

in which the custom has been that the tenant shall make the improvements on the land which he occupies...

not because interested or selfish landlords or wealthy tenants had come to the conclusion, from some new turn of reasoning, that the condition of Ireland was one of injustice...

of Ireland have, from time to time, occurred in their passage, but I do mean to say that the condition of things existing for eighty years, with such a record on the legislative side...

national good. The Scotch members who always show in Parliament a more liberal and more humane view...

to act. That is not, in my opinion, language worthy of any statesman, be he Conservative or Reformer. It is not upon such terms that I can ever be reconciled to a settlement...

of my hon. friend the member for Tipperary (Mr. P. J. Smyth) the other night, when, professing himself an advocate of the Home Rule, he said...

proper to sell out his professed principles for office. Mr. Adams was justified in telling an untruth in reference to a public matter to a fellow-representative. This, then, in the moral and political code of the Hon. Mr. Adams...

Another Local Government Scheme. The course pursued by Surveyor-General Adams in the matter of the proposed bridge over the Southwest Miramichi...

Mr. Blake. I will not engage in a discussion of the various hypothetical cases and somewhat strained difficulties which are now before the House...

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Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

PIANO, ETC., at auction—See Mr. Wynn's advt.

"GARIBALDI," is advertised by Messrs. A. & R. Loggie.

HOUSES and premises at private sale in Newcastle—See advt.

A GOOD FARM on the Richibucto Road is offered for sale by Mr. Brophy.

FIVE STEAMERS are now under charter for the Miramichi. The Steamer "Liddendale," 1160 tons is the last reported.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. N. Desbriay, Esq., of Thop. Desbriay, Esq., left Bathurst on Tuesday morning for Miramichi.

"SIX WILLIAM WALLACE"—Mr. Hamilton will reach Chatham with the above Horse on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

BATHURST HARBOR ice is still firm. Horses were crossing it on Monday, after the streets of the town were comparatively bare and dry.

BATHURST SCHOOLS.—The public oral examinations of the Bathurst Schools took place last week in both the Town and Village and passed off very creditably.

GEORGE AND BRANT.—Messrs. Arthur Johnston and John U. Loggie returned on Thursday last from a shooting expedition to Kouchibougué beaches. They killed 21 geese and brant—four of the latter.

THE LAW.—Mr. D. S. Hutchinson, son of the late Principal of Harkis Academy, has opened a law office over the store of Joseph Hays, Esq., Newcastle. We hope he may capture many cases and always win when he is on the right side.

THE ICE DOWN RIVER.—Mr. J. B. Williston drove his horse all the way from Bay du Vin to Black Brook on Monday morning last and says the ice was good all the way. In his opinion it will be a week or more before it goes out.

HENRY W. BALDWIN, Esq., Registrar of Deeds, Judge of Probates and Lessor of Marriage Licenses for the County and Village, died at Bathurst on Tuesday afternoon, 2nd inst., after an illness of about a fortnight. He was an estimable citizen in every way. The funeral will take place this Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

POLITICAL.—It is said there will be no opposition to Mr. Snowball's return to Parliament for another term. This seems natural in view of the excellent position he has taken in the Commons. The party will look in vain for a better representative.

FIRE AT BATHURST.—A special to the ADVANCE states that the house occupied by Mr. Dawson and family in St. Peter's Village was burned to the ground yesterday afternoon (Wednesday). The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance. The furniture was saved.

HOME FROM OTTAWA.—Mr. Snowball, M. P., and Mrs. Snowball were unexpectedly summoned home from Ottawa on account of the serious illness of their youngest child. They arrived on Monday morning. As Parliament is expected to be prorogued on Friday of next week it is not probable that Mr. Snowball will return this session.

THE METROPOLITAN returned from the Synod, arriving at Newcastle on Tuesday evening, and held Confirmation service there last evening. He is to come to Chatham by train to-day and will be the guest of His Honor Judge Wilkinson at Bathurst. He will be present at both services at St. Mary's Church, Chatham on Sunday next.

CHURCH OPENING.—The new Roman Catholic Church in St. Peter's Village, Bathurst, was opened for worship on Sunday last, by his Lordship, the Bishop of Chatham. It is not yet finished inside, but temporarily arranged for holding services. The offertory last Sunday amounted to over \$300. Work is going on in the interior this week.

