

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW.

VOL. XIII.—No. 20.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, March 10, 1880.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 644.

WAVERLY HOTEL.

W. & J. ANSLAW, Proprietors.
This House has lately been refurnished, and very possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
EVERY STABLE, WITH GOOD COFFEE, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor.
Late of Waverly House, St. John's.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1879.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., MURRAY, Proprietor.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, and has recently been refurnished in first class style, in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.
JOHN FAY, Proprietor.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

CANADA HOUSE.

WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 18th, 1878.

ROYAL HOTEL.

KING SQUARE.
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best hotels in the province.
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodations.
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.
St. John, July 9, 1877.

"Foster House," Tabusintac.

THE subscriber has refitted the FOSTER HOUSE, and is now prepared to accommodate Sportsmen and Travellers.
This House being but a short distance from the Bay there is good shooting close at hand, and strict attention will be given to the comfort of patrons.
DAVID MCINTOSH, Proprietor.
Tabusintac, October 18, 1879.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS.

WATER ST., CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER, Proprietor.
Importers of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order. COPS and SILLIS for windows supplied at short notice. PRESTON'S WORK in all branches attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
January 24, 1878.

S. N. KNOWLES.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c.
66 KING STREET.
(South Side). SAINT JOHN, N. B.
CANVAS COVERS MADE TO ORDER. SAMPLE TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.
May 8, 1879.

RUBBER BELTING.

EXTRA STRENGTH and Patent Smooth Surface Rubber Belting. In Stock—various widths in 3, 4, 5 and 6 Pies.
LEATHER BELTING.
"Horty" Celebrated Patent Stretched and Riveted Leather Belting (double and single).
SAWS! SAW!! "Dixton's" Mill, Circular, Round, Cross Cut, Hand and Jig Saws. MACHINE OILS. Lard, Olive, Seal, West Virginia and Cylinder Oil. MILL SUPPLIES. Lathes, Leather, Files, Emery-wheels, Belt Pulleys, Rivets, Saw Swages, &c., &c.
ESTY, ALLWOOD & CO., (Successors to Z. G. Gable).
Prince Wm. St., St. John. May 21

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. B. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clarke & Son's Root Trees, Laths, &c. English Toys as well as home made Toys to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.
J. J. CHRISTIE, No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B. April 20, 1879.

WANTED.

A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
Apply to DR. FREEMAN, Newcastle, N. B.

Law and Collection Offices.

ADAMS & LAWLOR, Barristers and Attorneys at Law. Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents. CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.
OFFICES: NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST. M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLOR. July 18th, 1878.

SAMUEL THOMSON.

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Bankruptcy, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.
OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. July 17, 1878.

WILLIAM A. PARK.

Barrister & Attorney at Law, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.
Castle Street, NEWCASTLE. May 1, 1877.

JAMES P. MITCHELL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE ADJOINING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HAY'S BUILDING, NEWCASTLE, N. B. February 17, 1880.

JOHN R. MALTSBY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Over the store of James Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf, NEWCASTLE, N. B. February 24, 1880.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., CHATHAM, N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building, May 12, 1874.

A. H. JOHNSON.

BARRISTER AT LAW, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c., CHATHAM, N. B. July 10, 1877.

JOHN McALISTER.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, &c., CAMBELLTON, N. B. May 5, 1879.

WILLET & QUICLEY.

Barristers, Attorneys, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., Princess St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs). ST. JOHN, N. B.
John Willet, Esq., LL. B., B. C. L., Richard F. Quicley, LL. B., B. C. L., ap80 Commissioner for Massachusetts.

DR. H. A. FISH.

Has commenced Practice in NEWCASTLE, and can be consulted at his Office, Residence of James Fish, Esq. OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 10.
June 16, 1879.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House; RESIDENCE, At Mr. Wm. Greenley's, opposite Office. Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

PETER LOGGIE.

Wood Moulding & Planing MILL, Near the Ferry Landing, CHATHAM.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINISHING for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.
Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.
Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.
Orders attended to with despatch.
P. LOGGIE.

Lamps, Oils, &c.

CHANDLERY, BRACKET, TABLE and HAND LAMPS, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. R. CAMERON, "KENT & GARDNER BLOCK, Prince William Street, St. John, May 7, 1878.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Freeman, will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Either on Rubber or a new improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

WILLIAM WYSE.

GENERAL DEALER, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
Merchandise and Produce received on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly. July 15, 1878.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.
When inventors send models or sketches we make a search in the Patent Office and advise as to its patentability free of charge. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED.
We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. KEY, Rev. F. D. POWER, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and especially to our clients in every State of the Union, and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c., Address C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. A. CROPLEY.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PAINTER, BOOKBINDER, Paper Dealer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Corner of QUEEN and ROBERT STREETS, FREDERICTON, N. B.
THE attention of the people of Fredericton, Dieppe, Blackville, Indianville, Derby, and intermediate Villages and settlements between Fredericton and Newcastle and St. John, is most respectfully requested to the above House, the largest and longest established in Fredericton.

SAW MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his shop situated on Grand Street, Chatham, together with his Machinery, tools and fittings, consisting in part of ONE & HORSE-POWER ENGINE and BOILER.
One 28 inch Swing Slide Lath—Screw Cutting—with Milling attachment. Presses, Dies, Cutters, Anvils, Hammers, Vices, and an endless variety of tools of all kinds for carrying on a shop.
The above offers a rare chance for a practical man.
The building will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers.
Terms easy.
Apply to J. M. RUDDOCK. Feb. 3, 1880.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement, 1879-80.
ON and after MONDAY, the 17th NOVEMBER, trains will leave Newcastle daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
Express for Quebec, 12.57 a.m.
Express for Halifax and St. John, 1.52 a.m.
Accommodation for Moncton, connecting at Moncton with Express for St. John, 9.57 a.m.
Accommodation for Campbellton, 5.30 p.m.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Sup't.
Moncton, N. B., 14th Nov., 1879.

Selected Literature.

RANKIN BROTHERS.

A REMARKABLE PASSAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE FIRM.

Harry Rankin was married. His elder brother and senior partner, George Rankin, now, for the first time, fully realized the fact. True, he had that very morning arrayed himself in unwonted finery, had gone to church in an uncommonly solemn frame of mind, and assisted at the wedding. He had even gone so far as to print a brotherly kiss upon the lips of the bride, as she and Harry set out on their bridal tour. Still he had not fully mastered the fact that Harry Rankin was married until now. He poked his fire into a blaze and planted his chair fairly in front of it, by way of asserting his sole occupancy of the hearth. Around him were all the bachelor's traps that he and Harry had accumulated during their long joint tenancy of the room. He did not see them, for he was looking at the fire; still they were there and he felt their influence. He felt that the room would never be a home again—nothing but a hermitage.
"This is worse than having 'tooth drawn,'" he said to himself. "It was dull enough here with him after he got to prosing eternally about Eva, and bothering me with his ground plans for cottage houses. I thought I should be glad when it would all be over, and I should have heard the last of Eva and double parlors and winding stairs, but now that it is over and I have heard the last of it, I don't seem to be very lively. The old den will never be itself again. The firm of Rankin Brothers is dissolved so far as this place is concerned. I shall have to carry on this branch of the establishment alone. I suppose I shall get used to it after a while, but just now I feel like a fellow's left leg when the surgeon carries off the right one in a sack. I ought to write three or four letters to-night, but there's no use in my trying to do anything. If I do I won't accomplish as much as a blue bottle fly on a wooden god's nose. I shall have to resort to opium, or chloroform, or Jeeps, or something, to get to sleep in this haunted chamber to-night.
With these cheerful reflections and many others of the same sort, he whistled away the evening until about nine o'clock when the solitude became so oppressive that he sallied forth, stick in hand, and walked by starlight until about eleven o'clock after which he turned in and slept soundly.
The interesting event mentioned in the above paragraph did not prevent the senior member of the firm of Rankin Brothers from resuming his uniform routine of habits and duties the next morning. At precisely eight o'clock, his long-established breakfast hour, he took his accustomed chair at the hotel table, and was supplied with his immemorial breakfast of toast, coffee and medium boiled eggs.
The rustling of a lady's dress called his attention from his breakfast to the opposite side of the table. There sat his brother's bride.
"Why, Eva, said he, 'you here? Did you miss the boat? Where's Harry?'"
"Sir!" said the lady, with a stare of unutterable astonishment.
"How does it happen that you didn't get off? You had ample time to reach the boat. Did the carriage break down on the way to the landing?" said Mr. Rankin, a little discomposed by the amazed look of the lady, it is true, but still confident that he was addressing his brother's wife.
By this time the lady began to see the true state of the case.
"You mistake me for some other person," said she.
It was now Mr. Rankin's turn to be amazed. The lady before him so exactly resembled his brother's bride, every line of her face and figure, every trick of countenance, lip and eye, that he felt more disposed to doubt her sanity than her identity. There was the same slight, little figure, the same smooth brown hair, the self-same hazel eye, the identical high, clear forehead and petite, spirituelle lower face.
"Can it be possible that I am mistaken?" said he. "I took you for my brother's wife. The resemblance is most extraordinary, and if there be any dissimilarity in your personal appearance and hers I can not perceive it. I don't believe I should ever learn to distinguish you. Your voice even, is the very counterpart of hers."
An old gentleman, who was seated by the young lady, here took up the conversation.
"My daughter," said he, "has been annoyed by the unusual degree of attention she has received since she came here last evening. Her very movement has been watched by several curious people. Probably the resemblance you speak of has deceived others as well as myself. May I inquire the maiden name of the lady you speak of? Such a remarkable resemblance, could hardly exist in the absence of any family relationship."
"The lady referred to," said Mr.

