise how sincere and strenuous were her personal labours at that time. She touches whatever she does with her own individuality—that of a capable, enthusiastic matron. The Countess has herself told us of the "Club" she has formed in the big household, by whose united contributions of work or entertainment each member may become interesting to all, and much latent ability is brought to the surface. We do not wonder at the pride with which Lady Aberdeen reports a man-servant to have said, "One can be a servant here, and yet a man."

Lady Aberdeen loves Canada. She has visited that country again and again. A brother of hers is settled there, and Lord Aberdeen himself has now brought a large estate in British Columbia. One can imagine the Countess, with her unflagging energies and perpetual cheerfulness, would have made an ideal settler's wife! She is a good illustration of the truth that high-breeding and delicate nurture, so far from necessarily engendering physical pusilanimity and peevish superfineness, tend rather in the direction of courage and endurance. She can see nothing but fun and adventure in landing with the earl at midnight, unknown, on a deserted Canadian pier, with a stiff gale blowing, with no shelter and no host but the tiny steamboat office and the man in charge of it, who taught his unexpected guests how to get water out of the lake by the aid of a soda water bottle, with a long string round the neck; whereupon, says the countess, "very joyfully did we balance ourselves on the edge of the pier, in the dark, in the midst of the gale, and fish for water, and then make our tea in the shelter of the office, listening to the storm outside."

The New Brunswick Legislature.

The New Brunswick Legislature commenced its annual session at Fredericton on Thursday afternoon last. In order to save time the members were sworn in at twelve o'clock by chief justice, Sir John Allan, Messrs. Shaw of St. John and Powell of Westmorland being the only absentees.

A CROWDED HOUSE.

As the hour appointed for the opening approached, the crowd in the galleries and about the parliament buildings—inside and without—was very great, and even standing-room in any advantageous position was hard to secure for late arrivals.

THE LADIES WERE THERE.

The ladies were present in large numbers. They predominated in the galleries as well as in the more advantageous places on the floor of the Assembly chamber reserved for non-members, and the apparent anxiety of everybody in authority to give them the best places and be their devoted, humble servants, led us to wonder why so many ladies of the "strong-minded" class are to be found agitating to be placed on an even footing with men in all things. If the poor dears had been obliged to take their chances on the plane of equality with men in the push for vantage ground on this occasion many of them would have seen and heard much less of the imposing spectacle and utterances than they did, so that even "woman's rights" would not be without its drawbacks to the sex who, thank heaven, are, in the main, still fair and gentle, notwithstanding the efforts of the handsome and gallant leader of the opposition to legislate them into election turmoils.

THE GOVERNOR COMES.

The day was a fine one and on his approach to the main entrance of the parliament building the lieutenant-governor, Sir Leonard Tilley, was saluted by a guard of honor from the Infantry school, the band played and cannon boomed as he entered the building, accompanied by a military escort. Proceeding by way of one of the main doorways into the Assembly chamber, accompanied by one A. D. C. only—Capt. Maunsell of the cavalry—he seated himself in the Speaker's chair, when the clerk of the house informed the members that His Honor declined to make known his reasons for summoning the legislature until a Speaker had been elected. This announcement being made, Sir Leonard and his A. D. C. immediately retired by way of the door through which they had entered.

MR. BURCHILL BECOMES SPEAKER.

Then, Attorney-General Blair, addressing the clerk, referred to the fact that he had nominated the last two speakers, both of whom, he said, had worthily discharged the duties of their high office. He was now about to nominate as speaker a gentleman whose urbanity, kindly dispositions, tact, judgment, experience and ability were recognized on every hand. He referred to Mr. John P. Burchill. (Applause.) He had reason to believe that the nomination would meet with the unanimous approval of the house. It was understood that the proposal to nominate Mr. Burchill as speaker, had the hearty approval of the leader of the opposition who, no doubt, would be prepared to second it.

Mr. Stockton said he had had no idea that the leader of the government intended giving him the opportunity of seconding the nomination. He accepted the opportunity with pleasure. (Applause.) He believed Mr. Burchill would discharge his duties as the first commoner of the province with credit to himself and to the country and with marked ability.

Mr. Burchill's nomination being unanimously approved he was escorted to the chair by Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Stockton amid great applause.

The new speaker briefly thanked the house for the high honor conferred upon him, after which Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Stockton spoke again, complimenting Mr. Burchill upon his being elevated to the honorable position of speaker.

All the members then extended their congratulations to Mr. Speaker.

These amenities being ended the lieutenant governor re-entered the house, this time accompanied by his full staff, which included Lt-Col. Maunsel, Lt. Col. Marsh, Majors Cropley and Loggie and others.

THE SPEECH.

The speaker, having made the governor acquainted with his election and claimed the usual privileges for himself and the other members (including immunity from arrest. etc.) His Honor delivered the speech.

It referred, amongst other things, to the constitutional change effected by the abolition of the Legislative council and to the fact that additional responsibilities were upon the Assembly in consequence thereof; to the stimulus given to the agricultural interest by the liberal grant of last session; to the successful termination of the Maritime bank suit, by which the direct representation of the sovereign of the empire through the provincial governments was confirmed; to the progress of the taxation commission's work; the development of mines; the necessity of establishing a reformatory and industrial school for boys, etc. On the subject of the Crown timber lands the speech contained the following paragraph:—

"Among other subjects of importance which will engage your attention during the present session, will be the question of the leasing of the timber lands of the crown. The arrangements under which these lands have been held by operators during the past ten years will, in a few months, come to a termination, and it will be your duty to consider and determine upon the conditions under which these lands shall after that period be operated. My goverment will lay certain proposals on this subject before you, to which I invite your thoughtful attention."

BUSINESS BEGINS.

As soon as His Honor and staff had retired, Solicitor-general White introduced a bill to amend chapter 47 of the consolidated statutes, whereupon Speaker Burchill read a copy of the speech and Mr. Mott, of Restigouche rose to move the address in reply thereto. He is one of the best-looking members, and while not exactly a youth, is a bachelor, and a very eligible one at that from the ladies' point of view. He is a self-possessed, deliberative gentleman who never seems to be in a hurry about anything, which may account for the fact that he is still unmarried. He made a very favorable impression upon the house as he proceeded with his speech and soon established his position as one of the ablest of the new members. He said:

MR. MOTT.

In proceeding to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, I have first to acknowledge the compliment paid through the medium of my humble self to my native constituency in having its junior representative chosen to discharge this honorable duty, though inexperience in your legislative usages moves me to express the regret that this duty was not confided to abler hands than mine. The occasion of opening this parliament for the first time without the legislative council is in itself a matter to call forth serious reflection on the part of honorable members, not upon the advisability of abolishing that honorable body—because that has been endorsed by the country and is now an accomplished fact—but rather upon the greater responsibility of legislation that now devolves upon us by reason of having confided to us by the people, the sole right to construct, amend and enact their laws. The history of that abolition is too recent and familiar to the minds of the people to justify any but a passing reference. Suffice it to say the movement which first took shape under the present premier and his colleagues in 1883, having been given to the people as one of the principal features of the government's policy in the elections that have since taken place, and generally sanctioned by them, was consummated in 1891.

The opening of the present parliament under these conditions is therefore the dawn of a new era in our history; and while we have the fiat of our constituencies in its favor, it yet becomes us to receive the new order of things in an earnest and a sober spirit. It is not my desire to cast any aspersions upon the history of the legislative council, but if it were, my mouth would be closed out of respect for those distinguished men who have moulded our laws, and who in their day of life supported the principle of fixing in that honorable body the virtual power of vetoing the laws passed by the house of assembly, building, in this, upon the lines of the constitution of the mother country and also out of respect to the honorable members who composed that House.

This however, I am free to say, that the times have altered and with new conditions, and an ever broadening conception of government in the minds of the people, there is not so much force to day in the theory that the constitution, which gives to the people the right to legislate, should possess a vetoing power, other than the royal prerogative, and that power totally irresponsible to the people. It might be said that this institution was moulded upon the lines of the British constitution, the admiration of the world, and that the House of Lords is in Britain still a recognized force, and an essential element of government, but without wearying the house with argument, I would simply remind them of the great difference in the conditions of government in the two countries—theirs is a country in which aristocracy has a defined interest, ours, one in which democracy has full play. To go back to first principles, the House of Lords was largely created for the purpose of protecting the nobility, a privileged class considered essential to the nation's welfare, from the encroachments of a jealous democracy, it being deemed necessary to preserve the aristocratic distinctions born of the feudal system.

While in Britain, aristocracy and democracy, respectively, have their definite functions under the constitution, the spirit of our laws and usages is more democratic, and except in a limited social sense, we do not recognize the distinctions of rank and title.

I fail to see any necessity of continuing in power the Legislative Council, a body whose duties and interest are identical with those of the House of Assembly, and which possessed the power of rejecting the people's will without being in any way responsible to them, and instances are not wanting where salutary measures passed by the Lower house have been thrown out in the Upper, against the country's interest. I have therefore to congratulate the honorable Mr. Blair and his government in bringing about its abolition believing they have exercised a wise discretion in following the example of our sister provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and asserting the right of the people to control their legislation short of the Crown's prerogatives, to say nothing of the saving to the Provincial treasury of the sum of $8000 to $10,000 annually expended in maintaining the Council. In this connection I beg to remind you of present agitation in other provinces of the Dominion to the same end. I desire before leaving this subject to recur to the argument that the Legislative Council was useful in checking hasty legislation. If we were to pay them the compliment of admitting its truth, and after all it is only an admission of human frailty, this thought presses itself upon our minds that we should at this time be impressed with a deeper and more solemn sense of our duties as legislators and proceed to the business of the country with a caution, discretion and prudence ever awake to the public welfare and with a full consciousness of the fact that when a bill passes by a majority vote of this house it is practically the law of the land and that there is no longer any consultation with the Upper House as to its terms. I feel to the full His Honor's reference to the confidence he feels that we will preserve unimpaired the traditions of the Provincial Legislature and in reply I can only express my belief which history I am sure will bear me out in, that there is inherent in our people a natural force and energy that is all sufficient to the exigency of the occasion and which needs only necessity to give it life.

The important considerations which moved the goverment in appointing the lumber commission in 1890, and the care with which that commission has been executed, have not as yet been fruitful of definite results, and the subject matter of their report is still to be discussed by the house, but I trust that the government's policy when declared will be found to be one that will advance the best interests of that important industry. The composition of that commission is at once evidence of the government's wise discretion in the appointments and a guarantee of the diligence and practical knowledge exercised in its deliberations. The terms of leasing the crown lands, particularly, is a matter to which the interested attention of lumber operators throughout the province is now directed, and I hope that when concluded they will be alike satisfactory to the lumbermen whose means are expended in improving the lumbering facilities of large sections of the country and to the humbler operator whose work is necessarily limited and confined.

His honor's very proper reference to the substantial grant made by the government in furtherance of the agricultural interests will meet with general approval. The grant referred to was $10,000, appropriated with a view to the cultivation of the dairying industry, the government also promising a bonus of $500 to each creamery started in the province under approved conditions. It is only fair to the government to note the appreciation evinced by the farmers' associations in the different counties of the efforts made in their behalf; and the many cheese factories and creameries now in operation in the province and in course of erection, bear testimony to the wisdom of this expenditure. I think the government may be assured of the hearty support of honorable members in all that pertains to the welfare of this industry, and I sincerely trust that they will continue to render material aid to our farmers in experimenting upon new methods, and increasing the producing power of the province.