MR. McMELEN, at different intervals, in the Telegraph composing room, has gone to Chatham as foreman of the Miramichi Advance. The proprietor, Mr. D. G. Smith, is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of such an excellent workman to preside over the mechanical department of his office.—Printer's Miscellany.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. H. & J. Stables have removed from their former store, Canada House, to the corner store lately occupied by Messrs. Carmichael Bros., where they have a very fine and varied stock of groceries, candies, fruits, canned goods, etc. From the appearance of their store and the energy they are displaying, they seem determined to push business and will no doubt receive a fair share of public patronage.

DANCING.—The Newcastle Square Committee propose to celebrate the opening of Navigation by a dance in the Masonic Hall of that town on Tuesday, 16th inst. The gentlemen on the Square Committee are Messrs. R. Mackenzie, John McLagan, Dr. H. C. Fish, John R. Nicholson and Alex. Stewart, whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the affair will be "the ball of the season." Gentlemen's tickets are placed at \$1 each.

LINENS.—SUNDRIES.—Scales Cards, each card being for all lengths up to fifty feet, and all diameters up to twenty-four inches, are now to be obtained at the ADVANCE office. There are two kinds—one printed on ordinary cardstock, at 4 cents each, and the other on heavy mounting board, at 6 cents each.

Survey Bills, giving no. of raft, block mark, no. of pieces, sup. of ft. spruce, pine and balsam separately, totals, etc., at twenty-five cents each. These may be mailed to any address on receipt of the price named.

OUR SHEPHERD is procured from the most reliable and fresh sources, and we perceive that they are furnished by our enterprising and not over scrupulous neighbor, the World, to the portion of the public who read that most estimable sheet. It is said that there is an affinity between great minds and it was for something of that calibre that the World Publishing Company we would feel flattered, because, by a significant coincidence, that paper entirely accords with the ADVANCE in any way that occurs in our ship notes. The late Star had an affinity with this paper in the same way.

THE IDEL.—The following item from the World illustrates the fact that the people who have not joined the oceans are sadly in need of work— "We put in a 'Want' notice for Messrs. A. & R. Loggie & Co., in our last issue, and the next day they had almost fifty applicants, or ten times the number of persons they required."

A business man who desired to employ

a person in a certain capacity, placed an advertisement in the ADVANCE directing applicants to apply to certain initials by letter. He said, if advertised in his real name, his store and the street in its vicinity would be blocked with applicants. And yet we have the N. P.

New Steamer.—John C. Miller, Esq., of Millerton has contracted with the Barrill-Johnson Iron Works of Yarmouth, N. S., for a Steamer, which will, no doubt be the fastest and most perfect thing of the kind on the Miramichi. The new boat will be fifty feet long, ten feet beam and five feet in depth. She will have a four feet propeller, worked by double compound surface condensing engines. This will be a new thing in the way of steam engines here—not in the Province—as there will be four cylinders—two high and two low pressure.

Mr. Miller's well known taste in steam yachts and his practical knowledge of steam machinery aided by the aid and practical engineering of Mr. Johnson, the builder of the new boat, will no doubt, produce a yacht creditable alike to builder and owner, as well as to the Miramichi.

The Schools.—We are reluctantly obliged to hold over our report of the school examinations until next week.

The Provincial Synod.—The Provincial Synod of the Church of England met at Montreal, on Thursday morning last. The meeting was a tribute to the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop of Algoma. The clergy and lay delegates met in the Synod Hall and proceeded in procession to the Cathedral, where considerable discussion was had by his Chaplain, Rev. Chas. Hamilton, of Quebec, and Rev. D. Forsyth, of Chatham, the latter bearing the cross. The Litany was sung by Dr. Kingston, Coadjutor Bishop of New Brunswick and the sermon was by the Bishop of Toronto.

The Synod went into the business in hand at St. George's Church School room, and after considerable discussion and routine business, Rev. Dr. Sullivan of St. George's Church, Montreal, was unanimously elected to the vacant See.

