

General Business. CLOSING BUSINESS.

I am now selling off stocks at remarkably low prices in order to close business in Chatham.

J. R. GOGGIN. Chatham, 17th May, 1883—64 16

NOW IN STOCK.

MANILLA ROPE. ALL SIZES FROM 6 to 42 inch.

White Lead and Colored PAINTS. Good Quality and Cheap.

COPPER PAINT. A NEW CASE OF TAR AND WOODS' FAMOUS.

CHEAP FOR CASH. GEO. WATT. Chatham, April 18th, 1883.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS. WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

POTATO ONIONS. AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE-STREET, Proprietor.

GOLDEN BALL SHOE STORE AND FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New Departure. WE ARE NOW SELLING.

at Prices unequalled hitherto. Satisfaction Guaranteed or a Money Refund.

The Trade Supplied on Satisfaction Terms. FOTHERINGHAM & CO. Chatham, April 9th, 1883.

ICE CREAM. CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superior Quality. Always to be found at M. J. STAPLES, Vandyke Building, Chatham.

Sheriff's Sale. TO be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY THE 27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland County, New Brunswick.

COFFINS & GASKETS. The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, a superior assortment.

W.M. McLEAN, Undertaker.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, JUNE 21, 1883.

CORRECT.—The St. John Globe of Tuesday has a correct and timely article on the Miramichi steam subsidy business.

ALBERT ELECTION.—The writ for the election in Albert County has been issued.

BYE-ROADS.—The conclusion of the list of Northumberland County Bye-Road appropriations appears on the first page of the ADVANCE.

PERSONAL.—Thomas Hanford, Esq., Inspector of Inland Revenue, is in Miramichi on Departmental business.

A New Big in the Grab-games. After what had transpired in reference to the continuation of the Andover subsidy, up to a fortnight ago, the Miramichi public hoped that the end of the monopoly had been reached and that, at least, one large and unnecessary drain on the Provincial treasury had been effectually and finally stopped.

Turning to the Auditor General's list of warrants issued to cover the above over-expenditure we find that they are as follows: No. Name Amount 70. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 71. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 72. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 73. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 74. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 75. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 76. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 77. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 78. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 79. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 80. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 81. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 82. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 83. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 84. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 85. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 86. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 87. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 88. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 89. Wm. Ulicki 40.00 90. Wm. Ulicki 40.00

The public, however, will be astonished to learn that Mr. R. B. Call has renewed his attack upon the public treasury and managed to enlist a powerful interest in his behalf. We shall not go at length into this new phase of the subject but briefly state the main features of its developments.

It will be remembered that Mr. Call, a few weeks since, managed to obtain an injunction to restrain the S. W. Boom Company from jamming the river with logs this season. For some reason not yet known he did not carry out his threat, although some of his friends stated that he had gone to St. John or Fredericton to put it into execution, having incurred a large liability by the last freshet and Mr. Call, thereupon, made the astounding proposal to certain gentlemen interested therein, that the Company should pay him \$25 a day to make good the loss of earnings he would sustain by the Andover being prevented from running to Indiantown. He would, however, make his claim \$15 a day provided the Boom interest would use its influence with the Government to assist him in securing a continuation of the Andover's subsidy.

Let us look at this proposition.—1st.—It means that the Government, which, according to Mr. Call's organs, had refused on public grounds to continue his subsidy, is now to have a pleasure brought to bear on it by a lumber corporation to change its policy. 2nd.—It means that a large private corporation, having incurred a large liability of so much money per day, is to seek relief by bringing a corrupt pressure to bear on the Government by which the money of the public is to be substituted for that of said corporation in discharging such alleged liability. 3rd.—It means that falling to obtain a subsidy on the merits of his claims, and for public reasons, Mr. Call attempts to make corrupt use of powerful private influences to secure it. 4th.—It means that while Mr. Call could earn \$25 a day by running his boat over the short stretch of river between Millerton and Indiantown (for his claim is that he loses that amount daily by the Andover being prevented from running to the latter point) he has had the effrontery to ask for a Government subsidy on the ground that it did not pay to run the Andover on the Miramichi without one. 5th.—It means that, by his audacious proposal to the Boom people—his attempt to secure their influence in favor of his subsidy, coupled with his allegation of loss of earnings to the extent of \$25 a day—he has just now had a huge amount of public money being given to him by the thousand.

