

New Advertisements.

Scatched 28 Years

Body covered with scales. Itching. Scattered 28 years. No relief. Doctors said it was incurable. Cured by Cuticura.

Cured by Cuticura.

77 had been of the Cuticura. Twenty-eight years ago I would have been 1000 (two thousand dollars) and I would have been a rich man. I would have been a rich man. I would have been a rich man.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and... Cuticura Resolvent. It is a correct view of the matter.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM

In one minute the Cuticura Resolvent... It is a correct view of the matter.

IMPERCEPTIBLE ATTRACTION

As the first and only... Imperceptible Attraction.

ASL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Education... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

THE GREAT DRAWING

THE GREAT DRAWING... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Famed for Twenty Years

Famed for Twenty Years... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

For Integrity of the Drawings

For Integrity of the Drawings... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

And Every Month

And Every Month... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Will pay all Prizes Drawn

Will pay all Prizes Drawn... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

PIERRE LANAUZ

PIERRE LANAUZ... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Grand Monthly Drawing

Grand Monthly Drawing... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

IMPORTANT

IMPORTANT... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

FARM PRODUCE

FARM PRODUCE... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

COFFINS & CASKETS

COFFINS & CASKETS... Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. APRIL 10, 1890.

Hard on Sorbada.

Mr. Blair has introduced a bill in the Assembly affecting... Hard on Sorbada.

Against the Government

All measures emanating from the local Government... Against the Government.

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only to be investigated in order to have their falsity demonstrated. Their tactics, however, are to let their bait broadcast over the country in the hope that as many as possible may be led to believe them. Mr. Hainington, who is generally fair in his dealings in personal matters, seems to have appreciated and approved Mr. Blair's wish for a prompt investigation. He said it was the course that he, himself, would take. And, yet, he and every man of the opposition he leads voted for delay in order that the accused premier might be damaged as much as possible by the charges which Dr. Atkinson was induced to make, but which, it seems, neither he nor his abettors desire to have investigated.

Against the Government. All measures emanating from the local Government and, especially, those introduced into the legislature by Mr. Blair come in for sweeping condemnation on the part of the opposition press, led by the unfortunate St. John Sun. Even the bill to re-arrange the representation of St. John City and County and place it on an equitable basis, as suggested a few weeks since by the ADVANCE, is the subject of the Sun's malevolent criticism. It is this practice of opposing everything done by its opponents—whether good or bad—that accounts for the Sun having no influence in politics, save that of raising doubts as to the integrity of any measure, proposal or cause advocated by it.

Miramichi's Protest. Following is a copy of a telegram sent to Hon. P. Mitchell protesting against the tariff changes which so materially increase the cost of the prime necessities of our people:— CHATHAM, N. B., April 10, 1890. To Hon. P. Mitchell, Ottawa. "Strong feeling here against increased duties on provisions, especially on flour, which is the staple of the people. The tariff changes are a heavy burden on the people. We protest against them and hope they will be repealed. Signed, J. H. HITCHCOCK, Geo. BURKILL & SONS, D. J. RITCHIE, C. W. TAYLOR, SCOTT FARLEY, J. B. SNOWBALL, W. M. MURRAY, NEW BRUNSWICK TRADING CO., B. N. T. UNDERHILL, A. D. LOGGIE, J. ANDERSON, J. NO. SABLE."

General Tom Jones of the Legislative Council is a man of his word. The other day he had occasion to size up the general Orange representative of York and this is the way he did it. "Colonel Bill Wilson, of the York county Zouaves, who pitched into the council at Elgin, has a great tendency to go on for ever. He is a very good kind of fellow and has great conversing ability. He will go to a meeting in the afternoon and I am told that out in Cork he can sing mass as well as anybody. He is not a bad fellow, but his proper sphere seems to be backwoods settlements." (Laughter.)

Exactly Right. It was only the other day that the Advocate endeavored to make its readers believe that the local government was about to be defeated. On 3rd inst. we said:—"We intimated last week that the division on the stamper resolutions gave the government the smallest majority it would have on any vote of the Opposition and we said, also, that the Opposition would not venture to divide the House on the motion to give supply less the increasing majority of the government would be thereby demonstrated. Right was the government's majority on the stamper resolutions. It was twelve, was proved if a test division were forced this week and it will be fourteen on the session close. This is quite a different showing from the wonderful things of which our amateur politicians assured their friends a month ago."

As will be seen by our legislative report, Dr. Atkinson blundered into a test of the strength of the respective sides. The government's majority was twelve, Mr. Melancon voting on that side, while it is quite well understood that two absentees, who were voted with the opposition, would have voted with the government, had they been in their places. The ADVANCE's readers know that it is right every time in these matters for, unlike the Advocate, it depends on the observation of its own staff for political information and, therefore, cannot be misled by either designing or incompetent "friends" such as those who so willingly assist our shietown contemporary.

Singular Proceedings. Our latest despatch from Fredericton gives particulars of a serious charge that has been formulated against hon. Attorney-general Blair. The fact that it is made by Dr. Atkinson indicates that the more influential members of the opposition do not have much faith in it, although they are quite willing to assist in any movement calculated to injure Mr. Blair in public estimation. The manner in which Mr. Blair carries the fullest and most prompt investigation is much in favor of the general belief that the charges made are groundless. The vindictiveness of the party feeling existing in the House seems to have been carried to an almost intolerable length, when the whole force of the opposition was massed against the responsible motion for an investigation without delay. It is evident that the opposition have no faith in the truthfulness of Dr. Atkinson's charges, and realize that they have

