





Queens county, N. B. He moved that the clerk of the crown in chambers be instructed to produce to-morrow copies of all returns of poll books, memoranda and documents, all kinds respecting this election received from the returning officers, together with all replies thereto sent by the clerk of the crown.

Sir John said this matter was an important one, and that he had no objection to the fullest information being given.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Baird occupied his seat yesterday and to-day.

Several notices of motion for Monday are given.

Mr. Landen moved for full return of expenses of preparing and printing electoral lists with particulars as to cost of each part of the work for each electoral district.

Mr. Curran will move on Monday his amendment to the resolution, of which notice has been given. The resolution, which states that the imperial parliament has not given home rule to Ireland, as suggested by Canadian advocates previously passed, but that "on the contrary, there has been introduced into the imperial parliament a bill for the purpose of extending a coercion bill meeting most stringent coercion measures for Ireland, by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects. That this house has learned with profound regret of the introduction into the imperial house of commons of the coercion bill mentioned, and protests against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects of Ireland." The motion goes on to express the opinion that the granting of home rule would fittingly crown the glorious reign of Her Majesty, who asks that copies be forwarded to Salisbury, Gladstone and Parnell.

It is understood that Mr. Curran introduces the resolution on his individual responsibility. It was intended to move a similar resolution on the opposite side, but Mr. Curran got the lead.

The opposition caucus held to-day, rejected Blake to the leadership. He is to be assisted by a committee. It is stated that the caucus came to the conclusion not to pursue a policy of obstruction this session, but to help push on business as fast as possible.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The house met at three, and before consideration of the address was begun Weldon of St. John moved that papers respecting Queens county, which had been laid down, should be read. The motion was carried and the papers were read, after which Weldon made a somewhat fiery speech on the case.

He said it was a matter of great importance that the returning officer should set aside as to the wishes of the electorate. He hoped this house would lay its hand on this officer and deal with him as his acts deserved. He went on to argue that a returning officer's duties were purely ministerial and that he had no right to pronounce any nomination invalid. The dignity and honor of the house required this matter to be dealt with at once. He closed by moving that the returning officer should be ordered by telegraph to forward to the house a true statement of the vote polled at the Queens county election, and set down with the list of names who had annulled the administration.

Sir John quietly remarked that as the matter was of great importance it should be dealt with in a judicial spirit. He had not the least objection to the returning officer being dealt with in a judicial spirit, which was carried without division.

THE REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Porter of Huron, who succeeds the famous M. C. Cameron, moved the reply to the address. He has an oratorical tone and an excellent voice and devoted most of his time to well prepared general reflections on the growth of the British empire and merits of Her Majesty.