Rankin.

"I was called Eva Noble until yesterday, when she was married to my brother. She is the only child of Judge Noble of this city. By the way," continued he, brightening up as a new thought struck him, "I have heard that Eva had a twin sister who was lost in the woods here when she was a babe, just able to run about. That was long before I came here. The site of this city was then a wilderness for the most part. The story goes that the little one strayed off into the forest, that search was made for many days in vain, until her discovery, alive or dead, was despaired of, and that no vestige or trace of her was ever found."

"Did you ever hear the first name of the lost child mentioned?" said the old gentleman.
"I may have heard it, but I have forgotten if ever I did."

Here a lady boarded at the same table, who had been an attentive listener to the whole conversation, cleared her throat and interposed.
"The name of the lost child," said she, "was Ella. I have heard Mrs. Noble and the judge speak of her many times."

"My dear," said the old gentleman to the young lady, "I am afraid I shall have to give you up at last. Then turning to Mr. Rankin, he said: 'When this young lady was apparently about three years of age, she was found with a family of Indians in Central New York, where I then resided. The Indians claimed to have found her in the woods, lost and nearly famished, many days' journey, as they said, to the westward. They professed to be willing to give her up, to any white person who would take her and take care of her. They had plenty of children of their own, so they said, and no occasion to steal other people's. Having no children of our own, my wife and I were glad to adopt the little stranger. When she was about twelve years old my wife died, and since then she and I have got along together as well as we could. Her clothing when she came to us was marked 'Ella N.' in several places. It was badly worn and soiled, but my wife carefully preserved it, thinking it might lead to her identification. You have it with you, have you not, Ella?'"

"Yes, sir," said the young lady, retreating to her room with evident emotion.
There were about a dozen people at the table, most of them regular boarders and residents of the city. When the strange young lady made her appearance among them, they had all supposed she was Harry Rankin's bride, and were on the *qui vive* to account for her appearance there and then with a strange old gentleman. Of course they were eager listeners to the above conversation, and of course the news of the probable discovery of Judge Noble's long-lost daughter, and her marvellous likeness to her supposed sister, travelled fast. The lady who had volunteered to give the first name of the lost child was at Judge Noble's house at the earliest possible moment, and the judge and his lady were at the hotel in less than half an hour from the time when Mr. Rankin sat down to breakfast. The young lady's history, and her marvellous likeness to their remaining daughter, would have satisfied them that she was their child, if the little garments in which she had been found had not been preserved. These, Mrs. Noble instantly recognized as her handiwork, and the old strange gentleman smiled and exchanged glances when they heard the mother apologizing to the daughter for the coarseness of her infant wardrobe.

"You see, my daughter," said the good lady, "the country was new then, and the ways of the people very plain and primitive. There was but one store here, and that a very small affair—no dressmakers, no milliners, nothing. We kept no servants. It was a young mother with no experience, and with a double portion of work and care—that is, you understand, you and your sister were twins. You and she could spoil more good clothes than any woman could make and keep in order. That's why you happened to have on such coarse little things when you were lost."

"This Western world has changed a good deal since that time," said the old gentleman. "Such a loss and finding would be simply impossible now. The newspapers would herald the child's disappearance, in all its particulars, from one end of the land to the other. Now about these little clothes. My wife was greatly impressed with their original elegance, though they came to her hands badly soiled and tattered. She was especially struck with the fact that each article was marked as it was."

"The little one's clothing was marked with her first name in full at my suggestion," explained the judge.
"You see, sir, the two children were so exactly alike that nobody but their mother could distinguish them—and it is my belief that she was sometimes mistaken. So we had everything belonging to them marked with their first names in full, to avoid confusion."

"May I inquire," continued the judge, "the name of the gentleman to whom you are so deeply indebted?"

"I am Jonas Cummings, the originator of the railroad which first brought your city into notice, as I am vain enough to believe. You and I have been occasional correspondents these many years, though we now meet for the first time."

"And father, said the young lady, now for the first time taking an animated part in the conversation, and blushing and stammering over her difficulty in calling a strange gentleman 'father,' 'if you only knew how kind he has been to me, you wouldn't blame me, even now, that I have found my true father and mother. He has spoiled me with his indulgence, as you will find, I am afraid. I will try to be a good daughter to you, and always call you 'father,' if you please, sir. But won't you let me continue to call him 'papa' as I have done so many years?"

"My daughter," said the judge, with emotion, "I shall value you in proportion to your gratitude and affection for your benefactor. If he has spoiled you with indulgence, as you say he has—and as I can easily believe from what I know of him though we now meet for the first time—it is well that your sister was married and gone before you came, for it would be inconvenient to have two spoiled girls, two only daughters, in the same family. Besides, if your sister had not secured a husband before you came I don't believe she or you ever could have got one. What man would be bold enough to make love to one of two girls that he couldn't tell apart? I don't see for my part, how he could possibly make up his mind which he wanted."

Mr. Cummings and Mr. Rankin took dinner with Judge Noble and his lady and their newly-found daughter that day. Mr. Rankin had never been a violent admirer of the lady whom his brother had wooed and won, and he had regarded her as a very nice girl and a very suitable match for Harry. Further than that he had never committed himself in his own mind in her favor. Now that he was seated by one whom he could not possibly have distinguished from her had she been there and similarly dressed, he began to be sensible of charms before. In fine, he went away from that dinner party a smitten man.

It was agreed that Mrs. Harry Rankin should not be informed of the discovery and return of her sister until she came back from her bridal tour, and her mother undertook to communicate this arrangement to every person who would be likely to correspond with her in the meantime.

Mr. George Rankin was a very frequent visitor at Judge Noble's house, where he was so cordially welcomed that he soon made bold to propose to Miss Ella. He was frankly accepted by the young lady, to the undisguised satisfaction of her parents.

After some little demur on the part of the young lady and her mother, it was arranged that the wedding should come off before the return of Harry and his bride, which arrangement was duly carried out. A bridal tour was out of the question as Mr. Rankin could not leave his business during his brother's absence. He and his bride took a furnished house, and proceeded to establish a home forthwith.

When Harry and his bride returned, they were received by Judge Noble and his lady at their house. As soon as the first rush of questions and answers between mother and daughter had subsided, George and his bride presented, and the latter was duly presented.

Harry's astonishment at finding his brother married to a facsimile of his own wife, though very great, was not to be compared to the amazement of his bride. She seemed to be confronted by her own image in a mirror. Ella, though fully prepared for the interview, was also, strangely impressed with this first sight of her sister. She seemed to see her own features on another face, and to hear her own voice from the lips of another. To their husbands and parents the extraordinary likeness of the two ladies was astonishing and bewildering; but to the ladies themselves it was magical and almost uncanny. It was at first hard for either of them to regard her double otherwise than as an apparition.

Harry was the first to speak. "George," said he, "I knew you trusted my taste more than your own, but I really did not expect you to duplicate my wife."