gotten and Renous rivers had been offered to lease for several years, and were not bid. Finally, in 1887, they were leased. Messrs. Matthew Tennant and James S. Neill were the lessees, and it could not be said that Mr. Neill, at the time, was politically friendly to himself. They had purchased the right to fish these rivers for \$150. All arrangements had been made regarding the lease it was proposed to form a fishing club and he (Blair) had been asked to become a member of that club. Being sojourner of a fisherman he consented to join the club. Was there anything wrong in that? It would take a person more than an ordinary suspicious mind to discern any wrong in that. His connection with the club was purely for the innocent amusement it afforded and no other than small amount of money had reason to complain. He was glad to hear that the leader of the opposition did not agree with the view of Mr. Stevens in this matter. His connection with the fishing-club would in no way imperil the public interests. Members of the fishing-club were not to be of land and mines under the crown, and yet the member for Westmorland (Mr. Stevens) would try to make it appear that there was something wrong in his (Blair) being a member in the Dunbar fishing club. If Mr. Stevens thought that a matter regarding which he (Blair) was the attorney general would make him a present of his achievement, the hon. member was evidently wasting his energy in this house and should seek other fields for his operations. He repudiates the leader of the opposition, who is too honest to find fault with a matter regarding which no honest man can reasonably complain. Mr. Smith said that now as the government had revenue enough to reduce the stamper, they should abandon the policy of leasing the fishing privileges of the province. At present nearly every lake and stream in the province is under lease. The fishing rates should be thrown open to our own people instead of a monopoly being given to any parties, more particular to outsiders. After all the amount received from the fisheries was small and the government should, as he had said, abandon the policy of leasing their rivers, lakes and streams. He had heard of friends of the provincial secretary receiving special privileges regarding fishing rights in Charlotte county. Mr. Lablouis called attention to the destruction of salmon in the Jacques and other rivers. In some cases the salmon were destroyed by accident in the fisheries, in the crown lands, and in other cases were frightened away by fire to which he had last year called attention. Hon. Mr. Mitchell denied that he or the government had favored friends of his in Charlotte county in reference to fishing privileges. In the case of the Jacques, Mr. Smith, the stream had been advertised in the usual way and sold to parties who wanted to stock it with salmon. He looked back the inauguration of Mr. Smith. He treated friend and foe alike in the discharge of his duties and was personally not interested in the fisheries, the crown lands or the mines of the province. Mr. Powell said he could see nothing wrong in the attorney general being a member of a fishing club. He would like to know, however, what truth there was in a report that fishing privileges on the St. John river had been leased to parties for small sums and sub-let by them for very much larger amounts. Hon. Mr. Mitchell said he could not give definite information on that point as he knew nothing in reference to it. He did know that a few leases had been transferred, but he could not say whether or not they had been transferred at an advance on the original cost. The speech of the member for St. John was repeated by his opponent to create the impression that every lake in the province was under lease, when the fact was that the south Oronto was about the only lake under lease. Mr. Powell asked if the Tobique was not sub-let at a much higher rate than paid by the immediate lessee. Hon. Mr. Blair said he knew that very lease and very incorrect statement had been made regarding the fishing privileges on the Tobique. The greater portion of the fishing waters of the Tobique were owned by the N. B. Railway Company and by the holders of private lands. The portion of that river owned by the government had been offered for sale several times but found no bidders. Finally Mr. W. T. Whitehead purchased the lease of it. He is the land agent of the N. B. Railway and he and that company gave Major Howe permission to fish upon their parts of the river. So far as he knew Mr. Blair had not paid anything for the privilege, having obtained a permit from Mr. Whitehead and the N. B. Railway Co. It was in consequence of Major Howe's attempt to prevent the spearing of salmon that his wife had met her death. He (Mr. Blair) had attended the trial of the murderer. He found an attempt made to import politics into the trial, and wild statements made as to the rights of this government. The attempt had been made to hold this government responsible for the law preventing the spearing of salmon when, as a fact, this government had very little to do in the matter at all, the spearing being prohibited under a Dominion act. So strong was the feeling that was sought to be created against this government in connection with the Tobique murder trial, that he was agreeably surprised to find that the verdict of the jury had not been brought against himself instead of against the murderer. Mr. Baird agreed with the statements of hon. Mr. Blair. As far as the rights of this government, so far as the fishing fisheries were concerned, did not amount to much.

ST. JOHN "WANTS THE BAIT." On the 10th inst. of \$2,000 for the St. John Exhibition, Dr. Alward and Stockton claimed the grant should be larger and endeavored to make it appear that Hon. Mr. McLellan had promised \$5,000. They failed, however, to show that Mr. McLellan had given any such assurance. After the laudations St. John members had tired the house airing their grievances and virtually assuming that they represented the province and all its interests, Mr. Blair intimated that while Mr. Stockton had the right to voice the feelings of the people of St. John he had no right to attempt to speak for the people of the province in this matter. If there was any general feeling in the house for an increased grant to the St. John exhibition, the members from their respective counties were quite capable to express their own views. The principle upon which the hon. member (Stockton) made his appeal was not one which could commend itself to the house. The fact that it was alleged that one member of a government had expressed himself as favorable to an increased vote was no reason why the government as a whole should be pledged. No individual member of a government had a right to bind the government. The ex-provincial secretary spoken for himself in reference to the matter and the government could not be bound until the matter was decided at the council. The province had done well for St. John, so far as exhibition matters were concerned. It had paid for every exhibition buildings and \$2,000 or \$3,000 would make all needed repairs on the buildings. Dr. Alward—It will require \$4,000. Hon. Mr. Blair—If the receipts be as large as in previous exhibitions the managers should have lots of money, with the grant now before the house. The grant had been proposed by the ex-provincial secretary to increase the grant, but we could not see our way clear to do so. In pressing upon the claims of St. John, the ex-provincial secretary had faithfully carried out any promise that he had made to the people of that city. The house would not be bound to increase the grant, but the government had been guilty of no breach of faith, and he repelled entirely the charge that it had. A LITTLE "UNPLEASANTNESS." Mr. Hainington said the St. John members had a right to speak for any part of the province. Hon. Mr. Blair—Not while other members are present. Mr. Hainington—It is not this provincial exhibition? Hon. Mr. Blair—No, no more than the Woodstock or Moncton exhibition. Mr. Hainington—Don't be so touchy. What is the attorney general any way? Hon. Mr. Pugsley—About to reply, when Mr. Hainington said, "You had better tell us all about the Leary telegram." Mr. Hainington, continuing, said the people of St. John didn't trust the Leary telegram. He would like to know what about the Leary telegram anyway? Hon. Mr. Pugsley—What does the hon. member mean? Mr. Hainington—They say that the hon. member (Mr. Pugsley) knows who wrote it. Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Who said so? Mr. Hainington—The hon. member has a libel on hand so I will say nothing more just now. There is one of three reasons why the government may refuse to carry out the promise made to the people of St. John by the ex-provincial secretary. They desire to punish St. John for the vote in the last election, or the circumstances have greatly changed, or else the government having given away \$25,000 by the reduction of the stamper, are not in a position to give more to the exhibition than \$2,000. Hon. Mr. Pugsley—It's a most extraordinary thing that the leader of the opposition cannot rise in his place without abusing some one. Mr. Hainington—Who have I abused now? Hon. Mr. Pugsley—The leader of the opposition is following a line of conduct that must suggest to the house that his colleague (Mr. Stevens) was correct in his estimate of that gentleman. In the times during the last election Mr. Stevens had said that Mr. Pugsley was "repeatedly" by his own "wearing" waddy." The leader of the opposition refers, and has frequently referred since the opening of the house, to what he calls the Leary telegram. He has taken up a great deal of the time of the house in asking questions, and those questions have been asked in such a manner as to suggest to me, I have the right to ask what he meant by asking such questions? The Sun newspaper has intimated that I was the author of that telegram and I have brought a libel suit in the supreme court against that paper. If the hon. member intends by his insinuations to suggest me in any dishonorable way with the authorship of the Leary telegram, I will bring on him his false and infamous slander. The ex-provincial secretary never read any telegram at a political meeting in St. John, except that which was genuine, and the man who would suggest a dishonorable way would be unworthy of the people's confidence. The leader of the opposition might have made inquiries before he started out on making his insinuations on the floor of the house. Mr. Smith said he had made up his mind that all the talk in favor of an increase in the grant was useless. In fact the St. John members and St. John people had been offered for sale themselves upon the fact that an order-in-council for a grant of \$2,000 was made as far back as May 14th, 1889. He regretted that so much time had been occupied in discussing the Leary telegram. If Mr. James D. Leary is to be believed he did not send the telegram read at the political meeting, for he states that he was 60 miles away from New York when the telegram was alleged to have been sent. Mr. Leary, according to his own story, neither wrote nor had he seen the telegram. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he had not tried to create a libel against Mr. Leary, but that he had written the telegram. That gentleman told him that the despatch had been sent by his son, who manages his little business, and who had a right to act for him in his absence. Hon. Mr. McLellan would soon read a bogus telegram quite as much as would any other man of integrity scorn to forge one. Mr. Hainington said Mr. Pugsley did not think they were all babies. How often had Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley been charged by the