WELDON OF ALBERT

remarked at the commencement that on looking over the speeches made by the mover and seconder of the address in these parts, he found in all cases relentless and stubborn optimism. In good times and bad times the speaker on these occasions had seen the bright side of things and the example of these forty immortal committed him to the same view of the situation, which indeed the present circumstances fully warranted. Referring to the Queen's jubilee he remarked that almost the first tidings he received when he heard of her provinces in America after her accession to the throne was accounts of revolt and dissatisfaction. It was some matter for congratulation that the provinces by the sea were at the time peaceful and loyal, but since the union all the provinces must share the humiliation for these occurrences as well as in the gratitude and satisfaction that a better condition now exists. The Dominion had shown in better ways than by smooth words its devotion to the empire—by the hearty means it had taken to consolidate and strengthen the nation, and make it possible for the Queen to send her troops to the uttermost parts of the land over Canadian soil. Concerning the fishery question he was glad to know that the resources of diplomacy had not been exhausted. He hoped they had not been strained, even. It was a saying of a great man that diplomacy had triumphed as great as war, but the last half century of diplomacy on fishing matters did not seem to him to have been a success. That one walked on a thin crust over slumbering fires in the discussion of this matter, but the plain fact was that a solemn compact had been entered into by the Dominion and had been broken. The Dominion had taken place in the habits of fish and the manners of fishing had made the treaty harder on the United States fishermen than under the old conditions. We could sympathize with them in the trouble and loss which the restrictions impose on them but it was our duty to consider our own people and retain our own possession and privileges. Mr. Weldon then recited the conditions of the treaty which, he said, could not more effectively meet the requirements of the Canadian case if, instead of seven years ago, it had been prepared by Canadian diplomats last night. It was a poor reply to a people asking for the fulfillment of a national obligation to be told "We are sixty million of people." There seemed to him no ground for the criticism that our construction of the treaty was harsh and technical. What Canada should be satisfied with was a plain and direct construction of the treaty. If the question of technical construction came up, it would be easy to show that this method had been adopted by the United States government against Canada, regarding a much later treaty than that of 1818. By the treaty of 1871, fish was to be admitted free, and that country presently imposed a duty of over one hundred per cent. on the cans containing fish. Fish oil was to be free and it had been ruled that seal oil was not fish oil. Canada had no intention to impose harassing restraints on neighboring fishermen, or to force that country into new treaties. But if they are sixty millions of people conscious of their strength, we are five millions equally conscious of our rights and come of stock which will not yield to a demand to surrender valuable rights. At the same time we depend much on the common sense and high feeling of honor of the great bulk of the United States people as on the strength of the British empire. It cannot be that the great United States will, when it comes to a sound understanding of the case, yield to the demand of an interested class and stain the national honor with the crime of perfidy. It is not in the spirit of unprovoked quarrelsomeness that we should vindicate our rights, but in spirit of self

respect and dignity. Dr. Weldon closed his speech by an eloquent reference to the statesmen now and at former times in control of Canadian affairs and to the pride he and other new members felt in being called upon to sit in a chamber honored in the past and present by the labors of so many worthy men.

Mr. Porter and Dr. Weldon were both well received. Weldon's speech showed less careful preparation and was delivered in an off-handed style. His discussion of the fishery question was clear and firm, but gave no ground.

In the speeches of Blake and Sir John many of his remarks were referred to.

MR. BLAKE

followed with a speech intended to be good humored, but full of insinuation and small criticism. He had no disposition, he said, to oppose the passing of the address, and no intention of saying much about it. In fact, there was little in it to criticize. He complimented Porter and Weldon, but could not share the latter's feeling of humiliation over the troubles of 1837. Out of that agitation and these disturbances constitutional liberty grew. Even in the lower provinces the name of the great advocate of that liberty, the great advocate of constitutional liberty, during fifty years freedom had made its way in the British empire until only one man still struggled for the privilege of governing itself in its own way. He (Blake) would be glad to agree with Dr. Weldon that reliance could be placed in the fairness and honor of the great bulk of the United States people. He believed Weldon was right, but regretted that the imperial treatment of Ireland caused a strong hostile feeling in the United States, not against Canada, because it is Canada, but because England may thus be humiliated. Referring to the new department of commerce, Blake said the government for many years had been changing their policy developed the resources of the country, yet it seemed more was still required. He hoped no new expenses would be caused. The Secretary of State had easy duties. "I refer to official duties," said Mr. Blake, with strong emphasis on the objective, and these departments might be consolidated. In the course of his speech, Blake said he had expected Sir John to have selected for the mover and seconder of the address the member for Haldimand and the member for Queens, N. B. He spoke half an hour.

SIR JOHN

closed the debate in a fifteen minutes speech in his happy style. The house seemed to be a happy family to-day, as no real objection was made to anything in the government programme. He was sure the house had been strengthened by the return of the two new members who had spoken on the address. He (Sir John) did not share Blake's opinion that there was no cause for humiliation in the insurrection of which Dr. Weldon had spoken. Men on both sides thought themselves right then, and in some respects both were right, but he thanked God that these discordant proceedings were over and that we were now a loyal people. Mr. Blake had referred to an old colleague of his from Nova Scotia, but he (Sir John) remembered when that honored man (Joseph Howe) came here in ill health and declining years that he was humbled down and vilified by gentlemen then and now associated with the leader of the opposition. He regretted that Blake could not speak on an occasion like this without a sneer at two members of this house. At the request of Weldon of St. John, it had been agreed that questions relating to seats in dispute should not be dealt with in a partisan spirit, but Blake in his first speech took advantage of the opportunity to sneer at two young members and prejudice both cases. Respecting the fishery question, it was no use to bring down information already in possession of the people. How could details be given of matters under negotiation? He realized the difficulties of the situation, not only in the present negotiations, but in securing the approval of congress after a convention should be arrived at. In conclusion, he was proud to be able to say that the creation of the department of trade was not the first indication of the government's view of a desire to improve the industrial condition of the country and result of more than one election showed that the people approved of it.

