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

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 20. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 5, 1894. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

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

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taker at the rate of $5 00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.

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

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B

MARBLE WORKS.

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

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES. TABLETS & CEMETRY WORK.

exactly as also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscellaneous marble and FINE STONE work.

A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS,

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

a good stock of Marble always on hand.

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

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM, N. B.

For Sale or To Let.

The Dwelling House and premises situate on St John Street, in the Town of Chatham, near the R. C. Chapel, lately occupied by H. S. Miller, Esq.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister-at-Law, Chatham.

Dated at Chatham, 24th March, 1891.

Robert Murray,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Insurance Agent,
ETC ETC., ETC.
CHATHAM N B

G. B. FRASER,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Warren C. Winslow.

BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
olicitor of Bank of Montreal.
CHATHAM N. B

TIN SHOP.

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

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

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

The Peerless Creamer,

ROCHESTER LAMP,
SUCCESS OIL STOVE,
—Also a nice selection of—
PARLOR & COOKING STOVES
—WITH—
PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN.

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

A. C. McLean.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G ARTHUR' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

ATTENTION!

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

JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received a large supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

consisting part of the following:

Sarsaparillas, Emulsions, Cough Syrups, Liniments, Maltine Preparations, Hawker's Preparations, Quinine Wine, Quinine Iron, Quinine Iron and Wine, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Groder's Syrups, Anti-Dandruff, etc.,

TOGETHER WITH THESE I HAVE ON HAND

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

TOILET SOAPS,
HAIR BRUSHES,
WHISKS,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
SHAVING BRUSHES.
TOOTH POWDER,
TOILET POWDER,
AND COMPLEXION POWDER.

A Fine Lot of Pipes and Cigars always on hand. Newcastle Drug Store,

E. LEE STREET.
Proprietor

Newcastle, Oct. 7, 1893.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL 1893.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 11 until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays' excepted) as follows:

Between Fredericton and Chatham.

For CHATHAM. (read down)		For FT'DN. (read up)
7 45 a.m. lv	Fredericton	ar. 250 p. m.
7 50	Gibson	2 45
8 05	Marysville	2 30
9 35	Cross Creek	1 10 p. m.
10 45	Boiestown	11 50
11 45 ar / 12 00 lv	Doaktown	lv 10 50 / ar 10 30
1 15 p m	Blackville	9 15
2 10 ar / 2 30 lv	Chatham Jct	8 10
3 00 p.m ar	Chatham	lv. 7 30

FOR INDIAN TOWN BRANCH. FOR BLACKVILLE

lv 8 10 a m	Blackville	ar 5 00 p m
ar 9 00 "	Indiantown	lv 4 10 "

Connecting with the I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Leave Chatham,	9 15 p. m.	1.55 p.m.
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	9.45 "	2.25 "
Leave " "	10.00 "	2.40 "
Arrive Chatham,	10.30	3.10 "

GOING SOUTH

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Leave Chatham,	3.40 a m	10.30 a. m
Arrive Chatham Junc n,	4.10 "	11.00 "
Leave " "	4 25 "	11.25 "
Arrive Chatham	4 55 "	11.55 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

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

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

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

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. **ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager.**

Times are Changing.

Without his advertising the people now know that W. T. Harris' store, Chatham N. B., for

BOOTS AND SHOES

IS THE SPOT, AND RUBBER GOODS AS WELL;

His goods are right and prices low
And this you see when once you go.

Go there for Boots and Shoes.
Go there for Ladies' and Gents' Overshoes.
Go there for Ladies' and Gents' Moccasins.
Go there for Boys' and Girls' Moccasins.
Go there for Childrens' and Infants' Moccasins.
Go there for Ladies' Overgaiters and House Moccasins,
Go there for Ladies' and Gents' Slippers.
Go there for Ready Made Clothing.

In each he beats them all,
And this you find when once you call.

In Staple and Fancy Groceries he leads as well;
In Candied Peels—Orange, Lemon and Citron;
In Pure Escences—Vanilla, Peppermint and Lemon;
In Fruits, Spices and Confectionery;
In Hams, Bacon and Poultry;
In Tea, Coffee and Canned Goods;
In Molasses, Vinegar and Oils;
In Pork, Beef, Herring and Codfish;
In Flour, Meal, Hay and Oats.

ALL AT HOLIDAY PRICES.

BOUND TO SELL.

[ESTABLISHED 1852.]

THE GILLESPIE CHATHAM FOUNDRY,

CHATHAM, - - N.B.

The subscriber having leased the above

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

is prepared to meet the requirements of Railway, Mill and Steamboat owners and other users of Machinery, for all work and materials in his line.

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

will be made a specialty. Stoves, Plow-castings, etc., always in stock

ORDERS IN PERSON, OR BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates for work furnished on application.

JAS. G. MILLER.

FALL STOCK!

COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMNETS.

—FULL LINES OF—

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

HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

J. B. SNOWBALL, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 5, 1894.

THE BATHURST SCHOOL QUESTION.

A 72 page blue book comes to hand from Fredericton containing the report of Judge Fraser of the Supreme Court on the Bathurst school question. It is, of course, too voluminous to publish in the ADVANCE, but we present its more essential parts, as they appear in the Telegraph of Thursday last. Judge Fraser says:—

In making up a report in this matter I have thought it best to take up each ground of the complaint in the order in which it is placed in the printed statements presented by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, preserving his numbers and divisions, so as to make it more easy of reference. The complaint is dated the 18th day of May, A. D. 1893, and the first ground of complaint which is made is this:—

(1) That the Rev. James Rogers, Roman Catholic bishop of the diocesas of Chatham in the province of New Brunswick, with a view to having the common schools in district No. 2 in the town of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, and in school district No. 16 in the parish of Bathurst in said county of Gloucester, under the control of the religous teachers of the Roman Catholic church and of the said church, did enter into an agreement with and come to an understanding with certain members of the Roman Catholic church of said school districts to bring members of certain religious teaching orders of the Roman Catholic church to said district, and to there establish conventual schools, with a view to having the children of Protestant parents taught within such conventual schools, and pursuant to such agreement and understanding the members of one or more said orders were brought to said district and one or more said conventual schools were established in said districts or one of said districts.

As I understand this ground of complaint, it charges substantially that an agreement was entered into and an understanding had between the Right Reverend James Rogers, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Chatham, and certain members of the Roman Catholic church residing in school district No. 2 in the town of Bathurst and resident in school district No. 16 in the parish of Bathurst, to bring members of certain religious teaching orders of the Roman Catholic church to said districts, and to there establish conventual schools with a view of having the children of Protestant parents taught within such conventual schools; and that pursuant to such agreement conventual schools were established in said districts, or one of them, and members of the teaching orders of the Roman Catholic church brought to said districts, and that all this was done with a view to having the common schools in the said two districts under the control of religious teachers of the Roman Catholic church.

In dealing with the schools in these two districts, for convenience sake I shall call the schools in district No. 2 as Bathurst town schools, and the schools in No. 16 as the village schools, and I do this because in this report I will have to refer to matters of complaint charged in connection with other school districts in the parish of Bathurst; and Bathurst town and Bathurst village are the only two districts in the parish of Bathurst in which it is charged that there was this alleged agreement and understanding to establish conventual schools.

Before proceeding to refer to the evidence offered in support of this ground of complaint and to a right understanding of the question, it may be well to refer to the state of matters which had existed in Bathurst town and village in regard to the schools in those districts from about the year 1873 down to the month of June 1890.

During all that period, some 17 years and upwards, the Roman Catholic parents of children in those districts had maintained at their own expense one school in Bathurst town and one school in Bathurst village, at which the greater number of Roman Catholic children of the town and village during all these years received their education. These two schools were known as convent schools, and the teachers in these schools, down to the year 1890, were sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal.

During the same period the schools conducted under the common schools act in the said districts were attended by the Protestant children of the said districts and by some of the older boys of the Roman Catholic faith, the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame not teaching boys.

The number of Roman Catholic children in attendance upon the Convent school in Bathurst town in 1890, just before such school was brought under the operation of the school law would be about 100; and the number of children then enrolled as in attendance upon the common schools in Bathurst town about 170.

The number of Roman Catholic children in attendance upon the convent school in Bathurst village in 1890, just before such school was brought under the operation of the school law, would be about 80; and the number of children then enrolled as in attendance upon the common schools in Bathurst village for the term ending 30th of June, 1890, 92.

From 1874 down to 1890, all the sums of money voted for school purposes at the annual meetings under the law in the town and village were assessed and levied upon all the ratepayers resident in, and upon the non-resident owners of real estate liable to be assessed in the districts, and the persons so assessed included both Roman Catholics and Protestants.

It will thus be seen that down to the year 1890 the trustees of schools in these two districts had available for the purpose of the schools conducted by them all the rates and taxes assessed upon these districts respectively, as well the rates paid by ratepayers who were Roman Catholics as by ratepayers who were Protestants; and during all these years the Roman Catholics of these two districts kept up and maintained at their own expense and by voluntary subscriptions the convent schools in these two districts.

In June 1890, the sisters of the congregation Notre Dame, Montreal, who had been teaching in the convent schools in the town and village, called upon the Roman Catholics of the two districts to pay them an additional annual allowance as teachers of the convent schools, stating that the sums heretofore paid them were insufficient for the purpose of maintaining their schools. Meetings of the principal Roman Catholics of the town and village districts were held to consider the proposition to pay the additional allowance asked by these sisters, and although several sums were subscribed for that purpose it was eventually concluded by the Roman Catholics who met to consider the propositions that it would be better to part with the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who refused to teach under the common schools act, and secure if possible teaching sisters who would teach under the common schools act.

To this end the sisters of the congregation de Notre Dame prepared to leave the province, and did so, and arrangements were made by the trustees of schools for Bathurst town and by the trustees of Bathurst village, by which they agreed to take the Convent school rooms in Bathurst town, and certain rooms in the Convent school building in Bathurst village, and occupy them for school purposes under the common schools act. Several Sisters of Charity duly licensed to teach were engaged as teachers by the trustees of schools of each of these districts, and agreements were duly entered into in accordance with the common schools act between the trustees and each such teacher. The trustees in the month of September, 1890, opened these school rooms as schools under the law for the reception of pupils and gave permits to pupils to attend the same.

The effect of this, as will be readily understood, was to bring under the operation of the common schools act in the schools of Bathurst town about some 100 children of Roman Catholic parents, and in the schools of Bathurst village about some 80 children of Roman Catholic parents, who had hitherto been attending the convent schools; which were, as I have already stated, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the Roman Catholics of Bathurst town and Bathurst village; and as a consequence the sums to be raised by rates and taxes would be increased by the amount that would be necessary to meet this increased attendance of children. I will refer to this hereafter, when I come to deal with the question raised as to what is claimed to be the excessive cost of now running the schools in the town and village.

Having thus shortly stated the condition of school matters in the town and village in the summer of 1890, I will now proceed to deal with the first ground of complaint put forward by the Reverend Mr. Thomson:—

It in effect charges Bishop Rogers with a design to have the common schools of Bathurst town and Bathurst village brought under the control of religious teachers of the Roman Catholic church, and of establishing conventual schools in these two districts with a view to having the children of Protestant parents taught within such conventual schools. I am not aware of any course of proceeding by which any prelate of any church can bring the common schools in any district in the province, which by law are placed under the control of the trustees of the district, (subject, of course to the law and regulations,) under the control of religious teachers of his particular church. No one could have heard the evidence of Bishop Rogers, or that of Father Barry, the priest in Bathurst town, or of Father Varrily, the priest in Bathurst village, and have arrived at the conclusion that the bishop or either of the two priests named for one moment entertained the idea of bringing the common schools in either the town or village under the control of religious teachers of the Roman Catholic Church with a view of establishing conventual schools and of having the children of Protestant parents taught within such conventual schools.

Bishop Rogers and the two priests just named did not hesitate to express their opinion that they believed in religions combined with secular teaching in the schools; but finding that that could not be had under the provisions of the common schools act of New Brunswick, they yielded to the law, while still entertaining their belief that religious and secular teaching should go hand in hand in daily school life.

(Continued on 2nd Page.)

General News and Notes.

Campbellford, Ont., is to have a new paper mill built at a cost of $350,000.

The plebiscite in Nova Scotia resulted in a majority of 4 to 1 in favor of prohibition.

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

More than a thousand workmen in different building trades went on strike last Friday in New York.

Senator Crisp declines to accept the senatorship to which he was appointed by the Governor of Georgia.

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

It is estimated that the expenditure of the United States government for March will show a deficit of $6,000,000, making the net deficit for the year to date $55,000,000.

Laidlaw, the man who was injured in Russell Sage's office when the crank assailed Mr. Sage a year or so ago with dynamite, and who claimed that Mr. Sage used him (Laidlaw) as a shield, has secured a verdict of $25,000 damages. Mr. Sage's lawyers will appeal.

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

Wife—Go ahead, fool, and crack idiotic jokes about my new Easter bonnet! Impecunious Husband—bonnet! Laws, Mariar, the joke's on the milliner.—Plain Dealer.

A Wonderful flesh Producer

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

Missionary—I have often wondered what became of my predecessor. Genial Cannibal Chief—Oh, he? He has gone into the interior.—Pearson's Weekly.

MARKED DOWN SALE.

The balance of stock in my lower store not disposed of at the auction sales, is now offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

RANGING FROM 15 TO 50 PER CENT.

This sale will continue until all the goods are disposed of.

Bargains May be Expected.

as the stock will be sold without reserve, as I intend closing that business for the winter.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Boots, Shoes' Ready Made Clothing, Furs, Tea, Tobacco, Oil, Molasses; Dress Goods in Merino, Cashmere, Alpaca; All Wool Flannel, White and Blue; Flannelets, Grey Cotton, White and Grey Blankets, Hats, Caps Homespun in White and Grey,

AND SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES, SUCH AS

Stoves, Scales, Coal, Oil Tank, etc., too numerous to mention.

This is an unusually good chance for householders and country buyers to secure goods for the winter.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

SATURDAYS ONLY.

SOMETHING NEW
—AT THE—
GOGGIN BUILDING.

In future on every Saturday all goods in the Hardware line will positively be

SOLD AT COST.