provincial secretary with receiving and reading telegrams at political meetings for Blair—Do you endorse that? Mr. Hainington—The attorney general seems to have been caring, "through with a fork." He had meant to say that Mr. Pugsley had said that the Leary telegram was not sent by Blair. These gentlemen each took this much money for attending each meeting of the senate, as Messrs. Pugsley, Mitchell and Hainington were doing. These gentlemen each took this much money for attending each meeting of the senate, as Messrs. Pugsley, Mitchell and Hainington were doing. These gentlemen each took this much money for attending each meeting of the senate, as Messrs. Pugsley, Mitchell and Hainington were doing.

RESTRICTIVE VALUATION. Mr. Lablouis committed a bill regarding the county valuation made in Restigouche in 1888. Mr. Hetherington in the chair. Mr. Lablouis explained that this bill was introduced last year and rejected by the legislative council because of a petition against it from the wardens of the county council. Now the whole council petition in its favor. Agree to it.

THE FLEET IMPROVEMENT. Mr. Lablouis committed a bill amending the law relating to non-resident pilots, Mr. Pugsley in the chair. Mr. Lablouis explained that this bill authorized municipalities to impose licenses upon all persons doing business in the province whether such persons lived in the province or came from places outside. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Hainington, Alward, Melancon, Stockton, Pugsley, Baird and Hetherington. During the course of the debate Mr. Pugsley strongly in favor of having a law passed to prevent outsiders from disposing of bankrupt stocks in cities, towns and villages in this province. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Burchill introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the Southwest Boom Co. Mr. Burchill presented the petition of the Miller Tanning Extract Company, E. Henderson, W. Cashman, and 115 others against the bill to consolidate and amend the Southwest Boom Co. charter. Mr. Hainington presented a bill amending the law relating to the ecclesiastical province of Canada to confer certain degrees in divinity in the province of New Brunswick. Agreed to with a dissent.

DR. ATKINSON IN RASH ENOUGH TO BRING A DIVISION. The second test of strength between the government and opposition was brought about on Thursday last by the opposition bill—repeal of the act amending the law relating to the stables, so moved, after the usual order. "That a committee, to consist of Messrs. Powell, Taylor, Smith, Ketchum, Perley, Burchill and Wilson, be appointed to investigate and report upon the management of the government stables situated in Fredericton, and the terms and conditions upon which the land on which the stables are built is held or occupied by the government and the terms upon which the said stables were erected and the cost thereof and the use and occupation thereof, and that such committee shall have and exercise all the powers conferred by the act of assembly for the amendment of the act relating to the stables, and to examine into each of the witnesses before the legislature and committees." Hon. Mr. Mitchell said as no charge had been preferred and as the public accounts contained all the items of expenditure in connection with the stables, the resolution should not be allowed to pass. Dr. Atkinson said it was a matter of notoriety that all manner of charges had been made, and if the government were not aware of them it was time such charges should become known to them. The resolution was lost, the vote being—

Yea—Hainington, Stockton, Turner, Pugsley, Blair, Mitchell, Ryan, Pugsley, Taylor, Smith, Ketchum, Perley, Burchill, Hetherington, Murray, Wilson, Robinson, Ketchum, Douglas, Lablouis, Bellamy, Anderson, O'Brien and Burchill—54. Nays—Melancon, it will be observed, voted with the government. On Thursday afternoon, a few hours after the above vote was recorded, Mr. Blair said he was unavoidably absent when it was taken and asked to be recorded as voting against the resolution. There being no objection he was recorded as voting nay; making the majority against the resolution 57.

KEEPING AT BUSINESS. By an informal vote of 20 to 14 it was decided not to adjourn the house on Thursday till Monday. On Saturday, answering a question by Mr. Pugsley regarding the Quebec regulations, Hon. Mr. Blair said that no petition had been presented to her majesty by the lieutenant governor or anyone on his behalf. Communications of a confidential character had taken place between the lieutenant governor and the attorney general with a view of giving effect to at least some of the resolutions adopted at Quebec. Hon. Mr. Mitchell recommitted the bill relating to the indiscriminate sale of tobacco, Mr. Palmer in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

BOYS AND CIGARS. Mr. Stockton committed the bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. Mr. Blair in the chair. Mr. Stockton said it was well understood that the great majority of cigarettes in use among boys are charged with opium, a deadly poison. If minors are allowed to continue the use of cigarettes the result will be disastrous to our population in years to come. Many of the children in the neighboring republic had adopted very stringent measures in reference to this subject. In the State of Pennsylvania there is a penalty as high as \$300 imposed on persons selling cigarettes to minors. The German government, taking alarm at the physical deterioration of the young men of that country, had passed a stringent measure preventing the sale of tobacco of all its forms to minors. The law committed of this house had added two amendments to the bill, which most heartily accepted: one was extending the bill to cigars as well as cigarettes, and the other was to impose a penalty of \$10 and costs upon any person who gave cigarettes or cigars to minors as well as upon those selling to minors. Mr. Hetherington thought the bill should apply to the selling or giving of tobacco in any form to minors. He was willing, however, to accept the bill as the first step in the right direction. Mr. Palmer said this was a far-reaching bill he hoped it would be well advertised, otherwise the law might be violated by persons having no desire to do so. Mr. Stockton assured the hon. member for Quebec that the law when passed would be well circulated. The bill was agreed to as amended with an amended title including cigars.

