Board Works

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 with out paying for it. See Publisher's announcement on 4th Page.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 20. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 26, 1894.

D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramchi, 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.

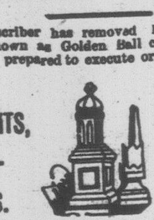
Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5 00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.

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.

Th 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.

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

A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

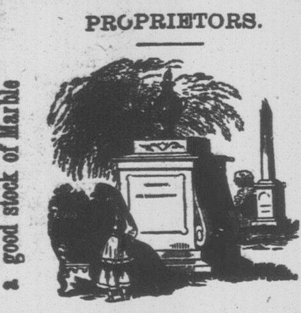
EDWARD BARRY.

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 Pubic, 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
Solicitor 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, therby 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 Anaesthetics.

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 KETHROS' 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 F'TON. (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 IND'TON	INDIANTOWN BRANCH.	FOR BLK'VLE
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 Carrol'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.**

[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.

Miramichi Foundry,

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

CHATAHM, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished, complete.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

IRON PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SPRING STOCK!

NOW OPENING AT

J. B. SNOWBALL'S.

DRESS GOOODS IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

Black and Col'd Serges,
" " Cashmeres & Merinos,
" " Surrah Silks.
" " Crepons.

Cotton and Wool Challies and Sateens.

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELLETTES,
AND MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
AND TOWELS.
BLK. & COL'D VELVETEENS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS,
LACES, EMBROIDERY,
AND RIBBONS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

Gents' Furnishings,

In Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Shirts and Ties.

ALSO, A COMPLETE LINE OF CANADIAN & SCOTCH

TWEED SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 26, 1894.

AN ELOPEMENT.

There is war among the Nicochea and Garcia families. The trouble, as usual, is over a girl, and in this case she happens to be Dolores Nicochea, the belle of Mexican society in San Diego for some years past. Dolores is in the flower of her youth, just 18, tall, graceful and of charming manners. Her oval face is pensive, except when her glorious dark eyes flash with mirth or passion. She has plenty of spunk and has lately snapped her fingers at four big brothers and eloped with a scion of an ancient enemy of her house.

Dolores had lived on Tenth street with her mother and brothers—Jose Gabriel, Salvador and Manuel. Her father is dead, but the boys have watched her with jealous care. Dolores has had plenty of chances to marry, but she has been very circumspect in receiving attentions from young men. Her brothers have helped her by chasing away every young fellow who came around and by spreading the alarming intelligence that death awaited the man who presumed to court their sister.

This method worked well with faint hearts, but it had no terrors for young Tomas Garcia. Tomas is 6 feet 2, 23 years old, good looking and as quick as the mountain lions he has so often hunted. He first saw Dolores two years ago at a fiesta at Tia Juana, on the Mexican line. He was then working on his father's rancho at Cerro Colorado, seven miles below the line. He quitted work and came to San Diego and ever since has carried on a courtship with Dolores. For a year she turned a deaf ear to him, and he rarely saw her. He saw Jose Nicochea once, however, but mutual friends separated them almost before the knives were drawn.

After that Dolores did not seem so cold, and less than a year ago Tomas was sure he could win her if only the chance of elopement offered. When the four big brothers learned that Dolores loved Tomas, there was a mighty row. They related to her all the old cattle wars between the Nicocheas and Garcias and tried to arouse her family pride. She told them with great spirit that she didn't care how many feuds existed between the families; that she loved Tomas and some day would marry him. Then the boys sent word to Tomas that if he was ever seen with Dolores he would surely die.

So matters have stood for the past six months. Dolores and Tomas have communicated in some way, but nobody knows how. The old senora, her mother, has watched her like a hawk, and the boys have been at her side whenever she appeared in public at baile or fiesta. It is strange, therefore, that Tomas should have run away with her so easily, but it is true that he has.

Last Sunday evening the old senora dozed. Jose, Gabriel, Manuel and Salvador were all down town. Dolores looked mighty pretty, leaning her cheek on her hand at the open window, appearing half asleep. Once in awhile she glanced at her mother, and the glance was as quick and full of fire as a lightning flash. She kept glancing down the street, too, as if expecting something, and could hardly sit still as a light buggy and two fine horses swept around the corner.

The team came quietly enough, but without losing any time. Tomas said only one word, "Veni." That means "Come!" but it means more in Spanish. Dolores stepped past the dozing senora as lightly as if dancing the jarabe and in a second more was in the buggy.

The time consumed in reaching the corner and getting out of the old lady's range of vision was probably one minute. If you have ever eloped, however, you can imagine how long it seemed to Dolores and Tomas. When the corner was turned—sas!—the whip descended, and the spirited horses leaped down National avenue toward the Mexican line. People along the road heard a buggy hustle through the night, but they thought it was somebody going for a doctor or something.

The fleeing lovers went through National City like a hurricane. It sounded exactly like a runaway, everybody at Chula Vista said. At Tia Juana, 16 miles from here, the horses were blowing like a bellows, and the custom house men say that the young lady in the buggy held a shotgun or rifle while the young man plied the whip. The commandante was not around when the horses dashed by, but two or three of the gendarmes made a feeble attempt to stop the invaders. They didn't like the looks of the woman with the gun, however, and so Tomas and Dolores got with their team into Mexico without paying duty—the only case on record in these parts. They drove right to Cerro Colorado and were married. Old Dom Pedro, Tomas' father, was tickled to death at securing the pearl of his enemy's tribe, and he will give Tomas a good ranch.

When the big brothers got home and the old senora said she didn't know what had become of Dolores, there was—well, you can imagine what there was. Each of the four, with unerring instinct, headed for the corral, jammed a big silver bit into his horse's mouth, cinched the animal so tightly that it stood on tiptoe, and all swung into the street.

They reached Tia Juana less than an hour behind Tomas and Dolores. They asked the first man they met, who happened to be a Mexican custom house man, if he had seen a young couple. No, he had not. Others gathered around. Yes, they had seen a young couple in a buggy, driving like crazy people.

Jose, Salvador, Gabriel and Manuel looked at each other and prepared to push on. "Hold on, hold on!" said the custom house man; "you can't enter Mexico in that fashion."

The brothers knew then that all was lost. However, they tried to explain and argue. No, no; they must wait till manana and pay the duties on their horses or go back. "But," said they, "this is an extraordinary case—an elopement, an abduction." "Bueno," said the custom house man, manana it could be all arranged. By this time the boys were surrounded by a swarm of gendarmes, all wrapped in serapes and smoking cigarettes.

So the four brothers came home. They swear by all the demonios that Tomas Garcia is already dead, but people say that before Tomas dies there is liable to be a funeral among his brothers-in-law. They say that Dolores has more spunk than all the other Nicocheas put together, and that the old senora and the four brothers will have to sue for peace if they ever expect to see Dolores again. Meantime the war is on.—New York Sun.

To Inhale In Attacks of Asthma.

The following is said to afford relief: Ether, 1 ounce; oil turpentine, 4 drams; benzoic acid, 4 drams; balsam of tulu, 2 drams. Inhale during the attack.

Declined With Thanks.

First Actor—Can you dine with me at the dollar table d'hote tonight, old man?

Second Actor—Sorry, my boy, but I've only got $1.75.—Truth.

THE TRICOLOR GIRL.

The big "liner" was slowly backing into her berth in the North river. The steamer's decks were thronged with returning tourists, most of whom were peering eagerly at the crowds of waiting relatives and friends on the wharf.

"There's dear old dad!" cried a pretty girl to her mother, and both waved their hands to "Dad," who responded delightedly.

"There's Joe," whispered a happy looking girl to her aunt. "He looks handsomer than ever. See, there he is, standing over there by that post."