"It must—it must be Ella!" said Eva, in a suppressed tone, such as one involuntarily adopts when overwhelmed with astonishment. "Where—where was she found?"

When the whole story had been duly told to the newly-arrived, the sisters went up to Eva's old room and there made such changes in their toilets as destroyed their previous identity. They then presented themselves before their husbands, and required them each to take his own wife in to dinner and make no mistakes.

The Rankin Brothers were obliged to surrender at discretion and confess that they could not recognize their own wives.

Since then the ladies have been careful to dress so differently that their

husbands and other members of the families should be able to distinguish them, but their wonderful likeness still causes perplexity in their large circle of acquaintances.—St. Louis Illustrated Magazine.

AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.—A workman at Manchester, Eng. and, recently made a very effective temperance address in the public square. In his hands he held a loaf of bread and a knife. The loaf of bread represented the wages of the working-man. After a few introductory remarks he cut off a moderate slice. "This," he said, "is what you give to the city government." He then cut off a more generous slice, "and this is what you give to the General Government," then with a vigorous flourish of his carving-knife he cut off three quarters of the whole loaf. "This," he said, "you give to the brewer." By this time only a thin slice remained. He set aside the greater part of this to the "public house," and left only a few crumbs; "and this you keep to support yourselves and your family."

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1.

House met at 3 p. m.

In answer to Mr. Longley, Hon. Mr. Baby said inspection of smoked herring was not compulsory, and that there was no specified fee. If an inspection was made, the fee would be three cents per box, if one box in ten was inspected.

Mr. Longley thought inspection should be compulsory, and made one cent per box.

In answer to Mr. Connell, the President of the Council said it was not the intention of the Government to establish drill camps this year in New Brunswick.

On notice of motion by Mr. Domville for plans in connection with unpaid claims of Vaux, for services in laying out grounds of the Parliament buildings, Mr. McKenzie said Mr. Domville had not stated the facts.

Mr. Domville replied by reading letters from the Department of Public Works showing that he (Mr. Domville) had stated the facts.

Mr. Ogden asked for the correspondence between Mr. Mathers of Halifax and the Government on the subject of drawbacks on the tinplate used in lobster canning. Mr. Ogden complained of delay in payment of drawback.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said the banks required original bills of lading, and so did the government, and thus arose the trouble. The government must watch the revenue carefully. In Mr. Mathers case he had claimed drawbacks for 200 boxes tin, while he only imported 100; also demanding drawbacks for 240 boxes tin, when he only imported 200 boxes. In the third case he had demanded drawbacks for 207 boxes, when papers in possession of the Department showed only 150.

Mr. Ogden said there must be some mistake, as Mr. Mathers would not intentionally make an improper demand.

Mr. Snowball said he had no doubt that Mr. Mathers had acted fairly. He had exported all the tin for which he claimed a drawback. He had not imported all himself, but had bought from other importers of tin. The Government should pay the drawback upon tin exported, no matter where it was bought.

Mr. Daly thought the lobster packers had a right to complain of the inadequacy of the drawback.

Mr. DeGowrie agreed with Mr. Daly, and read a resolution of the Victoria Board of Trade calling for increased drawback.

On Mr. Casco's motion for a return of the Inspectors of Weights assigned to examination, Messrs. McKenzie, Burpee and Anglin complained that several very competent men had been dismissed.

Hon. Mr. Baby said there were 125 men in the department when the change was made. He had only to keep forty, and of these, twelve were men he found in office.

Mr. Ross endeavored to argue that all the others were declared by the Minister incompetent.

Hon. Mr. Baby explained that they might be competent, but he could not give 125 men places when only 40 were wanted. The Government did not so understand economy.

Mr. Killam said the Inspector of Yarmouth was the only one in Nova Scotia who had earned his salary.

Mr. Flumb congratulated the Government on the saving they had made, without diminishing efficiency.

Mr. Gault said the Inspectors of Montreal had been from the time of appointment three political partisans, giving ground to political meetings and throwing stones. He himself had been struck with a stone thrown by one of them.

Mr. Gault said that was the weighty part of their office. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rymal argued in favor of the motto, "to the victors belong the spoils." When the Government went out, officials ought to go too.

Sir John said he could not agree to such a doctrine. He believed in keeping men in office provided they did

their duty without regard to their political proclivities. When dismissal had been made it had been for a good cause, and the Government were willing that every dismissal should be closely investigated. It would be found they had held fast to the British principle. Sir John said the act now worked well, whereas there was intense dissatisfaction under the late Government.

Hon. Mr. Baby said reports to the Department showed that friends and opponents alike were satisfied with the present working of the law.

Mr. Brecken said that in the Maritime Provinces the great charge made against the Government was that it forgot its friends and propitiated its opponents. He strongly urged, the Government to imitate the policy of the late Government, and clear out Grits who, holding office, taunted the Liberal Conservatives with not being able to get positions.

EVENING SESSION.

After Recess. Debate on Casey's motion, respecting weights and measures, was continued by Yeo, who defended the dismissals made by Mr. McKenzie in 1874, stating that the Superintendent of Railways, and others, had been dismissed by the present Government, on the Island.

Tom Robertson spoke of the superannuation of the Post Office Inspector, and dismissals in Shelburne.

Sir Chas. Tupper replied at length to Yeo and Robertson, and denied that a single official had been removed for political reasons. The changes in connection with the Prince Edward Island Railway, would effect a saving of \$40,000 a year. He explained the circumstances relating to the dismissal of Capt. Purdy, the superannuation of the Post Office Inspector, and re-appointment of Compton, as Dominion Arbitrator. The fact that a most violent opponent of the Government retained the Postmastership at Halifax, was proof enough that the Government did not dismiss for political reasons.

Mr. Hackett (P. E. I.), refuted the statement of Yeo regarding dismissals on the Island.

Hon. Mr. Pope (P. E. I.), Cameron, Hon. Mr. Bowell, and Casey spoke, after which the motion was carried.

OTTAWA, March 2.

The House met at 8 o'clock. The House proceeded to the Order of the day—the consideration of Colby's Insolvency repeal bill.

Mr. Blake having the floor, he argued in favor of his amendment, exempting incorporated trading companies from the operation of the repealing bill.

The Minister of Justice said the matter would have been considered by the Government, if Mr. Ives had not assured the Government that he would introduce a bill covering the ground.

Mr. Blake accordingly withdrew his amendment; also his former amendment relating to Insurance Companies, both to be dealt with in a separate bill by the House.

The Minister of Justice requested the House to give permission to introduce an amendment relating to assignees.

Mr. Blake thought the Minister of Justice ought to go further, and introduce a clause having all assignees imprisoned for six months.</

found that the 'Divisional Engineer had made changes, causing an extra expenditure of over a million dollars, without authority. He complained that the Chief Engineer had been absent from the country for a very long time, without communicating with his subordinates; that he had been grossly extravagant; that the Chief Engineer seemed to be under no salary, while he ought to be paid the salary of a Government, or employed at all. We had spent eighteen millions up to last year, and it ought not to be left an open question, whether the Chief Engineer was to be paid a commission on the expenditure. Objected to Mackenzie's working in Government. Chief Engineer is adviser as to matters of policy. House was not the only adviser of a Government. He thought a great mistake had been made in determining that the Pacific Railway should be the first class road. He objected to crossing the Red River at Selkirk. He said the only man who had recommended this crossing was Rowan, an Engineer who had gibbered himself in his report, for his extravagance. He complained of inaccuracy in statements in the reports of Engineers. He commended Sir Chas. Tupper for the soundness of his policy to get into that country, by the most expeditious route at the earliest time, because colonization depended upon the road. He thought the Government was against the engineers, but they had been allowed to direct the policy of the Government and to make expenditures without proper control by the last and present Government.