ELECTIONS ACT AMENDMENTS. Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill amending the New Brunswick Elections Act, sections 7, 8, and 9 of the bill are as follows: Section 7 of the New Brunswick Elections Act 1889 is hereby amended as follows: The representatives of the City and County of Saint John in the general assembly shall be as follows:—John Knowlton and described as Guy, Brooks, Sidney, Dukes, Queens, King, Wellington and Prince wards, two members; for all the remaining part of the said city, known and described as Victoria, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Louis, Stanley ward, two members; for all the rest of the city and county not included in the city of St. John, two members. S. 8. The writ for the elections in the three electoral districts in the last preceding section described may be directed to one returning officer or to a separate returning officer for each district; section 7 and 9 of this act shall go into operation and take effect at the first election which shall take place after the passing hereof for the

election of six members to represent the said city and county of St. John in the said general assembly. Hon. Mr. Blair—Do you endorse that? Mr. Hainington—The attorney general seems to have been caring, "through with a fork." He had meant to say that Mr. Pugsley had said that the Leary telegram was not sent by Blair. These gentlemen each took this much money for attending each meeting of the senate, as Messrs. Pugsley, Mitchell and Hainington were doing. These gentlemen each took this much money for attending each meeting of the senate, as Messrs. Pugsley, Mitchell and Hainington were doing.

SECTION 9 of the bill is as follows:—"No dentist or dental surgeon shall be appointed a member of this council who has not at least three years before the date of appointment obtained a degree from some university or college of dentistry recognized by the Society under section 23 of this act." After considerable discussion this section was amended as follows:—"Strike out the words: 'who has not at least three years before the date of appointment obtained a degree from some university or college of dentistry recognized by the Society under section 23 of this act.'" Sections from seven to 22 inclusive passed with little or no change.

"No person shall be entitled to be registered under the act of 1889, who has not given satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the requirements of graduation in dentistry in any of the other colleges or schools in the United States of America recognized by the national association of dental faculties, or in any other college or school recognized by the council or, that he has been practicing dentistry in this province for the period of five years previous to the passing of the act. Provided that if any applicant for registration in this province for the period of five years is a dentist or dental surgeon in the province of Ontario, he may appeal to the council whose decision in the matter of Mr. Hainington moved that this section be amended as follows: Strike out all of sub-section 2 and insert: That he was practicing dentistry in this province before the first day of January, 1889, and has since that time continued regularly to practice as a dentist or dental surgeon under this act."

Dr. Alward said it afforded him much pleasure to record the amendment. Five years was too long a time. The degree in dentistry in the province of St. John was the time should not exceed two years. The suggestion to insert the word "years" seemed to have been made after the bill had been considered by the interested parties. Mr. Hainington's amendment was carried. Mr. Hetherington speaking strongly in its favor, and the section was amended as follows: Strike out all after the word "Registrar" and insert: "and any person objecting to the decision of the council may appeal to the governor in council. The governor in council is hereby empowered to affirm, alter, or in any way, reverse the decision of the council, and the council shall forthwith give effect to such decision on appeal."

Section 40 of the act struck out and amended as follows: "The council shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary for the better management of the public accounts and the public accounts contained all the items of expenditure in connection

Harrison, Melancon, Palmer, Hibbard, Hetherington, Murray, Wilson, Robinson, Ketchum, Douglas, Bell, Labillette, Bellamy, Anderson, O'Brien, 23. Noyes—Hannington, Stockton, Turner, Phinney, Alward, Atkinson, Lewis, Skewton, Powell, Rowley, Smith, McKee, Farley, 15. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Burchill paired.

The Opposition's Mistake.

NON MR. YOUNG TRIES A LITTLE GAME UPON THE UPPER HOUSE. The Telegraph's correspondent writing on Thursday last to the following effect: "The opposition received another crushing blow to-day. They had planned a coup, of which Dr. Atkinson gave a couple of days ago, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into matters connected with the building of the stables at Fredericton, in which the government horses are kept, and the motion came before the house on taking up the orders of the day at 12 o'clock. Dr. Atkinson moved the resolution, which was stated by the provincial secretary that the motion was clearly one of want of confidence and the government would not treat it. He said that all the information as to the committee's report was contained in the public accounts, and if any hon. member desired any further information of any nature with reference to the stables, the government would be very glad to furnish it in any manner desired in the usual and proper manner. He said that no charges were preferred against the government and no reason whatever had been shown for the adoption of the resolution, and it was simply one of want of confidence. On the other hand, when the speaker declared it lost, when the members of the opposition called for the names. The speaker asked those voting for the resolution to rise, but when they rose and saw the smallness of their number the leader of the opposition objected to the names being taken, but the government were determined that the names should be recorded, and the opposition-general at the time stating that if the opposition chose to adopt the tactics of making motions of this kind, without rhyme or reason, they must take the consequences of the vote and the names should go on the journals. The vote stood 24 for the government and 12 for the opposition. Mr. Melancon voted with the government, giving a majority of two to one. Mr. Baird was absent from the house when the vote was taken, but coming in shortly afterwards, requested that his name should be added to those voting against the resolution, thus making the government majority 13 in a house of 37, the speaker being in the chair and Messrs. McKee, Palmer and Farley being absent.

"The vote of Mr. Melancon in favor of the government on this point of confidence motion is a convincing proof that he is satisfied that no charges have yet been preferred against the government which would show them to be unworthy of the confidence of the house. Mr. Melancon is one of the most intelligent members of the house, almost always in his place and paying close attention to the proceedings of the house. He had followed the various discussions apparently with great care, and his vote on the question does credit to his good judgment and manly independence. There are others who, from their associations, have felt themselves constrained to vote with the opposition, who are becoming disgusted with the petty warfare which is being carried on by the leaders of that side, and who are impressed with the complete and successful way in which the government have met their attacks. The leader of the opposition is continually making sneering references to the government supporters as being followers, sometimes descending to speak of them as serfs. When that hon. gentleman has used this and equally choice language with regard to the supporters of the government, your correspondent has heard persons remarking that it would not be very long before the leader of the opposition will have but few followers to boast of. The evidence of want of cohesion and disaffection with the tactics of their leader are becoming stronger every day. "Mr. Young to-day tried one of his manoeuvres by suddenly and unexpectedly introducing a bill, drawn up in the crudest possible shape, for the abolition of the legislative council. Mr. Harrison, who had no opportunity to be taken by his colleagues in the government at all as to the action that should be taken, and being of opinion that the bill was one which affected the public revenues and ought to be introduced as a government measure, called the attention of the house to the point and contended that the bill could not be read unless recommended by the lieutenant governor. On the vote being taken on the question the house divided evenly on the bill dropped for the present. Everybody understood that Mr. Young was not sincere in making this move, as he had not given any previous notice of it or consulted with any member of the government or necessary to far as can be ascertained any member of the house friendly to the government. His object was to present the appearance of being a friend to the abolition while knowing that a measure that affected the public revenues and would need to emanate from the government.