The proposed reformatory or industrial school for boys is an institution that our judicial system has long required, and I cannot refrain from expressing my respect and the country's appreciation of the philanthropic efforts of that good woman, Lady Tilley, whose generosity and charitable mind have prompted this undertaking. The need of an institution that has for its object the reformation rather than the punishment of young criminals will be generally recognized. The spirit of our laws is in some respects fairer than their practice, as it does not intend that penalties should be enforced for punishment of the criminal, but rather for the purpose of protecting society by depriving him of the power of doing wrong. The object then of what I will make bold to call Lady Tilley's undertaking is not only consistent with the law, but has for a foundation charity, and good will towards our unfortunate fellow men.

Coming to the Maritime bank case, with the result of which his honor has expressed himself to be especially pleased, we must recognize with him the importance of the principles for which Hon. Mr. Blair contended, and which were decided by the court of last resort in favor of the province. This decision, delivered by the lords of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, July 2nd, 1892, settles the principle that within the limits assigned by the British North America Act the powers of legislation possessed by the provinces of Canada are exclusive and supreme and that the Lieut-Governor is as much the representative of Her Majesty for the purpose of provincial government as the governor-general of Canada is for all purposes of Dominion government.

Our rights and privileges then as a parliament and the dignity of our executive have not been impared by the British North America Act and we lose nothing by the union except as mutually agreed upon at Confederatfon by the provinces of Canada in referring certain subjects of legislation to the federal parliament.

Discussion of the methods of municipal taxation, a change in the mining laws and other important measures, are among the matters referred to in his honor's address with which the house, I am sure, will deal in the spirit of zeal and devotion expected of them.

I know that it will accord with the feeling of both sides of this house if I close this speech with a tribute to one who for so many years has been prominent in provincial and federal affairs, whose name and works are already impressed upon the history of both parliaments and whose labors have been in the public service. I come from a county that has already possessed for him a kindly feeling, and I desire to give expression to that. Honorable members have doubtless anticipated me in saying that I refer to his honor the honorable Sir Leonard Tilley, whose life is a refutation of that false saying that a successful politician cannot be an honest man. (Applause.)

MR. O'BRIEN OF CHARLOTTE.

Mr. O'Brien in seconding the address in reply, spoke of the importance of the change involved in the abolition of the legislative council. He highly approved of the government's aid to agriculture, and spoke at some length of the importance of that great industry. It was one of our great industries, and the government would be justified in giving it further encouragement. Until we had freer trade with the Unitnd States we could not expect a great development of our mines and minerals. In the meantime the greatest possible encouragement should be given to agriculture. This government was not to blame because there was not freer trade between this country and the United States, neither was the Ottawa government altogether to blame. That was a matter largely influenced by the people of the United States themselves. The proposition to establish a reformatory was a move in the right direction, and Lady Tilley was to be congratulated upon having success crown her efforts in this direction. He expressed himself well pleased with the promised legislation to enable women to act as members of school beards in cities and towns in the province. He thought in many instances women would be found competent to act as school trustees, and he especially congratulated the government upon that part of the address. (Applause.)

DR. STOCKTON.

Dr. Stockton, after congratulating the mover and seconder of the address, said that many changes had taken place since the last session of the house. Then the government was led by the senior member from the county of York while, to-day, it was led by the junior member from Queens. He expressed regret at the absence of Dr. Atkinson, who had been elected, and also that of Mr. McKeown. He expressed the hope that the deliberations of the new house would be pleasant and agreeable. Since last session there had been a reorganization of the government. He remembered that when the leader of the government was in opposition he had said it was a terrible thing that all the portfolios of the government should be held by lawyers, yet there was not a member of the present government holding an office who was not a member of the legal profession. He thought there were other interests that might well have been consulted. It was also promised that the executive should be reduced as speedily as possible from seven to five but the promise had not been fulfilled. He quite agreed with the hon. member for Charlotte that the farming industry was the great industry of this province, and what did the $10,000 given by the government to the farmers amount to? Eight thousand of it had been derived from a tax on dead men's estate and to this was added the usual grant of $2.000. A member from Westmorland had made the calculation that this grant in aid of the agricultural interest amounted to a three-cent stamp to each farmer of the province. The hon. member from Restigouche, who spoke of the report of the lumber commission being about to be laid before the house, appeared to be ignorant of the fact that the commission had already reported. Last session when the opposition wished to know what the government proposed to do with that report, the leader of the government coolly said he proposed to do nothing with it, in consequence no doubt of the paragraph in the report which condemned the reckless appointment of scalers by the government. He was glad to know that the leader of the government had since then changed his mind. Did the attorney general take credit to himself for the abolition of the legislative council?

Hon. Mr. Blair—Not individually, but I do for the government.

Dr. Stockton said the members of the opposition had forced the government to pass that bill. It was now proposed to attach a lot of political barnacles to the ship of state in the shape of law officers. It would be better had the council never been abolished, but to have reduced its number to eight or 10 men. It was a poor compliment to the lawyers in the government that it was necessary to appoint three more lawyers to prevent fraud and immature legislation. As to the reformatory project he would say, without committing himself to the details of the bill that might be introduced, that he was in favor of a move in that direction. Passing on Dr. Stockton referred to the Maritime Bank case. The leader of the government had referred to the decision in that case as having settled a constitutional question of the greatest magnitude. What were the facts? The fact was that the government had deposited $35.000 in the Maritime bank; that the people of the province had thereby been encouraged to deposit; and the great constitutional question involved was whether the government should first take its $35,000 out, or should stand on the same footing as other depositors. By invoking a mediaeval statute of England, the leader of the government had succeeded in his contention. He had not only invoked that law against depositors but against those who held the notes of the bank then outstanding. On the latter point the Supreme Court of Canada had decided against the leader of the government. The decision of the privy council took this $35,000 out of the pocket of the depositors and gave it to the government. In Quebec it had been held that no such prerogative right existed, and in Ontario the right did not exist to-day.

Hon. Mr. Blair—That is not so.

Dr. Stockton—It is so, as you will find by referring to the revised statutes of Ontario, chapter 93. It appeared from the speech that the government proposed to introduce the judicature act to bring us in harmony with the rest of Canada excepting Quebec. He thought that bill should be considered entirely apart from party politics, and made as perfect as possible. Provincial bonds some years ago sold at over 2 per cent. premium, to-day premium cannot be obtained for them. In july last provincial bonds were sold for 97½ and in December a lot was offered and withdrawn at 98. He heartily approved of the proposal of the government to allow women to become members of school boards in cities and incorporated towns. He presumed that the leader had been influenced in taking this step by the liberal and enlightened views of his new chief commissioner. He (Stockton) already had a bill prepared for that purpose, and if the government's bill did not go far enough he would ask the house to pass his own bill in preference.

HON. MR. BLAIR.

Hon. Mr. Blair congratulated the mover and seconder of the address and agreed with the last speaker that they would form a distinct acquisition to the debating power of the house. He had no fault to find with the good humored tone of the criticism of the hon. member for St. John leader of the opposition. It was true that he had revived subjects which had about them an aroma of antiquity. The hon. member was not accurate when he stated that he (Blair) had objected to all the portfolios in the executive being held by lawers in his platform of 1881. He could assure the hon. member that it was the same old administration. One or two of its members, he regretted to say, had withdrawn from the ranks, but their places had been ably filled. He was glad to find the hon. member (Stockton) still here with an almost unlimited prospect before him of occupying the dignified and honorable position he now held. The hon. member had prophesied that the doom of the government was sealed. He had, by superhuman exertions, induced canditates to take the field in every constituency. For a brief time the issue of the battle seemed to be uncertain. For one brief hour the hon. gentleman and his associates in the Mechanic's Institute had felt and seen the crown of triumph actually pressing upon his ample brow. What was the attitude of his colleague (Dr. Alward) in that last trying moment? What did he say in the delirious moment of victory? Did he ask that the stumpage should be reduced or that the whitewash bill should be repealed? Not at all. The first declaration of the hon. member on that occasion was that he would no longer support the Stockton government unless they turned out the office-holders who, he claimed, had been compelled to support the administration. The policy of reform gave way to the policy of the guillotine. The hon. member had attempted to minimize the aid which the government had given the farmers, stating that it was so trifling that it only amounted to three cents a head among the farmers of the province. The agricultural expenditure last year exceeded $20,000. How the hon. member had arrived at the conclusion that there were 705,000 farmers in the province of New Brunswick was beyond his comprehension It was passing strange that men who had exerted such influence upon the government as to compel them to abolish the council, had been able to exert so little in the country. As respects the charge that he had offered to fill up the vacancies in the legislative council with men opposed to abolition if certain things were done, Mr. Blair said that he would be greatly obliged if the hon. member would enter with a little more particularity and detail into that accusation. He could only characterize that statement as entirely and absolutely untrue. He challenged the hon. member to substantiate his claim that the government had been trifling with this reform. It pledges such as these had been made to individuals, and they were humbugged and deceived, why had they not come forward and exposed the deception? The fact was that at no time had the government received a helping hand from their opponents in working out this difficult policy. It was true that a law clerk had been appointed, and he should have been appointed long ago. He did not feel that the members of the government, especially the law officers, ought to be able in addition to all their other duties to scrutinize all the details of the legislation that passed through the house. Mr. Blair then discussed the Maritime Bank case at length. Last session the leader of the opposition sneered at the government for not obtaining the $35,000 and said we would never recover it.

Dr. Stockton—I made no such statement. What I said was that the amount should not be treated as cash on hand.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the hon. member's memory was entirely at fault.

Dr. Stockton—I purposely refrained from referring to the appeal because I was engaged in the case.

Mr. Blair said his own memory was fortified by those of other members of the house. He was not prepared to accept the hon. member's statement that the depositors in the bank were all poor people, and, therefore, worthy objects of charity. But suppose the government had not pressed for its legal rights, what would the opposition have said? They would have said that the government had corruptly abandoned its rights because some of its friends were depositors.

In pursuing that claim the government had felt that the interests of the whole community must be held to be superior to the interest of any one portion or section. The hon. member had not correctly stated what the effect of the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council was. The contention of the government was that this legislature enjoyed precisely the same prerogative rights as belonged to the British parliament or that of the dominion. The view put forward by the hon. member sought to denude the legislature of the dignity, powers and privileges that properly belonged to it. The question as to where the $35,000 should go was trivial compared to this.

Dr. Stockton—Do you say that the crown cannot denude itself of the prerogative right by legislation?

Hon. Mr. Blair—No, but I say it can take up the right again by legislation. Dr. Stockton had crossed the Atlantic to argue that no communication existed between the sovereign and the executive of this province. He was astonished that the hon. member should now deny that he sought to minimize the importance of this legislature. The very words of the decision confuted him in these terms: "It is clear, therefore, that the provincial legislature of New Brunswick does not occupy the subordinate position which was ascribed to it in the argument of the appellant." The hon. member distinctly claimed that all the powers and privileges and executive functions capable of being exercised by the government of this province were derived from the government of Canada.