Whatever course the Boom Company or the Government may pursue in this matter, we have our duty to perform to the public and we protest, in their behalf against the Boom Company's necessities being made use of to further this grab at the people's money. We shall, no doubt, be abused by Mr. Call's paper for standing as we do, between his designs and the public interest. We shall be told that it is political spite against Mr. Call that prompts us, but we have only to say that we have no spite whatever in the matter. Although Mr. Call has done his utmost against us we wish him no harm, but neither he nor any other man shall plan and plot and make onslaughts upon the money of the province without the ADVANCE doing what it can to prevent their success. The public who they approve of our course; we shall therefore continue to pursue it.

Where did the Money go to? In a recent number the World stated that the owner of the Andover had had his subsidy withdrawn and that this had deprived the Northwest Branch of steam service and at the same time, less money has been granted for the roads than formerly.

"The grant was as large as ever, but there was an election last year and the

late Surveyor-General discovered that quite a number of his friends had been neglected in the matter of road appropriations during the seasons when no elections were pending, so he appropriated this year's grant by over \$1,300. Some persons say that he used this money corruptly to secure votes, but while we do not make any such charge, we think Mr. Call's paper ought not to be the first to expose the road money shirkage, which Mr. Adams caused.

It only shows, however, that when his own interests are concerned Mr. Call is ready to be ungrateful even to those who have been his benefactors.

The World of Saturday retorts as follows:—"The insinuation that Mr. Adams was the cause of the shrinkage in the grant for great roads in the county, is beneath contempt. There was an amount advanced last year to cover an over-expenditure on bye-roads, by, we believe, Mr. Gillespie, but what has the bye-road money to do with the great-road grant?"

Now, we did not mention Great Roads at all, as we had no reason for doing so, because we knew that the money was simply expended "where it did most good"—in Mr. Adams' interest. The official list of Bye-Road appropriations for a portion of which we published last week and the remainder of which appears in this week's ADVANCE—a list with Mr. Adams' name attached, together with those of our three other representatives, commences as follows: Annual Grant \$2,714.00 Less over-expenditure, 1882, 1,679.30 \$1,034.70

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The World, as we quote above, said it believes there was an amount last year to cover over-expenditure on bye-roads, by Mr. Gillespie. The ADVANCE had said Mr. Adams had anticipated this year's grant by over \$1,300. Which of the two papers gave the truth? We now say on authority of the Auditor General's record that the above warrants from No. 40 to 322, covering just \$1,379.30 were authorized by the Governor-in-Council before the late Government resigned and on the recommendation of Mr. Adams. We further state that of these amounts— which, be it remembered, are all deducted from the Northumberland bye-road appropriations for this year—were given to settle old claims rejected by the Government long before Mr. Adams entered it—claims too far from work done entirely outside of the County of Northumberland. The World has been applying the "go west" rule to all the other disingenuous language in replying to our statements, but we can afford to let public judgment and public sense of decency deal with it in such matters. If either Mr. Adams or the World please to contradict, also, our plain and unvarnished statement we will prove it, as we are always prepared to do and have done any statements we have made respecting the wretched and corrupt administration of public affairs under that gentleman's self-seeking occupancy of a place as our representative in the Government of the Province. In discussing these matters, however, we prefer to deal with responsible parties and not with the childlike and obscure writers who appear to know so little of what they write about, but seem to control and direct the World.

Manitoba. Several Miramichi men, who went to Manitoba in a way of settling there, have returned home during the present month and their report of the country is not such as to encourage many to "go west." Those who have come back took away with them sufficient means to buy land and settle in the West if they so decided and they think they were fortunate in doing so.

Their reports show that the new towns and settlements are everywhere, and owing to the influx of both laborers and skilled men from all quarters, there is such keen competition for the work offering, that wages are very low, considering the expenses of living.