About Her Majesty.

It is now said, on what is claimed to be the highest official authority, as well as being a matter of common gossip in Parliament and at the courts, that the Queen is seriously considering the step of abandoning the British throne. The recent reception of the Prince of Wales by the German Emperor has had a great effect on the aged Queen, who is now convinced that her son ought to have a chance of playing the leading role in England during the rest of her life, which is certain to be short. The Queen's bodily infirmity is increasing and she is no longer able to fish that manage, it is necessary to assist her breathing. On a strong objection the Queen has to abdicate in the contingency of being called ex-queen. She wishes to assume the title of Queen Regent for the rest of her life. A special bill will be introduced into Parliament when she is willing to resign the actual throne, and the Prince of Wales will be crowned King of England and Emperor of India.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Shaving Cream.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

Hotels property in Newcastle for sale. See advt.

DON'T FORGET to attend St. Michael's C. T. A. Society entertainment in Masonic Hall, this evening, in aid of the Hotel Dieu.

SMOKED THE OTTILIO, the best ten cent cigar in the market. For sale wholesale and retail at T. Tingley's, Chatham.

THE CLOSING CARNAVAL at the Skating Rink on Tuesday night was a great success. St. Michael's Band formed quite an attraction and its music, together with that of the 73rd band formed an excellent programme.

THE ADAMS HOUSE.—Mr. Flanagan has accepted the tender of Mr. James Mowat for building the large addition to the Adams House which is to form its street front. Mr. Mowat is well known as a successful builder.

INSURED AT ONCE.—Mr. Walter C. Winslow has been authorized by the British American Assurance Company to accept all classes of fire risks, issue policies and make endorsements, without delay or reference to the head office.

RURAL DEANERY MEETING.—The Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Chatham met (D. V.) in Balbrony on Monday night and two following days. In connection with the Chapter meeting there was a meeting of the Sunday School Teachers' Association on Tuesday afternoon, followed by a service in the evening, in St. George's Church.

THE "MIRAMICHI STEAM LAUNDRY" is the name of the second establishment of this kind proposed for Chatham. It is to be located at Mr. John McDonald's factory on Duke Street. The machinery which is of the latest improved description has been purchased by Mr. McDonald in Troy, New York, will be here later end of next week.

ROUDEVINE.—There was much disorder at Capt. Craigie's lecture in Masonic Hall on Monday night—a good deal of the noise being made by persons who ought to know enough to behave better. They did not appear to have any desire to hear the lecturer and impudently assumed the right to prevent others from hearing. One of the idiotic persons who was, no doubt, amongst the noisiest and most ill-mannered of the interrupters writes a letter to a local printer, endeavoring to send himself from the records of his rowdiness.

THE "DOORMAN MAGAZINE" for April has been issued. The following items of news are taken from it.

CHATHAM.—A handsome stained glass window, from the manufactory of Messrs. J. C. Spence & Son, of Montreal, has been placed in the south side of the choir of St. Mary's Church, and adds very much to the appearance of the church.

DERBY AND BLACKBURN.—Work is going on in preparation for the building of our proposed new Church of S. Agnes, Grey Rapids, and we hope to have it consecrated during the approaching summer. DEATH OF MR. CULL, Sr.—Mr. Cull, the oldest resident of New castle, died on Saturday morning last after only a few days' illness. He was down town on the Saturday previous in his usual good health, but took sick on Tuesday. He was born in Dresden, Maine, August 1st, 1803 and hence was nearly ninety years of age. He came to Miramichi in 1823 and has remained here ever since. His funeral on Monday was very numerously attended. The services at the house of Mr. J. H. Phinney and at the grave were conducted by Rev. W. Aitken. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers, Messrs. James Fish, Wm. Park, Wm. Mason, Daniel McGroun, John Maffey, James Nixon. Adlocute.

THE KAFFIR, ETC.—Capt. Craigie's lecture on the Kaffir War and South Africa drew a fair-sized audience at Masonic Hall on Monday evening. The lecturer's style of delivery is conversational and, therefore, not so effective, as if it were oratorical. His lecture was almost purely narrative and much of it, apparently, digressing particularly the portion relating to the bagful of teeth taken from the heads of the slain Kaffirs by captives. It was natural, after such a statement that the captain should tell his auditors that South African products were Ostrich feathers, ivory, wool, &c. Following the Kaffir teeth story one could understand the ivory business, but the audience was left unimpressed as to how the wool-rop was gathered—whether by scalping as an accompaniment of the cap-followers' dental operations or simply by wool-pulling, which is said to be an excellent process in making an audience appreciate the embellishment of facts.

A QUIET WEDDING was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's father, Wm. Anderson, Esq., the contracting parties being Mr. J. Stafford Benson, Jr., eldest son of Dr. J. S. Benson, and Miss Mary Anderson. Mr. Benson had been for a few years in the West, and when he came home, a few weeks ago to see his parents, brothers and sisters, it was supposed that an interest which he had long manifested in "somebody else's" sister, had something to do with his return to Chatham. On Saturday last he received a telegram requesting him to be at once and take a position in the employ of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, Wm. He determined to go, but not alone, hence the wedding on Tuesday evening and the immediate departure for Wisconsin of the happy young couple. Mr. Benson was always a favorite with a large social circle here and Mrs. Benson was a popular member of the same circle, who was much missed by St. John's church, the choir of which, by her departure, is leading a lonesome life. We wish the young people a long, happy and prosperous life together.