Dr. Stockton—No, I argued that any power or authority held or exercised by the lieut. governor since the passage of the B. N. A. act were derived from that act and any powers beyond that they did not possess.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the hon. member had contended in the argument that the lieut. governors of the various provinces were merely subordinate officers of the governor-general and quoted from the decision. He (Blair) did not think the consequences which would have followed if the hon. member's contention had prevailed, could very well be over estimated. He thought the hon. member should have hesitated before he took the responsibility of stating that the credit of the province had been impaired. The fact that provincial bonds were now quoted lower than at other times, proved nothing, for everybody knew

and county, Kings county and Woodstock civic indebtedness; reports of Schools, and Board of Health, Dominion Safety Fund Association; steamer Florenceville and steamer Flushing.

Dr. Stockton gave notice of motion for particulars of warrant expenditures from the close of the year till March 10th.

Mr. Pinder gave notice of enquiry as to whether or not any steps had been taken to repair Nackawick bridge.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted the Board of Works' report and Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the Crown Land Department report.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Mr. Blair, chairman of the committee appointed to nominate all standing and select committees, submitted the following:—

Agriculture.

Messrs. Russell, Theriault, Baird, Dibblee, Harrison, Robinson, Gogain, Howe, Ferris, Dunn, Scovil, Dr Lewis; Messrs. Killam, Blanchard, Shaw and Mott.

Public Accounts

Messrs. Flewelling, Ferris, Wells, Dibblee, Powell, Shaw and Pinder.

Standing Rules.

Messrs. Hill and Mott; Hon. A S White; Messrs. Baird, Alward, Allen and Smith, (St. John.)

Privileges.

Hon. Mr. Blair, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Messrs. Wells, Phinney, Powell and Stockton.

Contingencies.

Dr. Lewis, Mr. Baird, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Messrs. Smith (Westmorland), Mott, Ferris, Scovil, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Blanchard, McLean, Dibblee, Theriault, Gogain, Smith, (St. John), Pitts and Perley.

Corporations.

Hon. Mr. White, Messrs Hill, Baird O'Brien (Charlotte), and Robinson, Hon. Mr. Connell, Mr. Smith (Westmorland) Hon. Mr. Blair, Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Sivewright, Hon. Mr. Labillois, Messrs. Stockton, Powell, Perley, Pitts, Allen, Smith, (St. John), Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Dr. Lewis, Mr. Phinney.

Municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Messrs. Mott, O'Brien, (Northumberland). Russel, Wells, Blanchard, Ferris, McLeod, Hon. M. Mitchell, Messrs. Alward, Stockton, Hon. Mr. Blair, Messrs. Flewelling, Theriault, Howe, Pinder, Gogain Dibblee, Killam Shaw and Scovil.

The Library

Mr. Hill, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Messrs. Sivewright, Allen and Stockton.

Law Practice and Procedure.

Hon. Messrs. Blair and White, Mr. Mott, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Messrs. Powell, Phinney and Stockton.

AN UNTRUE STATEMENT EXPOSED.

Hon. Mr. Blair as a matter of privilege, called attention to a report that appeared in the Gleaner newspaper, in which it was stated that Mr. Howe had escorted Rev. Mr. Mullin, of Stanley, to a seat on the floor of the house at the opening of the legislature and that Mr. Mullin had been ejected by the sergeant-at-arms by his (Mr. Blair's) orders. Mr. Blair said he had no knowledge of Rev. Mr. Mullin having been present at the opening until after the public statement referred to appeared, he had not given the sergeant-at-arms any direction whatever concerning any person on the floor of the house on opening day, nor had he any communication with that officer in any way whatever on the subject. He presumed the story was published with the same object as many others in the same paper—for the purpose of prejudicing its readers against him.

Mr. Howe explained that he had told Mr. Mullin that he might take a seat on the floor of the house, and had been informed by that gentleman, after the opening, that he had been ordered out by the sergeant-at-arms, after that officer had consulted with Mr. Blair. He (Mr. Howe) wished to be understood as being entirely responsible for Mr Mullin taking a seat on the floor. He also wished to say that after the statement Mr. Blair had just made, he must assume that Mr. Mullin was in error when he stated that he saw the sergeant-at arms speak with Mr. Blair and then come directly over to where he was and order him out.

MR PITTS.

Mr. Pitts gave notice of enquiry for Tuesday next as to whether the government had taken any steps towards securing additional information as to the Torrence system of registration of titles.

MARCUS C ATKINSON.

Mr, Phinney presented the petition of ex M. P. P. Atkinson of Carleton county claiming that he was defrauded out of a seat in the legislature and praying that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges. Mr. Phinney moved to refer it and Mr Blair contended that two days' notice should be given of the resolution. After debate, which lasted nearly three hours, the speaker decided that the matter of the resolution, being one of privilege, the house might deal with it at once.

On motion of Mr. Hill, however, it was deferred until Friday

Mr. Phinney gave notice of motion for Tuesday next for returns of all amounts received by the receiver-general under the Succession Duty act of 1892. The house then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Stockton moved, seconded by Mr Pinder, a motion re the warrant expenditure, etc., between the close of 1892 and March 10th in the present year.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the information would be furnished without address.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the auditor general's report for the last year.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill providing for the redemption of provincial debentures falling due from next year to 1895 inclusive.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill in addition to, and to amend chapter 20 of the Consolidated Statutes.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced bills relating to the Supreme court and to practice and procedure therein, and providing for the establishment of a boys' industrial school.

Mr. Howe again brought up the case of Rev. Mr. Mullin, stating that the official report of Saturday's proceedings did not fully express the views he had in his mind when he rose to a question of privilege on Saturday. If through a want of knowledge of the rules he had exceeded his duty in inviting Rev. Mr. Mullin to the floors of the assembly, he wished to take the full responsibility of that act so that it might not be made to appear that the reverend gentleman had come upon the floors uninvited. He would now ask what were the privileges of private members in this regard?

Mr. Speaker—The floors of the house are not open to the public. The speaker's gallery is for the use of those outside the assembly who are furnished with tickets, which may be obtained from any of the members. The floors of the house, however, are for the members only.

Mr. Howe thanked Mr. Speaker for his explanation.

Dr Stockton gave notice of motion that in the opinion of this house legislation should be had relating to crown debtors, placing the government on a footing of equality with private individuals.

Dr. Stockton gave notice of motion for a statement of sums borrowed from any bank and of any amount due at the close of year, with rate of interest charged.

Adjourned.

[The Budget and other speeches are held over until next week.]

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

"THREE CENT" STATESMANSHIP.

A good deal of fun is had in legislative circles over Mr. Stockton's three cent stamp criticism of the government grant in aid of agriculture. He said the grant had been estimated as worth a three cent stamp to each farmer in the province and he named the sum of $10,000 as the amount of it. He understated the sum by one-half, but that is considered a remarkably close estimate for Mr. Stockton to make, and if his criticism is a correct one there must be over 700,000 farmers in New Brunswick, which is a startling rate of increase in the population, which was less than 400 000 in 1891—counting men, women and children.

THE NEW OPPOSITION PLANK.

Mr. Stockton's declaration of the new plank in the opposition platform, viz., to have a Legislative Council "of eight or ten men," is said to have increased his popularity with his followers, as it is waggishly conjectured that he will propose to the government that, at the expiration of the present house, he and his whole following be appointed to compose his new upper house, as it is hoped, for the sake of appearances and in the interest of even feeble criticism of the administration, that the learned doctor will be able to retain the number of adherents named, to go with him into the proposed retirement.

A NEW RECORD.

A new record in the passing of the Address in reply to the Speech from the throne was made on Thursday last. Never before in New Brunswick did an Address pass in less than five hours after the delivery of the speech.

HEARD HIM RISE!

Dr. Alward made the closing speech of the debate on the Address on Thursday and he was slow and ponderous, as usual. He was drawing a word-picture of his alleged sensations while listening to the speech of Attorney-General Blair and was rolling out such sentences as—"When I looked around this gorgeous assembly number, when I heard the charges of my honorable colleague, the leader of the opposition, when I saw the honorable, the Attorney General in his place, and when I heard him rise"——

"*Heard* me rise?" interrogated the Attorney-General.

The effect was a ripple of laughter throughout the assembly and galleries which had the effect of making the St. John Demosthenes a little more careful in the matter of his phraseology.

ONE FOR MR. STOCKTON.

Solicitor-General White had almost a knock-out on Saturday from Mr. Stockton in the debate on the question of order brought on by Mr. Phinney's presentation of the Atkinson petition and his motion to refer it to the privileges committee. Mr. Stockton had cited from the record of proceedings of the House of Commons at Ottawa, to show that when Mr. Weldon of St. John moved his resolution to refer the matter of Mr. Baird taking the seat for Queens County which Mr. G. G. King had been elected to occupy, to the committee on Privileges and Elections, it passed at once without the usual two days' notice and without objection from anybody.

Mr. White, however, said that Mr. Stockton was quite mistaken in assuming that the resolution had been made without the two days' notice. If he would look at the record of votes and proceedings he would doubtless find that such notice was given.

Well," said Mr. Stockton, "I find by the official record, now in my hand, that Mr. Weldon moved his resolution on the day after the opening of parliament, and perhaps the hon. gentleman can explain where the two days' notice could possibly have been given."

And, then, the bland present Solicitor-General and ex speaker paralyzed the house by ignoring his former contention and arguing that the reason why the two days' notice had not been given in that particular case was because there was not sufficient time between the opening and the moving of the resolution, to admit of Mr. Weldon conforming to the allegedly. Luke Sullivan in his closing round with Corbett, the Solicitor-General was "a little dazed, but still in the ring."

MR. PITTS WANTS TO MAKE A SPEECH.

Mr. Pitts wanted to make a speech when he gave notice of an enquiry of the government on Saturday. He asked Mr. Speaker if he would be in order in proceeded to state why he gave notice of the enquiry. That, of course, was not to be allowed and Mr. Pitts subsided when the speaker merely said, "The honorable gentleman will pass his notice up."

WORKING TIME.

The house meets at half-past two every day, the forenoons being fully occupied by the members in the various committees. It is in the committee rooms where most of the real work of the session is done, and the working members—who are a large majority—have their time pretty fully occupied. There is a belief abroad that the fact of the house not meeting until the afternoons, gives the members the forenoons to themselves, but this is an erroneous idea, for the work in the house, is, perhaps, less onerous than that in the committees.

MR. SPEAKER BURCHILL.

It is a matter of satisfaction to all who take an interest in the proper conduct of legislative matters at Fredericton, and particularly so to Miramichi people, that Speaker Burchill has already, by his able and impartial discharge of the duties of his position, gained the entire confidence of the house, irrespective of party. His bearing is dignified, his decisions in points of order raised prompt and clearly and tersely expressed, and his control of the House unmistakably effective, whenever he has occasion to exercise it. He is not a martinet, but the members, from the greatest to the least, realise that a master is in the chair, and while there has, so far, been no occasion for the application of the whip, it is evident that it will fall when the requirements of good order and the maintenance of legislative dignity require the operation.

Ottawa Notes.