Remember those prices are for

SATURDAYS ONLY.

It will be useless to ask or expect goods at Saturdays prices on other days through the week.

TERMS - CASH.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:—

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
ALBION,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON, & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION
ALLIANCE,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER.

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE.

Chatham, 20th Nov. 1893.

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN McDONALD,
(Successor to George Cassady)
Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—AND—
Builpers' furnishings generally
umber planed and matches to order.
BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING
Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumber CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N. B.

DWELLING & FARM FOR SALE.

The Coltart property in Douglastown, consisting of dwelling house, outbuildings etc is offered for sale.

ALSO:

the farm on the second concession containing 50 acres, more or less, one half of which is under cultivation and has on it a good barn.

These are eligible properties, as inspection of them will show. For terms and particulars apply to

MRS. GUNTER,
Douglastown

To Sell Or To Let.

The desirable residence and premises now occupied by Mr. George E. Fisher, King Street, Chatham. Possession given May 1st. Will be sold on easy terms. For terms and other particulars apply to

ALEX. ROBINSON

March 7 1894.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To the Executors and Heirs of John Sadler, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, and made between the said John Sadler of Chatham in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Accountant, of the one part, and James Hickey of the same place, merchant, of the other part, which Mortgage was duly recorded in the records of the County of Restigouche on the tenth day of January A. D. 1885 in volume 11 of the county records pages 303, 304, 305 and 306 and is numbered 2020 in said volume:

There will be in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof of principal and interest, be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the seventeenth day of May next in front of the Post Office in the Town of Dalhousie in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, at twelve o'clock noon the lands and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage mentioned and described as follows namely:—

"All those pieces or parcels of land situate lying "and being in the town of Dalhousie in the "County of Restigouche in the Province of New "Brunswick abutted and bounded as follows name"ly:—Four Town Lots in Dalhousie aforesaid com"prised within the following bounds, commencing "on the eastern angle of Town Lot number Seventy "seven in the Town plat of Dalhousie aforesaid and "on the South side of William Street, thence "running South Twenty five degrees west Four hun"dred feet to Adelaide Street, thence south "sixty five degrees East Two hundred feet to Brons"wick Street, thence north Twenty five degrees east "Four hundred feet to William Street and thence "north Sixty five degrees west Two hundred feet to "the place of beginning, containing one acre three "roods and twelve perches more or less, subject to "certain leases to wit:—Fifty feet square on the "South east corner under lease and occupied by "one Donald Ross. Also Fifty feet square on the "South west corner under lease for the use of a "Grammar School, and Fifty feet square on Brans"wick Street under lease to one Edward Gordon, "which are hereby excepted, and the rights reserved "thereunder. Also Town Lots number Seventy eight "and eighty in the said Town of Dalhousie, describ"ed as follows:—Southerly by Adelaide Street, with "a front thereon of Two hundred feet: Southwe"rly by Town Lot number seventy six granted to "Hugh and John Montgomery extending two han"dred feet thereon, and running at right angles "with Adelaide Street aforesaid: Northeasterly by "Lots number Seventy seven and Seventy nine two "hundred feet and Northwesterly by Lot number "Eighty two granted to one Archibald Ramsay, "containing Three roods and twenty six perches "more or less and being part of the same lands and "premises situate in the County of Restigouche "aforesaid that were conveyed by Sir James Camp"bell of Glasgow and others to Honourable William "Muirhead of Chatham by Deed bearing date the "eighth day of September in the year of our Lord "one thousand eight hundred and seventy five as by "reference thereto will more fully appear and which "said land and premises were conveyed by the said "Honourable William Muirhead to the said John "Sadler by Deed bearing date the Tenth day of "November in the year of our Lord one thousand "eight hundred and eighty four, as by reference "thereto will more fully appear."

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights members privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated this Ninth day of February A. D. 1894.

TWEEDIE & BENNETT, Solicitors to Mortgagee. JAMES HICKEY, Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Thursday the 10th day of May next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, Between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p m.

All the right, title, interest and shares of Robert Brimner and Alexander Brimner in and to those several pieces or parcels of land and premises situate lying and being on the south side of Napan River in the Parish of Glenelg and County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, particularly described as follows: viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the south side of Napan River in the Parish and County aforesaid known and distinguished as the Sidd property, commencing on the shore of Napan River at a point twenty four rods below or Easterly from Andrew Gillis' easterly line and running back to the High-way; thence from the South side of the said Highway commencing at a point Thirty rods from the said Andrew Gillis' easterly line and running back to the rear of the said Lot—and being the upper part of the Homestead property of the late Robert Brimner, deceased, being all that tract of land and premises devised by the late Robert Brimner, deceased, to his son Philip Brimner, late deceased, by his last will and testament dated the 25th day of November A. D. 1881, and registered in the Northumberland County Records—Volume 61, pages 87 and 88.

Also all the Right, title, interest and shares of the said Robert Brimner and Alexander Brimner in and to all the Homestead property of the said Robert Brimner, deceased, situate on the south side of Napan River in the Parish and County aforesaid known and distinguished as Lot No 16, and bounded as follows—viz:—In front or Northerly by the said Napan River Westerly by Lot No 17 at present occupied by Andrew Gillis, Easterly by Lot No 15 at present occupied by George McKnight, and in rear by Wilderness lands, being the Homestead lands and property owned by the late Robert Brimner, deceased containing 300 acres more or less and originally granted to Philip Brimner deceased.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court by William Wyse against the said Robert Brimner and Alexander Brimner.

JOHN SHIRREFF
Sheriff.

Dated Sheriff's Office Newcastle, this 20th day of January 1894.

NOTICE OF SALE

To George Stothart, of the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, Matilda his wife and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and made between George Stothart, Merchant, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, and Matilda his wife, of the first part; and Minnie R. Loggie of the same place, of the second part; and recorded in Volume 59 of Northumberland County Records, pages 218, 219, 220, 221 and numbered 17 in said Volume, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction on the premises in Chatham aforesaid on Friday the twenty-seventh day of April next at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—"all that piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, being part of the land formerly owned by the Chatham Joint Stock Company, and conveyed to the said George Stothart, by Wm. A Hickson by Indenture dated the 20th day of May A. D. 1892, which said piece of land is abutted and bounded as follows:—Commencing on the easterly side of Queen street at the northwesterly corner of that part of the same lands presently owned and occupied by Samuel U. McCurdy, thence northerly along the easterly side of Queen Street to the southerly side of Duke Street thence easterly along the southerly side of Duke Street one hundred and thirty five feet, or the easterly side of the said Chatham Joint Stock Company land, thence southerly along the said easterly side line and parallel with Queen street to the northeast angle of the said Samuel U. McCurdy's land, and thence westerly along the said McCurdy's northerly line one hundred and thirty five feet to place of beginning, excepting and reserving nevertheless, as is excepted and reserved in the Deed of part of the said land to Duncan Davidson from James Kerr, dated the ninth day of November, A. D., 1870, as by reference thereto will fully appear."

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

Dated the twentieth day of January, A. D., 1894

MINNIE R. LOGGIE, Mortgagee

BLACK, JORDAN & BLIS (Fredericton) Solicitors for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Friday the 15th day of May, next, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p m.

All the right, title and interest of Timothy Savage, deceased, which he had before and at the time of his death in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, distinguished as the front part of the rear lot number sixty-six in the second concession, granted to the late Alexander Russell, deceased, and bounded in front by the lots fronting on the Miramichi River, comprising all that part of the said lot extending from the front thereof, of the whole width of the lot back or in rear until it meets the road leading westerly across the said lots from Russell's Grist and saw Mills on the Little Bartibog River;—being all that part of the said lot lying between the said road and the front line of said lot, containing 53 acres more or less, and bounded easterly by lands formerly owned by Isaac McLeod and westerly by lands occupied by Lynch.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Samuel Thomson, against the said Timothy Savage.

JOHN SHIRREFF
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Newcastle this 24th day of February A D. 1894

FOR SALE.

Horses, Harness, Waggons and cart for sale For terms etc., apply to

F. W. RUSSELL,
Black Brook.

ALEX. MACKINNON,

WATER ST., CHATHAM,

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

REDUCED PRICES

in the following lines, viz:—

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

—ALSO—

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

ALEX. MCKINNON

December 13th 1892.

WOOD-GOODS

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

Laths,
Pailings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT,
NELSON.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Garden, and Field Seeds,
Choice Timothy Seed, and Wheat,
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.
Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,
ST. JOHN STREET & WATER STREET.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

$10,000 Worth of Goods

to be sold as soon as possible as we require cash at present.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS,
IRON,
STEEL,
NAILS,
GLASS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
SILVER PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, EARTHEN WARE, LAMPS, ETC.

The whole stock will be offered at discounts ranging from 10 per cent an heavy goods to

50 per cent. on Fancy Goods.

For particulars see small bills.

Terms Strictly cash.

GEORGE STOTHART.

Nov. 1 1893

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

Three Trips a Week

FOR BOSTON

COMMENCING NOV. 13th,

steamers of this line will leave St. John

FOR PORTLAND & BOSTON,

EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

at 7.25 a. m. (standard)

RETURNING will leave Boston same days at 8.3 a. m., and Portland at 5 p m., for Eastport and St. John

PASSENGERS arriving at St. John evening before sailing are furnished with good sleeping accommodation on the steamer without extra charge.

C. E. LAECHLER AGENT,
St. John, N. B.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHATHAM,

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best

British, and Canadian Makes,
Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS

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

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

on to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

UNDERWEAR

FOR

FALL & WINTER.

Our present season's stock will be found complete in all sizes and quantities and at very low prices

A FULL LINE OF

FLANNEL AND KNITTED TOP SHIRTS.

Hosiery, Gloves and Caps always on hand.

We have also received a lot of home-made wool blankets, the best value in town, Call and see them

W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED

—HIS—

SHAVING PARLOR

Fenson Building

Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,
Smokers' Goods generally

Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day.
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go,
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.
—FOR—
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,
ST. JOHN, N.B.

PROFESSIONAL.

George Gilbert,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY &c &c.

OFFICE—WATER STREET, BATHURST N. B
12-21-93.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket-knife, weighs only 41 lbs., easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. 72,000 in use. We also make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE Co., 341 to 349 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

F. O. PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq

CHATHAM - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths,
Suits or single Garments.
pection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale one half of the property, situated at the mouth of Black River in the parish of Glenelg now jointly owned by him and Donald McLean, and formerly owned by the late Alexander McDonald deceased. For particulars apply to

CAPT. C. C. MCLEAN, Hardwick
or M. S. BENSON, Barrister Chatham
Dated Chatham Dec. 27th 1893.

New Spring Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LINE OF DECORATED

WINDOW SHADES.

Landscape scenes. Something new.

W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House.

GEO. W. CUTTER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES

REPRESENTING:
Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.
OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG
CHATHAM, N. B

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Farm at lower end of Black Brook known as Francis Loggie property. For further particulars apply to

W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham.

22nd Sept. 1893.

5,000 HIDES!

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.

Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders to me.

5.15 WILLIAM TROY
Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
—ON—
Piano and Pipe Organ.

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

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

HOUSE TO LET.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy. Apply to

JAS. NICOL.

Aberdeen Hotel.

The building known as the Muirhead stone house opposite the Post Office, Chatham,

WILL BE OPENED APRIL 1ST

by the subscriber as a first class hotel for the accommodation of permanent and transient guests.
The Hotel is in the centre of the business portion of the town, near the Steamboat Landing.
Good stabling and yard room.
Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.
Hacks to and from all trains.

A. J. PINE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 5, 1894.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Several matters of local interest claim so much of our space this week that we cannot refer at any length to the proceedings of Parliament at Ottawa. The Budget has been submitted and tariff charges announced. The latter include a good many reductions, and make the imposts less complicated in their adjustment than formerly. The party papers are, as usual, fighting over the matter and while the liberals almost argue that there should be no tariff at all, the conservatives who are, just now, carrying on the government of the country, cannot, of course, hit upon any plan by which to raise the country's revenue without a tariff.

Settled.

It is right, we think, to give the fairly full presentation of the Bathurst schools matter which appears in this week's ADVANCE beginning on our first page. There has been so much discussion of the subject in the Legislature and press and amongst all classes of our people that the judicial opinion of Hon. John James Fraser, who is now the honored Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, will be read with interest, and confidence in its conclusions. Judge Fraser was the associate of the present Judge King of the Supreme Court of Canada in the "Free non-Sectarian School Government" of New Brunswick some twenty years ago, when the School act was passed, and his position as a staunch upholder of the law, a man of clear mind and judgment and of personal honor and integrity, is unassailable. He is, besides, a Presbyterian in religion and, therefore, not under suspicion of unduly favoring the Roman Catholics. His report agrees in every particular with what the ADVANCE has given, from time to time to its readers as the facts of the controversy. It shows that the people of Bathurst have been inconvenienced and put to unnecessary trouble and expense by the bigotry of professional agitators, but, for whom the Protestants and Catholics would have had their children educated under the law and in the harmony, good neighborhood and Christian toleration and charity which are so desirable and would exist, but for intolerant persons like Rev. A. F. Thompson and the half dozen other gentlemen who encourage him in his occupation as a promoter of religious strife for political purposes. Men less dangerous to the communities in which they live are to-day in the lunatic asylum, but, we persume, it is not to be hoped that Rev. Mr. Thompson's malady will be conquered by the patient and charitable treatment it has received. There is, however, encouragement for the sane and enlightened masses of our people in the fact that the Bathurst school difficulty no longer exists, save as a memory, a thing for persons like the Rev. Thompson and the irreverent Pitts to drivel over.

A Singular Combination.

The prohibitionists have, for once, joined hands with the wine-makers, and both are urging the Dominion government not to ratify the French Treaty. The motive of each may be different, but all the same, there is substantial unity of purpose between them. The Ontario-made wine is said to be just as good and to have as much "gladness" in it as the French article, and it is creditable to the loyalty of the prohibitionists to their own country and to the protective policy of the government, that they are thus working in the interest of the home-made stimulant. Their efforts please the whiskey-makers of the Dominion, also, because if light French wines were cheapened, the people would probably learn to prefer them to the excellent article of whiskey made in Canada. At the same time, however, we believe the French treaty will be ratified. If so our people down here by the sea will be pleased, as it will be advantageous to the lumbering industry.