Perhaps the prettiest girl on the steamer was one who stood all by herself. She had shown such a retiring disposition during the whole of the trip over that but few of the passengers knew her name. By most she was called "the tricolor girl." That she was French and a Parisian was unquestionable. She possessed that nattiness, that "chic," which other than Parisian women may imitate, but cannot acquire. The name of "the tricolor girl" had been given to her because she invariably wore at her throat a dainty bow of tricolored ribbon. Her name, which few knew, was Marie St. Pierre.

She, too, was gazing at the pier in the hope of seeing one particular and familiar face. Marie had journeyed to the new world to meet and marry her lover, M. Paul Grochette. Upon the death of her parents she had found herself so poor that in making the journey she was compelled to do what no modest French girl cares to do—travel alone.

A newcomer began to edge his way through the crowd, and as Marie caught sight of him her eyes brightened and then moistened. It was Paul, looking as perfect and flawless as ever. Marie had not seen him for two years, but in that time Paul had not changed an iota.

After the inevitable telegraphy in lovers' handkerchief code, both lovers waited impatiently for the drawing aboard of the gang plank. Almost the first one to go ashore was Marie, who ran down the gang plank and rushed plump into her lover's arms. Their first salutations over, he conducted her to his mother, who was waiting at some distance up the pier.

Every one who saw the lovers envied them their happiness. Two men in the admiring throng happened to be detectives who had come down to the pier in answer to a message from quarantine to the effect that in the trip over Mrs. Hope-Stanley of New York had been robbed of some 50,000 francs in French bank notes of large denomination.

The trunks were brought ashore, and three customs inspectors gave their attention to the trunks in turn. The detectives closely watched the work of the inspectors.

"This may interest you," said one of the customs men in an undertone, handing to one of the detectives a 1,000 franc note.

The detective glanced at the note and then said sharply:

"I should say so. This has the number of one of the bills reported stolen. Who owns this trunk?"

The inspector pointed to the "tricolor girl," who was conversing animatedly with her fiance and his mamma. The detective stepped up to her and said:

"Beg pardon, miss, but where did you get this note?"

Marie couldn't speak English, and Paul acted as interpreter. Through him she repeated that she received it from a certain banker in Paris the day before starting. The detective was professionally skeptical, and the upshot of it was that the detective, the "tricolor girl," fiance and mamma all went to police headquarters in a cab. Mrs. Hope-Stanley came later in the day and positively identified the note by its number.

Paul, who felt the disgrace and annoyance of it all as keenly as did the dainty "tricolor girl" herself, wandered distractedly about the corridors of police headquarters. Finally he decided to confide his troubles to two of the police reporters, who looked jolly, and who might possibly be sympathatic. They were.

"Why," said one of them, "get the police to cable the banker in Paris, asking him if he remembers the number of the 1,000 franc note he gave Mlle. St. Pierre."

Paul wrung their hands gratefully and wondered why he had not thought of this course before. He carried the idea out at once. Before the day was over an answering cablegram came, giving the number of the identical 1,000 franc note found in Mlle. St. Pierre's trunk.

"Then she can't have stolen it," decided the police.

Mrs. Hope-Stanley was sent for again, and then the fact came out that she had mistakenly given a wrong number.

"It was only the difference between a '4' and a '5,'" she said apologetically.

A slight difference perhaps, but it had been the cause of a deep humiliation to the "tricolor girl."

Marie was now released with deep apologies and went to Paul's home. The lovers were happy again and have been happy ever since, but they can never forget the stupid mistake of another that caused such an unpleasant American reception for the "tricolor girl."—Exchange.

Stilling the Wild Waves.

A German physician has been making a series of experiments to test the comparative value of different kinds of oil for the purpose of stilling the waters. He declares that petroleum or paraffin is of no use whatever and olive oil of little value. On the other hand he says that rapeseed oil and oil of turpentine have considerable effect, but the most effective of all oils is train oil. Not satisfied with these experiments, he then set to work with other fatty materials and reports that he found a solution of soap to be far superior as a wave stiller to any kind of oil. He says that only a very thin solution of soap is required, about one part of soap to a thousand parts of water.

The Final Smashup.

Dr. J. T. Boyd of Indianapolis has added his voice to that of Lieutenant Totten and declares that the end of the world is at hand. In support of his theory, he says that the British Chronological society, composed of noted scientific men, has arrived at the same conclusions as those reached by Lieutent Totten and himself, and that all prophecy points to 1899 as the date of final smashup.

Had Some Show.

Rounder—I lost $1,000 yesterday at the races. Horse broke down at the post.

Sounder—That's nothing. I had my pocket picked this morning of $2,500 and chased the thief for half an hour without catching him.

Rounder—Well, you are better off than I am. You got a run for your money.—Life.

A Narrow Escape.

First Little Girl (whispering)—See that man? He's a philanthropist.

Second Little Girl—What's that?

First Little Girl—I don't know, but I heard mamma say that's what he is. Don't let him see us! Mebby he eats folks.—Good News.

General News and Notes.

It is said that gas is the coming street car motor.

Devastating floods are occuring in Armenia.

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.

Three Austrian towns have been entirely destroyed by fire.

Washington is in actual danger, Commonweal armies are springing up all over the union.

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.

The bill for the repeal of the Coercion Act has passed its second reading in the British Commons.

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.

Spain complains that Cuban rebels are securing fire arms from the United States.

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

Two persons were killed and 22 wounded in a riot at Detroit last Friday between striking Poles and the water works officials.

General Business.

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, Furniture, Tea, Tobacco, Oil, Molasses; Dress Goods in Merino, Cashmere, Alpaca; All Wool Flannel, White and Blue; Flannellets, Grey Cotton, White and Grey Blankets, Hats, Caps Homespun in White and Grey,

AND SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES, SUCH AS

Stoves, Scales, Ceal, 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, 29th Nov, 1893.

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN McDONALD,
(Successor to George Cassady)
Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—AND—
Builders' furnishings generally umber planed and matches to order.

BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING

Stock of DIMENSION and otheer Lumb CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N. B.

EDWARD H. CONROY,

Successor to Daniel Patton

WHOLESALE WINES AND SPIRITS.

17 and 18 North Wharf.
ST. JOHN - - - N. B.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 4th day of April, 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 James Somers, in and to all those several pieces or parcels of land in the county of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, more particularily described as follows: viz:—

All that certain peice or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Southesk, being the portion of a block of land reserved by the government for the use, benefit and behoof of the late Francis Jullian's tribe of Indians, situate on the south side of the Little South West River, abutted and bounded as follows. to wit:—Commencing at the upper side line of lot let by Barnaby Jullian, Mitchell Jullian and Bernard Jullian to Timothy Crow and Sons, thence to extend up stream till it strikes the lower line of land formerly in the occupation of Moses Travis. which is at a gully near the head of the Slaty Rapids, (so called), thence back on a line parallel with the said Timothy Crow's lot to the rear of the said Indian Reserve or allotment—together with the Island known and destinguished as the Old-Squaw—which said before mentioned land is called the Perrie Long property, and was deeded to the said James Somers by Allan A. Davidson by deed dated the 1st May, A. D. 1873, and registered in volume 56 of the Northumberland County Records, pages 521 and 522.

Also, all that other tract of land situate in the Parish of Southesk in the county and province aforesaid,, bounded as follows to wit:—

Beginning at a stake placed on the southern bank or shore of the Little Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, distant one half a chain from the line east of lot number Eleven on a course at right angles Easterly thereto within the Indian Reserve, thence running by the magnet south two degrees west fifty nine chains to a birch tree standing on the northern side of the road from the upper settlement, thence south eighty nine degrees and fifteen minutes, east eighty chains and twenty five links to a beech tree, thence north twenty two degrees, east fifty nine chains to a cedar tree at aforesaid bank or shore, thence following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of beginning, containing forty seven acres more or less, and known as the Travis property and was deeded to the said James Somers by Oliver Willard by deed bearing date the 14th day of October A. D, 1878, and registered in volume 56 of the Northumberland County Records, pages 522 and 523.