OTTAWA, March 10.—After an all night session on the Manitoba school debate closed on Thursday morning at six o'clock. The resolution was defeated by 120 to 70. All the Liberals present voted for the resolution as did also five Conservatives, Messrs. McCarthy, O'Brien, Jeannotte, Dugas and Pelletier.

In the Commons on Friday, there was a small attendance. In supply on the vote for the expenses of the government's prohibition commission, Sir Richard Cartwright said this appropriation should be classed as one designed to enable the government to evade dealing with the question which the finance minister used to describe as the most important before the country.

Hon. Mr. Foster said the report of the commission would be obtained before next session.

Mr. Charlton denounced the commission as a colossal farce and Mr. Christie endorsed Mr. Charlton's views.

Replying to Mr. Scriver's questions, Hon. Mr. Foster said the total cost of the prohibition commission would be about $30,000. The commissioners were paid $10 per day each. He said Mr. Charlton's mission was to find fault with all things and he believed the house would agree that the honorable gentleman was quite intemperate in his remarks.

The house spent most of the afternoon and all of the evening session in supply on the main estimates. On the item of $6,500 to complete Cape Tormentine harbour work Davies and others stated that much money had been spent to enable Mr. Wood, M. P., to carry his lumber over the Tormentine Railway to deep water.

Ministers Foster and Ouimet showed from the record that not one dollar had been diverted from the purpose for which it was voted, viz.: towards the ferry service between P. E. I. and the main land.

There was a lively discussion in the banking and commerce committee over Mr. Stair's bill to authorize the organization of a sugar combine. Mr. Lister read an article from the Halifax Herald (conservative) urging that Mr. Stair's operations be watched, and said telegrams had been received from leading Conservatives in Halifax urging that the bill be opposed. Mr. Stairs appeared as promoter of the bill and said he would assent to some amendments. Sir Richard Cartwright asked that the Soliciter General explain the government's policy with respect to the bill, but Hon. Mr. Curran remained silent. Two clauses of the bill, which appeared to authorize the company to obtain control of all sugar refineries in the Dominion, were struck out with a view of limiting its operations to the Maritime Provinces. Discussion upon remaining sections was continued until the committee adjourned.

The House passed a large number of items, including the grants for Dartmouth post office, Halifax drill hall, Chatham post office and the St. John custom house.

Seed Testing and Distribution of Seed Grain.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR,—Knowing that farmers generally are much interested in the above subjects, permit me to place before your readers the following:—

SEED TESTING.

The work of testing the germinating power of grain and other agricultural seeds is now in active progress at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Up to the present over 1,600 samples have been tested and reported on this season, and on the whole with very gratifying results, showing a good percentage of vitality. There are, however, some districts in the Dominion from which samples have been received of very poor quality and quite unfit for seed. In some parts of Manitoba the harvest season of 1891 was very unfavorable and considerable quantities of grain were left out in stook or stack all winter and threshed in the spring of 1892. A number of samples of such grain have been tested and they show a very low percentage of vitality, many of them ranging from 15 to 40 per cent. only, and are quite unfit for seed. In some other parts of the Dominion, and especially in some sections of Ontario and Quebec, the weather during the last harvest period was very wet, and the grain in the stook was subject to repeated wettings before it could be housed, and in the meantime some of it sprouted. A large proportion of such samples also show a low degree of germinating power, and if sown as seed will be likely to result in poor crops.

Any farmers desiring to send further samples for test should forward them without delay; the packages should contain about one ounce each, and they can be sent to the Experimental Farm free through the mail. The samples are tested and reports can usually be furnished in about ten days after the grain is received.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Last year 16,905 sample bags of promising sorts of grain, weighing 3 lbs. each, were sent free through the mail to 9 114 farmers residing in different parts of the Dominion. This large quantity of grain, over 25 tons, was all of first quality and consisted of the most promising sorts which have been tested on the several Experimental Farms. By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a similar distribution is now in progress for this year, and already over 3,000 samples have been sent out, and a large number are being mailed daily. The object of this distribution is to place in the hands of good farmers in all parts of the country samples of the best varieties of oats, barley, wheat, peas, &c., so that they may shortly be available for seed in every district in the country, and eventually result in the displacing of poor, mixed and enfeebled sorts, with varieties possessed of greater vigour and fertility. The number of samples sent to one applicant is limited to two in each case, and on this basis a very large number can still be supplied. With careful and judicious handling these 3 lb. samples will generally produce from one to three bushels the first year, and at the end of the second season the grower usually has seed enough for a large field. The advantages resulting from this large distribution of the best sorts of grain obtainable will no doubt in a few years be generally manifest in an improvement in the quality and an increase in the quantity of the average grain crops of the Dominion. A circular is sent with each sample which the recipients are expected to fill up and return at the close of the season, with particulars as to the character and growth of the grain. The request is also made that a sample of not less than one pound of the product be returned to the Central Experimental Farm, so that information may be had as to the measure of success attending its growth. Samples are sent to applicants as long as the supply lasts. Letters can be sent to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, March 9th, 1893.

P. E Island.

The Provincial legislature of P. E. Island was opened by the Hon. William Sullivan, administrator of the government, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. The speech from the throne does not foreshadow any very important legislation. There are the usual congratulations on the success of the crops and exhibition, and brief reference is made to the cheese making industry and the new road machines. It is intimated that bills reducing the cost of legislation and providing for a plebiscite on the prohibition question will be submitted. It is thought the session will not be a long one.

Miramichi and the North Shore etc.,

TO-MORROW is St. Patrick's day.

THAT'S RIGHT:—Mayor Sumner has been re elected in Moncton.

HAY, HORSES, POTATOES, ETC.—See the Dickson sale advt.

HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS cure all stomach ills. They assist digestion, regulate the bowels and liver, tone the stomach and purify the blood'

WRECK SEEN:—The hull of one of the vessels wrecked at Escuminac last season, and which recently floated off, was seen a few miles north of Richibucto harbor last week.

EPWORTH LEAGUE:—An entertainment will be given in the basement of St. Luke's church on Monday evening, March 20th, consisting of a number of phonograph selections under the management of Mr. Gould; also several musical selections by members and friends of the League. Entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock. Admission 10c.

THE ROARIN' GAME:—At Campbellton on Thursday last, the Bathurst curlers defeated the Campbelltonians by 8 points. The visitors left for home by the train on Friday.

A GREAT SALE:—W. S. Loggie, Esq., is to hold a genuine discount sale for one month, as per advertisement. This will be a rare chance to procure a supply of goods for family and other purposes for the coming summer season.

TO-MORROW NIGHT at Masonic Hall. Give the R. C. T. A. entertainment a bumper house. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8.

MILL BURNED.—Some days ago a fire occured on the Restigouche which destroyed the shingle mill of Messrs. Fournier Brothers. There was no insurance. The loss will amount to $2,000 or more.

HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU AND WILD CHERRY is the safest, surest and best known remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. The Children's Favourite. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

ST. PATRICK'S evening entertainment in Masonic Hall by the R. C. T. A. Society promises to be a very attractive one. Secure your seats at Mackenzie's.

THE IRISH QUESTION:—Hon. T. W. Anglin has been invited by the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society to address a public meeting here on the Irish question. Mr. Anglin has expressed his willingness to come to St. John, but a date has not been arranged.—St. John Gazette.

A. J. BLAKE, formerly of Black Brook, is one of the Miramichi contingent on the other side of the line. He is in the Thomson Houston Electric Works, in West Lynn, Mass. He is one of four thousand hands employed in the great establishment which has a weekly pay-roll of about $40,000.

MRS STEVENS of Moncton is held for trial in June next, for manslaughter, the grand jury of Westmorland county having found a true bill against her. She would have been tried at once but for the fact that both the attorney-general and solicitor-general are in attendance at the legislature now in session.

MR. HUNTER ESCAPED INJURY:—Saturday night engine No. 192 on Conductor W. Crockett's special, while running between New Mills and Jacquet river broke her side rods, throwing two cars from the track and damaging the engine to some extent. Driver W. C. Hunter, who was in charge, received a shaking up but fortunately was not injured. The fireman escaped by jumping.—*Times* 7th.

THE MONCTON "PLAIN DEALER." Messrs, MacDougall & Anderson, of Moncton, are fitting up their printing office and will issue the *Plain Dealer* in a few days. They have purchased an excellent plant from Messrs. Miller & Richard, of Toronto, and they say they will publish the smartest paper in Moncton. The *Plain Dealer* caused considerable excitement in Moncton last year in the way of exposing certain social and commercial scandals.—Globe

CLAMS:—Those who are partial to clams for soups, chowders, lunches, etc. will find a first-class article in the Lepreaux sealed clams now kept for sale at the stores of W. T. Harris, T. Flanagan and T. H. Fountain. They are put up in pound tins and are not the watery short-grained things usually sold, but a genuine, large, well prepared and finely flavored clam, in quantity that fills the tin and has only the juice of the clams contained in it, which makes fine flavoring for soups, chowder, etc. There is nothing better for suppers and readily made dishes. Try them.

DEATH OF MRS. WARD:—The death at Bournemouth, England, on Feb. 5, of Mrs. Louise I Ward, widow of Dr. Henry Ward. This lady was the daughter of the late Hon. John Ambrose Street and is the second member of that family whose death is announced in the past few weeks. Dr. Ward was formerly in the Royal Navy; his first wife was Miss Coster, of Fredericton. He practised for some time in Carleton and afterwards removed to Fredericton, and then went back to England. Mrs Ward, as well as her brother, Brigade Surgeon James Petrie Street whose death was announced last week were natives of Miramichi.

DEATH OF CAPT. CRAGIE:—Capt. H. W. Cragie died at his residence, Harcourt Place, Kent Co., on Saturday last, after an illness of four days. He was a native of Perth, Scotland. For some years he was in the employ of the Miller Tanning Extract Company, but was lately with James Brown. He received every attention and all that medical aid could do. The captain will be remembered as a temporary resident of both Chatham and Newcastle a few years ago. He derived his title of captain during his connection with local forces in the Cape wars, and his experiences therein formed the subject of several lectures delivered by him here and elsewhere. He married in Montreal, his wife and two children surviving him.

PERSONAL:—Mr. Thos. Blair is in charge of the agencies of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Chatham and Newcastle, Inspector Watters, who so acceptably filled the position immediately after the lamented death of the late F. R. Morrison, returning to his regular duties.

Mr. John Maclaren, Inspector of Customs is visiting the Miramichi.

Another Canadian has come to the front in the Army, by the appointment of Colonel E. L. Street, lately commanding the 1st Batallion of the Devonshire Regiment, to take command of a Regimental District. Colonel Street is a son of James W. Street of St. Andrews, and cousin of Mr. E. Lee Street of Newcastle. Colonel Street has seen much service and was with Lord Roberts in Afghanistan.

Mr. Rupert Blair is visiting his Miramichi relatives and friends.

A W. C. T. U. entertainment, which included vocal and instrumental music, readings, speeches and refreshments, was given in Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Tuesday evening. The programme included speeches by Miss Tweedie, Rev. Jos. McCoy, Rev. Neil McKay, Rev. Mr. Marshall and Mr. R. B. Bennett, a recitation by Mr. J. L. Stewart; solos by Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Pallen, a duet by Misses Edgar; quartettes, by Miss Edgar, Mrs. Nicol, Mr. Nicol and Mr. Dickeson, and Misses Edgar and Messrs. Dickeson and Norman Edgar; a violin solo by Mr. Herbert McDonald accompanied by Bertie McLean, with several choruses, all of which were very much enjoyed. The other accompaniments were by Mrs. Marshall, Miss Carter and Prof. Smythe.