Sir Charles said every man interested in the development of the Northwest would feel a lively interest in the construction of the Canada Pacific. He felt indebted to Mr. Mackenzie for his friendly criticism. He thought the chief engineer was in the best position to give advice to the Government. The question of the general policy of the Government, as to the routes, was for the Government assisted by the advice of the House. He thought that general policy in individual details was a subject of conference between the Ministers and the Chief Engineer. He defended Sir Chas. Tupper, and said the high testimony of Fleming had from the Imperial Government, and from both parties in old Canada, before Confederation. He said Fleming was at the time of the Confederation receiving \$4,800 a year. It was felt that it was not exactly the thing for a subordinate official, however high, to receive a higher salary than the Prime Minister, and the question of salary had been in abeyance ever since. As to his absence from the country, Fleming's health had broken down and he had been on leave of absence from Mr. Mackenzie. As to the ability of the Chief Engineer, he had been impugned especially with regard to the line from Thunder Bay to Red River, he (Tupper) said the route was one of the most difficult possible, the topography of the country indicating the enormous difficulty of selecting a line at all. After the line was found it was deemed advisable that the section between Thunder Bay and Red River should be constructed in a solid and substantial manner as being part of the road over which the whole future railway system of the Northwest would pass, and the fact that the route was found to be under the impression that the work he was doing was being done by the authorization of the Government, as Fleming had reported in favor of the substitution of an embankment for trestle work, and as Mackenzie had reported favorably to the Privy Council, and no controversy had been conducted to him (Rowan) by Mackenzie. He answered to the satisfaction of Mr. Mackenzie himself, the question of bridging the Red River. Instead of the expenditure under the present Government being \$44,000 a mile as Mr. Mackenzie had said, the Government had one hundred miles under construction to be finished within twelve months, and it would cost but \$10,000 a mile; and another one hundred miles was under construction at a not very much greater cost.

Mr. Mackenzie concurred with Mr. McLennan in the enormous expenditure for surveys, over the estimates of the Engineers. He did not think the Government should be suspicious of engineers. He agreed with Sir Chas. Tupper as to the anomaly of Fleming serving the Government without a definite salary. He did not feel able to gauge Fleming's capacity as an engineer. He (Fleming) possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of convincing his ideas, and that was a great point. He was bound to say that during all his conferences of five years with Fleming, there had been but few differences. As to building cheap lines, he objected to the purpose of the present Government to build the road with sharp curves; as, though cheaper in the beginning, it would not be found cheaper in the end. He criticized the Government for trying to build the road too cheaply.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

After the usual routine business, Mr. Bechard introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of officers, and the indemnity to members of Parliament. Mr. Colby moved the third reading of the bill repealing the Insolvency Law. Carried.

On the second reading of Mr. Blake's bill for more efficient control of crime, Mr. Baker opposed the bill, on the ground that police espionage was only submitted to in crowded populations, because it was the least of two evils. In Canada we had but a sparse population, and did not need to subject our criminal population to the same restrictions deemed necessary in England. Under the late Government 50 persons had been pardoned. Mr. Blake was responsible for this exercise of clemency. The result was an increase of crime. Now Mr. Blake would come in with a bill that was a propitiatory sacrifice to the indignant feelings of an outraged people. The bill was a caricature of the English Act. He criticized severely the several provisions of the bill, and moved the sixth month.

The Minister of Justice criticized the bill, and thought it impossible to be already given to Warden of Penitentiaries. He considered the punitive system better than the severe punishment system advocated by Mr. Blake.

Mr. Blake argued the necessity for the bill and discussed its provisions.

Mr. Plumb introduced the bill as giving village dogberies power to apprehend persons on mere suspicion.

Mr. Mousseau also ridiculed the bill as mediocrism, and not practical, tending to make a special class held up to public opprobrium.

Mr. Royal thought it wanting in statesmanship, because it had utterly ignored the Northwest territory where people often come from other countries, determined to lead an honest life, but they would be at the mercy of every constable armed with a photograph, might, for personal spite, brand them as criminals for even a common assault.

Mr. Holton said there were clauses in the bill which would lead him to vote against the third reading. He

thought the bill ought to have a second reading.

Mr. White (Cardwell) thought the principle of the bill was bad, and that was what was discussed on second reading.

Mr. Anglin thought no measure of Mr. Blake would be acceptable to the majority, and argued in favor of the bill.

The Minister of Justice repudiated any intention to pass a special bill.

Mr. Banister objected to the bill as stamping the children as well as the parents with obloquy. The bill was to be a law, and that was the worst move a 12 months' bill.

The bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, after a tedious debate, was carried by a vote of 140 to 20.

OTTAWA, MARCH 5.

House met at 3 p. m.

Sir John introduced a bill to consolidate and amend Acts relating to the North-West territory.

The Minister of Justice moved the second reading of the British Columbia Judiciary Bill.

Mr. Blake thought the bill should contain a proviso that the Judges should be located at the Federal Legislature saw fit, and not at the Local Legislature as proposed.

The Minister of Justice said he was not going to interfere with the arrangements of the Local Legislature.

The debate was resumed upon Mr. McLennan's motion relating to the Pacific Railway.

Mr. McKenzie explained the policy which governed him while Minister of Public Works.

He said the building of the road at the rapid rate the present Government was building it, he thought the prospects of the country so poor that it should beset with going on with the railway. He declared Tupper's great energy to be for evil. He wished he (Tupper) had more timidity and less energy.

Mr. Plumb showed the inconsistency of Mr. McKenzie's Pacific Railway Policy. How he had a clear field in 1873, when he succeeded Sir John and had determined upon building a road at all. But he (Mr. McKenzie) had committed the country to the construction of the Canada Pacific, and he had signed contracts committing the Government to the line from Kaminitiquia to Selkirk, when there had not been the slightest survey made. The contractors had gone up to begin work, and found nothing ready for them. They had to wait at considerable expense, and the country had been left in a state of confusion. He said the Government had made a good choice in the route selected, as settlers had chosen the southern route, and left the land along the north route unsettled. The land along the south route was taken up for two hundred miles west of the spot where the lines separated. He characterized Mr. McKenzie's speech as one indicating the policy of the Government.

Mr. Dawson thought the board of engineers was a necessity, as no minister however earnest could compass the subject. He regretted that Mr. McKenzie had not been more explicit in his scheme of utilizing the water stretches and Lake Francis locks. He thought it would cost \$100,000 a mile to carry out the scheme of Mr. McKenzie. After a few minutes Mr. McKenzie, the motion was carried.

Mr. McCarthy's bill respecting procedure in criminal cases was read a second time.

In the absence of Sir Leonard Tilley Sir Charles Tupper said the Minister of Finance hoped to be able to lay the estimates of the present Government today, and to bring in the budget on Tuesday—Herald.

The following reply of His Excellency to the address recently presented to him by the Hon. R. H. H. was presented:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I much regret that the Princess is unable to receive with me, in person, the joint Address which she desires to present today. The concern you express for the injuries she lately received when on her way to the Senate Chamber, the sympathy shown by the House of Commons, and the fact that she is now fast disappearing, give to us a token of your kindness, which has been in Canada since she has received from the people of this country constant signs of their affection and generous solicitude. She bids me tell you what I know to be the simple truth, that she is very sensible of these, and feels herself happy in having come here and in being the occasion of a manifestation of the love of a loyal and united people for the Queen and the Empire. It will be her pride while in Canada to devote herself to the interests of the people who have before them so great a future, and in whose hearts it will be her earnest wish to find an abiding place.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, MARCH 5th.

MERITED REWARD.—Major Morris' Battery, Garrison Artillery, has been awarded the prize given by the Dominion Artillery Association to the Battery whose members attend the greatest number of voluntary drills for the year 1879. The prize consisted of a gold medal and a gold badge to each man who performed twenty-five extra drills. This, thirty men of Major Morris' Battery did. Corporal Love, of this Battery won the prize given to the highest individual score to the Batteries armed with smooth-bore guns. The prizes are open to the whole Dominion.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Chicago Post* says that Mr. Boyd will make his appearance in the Senate in a few days, where his utterances on trade and finance will be looked for with some impatience. It is conceded he will be the greatest acquisition the Senate has had for some time, and he is expected to elevate the standard of New Brunswick representation.

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, fine food and fine drink. Buy good, cheap and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every day and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quick doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Shall we stand by and let fold our hands. Listening the wall that comes across the sea. Where fearful Erin in anguish stands Pleading for help amid her poverty?

Shame that the land whose noble sons have led In war or peace the foremost ranks have led Should thus appeal to earth's more favorite ones.

"My children perish for the lack of bread."

A generous people dying in their need; Why in this Empire, Britain, can this be? And thus hast plenty, 'tis poor Ireland's need.

To succor her who oft has bled for Ireland.