Also, all that tract of land situate in the Parish of Southesk in the County of Northumberland and province aforesaid: Beginning at a stake standing on the northerly bank or shore of the Little Southwest Miramichi River in the southwest angle of lot number thirteen in the Indian Reserve granted to David and James Somers, thence running by the magnet of 1847 north two degrees, east ninety two chains and fifty links along the westerly line of said grant to the northwesterly angle thereof, thence north eighty eight degrees, west fifteen chains, thence south two degrees west seventy nine chains and fifty links to a maple tree standing on the northerly bank or shore of the river, and thence following the various courses of the same down stream in a southeasterly direction to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty four acres more or less including Gibbons Island lying in the aforesaid river in front of the above described lot, which said described lot is known and destinguished as lot number twelve in the Indian Reserve, and was granted to David Somers and the said James Somers by grant dated the 6th August 1855, and is the land and premises on which the said James Sumers resides.

Also, all that one half part of all that lot or tract of land situate, lying and being in Northesk in the County of Northumberland and province aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a birch tree standing on the eastern bank or shore of the Northwest branch of the Miramichi river in the southwest angle of lot number four above the Little Southwest river, thence running by the magnet east thirty chains and seventy five links to a fir tree, thence south forty five degrees east twenty nine chains and fifty links, thence south two chains, thence west fifty nine chains to a stake, and thence following the various courses of the aforesaid bank or shore up stream to the place of beginning, containing ninety two acres more or less, and destinguished as lot number five and known as the Ronan property.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Ferguson against the said James Somers and at the suit of William Somers against the said James Somers.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1893.

The above sale is hereby postponed to Wednesday the 6th day of June, next, then to take place at the same place and hour above named.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sherriff.

Sheriff's Office Newcastle, this 4th day of April A. D. 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 3020 in said volume:

There will be in persuance 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 namely:—Four Town Lots in Dalhousie aforesaid comprised 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 hundred feet or to Adelaide Street, thence south "Sixty five degrees East Two hundred feet to Brunswick 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 Fifry feet square on the "South west corner under lease for the use of a "Grammar School, and Fifty feet square on Brunswick 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, described as follows:—Southerly by Adelaide Street, with "a front thereon of Two hundred feet: Southwesterly by Town Lot number seventy six granted to "Hugh and John Montgomery extending two hundred 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 Campbell 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 improvments 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.

JAMES HICKEY,
Mortgagee.

TWEEDIE & BENNETT,
Solicitors to 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, particularily 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 Skidd 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Friday the 15th day of June, 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 33 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Friday the 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: viz:—

All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Northesk in the County and Province aforesaid, commonly called and known as the "Chaplin Meadow" thirteen and one half rods wide on the south side of the north-west river, conveyed to the said Murdock Sutherland by Richard Hutchison by deed dated the 2nd day of June A. D. 1890 and recorded in vol. 68, pages 526 and 527 of the Northumberland County Records as by reference thereto will fully appear.

Also all that other piece, parcel or lot of land and premises situate in Redbank in the Parish of Southesk in the County and Province aforesaid and abutted and bounded as follows, viz:—Northerly or in front by the Northwest Branch of the Miramichi River, Southerly by lands occupied by Thomas H. Ramsay, Easterly by lands occupied by Thomas H. Ramsay and Westerly by lands owned by the late Joseph White, deceased, containing four acres more or less, being part of Lot number 12 lately purchased by the said Murdock Sutherland of one James Parks, and being the lot of land and premises on which the said Murdock Sutherland at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts at the suit of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at the suit of John Ferguson, at the suit of W. E. Sanford Manufg Company (Ltd.) and at the suit of James O'Brien, against the said Murdock Sutherland.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1894.

FOR SALE.

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

F. W. RUSSELL,
Black Brook.

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.

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 Rasins, 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 on 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

cut 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

Benson Building

Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Smokers' Goods generally

"Shorter" Pastry
and
"Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!
Physicians endorse it!
Chefs praise it!
Cooks extol it!
Housewives welcome it!
All live Grocers sell 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

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of Eliza Fitzpatrick, widow, late of Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within one month from date, and any persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same immediately to the undersigned.

THOS. CRIMMEN, Administrator.
W. C. WINSLOW, Proctor.
Chatham, N. B, Jan. 24, 1894.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

RUNS EASY
No
Backache.
FOLDED
SAWS DOWN
TREES.

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. 73,000 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., 241 to 249 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.

GEO. W. CUTTER,
GENERAL INSURANCEAGENT 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

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 instrution 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

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an act to authorise the issue of debentures for a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable in twenty years, for the purpose of building and maintaining a Fire Engine House in the Town of Chatham and otherwise improving the facilities of said town for protection against fire, the site of said engine house, plan and other particulars of same to be subject of the approval of the Municipal Council of Northumberland as a condition of the issue of said debentures.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale that valuable lot of land situate on the east side of the Station Road, and known as the Sadler field, containing 4 acres more or less.
If not sold by the first May next it will on that day be offered at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, Chatham, at 12 o'clock noon.
For furthur particulars apply to the subscriber.
JOHN ELLIS
Chatham, 28th March 1894.

Gas Works for Sale.

The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their whole plant, including ground, dwelling-house and buildings. If not previously disposed of, will be sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the Post Office at 12 o'clock noon.
Also a quantity of 1 to 4 inch iron pipes, brass couplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.
Sec'y Chatham Gas Light Co

RAILWAY TO BLACK BROOK.

Parties who intend bringing grist to Russell & McDougall's mill will do well to rush it in, as the mill will close down for a while unless fully employed.
RUSSELL & McDOUGALL.
Black Brook, March 21, 1894

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 26, 1894.

The New Tariff.

The question as to how the new tariff affects imports of goods in common use in this part of the country has had some attention from prominent people interested in the subject, and we have seen the statement made in a public way that the duties have been increased. So far as we can learn they have not been increased, but rather diminished, while their adjustment has been much simplified. In matters of this kind correct conclusions cannot be arrived at by taking up any particular article, but rather by obtaining results from a considerable variety of goods, and an analysis of a recent Miramichi importation develops the fact that the tariff readjustment has been most skilfully done, leaving it to be said with truth that there has been a reduction of duties, while the truth itself hangs on a very narrow margin. The goods included in the importation referred to are

Woollen Dress Goods,
" Cloths,
" Yarns,
" Carpets,
" Flannels,
" Blankets,
Cottons (printed),
" (bleached),
" (unbleached),
Jute Carpets,
" Grain Bags,
Linens,
" (Damask),
" (Towellings),
" (Napkins),
Silks,
Silk Ribbons,
Crape,
Velveteens,
Laces,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Waterproof Coats.

The amount of the invoices covering the importation was $1,969. Under the old tariff the duties would have been $576,01. Under the new tariff the amount was 564,75, or a saving of $11,26. This is, practically, an insignificant saving to the consumer. The importer, however, under the new tariff, is largely relieved of the tedium and labor formerly involved in calculating the specific duties, which are largely replaced by ad valorem duties. Those who are thankful for small mercies will, therefore, be able to say that our rulers at Ottawa have at last turned their faces in the right direction, although the turn is so small as to be hardly perceptible.

Inspectors of Hulls.

It is understood that Mr. Isaac C. Olive of St. John has been appointed inspector of hulls for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and that Capt. Hill of Pictou N. S. is to be inspector for that province. Mr. Coker formerly did the work in the three provinces.

The Gloucester Election.