THE ADDRESS PASSED

clause for clause without further remark. Blake's majority of one did not put in an appearance.

OTTAWA, April 17.—Friends of the government feel very comfortable over the result of the first week's proceedings. Blake has passed two good opportunities for a division, once on the speakership and once on the division.

It is generally understood that all the Quebec independents but two, or possibly three will support the government.

The election in Victoria came off on Wednesday, because of the local dissatisfaction of Mr. Hudspeh who is again the government candidate. The contest is very close. Hon. Mr. Foster leaves in the small hours to-morrow morning to address meetings in the county on Monday and Tuesday.

The governor general held a reception in the senate chamber last night, which was attended by most of the members and senators.

The opposition organs in Ontario and Quebec are announcing that Sir Adams Archibald is about to be appointed to the senate as leader in place of Senator McKay of Truro. So far as your correspondent can learn the only foundation for the rumor is that Sir Adams is on a visit here. Hon. Frank Smith is now leading the senate and getting along very well.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

and public on Dr. R. C. Weldon's speech on the address are all complimentary.

The Citizen says he is a close reasoner and constructive thinker, will prove a strong debater on occasions of importance and gives promise of becoming one of the strongest men on the floor.

The Ottawa Journal (independent) says he justified his expectations.

The Toronto World (independent) thinks he will make one of the great debaters in the house.

The Montreal Gazette says the matter and manner of his speech give promise of his attaining a prominent place in the house. He showed intimate acquaintance with the fishery question, and treated the subject with good judgment.

The Montreal Star says he gives promise of useful service.

The Montreal Free Press, owing to a dispute with the proprietors. His place has been taken by Mr. Gorman, Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, April 14.—Sir Geo. O. Trevelyan, the liberal-unionist leader who opposes coercion, writes: "No true liberal," he says, "ought to entrust such powers to the government. When Lord Spencer repeatedly refused to suppress the league, no word of remonstrance emanated from the liberals. It is inconceivable that a liberal can now support a measure em-

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1835, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, their action leading to bloodshed, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace. Col. King-Harman and Mr. Holmes actively defended these men in the warrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals. But the government has effectively provided against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant. The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone. The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest genuine sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose."

LONDON, April 16.—Lord Lansdowne writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by these present who were advocates of coercion, therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament. Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, it will be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

MR. SAUNDERS'S CHARGE.

LONDON, April 16.—Joseph Chamberlain, upon his arrival at Inverness to-day, was greeted with mingled blows and cheers. In replying to an address, after referring to the daily demonization of parliament, Chamberlain said the accusations made by Maj. Saunders against the Irish nationalists were true.

A UNIONIST SHOT IN CORK.

CORK, April 17.—Magistrate Haggarty while returning from a walk in the park, was fired at from behind a hedge and wounded in the head and shoulder with buckshot. Haggarty is unpopular and has been rigorously boycotted. No arrests have been made in connection with the affair. Collisions took place to-day between the soldiers and civilians at Youghal and Corkhill and several persons were hurt.

NOT CONFIDENTIAL.

Call and examine the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST Assorted Stock of SPRING GOODS

ever offered to the trade in Restigouche of HATS, CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Underwear Dress Goods, Blinds, Screens, and

House Furnishings, Stationery and Wall Papers, Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Harness, Trunks and Valises, Hardware, Tinware, Crockeryware of every description; a full line of Groceries and Tinned Goods.