Extension of our Railway System.

The people of Chatham and the other down-river parishes who are more directly interested than others in the long talked-of extension of our railway system to Black Brook and other points further east, are perhaps somewhat perplexed over the action of a few of our prominent citizens who, under the leadership of Mr. John Blake, had a meeting at Black Brook last Friday evening, particulars of which are in another column. It appears that the action of the promoters of the proposed line of railway along the south shore of the Miramichi from the Intercolonial to Black Brook—in presenting their plans and propositions at Ottawa some months ago and giving the statutory public notice of their undertaking and intention to apply for additional legislation — have stirred up the Canada Eastern people to a realization of the fact that they could no longer afford to ignore the claims of Black Brook, as they have done in the past. In 1891, the local government was induced by the Chatham interest in the Canada Eastern Railway to include in its subsidy bill of that year a provision for the extension of that road to Black Brook. They wanted more than that. They asked for a subsidy to Hardwick, but the government did not feel that they could go so far at that time, and the promoters had to content themselves with the provision for Black Brook only. At that time Messrs. Gibson and Snowball, who owned the railway, were acting in concert,—but circumstances soon after arose, under which Mr. Gibson was reluctantly obliged to relinquish the management to Mr. Snowball, and, from that time until Mr. Gibson bought out Mr. Snowball's entire interest in the line, it is well known that Mr. Gibson directed his energies practically against the railway's interests. He withdrew even his own business from it, wherever it was possible for him to do so, although he was a half-owner, and, of course defeated—amongst other things— Mr. Snowball's intention of building the proposed line to Black Brook.

The matter of the railway between Chatham and Black Brook, therefore, was in abeyance until the time, last year, when Mr. Gibson purchased Mr. Snowball's interest in the Canada Eastern road, and it was natural to suppose that if Mr. Gibson intended to make the extension to Black Brook he would have taken some action in that direction. The Act of the New Brunswick Legislature, providing the Black Brook subsidy made it necessary for a survey and contract to be made within three years from 16th April 1891, and as nothing had been done towards the survey after Mr. Gibson assumed the management of the Canada Eastern, and no application had been made by him for a contract up to within two months ago (and we understand none is yet made) other capitalists having had a rough survey made, gave public notice of their intention to apply for incorporation as a company to build the Black Brook and some other lines in the County. They had also presented a plan of their proposed road to Black Brook to the Minister of Railways at Ottawa, and secured a provisional promise of a subsidy, which, with the local subsidy already provided, would have enabled them to construct the road.

This action on the part of the local promoters referred to, without doubt, caused Mr. Gibson to realise that the parties who had originally influenced the local government to provide the Black Brook subsidy, were not satisfied to permit his inaction to stand in the way of the preliminary steps being taken to secure the benefit of that subsidy for the work before it would laspe and not be available to anybody.

It is stated by a few gentlemen here and at Black Brook, who have in a most determined manner, ranged themselves against the Nelson-Chatham and Black Brook project, that its promoters are insincere. Several speakers, including the chairman at the Black Brook meeting of Friday night, said that their undertakings were all "bogus." It is fair, however, in view of the railway-building record of one of them—Mr. Snowball—to assume that they were not merely amusing themselves in securing the subsidy in 1891 and making efforts to get at work before it was to lapse on 16th inst., by getting up plans and going to Ottawa to secure additional aid.

It is reasonable to believe that having, by their efforts of three years ago got statutory provisions at Fredericton for the line of railway from the Intercolonial through Nelson, four miles, and from Chatham to Black Brook, that their move of a few months ago to secure the benefit of these subsidies to the communities interested, before they should lapse owing to the inaction of the Canada Eastern management, were bona fide, not bogus and not the outcome of a whim or caprice of so recent a date as January last.

Up to the night of the meeting at Black Brook there was no public knowledge that Mr. Gibson had any thought of taking advantage of the subsidy for the Black Brook railway. He has made no survey, nor has he even applied for a contract, both of which must be done before 16th instant, or the local subsidy authorised in 1891 will lapse. This was pointed out by Mr. Smith at the meeting on Friday night, but he was contradicted by Mr. Winslow, who was perhaps believed when he said the company had five years from the passing of the Act in which to make a survey and enter into a contract. It seemed that the meeting referred to was prepared to accept as truth almost anything that was said by those who endeavored to impress it with the bogus character of the propositions of those who wished to move for the local subsidy before it was too late; and of the absolutely bona fide complexion of what they advanced in Mr. Gibson's name. We assume, however, that they will beleive the words of the Act providing for the Black Brook subsidy, the last section of which reads as follows:—

16, In order to entitle any Company or body corporate to the benefit of this Act, the survey of the line of railway which said Company or body corporate may under this Act offer to construct, shall be commenced, and the contract with Her Majesty the Queen for its completion, entered into within three years, and the work on such line be *bona fide* commenced within five years from and after the passing of this Act.

Other parties, therefore,—realising that Mr. Gibson had evidently intended to take no action in the matter of the Black Brook line, but to let the 16th of this month pass and the subsidy lapse, —having supplied the omission on his part and he having been, apparently, impelled thereby to show some disposition to give Black Brook railway facilities, it seems a very inopportune time for the people of Black Brook to be influenced by him to ask the Dominion to tie up the project exclusively in his hands. The more practical and reasonable view of it would seem to be that he should, so far as they are concerned, be given just the same chance as the other promoters of the undertaking to do what he prevented the Canada Eastern management from doing from 1891 to 1893 and showed no disposition to do since he himself become the Canada Eastern's sole owner, until forced to move under the circumstances we have stated, Mr. Robert Loggie said, at the meeting Friday night that Mr. Gibson had intimated to him that he would build the road during the coming summer, even without the Dominion subsidy. That may have had a great influence in causing the meeting to practically say that it did not want to encourage anyone else but Mr. Gibson to interest themselves in the matter, but was it judicious to antagonise the interest which has undoubtedly whipped Mr. Gibson up to a sense of his duty? Diplomacy, tact, experience and the public interest involved all seem to suggest that the discouragement of the proposed new company meant the removal of a powerful spur which would force the work forward. It ought to matter little to Black Brook whether Mr. Gibson or Mr. Somebody else builds the road. That community, however, has not only not even thanked those who have forced Mr. Gibson to promise to do what he would evidently not have done in the direction of giving it railway facilities, but, through the chairman of its meeting and others, it has pronounced them a "bogus" lot, and practically said it wants none of their assistance. We have always taken a great interest in the extension of railway facilities to Black Brook, and only hope that its people will realise all they have been led to believe Mr. Gibson will do for them in the coming summer. If they do, we shall wish both them and Mr. Gibson every success and the best possible results, but we cannot help the misgiving that they have been very imprudently advised and that unless some compelling force is kept behind Mr. Gibson, the summer will end and he will have built no railway to Black Brook. The compelling force was in a fair way of making itself felt in the interest of that community, but if the attitude of Friday night's meeting shall prove effectual in removing it, the main object which seems to have been sought by Mr. Gibson will have been attained, and our Black Brook friends may realise, when too late, that competition in railway enterprise, as in other business, is best for the people. This is a railway age, and it is not good policy to assume that any one capitalist can monopolise all the railroading of a country, for railways will continue to be built everywhere long after Mr. Gibson, Mr. Snowball and all the rest of us are in the next world; and we have no doubt that even our Black Brook neighbors will know before a year—even though Mr. Gibson keep his promise to build their railway this summer—that no harm would have been done on Friday night had they listened to the advice of the one speaker who urged them to antagonise no interest, but combine every influence to secure a Dominion subsidy and then let the most ready and enterprising parties secure the contract and build the work.

One of the speakers at the Black Brook meeting had a fling at the promoters of the scheme to build a railway from the Intercolonial through Douglastown, and thence down the North Shore of the Miramichi to and through Alnwick. He had, perhaps, heard of the revival of that project, and wished to discourage it, being satisfied that the great scheme of shipping all the deals sawn in the Nashwaak mill from Black Brook was glory enough for the Miramichi for the present century. We venture the prediction however, that the proposed railway down the north side of the river will not suffer by the covert attack thus made upon it.

It seems a very narrow-minded and sectional policy for Mr. Gibson's spokesmen to attack the railway interests of Nelson, and of the north side of the river, from Redbank to the Gloucester County line, in the hope of promoting the extension of railway facilities to Black Brook. That community has, heretofore, not been ungenerous to others in the county, but the gentlemen who have so suddenly rushed in and attached themselves to Mr. Gibson and his supposed designs have influenced it in that direction. We hope however, that there shall continue to be room in Northumberland for the extension of railway facilities not only to Black Brook, but also to all the other centres of its business activity. Let us not be selfish or exclusive, or make the mistake of slandering any of our railway promoters by proclaiming their undertakings "bogus," for if we only think of the development of railway enterprise within the last twenty years, we may have enlarged conceptions of the possibilities to be achieved within the next ten.

Hay Importations.

Cannot our farmers do something more than they are now doing in the way of retaining on the North Shore the money that is sent away every season for hay? Up to date no less than seventy-five carloads of hay have been landed at Chatham from outside points. Eighteen of these came from the St. John river, but the remainder were imported from Quebec. This hay costs about $140 a car, and there does not seem to be any good reason why the $7,800 thus sent to outsiders should not be retained in the County of Northumberland. There are many men who are practically wasting their time in fishing where that occupation cannot be engaged in with profit, or in trying to get logs where it does not pay to do so, who would find it more advantageous to pull stumps and clear up hay-land.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

THE BATHURST SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. Fowler contended that there was religious teaching in these school buildings after teaching hours, and that that was contrary to law. The use of the convent school rooms after school hours for such a purpose, inasmuch as the buildings were only hired for school purposes during school hours, does not appear to be an infringement of the regulations within the spirit of the minute of the executive council of the 6th of August, 1875, which was as follows:—

"Where, by negotations with governing bodies of schools existent at the passage of the School Act, arrangements are made by trustees under 36th Victoria, chapter 12, section 58, no restriction is placed upon the use of the buildings after the close of the school."

I have, therefore, to report that in my opinion the evidence offered entirely fails to sustain the first ground put forward in Mr. Thomson's list of complaints.

2. The second ground of complaint is that special arrangements were made by the board of education of the province of New Brunswick for the examination of the said members of the said religious teaching orders on their coming as aforesaid to said school districts, and on their so coming to said school districts they were examined in the Roman Catholic convent in the county of Gloucester for the purpose of being licensed as teachers under the common schools act of this province, and upon such examination they were contrary to law licensed to teach in said districts under said acts.

The gist of this complaint is that the Sisters of Charity who were employed as teachers by the trustees of the town and village schools were contrary to law licensed to teach in said districts, inasmuch as they were examined under special arrangements involving special privileges which were refused to other teachers.

The Sisters of Charity who were examined at Bathurst in June, 1891, for license were so examined under school regulation 30 of the regulations of the board of education then in force relating to the licensing of teachers, and under the third sub-section of that regulation, "they being persons who had undergone training at a recognized Normal School of another country for the period of one school year or annual session," and the construction given to that sub-section by the governor-in-council on the 6th of August, 1875, which is stated in the minute of council:—

"Any person who has undergone training at a recognized training or normal school in another country, or who holds a diploma from a chartered college or university, is eligible for examination for license under regulation 30 of the regulations of the board of education. The certificate of the superior of any of the Roman Catholic teaching orders is recognized as rendering the holder eligible for such examination, and it would not be necessary for such a person to attend the New Brunswick training school. Where such certificate is not held, attendance upon the training school is required."

The examination was presided over by Mr. J. Henry Phair, of Fredericton, then assistant clerk of the legislative council, acting as deputy for the chief superintendent, as he had done on other occasions.

It is not claimed that the examination was not conducted fairly and properly in every respect, but what was urged was that while St. John and Chatham had been named as examining stations the board of education had by order substituted Bathurst as an examining station for Chatham, and that this was done for the special benefit of the sisters to be examined, and was therefore an infrigement of the school act.

I cannot see any infringement of the school act in the board of education making Bathurst a station for examination.

3. The third ground of complaint is as follows:—

That the Roman Catholic priests exercising their religious offices in the said school districts have interferred with the schools of said districts in the following manner:—

(a) One of said priests, after the establishment of the said conventual schools as aforesaid, on Sunday, in the Roman Catholic church in Bathurst, gave instructions as to what children should attend the said conventual schools and what children should attend the schools taught outside of the said school presided over and taught by the members of said religious teaching orders.

(b) That during the school term ending the 30th of December, 1892, another of said priests ordered the mother of one of the pupils attending one of the public schools of one of said districts to take her daughter, the said pupil, from the said public school which she was then attending, and send her to one of the said conventual schools.

(c) That one of the said priests, instructed Theodore Langis, one of the teachers in the public schools of said district No. 16, to teach the pupils in the said schools the Roman Catholic catechism, which said teacher did, in pursuance of said instructions, and by the further directions of one of the trustees of the said school district No. 16, so to do.

(d). That one of the said priests, previous to the establishment of said conventual schools in said district No. 16, wrote a letter to the board of trustees of said district requesting said trustees to rent for Convent buildings in said district for school purposes in the district aforesaid, and to employ the members of the said religious teaching orders as teachers therein; and in consequence thereof, the said trustees did so engage and occupy a portion of the said Convent school building for such school purposes, and did employ said members of said religious teaching orders as teachers therein.

Judge Fraser goes at length into all these charges and finds them not sustained by the evidence.

4. The fourth ground of complaint is that, under and by reason of the influence of the Roman Catholic authorities in said school districts, Roman Catholic holy days, not being school holidays, have been observed in the public schools in said districts, as well as in said conventual schools,

There was not a particle of evidence to show that the Roman Catholic authorities or the Roman Catholic church in any way or manner interfered with the trustees or the teachers to cause the closing of any schools on these holy days in the common schools of the districts; the closing seems to have been the act of the teachers, and for the reasons given, that Roman Catholic pupils would not attend school on such holy days.