It is very difficult, no doubt, for outsiders to understand what the gentlemen who are encouraging Mr. L. R. Doucet to make an election contest in Gloucester County against Mr. Blanchard hope to gain by their action. Mr. Blanchard has had a good deal of experience as a representative of the people and has always done himself and them credit. Mr. Doucet, on the other hand, has had little or no experience in public matters. He was once sheriff of Gloucester, but his failure to properly discharge the duties of the office made it necessary for the government to replace him with a more capable man. Indeed, it is said, with a good show of reason, that the candidacy of Mr. Doucet is based not on his fitness as a possible Ottawa representative, but upon a common bond of sympathy between him and his chief backers, which consists in a mutual desire to be revenged upon the local government of the province. It is an illustration of one of the anomalies in our politics that the Bathurst School question, which, in the minds of all practical people, is a thing of the past, and has all its real disturbing interests solely in the school districts affected, is so manipulated as to be merged into the active elements and agencies operating in a federal election campaign, in Mr. Doucet's behalf. Mr. Doucet, thus, represents the gentlemen who are so grievously disappointed over Judge Fraser's report on the Bathurst School question, and starting with that very dangerous backing, he is catering for the support of every other coterie having a grievance. In some localities, he professes to be a liberal, but it is not probable that he will get even one quarter of the liberal vote of the county, because the leaders of that party there feel that he would do them little credit, even if elected. Besides this, Mr. Doucet's mental make-up is such that if he were to go to Ottawa he would not be able to remember what manner of man he was in Gloucester and would be as likely to go one way as another, while it would make little difference there which way he went.

In view of the important undertaking of the government at Tracadie, by which a very expensive work is to be provided for the care of the unfortunate lepers of that and contiguous localities, it seems a most singular thing that anyone in that place, Shippegan, Pokemouche or Caraquet should be asked to support a person like Mr. Doucet. who is sent by a certain small Bathurst Village clique to oppose a regular government candidate. He is really running under the auspices of gentlemen who claim that the proposed new Tracadie Lazaretto should not be built, and influence, so far as those peculiar friends of his can control it, will probably be directed toward giving the place a structure of dimensions and material as narrow and mean in quality as their own views. It is plainly not the time for Gloucester County to reject a man like Mr. Blanchard for so uncertain and unreliable a candidate as Mr. Doucet.

A Degrading Spectacle.

Whatever may be thought to the contrary, an active opposition, whether it pursues its work on legitimate or other lines, is a power that must be reckoned with in the conduct of public affairs. Our provincial opposition, as now constituted, does not make any pretence of assisting in the improvement of existing legislation, or the enactment of new measures rendered necessary by the advanced thought and development of the times, but by its efforts to degrade the character of the government and its supporters in the estimation of the people, it is in a position to waste valuable time while the Assembly is in session and thus force the government to either abandon useful bills or prolong the stay of members in Fredericton far beyond a reasonable time. There never was, in the history of the province, an opposition less deserving of the respect of the people than the present one, for it does not seem to have any ambition to get control of the Assembly by proposing any policy or measures of merit superior to those on which the government holds the support of the members, but hopes to succeed by unworthy and futile attempts at blackening the personal character of the premier. In a word, it practically says, "We are ourselves a lot of second rate politicians and cranks, and are not above the business of prowling about the houses of private citizens on very ungentlemanly errands, but we do this in the hope of proving that the leader of the government is a rascal." What a policy to pursue in the expectation that the manliness of the electorate will ever be won by it! We might have had the assessment system of the province, the law relating to the probate courts, the judicature and other laws improved, and the proposed general Towns Incorporation Act advanced but for time wasted by the attempts of Mr. Stockton, Mr. Pitts and others of their stripe in promoting the scandals of their congenial invention. The opposition, therefore, is much worse than a useless body, for it has simply applied itself to the work of obstructing and preventing necessary legislation. It reminds us of the ambitious westerner who was hanged about a decade since at Chicago, who confessed that he started out in public life determined to be famous; failing in that he next made up his mind to become notorious and his success in that ambition was achieved by criminality which made him infamous. His experience is a warning to public men whose want of self-respect permits them to imagine they can satisfactorily discharge their duties as legislators by resort to the tricks practiced under cover of night by Mr. Stockton, Pitts and Phinney, as disclosed by sworn testimony before the legislative committee a little more than a fortnight since.

The Woodman's Lien Law.

The Acts relating to liens passed at the session of the legislature just closed are a decided step in advance, That establishing a woodman's lien is a great protection to the honest working man against the dishonest employer, while it cannot in any way detrimentally affect the honest employer or purchaser, or afford any advantage to the dishonest working man. Attempts have been made for the last twenty-five years to pass lien laws in the legislature, and there has hardly been a session during that period at which a lien bill has not been introduced, with the result of failure. These bills, however, were based on the lien laws of the different states over the border, which provide for liens, but do not supply effective machinery for successfully working them out. As a consequence, in many states, great hardship has resulted from the fact that every man claiming a lien can put an attachment, on logs for instance, with the result that the property would be eaten up by costs. For years, our legislature stranded upon this rock—the members, in view of the experience of our United States neighbors, fearing to vote for measures which they had good reason to fear would often be taken advantage of by vexatious claimants.

In framing the woodman's lien bill, which is now one of the statutes of the province, the Law Clerk and Mr. Tweedie addressed themselves to the task of providing a measure that would be workable on simple lines, and in its operation would not cripple or injuriously affect the rights of any person. The lien established applies only to logs, in the common acception of the term, and not to such stuff as sleepers, shinglewood, cordwood, bark, etc., as little difficulty has been experienced in reference to that class of lumber.

The Act provides that before a man can attach the lumber he must prove to the satisfaction of a county court judge that he has fairly performed his contract with his employer. This condition, it will be observed, meets the objection of many lumber operators, that they might be annoyed and put to loss by men who hire to work a whole season in the woods and remain for only a few weeks. In such case no lien can attach, nor can proceedings be taken. The whole proceeding is summary in its character and the costs are placed on the very lowest scale, in most cases not as high as those allowed in a justice's court. No inducement, therefore, is offered for unscrupulous lawyers or vexatious litigants, for if a party, without just cause, puts the law in motion, he is liable for costs recoverable by attachment against him and, in default of payment, to be imprisoned.

The Act, therefore, is a very effective and just one, and much credit is due to Mr. Tweedie for being the first legislator in the province to succeed in giving the honest woodsman a remedy against the employer who may be a schemer. Fortunately we have not many of the latter on the North Shore, but the fact of the Act being in readiness to be used against them will have a decided tendency to lessen their number, or at least discourage their operations.

That Debenture Bill.

The World generally deals with the few public questions to which it makes reference from the standpoint of its prejudices, rather than on the merits of the questions themselves, and its recent articles on the bill authorising the issue of debentures for fire purposes in Chatham, sent to the legislature at Fredericton, are no exception to the rule. A good many of its readers are quite well aware that its labored articles on that subject have not been published because its editor knows so much more than others about improved methods in handling debentures, but with a desire to impress upon the public the idea that the "author of the bill" was a great ignoramus. It generally costs the town quite a large fee for the preparation of any bill sent in its interest to the legislature, and "the author of the bill" committed the unheard-of offence of saving the town expense by doing the work himself in this particular case. The editor of the World found this out in some way and, as a consequence, that paper has been exhausting itself in making adverse references to it in its three numbers issued while the bill was before the legislature. Not only so, but its editor made it a personal matter and intruded himself into it by writing to Fredericton on the subject as well as to the St. John press. It is somewhat amusing to find him thus interfering in matters which others, who were elected for the purpose, were dealing with, and having his little hobby on the subject intruded unasked, with the result that several persons who would never have thought of him are now under the impression that all the Northumberland lunatics are not yet in the asylum at St. John.