AN APPRECIATIVE CRITIC: The "Chatham notes" writer of the Richibucto Review says: "There are some persons in every community who are so constituted that the tenor of their calling is a quiet, unobtrusive way without any fuss or show, but no matter how hard they work or how successful they may be, the community seems unconscious of their very existence. Such an one is the community presence in Miss Morrison, daughter of Alex. Morrison, of Clark's Cove, who has been teaching printing and drawing for the past two years, and has her studio in the Benson block, Water Street. Your correspondent called at her studio a few days ago and was shown a picture in oil

recently finished by one of her pupils, which would do no discredit to any professional. It is a scene in Scotland taken at sunrise on the mountains, the high lights, the mist on the mountains and the reflection on the water are perfect. The trees are all good, the spruce standing so nicely behind in the shadow of the elm, the high lights and shadows. The trees are all particularly good all through and will be worthy of mention. It reminds the writer very much of a scene in Charlotte Co., on the Bay of Fundy, as you approach the Digbyquash River on the coast going towards St. George. The above picture is the work of Miss Joie Noonan, of the town, and it is to be regretted that her extreme modesty will not allow her to place it on exhibition.

EASTER SERVICES IN S. MARY'S AND S. MARY'S.—The Easter Services in St. Mary's and S. Paul's Churches were heavy and interesting and attractively presented the Christmas Eve and the great Festival. The first and most important service in St. Mary's was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 7.30 a. m., at which there were about 30 communicants. The service began with the Processional Hymn 310 A. & M. The Kyrie, Gloria B. G. Gratias, &c., were from W. B. Gilbert's Service. Recessional Nunc Dimittis. Morning Prayer was said in St. Mary's at 10 a. m. The service was hearty and joyful, the Processional Hymn being 131 A. & M., "Christ our Passover" Gregorian, also Benedictus; Te Deum, Garet; Anthem, "Why seek ye?" Hymns 134 and 135. The latter service was in St. Mary's at 6.30 o'clock. The Processional Hymn was 316 A. & M. Proper Psalm, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Gregorian, Anthem, "Why seek ye?" Hymns 134 and 135. A. & M. The former offertory, and later recessional. The Lenten offerings contained in the children's mission boxes amounted to \$11.13. The children were attended by the Rector. At St. Paul's Church morning prayer was said at 11.30 o'clock, and was followed by a celebration of the Holy Eucharist with a sermon by the Rector. Easter Hymns 134 and 131 A. & M. Te Deum, Halmore; Christ our Passover, &c. were heartily sung. The offerings for sick and needy amounted to \$24.

FIRE AT LOWER NEWCASTLE.—On Tuesday last, about half-past two o'clock p. m., the dwelling of John A. Innis at lower Newcastle took fire from the inside of the roof—a most unfortunate thing considering the time of year and the fact that the house was painted. Mrs. Innis and two children, together with their maid-servant were the only ones at home. Mr. Innis being in Chatham at the time. The fire was first seen by Mr. Jas. Innis, brother of the owner of the house, who gave the alarm. The flames quickly made headway and there being no other neighbors at hand to assist Mr. Jas. Innis for a time, their progress could not be stayed and attention was turned to saving the furniture and other effects, with the assistance of friends from Black Brook, as well as the immediate vicinity, a good deal of which was got out, although much of value was consumed, including a pair of harness, three trunks and their contents, valued in all at about \$150. The house, which was totally destroyed was the Innis homestead, which was rebuilt 15 years ago and was one of the best built houses on the river. It was, fortunately, insured for \$500, although it will take much more than that to replace it, to say nothing of the loss of the many odds and ends which cannot be replaced.

MR. INNIS desires to thank all who rendered assistance in saving his moveable property at the time of the fire. He is preparing to rebuild.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Redbank Division No. 361 have elected and installed the following officers for the current quarter: W. P. Mrs. J. D. Murray, W. A. Mrs. Jas. Parks, W. A. Mrs. E. F. Fisher, W. A. Mrs. A. R. S. M. Tezer, E. S. Rev. J. D. Murray, Texas—Miss A. Kamsay, Chap.—Jas. Parks, Con.—Miss Eliza Johnston, I. S.—Miss Maggie McCallister, P. W. P.—Miss Eliza Keen.

ANOTHER GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION. TEMPERANCE WORKERS AGAIN TO THE FRONT. FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF "HOLD FAST" LODGE, No. 125, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, NEWCASTLE. Following the brilliant display of Temperance work presented by their anniversary meeting last week, and which was our pleasant duty to report, comes another demonstration of a similar kind—the fifth anniversary of "Hold Fast" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, an organization which, small in its inception day, like everything else, has, nevertheless, since its advent in the County five years ago, steadily developed into a successful agency for the redemption of the souls of its lodges from 1 to 12, and swelling its membership of 15 to a compact phalanx of upwards of 900 members.

Such is the encouraging statement presented by "Hold Fast" Lodge at their fifth anniversary meeting, and which we record with the more pleasure that its record with its time-honored, philanthropic associations, and its old veterans in the Temperance cause, that has been made the rallying point for the members of the Order, gathered for one pair for the occasion, which was one of unusual interest, enhanced, as it was, by the presence of a large representation of Sons of Temperance, who had come to the meeting from the various parts of the County, and the immediate departure for Wisconsin of the happy young couple. Mr. Benson was always a favorite with a large social circle here and Mrs. Benson was a popular member of the same circle, who was much missed by St. John's church, the choir of which, by her departure, is leading a lonesome life. We wish the young people a long, happy and prosperous life together.

It is now said, on what is claimed to be the highest official authority, as well as being a matter of common gossip in Parliament and at the courts, that the Queen is seriously considering the step of abandoning the British throne. The recent reception of the Prince of Wales by the German Emperor has had a great effect on the aged Queen, who is now convinced that her son ought to have a chance of playing the leading role in England during the rest of her life, which is certain to be short. The Queen's bodily infirmity is increasing and she is no longer able to fish that manage, it is necessary to assist her breathing. On a strong objection the Queen has to abdicate in the contingency of being called ex-queen. She wishes to assume the title of Queen Regent for the rest of her life. A special bill will be introduced into Parliament when she is willing to resign the actual throne, and the Prince of Wales will be crowned King of England and Emperor of India.

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public opinion. Nor have the prospects for the ultimate success of the cause ever been as promising as they are now, arising, as they do, from the unmistakable reaction which is taking place in the public mind, and of which the late demonstration in Newcastle is but another reverberating echo.

The tottering Liquor Traffic stands no longer face to face with a handful of Temperance men alone, as in the past. It is no longer for opponents mere Temperance societies to seek of themselves to prove it. It has now to deal with public sentiment whose arm is potent enough, when lifted up, to do what the goodly multitude in Miramichi, and its final overthrow, which cannot be far distant, is due to the zeal and increasing labors of Temperance societies, and Temperance organizations, which, untroubled in the past, have now become the great agencies by which society has at last been awakened to the realization of its danger, and the necessity of the hour.