5. The fifth ground of complaint is that a report prepared by George W. Mersereau, Esq., school inspector for said district, with reference to certain of their statements of facts, and forwarded to and received at the office of the board of education, had not been laid before that board.

It appears that this report or scheme was never intended for the board of education, but was simply for the information of the attorney general; and, as Mr. Mersereau states, the chief superintendent informed him that he had received the report so intended for the attorney general, had handed it to him, and had not seen it afterward.

(6) The sixth ground of complaint is: That the board of education of the Province of New Brunswick has from time to time, and persistently, declined to take action on the memorials, communications and complaints addressed to it in reference to the matter set out in the statement of complaint, and particularly a memorial sent by the Protestant ratepayers and electors of said districts to the said board of education in the month of December, 1890, as to the establishing of said conventual schools as public schools under said acts, and protesting against the same; and also a complaint sent by Protestant parents and ratepayers to the said board of education at the beginning of the year 1893, with regard to the teacher placed in charge of the Grammar School in Bathurst at the beginning of that year, in consequence of which declining to act by said board of education, the trustees of school districts aforesaid were allowed to act illegally.

As respects the charge in this complaint that the board of education were guilty of delay in dealing with the complaint sent to them by Protestant parents and ratepayers of the town of Bathurst with regard to the teacher placed in charge of the grammar school in Bathurst town, the counsel on behalf of the complainants conceded that the board of education had acted as promptly as could have been expected of them in this particular. My note of Mr. Fowler's statement on the argument in regard to this is as follows: "Mr Skinner and myself think there is no cause of complaint against the board of education in respect to the appointment of O'Brien as Grammar School teacher." This leaves open for discussion the other branch of complaint.

I have given consideration to the point taken by the solicitor general as to whether it comes within the subject of the inquiry contained in my commission, and I have arrived at the conclusion that it is very doubtful whether I am in any way authorised to inquire into or report upon the conduct of the board of education as to whether they have or have not declined to take action upon memorials, communications and complaints addressed to them in reference to these Bathurst school difficulties. His contention was that they need not report as to their own action. It would seem to me, however, that the evidence showed that the receipt of communications and representations to the board of education from Protestant ratepayers of Bathurst town and village was always acknowledged; but it must be evident to any one who considers what the functions of the board of education are that the action to be taken upon such communications and representations, and when and how it should be taken, and what it should be, is a matter entirely for the exercise of the judgement and discretion of the board of education, and that the government never intended to refer for report whether they had or had not properly exercised their judgement and discretion unless their action or want of action showed an infringement of the school law and regulations, and there is no evidence to establish that, and it is not because every communication to the board is not acted upon in the way or at the time that the parties think it should be acted upon that would establish that the board of education had been derelict in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings by the board of education, they are, I apprehend responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

7. The seventh ground of complaint is: That the grading of the schools in the said school districts has not been conducted according to law; that the trustees of said school districts, aided and influenced by the clergy of the Roman Catholic church in said districts, have made an effort to compel Protestants in said school districts to send their children to the said conventual schools, and that the religious teachers of the Roman Catholic church in said school districts were by the said trustees placed in actual charge of certain departments of the public common schools in said school districts in the year 1891, all of which were brought about in consequence of the employment of the said religious teaching orders of the Roman Catholic church by the trustees aforesaid as hereinbefore set forth.

There was no evidence whatever to warrant the statement that the clergy of the Roman Catholic church in these two districts had made any effort to compel Protestants in the districts to send their children to the school rooms in the Convent buildings. It is true that in Bathurst village two of the Sisters of Charity, licensed teachers, were placed as teachers in the public school buildings, but this was done at the instance of the Protestant trustee of the board of trustees. They remained but a short time, however, owing to the opposition of the parents of Protestant pupils who declined to send their children to any department in the public schools taught by a Sister of Charity.

It would hardly seem necessary to refer to the statement in this complaint that the trustees, aided and influenced by the clergy of the Roman Catholic church in the said districts had made an effort to compel Protestants to send their children to the conventual schools—I may here say once for all that from the beginning of the evidence to the close of it, there was nothing to justify anyone even thinking that the clergy of the Roman Catholic church in these two districts had made any effort to compel Protestants to send their children to the school rooms in the convent buildings. The complaint is evidently the production of someone who could not see any good in his neighbor if that neighbor was a priest of the Roman Catholic church.

8. The eighth ground of complaint is that by the action of the trustees of the said school districts, as in the statement set out, and by the neglect of the said board of education, as also set forth in this statement, the efficiency of the school service in said school districts has been greatly lessened, and interfered with in the following particulars:—

(a) That inferior and incompetent teachers have been employed in said districts.

(b) That the Superior school in school district No. 16, (Bathurst village) was in consequence of the matters herein set forth closed, and the Grammar school in school district No. 2, Bathurst town, was also closed.

(c) That such closing of the Superior and Grammar schools was done in order to make it necessary as far as possible that the children of Protestants should be compelled to attend the said conventual schools of the Roman Catholic church, and if possible firmly establish the latter schools in said school districts No. 2 and No. 16.

(d) That a French teacher with an inferior grade of license was placed in charge of the primary department of the public school in district No. 16 at the beginning of the year 1892, and the Protestant children were compelled to be under such inferior French teacher or attend the said conventual schools.

(e) That a teacher obnoxious to the Protestant ratepayers in said school district No. 2 (town school), was placed in charge of the Grammar school in the hereinbefore last mentioned school district at the beginning of the present school term, such teacher was not a grammar school teacher, and had been previously dismissed by the said board of education from the position of school inspector under said board.

This ground of complaint with its subdivisions must have exercised to a large extent the ingenuity of Mr. Skinner and Mr. Fowler, who prepared the complaint for the Rev. Mr. Thompson, so as to incorporate into it clerical interference throughout, from the beginning to the end. The whole complaint in this matter, permeating almost every sentence of it, is an allegation that everything complained of has been done in the interests of the Roman Catholic church; that conventual schools have been established in their interests, and that there has been a design from first to last on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy of Bathurst town and Bathurst village to so work the schools of these two districts as that children of Protestant parents should be compelled to attend the teaching in the school rooms of the convent buildings.

The appointment of this teacher by the trustees was a most unfortunate occurrence. I think it is not unreasonable to conclude from the evidence that had it not been for this appointment school matters in the town would not have assumed the unpleasant and regrettable phase which followed this appointment.

The ninth ground of complaint is that the course pursued by the school trustees in so establishing the said conventual schools, and in sustaining the same, and in rendering the public common schools of said district less useful than they otherwise would have been has greatly increased the cost of maintaining schools in said school districts to the great loss and injury of the ratepayers.

Judge Fraser goes into this charge at great length and his conclusion is as follows:—

The evidence does not support any such state of facts. I take it that any ordinary, fair-minded man would come to the conclusion that when the Roman Catholics of Bathurst town and Bathurst village, after supporting by voluntary subscriptions their own schools for 17 years, and paying during that time the assessed school rates for the support of the schools in these districts from which Roman Catholic children derived but little benefit, concurred in arrangements by which these schools should come under the law, that they might at least be credited with some honesty in the matter, instead of being charged with a desire to place the schools under the control of the Roman Catholic clergy, whom he believed to have accepted the school law, as the witnesses stated they did—perhaps with reluctance, but nevertheless with the desire and intention that its provisions should be carried out during school hours in the school rooms which the trustees had taken for the purpose of the two districts.

Under this head of the complaint I cannot think that the evidence establishes that there has been such an excessive cost in maintaining the schools in the said districts as the complaint would seek to put forward; but beyond question the school trustees had not up to the time of the investigation fully met, as I think they ought to have done, the reasonable requirements of the chief superintendent of education in regard to grading and average attendance; but as his letter virtually gave the trustees up to the end of the then current term (30th of June, 1893) to meet the requirements he demanded, it is to be hoped that by that date the trustees may have shewn compliance with the terms contained in his letter to them.

10. The 10th ground of complaint is that the said conventual schools were so established for the special benefit of the Roman Catholic church, and with a view of forwarding the interest of such church, and for the purpose of injuring the Protestant church and to the injury of the Protestant ratepayers of said district, who pay a large portion of the school taxes assessed upon the said districts.

I have already stated that in my opinion no conventual schools, in the sense that the tenets of the Roman Catholic church were to be taught therein, were established or were sought to be established in Bathurst town or Bathurst village; and all that was done in regard to the taking over of the convent school buildings in Bathurst town and Bathurst village and the engaging of duly licensed Sisters of Charity to teach in the town and village, was done with the bona fide intention of having the schools in such buildings taught and conducted under the provisions of the school law and in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and not in the slightest degree for the special benefit of the Roman Catholic church or with the view of forwarding the interests of that church or injuring the Protestant church or the Protestant ratepayers of said school districts, as is alleged in this ground of complaint.

11. The eleventh ground of complaint is that regulation No. 10 of the school manual issued under and by authority of the board of education in the year 1892 was when passing through the press illegally and improperly changed and altered, because the said trustees of said school districts objected to comply with the terms of said regulation as originally passed by said board of education, and the reason of their so objecting was that the alteration and change would better enable such trustees to cut down the rights of Protestants in said school districts.

There is no evidence to sustain any such charge as is put forward in this ground of complaint, that regulation 10 of the school manual of 1892 was when passing through the press illegally changed and altered.

(12) The twelfth ground of complaint is that in the County of Gloucester, and in other school districts in said county, the said trustees of said hereinbefore last mentioned districts have refused to employ Protestant teachers on account of their religious faith, and because such teachers would not from conscientious scruples agree to teach the Roman Catholic catechism to the pupils of said schools.

I cannot find anywhere in the evidence, (it may be there and may have escaped my notice) that the trustees of any district refused to employ Protestant teachers because such teachers would not from conscientious scruples agree to teach the Roman Catholic catechism to the pupils of said schools.

13. The 13th ground of complaint is: That arrangements have been entered into between the board of education and the school trustees of school districts No. 15 and 16 in said County of Gloucester, under which teachers have been employed with the distinct understanding that they will impart religious instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic church to the pupils in the schools of said school districts after the regular school hours, and before the said pupils have departed to their several homes; thereby infringing upon and attempting to destroy the non-sectarian character of the schools in the said districts in the said county of Gloucester.

This complaint, divested of the glamour contained in it about giving religious instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic church, which so largely permeates all these complaints, is a very simple one, viz: that Dr. Inch for what he believed to be satisfactory reasons, and as he understood with the consent of all concerned, sanctioned a temporary arrangement by which certain pupils of district No. 15 might attend school in district No. 16, and when informed that one of the trustees of district No. 15 had never assented to such arrangement withdrew his consent, and said the arrangement must terminate; but subsequently, thinking the educational interests of district No. 15 required an extension of the arrangement, he extended it for one term.

The arrangement as made was a temporary arrangement to secure children of district No. 15 their school privileges by attending the schools of another district during the time required to enable the trustees to put the school building in their own district in such condition as to afford ample school accommodation for all the children of the district. If there was wilful misrepresentation in this (I do not say there was) as to the condition and capacity of the school building in district No. 15, the parties making the misrepresentation, not Dr. Inch or the board of education, should bear the responsibility.

It seems to me the case was one which the board had power to deal with, and which came within the purview of sub-section 8 of section 5 of the common school act, chapter 65 Consolidated Statutes.

I may add that in what was done there did not appear to be any attempt to infringe upon or destroy the non-sectarian character of the schools in districts No. 15 and 16 in Gloucester county.

[We hold over the remainder of this report until next week.]

Hon. Mr. Tweedie's Lien Bill.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie has introduced in the Assembly at Fredericton a bill to provide "a woodman's lien for wages." It provides that any person performing any labor or services in connection with any logs or timber intended to be driven down rivers or streams, or hauled directly from the woods, or brought by railway to a mill or pond in connection therewith, shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor, service or services, and the same shall be deemed a first lien or charge on such logs or timber and shall have precedence over all other claims or liens thereon, except any lien or claim which the Crown may have upon such logs or timber for any dues or charges, or which any Streams Improvement Company or Boom Company or person owning Streams Improvements or Booms may have thereon for tolls.

The lien shall not attach or remain a charge on the logs or timber unless and until a statement thereof in writing, duly verified upon oath by the person claiming such lien, or someone duly authorized on his behalf, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County in which the labor or services, or some part thereof, have been performed.

Such statement shall set out briefly the nature of the debt, demand or claim, the amount due to the claimant as near as may be over and above all legal set-offs or counter claims, and a description of the logs or timber upon or against which the lien is claimed.

The statement of claim shall, in respect of work done in the woods, be filed within thirty days after the last day on which such labor or services were performed, and in respect of work done in stream driving or otherwise than in the woods, within twenty days after the last day on which such labor or services were performed. Provided that no sale or transfer of the logs or timber upon which a lien is claimed during the time limited for the filing of such statement of claim and previous to the filing thereof or after the filing thereof and during the time limited for the enforcement thereof, shall in anywise affect such lien, but such lien shall remain and be in force against such logs or timber in whosesoever possession the same shall be found.

In case of the transfer by sale or chattel mortgage of any logs or timber which may become subject to a lien the purchaser, before paying his purchase money or giving a mortgage or other value as security for any balance of such purchase money, or the mortgagee before advancing any money on the security of a chattel mortgage or otherwise, shall require from the vendor, in the case of a sale, or from the mortgagor in the case of a mortgage, an affidavit or statutory declaration by such vendor, or mortgagor, as the case may be, or his agent, stating that all claims for wages to the persons mentioned in section 3 of this Act have been paid, under a penalty of $100.