The special feature attacked was, at first, an alleged omission in the bill for the redemption of the debentures before the twenty years allowed for their payment had expired. To supply this alleged deficiency the World came forward, in its usual oracular way, with a proposition that has never yet been adopted in any similar measure ever passed by any legislature in Canada, so far as we have seen. The Chatham bill, as sent to Fredericton, contained a redemption provision very far in advance of that put forward by the World, for the latter is one that is looked upon as far too "cranky" for practical legislators to make it statutory. The provision in the bill was that any of the debentures might be called in on three months notice being given in any newspaper published in the County, the notice to specify the numbers, dates and amounts of the debentures so called, interest on said debentures to cease from the expiration of the notice. The World, on hearing of this provision, characterised it as an "objectionable feature, which only ignorance of the elementary principles of finance would have permitted the author of the bill to incorporate in it"—and it added that it "was eliminated on motion of Mr. Tweedie."

Nearly all debentures of this class are practically subject to be called in at the pleasure of the municipality issuing them, as may be seen by referring to the acts of Assembly authorising them.

The Act passed 15th April, 1893 authorizing the town of Campbellton to issue debentures to the amount of $6,000 for purposes of fire protection, provides that the town council shall have the right to call in and pay said debentures or any of them before maturity, or giving three months notice in any paper published in the town, or in the Royal Gazette, the interest on such debentures to cease at the expiration of said notice.

The Act passed 7th April 1892 to authorize the town of Milltown to consolidate its debenture debt, sec. 7, provides that every debenture issued under authority of that act shall be subject to be called in at any time after two years from date of issue, and the calling in may be done by one month's notice published in any paper in Charlotte County; after expiration of which notice interest shall cease.

The Act of 7th April, '92, authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a jail and court house in Gloucester, payable in twenty five years, provides that any of such debentures may be called in at any time after ten years from the date of issue, on publication of one month's notice in any paper published in Gloucester County, interest to cease on expiration of notice.

The Act of 16th April, '91, authorizing the municipality of Charlotte County to issue debentures to the amount of $20,000 payable in 20 years, for the purpose of building a public wharf, dredging etc., at St. Andrews, provides that any of such debentures may be called in at any time after five years from the date of issue, on one month's notice given in any paper published in Charlotte County, or in the Royal Gazette.

We might go on to show that, year by year, a similar provision has been placed in every debenture act passed at Fredericton.

It may be fairly assumed, in view of this provision being in the Acts of Assembly referred to, that it was not "ignorance of the elementry principles of finance" that "permitted the author of the "(Chatham)" bill to incorporate" it in the measure when he prepared it, or similar ignorance on the part of the Legislature at Fredericton, to pass such bills. Most people will think that ignorance, as well as the presumption which usually accompanies it in persons who are "out of their element," may be justly charged in a different quarter. It is, however, the author of the bill and not so much the bill, itself, that the World is, really, endeavoring to get at, and everybody in Chatham who reads that paper is only amused at the trouble it seems to take in working out the envy which caused it to make such drafts upon its editor's time, when it might be better spent in some direction more promising in the way of success.

Love and Diplomacy.

The Czarewitch of Russia is betrothed to Princess Alice of Hesse, and the event is viewed as a new guarantee of peace in Europe. A Berlin despatch of 23rd says:—

Nobody else in Europe, probably, is so well pleased as the Emperor of Germany with the Czarewitch's betrothal. He is said to claim credit for planning the whole situation preceding the denouement. In court circles the conviction is that the match originated in a secret understanding at which the Emperor and Czarewitch arrived during the Czarewitch's last vist to Berlin. The Emperor's eagerness to conclude the Russo-German commercial treaty was due largely to the prospect of the marriage. He knew that failure of the treaty would mean failure of the match, and that its success would insure not only the marriage but also an exceptionally satisfactory entente with Russia.

The newspapers are absorbed in the discussion of the political meaning to be attributed to the Coburg meeting, the marriage and the betrothal. Queen Victoria's presence in Coburg is regarded as completing the reunion of Russia's, Germany's and England's reigning families. It is believed to have placed the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in a position to act as intermediary between the great European courts. The Duke himself is neither a diplomatist nor politician, but his wife aspires to be both.

Those Contract Frauds.

An Ottawa despatch of 23rd says:—

The trial of the civil suit of the government against Larkin, Connolly & Co. began in the Exchequer Court this morning before Justice Burbidge. The claim is for about half a million dollars said to have been fraudulently obtained from Her Majesty by reason of a conspiracy entered into between Thos. McGreevy and Larkin, Connolly & Co. and overpaid on account of contracts at Quebec and Esquimalt, already made so notorious in the public mind. Messrs. B. B. Osler, Q. C., W. H. Hogg, Q. C., and D. O'Connor, Q. C., appeared for the crown, and S. H. Blake, Q. C., and A. R. Aylesworth, Q. C., for the defence. It was announced that owing to the insolvency of Robert McGreevy and the death of Owen Murphy the charges would not be pressed against them. This left Michael Connolly, Capt. Larkin and Nicholas K. Connolly as sole defendants. Mr. Osler applied to put in the criminal suit against N. K. Connolly, but the defence objected. Mr. Osler rested his application on the ground that the crown was in a different position from any ordinary plaintiff, but Judge Burbidge dissented and held that in this case the crown was simply trying to recover a debt and had none of the prerogatives claimed. He admitted the record, however, subject to his objection, in order that it might be decided on appeal if the decision was appealed. Robt. McGreevy and all the old familiar faces, including ex-Chief Engineer Perley, were in attendance as witnesses. Robt. McGreevy is being examined this afternoon. The trial may finish on Saturday but will likely go over to next week.

An Important Enterprise to Northern New Brunswick.

Fredericton correspondence of the Campbellton Pioneer of 16th says:—

Messrs. Thomas Malcolm and E. D. Boswell, directors of the Temiscouata Railway, were in this city on Friday and Saturday last, and had an interview with Hon. C. H. La Billois and Levite Theriault, M. P. P.'s, both directors of the R. & V. C. Railway, and W. A. Mott, M. P. P. Mr. Malcolm stated that a new scheme was on foot, having for its object the connection of the Temiscouata Railway with the Bangor and Aroostook road at St. Leonard's, necessitating the construction of a bridge over the St. John, between St. Leonard's and Van Buren, estimated to cost $180,000. Work on the Bangor and Aroostook road would be pushed this year between Houlton and Caribou, a distance of 58 miles. From Caribou to Van Buren there will remain twenty-one miles of road to be constructed by the B. & A. R. The Temiscouata Co. will have twenty-six miles to build from Edmundston to St. Leonard's. Mr. Boswell made full enquiry as to the situation of the Bay Chaleur Railway, and the prospects of making a though line from Gaspe to Boston. Both gentlemen spoke hopefully of a scheme that would take in the Bay Chaleur Railway, the Restigouche and Victoria Colonization Railway with the Bangor and Aroostook, making a trunk line that would develop the Gaspe fishing trade, the Restigouche lumber industry and open a market for all agricultural products.

When the bill seeking to amend the charter of the Restigouche and Victoria C. R. came up before committee considerable opposition was made to the section giving power to the company to bond the road for any more than $10,000 per mile. Mr. Mott, who had charge of the bill, pressed strongly for the $15,000, and said that his colleague, being a director of the road, could speak for the company. Mr. LaBillois spoke of the great length of the road, its great importance, and said that the company had already made a complete survey of fifteen miles at its own expense. An important matter had also been settled and that was the starting point from the I. C. R. at Campbellton, a town that was growing rapidly, and no obstacle should be thrown in the way of the company to prevent it from pushing the great undertaking. Finally the $15.000 per mile was granted and other amendments made in the interest of the road.

Dominion Parliament.