The chances for securing land at reasonable rates are, also, very poor, and the available acre is either settled upon or in the hands of speculators. Men who go to Manitoba in the expectation of buying lands, find, on arriving there, that they must go still further west and the further they go the more hopeless their chances of settling appear. The large number who leave their homes in the east, taking with them just enough, perhaps, to carry them to Winnipeg, Brandon or some such centre, are forced to almost beg for work at wages which a Miramichi laborer would refuse. They have no alternative, however, as they must work or starve. The expenses of the Miramichi men has also been that of others, as the following letter from a Nova Scotian named Chute, will show. It is published in a Nova Scotia paper:—

Dear Sir,—I have been in this country for eight weeks. I formerly lived in Aylesford, Kings Co., N. S., and since coming here have been very fortunate. I spent the first three weeks looking up the different parts of the country, but thought it too rough a life to lead in order to go to farming, so I concluded to go to work. I came here to Wainwright, and after looking around for a soft job for three days and not finding any, I went off my coat and made a teaming for the North-West Lumbering Co. I have now been with them five weeks, and have as good a job as any man, or as good as 9 out of 10 in the city. There are hundreds of men here to-day who cannot get work to do, and are now a serious nuisance in the city, and have the means of cutting down the wages; so that the majority of those who are after paying their debts, have nothing left. I need not say that I have seen who care this country and say they could get money enough to take them out of it, they would go and look for it, they could have made more money if they had stayed at home and gone to work there.

To give you an idea how hard you are on account of not getting any work to do, I went up the street two nights ago and saw an auctioneer, when I

saw a large pile of trunks and tool chests and very few of his friends, which had been placed there by persons who had no other means to keep them from starving, and were trying to get money enough to take them out of the country.

Some of the carpenters here, who were paid \$1.75 and \$2.00 per week, and when they pay \$8.00 a week for board and other living expenses, have nothing left. If men were to be as farming, would live in the same kind of houses and eat the same work as hard as they do here, in nine cases out of ten they would make more money. Any man that will have a farm, or a piece of Annapolis counties to come out here to farm, would, when he got there, call himself a natural born fool. It is a waste of money to buy or get a farm within 40 miles of the railroad, he has got to pay from \$5 to \$20 per acre, and he has to pay for the land to take up a homestead and pre-emption. He will have to go back in most cases over 100 miles from the track and a good ways west of that. Imagine traveling these long distances, when you would like to spring, when you have to cross deep creeks and muddy sloughs, which will call in Nova Scotia, swamps, when you would like to unload your team and carry it across on your shoulders. It would make a man think of natural born fools. It is a waste of money. A man living in your country knows nothing of the hardships the pioneer has to undergo. I have seen men who see these facts which the people with you are so fond of bragging about, as a printing, and are at liberty to use my name.

The Phoenix Park Murders and their Consequences. (Dublin Freeman's Journal, National Organ.) Not merely was the deed almost unqualified in its daring audacity and cold-bloodedness; it was unparalleled in its effects. Not only so, but the crime was a national individual; it changed that of a nation, and by its effects upon the relations between England and this country, may yet influence the destinies of the world.

On the morning of the 6th of May, 1882, all promised well for Mr. Foster and his system of "lettres de cachet" had been dismissed. A popular theory and an amiable young nobleman had been sent home to his country, as if he were a new and brighter era—an era of belief, of reconciliation of consequent peace, progress and order. Dublin, Ireland was exulting. The pulse of the nation beat high with hope and all went merry as a marriage bell. So it was in the morning and at midday. In the evening all had changed. The prospects of Ireland were struck down by the same hands that had struck down the prospects of the United Kingdom. The children of various Sunday schools also sent telegrams of sympathy, and flags are at half-mast. One Sunday school loses thirty scholars by the catastrophe. Many of the survivors had their arms broken in the crash, and others are suffering from broken ribs or ruptures of internal organs.

Graham, the hall-keeper, says children not twenty yards from the door, came prowling forward unaware of the tragedy. The same inside Victoria Hall during the identification of the bodies baffles description, and was painful in the extreme. The faces of the dead children, in almost every case, were swollen from the effects of their injuries. Many were broken in the crash, and others are suffering from broken ribs or ruptures of internal organs.

Queen Victoria sent a telegram to-day to the Mayor of Sunderland, expressing her sympathy with the bereaved parents of the children who were killed in the disaster. The children of various Sunday schools also sent telegrams of sympathy, and flags are at half-mast. One Sunday school loses thirty scholars by the catastrophe. Many of the survivors had their arms broken in the crash, and others are suffering from broken ribs or ruptures of internal organs.