—ALL NEW— NO OLD STOCK, and all bought in the best markets from men who will not deceive and at a fair price for cash, and are offered at prices that defy competition.

A. E. ALEXANDER, Campbellton, April 16, 1887.

HATS! CAPS! HATS! NICE! NEW! NOBBY! A fine assortment of CAPS, HATS and SOFT HATS for Men and Boys—new styles, at JAMES BROWN'S.

Clothing! Cloths! Clothing! CLOTHS, NEW GOODS, NICE PATTERNS, CLOTHING, SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS just to hand.

Largest, Cheapest, and Best Assorted Stock in MICHAMICH at JAMES BROWN'S.

Rubber Circulars! Dolmans! Ladies and Misses' New American Waterproof CIRCULARS and DOLMANS, good stock, at JAMES BROWN'S.

Trunks! Valises! Trunks! Just to hand TRUNKS and VALISES of every Description, All Prices to Suit Every Person, at JAMES BROWN'S.

GOODS! NEW GOODS! New Goods arriving every day for Spring and Summer, at JAMES BROWN'S.

CHEAP CASH STORE. Newcastle, March 30th, 1887.

PRESERVE YOUR SHINGLE ROOFS By using Black Oil Gloss Roofing Composition for Fire Proofing and Painting Shingle Roofs. It is cheap, durable, gives a fire proof surface, and fills up and stops all cracks and crevices. Parties purchasing can do their own roofing and repairing satisfactorily by following simple printed directions which we furnish. Estimates furnished, and contracts made by us will be executed so as to give satisfaction. For sale by R. R. CALL, Newcastle, GEO. WATT, Chatham, W. R. JOHNSON, Bathurst, DAVID DICKSON, Moncton.

JOHN J. MILLER, Manager Maritime Provinces "Sparium" Roofing and Paint Co., "Established 1870. P. O. Drawer 365, Newcastle, N. B. Newcastle, March 12, 1887.

REMOVAL. Having leased the spacious premises, 65 & 67 DOCK STREET, I propose occupying the same early in April. To save the cost of moving, I give the undermentioned goods below my usual prices: 300 Bbls. Sugar, 700 Hf. Chests Tea, 300 Boxes Soap, 100 Bags Nuts, 100 Dozen Brooms, 50 Boxes Hops, 50 Tubs Lard, 100 Cases Starch.

200 BOXES TOBACCO, 200 Boxes Scotch Pipes, 30 Cases Prints, 20 Bales Cottons, 5 Cases Corsets, 5 Cases Threads, 5 CASES DRESS GOODS, Cashmere, Tweeds, Haberdashery, Braces, Dussak Towels, Quaburg Wraps, Yarns, Linens, Hollands, etc., etc., etc.

Jos. Finley, 83 Prince William Street, St. John, March 21, 1887.

RAW FURS. I am paying the highest prices in cash for following Raw Furs:—Otter, Beaver, Bear, Mink, Martin, Lynx, Fox, Rat.

JAMES BROWN, Newcastle, December 23, '85.

TOBACCO, JUST RECEIVED: 25 BOXES No. 1 CROWN, 25 " " PILOT, 50 CADDIES NAPOLÉON, 50 " " INDEX.

A. J. BABANG & CO. Moncton, Nov. 4, 1886.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Curran, 1000 St. John Street, St. John, N. B. and at the various newsstands in the city.

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

NOTICE. The Inspector appointed by the Northumberland Municipal Council for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, hereby notifies all persons now selling in violation of the law, that his term of office commences on the

FIRST OF MAY next, from which date he will take proceedings against all persons engaged in the illegal sale of liquor, of which they will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS VYE, INSPECTOR. Newcastle, April 5, 1887.

GROCERIES. Usual Stock of GOODS to be got at a first class Grocer's. Also

Oranges and Apples, Candles, Nuts, etc. ALL DELIVERED to any part of the town in smallest parcels. Trade in all Country Produce.

Fresh and Salt MEATS of all kinds. My old stand opposite the Post Office has been refitted up.