A time was when Temperance societies in Northumberland were not so struggling as they are now, and, in fact, were in some instances, drifting on the sea of doubt and unbelief, felt reluctant to ever lend their voice in staying the current that at one time threatened to engulf the community in a common destruction. Still the work of our Temperance societies went on, and to-day we behold the glorious results of their labors in the outpouring of a feeling too significant to be expressed in words.

The Independent Order of Good Templars, of which it has been our happy privilege to be a member, needs no eulogy from our pen. It carries its own record of usefulness wherever it has implanted itself. As elsewhere, it has been instrumental in the work of the Temperance cause, which is sweeping over the country at the present time. The meeting of the members of the Order in Newcastle on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of "Hold Fast" Lodge, in the hall of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was a most interesting and successful one, and the program presented the occasion surpassed, in the least, every one's expectations. It was an admirable combination of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with appropriate speeches from men who had the consciousness that they were laboring in humanity's cause, and that their hearts recognized it, and felt it to be so.

The proceedings opened by a powerful address from the Grand Chief Templar, Mr. W. R. Robinson, who, in reviewing the history of the cause, and that their hearts recognized it, and felt it to be so. The proceedings opened by a powerful address from the Grand Chief Templar, Mr. W. R. Robinson, who, in reviewing the history of the cause, and that their hearts recognized it, and felt it to be so.

Mr. Mitchell—What's that? Dr. Ferguson repeated the statement, but Mr. Mitchell did not hear. With a sweep of his hand, as if he would wipe his forehead of the face of the earth, he exclaimed, "I can't hear a word of what you are saying, and I don't want to declare that they might as well speak loudly about this thing. There was an election coming and this charge of the tariff was intended to conciliate the masses, but I contended that there would be a great deal of change in the tariff to the Maritime Provinces. The Finance Minister in his glib way might try to make it appear otherwise, but the facts were against him. In New Brunswick the great industries were fishing and lumbering. The lumbermen of New Brunswick were not like those of the Ottawa Valley or of Western Ontario, dealing in such valuable woods as pine and spruce, but in such inferior woods as hemlock and balsam poplar, and the lumber camps were four, pork, lard, (which was the butter of the camp), beans and beef. The duty on mass pork was now made 14 cents a pound and clear pork 3 cents a pound. This article imported not merely a great hardship but also a great anomaly, showing that the man who made the tariff did not understand the trade.

Clear pork was largely used in the camps and had some important advantages over mass pork. Yet the clear pork was now to be taxed at 14 cents a pound, and mass pork at 3 cents a pound. This was a state of affairs the government placed twice the duty on the clear that they did on the mass pork. Mr. Mitchell then read a letter signed by the leading lumbermen of his section of the country protesting against the proposed duty increase. He read a letter from St. John, N.B., from which he declared that he was the largest supporter of the Government there, complaining of the duty on molasses as likely to lead to misunderstanding, confusion and delay and to injure the business materially.

Mr. Foster said, "That's not much," but he was a bit of a politician, and he had come in contact with far more vigorous kickers among his best friends. Mr. Mitchell went on to read the protest of the same firm against the proposed duty increase. He read a letter signed by the leading lumbermen of his section of the country protesting against the proposed duty increase. He read a letter from St. John, N.B., from which he declared that he was the largest supporter of the Government there, complaining of the duty on molasses as likely to lead to misunderstanding, confusion and delay and to injure the business materially.

Mr. Mitchell—Do you expect to get it by flouting the red rag of defiance in the face of the United States? He pointed a warning finger at Mr. Colby, and declared that the policy of the Government was to be the same as that which had been represented; that the Government had obtained their place by fraud, and now kept it by the same means. He asked the House to consider the position of the Northwest, and declared that the members from that section secretly rebelled against the government's policy, which had done so much harm, but they dare not speak out for fear the Government would shut off the supplies from that country. He declared that Dr. Ferguson's speech of the other evening, and seemed even ready to forget that gentleman's hitherto subservient attitude towards the Government. The Northwest he declared to be the backbone of Canada, and said that if retaliation came from the United States and the Northwest was not filled up Canada's life would be threatened. ("No," no). Those who knew his political career in Canada that he had been loyal to the old flag, and he was so still. He believed in Canada as he

had always done. He would guard her dignity, but he did not believe in a policy of brag and bluster which could end in no good for the country. Under pressure of readjusting the tariff the Government was taxing the people for additional revenue unnecessarily, and against his strongly protested. On sitting down he heard his admirable speech the hon. gentleman was loudly cheered.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

At the residence of Mr. Cameron, the bride on the last night of her nuptials. Mr. Alex. McDonald, Point St. Charles, was the officiating minister. The bride was Miss M. E. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the groom was Mr. Wm. Anderson, all of Chatham.

At the residence of the bride's father, Chatham, on the 2nd April, by Rev. N. McKay, M. A. The bride was Miss M. E. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the groom was Mr. Wm. Anderson, all of Chatham.

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was a Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States. The existence of the Reciprocity Treaty was shown to be such an advantage that a policy of conciliation and Free Trade was unanimously favored. But the necessity for a tariff arose in the United States, and the high tariff was thus established, and all knew how hard it was once a duty was established to have it removed. Mr. Mitchell has shown sympathy with the South in the United States abrogated that treaty, and the result was a season of difficulty and depression for all the great industries of Canada.

While Mr. Mitchell was speaking Sir John Macdonald left the chamber. The Premier could not spare the time to listen to a few truths he had to tell. He urged Sir John for his ability, and for the work he had done for Canada. (Miscellaneous Cheers.) Before '78 he (Mr. Mitchell) was unfortunately led into the system of protection, and the National Policy. He had tried to find out what that system meant, and was assured of one thing, that it did not mean a duty upon the food of the people. This being so, he was willing to concede a maximum of 25 per cent. duty on manufactures, and for the protection of producers of these articles. But in the campaign of '78 he found that the National Policy meant duty on flour, on cornmeal, on beef and pork, on all sorts of articles of prime necessity to the people. The result was a general success for the Premier, but "some of us were slaughtered," he said. "I know that four days fixed me in my county and I was left at home for four years. And I remember, moreover, that during that time I was in some cases to 50 per cent. and even higher, while very many articles in common use were taxed 50 per cent. and over. The offer avowed for the National Policy was to secure reciprocity of trade with the United States. But through the promises and understandings made at that time had been set aside and not recognized in the National Policy. The mark was not only thrown away, but the Government declared that Reciprocity would be injurious to the country. (Cheers.) At last they knew that the Government meant a policy of retaliation and restriction of seeking to provoke retaliation the people of the United States. (Cheers.) And what was it for? The Government had drawn around them a circle of enemies, and they were being helped to pay their election expenses and he believed they did."