The bill contains also full provisions respecting procedure, forms, etc. and will, if passed, give excellent protection to wage-earners engaged in the lumber woods, on drives, etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

Supply has been voted in the Assembly and the government is endeavoring to put the other business of the session through, but are much hindered by the guerilla tactics of the opposition, who seem to have abandoned themselves, as an organization, to the designs of Mr. Pitts of York, who supplanted Mr. Phinney as Dr. Stockton's right hand man, and now seems to be relegating even the Doctor himself to a back seat. Mr. Pitts has, for some time, been making and insinuating a charge against Attorney-General Blair to the effect that he obtained two hund ed dollars for the York county election fund in 1890 by promising a certain office to one Quinn, whose father made a statutory declaration a few days ago intended to help Mr. Pitts in the circulation of the charge, the purpose of it all evidently being to impress the people of the province that Mr. Blair had been corruptly guilty of wrong-doing. Mr. Blair emphatically denied the charges made and asked that they be formulated so that an investigation might be had. Neither Mr. Pitts, nor any other member of the Opposition, however, would go beyond their evident intention, which was to poison the public mind. Mr. Blair himself, therefore, took the matter up on Tuesday. Our despatches are as follows:

Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following resolution;

Whereas Mr Pitts, a member for the County of York stated and charged in his place in the House on Thursday last that money contributions had been exacted from persons seeking favors at the hands of the government and in proof thereof he would show that the Attorney-General had received money from one Quinn in consideration of an office to which he was to be appointed, and when the said Mr Pitts was asked by the Attorney-General if the paper which he had read proved his connection with the matter Mr Pitts replied, no, he would be too careful to figure in the matter directly, leaving the implication that while not figuring in the matter directly he was cognizant of, and a party to the transaction, and whereas the Attorney-General on the said charge or statement being made absolutely denied the truth thereof in every particular so far as his knowledge of or connection with the matter was concerned; and later after Easter recess and, on Wednesday last, made a full and complete statement of all knowledge possessed by him in respect to the matter, with letters and statements of others verifying his denial, from which statements it manifestly appeared that, so far as the Attorney General was concerned, he was in no wise implicated in the alleged transaction, if any such transaction there were—and

Whereas under the pretence of clearing his skirts of the stigma of having slandered a member of this House, the said Mr. Pitts produced and read a statutory declaration by William H. Quinn, relating to the matters aforesaid, but has not followed up the reading of such declaration or statement by any motion to refer the said matter to a committee for investigation—and

Whereas it does not appear to be the purpose or intention of the said member to move for such committee, or to make any charge directly impeaching the conduct of the Attorney General in any way in the alleged matter, but leaving it so that the said member and others desiring to do so may hereafter contend that the said statutory declaration did involve matter reflecting upon the integrity of Mr. Blair—and

Whereas the Attorney-General desires that all the facts in connection with the alleged matter, so far as he is directly or indirectly connected therewith, or affected thereby, shall be fully investigated before a committee of this House, such committee to be empowered to report their finding upon the evidence and their opinion as to whether there is anything in the acts or conduct of the Attorney-General reflecting upon him in the slightest degree in the said matter

other members of the government and of the house would not consent, even though the Attorney-General might personally be willing to concede an acceptance to the amendment. The hon. member for Kent supports his amendment by saying that, under the resolution, it would not be possible to bring in evidence other than that which might be calculated to connect the Attorney-General with the matter. Why should any evidence be permitted except that referring to the Attorney-General's connection with the matter. What other member of the house, except the Attorney-General was aimed at by the insinuations and charges which had been made from time to time since the opening of the session? It did not lie with the opposition to say that the government had done anything to prevent the fullest enquiry. It had been open to them ever since the charges were first insinuated at the opening of the session, to have formulated this charge. They had not done so. Although repeatedly challenged, they had declined to do so, and had preferred scattering their insinuations through the country, and had indulged in mud-throwing, hoping that some of it would stick. They now appear to be anxious to have this matter investigated by a Supreme Court judge. One would think that in the face of recent events they would have an idea of what a judge of the Supreme Court would do in a case of this kind. They had caused an agitation in this country over the administration of the school law of the province and had made a noise sufficiently loud to wake the dead. They had declared that if they could get an independent tribunal to investigate the Bathurst difficulty they would be able to show a state of affairs that would make the province ring. They had been given an investigation by a judge of the Supreme Court and the result of that investigation was that their charges had been scattered like chaff before the wind. We had not heard from these honorable gentlemen since the report of the Bathurst school commissioner had been received. They are silent, as they had better be.

Regarding the question before the House, it was not loyal or patriotic to say that the higest constitutional authority—a committee of this House—could not hold a proper inquiry into these charges. It would be time enough to complain that evidence which should be admitted had been ruled out when such was shown to be the fact. A commitee of this House is the proper constitutional authority to try such a case as this, and the insinuation should not be thrown out that a committee of the House could not hold an impartial investigation. All the country wanted was to get at the facts of the case and this should be done under the method proposed by the government. All proper evidence would be admitted and the people of the country would be able to judge whether the result arrived at was a proper result, or not, or whether any evidence that should be admitted had been ruled out. Let them say what they might the whole trend of the charges and insinuations was that the leader of the government had been guilty of a corrupt act. Even the statement of the member for York (Pitts) that the attorney general had been shrewd enough to keep out of the matter directly would show that it was specially directed at the leader of the government. Heat and anger should not be allowed to enter into a discussion of this kind, and the question should be considered in a calm and judicial manner. It was no small thing to charge a public man, particularly the leader of a government with a criminal act. Such an act, unless the person bringing the charge was able to support it by proof, was an unworthy one. Unsupported charges like the present which were calculated to smirch the reputation of a public man naturally brings sorrow to his heart and to his family, and the public man who is pursued with the malignity with which the Attorney General has been followed, must at times break down under the strain of such warfare, and he stated that in his experience, no public man in this province had been pursued with the malignity with which the present leader of the government had been

Dr Stockton: You did it,

Hon. Mr. Tweedie: No Sir, when I was in opposition to the Attorney General I fought him fairly, as every right minded man in the house will admit. If there be any statements in the resolution of the Attorney General which the opposition do not wish to face, they have only themselves to blame for not following up their insinuations and formulating their charge for which they have had ample time

Dr. Stockton: Will the Attorney General accept the amendment;

Hon. Mr. Blair: No Sir, but I am willing to modify the resolution in some of its recitals. Recess.

Mr. Phinney's amendment was lost, the vote being as follows:

Yeas: Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith, (St. John). Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Perley, 11

Nays: Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Tweedie, LaBillois, Gogan, Lewis, Harrison, Blanchard, Theriault, Russell, Sivewright, Mott, Killam, Smith, (Westmorland), Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Dibblee, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Farris, O'Brien, (Charlotte), Hill, 27.

Dr. Alward moved, seconded by Mr. Allen the following amendment:—

That the statutory declaration of Wm. H. Quinn, on the table of the House and all papers in anywise connected therewith be referred to a select committee of five members of this House to take evidence and investigate, and report concerning all and every the facts and circumstances set forth in said statutory declaration and the papers connected therewith, and that such committee be empowered to send for persons and papers to examine witnesses under oath in pursuance of the powers conferred by Cap. 33 of thirty third Victoria and report the evidence so taken at such inquiry to this House.

The amendment was lost, the vote being yeas and twenty seven nays.

Hon. Mr. Blair then altered his resolution by making the second preamble read as follows:—

"*And Whereas* the Attorney-General, on the said charge or statement being made absolutely denied the truth thereof in every particular, so far as his knowledge of or connection with the matter is concerned and later, after Easter recess, and on Wednesday last, made what purported to be a full and complete statement of all knowledge possessed by him in respect to the matter, and with letters and statements of others verified his denial."

The original resolution, as so altered by Mr. Blair, was carried by the foregoing vote on Dr. Alward's amendment reversed.

Mr. Speaker appointed as such committee Killam, Tweedie, Sivewright, Pitts and Powell.

Good for the Lawyers.

The Alexander estate case (Campbellton) was finally disposed of last Thursday in the equity court, St. John, before Judge Barker, the parties interested having, since the last time the case came up, arrived at an amicable understanding with regard to the matter. The suit was instituted, it will be remembered, to remove the trustee (S. H. Lingley) appointed under the trust deed. In the settlement Mr. Lingley remains as trustee and the defendants consent to the appointment of Charles A. Kennedy, the agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Campbellton, as a trustee to act with Mr. Lingley. When the question of costs came up Mr. Currey, the counsel for the defence, stated that inasmuch as the plaintiffs had admitted that there was nothing like fraud in the managment of the estate, he would consent that the costs of all parties be paid out of the estate. The lawyers interested were: John Montgomery, C A Palmer, Q C; W Pugsley, Q C; W A Mott, M P P; L A Currey, A O Earle, Q C who appeared on behalf of Weldon & McLean, and James E Cowan.

Miramichi and the North Shore etc.

HOUSE TO LET:—See advt.

SCHOONER FOR SALE:—A fast sailing one—See advt.

COUNTY COURT and continuation of prohibition article and some other local matter is crowded out this week.

ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE is attracting an ever-increasing patronage. See Advt.

ANNIVERSARY:—Sunday last was the thirty-fourth anniversary of Bishop Sweeny's consecration,

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE garments and perfect fits in gentlemen's also may be had by patronising S. H. Underhill of Newcastle, whose advertisment is in another column.

ALL WOOL CHALLIES, of newest patterns are just opened by Mr. W. S. Loggie Chatham, who will mail samples to those who wish to select dresses for the coming season.

FRUIT CULTURE is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in Canada, have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Toronto, Ont., for their terms.

MINSTRELS COMING:—The Cypress Club, of Chatham, has arranged with the A. A. A. Minstrels of Moncton for a performance, which will take place in Masonic Hall here on Friday of next week, 13th inst. From the accounts we have heard of this combination of excellent amateur talent we feel safe in saying that it will better worth patronising than any similar professional organization travelling, Let there be a full house to greet them.

PERSONAL:—The many friends of James Robinson, Esq., M. P. P., were glad to welcome him home this week from his recent trip to Great Britain and the continent We understand he left for Fredericton yesterday.

Mr. George R. Parkin, formerly of Fredericton, now resident in London, Eng., has been elected a member of the council of the Royal Colonial Institute to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Peter Redpath.

Miramichi Highland Society.

The annual general meeting of the Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi, adjourned from the 13th of January, was held on the 30th March, at the Waverely Hotel, Newcastle

The following are the office bearers for the year:—

President—Daniel Ferguson, Esq
Vice Presidents—R R. Call, Esq., J. Niven, Esq., Hon. P. Mitchell
Directors—Alex Morrison, John S. Fleming, J. D. Miller, Robt Ritchie, John Ferguson, Geo. Watts, J. Shirreff, Robt. Loggie, James Johnston, John McDonald, W. A Park, John McKane H. Marquis, A. S Templeton, J. Mitchell, E. Hutchison, W Wilson, J. Robinson, W. W. McCallum, J Brown, A. A. Davidson, J. Templeton, D. M. Loggie, Rev. W. Aitken.
Treasurer—Wm. Wilson.
Chaplain—Rev W. Aitken.
Piper—J. Templeton.
Secretary—G. B. Fraser.
School Committee—D. Ferguson, W. Wilson, Rev. W. Aitken, J Niven, H. Marquis
Charitable Committee for Newcastle—Rev. W. Aitken, J. Niven.
For Chatham—John Shireff, A. S Templeton.

Several new members were elected.

Black Brook Entertainment.

St. Andrews juvenile choir entertainment at Black Brook on Thursday evening of last week, was a very attractive one indeed. Miss Jane Landry sang the Beacon Light of Home and the chorus was taken up by the girls and boys. Master Aloysius Herriman was the soloist in "Wait for the Turn of the Tide' and Miss Victoria O Brien in "Sweet Long ago," Miss Annie Herriman sang the solo part in "Memory of Mother" and Miss Blanche O'Hearn gave "Father is Drinking Again." Most of the soloists were supported by the choir members as chorus singers and the effect of their renditions was pleasing and their singing creditable to their perceptors. "When I'm big I'll be a soldier, by Master John Landry and Aloysious Herriman, was excellently done. A character piece, "Dear Heart, We're growing Old," by Miss Jane and Mr. James Landry was most enthusiastically applauded as it deserved to be. The Battle of the Books—a drama—was the piece of the evening and was very perfectly done by the young ladies in the cast.

Misses Susie Herriman and Rosella O'Brien were the accompanists and Mrs John O'Brien jr, was stage manager. Mrs. Herriman and Miss Susie Herriman who gave much time to the training of the performers deserve much credit for their work, while good Father Morrisey, who also gave effective aid in the preparations has his share of the congratulations over the successful results

A Happy Event in Lower Gloucester.

One of the most interesting events of the season took place at the residence of Richard Blackhall, Esq., Caraquet, on Thursday last, when Miss Sadie Burbridge daughter of Richard Burbridge Esq., of Shippegan, and John A. Ward, Esq., a popular young merchant of Miscou were married. The bride was very neatly attired in a cream colored hopsack with cream lace trimmings and was attended by her sister, Miss Susie Burbridge, whose dress was of old gold sateen and cream silk. The groom was ably supported by Benjamin Windsor, Esq., of Dalhousie. The bride was given away by her father. After the ceremony which was performed by Rev. J. Seller, the party proceeded to the residence of the bride's father (Shippegan) and were there received by a large number of relations of the bride and groom and other guests from Caraquet, Bathurst, Shippegan and Chatham. A most inviting supper was awaiting their arrival, after which there was dancing and other amusements which were kept up until the usual "wee sma' hours" when the party broke up, fully appreciating the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge, who are to be congratulated on the manner in which they entertained their guests.

The bride who is a general favorite was the receipient of many handsome and useful presents from all parts of the country.

Presbytery of Miramichi.

This Presbytery met at Newcastle on the 27th inst. The following were present:—Revds George Fisher Moderator, T, G. Johnstone, N. McKay, J. D. Murray, Wm. Aitken, A. F. Carr, Wm. Hamilton, A. F. Thompson, Joseph McCoy. G. F. Kinnear, J. A. Greenlees and George Miller, and elders James Henderson, W. J. Carruthers and William Robinson.

Mr. Aitken submitted the report of the committee appointed to examine and ordain Mr. John Baird. The report was received and ordered to be engrossed in the record,

A call from Bass and Nicholas rivers to the Rev. F. W. Murray was sustained and transmitted to the Presbytery of St. John. The salary offered is $750 and a manse. Provisional arrangments were made for induction if the call be accepted,

The Presbytery agreed to ask for grants in aid of augmented charges as follows:—

Blackville and Derby,	$ 75.00
Black River,	150.00
New Carlisle,	100.00
Weldford,	150.00

The grant to Blackville to cease, and that to New Carlisle to be reduced after next year.