Riparian Rights.—After a long struggle the country has the satisfaction of a judgment by the Supreme Court of Canada against the assumptions of the Dominion Government in respect of rights of fishing in non-navigable rivers. The case related last week was that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has no right whatever to issue leases or licenses in connection with fishing privileges in such rivers—such privileges being conveyed by the grants of the riparian proprietors.

We have always contended against the outrageous interference of the Fisheries Department with the rights of riparian proprietors and felt that when the matter was settled it would be exactly as the Supreme Court's judgment now fixes it. For the plucky fight made in the common interest by such men as Judge Steadman, Oscar Hanson, Henry Phair and J. D. Wolfe Spur, riparian proprietors ought to be thankful and, even though "the insolence of office" which has, heretofore, caused the Department to ignore the manifest rights of the owners of the river, may still lead fishery officers to ignore this judgment, as they did that of the New Brunswick Supreme Court; yet such official insolence can only be maintained by physical force and if necessary they can and ought to be resisted in a similar way. We hope, however, the Department will not further provoke the people in this direction, but see the progress of at once abandoning the position it has held for so long a time, and through the holding of which it has become liable for a very heavy score of damages.

Departure of Rev. J. A. F. McElin.—Rev. J. A. F. McElin, who for the past four and a half years, has been pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Chatham, left on Monday evening for Montreal, to take charge of the congregation of the same church in the Province of Quebec. He leaves behind him many warm friends who regret his going away and will long bear him kindly remembrance. On Friday evening last the congregation and Sabbath School held a meeting in the school room attached to the Church. Mr. Thomson was called to the chair. The hymn, "Shall We gather at the River" was sung, followed by prayer offered by the chairman. Then, Dr. McCurdy came forward and read the following address:

Rev. J. A. F. McElin, On the eve of your departure from Chatham, the congregation of St. John's Church, of whom you have had charge for the last four years, feel that they cannot allow the separation to take place without expressing on record their appreciation of your manifold labors in their midst, of the faithful and untiring energy of your ministry, and of the affection and esteem which has subsisted between pastor and people.

They would, at the same time, take this means of expressing the universal regret at your decision to remove to a new sphere of labor, and of assuring you of the fare and success. They would further hope that a change of scene and air may tend to the full restoration of your health. In token of our regard we would ask you to accept of this little gift. Although assured that no such tangible reminder is needed to recall the years you have spent on the Miramichi.

Be kind enough to convey to Mrs. McElin an assurance of our affection and esteem, and our hearty wishes for the future good health and well-being of herself and family. Yours with much respect,

JOHN THOMPSON, J. Committee JOHN McCURDY, of the Congregation Chatham, N. B., 28th April, 1882.

The gift presented was a very valuable gold chain, one of the best, from the stock of Mr. Harris—a gift of no small value to itself. Mr. McElin, had, of course, no time for a formal reply, but he feelingly expressed his thanks for the address and the gift and above all for the regard which prompted the congregation to offer him. Referring to his coming to Chatham and his stay here he said he had never, for a moment, regretted having done so. He had met with much kindness from the people. On behalf of Mrs. McElin and himself he expressed thanks to all and felt that both of them had done all they could for the congregation and community. He referred to the increase in the membership of the Church and of the Sabbath School during his Ministry and to the cordial relationships that had always existed between pastor and people and said the present prosperity of the church augured well for its future. He would not soon forget all the kindness he had experienced at the hands of those whom he now addressed and of very many others in Chatham.

The hymn, "Oh had a friend we have in Jesus" was next sung, after which Master Harry Sherriff, on behalf of the Sabbath School, read the following address:— "To the Rev. J. A. F. McElin, Dear Sir:—We, the children of St. John's Church Sabbath School, regret that the time has arrived

when you are to take your departure from among us and we would consider ourselves greatly wanting in duty and affection were we to permit you to go without expressing our kindest regards, and how considerably we feel the great loss we are about to sustain in your separation from us.

Be assured, dear sir, that though you relax to us as our spiritual instructor and guide are now dissolved, you will ever be remembered by us with feelings of the most affectionate esteem; and we beg to present to you and Mrs. McElin the accompanying tokens of our love which we are pleased to accept with our best wishes. And we fervently hope that a long life of happiness and prosperity is yet before you, and may the Almighty guide and protect you and your family and bless you with all temporal and spiritual blessings.