Our Ottawa correspondent, referring to the tariff debate says:—It was one of the longest talks ever heard in Parliament. Commencing at half past three o'clock on the 27th of March it lasted 13 days, during which time about 75 hours were devoted to discussing almost every subject connected with the Government policy except the changes in the tariff proposed to be immediately under consideration. The debate was very evenly divided as far as speeches were concerned, 31 being heard on each side. The ministerialists' speeches were for the most part pretty well to the point in defending the National Policy and in approving of the proposed tariff changes as being in the direction of cheapening the cost of home manufactures by enlarging the free list and reducing duties on some lines of articles, while at the same time affording ample protection to Canadian industries and Canadia labor. Speaker after speaker on the Conservative side, representing agricultural constituencies, arose and admitted that the changes were all in the direction of benefiitting the farmer. while several speakers admitted that they would have preferred that the duty on pork had not been changed, and that some articles which are now dutiable should be placed on the free list, still the general trend of opinion was that the Government had gone reasonably far in the way of reduction, at the same time taking care to provide for the revenue necessary to carry on the business of the country. The Opposition made some good speeches but too many of them and simply took their cue from Sir Richard Cartwright, and abused the manufacturers as robbers, and followed his bad lead in decrying the country and indeavoring to show that the unfortunate Canadian farmer was a downtrodden and oppressed creature who was being taxed to death for the benefit of bloated monopolists.

The official debates of the House of Commons are supposed to contain verbatim reports of the speeches delivered. And as a matter of fact they do come very near indeed to verbatim reporting, the difference generally being that the speech as it appears in the Hansard is better than when it was delivered, because the reporters have been careful to eliminate tautological expressions and improve the construction of the sentences so as to clearly convey the meaning of the speaker. Taking the official debates therefore as a guide, it will be seen that the Opposition talked about 265 pages, while the supporters of the Government content themselves with filling 235 pages. A page of the debates contains a little over a thousand words, so that over half a million of words have been spoken on the budget. The speeches varied a great deal in length. The longest on the ministerial side was that of Mr. Foster, which covers 33 pages, not including the 16 pages occupied by the tariff resolution itself, and the shortest was that of Mr. Prior, who closed the debate and whose speech barely fills two pages. On the Opposition Sir Richard Cartwright leads with 23 pages, with Mr. McCarthy second with 19 pages, and Mr. Davies pretty close up with 17. Dr. Christie, of Argenteuil, has the honour of having made the shortest speech on the budget His remarks just occupying one page. For those who are curious in such matters the following table showing the space occupied in the official debates by the speeches of all those who expressed their views will no doubt be interesting:

MINISTERIAL.	PAGES.	OPPOSITION.	PAGES.
Foster	33	Cartwright	23
Montague	15	McCarthy	19
Tupper	14½	Davies	17
Hazen	12½	Martin	16½
Sproule	10½	Mills	16
Amyot	10½	Charlton	12
McInerney	9½	MacDonald (Huron)	11½
Taylor	9½	Borden	10½
Cockburn	8½	Fraser	10½
Wallace	8	McMillan	10
Bennett	8	Landerkin	9½
Davin	7	Laurier	9½
Grant	7	Forbes	9
Masson	7	Casey	9
Kenny	7	McMullen	9
Haggart	6½	Paterson Brant)	7
MacLean (York)	6½	Dawson	6½
Wood (Brockville)	6	Bechard	5½
Northrup	6	Fauvel	5½
Metcalf	5½	Campbell	5½
Gargill	5½	Perry	5
MacDonald (Assa)	4½	Carroll	5
Craig	4	Rinfret	4½
Belley	4	O'Brien	4½
Girouard (Two Mts.)	3½	Rider	4½
Haslam	3½	Bruneau	4½
Boyd	3½	Edgar	4
Smith (Ont.)	3	Monet	4
Frechette	3	Semple	3
Pelletier	3	Edwards	2½
Prior	2	Chsistie	1
	237½		263½

An examination of the vote on Friday morning on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment, shows that it was the heaviest, with one or two exceptions, ever recorded in the House. There are at present 214 members of the House of Commons including the Speaker, Gloucester, N. B., being vacant through the calling of the late member, Mr. K. F. Burns, to the Senate. Of these 214 members no less than 200 voted, and the Speaker was in the chair, leaving only 13 to be accounted for. Of these the following were paired:

Ministerial.	*Opposition.*
Corbould	Lister
Barnard	Livingston
Hughes	Bowman
Baird	Bourassa

Three Conservatives, Messrs. Macdonell (who was on his wedding tour), Mc Keen (who is unwell), and Mr. Calvin, were absent, as were also Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien, who although still claiming to belong to the conservative party, both spoke against the tariff resolution, and can scarely be regarded any longer as being in sympathy with the present administration. There was a rumour about the corridors that one French Liberal from the neighborhood of Quebec had expressed his intention of both speaking and voting against Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment, and he is credited with actually having his speech written and in his pocket, but was persuaded by his friends to suppress it. When the division was being taken this gentleman kept his seat until vigorously prompted by Mr. Choquette, the energetic Liberal whip, and some other Liberals in his neighborhood, when he reluctantly rose and recorded his vote in favor of the amendment amid considerable applause in the Opposition benches. This Liberal was Mayor Fremont of Quebec, who represents Quebec County,

In view of the importance of Friday night's division a comparison with the votes of former years may prove interesting. The division on Mr. McCarthy's celebrated motion respecting the Jesuit's Estates Act in the session of 1889, is always pointed to as the largest vote ever polled, 201 members out of a House of 213 having voted on that occasion, the vote standing 188 against the motion, and 13 "the noble thirteen" for it. Friday night's vote only fell one short of this. Another very large vote was the one last year on Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff amendment known as the "Freer Trade Motion," when 198 members voted out of a House of 213, the vote being 72 for and 126 against, giving a majority of 54 for the Government or two less than on Friday night. Taken by Provinces the votes of last year, and this year compare as follows:—

	1893.		1894.	
	Min.	Opp.	Min.	Opp.
Ontario	55	32	54	29
Quebec	31	30	33	31
Nova Scotia	12	3	15	5
New Brunswick	12	2	12	2
P. E. Island	2	4	2	4
Manitoba	5	0	4	1
N. W. Territories	3	0	4	0
British Columbia	5	0	4	0
	126	72	128	72

Adding the four Conservatives who were paired, the three who were absent, and the Speaker to the 128 votes polled, and taking it for granted that Gloucester will return a Conservative in place of Mr. Burns, gives 137 Conservatives in a full House, compared with 74 Opposition, including Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien, or a majority of 59. Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien were, however, elected as Conseratives and may (although it is not likely) return to their old love on some questions, which would run the Government majority up to 63.

The debate of the budget being closed and the standing Committees being now thoroughly organized and at work, the regular business of the Session will go on, and it is expected that very rapid progress will be made, and that Parliament will be able to complete its labors before Dominion Day, perhaps considerably earlier. There is still occasionally some wild talk amongst a few of the most bumptious members of the Opposition about "Scandal" session, and keeping the House sitting all the summer but this is mere talk. The business men on the Opposition side of the House are just as anxious to get through the session, and go and attend their own private business, as are the supporters of the government. Parliament has now been in session one month, and has really made very good progress. It was, of course, expected that members on both sides of the House would have a great deal to say on the tariff. Well, they have said it at considerable length. There was no disposition, however, evinced during the thirteen weary days the almost uninterupted talk flowed on, to talk against time, or to obstruct business in any way. The members for the most part seemed to feel that they could not give silent votes; but they are certainly entitled to the credit of having tried to say what they felt they must say, as briefly as their individual dispositions would admit of their doing it. Although no other subject than the tariff was discussed, it must not be supposed that the business of the House has stood still in all other respects. Three times the Order paper has been run through, and all unopposed motions for papers carried. Every day a large number of questions have been answered, and all the private bills, as fast as they have been produced and distributed, have passed their second reading *proforma* and been referred to their respective committees, which are taking them up for consideration as fast as possible. All things considered, therefore, the business of the session may be regarded as in a fairly advanced state at present, and there are no indications of a protracted session.