It was agreed to ask for continuance, of the grants in aid of the Mission charges of Esonminac and Metapedia as last year.

Rev. John Baird was appointed to Burnt Church and Tabusintac for three months from May 1st. The following were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly:—Revs. N. McKay, George Fisher J. D. Murray and John Robertson, and elders from the sessions of Red Bank Bass River Welford and New Carlisle.

Dr. McDonald of Seaforth Ont., was on motion of Rev. J. McCoy nominated for the moderatorship of the General Assembly.

Rev W. Aitken, J. McCoy and N. McKay were appointed a committee to visit Black Brook and Douglastown.

It was agreed to ask the Board of French Evangelization to appoint a French speaking Missionary to Miscou Island for a year, and arrangements were made for his support in addition to contributions from the field.

Mr. Greenlees, pursuant to notice of motion given, moved that three of the Presbytery's quarterly meetings be held in Bathurst each year, and the remaining one in Newcastle. A debate ensued, and the matter was ultimately referred to a committee to consider it and report. The committee are Messrs. Greenlees, Carr Aitken and Hamilton.

Reports on statistics and Sabbath Schools were submitted by Mr. Mc Kay. The state of Religion was, in the absence of Mr. Fowler, read by Mr. Aitken. Mr. Miller submitted the report on Temperance. These reports were all discussed and adopted. The following resolutions closing the report on Temperance were adopted by the Presbytery.

(1) That the Presbytery is grateful to God for the healthy leaven of Temperance sentiment which is apparent among our people, and that the most substantial elements in our population are in favor of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.

(2) In view of the recent victories for prohibition in the neighboring Provinces, and the strong favorable sentiment which we believe to prevail among our own people in Northern New Brunswick, the Presbytery urges upon the pastors, members, and adherents of our church to use all available means to hasten the day, and to be ready to cast their votes for the total prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, and calls the attention of the synod to the desirableness of bringing its influence to bear on the New Brunswick Government to secure at an early a date as possible a plebiscite on the same question which so many Assemblies have declared to be the only satisfactory Temperance Legislation.

Leave was granted to the Trustees of Tabusintac congregation to sell the old manse property, and to appropriate the proceeds to the completion of the new manse, care being taken to conserve the rights of the burying ground.

The evening session was devoted almost entirely to questions remitted for the judgment of the presbytery by the General Assemby.

It was agreed that the Theological Colleges of the Church will be sufficiently under the control of the Church, and that sufficient uniformity in appointment of Professors will be secured provided all appointments or nominations of Theological professors by College Boards be subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

Much time was devoted to the revision of the Hymnal, and the selection of additional hymns to be added thereto. A voluminous report on the subject was adopted, of which the clerk was instructed to furnish a certified copy to the Assembly's Committee.

The Presbytery adjourned about 11 o'clock P.M. to meen again at Newcastle on the last Tuesday of June at 10 o'clock standard time.

N. McK.

Railway Meeting at Black Brook.

A railway meeting was held at the public Hall, Black Brook, on Friday evening last. It was well attended by the people of that enterprising village and there were also four or five residents of Chatham present. There was no, public announcement of it made, so far as we have learned, excepting by a written notice posted on the door of the hall, and but for the courtesy of Mr. R Loggie in calling at the ADVANCE office an hour before the time it was to open and inviting our reporter to attend, we would have missed a very important and interesting gathering. Mr. Loggie informed us that he knew nothing of the auspices under which the meeting was to take place and had not been consulted about it, but having a large business at Black Brook, he was naturally desireus that any meeting called to promote railway commuication with Black Brook should be a success. That being our sentiments, our reporter cancelled a previously made engagement and went to Black Brook, arriving, however, only while the second speaker of the evening was delivering his address. We are therefore indebted to the World for a report of the earlier part of the proceedings.

Mr. John Blake was called to the chair, and Mr. J. W. S. Babkirk was chosen secretary.

Mr. Blake explained the object of the meeting. Half the electors of the county, he said, lived east of Chatham, and they would get the necessary subsidy from the Dominion Government if they were unanimous. A petition signed by four or five hundred of the electors would give Mr. Adams something to work on. If he was as strong a man with the Government as he was said to be, he ought to get it. At least, they'd try what he is made of. If he wasn't strong enough to get the subsidy they would get a man who was. (Applause.) He concluded by calling on Mr. W. C. Winslow.

Mr. Winslow said the large attendance was an indication that the people of Black Brook had awakened and were taking a lively interest in the bringing about of so desirable a result as railway communication. A few selfish persons in Chatham might be opposed to railway extension to Black Brook, but they were only a few. The rest feel that Black Brook should have a railway and that it is entitled to its share of public money for the purpose of building one. He presumed that it would not pay any new corporation to build and operate a road from Black Brook to Chatham, and that they would have to look to the Canada Eastern to build it. But that company was not today in a position to build the extension—that was to say, it had not the necessary legislative powers to expropriate land, etc., He understood that Mr. Gibson would ask Parliament, during this session, for the necessary powers, but that gentleman would not be likely to build unless the Dominion granted a subsidy to supplement the one that had been granted by the Province. It would be a good thing for Black Brook if Mr. Gibson succeeded, as he might acquire the Black Brook mill, build a pulp mill perhaps, and possibly start other industries. (Applause.

Mr. J. L. Stewart, being called upon, addressed the meeting on the benefits to be derived from the railway connection, and the claims of Black Brook. He pointed out that it was necessary to send petitions, resolutions, facts and figures to Mr. Adams, so that he would be in a position to present their claims effectively. He warned them, also, that the subsidy could be got only if other subsidies were granted to roads in different parts of Canada, as the Government would certainly not single out one road for help. If it is the policy of the government to grant no subsidies this session, they could not blame Mr. Adams if he got no subsidy for them, but if other subsidies were granted they might reasonably expect Mr. Adams to secure one for them. (Applause.)

Mr. D. G. Smith, who had entered the hall only a few minutes before, being called upon to speak, said he was at a disadvantage, owing to not having heard the remarks of those who had already spoken and not being informed of the object of the meeting, save that it was in the interest of a railway from Chatham to Black Brook. He did not know until six o'clock this evening that the meeting was to be held. At that time a prominent citizen and business man of Black Brook called at his office in Chatham and asked him to come down to the meeting. In the interest of his newspaper he felt it to be his duty to be here and also as a citizen, for Chatham and Black Brook were practically one in their interests, and whatever would benefit Black Brook must also benefit Chatham and its people. A subsidy had been provided for three years past by the New Brunswick government, for a railway from Chatham to Black Brook, but it was about to lapse and no one had taken advantage of it.

Mr. W. C. Winslow: It will not lapse until '96.

Mr. Smith:—If you read the Act I think you will find that any company proposing to build the railway to Black Brook must enter into a contract with the government for its construction within three years after the passing of the Act.

Mr. Winslow: No—five years

Mr. Smith: No, the five years applies to the bona fida commencement of construction, but the company must be formed and the contract made with the government within three years of the passing of the Act. Therefore, as he had said, it would be necessary—in order that the provincial subsidy should be available—for that part of the subsidies act of 1891 to be revived and continued if Black Brook was to have railway facilities. As he came into the meeting a gentleman was speaking of the desirability of obtaining a Dominion Subsidy, and that was, no doubt, essential to the success of the undertaking, and we ought to employ all available influences to that end. The necessity of the railway and the strong claims of Black Brook and Chatham upon the Dominion government for a subsidy for it needed no discussion here, as they were so self-apparent. What was necessary was to so concentrate all influences and efforts upon our representatives and the government at Ottawa as to get a provision for the subsidy upon the Dominion statute book.

The gentleman who had invited him to come to the meeting said he did not know by whom or under what auspices it was called whether it was in the interest of any particular company or individual—or whether those calling it were, like himself—Mr. Smith—simply desirous of doing everything possible to secure a railway to Black Brook. There were now, as they, doutless, all know, parties advertising a notice, in the the usual firm, of a bill to incorporate a company to construct a railway from the I. C. R. via Nelson to Chatham and from Chatham to Black Brook, and he understood that Mr. Snowball, Mr. Burchill and other prominent gentlemen of the Miramichi were interested in that project, and it was, no doubt because of no persons having come forward to claim the local subsidy, now about to lapse, that these gentlemen were induced to make the move to provide Black Brook with a railway.

He felt that a little plain speaking would not be amiss at a time like this, and would, therefore, say that for a time, at least, the unfortunate want of harmony between Messrs. Snowball and Gibson, when they jointly owned the Canada Eastern Railway, had prevented the management from extending that line to Black Brook, but since these gentlemen had parted company and the Canada Eastern had passed entirely under Mr. Gibson's control, the extension to Black Brook had not been undertaken. This, doubtless, had caused the other capitalists referred to go to Ottawa with their plans, as they had done some time since, and been given reason to believe that they would obtain a Dominion subsidy for the railway. The situation, therefore, seemed to suggest that the best course was to encourage the construction of the road by the company on individual who would prove themselves most desirous of effecting it. No interest ought to be antagonized and the single object of using every available influence to secure the Dominion subsidy put in operation at Ottawa. As far as the different parties who might desire to build the road were concerned, the people were not called upon to "bless them at all or curse them at all", but to see that the subsidy was provided, and, then, let whichever of these capitalists was the most able and enterprising get the contract. That to his mind was the duty and business of the meeting.

Mr. Geo. Watt, being called for said the bickerings of rival railway men ought not to be taken into account by the people of Black Brook. He referred to the importance of down-river business, generally, and said if Mr. Gibson were only encouraged to extend the Canada Eastern to Black Brook it would bring incalculable benefit to the place and it would be twice its present size in a few years. Mr. Gibson wanted a shipping place for the immense quantity of deals sawed in his Nashwaak mill, which he was now obliged to send all the way down the St. John river to the port of St. John and ship them there. As one interested in the shipping of the port he wanted to see Mr. Gibson encouraged, for when the Canada Eastern was extended to Black Brook, Mr. Gibson would send his Nashwaak deals here for shipment, giving employment to our laborers in large numbers and benefitting us all. Therefore, this meeting should not listen to any side issues or propositions from parties with bogus railway schemes but vote for the Gibson project. [Applause.

Mr. Smith said it was not necessary, in order to help Mr. Gibson and promote the object they all had at heart, to attack the integrity or bona fide character of the projects of others who might be thought rivals of that gentleman. It should make little difference to us who built the road, the main thing being to have it built. Speakers, he thought, should not draw lurid pictures and talk nonsense with the object of prejudicing a meeting like this. And in this connection he would be pardoned for saying that all existing facts and past experience was against the last speaker's statement, that Mr. Gibson intended to ship his Nashwaak deals at Black Brook. Those who were listening to him doubtless, knew that one of the principal reasons why the Black Brook mill had not been so successful as the other good mills of the Miramichi was owing to the difficulties of shipping deals from it, the water being so shoal here, on this side of the river. It must be remembered also that ever since Mr. Gibson had owned the Blackville mill—which was situated less than forty miles from Chatham—he was also a half owner and latterly sole owner of the railway running past Blackville to Chatham; yet, although there was deep water and excellent shipping facilities at the Canada Eastern deep water terminus at Chatham, Mr. Gibson had never shipped a Blackville deal there, but took them all by rail some 70 miles, to the St. John river, and sent them thence for shipment to St. John. Was it reasonable to believe therefore, that he would bring his Nashwaak deals—which were sawn almost beside the St. John river—a distance of 120 miles, to ship them from Black Brook, where the shipping facilities were poor owing to natural obstacles.

Mr. Watt:—Snowball wouldn't let Mr. Gibson ship his deals from Chatham.

Mr. Smith said that was nonsense, but to show, further, the absurdity of the Nashwaak deal-shipping argument, he would refer to a rumor current only the other day that Mr. Gibson was about to purchase the Black Brook mill, and the story was that he was then going to extend the Canada Eastern to Black Brook, to enable him to do what?—to haul the deals sawn in the Black Brook mill 120 miles past his Nashwaak mill and on to the St. John river, to be sent to St. John and shipped. The people of Black Brook ought not to be misled into believing that their village would be built up and made rich by shipping Mr. Gibson's Nashwaak deals. There were sounder arguments than that in favor of the railway between Black Brook and Chatham. They could point to a large traffic of their own, produced on our own river, and industries that would be promoted and increased by such a work. Let them take no part in the quarrels or rivalries of the capitalists. They should not antagonize either, but help both to get a Dominion subsidy on the statute book of Canada for the Black Brook railway, leaving the best and most enterprising parties to compete for it after it was secured; for the rivalry existing would lead to our getting the road more quickly than if we discouraged it.

Mr. W. C. Winslow said if the meeting was in favor of having the railway built at once it should help the Company that was prepared to go on with the work. Mr. Smith was advocating the interest of parties who wanted to build a railway in Nelson, but we were not interested in that and it would be a good many years before those parties would be in a position to undertake the Nelson road—if they ever did at all, and the road from Chatham to Black Brook was only put in to head off Mr, Gibson, As Mr, Gibson was all ready to build the road, he was the man the meeting should help.

Mr. Smith said he did not understand why the last speaker should endeavor to misrepresent his position. He thought he had expressed himself so as not to be misunderstood, and Mr. Winslow must be either stupid or merely pretending to have heard what had not been uttered or he would not say Mr. Smith was advocating the interest of parties who wanted to build the Nelson road. What he had said was that in order to make the local subsidy available certain parties had proposed to undertake the line from Nelson to Chatham and also that from Chatham to Black Brook, and he thought it was well for this meeting not to antagonize these, but to address itself solely to bringing pressure to bear on the Dominion government to secure a subsidy, and to leave both the companies or parties in an even position to contend for it afterward. This, to his mind, was not advocating one party more than the other.

Mr. Watt said that Mr. Gibson has a railway now, and proposes to extend it. The proposed Nelson road was, he feared, like the famous Douglastown branch, whose projectors had held many meetings and secured legislation, but had done nothing. Give all a chance, of course, but don't forget to take the man who will build the road.