With blighted harvest, with o'er crowded soil, And selfish bigots stirring her to strife, Better their hands would pour the wine and oil.

Not open the wounds that sap away her life.

Why should men wrangle, waiting time and place? Prompt be the deed that helps the fallen rise, That brings sweet hope to hunger's hollow face Or lights the gloom in famine's piteous eyes.

Brothers in language, let us all unite In brotherhood of feeling for distress, Give of your wealth or but the widow's mite;

Thrice blessed is he who makes human misery less.

A voice of cheer from our more prosperous shores Breathes words of love to that long suffering land, And kindly hearts from their abundant store.

Send speedy aid to soothe the sad demand, Columbia and Canada have met, As Christians should, to proffer Ireland aid.

We owe her sons for glorious deeds a debt, With human love then let the claim be paid.

Soon may the sunburst of returning spring Renew the promise of more prosperous ways, Then Erin's harp with joy again shall ring, And peace and plenty give her brighter days.

A Plea for Ireland.

The statement that "if the matter were to be decided by the vote of the people it would be in favor of St. John, and that the representatives residing in the Northern and Southern sections of the Province would also favor the change, if we except one or two whose selfishness would lead them to protest against the change simply because they can make a little more out of their legislative positions by the extra mileage."

At this statement might apply unfairly to others who may feel called upon to object to the change for more substantial reasons, we may as well state that in considering this matter, our Northern members at least will not lose sight of the Miramichi Valley Railway. The number of persons in this County, particularly those residing along the South West branch of the Miramichi who believe that the removal of the capital and Seat of Government from Fredericton will to some extent at least operate against their interests so far as the proposed railway is concerned is by no means small, and our members will hesitate ere they run counter to the wishes of the people residing in the up river parishes, even though the prospect of securing the line referred to may be very remote at present, unless it can be clearly shown that such a change will not have the effect anticipated by those who are deeply interested in the Valley line.

Irish Relief.

It is very satisfactory to know that Northumberland in last season's harvest, steps towards sharing in the noble work of assisting the suffering people in Ireland. The hard times may prevent many of our people from contributing as liberally as they otherwise would, but we have no doubt that what is given will be given cheerfully, and that in the aggregate a very respectable amount will be collected in aid of those who sufferings at the present time are mainly the result of a great failure in last season's harvest. The telegraphic reports show that in some places in Ireland the people are in a terrible state of destitution, and but for the substantial expression of sympathy which is become almost world-wide, many deaths must have occurred from starvation. Happily this has been prevented.

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature was opened yesterday by Lieut. Governor Wilnot, with the customary ceremonies, particulars of which will be found in another place. Among the questions to come before our legislators for their consideration, that of the mooted change of the Capital and Seat of Government to St. John will perhaps be the most important, and the most productive of debate, on account of the radical changes which will thereby be effected. The first point to be settled by the representatives of the people, before they can sanction the appropriation for the erection of new and expensive buildings is, whether the Province is in such a financial position as will warrant the expenditure. With one or two exceptions the St. John papers are very strenuously urging the change, in support of which very strong and tenable ground is taken; but we again repeat that notwithstanding the many advantages which are apparently connected with making St. John the Capital, so far as regards its position, geographically and commercially, yet there may be the strongest reasons why such a change may not be for the best interests of the Province generally. And here we may take occasion to deny the charge of the St. John Sun, that the *Advocate* is hostile to St. John. We challenge that paper to reproduce in its columns the article which appeared in our issue on Wednesday last, and then its readers will see for themselves that such a charge is by the facts both un-arranted and unjustifiable. We did however raise objections to the hostile attitude assumed towards the Government by the *Sun*, in stating that any Executive favoring Fredericton in preference to St. John, would have the opposition of the St. John members, for which it seems we are to be laid open to the unfair charge preferred against this paper, with the object, apparently of an attempt to injure it among the merchants of that city. We have always admired the editor of the *Sun* as an enterprising journalist—a gentleman who has by his talents and perseverance reached a high position in the commercial metropolis of the Province, but until now we certainly had not the remotest idea that he had been exalted to such a high position that to adversely criticize a statement made by him upon any public question affecting St. John would be construed into a hostile attack upon that city. Such unfair charges are not calculated to help along the cause for which the *Sun* and other papers are working so energetically. The question is one which ought to be fairly discussed, and while writers or publishers who cannot endorse in toto the arguments set forth by the St. John Press, or may see fit either to show cause that such a change may not be desirable, or to ask that judgment be reserved until all the evidence is before the people, they should certainly not be open to the charge of hostility to St. John on that score.

In the article which appeared in the *Advocate* of last week we made

Entertainment and Sports.

On Monday evening next, Mr. Youmans, music teacher, who started a class of over one hundred pupils on Monday afternoon, will close the course of ten lessons by a Grand Concert of nearly one hundred and fifty voices, which will in all likelihood be a very good entertainment.

On the evening of St. Patrick's Day, as announced last week, the Pupils of St. Mary's Academy will give a literary and musical entertainment in the Masonic Hall, which will no doubt attract a large audience. We have heard that the proceeds will be in aid of the Irish sufferers, but as no such announcement has been publicly made we cannot say whether this is the object of the entertainment.

SPORT.—Should there be fine weather on Wednesday next, St. Patrick's Day, those fond of sport will witness an exhibition of the like of which has never yet been seen on the Miramichi. We refer to the Grand Fox Hunt for which arrangements are being made by Mr. J. J. and of which an announcement is made in another column. We have no doubt that the Hunt will be very exciting, and will attract a very large number of spectators. After the Fox Hunt a Trotting Match will take place, open to all comers. Distances and prizes will be made known as soon as the entries are all made. For particulars see advertisement.

Military Matters.

OTTAWA, March 3.—At the Dominion Rifle Association meeting held this morning, and which was largely attended, Col. Gzowski in the chair, a resolution of thanks to the Governor General was moved by Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick, and seconded by Col. Laurie. A resolution of thanks to the Princess Louise was moved by Capt. F. B. Scobie, seconded by J. W. McDonald, of Victoria, B. C.

The Marquis of Lorne in reply said that it was his wish and request that his annual gift should be increased from £50 sterling to £100 sterling, to be given in the name of the Princess and himself to be devoted to prizes for competition, with the limitation that none of it was to go to competitors using the back position.

Domville moved a vote of thanks to Masson, late Minister of Militia for his donation of \$100 and it was seconded by Lieut. Col. Bergin. Thanks were passed to Col. Blanchet, commander of the Wimbledon team. Col. Gzowski was re-elected president; Kirkpatrick assistant president; McKinlay vice-president for Nova Scotia and Botsford for Nova Brunswick. The council for Nova Scotia is, Hon. James McDonald, Thomas McKay, Mr. Daly, Col. White of Ottawa, Capt. Munroe of Carleton Place, and Capt. Weston of Montreal.

It was decided that the annual prize meeting will be held at Ottawa on the 6th of September and following days. The prize list based on the sum of \$5,000 in cash prizes in addition to the usual valuable prizes in kind, was adopted. The special features in the list are prizes given by the Governor General and Princess Louise of \$500; that of Sir John Ross of \$400; Lieutenant-Colonel Gzowski of \$250; and Hon. Mr. Masson \$100.—*Sun*.

(Continued from the Mail.)

The Dominion Artillery Association's annual meeting was convened by Sir Selby Smythe on the 4th. The annual report reviews the result of the different competitions of the year, and as to the contributions were adjudged worthy of an award.

It was stated that the Gov't grant would in all likelihood be the same as last year,—\$800.

The accounts show a surplus of \$700 on hand.

It was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Strange and agreed to, "that six points be given for a direct hit with a common shell, fired with a plugged or percussion fuse, and that the prize for the best shot, at prizes at the rate of \$5 per battery affiliating and practicing at the target, be given for competition with the peculiarities of climate, and the best marks, means available, &c., of Canada, what is the most suitable form for a battery, on standing carriage, on a water front, to oppose unarmored vessels similarly armed, and the best means to facilitate and encourage the construction of such works by the militia engineers and artillery themselves at important points."

The plans, etc., to be the bona fide works of the writer.