Death of Hon. John McAdam.

Hon. John McAdam, of Milltown, is dead. He was a lumberman and merchant, and was one of the representatives of Charlotte at Fredericton almost continuously from 1854 to confederation and for some years after the union. From 1867 to 1870 he held a provincial portfolio. He represented Charlotte in the second parliament at Ottawa, but was defeated in 1874 and returned to provincial politics, sitting in the legislature until he was defeated in 1886, being then nearly 80 years old. Mr. McAdam was born in 1807. He was a consistent liberal conservative and an estimable man in public and private life.

Fire at Church Point.

Last Sunday morning about four o'clock the store of Mr. Alexander Davidson, at Church Point, Miramichi, was burned, together with its valuable contents. The cause of the disaster is not known, as Mr. Davidson was in St. John at the time, and his clerk, a young man named Stewart, says he had no fire in the store on Saturday. An Indian who saw the light caused by the flames was the first to give the alarm, and it was reported that a team was seen being rapidly driven down the road about the time the fire started. It is thought possible that as attempts had been previously made to rob the store, the fire might have been the outcome of another of the same kind Mr. Davidson had about $2,700 worth of stock, besides two cases of dry goods and two of boots and shoes, which had just been received and were partially opened. He had $2,000 insurance through Mr. W. C. Winslow's agency here and his loss over and above that is about $1,000. He informed us yesterday that he would be able to go on with his business in an old building formerly used as a dwelling until he could erect a new store, which he proposes to do as soon as possible. His many friends are glad to learn that although the wind was blowing directly from the burning store on his fine house, the latter was not injured, so that the disaster is not as far-reaching as it might have been.

Great Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, next in magnitude to the famous one of Thanksgiving day, 1889, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, and before it was placed under control, three hours after, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burned over three and a half years ago, had consumed property valued by a conservative estimate at $4,500,000, and been attended by scenes of panic and distress never before equalled in the memory of citizens now living, and had destroyed several human lives, and maimed at least 30 persons, some of whom will die of their injuries. At 4.25 o'clock the alarm was rung in from box 52. It was soon followed by a second, and then by a general alarm. The flames broke out in the toy department of Horace, Partridge & Co., who occupied the fifth and sixth floors of the seven-storey building, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, owned by F. L. Ames. The cause is at present unknown, but the start is described by those nearest it as resembling the bursting of a fire cracker. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, and in a very few moments the entire interior of the building was burning. There were many employees of the Partridge company at work at the time, and the other floors of the building were sprinkled with human beings. The usual avenues of escape were at once cut off, and then began a scramble for life which sickened the beholders. The panic-stricken inmates fled to windows and roof; some escaped by shinning down telegraph poles, others by leaping into blankets and nets. Several jumped to the pavement, six or eight storeys below, and were terribly mangled, and others—how many cannot now be told—fell back into the cauldron of flames, or were overcome by the dense black smoke, which suffocated all who did not speedily escape. The entire fire department of the city was speedily on the scene. The departments of Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Quincy and Brockton arrived later by train, and aid was requested to be in readiness from more distant cities.

It is estimated that the loss will be in the vicinity of $4,500,000. The insurance is $4,000,000.

A Popular Competition.

The publishers of the Ladies' Home Magazine presents its Great Winter Competition to the public of America. This Competition closes on April 30th 1893.

Questions.—1. Which is the longest book in the New Testament? 2. Which is the shortest? 3, The longest verse? 4. The shortest?

HOW TO COMPETE.—Write the questions down, and follow with the answers. Mail this to us, together with $1 to pay for six months subscription to the Ladies' Home Magazine—one of the best Home Magazines of the day, and if your answers are correct you will receive one of the following prizes: $1000 in gold; $500 in gold; $250 in gold; $100 in gold; 2500 Elegant Silver Tea Sets; Organs; Pianos, &c. Everything fair and square. Send postal card for list of former prize winners. Over $10,000 distributed during the past three years. Address; THE LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE, Peterborough, Canada.

How can I get rid

Of my tormenting corns; get rid of them without pain; get rid of them quickly and effectually, without possibility of return? The answer is, use Putnam's Painless Corn and wart Cure, the great corn cure. Always sure, safe, and painless. Putnam's Extractor. Use it and no other.—Frauds are in the market. Don't run the risk of ruining your feet with such caustic applications.

News and Notes.

FIRE LOSSES.

The fire losses for January in the United States and Canada, according the the *Review*, amounted to $17,958,400, which is the highest amount ever reached for that month since the opening of such records in 1882.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There are at present in Canada belonging to the Roman Catholic church, one cardinal, two archbishops, twenty-one bishops, two abbots, and 2,508 priests. There are also twenty two religious orders of men and forty-two religious orders of women.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

A famine prevails throughout the northern part of the province of Shen-Si, China, and men are selling their wives and children for food.

LEFT FOR ENGLAND.

Sir John Thompson left Ottawa for Europe last Thursday. Senator Bowell will be acting premier, Mr. Ouimet acting minister of justice, and Mr. Foster leader in the house.

There are more cases of sickness and death from diseased kidneys than from all other diseases combined. It is your own fault if you allow your kidneys to remain in an unhealthy condition when the cure is at hand. Dodd's Kidney Pills are guaranteed to cure the worst cases. It costs but little to give them a trial. They are for sale by all druggists and dealers or by mail on receipt of 50 cts. or 6 boxes for $2.50 Write for book called Kidney Talk.

MARRIED.

At St Andrew's Manse, Chatham, on 11th March, inst., Wm. Russell and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Campbell, all of Lower Newcastle.

DIED.

At the Alms House, Chatham, N. B. on the 14th inst. Daniel Stewart a native of North Esk Miramichi N. B, in the 78 year of his age.

New Advertisements.

'FALSELY ACCUSED'.

THE ST. MICHAEL'S

R. C. T. A. SOCIETY

will hold their annual entertainment in the

MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM,

ON

FRIDAY, MARCH 17TH.

'FALSELY ACCUSED'

THE CELEBRATED DOMESTIC DRAMA IN THREE ACTS, will be presented with a good caste of characters, after which there will be

SONGS, CHARACTER SKETCHES, &c.

TO CONCLUDE WITH A

SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE.

Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 35 cts.

Tickets on sale at Mackenzie's Drug Store, M. F. Noonan's, and John Coleman's.

Upland Hay, Horses, etc.,

AT AUCTION.

I will offer at the "Johnston Farm Napan," now owned by George Dickson, on

MONDAY, 27TH INST.

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m:—

20 Tons Upland Hay, No. 1. 3 Tons Upland Hay, No. 2. 2 Tons Wheat Straw. 300 Bushels Potatoes. 50 Bushels Seed Wheat. 25 Bushels Seed Barley. 1 Bay Mare 7 years old (named Maud.) 1 Milch Cow, (half Jersey.) 3 two-year-old mare Colts, well bred, all prize winners. 4 Spring Pigs.

TERMS:—For the Colts, half down, bal. 1st August. All other Stock, under $5, Cash, over that amount, payable 1st August, with approved securities.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 14th Mar., 1893.

AT STREET'S DRUG STORE,

NEWCASTLE

Are manufactured the following preparations:—

Beef Iron & Wine, A most valuable preparation, containing the nutritious properties of Beef, the tonic powers of Iron, and the stimulating properties of Wine.
Quinine Iron & Wine an excellant tonic and appetizer.
Sarsaparilla for all disorders of the blood.
Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry, for coughs, coughs, and all lung troubles.
Emulsion, a most valuable preparation for a run down constitution, containing a larger percentage of Pure Cod Liver Oil than any other Emulsion.
Cough Drops, for sore throat and allaying tickling cough.
Glycerine and Cucumber Cold Cream both excellent preparations for chapped hands and all roughness af the skin.
Arnica Nerve and Bone Liniments, valuable for all sorts of pains.
Worm Pellets for children troubled with worms.
Carbolic Salve for burns, bruises, sores, etc.
Death to Rats, for the destruction of rats and mice.
Catarrh Snuff for catarrh and cold in the head.
Condition Powder for all horse diseases.
Furniture Polish which when applied according to directions imparts a glossy appearance to furniture.
Anti-Cholera Disinfectant, for destroying disagreeable odors in Cellars, Sinks Cesspools, etc.

These preparations are guaranteed strictly pure, being made from the purest Drugs and Chemicals and each one according to that for which it is recommended will be found a never failing preparation.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE

E. LEE STREET,
Proprietor,

Newcastle, March 14th 1893

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM WILL CURE THAT COUGH TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS

of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price *25* and *50 cts.* a bottle.

Manufactured by

HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.,
St. John, N. B.

When we assert that

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.

THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.

By all druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

MANCHESTER HOUSE

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

I beg to announce to my numerous customers and the buying public, that owing to an anticipated change in business it has become necessary for me to reduce my extensive stock of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, SMALLWARES, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

These goods are priced in plain figures and will be sold to the public subject to

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

I will also make a cut price on any unseasonable goods subject also to the 12½ discount for cash.

My stock is complete in all departments, having been recently opened and marked in plain figures at a reasonable business margin on cost, the following lines:—

6-4 Striped Dress Serges,	8-4 Twilled Sheeting,
Wool Challies,	4-4 Grey Cotton,
Cotton Challies,	4-4 White Cotton,
Black Cashmere,	Pillow Cotton,
Colored Cashmere,	New designs in Prints.
Shirting Ginghams,	Dress Ginghams,
Flannellets,	Lansdowne Tweed,
Linen Tabling, Loom,	Napkins,
Linen Tabling, Bleached,	Towels,

Carpets, Window Shades, Floor Oil cloths.

An immense assortment of "Paper Hangings." These goods have not been priced in view of this sale, but the special 12½ % discount is a bona fide cut from regular cash prices. This is an opportunity of getting new, staple and fancy goods at special value. Sale will commence on SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, and last one month only. I invite inspection.

W. S. LOGGIE.

N. B.—Linen Tabling Napkins, Towelling, Sheeting Cotton, Pillow Cotton will be hemmed on the premises free of charge when bought during sale.

3-30

Chatham Foundry,

CHATHAM - - - - N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Iron and Brass Castings a specialty—for Mills, Steamboats, Railways, etc. Stoves, Iron Railings, Plough and general Agricultural Castings, Babbit Metal, etc. Machinery Made and Repaired with quick despatch.

☞ Orders promptly attended to at reasonable prices and fair Terms.

T. F. GILLESPIE, - - Proprietor.

"Seal Brand" Coffee

At the World's Fair.

Chase & Sanborn have been awarded the mammoth contract for supplying all the Coffee served inside the World's Fair Grounds, against the competition of the largest importing houses in the country.

This tribute to the Excellence of the "Seal Brand" proves that it is the best Coffee Grown.

'WHERE SMILING SPRING ITS EARLIEST VISITS PAY.