The chairman said that Mr. Smith needn't think he could come here and make this meeting go for anything else but Gibson. He was the man that would build the railway. The meeting was all for Gibson and didn't want to have anything to do with Snowball or his bogus railroad to Nelson. The honorable Surveyor-General Tweedie had also given the assurance that the government would block the bogus company's attempt to get the subsidy and that he would see that they got no bill through the legislature. The meeting was not got up in a day but they had been quietly working at it for weeks and everything was ready, cut and dried. A committee of five was to be appointed to prepare resolutions and they would be passed unanimously, even if Mr. Smith was here to play into Mr. Snowball's hands. When J. B. Snowball was manager of the Canada Eastern he refused to allow Mr. Gibson to ship his deals at Chatham and he would like to know why he didn't extend the road to Black Brook? Now, when Mr. Gibson wanted to extend the road Mr. Smith was here in Mr. Snowball's interest to block it. This meeting had been called to accept Mr. Gibson's offer. That was the understanding in Hardwick, Glenelg and Alnwick. They were unanimous on that point. He was their man. Snowball was only trying to shut Gibson off. He would build from Chatham to Nelson and give Black Brook the go-by. They would appoint a committee of five to draw up resolutions and have petitions circulated to get a subsidy for Mr. Gibson for he was the man they could depend on.

Mr. Smith briefly replied to the chairman, saying that gentleman ought not to display so much asperity and one-sidededness, but should hold the scales more evenly between all parties. He had not come to the meeting as the advocate of either Mr. Snowball or Mr. Gibson, but on the invitation of a prominent Black Brook merchant and citizen and until a few minutes ago he had not learned that any definite proposition was to be put forward in any particular promoter's interest. He must again protest against his position being misrepresented. It was a matter of regret that so many people seemed to think it necessary to give a personal turn or bias to important questions of this kind, instead of looking mainly at the great public interests involved and seeking to promote them. The meeting should, instead of endeavoring to antagonize or unduly favor any company, take the course of the western christian—or man who should have been a christian—who, when he was dying was asked by a clergyman if he had renounced the devil and all his works, and replied, "Oh, boss, don't ask me that. I'm a dying man, and don't know whose hands I'm going to fall into." It was possible that Mr. Gibson might not be willing to build the line. His past attitude in the matter did not encourage confidence in that direction. Was it well, just at this juncture, to abuse those who had already done much in providing us with railway facilities and call their further undertakings "bogus" and misrepresent them in every way, in order to obtain a Dominion subsidy for the Black Brook railway? We might yet want their assistance; therefore why show such unfriendliness to them?

Mr. A. W. Watters, agent of the Canada Eastern responded to calls and spoke generally of his experience in the running of railways, but said the building of them was outside of and beyond him. He understood that Mr. Gibson wished to extend the railway to Black Brook.

Mr. Robert Loggie said if he could talk as well as he could work he would keep the audience all night. He would not be doing business at Black Brook now if he did not expect a railway to be built. He had been twice to Fredericton about the matter, and Mr. Gibson told him that, if the usual subsidies were obtained, he would build the road. Indeed, he had intimated that he would build it with the aid of one subsidy. He had received the following telegram from Mr. Gibson to-day:

Referring to your favour of the 29th inst. just received, I beg to say Mr. Hoben has given my ideas in his letter on the 26th inst., and I see no reason why the road from Chatham to Black Brook cannot be completed during the present year, provided I can get a charter and be assured of the provincial subsidy, both of which can be secured by your local members now in Fredericton: also your assistance through Mr. Adams at Ottawa in getting Dominion subsidy.

A. GIBSON.

He wouldn't like to say anything about the other company, but wouldn't like to depend on it to build the road this summer. (Laughter and Applause.)

Mr. F. W. Russell responded to calls and said he had heard little until recently, of the meeting or its object. but was much interested in seeing a railway running between Chatham and Black Brook. From the information he had, he thought Mr. Gibson's offer was the best.

Mr. Stephen Dealy was called to his feet and spoke of the importance of the question before the meeting, and he arrived at the same conclusion as Mr. Russell, viz: that Mr. Gibson's proposition was the best, and the meeting should favor it alone.

There was now a long lull in the proceedings and much private consultation and rustling of papers near the platform. Finally Messrs. Robert Loggie, J. L. Stewart and W. C. Winslow got upon the stage and crossing it to the rear retired out of sight.

It was said by those who understood what the programme was that this was the "committee of five" which the chairman had said the meeting was to appoint.

There was another very long period of inaction and silence, broken only by calls by the young lads present for "Williston," "Sharp" and others, who, however, did not respond.

The silence had become almost oppressive and several left the hall, when Mr. Smith rose and suggested to the chairman that it looked as if Mr. Gibson might have the railway extended to Black Brook before the committee returned.

The gentlemen named having at last returned to the hall the following was moved by Mr. R. Loggie, seconded by Mr. F. W. Russsell, and declared unanimously carried.

Whereas, Black Brook is an important collecting and shipping point, and is now at a great disadvantage for want of railway facilities; therefore,

Resolved, That this public meeting memorializes the Dominion Government to grant a subsidy for extending the Canada Eastern Railway to Black Brook a distance of five miles,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a petition to be forwarded to the representative of this county in the House of Commons, to be presented to the Government, praying for the necessary subsidy;

Resolved, That we, strongly urge Hon. M. Adams to personally press upon the Government the importance of this railway extension to the large export trade of the eastern portion of this county.

After a further waiting, in silence, of about five minutes, Messrs. R. Loggie, F. W. Russell and E. E. King were appointed a committee to prepare and circulate a petition in Black Brook, Hardwick and Alnwick.

Mr. W. C. Winslow, thereupon produced a petition written on two or three pages of foolscap, which he said was moved by Mr. Alfred Grattan who occupied a seat near him. After he had read it, it was adopted by the meeting and it was resolved that Hardwick, Glenelg, Lower Newcastle and Alnwick be invited to co-operate with Black Brook in asking for the subsidy for the extension of the Canada Eastern Railway.

A vote of thanks was passed to 'the gentleman from Chatham who had given their assistance,' and responded to by Mr. Winslow, Mr. Watters and Mr Stewart, the other Chatham gentleman having retired, as the hour was late owing to nearly everybody in the meeting having to sign the petition. The Chairman also received a vote of thanks.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie Wet-Blankets Dr. Alward.

Progress says:—

During the debate on supply, Surveyor-General Tweedie scored heavily against the junior member from St. John. "I have observed that for many years the opposition have been pursuing the same policy, he remarked. "Lack of facts and figures has never prevented them from assailing the government. It makes no difference to them whether they can make a point or not, or whether they have anything to make a point upon. They allow their fertile imaginations to work and rumor supplies the place of truth. The hon. member from St. John, (Dr. Alward) has a peculiar faculty in this respect, but we can excuse in him what we cannot over-look in others. He is an orator and a poet. He is accustomed to allow his imagination to run riot in the regions of myth and fable. To instance the wonderful power of that gentleman's imagination let me recall an incident that occurred some years ago in the cultured city of St. John. The honorable gentleman had returned from Washington and prepared a lecture, or a series of lectures upon the battlefields of the Potomac. In a lecture delivered in the Mechanics' Institute he described a battle scene. The northern army was gradually being driven back by the Confederate forces. The tide of battle was rolling northward. The serried and veteran ranks of the Union regiments were being broken by the fierce assault of the Southern chivalry. Panic seized them and they were about to fly. At the critical moment when all seemed lost, up rode brave General Kearney, the one-armed hero of the war. Waving his glittering sword above his head in his single hand, with the bridle reins cluched tightly in his teeth, he dashed up and down the faltering lines and in stirring words addressed them: Soldiers of the Union! stand fast. Stand for your honor, your country and your homes. Strike the fetters from the slave!

This noble oration was delivered before an audience in the city of St. John—probably one of the most cultured communities in the Dominion. Deafening applause greeted the orator, and many of the ladies wept in sympathy with the one-armed hero. The papers reported the address and made no comments upon it. But I submit that it would strike the ordinary individual that General Kearney was placed at a great disadvantage—that the conditions were not favorable for him to do himself justice. Imagine a man under such circumstances, going at full gallop, his sword waving in his hand, his bridle reins clutched tightly in his teeth and his mouth full of leather, being capable of delivering such an impassioned appeal to his troops! (Great laughter.) The honorable gentlemen saw no great difficulty about it, and sees none now when he makes speeches against the government with the same ground-work of facts as that upon which he originated the Kearney episode."

A Granville Tribute.

Mrs. Benj. Weatherspoon, of Granville, N. S. writes thus to The Hawker Medicine Co: "I feel it my duty to tell you what your wonderful medicine, Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic has done for me. I was thoroughly broken down and after using one bottle was completly restored to health."

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC is a perfect blood and flesh builder, and nerve and brain invigorator, as well as a valuable aid to digestion. Price 50 Cents a bottle, 6 bottles $2.50. For sale by all druggists and dealers. If you are weak and run down try this great health restorer.

Children love it. Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam. A Sure Cough Cure.

The popular Cough Cure—Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. J Gregan, Hardwick, on March 27th by Rev. John Robertson M. A. Mr. William Taylor of Bay du Vin, to Miss Bella McLean, sister of Mrs. Gregan.

At the residence of the bride's mother Upper Black River on March 28th by the same, Mr. Ernest H. Russell, of Point Aux Carr, to Miss Christina B. Cameron, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Donald Cameron.

DIED.

At Chatham, March 16th James Kelly, aged 47 years.

At Chatham, March 12th 1894 Bertha W. McLean aged 16 years and 9 mon.

March 29th David Edward McLean aged 18 years and 9 mon.

New Advertisments.

HOUSE TO LET.

A desirable dwelling house, furnished or unfurnished, situate on St. John Street, containing ten rooms, with barn adjoining. Apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

Schooner For Sale.

The trim, substantial and fast-sailing Pilot Schooner "Advance," 23 tons, well found with anchors, chains, standing and running rigging, sails, etc. is offered for sale. The vessel is now hauled out for the winter at Chatham and may be made ready for sea by the opening of navigation.

Apply to ANGUS McEACHRAN
Pilot Master, Chatham N. B.,
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FASHIONABLE TAILORING

Made to order in the latest style

Ladies Spring Jackets;

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perfect fit guaranteed; men's and boys work will receive special attention.
Residence, Thomas Street, Newcastle N. B.

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TAILORESS.

W. S. LOGGIE

Manchester House.

WE HAVE OPENED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL WOOL CHALLIES NEWEST PATTERNS

Samples Mailed on Application.

W. S. LOGGIE

FOR SALE.

To be sold at public auction in front of the Post Office, Newcastle, on Saturday 28th April, the Hotel and property known as the Daley Hotel, Nelson, N. B. Terms made known at sale or on application to

J. R. LAWLOR,
Auctioneer.

Newcastle, N. B. April 4, 1894.

The best test of any school is the patronage it receives from those who live in its vicinity, and are in a position to judge of its merits.

Our local patronage is greater than ever before.

We hold out no false inducements. People judge our institution by the breadth and thoroughness of our course of instruction, and, especially, by the success of its graduates.

For terms, etc., call at the college, or send for circulars to

KERR & PRINGLE
Odd Fellows' Hall. St. John, N. B.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Friday the 20th day of July next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of twelve noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Murdock Sutherland in and to all those several pieces or parcels of land and premises situate in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick and particularly bounded and described as follows

SAVED BY A SNAKE.

Game there was none. We could not break camp now with our weak men upon our hands, and it only remained for some one to attempt the desperate journey across the San Juan range by way of the Devil's pass to Animas, and return with food or a rescuing party. Failing in that, springtime would find our cabin inhabited by corpses.

We drew lots among ourselves, therefore, we well men, to decide who should undertake this perilous trip, and the risk fell upon me. It was best perhaps that it should have been so, for of all the party I best knew the trail. Without waste of words or time I prepared myself for the journey, and thoroughly armed early one morning before the pale moon had fallen behind the western mountains I bade goodby to my comrades and started.

Turning my back upon the camp, I settled my course by a star and at a brisk pace steered southward. All day I continued on the trail, ever with a watchful eye for Indian signs—for I believed our old enemies still in the vicinity—but all day unmolested, and at last, weary and worn, as the chill shadows began to creep across the great white plain behind me, I saw looming up in front the San Juan range, gashed with a narrow gorge—the Devil's pass. Once through that horrible grave—for it was little else—and the road to Animas would be comparatively easy. My spirits rose hopefully.

As darkness came fairly down I found myself just at the mouth of the canyon which led up to the pass, and deeming it a most sheltered place for a camping spot I soon gathered a heap of dead limbs beneath an overhanging rock where the snow had not yet come, built a roaring fire, which warmed and cheered me, and prepared for the night. I felt little fear, for the narrow, frowning canyon walls would hide the light of my fire from all the plain country. The only disturbance which I might look for would be the howling of the wolves, who might threaten, but would not dare attack me, and I cared not for them.

With these comforting reflections, therefore, I ate a hearty supper, drank a little melted snow water, lit my pipe, and rolling myself in my blanket crowded close to the rock wall behind me, now well warmed by my fire. And so in the flickering light, protected upon all sides, I gave myself unhesitatingly up to slumber.

How long I slept I cannot say. It was deep in the night when I woke with a sudden chill. It was as if some one had touched me with a cold and clammy hand, but even before I was well awake my frontiersman's caution returned, and I opened my eyes slowly and didn't move.

The fire was all but out, and the ghostly light from its dying embers touched the snow and rocks and trees about with a strange color like thick blood. The air was growing chill and still, too, except for the cry of a coyote far up the canyon wall opposite, who whined and barked incessantly.

There was something almost oppressive about the silence to me, when suddenly from just beyond my smoldering fire the sound of a step startled me, and before I had time even to move there was bending over me a hideous, painful face—the face of a savage. And in his hand, already creeping toward my heart, was his heavy scalping knife!

To describe my sensations is impossible. Some terrible spell seemed to bind me. Not only was I facing a danger which meant instant death, but I was unable to move, even in the attempt to save myself. It was as if I were fascinated.

I tried to reason with myself. This was but a single enemy. If I should spring upon him, I might kill him and so be free; but, although the reasoning was all right, the action I was unable to bring about, and all the time the terrible knife drew nearer. The redskin knew that I was awake and that I saw him, but he gloated over my helplessness and delayed his fatal blow.