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John Bright on Protection. London, June 13.—John Bright delivered an address at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, yesterday, before an audience of over 20,000 persons. The occasion was one of congratulation from various Liberal Associations were presented to him, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Bright, in his speech, reviewed the events of the last fifty years, and a stress upon the enormous advantages conferred upon the country by the repeal of the corn laws. Referring to America Mr. Bright said:—

Permit me to address a word to the artisan classes of the United States. I am no enemy of the United States. I fought a battle in this country. (Cheers.) I sympathize with her as much now as I did then—almost as much as if born upon her soil. I believe the question in the United States between the protective and simply revenue tariff is nearing its solution. The opinion is growing that irresistible economic facts are offering themselves to the consideration of statesmen upon every intelligent man in the great Republic. An extraordinary condition of things exists there. No country of any age ever experienced or dreamed of an actual surplus revenue of thirty million sterling. This fact is fatal to the high protection party. The Government does not well know what to do with it. After an eloquent allusion to the war which abolished slavery, Mr. Bright said:—"I believe the next election for President will be fought on the trade issue. That great people of the United States, will declare it to be the inalienable right of every American citizen to spend his money in the world's cheapest market."

Star Stafford Northcote, on Monday, in the Commons called attention to John Bright's speech at Birmingham last Thursday, and declared that Bright's statement on that occasion, that the Conservatives are in alliance with the Irish rebels in thwarting the House from doing work, was unfounded, and he moved that the utterances of Mr. Bright be declared a breach of privilege. Mr. Bright said the word "alliance" was capable of a meaning that he did not intend. It was the word that first occurred to him. Perhaps he ought to have been more careful, but he affirmed that there was combined action between the Conservatives and the Irish members in debate and division to worry and destroy the Ministry. Bright commented on the existence of societies in America which were disloyal to the British Crown and which were sending funds to similar disloyal societies in Great Britain. If he said, the Irish members of Parliament would disavow connection with the disloyal societies in America and declare their loyalty to the crown, he would withdraw the word "rebels" and apologize for having used it. Thomas Power O'Connor also addressed the House. In the course of his speech he alluded to Bright's "vain old age," which remark elicited loud protests from many members. The Conservatives thought Mr. Bright's explanation satisfactory. Northcote's motion, that the utterances of Bright be declared a breach of privilege, was rejected, 151 to 117, almost entirely a party division. The Parliaments voted with the conservatives in favor of the motion.

Rheumatism. This widespread affliction, and all kindred ailments, are at once arrested by HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED VERMIFUGE PILLS, and through their continued use finally eradicated out of the system. This fact is known all the world over. They contain no mineral substance of any kind.

As the wintery frosts disappear before the rising sun, so do Kidney Diseases melt away on the body when the VERMIFUGE PILLS are faithfully taken according to directions. Ask your Druggist for HERRICK'S PILLS, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

Land Law Reform. The Highlanders appear among those who are seeking the reform of British Land laws and leading men among them have formed a society, which seems to give promise of doing good work for the country. It has amongst its members, as officers as D. H. McFarlane, Prof. John Stewart Blackie, L. L. D., S. Storey, Angus Mackintosh, of Holme, Henry Broadhurst, M. P., Thos. Bart, M. P., J. P. Edwards, M. P., David Grant, M. P., C. Fraser Mackintosh, M. P., Mr. D. Murray and Martin Mackenzie, the gentleman who offered to pay the whole of the crofters rent arrears.

At a recent meeting of the following articles of association were adopted:— 1.—That the Association be called "The Highland Land Law Reform Association of Scotland." 2.—That the object of the Association be to effect reforms in the Land Laws as will secure Fair Rents, Durability of Tenure, and Compensation for Improvements, with such an Amendment of the Law as will promote the welfare of the people throughout the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. 3.—That the membership of the Association be carried out by means of Public Meetings, the collection and publication of facts connected with the present system of Land Tenure; and such other means as the Committee may consider desirable. 4.—That the membership of the Association be open to all who approve of its object and subscribe to its funds. 5.—That the management be vested in a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, General and Executive Committee; the Executive Committee to consist of seven Members, in addition to the Officers-Bears. 6.—That a Business Meeting be held annually in May, at which a financial statement and report shall be submitted, and the Officers-Bears and Committee elected. 7.—That no alteration in the constitution of the Association be made, except at one of the Annual Meetings, or at a Special Meeting called for the purpose, twenty-eight days' notice of any proposed alteration having been previously given in writing to the Secretary.