Major DeWinton said he had been instructed by His Excellency to state that as a mark of appreciation of the work of the Dominion Artillery Association, he would offer a cup for competition in such a manner as the Council might deem proper, and the prize might be supplemented by a small money grant. Major DeWinton said his Excellency looked upon the Dominion Artillery Association as a body of great interest in the Association, and wished them success.

The announcement was received with applause, and the chairman returned thanks in a few words, saying that the gift was another proof of the interest which His Excellency evinced towards the institutions of Canada.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS.

Lieut.-Col. Strange thought that renewed application should be made to the Government for a Provincial meeting of artillery corps and asking for free transportation.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis suggested a week's drill and practice similar to that at Shoeburyness in the Maritime Province. They could meet at Halifax, sampling at Mount Pleasant, if the Government would grant free transportation. That was all that would be required, and it would do much to improve the corps in the section of the Dominion.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the Government be requested to grant free transportation to artillery corps desiring to form provincial camps for drill and practice.

A. Richibou, correspondent of the *Telegraph* furnishes the following, writing on the 5th inst.—

THE FUNERAL, yesterday, of the late Mr. F. Phinney, was one of the largest which has been seen here for a long time, and gave evidence of the high esteem in which he was held in this community. Mr. Phinney was a native of Wilnot, Annapolis County, N. S., and settled in Richibou about 40 years ago, since which time he has been a prominent and successful business man, and in securing a comfortable maintenance for his family. He numbered many warm friends, not only in this community, but elsewhere throughout the province, and he was a very true and deeply loyal of an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and a loving friend and counselor. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. McKenzie and Parker.

Property Sales.

It will be seen by advertisement in this issue, that Mr. James H. Wilbur, proprietor of the "Wilbur House," offers that eligible and beautifully situated property for sale. We understand that it is Mr. Wilbur's intention to return to Dorchester—hence his desire to dispose of the extensive premises owned by him in Bathurst. The sale of this hotel and premises affords an excellent opportunity to any person desirous of conducting a first class business, as the place is rapidly becoming a popular resort in the summer season on account of the charming scenery in and about Bathurst, its fine fishing grounds, and the many features it possesses which constitute it a most desirable watering place. While we are sorry to see Mr. Wilbur making preparations to leave the North, we hope his place will be supplied by some person who will conduct the hotel with as much satisfaction to the public as he has done.

Mr. Wilbur also offers for sale a property in Newcastle, particulars of which will be seen by reading the advertisement in another place.

Mr. Chas. Boultonhouse, who we are sorry to say is about leaving Newcastle, will on the 31st inst. sell at auction his property consisting of fifteen acres of land, a two story dwelling house, furniture &c. See advertisement for particulars.

HON. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL is now spoken of as the next Governor of Ontario.

A Large Saving.

A return brought down one Monday evening the following recapitulation of the Dominion expenditures for 1878-79 as compared with the estimates—

| Service. | Estimates. | Actuals. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Interest on public debt. | 7,194,734 | 6,908,842 |
| Charges of management. | 275,550 | 184,469 |
| Premiums discounts and exchange. | 2,364 | 30,000 |
| Sinking Funds. | 1,311,296 | 984,374 |
| Civil Government. | 862,379 | 886,124 |
| Administration of Justice. | 77,488 | 77,488 |
| Dominion Police. | 577,896 | 614,620 |
| Penitentiaries. | 11,122 | 11,258 |
| Legislation. | 208,482 | 329,214 |
| Public surveys and observations. | 748,007 | 711,101 |
| Art, agriculture and industry. | 110,785 | 111,050 |
| Immigration and quarantine. | 63,094 | 89,424 |
| Marine hospitals. | 212,234 | 231,570 |
| Pensions. | 107,793 | 104,623 |
| Superannuation. | 115,851 | 110,024 |
| Militia. | 77,488 | 831,669 |
| Ocean and River Service. | 308,876 | 432,391 |
| Lights, buoys and coast service. | 447,566 | 487,209 |
| Fisheries. | 22,219 | 36,807 |
| Steamboat inspection. | 13,157 | 14,843 |
| Inspection of insurance. | 8,017 | 10,000 |
| Culling timber. | 44,670 | 77,735 |
| Subsidies to Provinces. | 3,442,784 | 3,420,869 |
| Public works and buildings. | 1,018,293 | 1,370,728 |
| Indians. | 101,092 | 165,765 |
| Indians. | 49,727 | 62,428 |
| Mounted Police. | 34,438 | 347,000 |
| Customs. | 719,711 | 723,576 |
| Excise. | 211,084 | 229,340 |
| Weights and measures. | 81,004 | 109,300 |
| Inspection of Staples. | 622 | 3,000 |
| Adulteration of food. | 1,784,423 | 1,787,068 |
| Post Office. | 2,680,379 | 2,618,415 |
| Public Works. | 7,588 | 81,510 |
| Minor revenues. | 7,689,336 | 7,688,588 |
| Redemption of debt. | 236,074 | 230,074 |
| P. E. Island Railway. | 40,129 | 49,000 |
| Pacific Railway. | 2,240,285 | 2,951,450 |
| Unpaid Items. | 778. | 207,768 |
| Totals. | \$38,291,882 | \$41,553,593 |

It will be borne in mind that the estimates were prepared by the late Government, and the expenditure for two-thirds of the year, was under the control of the present Government. A saving of \$3,261,700, is a pretty good showing for our present rulers.—*Halifax Herald*.

On Monday night of last week two men residing at Cape Blanc, on their way home from Montclair Ward, across the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, got upon a board which they tore from a fence to slide over the incline leading downwards the head of the Cove steps leading to Champlain street. So great was the velocity which they attained, however, that on nearing the edge of the cliff they were unable to stop themselves, and were thrown over the precipice from a height of over 150 feet, into the yard at the back of a house below. Xavier Drolet, one of the two, was very dangerously injured. The other victim, Denoyer, has also received several painful injuries.

Recent Publications.

ROSE-BUDS FOR CANADIAN MONTHLY for March has come to hand. This number has the following table of contents:—The National Development of Canada; Sonnet; A Romance of the Underground Railway; Federation, Annexation or Independence; The Fallen Leaves; The Change Required in the Senate; Fashionable Murder; Legal Education; Precocity; The Militia System of Canada; Ireland; Pessimism; Poverty; Round the Table; Book Reviews; Music and the Drama; The Stamp Book. Published by Rose-Bud's Publishing Co., Toronto, at \$3.00 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for February is to hand. Contents are as follows: The Reign of Queen Anne; Bush Life in Queensland—part III.; What's in a Name?—part XI.; To Constantinople by the Shipka Pass—October, 1879; Jeremy Blinker; British Interests in Ireland. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, at \$4.00 per year.

A. M. PURDY, of Palmyra, N. Y., sends postpaid and free to all applicants his valuable 24-page Catalogue of Fruits and Flowers, giving kinds, descriptions, mode of planting, &c. Every person who has a rod of garden or ground to plant, should have it. He also sends a free specimen copy of THE FRUIT RECORDE AND COTTAGE GARDENER, a monthly at \$1.00 per year, devoted to fruits and flowers—it speaks for itself; while 25 cents will get the 64-page SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR—a work pronounced by all who have seen it, the most concise and practical of any yet printed. Persons sending for any now will get the Catalogue, and the FRUIT RECORDE for 1880, and the SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR all post-paid, for only One Dollar. He accepts postage stamps for odd change.

THE PETTICOAT RIVER BRIDGE.—The Local Government is to put some extensive repairs on the Petticoat River bridge during the coming summer. Tenders will be received by the Public Works Department, up to the 9th of March, for the furnishing of 84,000 superficial feet of the best quality of pine, 2 inch plank, of different lengths, for flooring, and for other material, as may be seen on reference to advertisement. Delivery of the lumber must be made either at the Moncton or at the end of the bridge on or before the first of May next.—The repairs to be made either at the Moncton or at the end of the bridge are needed, and the present action has been taken by the Chief Commissioner of Works on the representations of Mr. Killam, M. P. P.—*Times*.

In referring to the sudden death of Miss Noble in our last, we made a mistake in using the name of the Rev. Mr. Colwell in connection with the services held on the Sabbath prior to the sad event. We should have said the Rev. John Robertson. This correction is made at Mr. Colwell's request.

POSTPONEMENT.—We are requested to announce, that as Friday next is a fast day in St. James' Church, the Rev. George Steel's lecture on "Daniel," which was to have been delivered under the auspices of Newcastle Division that evening, is postponed for a fortnight.