RACIAL GOSPEL.—ANNE MCKAY, CLARA MCCURDY, HARRY SHERRIFF, ELSIE MCKAY, NELSON LOBBAN. Chatham, April 28, 1882.

This address was accompanied by a field binder for Mr. McElin, a dressing case for Mrs. McElin, and a purse for Miss Minnie, their little daughter. In reply, Mr. McElin referred to the pleasure he had derived from being so frequently present at the Sabbath School, the membership of which had increased so considerably during the time he had been here. He had also been gratified with the fact that several of the children of the school had become members of the church during his ministry. There were a good many others of sufficient age to follow the example of those who had already become members and he hoped they would also do their duty in the matter. He paid a tribute to the zeal and fidelity of the teachers and officers of the Sabbath School and urged the children to study their lessons carefully and apply them practically to their hearts and lives. He hoped the school would go on and increase in numbers, and he closed by again thanking the school on behalf of himself, Mrs. McElin and Miss Minnie.

The Hymn "Blest be the tie that binds us" was sung and the meeting closed with prayer and benediction by Mr. McElin.

We had intended to publish Mr. McElin's farewell sermon in this issue, but are obliged to hold it until our next.

Moses as a Pattern for Young Men.—Last Sunday evening's lecture to young men, by Rev. Mr. Wain, in St. Andrew's Church, was largely attended. The text was Hebrews 11:24, 25, and the subject discussed was the practicability of religious devotion, illustrated by the choice of Moses. He said the text indicated the first step Moses, as a young man, took in the path that conducted him to his lofty position. It was to do his duty, as a young man, to-day could. He had to do more of the world than he had to surrender. "He refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter." In doing this he voluntarily relinquished "the golden crown of Egypt." Egypt was then the wealthiest land upon earth. There were treasures of wealth, of literature, of art, which amazed in the midst of our boasted modern progress. Splendid palaces, gigantic pyramids, lapidary obelisks, elaborately sculptured tombs—dwelling places for the heathen gods, and homes for the men, the warrior, the scholar were there. It must, therefore, have been a terrible sacrifice for him to have joined himself to a company of brick-makers, for that, in plain English, was what the Hebrews were at that time. People were too apt to personify in thought this Moses as a rough and hardy man, a man well able to meet with manhood in any way, accustomed to a nomadic Arab life, and finding little that was irksome in the life itself. In this they did him wrong. Rather let them try to conceive it with the prophet of God. He at any rate, was not a gluing escapist from the tender mercies of the cruel; nor was he a sapience and a nobleman that he left Egypt.

The closing prayer was a stirring appeal to the young men present; and we reproduce it here, almost entirely as it was delivered, as it may be of interest to many who were not at the service. He said:—I have chosen a young man to speak to you upon this subject to-night in the earnest hope that some among you, stirred by the contemplation of the mighty faith and the devoted love of Moses, the man of God, may, to some extent, emulate his bright example. "He being dead yet speaketh,"—speaking from the place where he has entered on the recompense of reward—speaking to us from the place to which we are to follow after. "Now, who will consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?" This is the last act of worship in this consecrated day. When these doors are closed, these figures of tin, which the church left desolate and alone, another gracious opportunity will have passed into eternity. Young men, we want you and your services, and we claim you for our Master, we want you as a separated, holy, earnest band, all filled with spiritual patriotism. "The fathers, where are they? and the prophets do they live forever?" One by one they pass away and reach the other side of Jordan. You must take their places, or those places will be left void and empty; and you can do this. "Now, who will consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?" There are those listening to my voice who are conscious of power. They know that there is in them which might leave its mark upon the world. There is that in them which might stir the very people, then it is a subject for lamentation and regret. The rate of duty which we pay on all cotton goods manufactured in Canada is higher than that of any other country of the world. The figures given by Mr. Gault, he said, did not correspond with the trade and navigation returns, and exaggerated the prices of 1879-80 and 81; and he denied the accuracy of the statements as to raw material.

Sir S. L. Tilley replied briefly in defence of the tariff as applied to the cotton manufacturing industries.

Sir R. Cartwright replied vigorously, showing the effects of monopolies established by duties on cotton and woolen goods.

Mr. Plumb followed. The members were then called in and the address was read on the division—52 years to 111 years. The House then went into committee of supply.