The Executive committee have issued the following appeal:— The Executive Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of securing the sympathy and co-operation of all who are interested in the well-being of the Highlands. They therefore appeal for support to Highlanders. Second—To lovers of justice, who feel that under the guise of a gross blunder and cruel injustice have been perpetrated by expatriating so many thousands of the native population, and compelling the remainder to eke out existence on an insufficient patch of the waste land, while large tracts of country fit for cultivation or grazing are used for sporting purposes, and the proceeds of the sale of the land are retained for the benefit of the few who remain.

Terrific Calamity in a Concert Hall in England. ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT CHILDREN TRAMPLED TO DEATH. London, June 17.—A terrible calamity, involving the death of one hundred and seventy-eight children, occurred in the Town of Sunderland in the County of Durham, last evening. From details thus far received, it appears that an entertainment had been given in Victoria Hall, by a conjuror, which was attended almost altogether by children, several thousand being in attendance. The accident occurred at the close of the performance. The body of the hall had been entirely cleared of its occupants, when some 1,200 little ones came rushing down stairs from the gallery. At the top of the first flight of stairs was a door which opened only about twenty inches, permitting but one child to pass through at a time. At this point, while the mass of children were pushing forward, fell an unfortunate man, who, owing to the others crowding on, the result was that a great number were pushed down, trampled upon and suffocated. The scene was terrible and no effort could be made to rescue the victims until they were all dead. They came on pell mell and soon one hundred and seventy-eight of them were trampled upon them. The greater number of the bodies which were badly mangled from the trampling laid seven or eight deep. Many of the victims, and others who were not killed, had the clothing torn from their bodies, and died together with the bleeding of the unfortunate. The scene was a most terrible one. The ages of the 178 children found to have been killed, ranged from four to fourteen years. The work of getting out the bodies of the victims was begun immediately. They were laid out in the hall for the purpose of identifying the bodies of the children. Heart-rending

romantic scenery, and breathe the fresh mountain air of the Highlands—privileges which are being gradually monopolized by a wealthy few, leaving, with some exceptions, no regard for the people and no interest in the country further than the number of grouse and deer it may supply to gratify their sporting instincts. The Executive Committee are making arrangements, with the assistance of the collection of facts having reference to the depopulation of rural districts in the Highlands, and the best means of the relief of the people, and the extent and capacity of the land now under grouse, deer, and sheep.

The officers of the society are D. H. McFarlane, President, Angus Mackintosh, Treas., D. Murray, Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge St., Westminster, Hon. Sec'y.

Section B Again. (Toronto "Globe" Sat. June 16) By far the most insignificant personage implicated in Section B Scandal is Mr. John Shields, yet it has been left to him to vindicate the innocence of the Government and of all concerned by bringing an action for libel against the Globe. He yesterday issued a writ from the Court of Queen's Bench, and served it. So far as it is possible to gather the exact nature of the action, and the full statement of claim is filed, it appears to be a complaint that we charged Mr. Shields with using money of the firm for corrupt purposes at elections. Until that particular point shall come before jury, we propose to abstain most carefully from any comments upon it. Except in the regular legal way we shall not throw a doubt upon the angelic purity of Mr. Shields, contractor. But we give fair warning that we shall not be so slow on his part in bringing the case, such as it is, to a speedy trial. It costs exactly \$110 for anybody to issue a writ against anybody else in this free country; and the parties to Section B respectively declared, and fully informed if they imagine that such a proceeding will silence the Globe upon the paramount public questions involved. Let an action be brought in which we may ventilate the condition of affairs which culminated in the incident, but too successful "demand" of contractors for the removal of a hoist and faithful engineer. Let us have the opportunity, in a Court of Justice, to expose the re-measurings and re-estimations by which contractors will secure \$250,000 of public money beyond their contract rates. Let us be called upon to show to a jury that these favoured contractors are to be allowed 10 per cent. for prospective profits upon some \$800,000 of work taken off their hands, when they claim that they have been losing money up to this time on the job. Let us have the chance to prove that, besides getting \$70,000 for their old plan, they are to have an unlimited claim left open for damages against the Crown in respect of the wretched Whitehead contract. Let us show all have an opportunity of showing under each what the realisation of the contractors have been with members of Parliament, with the Government, and with the Prime Minister himself. Then, and not till then, will the Globe withhold its indignant comments upon the flagrant outrages that have been brought to light.