J. D. CREAGHAN, CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

Just landed per Steamer Nestorian direct from Great Britain,

91 CASES AND BALES

EARLIEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Containing:—Latest Spring Styles and Patterns, in Dress Goods, prints satins, silks, carpets, rugs, 1 to 4 yds. wide, floor oil cloth, window hangings, general household goods and spring novelties.

Every department is full with the latest products of the great centres of trade—London, Paris and New York—where cash cuts prices, styles are created and inventive conceit feels the fickle pulse of fashion.

Received from London, England, and New York, 569 doz. gents' scarfs, ties, bows and four-in-hands.

Received direct from Paris and Grenoble, France, 734 doz. ladies' and gents' Lisle thread, silk and Perrin's kid gloves every pair guaranteed.

Received from Boston, 37 cases men's and youths' fur, felt, hard and soft hats.

Received direct from Canadian Mills, 141 cases and bales cotton goods, woolens and general domestic staples, all personally selected for our trade and now offered at close cash prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. D. CREAGHAN, NEWCASTLE & CHATHAM.

2nd March, 1893.

FOR SALE.

A brown filly foaled 30th June, 1892. From the trotting, stallion "Redemption" and the thoroughbred mare "Carrie C." by "Judge Curtis" Apply at the ADVANCE OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 15th day of June next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and five o'clock, p. m.:—

All the right, title and interest of John Robertson in and to all that certain lot or tract of land situate, lying and being on the north side of the Tabusintac River, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and abutted and bounded as follows, viz:—Westerly by lands formerly owned by Ralph Fayle, deceased, and lately conveyed to William Murray of Tabusintac, easterly by lands owned and occupied by John Murray, southerly by the Tabusintac River and northerly by Crown Lands, known and distinguished as Lot No. 48 granted to Duncan Robertson, deceased, and containing—with an island in the said river opposite the said lot included in the said grant—210 acres more or less, and being the lands and premises on which the said John Robertson at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of William Murray against the said John Robertson.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 1st March, A. D. 1893.

JOHN SHIRREFF.
Sheriff

For Sale or To Let.

The house on St. John St. owned by Mrs. Sarah Desmond. It has a large yard, a good barn and an excellent well of water. For further particulars apply to Mrs Desmond, at Newcastle, or D. C. Smith, at Chatham.

THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

FACULTY:

S. KERR, Principal of Business department, teacher of Arithmetic, Banking, Commercial Law, etc.
WM. PRINGLE, Principal of Short Hand Department and Penmanship department, teacher of book-keeping correspondence, etc.
GEO. DUNFIELD,

THE HUMOR OF M. QUAD

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER DISCUSS DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The Arizona Kicker's Sweetest Title of All —The Grandest Compliment of His Life —The Editor Wins a Breach of Promise Suit.

When Mr. Bowser came up to luncheon the other day and saw a goat nibbling away at a piece of stovepipe in the back-yard he caught his breath and exclaimed:

"Well, of all the silly things you ever did this is the worst! Got a goat, eh? Probably paid 10 or 12 dollars for him—and of all the mean and useless animals on the face of this earth a goat is the climax! If you are ever left a widow you'll run through every dollar in three months!"

"Mr. Bowser," calmly replied Mrs. Bowser as the goat left the stovepipe to hunt for fishbones, "do you remember when you bought a horse for $250?"

"What of it?"

"Nothing, except that in about 10 days you sold him for about $100 and was tickled to death to get rid of him. You bought him for a sound horse, but it turned out that he was wind-broken, spavined, ringboned, nearsighted, vicious, 20 years old, and——"

"It didn't turn out anything of the sort! You got afraid to ride after him, and what could I do but sell him? And what has a horse to do with a goat? Of all the silly senseless things a woman ever did this is the cap sheaf! I'll bet a hundred dollars to a cent you paid as much as $15 for him!"

"And after the horse came a cow," quietly observed Mrs. Bowser. "I coaxed and argued, but you were bound to have a cow. You paid $40 for a red cow. She was guaranteed a new milch cow. The seller guaranteed that she would give 10 quarts of milk a day. In one week——"

"In one week, Mrs. Bowser, you drove me into parting with her! You were obstinate and determined. You used to go out and annoy and torment her till she was half crazy. I sold her for $20 to save her life, poor brute! Look at that goat chewing an oyster can! Of all the fool things in creation a goat takes the cake! I can get a carload of goats for $2 apiece, but I suppose you paid $20 for this one."

"And after the cow a pig," continued Mrs. Bowser, with a sigh of regret. "You paid $12 for a $3 pig, went to an expense of $5 for a pen, and in four days you sold the pig for $2.50 and smashed the pen into kindling wood. You thought it would be homelike to have a pig. You figured out a profit of $30 in three months but——"

"But what?" shouted Mr. Bowser, at the top of his voice. "You were down on that pig from the hour that I got him. You used to go out and pound him with the hoe handle and throw boiling water over him! I found marks on him where you knocked him down with a crowbar! I sold him out of a feeling of mercy, and you know it! Whatever put it into your head to pay $20 or $25 for a good-for-nothing, squint-eyed, sap-headed brute of a goat?"

"Then came chickens, Mr. Bowser—$25 for chickens and $10 or $12 for a coop, to say nothing of poultry books and patent food. You wanted to hear your own roosters crow in the morning. You wanted fresh eggs from your own coop. You were going to make enough profit on eggs in three months to pay for everything. In ten days you——"

"Yes, in 10 days I had to sell what few hens remained alive for a quarter apiece, but why was it?" he almost yelled. "Who went out to that coop with a baseball bat and pounded those poor fowls into the earth? Who sneaked out and mixed paris green with their food? Who jabbed 'em with the clothespole until the neighbors threatened to have her arrested? I lost money, but why,? And what's that miserable critter of yours trying to do now, bucking ag'in the barn in that fashion? Of all the silly, idiotic things I ever heard of in my life this buying a goat sweeps the board. If I'd even paid $2 for him you'd have brained him with a spade."

"And then you bought a dog," continued Mrs, Bowser, with a little pathos in her tones. "He was a setter. He sat and howled all night. Then came a patent fire escape, which escaped $30 out of your pocket. Then you bought some microbe killer and almost killed the cook and had to pay her $50 damages. Then someone told you to sleep in a hammock, and you fell and broke your leg. Was it after that you started in to disinfect the house and set it on fire and caused us a loss of $800?"

That was an awful dose for Mr. Bowser. He gulped and swallowed and turned pale, but he felt that the goat was the key of the situation. Just then, as if to favor him, the animal got a beef bone stuck in his throat and he opened a circus performance of the funniest kind.

"Behold your purchase, Mrs. Bowser! Isn't he funny? Why don't you laugh? Better send up word to the idiot asylum and have about a hundred of the inmates come down and enjoy it with you! I suppose your next purchase will be a baby rhinoceros or a five-legged giraffe! If I hadn't more sense than to——"

At that moment a neighbor's boy called to get the goat, saying he was much obliged to Mrs. Bowser for keeping it for an hour while he was making a pen. The girl also announced that luncheon was on, and further conversation was suddenly dropped. It was nearly night before Mr. Bowser could figure up results with any satisfaction to his side, and even as he chuckled a little he felt bound to caution himself:

"Mighty close shave, that way! I made my mistake in jumping onto the goat too soon! Curious woman, Mrs. Bowser is! She can remember every little thing clear back to the flood, and I've got to hold the reins of government with a tight hand or she'll get the better of me some day!"

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

SWEETEST OF ALL.—During the last three years we have been addressed as "Colonel," "Major," "Judge" and "Mayor," and many of our letters have come addressed "Honorable," but we must confess that we never knew what soft cadence and sweet rhythm signified until we were hailed as "Hello, Senator!" Whenever we hear the title a soft glow of satisfaction begins at the top of our ears and works clean down to the heels and even warms up our tracks in the mud. Old Jim Henderson has a voice like the cry of a buzzard, and heretofore we have felt that we would rather go a mile out of our way than to meet him, but when he stood us up and called us "Senator," the other day, we compared his voice to the sound of a harp string softly twanged by the balmy breath of a June morning. The title is not an empty one, as our readers know. We worked the caucuses. We worked the delegates. We worked the nominating convention. We worked the campaign for all there was in it, and we were elected by a magnificent majority. We are not only a State Senator, but the most prominent figure in the body. This may seem somewhat egotistical in us, but the policy of the Kicker has always been to state facts and stick to the truth.

A GRAND COMPLIMENT.—The editor and proprietor (alleged) of our esteemed contemporary down the street was paid the grandest compliment of his life Wednesday afternoon. He mounted his mule and rode out toward Clinch Valley to meditate and plan on how he could raise the funds to get the white paper for his next week's issue. A stray cowboy sighted him and, supposing him to be editor of the Kicker, Mayor, State Senator and future Postmaster of this town, gave the alarm. Our esteemed soon found himself pursued by about 20 of the gang which has hankered after our scalp for a year or more and he flew for his life, supposing them to be subscribers who wanted to stop their papers. He was speedily overhauled, however, and the boys had a rope around his neck before his identity was discovered. No one can blame the boys for their disgust and indignation when they realized they had been bamboozled, and we of course feel belittled that even a near-sighted cowboy should make such a mistake. It would have been a glorious death for our esteemed, but he was not the man to take advantage of the opportunity. He was never more honored in his life than during that mile dash, but with his usual perverseness he will not admit the fact.

A TEST CASE.—So far as we can learn we are the only editor in Arizona who has ever been sued for breach of promise. Our ninth suit was disposed of Thursday afternoon. It was a test case, and the remarks of the Judge as he took it from the jury and ordered a verdict of "not guilty" leads us to hope that a new era has dawned in our career. It is our nature to be gallant toward the other sex, but in no single instance have we ever hinted at marriage. Every single suit has been brought as a speculation pure and simple. We settled eight cases one after another at from $25 to $80 each without going into court. Then we got tired and determined to fight the ninth case to a finish and learn what constituted a marriage engagement in this Territory. During the last six months we have published four poems written by the Widow Baker. We have sent her a wishbone and a box of candy, we have escorted her to a lecture and a prayer meeting. On one occasion, when she complained of headache, we laid our gentle hand on her fevered brow, and advised her to snuff ammonia. She suddenly began to talk of marriage, and when we failed to understand her language she sued for $50,000 and offered to settle for $65. The worm turned. The worm defied her and went into court. The woman had no case and fell down. His Honor ruled that we simply exhibited ordinary editorial interest in a contributor, and that if we had even held her hand or chucked her under the chin it could only have been considered a desire on our part to encourage her poetic aspirations.—M. Quad in St. Louis Republic.

Bits of Humor.

The military prisoner makes his escape in an unguarded moment.—Picayune.

It is very convenient for a rapid writer to have a good train of thought.—Troy Press.

There is no help for the case of the woman who can't get a servant.—Philadelphia Record.

Binx calls his doctor his biographer for the reason that he is at work upon his life.—Siftings.

The man who aspires to make a successful pickpocket should study free-hand drawing.—Yonkers Statesman.

Women are usually tender-hearted, but it is not uncommon for them to engage in crewel work.—Lowell Courier.

A difference between a knife-blade losing its temper and a woman is that the former becomes duller and the latter more cutting.—Philadelphia Times.