DEATH.—Dr. Moody, Dentist, well known to our people, is dead in town, and will remain for four weeks to practice his profession. Parties needing his services will do well to come early, as soon as possible. Office at residence of Mrs. Haley.

BREVITIES.

Pope Leo suffers from nervous prostration.

P. T. Barnum has contributed \$1000 to the Irish Relief Fund.

It cost \$20,800 to run the Marine Hospital at Quebec last year.

Sir A. J. Smith has given \$30 to the Irish Relief Fund at St. John.

The Legislature of Ontario has voted \$30,000 in aid of the distressed in Ireland.

It is believed that Russia is negotiating with France for an alliance, looking to a war with Germany.

Hop Wob, a Chinese laundryman in Brooklyn, N. Y., has given \$250 for the relief of the destitute in Ireland.

The Freeman says that within 11 days, James Pidgeon, living near Marble Cove, Indianston, lost her entire family of four children, by diphtheria.

Gambetta has been ordered to give up smoking for fear of losing his voice. The Czar has given it up for fear the Nihilists would poison his tobacco.

The New York Legislature has been asked to pass a bill which renders it unlawful for a railroad to collect fares of persons for whom they have no seats.

Queen Victoria's income is \$6,300 a day. The Czar has more than any other European sovereign—\$25,000 a day. But herewith "gets he no peace and comfort."

The firm of R. L. & A. Stuart, New York, Presbyterians, have given over an average \$100,000 a year for religious and charitable objects for the past forty years.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is proposing to memorialize the Dominion Government for a grant to Nova Scotia out of the fishery award made by the Halifax Commission.

The Muller Orphanage, near Bristol (Eng.), has received a munificent legacy from the estate of the late Alex. Boleyn, of Baywater, London, amounting to nearly £10,000.

Glasgow, Scotland, has the best ventilated University in the world. The central steeple rises to the height of 300 feet, 1,000,000 cubic feet of pure air are forced into the building every hour.

General Melkoff was recently shot at by a converted Jew named Melodsky, but fortunately he himself escaped injury. The would be assassin was hanged on Friday, two days after the attempted assassination.

The bill before the House of Commons to grant additional powers to the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co. represents that the name is no longer applicable, owing to the employment of their steamers in other trades, and that the extension of business renders it impossible to submit a correct statement of affairs to a general meeting of shareholders as early as the time now appointed for it. The name is therefore to be changed to "The Quebec Steamship Co." and the annual meeting is to be held between the 14th of February and the 30th of April.

By Telegraph to the "Advocate."

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 9.

House was opened this afternoon at 9 o'clock, when Governor Wilnot delivered the following SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I have much pleasure in meeting you as Lieut. Governor for the discharge of duties devolving on this Province. It was with great reluctance that I felt called upon to prorogue the Legislature on the twenty fifth ultimo in consequence of the fire in the Legislative buildings on the evening preceding. After careful consideration and enquiry my Government has made such arrangements for your convenience during present session as the time at their disposal and its circumstances seemed to permit, and I trust that you will be satisfied with the found of character to carry out my duty during your deliberations.

You have already heard with deep sorrow of the sudden death of His Honor the Hon. Edward Barron Chandler, Lieut. Governor and my immediate predecessor in office. For a period of more than half a century, in various positions in both Houses of Legislature, frequently charged with performance of very difficult and important duties, he always brought to fulfillment of all his relations, in life great kindness, and a deportment, ability of high order, uncorrupted integrity and devoted loyalty to his Sovereign and his Country.

The visit to this Province during last summer of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, afforded additional testimony of their interest in the progress and the welfare of this portion of the Dominion. The enthusiastic reception which greeted their every step during their visit, presented a gratifying proof of the devotion of the people to the Throne and person of our Most Gracious Queen, of their great respect for Her distinguished representative, and of their affection for His Excellency's illustrious consort. You will readily join in general congratulations upon Providential escape of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness from imminent peril during late accident at Ottawa.

The abundant success which attended the labors of the agriculturist during the past season call for hearty thanks giving to the Lord of the Harvest. The benefits thus conferred upon us have no doubt counteracted to considerable extent, the injurious consequences which otherwise must have resulted from the continued depression in our trade and commerce. It is to this depression, so great and wide spread, that decrease in revenue resulting from the timber lands is largely attributable, but I sincerely hope the present improvement in the timber trade will prove of a permanent character, and will tend to further embarrassment on this subject. Considerations such as these should more deeply impress us with the importance of doing all that may be reasonably required on our part to advance the internal interests of the Province and also as significant of our efforts to continued and improved cultivation of the soil, matters closely connected with the prosperity of our people.

Shortly after close of last session of Legislature, Gov't decided that Provincial Exhibition for present year should be held in St. John. Correspondence on this subject with the authorities of that city has not yet been concluded, but I am confident you will readily consent, to making of such arrangements as will render complete success of the exhibition very certain, and under existing circumstances without imposing performance of too exacting conditions upon the citizens of St. John.

The distress occasioned by the tornado in the month of August last, in the County of Kent, was of such a character as to require the aid of the Government, and therefore the Gov't, after full enquiry into the matter, made a grant to the fund in relief of the sufferers.

I have directed that recent correspondence relating to certain claims pending between the Federal Gov't and this Province be submitted to you, and I have great pleasure in referring to you these claims appear to be approaching satisfactory settlement.

In accordance with resolution passed during last session, tenders for the erection and completion of new legislative buildings in the city of Fredericton have been called for, and will be laid before you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I have given directions that accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures for the past year, including a statement of expenses incurred in connection with the Vice-Royal visit, and detailed statement of receipts and payments for current year, up to opening of present session, and estimates for ensuing year, will be laid before you at an early day.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: Measures relating to Schools, to Keeping of the Public Accounts, to making of Provision consequent upon the probable repeal of the Insolvent Law, and other measures of importance will be presented for your consideration during the session, and I cordially recommend them, with all other matters of public interest which may require attention, to care of your wisdom and patriotism.

The Council Chamber was crowded during delivery of speech. Governor opened House at 10 o'clock.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS, FRANCE, FEB. 18TH, 1880.

Paris is quite "en fete" to-day, every one having taken a holiday to celebrate what was once the Jour du Bonnet Français. The procession, the fancy costumes, the general air of joyous hilarity—in a word, the Carnival itself—all have disappeared, but Shrove Tuesday still remains, and the inhabitants of this holiday-loving city are de-

termined to make the most of it. The streets are thronged

terminated not to be debarred from their favorite pastime of promenading the principal thoroughfares. The line of boulevard from the Madeleine to the Chateau d'Eau is thronged with people of every class—bourgeois, soldiers, priests, workmen, and their "sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts"—all bent on showing that if the Boeuf Gras is a thing of the past, the holidays are not. One, which has been threatening all day, began to fall about four o'clock, not, perhaps, to the entire displeasure of the cafe proprietors who will have reaped a rich harvest. To say that the fancy dress which used to be seen in such profusion on this occasion have entirely disappeared would perhaps be going a little too far; but they are now chiefly restricted to children, who take great delight in appearing in public as Pierrots or shepherdesses. I saw a small boy of about four years of age in the full dress of a colonel of hussars, sword, Legion of Honor, and all complete, his small face beaming with pleasure when some good-natured soldier respectfully saluted him. The few cars filled with goddeses, warriors, apes, and other favorite Carnival devices which are still to be seen, generally form the gigantic advertisement of some enterprising clothier or brewer, and the latter class, consisting of distributing glasses of beer gratis to all who asked for one; while a very prominent figure during the last day or two has been that of an immense baby, about ten feet high, sitting on the top of a van taking nourishment out of a bottle filled with red wine. During the three "jours gras" two performances a day are given at all the theatres, and the latter class of the establishment most frequented by the working classes will be held to-night.