E. HOLOHAN, Newcastle, April 17, 1887.

## Card of Thanks.

To My Friends and Customers and the Public Generally:

In return for my sincere thanks to you for the liberal patronage bestowed on me for the past ten years in which I have been engaged in the manufacture of Collars and Harness, I desire to call your attention to the fact that I am still prepared to attend to the several wants of my old customers and all others who may favor me with their patronage. I think I have gained the entire confidence of all who have dealt with me and I hope that by strict and prompt attention to all the details of my business to still continue to please all who call on me. I will endeavor to keep on hand and make to order all kinds of Collars, Harness, Boots for Collars and Saddles, Belts of all kinds, Harness Soap, Nests Foot Oils and Harness Oils, Zippers, Lap Ropes, Fly Nets, and in fact anything that is usually found in a first class harness shop. Owing to the press of orders I have not been able at all times to keep a large stock of harness on hand but will be pleased to have your order when they come up at short notice. Work promptly attended to, good work and stock in every article and satisfaction guaranteed every time.

Come and leave your orders for anything you may require and you will get your money's worth.

P. S. I intend to do business as near the cash principle as possible and at the lowest possible prices.

Yours truly, M. O. THOMPSON, Newcastle, April 11th, 1887.

Granite Iron WARE. 24 CASES JUST RECEIVED. Which we offer at very low prices.

FLATE GLASS Always in Stock. W. H. THORNE & CO., MARKET SQUARE, St. John, March 21, 1887.

WANTED! 2000 MEN and a Number of Good Foremen

For Rock and Earth Excavation on the International Extension of the Canadian Pacific R.R. (known as the "Short Line" between Maine, New Brunswick and Grand Trunk International Railway in the State of Maine) a distance of about 120 miles.

Wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Good Prices for STATION WORK.

Reliable parties prepared to take sub-contract will be liberally dealt with. Work to commence about the 1st April and can be reached by railway at the following points, viz:—Maitland, Grand Falls, and Greenfield—the latter two points being about centre of work. All necessary arrangements made with Contractors on work.

For further particulars as to route, fare, time of leaving, etc. apply to DAVID LAWSON, Chatham, or P. M. MORRISON, "BANGOR HOUSE," Bangor, Maine. March 23, 1887.

APPLES. I have on hand a lot of Choice Apples, which I will sell by the bbl.

CHEAP FOR CASH. No need to send away for apples when you can get them at home and see what you are getting. Every family should get a barrel or two and save DOCTORS' BILLS. If you want a barrel call early as they are going fast. You can buy them by the bucket or dozen.

AT HARD TIMES PRICES. GEO. STABLES, NEWCASTLE, March 21, 1887.

Leaky Shingle Roofs Made Tight. New flat and steep Roofs made, and Shingle, Asbestos, Gravel, Slate, Tin and all metal roofs well and permanently repaired, by using the well known

"SPARIUM Fire Proof Roofing Cement." BACK WATER and DRIFT on Shingle Roofs can be stopped and the shingles made FIRE PROOF by cementing with our cement. It is cheap, durable, gives a fire proof surface, and fills up and stops all cracks and crevices. Parties purchasing can do their own roofing and repairing satisfactorily by following simple printed directions which we furnish. Estimates furnished, and contracts made by us will be executed so as to give satisfaction. For sale by R. R. CALL, Newcastle, GEO. WATT, Chatham, W. R. JOHNSON, Bathurst, DAVID DICKSON, Moncton.

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## M. M. SARGEANT.

ESTABLISHED 1825. CHRISTMAS 1886.

This old established house has a choice supply of fresh groceries on hand for the Christmas trade, among which will be found BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE, SAGE SPICES, CITRUS and LEMON PEEL.

ALSO DEVER'S COFFEE, The above articles will be found fresh and new and will be sold cheap for the Christmas trade.

CHAS. R. ESTEY, Pharmacist and Chemist. Medical Hall - Campbellton.

The Subscriber is Dealer in PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, Chamols Skins, Sponges, Toilet Articles.

HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES, ETC. 48 PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS a Specialty. CHAS. ESTEY, Campbellton, Sept. 25, 1886.

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