Hanlan Wins Again.—London despatches of 1st inst. state that the race for £1000, between Hanlan of Toronto, and Trickett, the Australian, came off that day.

They started 28 minutes after 12. The start was a good one. Hanlan led slightly the best of Trickett and led immediately afterward. The steamer following the rowers was loaded with people. Hanlan was rowing easily at Hammerhead bridge. There was never a doubt of the result. Hanlan promptly rowed Trickett down. At Craven cottage, 6 furlongs from the starting point, Hanlan was a quarter of a length clear of Trickett and at the Creek—about two miles and a half further on—took the Australian's water. Off Barnes' Terrace, but a short distance from the Creek, he

was leading Trickett by 15 seconds. Hanlan's winning time was twenty seven minutes fifty eight seconds; Trickett's twenty nine minutes thirty three seconds. Hanlan played with Trickett as usual.

Can't Get It.—Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get your puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

Drowned in a Diving Suit.—On the evening of 16th April, Samuel Walsh, a prominent shipbuilder of St. John's Nfld., was drowned in a diving suit under the quarter of the Dundee sailing steamship "Novelty." This ship had sustained considerable damage to her stern and rudder posts, and Walsh went down to ascertain the precise amount of injury done. While thus engaged in the inspection the breathing tube became disconnected from the helmet, and floating there were several spectators on a boat on stage above, it was not noticed till too late that the life rope was being tugged at by the drowning man. He was speedily raised to the surface, but expired in a few minutes afterward.

Ottawa Notes.—Mr. Snowball has moved for copies of all reports, correspondence, plans and other papers in reference to wharves, or other works on the Miramichi. River since the fall of 1878; also all reports, correspondence, plans and other papers in reference to wharves or blocks built by the river; and also all reports correspondence, plans and other papers in reference to all ballast wharves on that river, the whole to embrace from 1878 to present date.

The Senate has agreed to the address to Her Majesty, respecting Irish affairs. On Thursday last, Sir Leonid moved to go into supply Mr. Anglin moved for the following resolution:—That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the system and scale of duties on cotton and woolen goods have recently been increased as to reduce the rate of taxation on those articles used by the masses inordinately high, and greater the rate imposed on those articles chiefly used by the rich, and that the effect of such an amendment as to reduce the rate of taxation on the masses and to make it more nearly proportional to the quantity had consumed.

Mr. Anglin said that the cotton interest was one of those against which the Liberals were represented as being hostile. This he would continue to prove was false. Under the Speaker's leadership it was found that the cotton men's factories were fairly progressive. In 1872 the whole of the raw cotton imported into Canada was 1,301,210 pounds; in the year following the quantity had increased to about 1,330,000 pounds and immediately after, when the Liberal party went into power, there was the extraordinary increase of 2,000,000 pounds in 1873 to 3,514,278 pounds in 1874. In fact the downfall of 1873 gave a valuable impulse to the cotton trade in this country. In 1872 the manufacture of raw cotton in the Province was 1,877, and in 1873—1,975. The increase in the quantity of raw cotton imported—the quantity of raw cotton was nearly 1,700,000 lbs more than the two years previous. He held the cotton men of England, that notwithstanding that the British cottons were cheaper than the American goods, a higher rate of duty was placed upon them than upon the American goods, thus proving that the effect of such a tariff was disastrous to the working classes. We found the article of a higher value paying a lower rate of duty than the articles exclusively used. This branch of industry flourished most rapidly and extensively by the working classes. On the former the average duty was about 60 per cent, while on the latter it was about 32. This differential was not a matter of class was exhibited in a marked degree in the matter of blankets and carpets. The duty on Brussels, which is almost exclusively used by the rich, is 20 per cent, while that on all-wool and mixed-wool, which are used by the majority of people, are taxed 35 per cent. Under the present conditions our manufacturers were not doing so well as they ought to do. Mr. Blake read from letters from parties in the trade to show the enormous duty upon the cheaper goods, and the relative duty upon the higher goods or those used by the richer. The tariff, he held, has absorbed the reduction, and actually increased the prices of goods. In the matter of tweeds, the duty on the richest was 20 per cent, on the original stock. If these enormous earnings were due to the circumstances that which he referred to, it would be a subject of gratification to us; but if they were due to the tariff, it would be a subject for lamentation and regret. The rate of duty which we pay on all cotton goods manufactured in Canada is higher than that of any other country of the world. The figures given by Mr. Gault, he said, did not correspond with the trade and navigation returns, and exaggerated the prices of 1879-80 and 81; and he denied the accuracy of the statements as to raw material.