Jagsby—Wife, I (hic) was "held up" on m' way 'ome. Mrs. Jagsby (sarcastically)—You wouldn't have never got home if you hadn't been.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Mrs. Gumley (reading)—A European scientist has been listening to the voice of a fly through a microscope. He says it sounds very much like the neighing of a horse. Mr. Gumley—Perhaps it was a horse fly.—Ripples.

Wanted the Addition First.

Oscar is a gentleman of color who has had the good fortune to save something from his earnings—in fact, enough to "add an addition to his house," as he put it. Consulting a friend on the subject who combines the contractor with the architect, he was asked to give the dimensions of the desired structure.

"Well, boss," he said, after a few minutes of deep reflection, "I guess you'd better make it twelve by fo'teen feet, wid de long side 'gainst de main house."

The contractor figured a few minutes, and said: "Well, here is the estimate with weather-boarding for three sides. Of course you will not need any weather-boarding on the fourth side, against the main house——"

"Well, boss," said Oscar, scratching his head thoughtfully, "I guess, pr'aps, on de whole, you'd better put in de wedder-bo'ding for de forf' side too, for, ye see, I hain't built de main house yit; I's only goin' to build de 'dition now. I shall build de main house when I gets more abler."—Harper's Monthly Magazine.

Brother Allselph Rejoices.

Brother Allselph rose to give in his experience.

"I feel moved to rejoice, brethren," he said, "at the special providence that has spared myself and family from an epidemic that has raged all along our street. Every family in the neighborhood was down with it but ours, and for this I rejoice and give thanks this bright, beautiful morning."

"Brethren," said the Rev. Mr. Goodman, with much feeling, "let us pray for Brother Allselph."—Chicago Tribune.

Accounting for It.

Banks—Rivers, how do you suppose that wonderful bird, the phoenix, ever caught fire?

Rivers—Probably from a defective flew.

ALL ABOUT THE HOUSE.

WOMAN'S REALM AND ITS MANY AND VARIED INTERESTS.

Fine Living on Small Wages—What has Been Done by Mrs. Ewing, the Chautauqua Cooking Teacher—Her Bills of Fare for One Week.

When I was in Boston in October, 1889, helping the Young Woman's Christian Association organize their school of domestic economy I remarked in one of my talks that a family of four persons, when the housework was done without hired help, could live on the fat of the land for $1.75 or $2 a piece a week.

This statement seemed rather absurd to the average Bostonian, and the newspapers criticised it as being "supremely ridiculous." Such things might perhaps be done in the "wild and woolly West," but in Boston, never. In Iowa and Indiana, where I had experimented and where anything could be bought for a song, it might be possible, to live on that sum; but in Massachusetts where everything "costs," such a possibility was out of the question.

Now the fun of the joke was that at the very time the daily journals were so actively employed in refuting my assertion, I was right under their noses—at the Y.W.C.A. Building—daily doing what they said couldn't be done.

Forty eight years ago the learned Dr. Lardner asserted that a ship couldn't be constructed of sufficient capacity to carry enough coal to run it by steam across the Atlantic Ocean. Nevertheless, thousands of ships do every year now run across the Atlantic by steam. And in spite of the disbelief of both journalists and housekeepers, choice fare can be furnished for $1.50 a week even in Boston. When my work for the Young Women's Christian Association closed I left Mrs. Hays, my assistant, in charge of the school. Mrs. Hays had been a special student with me two years at the Iowa Agricultural College and understood my methods. I give her bills of fare, and the cost of material under her management, which also includes cost of that used by her cooking classes. This is her statement:

"During November and December the food material, fuel and ice, for our board and lessons cost $1.89 each a week. Our family averaged 12, and I had five cooking lessons a week for the young ladies, five lessons for the training girls, and four lessons for the outside classes, two of the latter being 'a fancy course,' in which was included boned turkey, puffed paste, cake, etc.

"These are some of our bills of fare:

"November 6—Breakfast: Apples, grapes, veal chops, baked potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

"Dinner—Tomato soup, boiled leg of mutton, caper sauce, boiled potatoes, mashed turnips, apple pie, cheese, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Cold meat, macaroni cooked in cream, bread, butter, Sally Lunn, tea, coffee.

"November 7—Breakfast: Bananas, apple, broiled beefsteak, fried potatoes, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

"Dinner—Ox tail soup, baked fish, boiled potatoes, cabbage salad, Italian cream, bread, butter, coffee.

"Supper—Hominy grits with cream, cold boiled ham, bread, butter, cinnamon buns, cocoa, tea.

"November 9—Breakfast: Grapes, apples, broiled breakfast bacon, boiled eggs, graham muffins, bread, butter, coffee.

"Dinner—Cream of celery soup, roast beef, sweet potatoes, browned, white potatoes, baked sour apples, Washington pudding, coffee.

"Supper—Chicken salad, French rolls, corn dodger, butter, ginger cake, tea, coffee.

"The meals through November and December averaged fully as well as these and were about equally varied."

Mrs. Hays also informs me that in March, 1890, at her home in Minneapolis, she, her husband and little daughter lived on $3.90 a week, which includes fuel. This, counting the little girl at one-half, would be $1.56 each a week. These are a few of their bills of fare:

Monday—Breakfast: Oranges, poached eggs, toast, bread, butter, milk.

Dinner—Soup, porterhouse steak, potatoes, parsnips, chow chow, bread, butter, peach pudding.

Supper—Cold meat, oat meal with cream, grape marmalade, bread, butter, milk.

Tuesday—Breakfast: Oranges, omelet, toast, bread, butter, milk.

Dinner—Soup with croutons, stewed meat, mashed potato, corn, onion salad, bread, butter, fruit pudding.

Supper—Cold meat, sauce, rolls, butter, milk.

Wednesday—Breakfast: Apples and oranges, frizzled beef, potatoes, warm bread, butter, milk.

Dinner—Boiled fish, potatoes, tomatoes, bread, butter, milk, pie.

Supper—Cold meat, apple sauce, bread, butter, milk.

For the balance of the week the bills of fare are equally varied and equally good. Don't you think such food, with a little tea and coffee thrown in would be satisfactory to most people?

The second week in June, 1890, I kept a memorandum of expenses of a family of four in Kansas City, Mo., and our food and fuel cost $7.60 or $1.90 each for the week. I got whatever was in the market that would give us a harmonious bill of fare for each day, without any special regard to economy, and this was about what we lived on:

Sunday Breakfast: Fried sweetbreads, pearled wheat with cream, strawberries, bread, butter, coffee, milk.

Dinner—Broiled spring chicken, new pease, potatoes, strawberries, bread, butter, tea.

Supper: Rolled barley with cream, toast, tea, milk.

Monday—Breakfast: Baked hash, sliced tomatoes, toast, bread, butter, coffee, milk.

Dinner: Broiled lamb chops, asparagus, potatoes, strawberries, bread, butter, tea.

Supper: Cracked wheat with cream, bread, butter, tea, milk.

Tuesday—Breakfast: Poached eggs, on toast, oatmeal with cream, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Porterhouse steak, cauliflower, potatoes, strawberries, bread, butter, tea.

Supper—Boiled rice with cream, strawberries, bread, butter, tea, milk.

Wednesday—Breakfast: Frizzled beef, oatmeal with cream, strawberries, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Broiled white fish, baked potatoes, lettuce, strawberries, bread, butter, tea.

Supper—Hominy and cream, toast, tea, milk.

Thursday—Breakfast: Veal cutlet creamed potatoes, strawberries, bread, butter, coffee, milk

Dinner—Fried chicken, sliced tomatoes, pease, potatoes, bread, butter, strawberries, tea.

Supper—Farina with cream, French rolls, bread, butter, cocoa, milk.

Friday—Breakfast: Broiled beafsteak, fried potatoes, strawberries, bread, butter, coffee, milk.

Dinner—Roast lamb with mint sauce, pease, scooped potatoes, macaroni, bread, butter, apple tapioca pudding, tea.

Supper—Rolled barley with cream, strawberries, buttered toast, bread, butter, tea, milk.

Saturday—Breakfast: Hash, hot apple sauce, toast, bread, butter, coffee, milk.

Dinner—Broiled trout, sliced cucumbers, boiled potatoes, cold lamb, pease, bread, butter strawberries, coffee.

Supper—Crushed wheat with cream, strawberries, soft ginger bread, bread, butter, tea, milk.

You will notice there is no pie, or pudding, or cake at any of the meals. These things are not omitted on account of their cost, but because people who have a proper variety of the best food, well cooked, seldom care for them. If people accustomed to having pie every day for dinner, and cake every day for supper, have the cake and pie cut off, and are fed for a few weeks on choice bread and butter, and a harmonious variety of properly cooked meats, fruits and vegetables, a large majority will lose their appetite for cake and pie and prefer to dispense with a cooked dessert for dinner and a cake for supper, at least six days out of every seven, relishing better wholesome, nutritious food.

EMMA P. EWING.

THE FAMILY TOOL CHEST.

A Useful and Ornamental Box for Holding Tools.

A tool-chest is a most important adjunct to a well-regulated household. Whether one lives in the country or city, it is a troublesome and expensive matter to send for a workman every time a lock is out of order, or any simple repairing is to be done. Twice as much energy is generally expended in getting the carpenter or locksmith as would have been necessary to do the work yourself. The only way to have tools handy is to have a box expressly for them, to fit it up with good serviceable tools, and to make each member of the family, guilty of not restoring one of them to its proper receptacle, liable to a fine.

A good stout box, such as any grocer will sell for ten cents, can be made so ornamental that it may become part of the sitting-room furniture. Put it together with screws, drawing out as many of the nails as you can; get a quantity of narrow pine molding and fasten it around three sides of the box, but not the cover, mitre the corners neatly and put it on with thin brads in a workman-like manner; fasten the cover on with big brass hinges put on the outside. These you will doubtless have to send to some large city house-furnishing store for, as well as for a brass handle for either end, but the cost will be trifling. Get at the same time a brass lock and escutcheon. Before you apply these, give the box two coats of dark oak stain and two of varnish, but see that each successive coat is thoroughly dry before you apply the next. It is quite a fad with wealthy people to have old English and Florentine oaken chests in their halls or dining-rooms, and you will find your box, besides being useful, is a really pretty piece of furniture.

My own son has such a box, of which he is the sole owner, having paid for the tools with money earned in doing all sorts of odd jobs for the house. If a trunk key is lost, with a blank key and his file he makes one which would otherwise have cost twenty cents, besides the labor of taking the lock from the trunk to get it fitted. Include in your tool-chest a glue-pot, which can be manufactured from an empty tomato can, and one which has held condensed milk.—Prudence Rhodes, in American Agriculturist.

How To Avoid Wrinkles.

Wrinkles, and how to avoid them, was a theme at a woman's meeting the other day. There was a grandmother there whose only outward sign of the position lay in dignity, not in face lines. There were also a society woman who had kept a smooth brow in spite of receptions and dinners, and a "business woman" whose skin was delightfully unwrinkled.

The grandmother claimed that the very state of her complexion was due to the simple rule that she never washed her face in cold water. The society woman said, "Be calm, be calm, and ever more be calm," but most women would prefer to indulge in the luxury of a semi-occasional emotion even at the expense of a line on their foreheads.