At last, however, I saw the gleam of his eye, the tightening of his muscles, and knew that in an instant more all would be over, when a sudden harsh, metallic rattle sounded as if it were in my very bosom. I felt something glide from my side—a long, scaly, snaky body shot out to meet the dusky oncoming arm. There was a blow, then a cry of horror, and as the knife fell ringing to the earth a rattlesnake crawled slowly away, and the Uncompahgre, with his now nerveless hand outstretched and the blood dripping from his parted fingers, with a long, wild death shriek, turned and disappeared in the darkness. The rattler, which my fire had drawn from his winter quarters, had saved my life and the lives of my companions.

A week later, with a party of 30 good fellows, I recrossed the San Juan range and rescued my party from starvation and the Indians, and it is because of what that snake did for me in Devil's pass nigh on 20 years ago that I let the critters live today.—Romance.

He Identified Her.

How many of us there are who are like a certain bank cashier a San Francisco paper spoke of as having his pride properly humbled, just as we all should when we grow fickle and forgetful of our loves of other days!

"You must be identified," he said to a tall, hook nosed woman in green, red and blue, who brought in a check at a time his window was crowded.

"Well, I—I—why—I—no, it cayn't be! Yes, it, is, too! Ain't you Henry Smith?"

"That's my name, madam," he replied coldly.

"An you don't know me, Hen? I'm changed some, an so are you, but I jist knowed I'd seen ye! You've got that same old cast in your left eye, your nose crooks a little to the left, an you're a Smith all over. An you don't know me! Don't you know Salindy Spratt that you uster coax to become Salindy Smith? 'Member how ye uster haul me to school on your sled an kiss me in the lane an call me your little true love? 'Member how you cut up 'cause I give you the mitten? Land, Hen, I could stand here all day talkin over them old times! You kin identify me now, cayn't ye, Hen?"

"Hen" did so, but in a mood that almost produced apoplexy.

The Lord Chamberlain's Views.

This little story of one of our compatriots is told in a London print: "A young American lady who has not very long been married was invited to the first state ball, her mother-in-law being invited to the second. As the date of the first ball drew near the younger lady was so far from well that the elder Mrs. —— called upon the lord chamberlain to ask if the invitation might be reversed, so that the younger Mrs. —— might have a better chance of recovery. 'Quite impossible,' said the stern official, and with a smile, 'I hardly believe your daughter-in-law is an American at all. Any American worthy of the name would get off her deathbed to dance at Buckingham palace.'"

THE COLOR BEARER.

It might have been at the second Bull Run or somewhere else. To particularize at this late day is not necessary, but the act of bravery that I recall was performed during one of our disastrous battles.

Brimmer was a private in Battery —. He was a happy-go-lucky sort of fellow who had been brought up tenderly at home and who had a joke and pleasant word for every one. As yet he had developed no very bad habits. Indeed he was a mere boy and had enlisted with a number of his school companions one evening at a meeting on the village green, when an eloquent orator dwelt on the duties of patriotism.

The speaker, with a great deal of spread-eagle eloquence, urged the young and middle aged men to join the Union army. But it was noticed that he showed no disposition to put on a Federal uniform himself. However, this is not to the point. Brimmer was mustered in and went to the front.

He was in some terrific fights. Courageous? Yes, he was, and this surprised many who thought he was a trifle effeminate in his manner. He was always much cooler under fire than some of the full blooded fellows who boasted of their courage around the campfire.

"Well," he would say, "I wouldn't make much show in the prize ring, but I've got an ear for music and can stand the singing of the bullets as well as any of you. Bluffer, the color bearer, might knock me out in a stand up fight. He was fed on bacon and greens and I on sillabubs and cream, but although my ancestors did not give me much muscle they gave me my fair share of pluck and endurance."

To which Bluffer would reply:

"Well, you always put me in mind of a woman, don't you know; you're so gentle and soft spoken. Why don't you yell like the other fellows and let us know you are alive once in awhile."

"I might do that if it were my nature, but as it isn't I prefer to act out myself rather than try to be something for which I was never intended. There is one thing, however, that I want you to remember, and that is, there is more real spiritual bravery among women than there is among men; so your slur don't count."

The fight was on. The cannons boomed continuously, and the leaden rain fell unceasingly. The Union men were beaten. There was no doubt about it, and Battery — was one of the last of the retreating bodies of troops. The soldiers were under terrible fire, and many a brave fellow fell never to rise again, while guns and carriages were piled together in apparently inextricable confusion. Still the colors of Battery — were borne forward, but all at once they disappeared. Bluffer said he was tired of serving as target and threw them away.

Brimmer was just behind. He remarked, "I must play the part of amateur color bearer," and he coolly stooped down and picked up what the coward had cast aside. Brimmer proudly bore the standard until the enemy had about given up the chase, and then Bluffer, who had kept well ahead, turned around and gasped:

"You might let me have the colors now. I was about to go back after them when I saw they were already secured by you."

Brimmer relinquished them with a smile, remarking philosophically:

"Well, what matters it after all? They were not lost."

That night Bluffer received many congratulations from his comrades for the way he had saved the colors, and Brimmer took a deep drink from his canteen to hide his mirth. That was his way. He enjoyed, with a quiet, humorous satisfaction, the foibles and vanities of his neighbors and had not unfortunately sufficient self assertion to command respect. He was liked as a child is liked, but no one ever thought of giving him credit for what he really accomplished. He had the fatal gift of good nature and was therefore imposed upon by men who had not half his natural abilities.

Well, the war was over, and many a young man went home with ruined health and habits acquired in the field which were worse than physical ills. Brimmer was a wreck when he returned to the old homestead. Good care restored him somewhat, but he had acquired the drinking habit, and the village tavern bar, which was reached by a series of intricate passages, became his chosen haunt when he was well enough to be about.

He needed some stimulant, the doctor had unwisely said, to keep up the circulation of his blood, and Brimmer took his medicine in frequent doses of whisky, with scarcely an effort to avoid temptation. He was a pleasant companion; he told a story well, and there were always plenty to treat him, until he began to look shabby in his dress and untidy in his person, and then his convivial friends fell off one by one, until he was left alone, a tramp, an outcast, a beggar.

* * * * * * *

It was a great day for Toptown. Bluffer was returning from the west a rich man, and his fellow townsmen were going to give him a great reception. It was to be held in the hall of the new academy that he had endowed, and the young people were decorating it with the national colors and with evergreen in honor of the occasion.

There was great clapping of hands and stamping of feet when the committee appeared upon the platform, with Bluffer arm in arm with the chairman. There was music by the boys and girls of the academy to introduce the exercises, and then the Hon. Timothy Shortright arose to welcome the distinguished guest. He alluded in glowing words to Bluffer's patriotism during the late war, how he had nobly borne the colors from the field when a less courageous man would have left them amid the wreck of battle, and the speaker concluded by presenting Bluffer with a medal in acknowledgment of one of the most daring and heroic acts ever performed by a Union soldier.

The applause which followed was deafening, and then Bluffer came forward to respond. Handkerchiefs fluttered, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and it was some time before the excitement subsided sufficiently to allow Bluffer to make himself heard. Silence at last reigned, and then the honored guest of the occasion accepted the token of esteem with thanks. It would be useless for him, he observed, to deny that he saved the colors, and he modestly said that he was only the instrument chosen by heaven to perform a brave deed.

Just then there was heard a loud snore in the back part of the hall, and the people shouted, "Put the tramp out!" The offender was seized by a dozen willing hands and forced through the open doorway. It was Brimmer. Bluffer continued his remarks, and Brimmer, sitting in the cool starlight, with his back against a tree, said, "I carry the colors now in my blooming countenance."—Saturday Evening Gazette.

The Other Way.

"It must be a magnificent trip out to San Francisco," said Americanus.

"It is, if you go via London, Paris, Brindisi, Suez canal, Hong-Kong and Honolulu," returned Toryanus.—Harper's Bazar.

THE ALARM CLOCK.

How she did laugh at him! He was supposed to get up at 7 o'clock in the morning, but this morning he had sleepily looked at his watch, jumped out of bed, dressed himself and then discovered that it was 6 instead of 7 o'clock. A few nights before he had sat reading in front of a clock that had been at 10 minutes to 10 o'clock for three weeks, waiting for it to get to 10:30 before going to bed, and had not discovered that it was not going until his watch showed that it was 12:30. Any wife would think that she was entitled to a little amusement at her husband's expense under those circumstances. But all things come to him who waits, and he waited.

It was perhaps two weeks after that that she waked him up one morning with the remark, "You'd better hurry, Henry; it's 7 o'clock now." He jumped out of bed, hurriedly put on his clothes and went down stairs. She hastily dressed herself and the children, and followed him.

"Why, Henry!" she exclaimed when she got down to the dining room, "the table isn't set."

"No," he returned dryly, looking up from the morning paper.

"And I suppose you would sit here and never make an inquiry," she said indignantly. "Where do you suppose the girl is?"

"In the kitchen grinding the coffee," he returned.

"Grinding the coffee at this hour!" she exclaimed. "I'll see about"——

"It's only a little after 6," he said soothingly.

"It's not!" she cried. "It's 7 o'clock. Look there!" And she produced her little gold watch.

"It must have run down last night," he said.

She put it to her ear, and her face grew red, but she recovered her self possession in an instant. A woman always does under such circumstances.

"And you sat calmly down here and let me go ahead and dress the children at this hour!" she exclaimed.

"What could I do?" he asked. "What good would my word be against your $100 watch?"

She glared at him for a moment and then broke out: "I'll have every one of those clocks fixed today. I don't care if it costs $100. If you were any kind of a man, you would have attended to it long ago."

"It's no use doing that," he returned. "I'm going to get an alarm clock today."

"What do you want an alarm clock for?" she asked. "You've never been late to your work."

"I want an alarm clock, Mrs. Henry Ellsworth Perkins," he said impressively, "so that I can get all the sleep that is due me. I am going to put it at the head of the bed, and I am going to have it distinctly understood that whoever tells me it is time to get up before that alarm clock goes off is going to get into serious trouble. That alarm clock is going to be the oracle of this house on the subject of getting up, and it is going to be dangerous for any one to try to steal a march on it or dispute its word. Do I make myself clear, Mrs. Perkins?"

Then he got the clock. He brought it home in triumph that night and served notice on his wife that he, and he alone, was to be the manipulator of it. No one else was to touch it, and it was to be the sole authority on the time to get up. Then he set it, and barring the fact that by a slip he set it for 6:30 when he intended to make it for 10 minutes of 7 it worked to a charm.

"But that's all right," he told his wife. "I'm not quite used to it yet, but I'll have it just right tomorrow."

"You had better put it upon the mantel, where it will be out of the way," she suggested, but he told her that he was running that clock, and to prove it he left it on a little table by the bed, where it was within easy reach of the children.

That's why he was awakened about 1 o'clock the following night. He had set it in the morning and simply wound it up at night, and he had not noticed that the children had been playing with the hand on the alarm dial. He had his doubts about its being the children's work, anyway, and his manner did not show that confidence in his wife that a man ought to have. Still, he could not prove anything, so he put it upon the mantel, and for three days it worked to a charm. Then one morning there was a slip somewhere again. The alarm sounded, the clock indicated that it was 6:50, and he got up and began dressing himself hastily. He was nearly ready for breakfast when he noticed his wife lazily watching him from the bed.

"Aren't you going to get up?" he asked.

"Not yet, dear," she replied sweetly.

Then a horrible fear seized him.

"Is that clock wrong?" he asked.

"I think not," she replied, yawning, "but you know this is Sunday, and we don't have breakfast until 8:30."

He sat down on the edge of the bed and looked at her fixedly.

"And you let me dress myself without saying a word!" he exclaimed.

"The clock is the autocrat"—she began.

"Hang the clock!" he cried.

"As you please," she said softly. "But what could I do?"

It wasn't as pleasant as some Sundays they had passed together. He seemed to feel injured. A man will act that way when his wife has got the better of him on his own proposition. But the day passed and also the night, and the next morning he felt her shaking him and calling him.

"Don't be angry, Henry," she said deprecatingly. "But aren't you going to the office today?"

"Office!" he cried, starting up. "What time is it?"

"Twenty minutes past 7."

"Did—did I sleep through all the noise that clock makes?" he asked, making a dive for his clothes.

"No," she replied. "I guess you forgot to wind the clock."

"And you let me sleep?"

"What could I do? You said the clock was to be the autocrat"——

"The devil take the clock!" he said, dashing it to the floor and then in his excitement kicking it with his bare foot. "Oo—ouch! Hang it, Mrs. Perkins, you're attending to the breakfast arrangements of this house! The clock isn't."

"You're quite sure, Henry?" she asked.

"Sure!" he cried. "Well, if I'm not, I propose to be. I propose to hold you responsible in these matters, and you might as well make up your mind to it. There's no use of you trying to shirk it any longer. I've put up with this business just as long as I intend to."

She didn't say anything, but there was a smile of victory on her face as she took the clock down stairs and threw it out in the alley. She was avenged. He had been obliged to surrender, although, manlike, he had tried to disguise the fact that it was a surrender.—Chicago Post.

Intensely So.

"Is your wife musical?"

"Well, I should smile. Why, she can sit for hours and hours and listen to the most difficult operas."—Texas Siftings.

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It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.
This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.
This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.
IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF
Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Nervous Chills, Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot Flashes, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Despondency, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age, Neuralgia, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Failing Health,
Broken Constitution, Debility of Old Age, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Heartburn and Sour Stomach, Weight and Tenderness in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Frightful Dreams, Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears, Weakness of Extremities and Fainting, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Boils and Carbuncles, Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, Consumption of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Chronic Cough, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Delicate and Scrofulous Children, Summer Complaint of Infants.
All these and many other cases have been cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.
NERVOUS DISEASES.
As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDER, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.
REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every wealthy person to use this valuable medicine. A few bottles of it here would be worth more to any sick person than any amount of money. I consider it the grandest
A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.
My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.
State of Indiana, Montgomery County, } ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
The Great South American Nervine Tonic
Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.
HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."
MRS. ELLA A. BEATTOX, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."
No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.
Large 16 ounce Bottle, $1.00.
EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.
SOLD BY DR. J. PALLEN & SON,
CHATHAM, N. B.