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Mr. Anglin said that the cotton interest was one of those against which the Liberals were represented as being hostile. This he would continue to prove was false. Under the Speaker's leadership it was found that the cotton men's factories were fairly progressive. In 1872 the whole of the raw cotton imported into Canada was 1,301,210 pounds; in the year following the quantity had increased to about 1,330,000 pounds and immediately after, when the Liberal party went into power, there was the extraordinary increase of 2,000,000 pounds in 1873 to 3,514,278 pounds in 1874. In fact the downfall of 1873 gave a valuable impulse to the cotton trade in this country. In 1872 the manufacture of raw cotton in the Province was 1,877, and in 1873—1,975. The increase in the quantity of raw cotton imported—the quantity of raw cotton was nearly 1,700,000 lbs more than the two years previous. He held the cotton men of England, that notwithstanding that the British cottons were cheaper than the American goods, a higher rate of duty was placed upon them than upon the American goods, thus proving that the effect of such a tariff was disastrous to the working classes. We found the article of a higher value paying a lower rate of duty than the articles exclusively used. This branch of industry flourished most rapidly and extensively by the working classes. On the former the average duty was about 60 per cent, while on the latter it was about 32. This differential was not a matter of class was exhibited in a marked degree in the matter of blankets and carpets. The duty on Brussels, which is almost exclusively used by the rich, is 20 per cent, while that on all-wool and mixed-wool, which are used by the majority of people, are taxed 35 per cent. Under the present conditions our manufacturers were not doing so well as they ought to do. Mr. Blake read from letters from parties in the trade to show the enormous duty upon the cheaper goods, and the relative duty upon the higher goods or those used by the richer. The tariff, he held, has absorbed the reduction, and actually increased the prices of goods. In the matter of tweeds, the duty on the richest was 20 per cent, on the original stock. If these enormous earnings were due to the circumstances that which he referred to, it would be a subject of gratification to us; but if they were due to the tariff, it would be a subject for lamentation and regret. The rate of duty which we pay on all cotton goods manufactured in Canada is higher than that of any other country of the world. The figures given by Mr. Gault, he said, did not correspond with the trade and navigation returns, and exaggerated the prices of 1879-80 and 81; and he denied the accuracy of the statements as to raw material.

Sir S. L. Tilley replied briefly in defence of the tariff as applied to the cotton manufacturing industries.

Sir R. Cartwright replied vigorously, showing the effects of monopolies established by duties on cotton and woolen goods.

Mr. Plumb followed. The members were then called in and the address was read on the division—52 years to 111 years. The House then went into committee of supply.

Hanlan Wins Again.—London despatches of 1st inst. state that the race for £1000, between Hanlan of Toronto, and Trickett, the Australian, came off that day.

They started 28 minutes after 12. The start was a good one. Hanlan led slightly the best of Trickett and led immediately afterward. The steamer following the rowers was loaded with people. Hanlan was rowing easily at Hammerhead bridge. There was never a doubt of the result. Hanlan promptly rowed Trickett down. At Craven cottage, 6 furlongs from the starting point, Hanlan was a quarter of a length clear of Trickett and at the Creek—about two miles and a half further on—took the Australian's water. Off Barnes' Terrace, but a short distance from the Creek, he

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Can't Get It.—Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get your puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

Drowned in a Diving Suit.—On the evening of 16th April, Samuel Walsh, a prominent shipbuilder of St. John's Nfld., was drowned in a diving suit under the quarter of the Dundee sailing steamship "Novelty." This ship had sustained considerable damage to her stern and rudder posts, and Walsh went down to ascertain the precise amount of injury done. While thus engaged in the inspection the breathing tube became disconnected from the helmet, and floating there were several spectators on a boat on stage above, it was not noticed till too late that the life rope was being tugged at by the drowning man. He was speedily raised to the surface, but expired in a few minutes afterward.

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