Dr. Ferguson (Loud)—You get yours from Wiman.

Mr. Mitchell—What's that? Dr. Ferguson repeated the statement, but Mr. Mitchell did not hear. With a sweep of his hand, as if he would wipe his forehead of the face of the earth, he exclaimed, "I can't hear a word of what you are saying, and I don't want to declare that they might as well speak loudly about this thing. There was an election coming and this charge of the tariff was intended to conciliate the masses, but I contended that there would be a great deal of change in the tariff to the Maritime Provinces. The Finance Minister in his glib way might try to make it appear otherwise, but the facts were against him. In New Brunswick the great industries were fishing and lumbering. The lumbermen of New Brunswick were not like those of the Ottawa Valley or of Western Ontario, dealing in such valuable woods as pine and spruce, but in such inferior woods as hemlock and balsam poplar, and the lumber camps were four, pork, lard, (which was the butter of the camp), beans and beef. The duty on mass pork was now made 14 cents a pound and clear pork 3 cents a pound. This article imported not merely a great hardship but also a great anomaly, showing that the man who made the tariff did not understand the trade.

Clear pork was largely used in the camps and had some important advantages over mass pork. Yet the clear pork was now to be taxed at 14 cents a pound, and mass pork at 3 cents a pound. This was a state of affairs the government placed twice the duty on the clear that they did on the mass pork. Mr. Mitchell then read a letter signed by the leading lumbermen of his section of the country protesting against the proposed duty increase. He read a letter from St. John, N.B., from which he declared that he was the largest supporter of the Government there, complaining of the duty on molasses as likely to lead to misunderstanding, confusion and delay and to injure the business materially.

Mr. Foster said, "That's not much," but he was a bit of a politician, and he had come in contact with far more vigorous kickers among his best friends. Mr. Mitchell went on to read the protest of the same firm against the proposed duty increase. He read a letter signed by the leading lumbermen of his section of the country protesting against the proposed duty increase. He read a letter from St. John, N.B., from which he declared that he was the largest supporter of the Government there, complaining of the duty on molasses as likely to lead to misunderstanding, confusion and delay and to injure the business materially.

Mr. Mitchell—Do you expect to get it by flouting the red rag of defiance in the face of the United States? He pointed a warning finger at Mr. Colby, and declared that the policy of the Government was to be the same as that which had been represented; that the Government had obtained their place by fraud, and now kept it by the same means. He asked the House to consider the position of the Northwest, and declared that the members from that section secretly rebelled against the government's policy, which had done so much harm, but they dare not speak out for fear the Government would shut off the supplies from that country. He declared that Dr. Ferguson's speech of the other evening, and seemed even ready to forget that gentleman's hitherto subservient attitude towards the Government. The Northwest he declared to be the backbone of Canada, and said that if retaliation came from the United States and the Northwest was not filled up Canada's life would be threatened. ("No," no). Those who knew his political career in Canada that he had been loyal to the old flag, and he was so still. He believed in Canada as he

had always done. He would guard her dignity, but he did not believe in a policy of brag and bluster which could end in no good for the country. Under pressure of readjusting the tariff the Government was taxing the people for additional revenue unnecessarily, and against his strongly protested. On sitting down he heard his admirable speech the hon. gentleman was loudly cheered.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

At the residence of Mr. Cameron, the bride on the last night of her nuptials. Mr. Alex. McDonald, Point St. Charles, was the officiating minister. The bride was Miss M. E. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the groom was Mr. Wm. Anderson, all of Chatham.

At the residence of the bride's father, Chatham, on the 2nd April, by Rev. N. McKay, M. A. The bride was Miss M. E. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the groom was Mr. Wm. Anderson, all of Chatham.

At the residence of Mr. Cameron, the bride on the last night of her nuptials. Mr. Alex. McDonald, Point St. Charles, was the officiating minister. The bride was Miss M. E. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the groom was Mr. Wm. Anderson, all of Chatham.

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[Continued from 1st page.] She spoke no more for a minute. She stood gazing at all that was visible of the pale face below the darkened eyes. It was clear cut, so refined in feature, and the lips under the sweeping blonde mustache, though set and compressed, were delicate and pink. He looked eagerly towards the parade; but Sam was still far away. The music had scattered and was leading him a lively dance.

They took no one into their confidence but Mrs. Rayner obeyed her husband, went to Mrs. Waldron and apologized for her rudeness, and then went with her sister and returned the call of the colonel's wife; but she chose a bright afternoon, when she knew well the lady was not at home.

They were to have gone to Warren immediately after the holidays, but January came and Nellie had not surrendered. Another week she sat in her room with the devoted old mother whose heart was so wrapped up in her son's happiness, and whose arms seemed yearning to enfold the mercurial Nellie who was conquered. If not fully convinced of her love for Mr. Van Antwerp, she was more than ever in love with her mother. Her promise was given, and then she seemed eager to get back to the frontier which she had known and loved as a child.

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GENERAL BUSINESS.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Hiccups, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK - AT NOONAN'S CHEAP CASH STORE. BARGAIN No. 1.—50 Ladies Ulsters, in pleasant style, also Cape Ulsters, in beautiful colors \$4.00 to \$8.00.

NEW! NOBBY! NICE! WHAT IS? The New Stock of Silverware Just opened at Albert Patterson's. The finest patterns of SILVER GOODS ever shown in Chatham.

Miramichi Foundry AND MACHINE WORKS CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B. Steamships, Tugs, Yachts, Launches, Barges, Etc. Built and Repaired.

HALIFAX! MORRISON & MUSGRAVE. GENERAL MERCHANTS. TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, SPECIALTIES. AGENTS FOR WALKER & JONES TEA MERCHANTS, LONDON & CHINA.

CHATHAM RAILWAY. WINTER 1889-90. LOCAL TIME TABLE. GOING NORTH. Leave Chatham, 10:00 p.m. 2:15 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY. WINTER Arrangement. CHATHAM TO FREDERICTON. FREDERICTON TO CHATHAM. Express, Freight.

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Tea, Sugar, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Ham, Flour and Meal, and all other things generally found in a Grocery.

WM. FENTON'S SALT. 100 TONS of the best pure Mediterranean Salt. For all purposes.

ATTENTION! Great Reduction in prices of Dry Goods & Groceries LOWER THAN EVER! at F. W. RUSSELL'S, BLACK BROOK.

REMEDY FOR CATARRH. PRICE 50 CENTS. EASIEST TO USE. THE MOST EFFECTIVE.

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