M. Crimieux, the Senator who died last week, was a man of powerful eloquence. He was a day after Mr. Berryer, he rose and began thus: "I have to speak, but I am still all attention—a 'debut' which produced a remarkable effect. He was, indeed, so full of emotion that he was unable to proceed, and the sitting had to be suspended for quite half an hour. On another occasion he was so thoroughly convinced of the innocence of his client that, addressing the jury, he exclaimed, 'I know not what decision you are about to take, but I am so certain that this man is not guilty that if you condemn him, I shall conclude that I have defended him badly and read before you my robe, and new pledge again.' Such strong argument had the desired effect, and the accused was triumphantly acquitted. When he left the Rue Bonaparte, and was still a lawyer, M. Crimieux had two secretaries whose careers have been very different. M. Laurier and Gambetta. It is related that a friend who was in the habit of visiting frequently at his office, asked him one day if he was pleased with their capabilities. "Yes, and no," he replied; "that one pointing to Laurier, is very intelligent; but the other, Gambetta, I do not think fit for much, and all that he has been able to get him to do, so far, has been to address my envelopes." If this story were authentic it would furnish one more striking example of the mistakes to which even the most like M. Crimieux are liable. M. Naquet is the champion of divorce in these days, but it will not have been forgotten that M. Crimieux prepared a bill in 1848, and was for some time a warm supporter of the measure. One day, however, the bill was suddenly withdrawn, and M. Crimieux was why, until M. Crimieux himself explained the cause. "Que voulez-vous?" he said, with a laugh. "My wife took it into her head that I advocated divorce on her account. I could not get any one to do anything, no one obeyed me, till at last I had to give in and withdraw my bill."

The Herald Relief Fund Committee.
Brief Biographies of the "Herald" Relief Committee—Isaac Butt's Successor—Dr. McCabe, Archbishop, Schoolmaster and Patriot—A Typical Irish Gentleman—Prof. Baldwin, Chief of the Agricultural Department—An American Divine.

London, March 3.
The donors of the fund will be glad to know that the gentlemen who are on the committee and are charged with the distribution occupy positions of high social influence. They are all Irishmen except Mr. Hepworth. They are eminently qualified by long experience and intimate knowledge of the distressed districts to use the money to the best advantage. The money which has been so generously given by citizens of the United States will do incalculable good to relieve the terrible distress. No committee of wiser, more cautious or more prudent men could have been selected. Oppressed by engagements which more than occupy their time, they have nevertheless signified their willingness to make any sacrifice in order to be instrumental in relieving the terrible want by which their suffering and starving countrymen are oppressed.

MR. SHAW, M.P.
The chairman of the committee is Mr. Shaw, who is about fifty years old. He is the leader of the home rule party and the successor of Isaac Butt. He represents county Cork, is a large landed proprietor and has great political influence. When he speaks in the House of Commons he is listened to with marked attention on both sides. He is respected everywhere as a man of large views and great political wisdom. He has entered into the work of the committee with great enthusiasm. He proposes to make a personal visit to the most distressed districts in company with the visiting committee, which consists of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hepworth.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
Cardinal McCloskey could hardly have made a better selection than his choice of Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, as his substitute. He is about fifty. He has the entire confidence of all bishops and priests in Ireland, and is an ardent lover of his native land, being known on both sides of the Atlantic as a scholar and patriot. At present he is in Ireland, and is expected to remain in Ireland in more respect. Although overwhelmed with work of a large and very important diocese, he has accepted the invitation to act with the committee. He telegraphs: "I will with pleasure act for Cardinal McCloskey. I am sure your committee will not allow its funds to be diverted from the cause of charity to sectarian purposes." He is an invaluable accession to the ranks, his residence being Dublin, where future meetings of the committee will be held. He will always be available for conferences, where his wisdom and prudence cannot fail to be of great value in the conduct of the great charity.

COLONEL KING HARMAN, M.P.

Colonel King-Harman is a large landowner in Ireland. His demesne is Rockingham, one of the finest in the county. He represents county Sligo, and is a conservative home-ruler, a typical Irish gentleman and an ardent patriot. He was educated at Eton. He is exceedingly popular in the county which he represents. Wherever his name is known his genial influence is felt. He has given himself to this work with enthusiasm, and has to leave many important engagements in order to be of greater use to the committee.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN.
Professor Baldwin is an exceptionally valuable man on account of his large experience and knowledge of the districts covered by the famine. He holds a government position, being at the head of the Agricultural Department of Ireland. He was recently appointed assistant commissioner for inquiring into the condition of Ireland. Soon after his appointment he was presented with a congratulatory address, signed by many of the most influential members of both political parties. He is a man of great force of character. While by no means what can be called an enthusiast, he is exceedingly earnest, and has many times travelled through the length and breadth of Ireland, in the last four months alone covering 17,000 miles. He is thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of the people, and is regarded as a very important and valuable member of the committee.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPPWORTH.
Rev. Dr. George H. Heppworth is well known to the American public as a scholarly New York clergyman, formerly pastor of the Church of the Messiah and subsequently of the Church of the Disciples. He is forty-seven years old, is a native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard Divinity School, and was a chaplain on the staff of General Banks in Louisiana. He has published two or three works, chiefly of a war experience, is distinguished as an essayist and for his practical knowledge of many charitable organizations. He has travelled long in Europe and is well acquainted with Ireland, its people and their needs. He will be recognized as a satisfactory representative of America in the great work of Irish relief.

Tragedy out West.
TWO WESTMORELAND MEN—UNCLE AND NEPHEW—KILL EACH OTHER.
Mr. Lafayette Somers and family, of Lute's Mountain, Moncton Parish, removed to Dakota Territory last year, being induced to emigrate by the solicitations of his brother James (or Marvin), who had resided there some years. The following letter, written by Miss Amelia J. Somers to a friend in Moncton, and published in the Times, gives the particulars of a terrible tragedy in which her brother, father and uncle were participants:

BRULE CITY, DAK., Feb. 17.
DEAR FRIEND—Now sit down to write you a few lines of very bad news. We have lost our oldest brother. Poor Brad is dead. On the 13th day of Feb., father and Brad went out on the claim for far as they could go. I suppose Brad had told you of Jim (Marvin) Somers. He is that great uncle we started west to see. I will now tell you the rest of the shoot. Jim met father and Brad on the road, with hat and coat off and with a rifle and two revolvers and a ball full of cartridges. He stopped the horses and began punting them with the gun and then struck at Brad. Brad took the wagon stake from the wagon and whirled off his blows. Then Jim (Marvin) stepped back and shot Brad. Brad fell, not dead, but he fell from his gun in time, so he started to run. Brad rose up on his knee, pulled on Jim (Marvin) with a shoe shooter, and shot him. He fell instantly dead. Father had nothing to do with the shooting. He was with him and either he shot Jim (Marvin). They fetched Brad home. He lived about one hour and a half after he got home. He died happy and easy, like a man, and not with a shot in the back. He saved father's life after he was shot.

August Flower.
The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitations to adopt similar names, and thus to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Stomachic, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and all the ailments which result from a disordered stomach. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples, 10 cents.

A LONG TIME TO SUFFER.
Twenty-five years of endurance with Catarrh, is a long period of annoyance and misery. Mrs. E. J. Flauder, of Manchester, N. H., after going through with it all, writes: "The Constitutional Catarrh Remedy has rescued me from intense suffering and almost the grave." This medicine is for sale by all druggists.

THE SUPPLY DERIVAT OF the entire bodily economy is the stomach. There it is that the manufacture of blood goes on, and upon activity of the great digestive organs depends in great measure the well-being of the system. If its functions are interrupted by dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation supervene, the blood becomes impure in quantity and poor in quality, the appetite impaired, nervous symptoms manifest themselves, and there is a loss of flesh and vigor. As a means of stimulating and invigorating the stomach, and restoring the normal state of things, Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be confidently relied upon by acridities, dyspepsia, and nervousness. Not only is it a tonic of well and certain merit, but a most agreeable one. Its purity is unquestionable and it contains no ingredient that can prove harmful to any one using it. It proves most efficacious in remedying weakness and nervousness when the directions are strictly adhered to. As an antiseptic, it possesses great value in the treatment of children, and is a most reliable remedy for the system fortified against their return. It is an article which bears a time-honored reputation and has proved its efficacy in numerous cases, well calculated to put the remedial value of any remedy to a crucial test. Refreshing sleep, increased muscular force, a gain in flesh and mental vigor, and a general feeling of well-being, are the results. Intending purchasers should not forget to ask for the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto. Sold by all Druggists.

March 10-12m.

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New Advertisements.

GRAND

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

FOX HUNT AND HORSE RACE ON

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