Although the period of offical mourning for Lady Aberdeen's father, the late Lord Tweedmouth, has not yet expired, and there are still no entertainments given at Rideau Hall, yet the social features of the Capital have received great impetus since Easter. Scarcely a night passes without a dinner or other entertainment being given by the Speaker of the Commons or one of the Ministers, and a great deal of private sociability has been going on. One very marked feature of this year's social life has been that the government members and the opposition are mixing more freely together than has been the rule, unfortunately, for some years past. When men "eat, drink and be merry" together it tends greatly to wear away some of the sharpness of political differences, and to promote mutual respect and good feeling. A member of the opposition does not feel quite so much tempted to insinuate that a member of the government is a disreputable person who would be an ornament to any penitentiary in the Dominion, immediately after partaking of the Minister's turtle soup and champagne, as he might if the line of demarkation was strictly drawn and it was understood that members of the opposition were not good enough to mingle socially with Ministers or their supporters. There has been rather too much of this want of social intercourse in the past; and it has done the conservative party harm rather than good. Some members of the opposition —not all, but certainly some—are just as highly educated, polished and reputable citizens as any who sit on the government benches, and I think it has been a mistake that there has not been more social equality recognized in the past by the Ministers. There was a considerable step taken in this direction last year, and this year the movement is much more pronounced, several of the leaders of the opposition having been present at social entertainments given by the Ministers, while prominent conservatives have returned the compliment by attending Madame Laurier's very charming Saturday night receptions at the Russell House. It cannot possibly do the leader of the opposition and the government any harm to know each other socially better than they do, and it may be productive of much good, and the establishment of more friendly and pleasant relations than have hitherto existed between some of the members of the two parties.

One of the most curious features of the Postmaster-General's report is always the statement of the dead letter branch. It is marvellous to notice some of the things that go astray in the mails, and finally find their way to the dead letter office to be duly recorded in next year's report. Many of these dead letters contain money and other articles of great value. For the year ending 39th June, 1893, there were three thousand two hundred and three letters received at the dead letter office, containing $17,344,45 in money, forty-seven letters contained bills of exchange amounting to $13,456.54, five hundred and nineteen contained cheques to the amount of $62, 794.04, two hundred and sixty-eight drafts for $49,559,41, seven hundred and fifv-two contained money orders amounting to $11,618.53; three hundred and sixty-three had promissory notes of the face value of $74,461,32, five hundred and eighty eight receipts for $46,718,88 were enclosed, and one I. O. U. for $5 was amongst the articles of more or less value which failed to reach their destination. Eight stock certificates, value $17,130,00 and twenty-one other certificates amounting to $25,554.23 also went astray, but it is satisfactory to know that, thanks to the dead letter office, very nearly the whole of these articles of value were either delivered to the parties for whom they were intended or returned to the sender. In the vast majority of cases where letters were sent to the dead letter office the the reason for non-delivery was either that the party addressed could not be found at the address given, or that there was some fault on the part of the sender.

It is said that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries will ask Parliament for a vote of $75,000 in the supplementary estimates to provide another steamer for the Fisheries protection service.

The House will probably be in Committee on tariff resolutions for two or perhaps three weeks, but the discussion will not be continuous as was the debate, the Government only taking up the tariff on Tuesdays and Fridays, the other days being devoted to general business.

Mr. McCarthy has found another grevience, and has given notice that he will move for an order of the House for a return with reference to the admission, free of customs, at Woodstock, Ontario, of certain vestments or other church articles for the use of the Roman Catholic Church there, and also for copies of correspondence with Rev. F. C. Farthing, Rector of the Anglican Church of Woodstock, with reference to the unfairness which he claims to have been treated with respect to some goods imported for the use of his Church,

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As the fishing season is about opening, and there is some misapprehension about the close season for bass, it may be as well to state that the season covers the period between the 10th day of May and June 30th. A great number of American fisherman have been in the habit of engaging Canadian waters in the months of May and June and slaughtering bass in great numbers during the breeding season. The season has therefore been changed so as to protect the bass, and pot hunters will be duly looked after by fisheries officers.

The Insolvency Bill will not be referred to a joint committee of both Houses as was at first proposed. The Hon. Mr. Bowell in speaking of the matter in the Senate on Friday said that it had been found after consultation with members of the Senate and the Premier that the Bill would probably be more expeditiously dealt with if referred to a large committee of the Senate only. This committee will meet as often as necessary in one of the large committee rooms to receive the different deputations that may come to Ottawa for the purpose of expressing their views upon the measure. He said that he knew there would be a number of bankers and representatives of Boards of Trade and commercial men who would like to be permitted to appear before the committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

In the debate on the Quinn matter—Mr. Sivewright said he could not compliment the honorable gentleman (Pitts) who had just spoken, on the coherency of statement or closeness of argument of his speech. A short time ago he had on the floors of the House charged the Attorney-General with soliciting money contributions from office-seekers, and a certain portion of the press, desirous of damaging the reputation of this gentleman, had circulated these reports before the country in the most industrious and discreditable manner. Mr. Pitts, and the other members of the opposition who had figured so prominently in the matter, were afraid to accept the challenge of the accused and ask for a committee of enquiry, but sought by cowardly and dishonorable tactics to give circulation to rumors which were unfounded. However, a committee was appointed at the demand of the Attorney-General and after a thorough, impartial and complete investigation the committee found that the charges were utterly and absolutely unfounded. Any impartial or unbiassed person who has read or listened to the evidence given before the committee must come to the conclusion that the character of the Attorney-General has been completely vindicated, and those who have tried to tarnish his name have covered themselves with ridicule and contempt.

Let us look at some of the facts elicted at the enquiry. It was shown that Mr. Quinn wrote a letter to the Attorney-General stating that he would contribute money to the election fund if he would promise to give his son an office, and impliedly conveyed a threat that if the office was not given he would oppose the government. This letter could not be found, but we have the letter of the Attorney-General in reply stating he could find no fault with Quinn asking for an office for his son, but wished to know if he understood his letter to convey a threat. Mr. Quinn replied that he had been misunderstood and that he did not mean any threat. The Attorney-General afterwards had a two minutes' interview with Mr. Quinn in the latter's store in which the subject of young Quinn getting an office was alluded to, but the Attorney swears that neither then nor at any other time did he promise his son an office although he had disabused his mind of any impression that Quinn might have, than an office would be given to his son. Subsequently, however, Quinn made personal appeal to the Attorney-Generel when he had met him, asking for an office for his son, and swears that the Attorney-General became angry at his persistent applications, and when he sent his son to the office of the Attorney-General with a sum of money as a contribution to the election contest, upon condition that he should get an office then vacant in the Clerk of the Pleas office. This proposition was indignantly spurned by the Attorney-General, and Mr. Wetmore, who was present at the interview, swears that the Attorney manifested great indignation and the young man was almost ejected from the office. This is all the connection the Attorney-General has with this matter, and no person can say that there is anything in his conduct even remotely reflecting on his personal character or integrity in office.

An attempt was made by the publication of certain letters and documents to involve the Attorney-General. A letter from Mr. Barry, late partner of the Attorney-General, was produced, asking Quinn for a contribution to the election fund, but it was clearly shown in evidence that the Attorney-General knew nothing about the letter and that Barry, who was treasurer of the election committee, had written to Quinn for money as the latter had told Barry he would pay something towards the fund. An attempt was also made to connect the Attorney-General with the receipt given by Wilson, who was a candidate at the election, to Quinn for a loan of $200.