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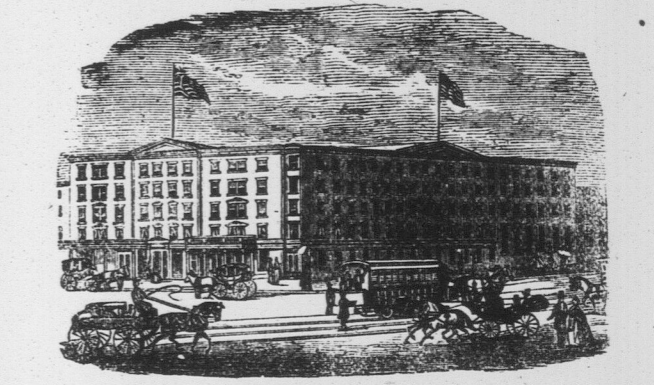
ARGYLE HOUSE.

We have now completed our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of British and Domestic Goods. Our Stock is LARGE and laid in at very LOW PRICES, enabling us to offer the very best value in the market. Among the Goods we offer

200 MEN'S, YOUTHS AND BOYS' SUITS much under value. MEN'S HATS, in great variety, and CHEAP. MEN'S CAPS from 12 cents up. 50 DOZ. MEN'S WHITE, FANCY AND WORKING SHIRTS, astonishingly cheap. 10 DOZ. BEST WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS in the market, at 90cts each.

A GOOD LINE OF UNION & TAPESTRY CARPETS and Floor Oil Cloths. COTTONS and Staple Goods at Bottom Prices. Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, Meal, Flour, Fish, Pork, Salt, (in sacks), etc., etc., etc.

WILLIAM MURRAY. Chatham, May 30, 1883.



EARLE'S HOTEL, - - NEW YORK. CORNER OF CENTRE AND CANAL STREETS.

THE Favorite Hotel of Maritime visitors to New York. Convenient to the principal lines of City travel and the main Steamship lines communicating with points north and south.

MIRAMICHI FURNITURE STORE. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS NOW IN STOCK: Hair Cloth, Raw Silk and Repp PARLOR SUITS. WHAT-NOTS, CAMP CHAIRS, SIDE BOARDS to order.

100 doz. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, 20 Bedroom Suits, 100 Iron and Wood Bedsteads, 20 Bales Mattresses, Pillows, etc., 8756 Rolls Room Paper, (English), 20 Wire and other Spring Beds.

LOUNGES, SOFAS. Folding and Combination Chairs. 50 PIECES OF CARPETS: The above Goods were bought for Cash and are offered at LOWER PRICES than any in the trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JAMES C. FAIREY, SOLE AGENT FOR The Uxbridge Organ Company.

Newcastle, April 16th, 1883.

SOMETHING NEW. WILMOT'S PATENT GLASS CARPET FASTENERS are entirely new and of a superior quality. They are made of the finest glass and are so constructed that they will permit you to take it from the floor almost instantly without tool, toll or trouble. Buy them at once, you will not regret it. ROBERT A. BALDWIN, Agent for Northumberland County, N. B.

CLEARING OUT! The residue of our WINTER DRY GOODS at TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. Shawls, Mantles, Blankets, Flannels, Clothing, etc MUST GO WE WANT SPACE.

Mr. D. Sutherland is at present in Great Britain, selecting Dry Goods for our Spring and Summer trade. Our early importations will be the largest and most varied ever shown to the people of Miramichi.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY SUTHERLAND & OREAGHAN. NEWCASTLE, Jan. 20th, 1883.