The business woman stated with business-like directness that once every day, usually just before retiring, she sat for five minutes in a dark room, her eyes closed, her hands folded in her lap, her feet resting upon a stool and her mind resolutely kept free from every vestige of thought. When she has the opportunity she indulges in this resting process oftener.—New York World.

Neatness is Necessary to Prettiness.

Neatness is not only a good thing for a girl, but it is a very important thing. Girls all wish to look well, and it is expected of them to look pretty. The intricacies of their dress and the variety of colors worn make it imperative there be no appearance of neglect. The want of a hook or a button, the drop of the underskirt and the soil of garment or skin are sufficient to mar any amount of native prettiness. The hand, though white and well shaped, is repulsive if it is not immaculately clean and the taper fingers finished with well manicured nails, and so are well shaped feet, even in Cinderella proportioned shoes or in shoes that lack buttons. Fashion decrees and good sense indorses that a young woman must be tidy and trim in her dress, and to be this neatness is the first requirement. It is therefore essential that a part of every girl's training should be the formation of habits of neatness, and that this training be early begun. If a young woman's education in this particular has been neglected, she should begin at once to rectify the mistake in her rearing.—Baltimore Herald.

To Whiten Red Arms.

One of the hardest trials to endure philosophically is the very common redness and roughness of the arms when they are displayed in evening dress. This may be overcome in time by the following treatment. Wash the arms every night in water as hot as can be borne, with soap, and rub them vigorously with a nail brush. Dry on a rough towel, and rub in any preferred preparation of glycerine—with rose water or cucumber jelly—until it is quite absorbed. In a month the arms should be smooth and white.

Thorough digestibility and Nutritive value are two strong points in favor of Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites.

General News and Notes

ITCH, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolfords Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by J Pallen & Son.

At the New Orleans pugilistic carnival, Smith beat Goddard in 18 rounds.

Restored To Health.

DEAR SIRS,—For years I was troubled with indigestion, but being advised to try B. B. B. I did so and find myself quite restored to health. HOWARD SULLIVAN,
Mgr. Sullivan Farm, Dunbar, Ont.

The steamship City of Paris hereafter sails under the United States flag, and will be known as the "Paris."

A Cure For Croup.

Croup kills thousands where cholera kills tens. For this dread disease no remedy can compare in curative power with Haggyard's Yellow Oil. It loosens the phlegm, gives prompt relief, and soon completely cures the most violent attack.

Rev. J. E. Lanceley, of Toronto, has been refused admission to the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, and will therefore not become pastor of Mount Vernon church there, to which he received a unanimous call.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Warranted by J. Pallen & Son

Over 400 settlers from Manitoba and the Northwest arrived at Winnipeg on Friday last, being the first arrivals for the season. Of these 250 were Ontario people.

A Wonderful Flesh Producer

This is the title given to *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* by many thousands who have taken it. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food. *Use it and try your weight.* Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00

Severe fighting has taken place in Brazil and atrocious cruelties are reported.

A Plain Statement.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c.

The Maritime Women's Christian Temperance union have given notice that they will petition the legislature of Nova Scotia to grant women suffrage.

Beware of Cholera.

The healthy body throws off the germs of cholera, therefore wisdom counsels the use of Burdock Blood Bitters this spring to purify the blood, regulate the system, and fortify the body against cholera or other epidemics.

Kill the Worms or they will kill your child, Dr Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm killer.

WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.

MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows;

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN,
Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cummes, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 20 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvellous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMMES,
Welland, Ont.

The steadily increasing sale of B. B. B. the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cured, attest the sterling merit of this monarch of medicines, the people's favorite blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee

The *quality* of the *Coffee* we sell under our *trade mark* is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

Miramichi Advance.

Beginning with the issue of November 6th, 1892, when the ADVANCE entered upon its

Nineteenth Year of Publication!

The publisher continued the change in the terms on which the paper is furnished to Subscribers. These include

1st. Strict adherence to the system of cash in advance for all subscriptions.

2nd. The reduction of the price of the paper to

One Dollar a Year!

It is to be particularly understood that all outstanding subscription accounts due after November 10th, 1892, are to be settled on the old terms, viz., $2 per year, the advertised credit rate.

I have made the foregoing changes in the business of the ADVANCE for two reasons.

The first is because many patrons who have been given credit, have abused the privilege to such an extent as to make the business of publishing the paper a non-paying one, and it is necessary, in my own interest and that of those who do pay, that I should no longer continue to furnish the ADVANCE to those non-paying subscribers.

The second reason is that I wish to meet the competition of the city weeklies, which are made up from the type of the dailies and, therefore, cost little for production in comparison with a local paper like the ADVANCE, the type of which must be set up especially for it.

Having now published the ADVANCE for nearly 19 years, and endeavored to make it a creditable representative of Miramichi and North Shore enterprise—a paper which may be taken into any household without fear that it has catered to sensationalism at the sacrifice of that cleanliness of matter, which is too often neglected by the press of the day—I have reason to hope the foregoing announcement will meet with general approval and be the means of largely increasing the circulation and influence of the paper.

D G. SMITH, PUBLISHER.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

WINTER 1892 & 93

ON and AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 17th, unt further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays' excepted) as follows:

Between Chatham and Fredericton.

For Fton. (read down) Accom'n.		For Chatham (read up) Accom'n.
9 10 a. m.	Chatham	5 20
9 45	Chatham Jct.	4 55
10 45	Blackville,	3 40
12 25 p. m.	Doaktown,	2 30
1 20	Boiestown,	1 30 p. m.
2 40	Cross Creek,	11 55
4 00	Marysville,	10 25
4 10	Gibson,	10 25
4 15	Fredericton, Lv.	10 20 a. m.

Connecting with the I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Express.	Mixed
Leave Chatham,	9 30 p. m.	2 00 p m
Arrive Chatham Junc.	9 55 "	2.30 "
Leave " "	10 00 "	2.40 "
Arrive Chatham	10.25 "	3.05 "

GOING SOUTH

	Express.	Mixed.
Leave Chatham,	3.50 a m	10.40 a. m
Arrive Chatham Junc n,	4.15 "	11.10 "
Leave " "	4 22 "	11.15 "
Arrive Chatham	4.47 "	11.45 "

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Station—Nelson, Derby siding Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Troy Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Maurer's Siding, Penniac.

Passengers with through tickets to points on the I. C. R. can go in to Chatham and return to meet next train free of charge.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning, if signalled.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C P. RAILWAY for St John and all point West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

Allfreight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery on the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage or other charge.

J. B. SNOWBALL, Manager

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1892---WINTER ARRANGEMENT---1893.

On and after Monday, October 17, 1892, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION

Through Express for St. John, Halifax, Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.21
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John,	11.15
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.35
Through Express for Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa,	22.00

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Oct 26, 1892.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

K. & R. AXES,

MADE WITH "FIRTH'S" BEST AXLE STEEL,

ESPECIALLY FOR US.

EXTRACT FROM A NOVA SCOTIA CUSTOMER'S LETTER.

"The K. & R. Axes are giving good satisfaction and as I will be buying quite a quantity, I would like you to limit their sale to me in this locality, as they suit my trade."

NONE BETTER.

KERR & ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

3 APPLICATIONS THOROUGHLY REMOVES DANDRUFF

ANTI-DANDRUFF

GUARANTEED

D. L. CAVEN, Toronto, Travelling Passenger Agent, C.P.R., Says: Anti-Dandruff is a perfect remover of Dandruff—its action is marvellous—in my own case a few applications not only thoroughly removed excessive dandruff accumulation but stopped falling of the hair, made it soft and pliable, and promoted a visible growth.

Restores Fading hair to its original color.
Stops falling of hair.
Keeps the Scalp clean.
Makes hair soft and Pliable
Promotes Growth.

HALIFAX
JAMES A. MORRISON,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANT.

SPECIALTIES:

TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

—AGENT FOR—

DACOSTA & CO., BARBADOES, W. I., &C. &C.

Reference:—Thos. Fyshe, Esq., Manager Bank of Nova Scotia

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE OFFICE!

The best Equipped

and only Job Printing Office in New Brunswick outside of St John that has ever won both

Medal and Diploma

—AT A—

DOMINION EXHIBITION,

—IN A—

Competition open to the whole of Canada.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

Amongst the work that our presses are running on are the following:—

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
CIRCULARS,
REPORTS,
BYE-LAWS,
RULES OF ORDER,
BILL-HEADS,
CUSTOMS FORMS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
SCHOOL FORMS,
VISITING CARDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS,
TICKETS.
NOTE-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ORDERS,
DRAFTS,
NOTES.
FISH INVOICES,
RAILWAY FORMS
FISH RECEIPTS,
LOG AND RAFT RECEIPTS,
SCALERS' CARDS,
MAGISTRATES BLANKS,
SUNDAY SCHOOL CATALOGUES,
SAW BLANKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

WE KEEP IN STOCK A LARGE LINE OF

READY-PRINTED BLANKS,

Which we mail prepaid or deliver promptly on receipt of orders Amongst these are the following:—

CUSTOMS BLANKS.

	Per Dozen.	Per 50.	Per 125
For Duty,	20 cts.	75 cts.	$1 25
Free Entry,	15	60	1 00
Free for Fisheries, (Nets, etc.,)	15	60	1 00
For Warehouse,	20	75	1 00
For Duty ex-Warehouse,	15	60	1 00
Free ex-Warehouse,	15	60	1 00
Report Outwards,	15	60	1 00
Report Inwards,	15	60	1 00
Entry Outwards	15	60	1 00
Warrant for Delivery,	10	35	60
Locker's Receiving Order,	10	35	60
Locker's Delivering Order,	10	35	60

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.

	Per Dozen.	Per 50.	Per 100
Justice's Letter to Debtor	10 cts.	35 cts.	$ 60
Summons to Defendant,	10	35	60
Summons to Witness,	10	35	60
Summons to Debtor,	10	35	60
Warrant for Defendant,	10	35	60
Warrant for Witness,	10	35	60
Execution for Debt,	10	35	60
Execution for Poor and Co. Rates,	10	35	60
Execution for Road Taxes,	10	35	60
Execution for School Rates,	10	35	60
Venire,	10	35	60
Subpœna,	10	35	60
Affidavit for Capias.	10	35	60
Capias,	10	35	60
Return (to Council) of Sum. Convictions,			5 cts. each

LAW FORMS.

	Per Dozen.	Per 50.	Per 100
Supreme Court Bail Bond,	15 cts.	50 cts.	$1 00
" " Execution,	15	50	1 00
" " Writ,	15	50	1 00
" " Affidavit of Service,	15	50	1 00
County Court Bail Bond,	15	50	1 00
" " Execution,	15	50	1 00
" " Writ of Capais,	40	1 50	2 50
" " Writ of Summons,	40	1 50	2 50
" " Subpœna,	10	35	60
" " Appearance,	10	35	60
" " Notice of Trial,	10	35	60
" " Affidavit of Personal Service,	10	35	60
" " " " House Service,	10	35	60
Confession of Judgment,	10	35	60
Jury Summonses,	10	35	60

SCHOOL FORMS.

Teacher's Agreement,	5cts. per set
District Assessment List,	5 cts. each
School rate bills in books of 25, 50, and 100	60cts. per 100

SHIPPERS' BLANKS.

	Per Dozen.	Per 50.	Per 100.