Mr. Sivewright at considerable length referred to the conflicting statements of Mr. Quinn and Mr. Wilson, and showed how both might consider that they were telling the truth and yet their statements not be irreconcilable. Mr. Sivewright showed by the evidence and dates that it was a personal loan from Quinn to Wilson; that it was made after the election; that the Attorney-General, by his sworn evidence corroborated by Wilson, knew nothing about the matter, and that not one dollar of this money went to the election fund. Thus, said Mr. Sivewright, their charges were completely disproved, and the whole fabric of their conspiracy tottered and fell as all the facts came out before the committee.

Some of the newspapers had stated that the investigation could not be an impartial one as the government had a majority of members on the committee. He challenged anyone to say that there was any effort made to suppress all the facts, or in any way stifle the inquiry. The committee was a fair and impartial one. He as one member of that committee had refused to allow Messrs. Stockton and Phinney to appear as counsel for Quinn, especially after Phinney had declared that he held a retainer from Quinn, who was only a witness and should not appear by counsel. This was only a sham. Mr. Stockton and Mr. Phinney wished to appear as counsel, so that they could twist and contort the facts elicited, and by certain legal methods attempt to give a colored appearance to the evidence. Their solicitude for Quinn was charming in its freshness. It was not Quinn they wished to protect, but they were after the gore of the Attorney-General. However, they were not allowed to appear; the proceedings were, consequently, not interrupted by legal wrangling and all the facts were obtained and every latitude given to Mr. Powell, an able opposition member, who was on the committee, to ask any questions that he might wish. Mr. Sivewright denounced in strong terms the cowardly and unfair tactics of certain members of the opposition, who wished by gross misrepresentation and slanderous untruths to discredit the Attorney-General before the country, but their charges had come back against them like a boomerang, and they were now revealed before the country in their true colors.

The report of the committee, Mr. Swivewright said, completely exonerated the Attorney-General from the charges made against him of trafficking in office and his personal character and integrity in office were completely vindicated.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the hon. member (Mr. Phinney) had made a very elaborate speech, but the force of his effort was largely lessened by the fact that he appeared, after all, merely as the paid advocate of Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Phinney—Who said I was paid by Mr. Quinn?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You said before the Committee that you were there on the retainer of Mr. Quinn and you cannot take it back now. The hon. member had referred to the charges which had been brought by Mr. Blair against members of the old Government, as if that was any justification for the cowardly, underhanded efforts made by these gentlemen to destroy the character of the Attorney General. One of these charges was brought against Mr. Adams, and he (Tweedie) was glad to know that he was exonorated, but he had never heard even Mr. Adams claim that Mr. Blair had no reasonable grounds on which to prefer that charge. In the Fraser Government, although Mr. Fraser in the end was completely vindicated, yet Mr. Blair was entirely justified in having the matter investigated, for it was a matter of common knowledge at that time that the Clerk of the Pleas, Mr. Bliss, was claiming to receive a salary greater than appeared in the public accounts. The hon. member for Kent had a mind of such a diagonal turn that it was impossible for him to argue any political question fairly, or without dragging in side issues. It was useless for these hon members to attempt to burk the issue, or to try and escape from the unenviable position in which they had placed themselves. When Mr. Pitts made his charges Mr. Phinney and Dr. Stockton disclaimed any knowledge of them; they claimed that they were desirous that the honor and integrity of the legislature should be maintained, while at the same time they were urging forward the hon. member for York, and dodging around the Quinn mansion in pursuit of evidence upon which the honor and integrity of members of the legislature might be impugned. The sincerity of Mr. Phinney, in his expressed solicitude for the honor and integrity of the House, could be estimated by the fact that he now admitted that he had these documents in his pocket over a year ago. (Applause.)

The gentlemen opposite were very fond of arraying themselves in the robes of honor, when at the same time their unceasing desire was to blacken the fair fame of the leader of the Government, no matter what tactics were necessary to accomplish that purpose; and when that gentleman was fairly and fully acquitted before the country, they dragged in side issues and still claimed that he should be convicted, despite the evidence.

It was idle for these gentlemen to say that they had made no charge against the

Attorney General. They had made the charge, through their mouth-piece, Mr. Pitts, and having scattered it over the length and breadth of the country they hoped that would be the end of it. If they had had the faith in the Quinn documents that they professed to have, why had they kept silent about them for over a year? Why had they skulked around Mr. Quinn's place in the darkness of the night to induce him to sign a declaration, when they themselves were afraid to formulate their charge? The Attorney General, however, had not been afraid to have the fullest investigation and on his motion a committee was appointed. What position did these high-minded gentlemen take then? Why, they claimed that they could not get a fair and full investigation of the matter; that the inquiry would be burked; that the charge had been limited and the evidence would be shut out. Of course the charge was limited to the Attorney General, for against whom else was the charge preferred? Was the conduct of any other member of the House impugned? Would any member of the opposition say that they had been unfairly treated in that investigation? Would they say that the inquiry had not been a full and fair one? Could they have produced any testimony that they were not allowed to produce? It was not true even that the evidence had been narrowed down to the Attorney General's connection with the case, for every possible fact bearing on the whole matter had been elicited. Every question that was asked, with one or two exceptions, had been allowed. True, Mr. Quinn was not allowed to state what he understood the $50 endorsed on the note was for, but would it not have been absurd to allow one man to give what was in his own mind without allowing the other man to state what was in his? Mr. Quinn was asked to state all that was done and all that was said, and it was for the committee to draw a conclusion as to what the understanding was. When hon. gentlemen opposite say that Mr. Quinn was the party charged they know they are stating what is not correct. Mr. Blair was the party charged, but they were afraid to make it openly and squarely. They must have had some reason for this course, and his (Tweedie's) belief was that they themselves had doubts about the authenticity of these papers. Vigorous warfare against a political opponent is an admirable thing, but when prominent public men assume the role of the detective and eaves-dropper, prowling about at night for evidence against the object of their hatred, and then stand up in the House with an air of sanctimony and express the hope that he will be able to clear his skirts, they are taking a course which the people of this country will not endorse.

The attitude assumed by the hon member for York was an extraordinary one. He seemed so entirely oblivious of what was right that it was difficult to answer him. The whole thing appeared to him (such was his moral obliquity of vision) like a huge joke. It might be a very amusing thing for him to seek to destroy the character and good fame of the Premier of this Province, but the people would not regard it so.

Mr. Tweedie strongly condemned the course of Mr. Hazen, who had assumed Mr. Blair to be guilty before there was the semblance of trial. He could assure that gentleman that the Conservatives of this Province were not in accord with him. Not many years ago Mr. Hazen was the firm friend of the leader of the Government and he came to Fredericton and voted an open ballot for him; now, having secured his own ends, he had turned against the party with which he was once allied, and hated it and its leader with the relentless hatred of a renegade.

The hon member for Kent claimed that the charges were narrowed down to the Attorney General. If so, upon what ground could he justify his course in addressing himself for over an hour to the charges against Mr. Wilson? He claimed that there must be perjury somewhere. Yet he had entirely ignored the clear and positive evidence of the Attorney General that he had no dealings himself, nor any knowledge of the dealings of others with respect to trafficking in public offices; that he had never received a dollar or known of anyone else receiving a dollar for political purposes from the Quinns. Was Mr. Phinney prepared to say that he did not believe that evidence? He would ask the hon member for York (Mr. Pitts) who had an occasional glimmer of fairness in his make-up, if he did not feel when the inquiry closed that no charge had been made out against the Attorney General?

Mr. Pitts—I always said the charge hadn't been made out and couldn't be made out.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Then why didn't you act upon it?

Mr. Pitts—I acted upon it and you know I did.

Hon Mr. Tweedie—Yes, you were with us in the committee room, but you went up stairs with Mr. Powell and came down with your name signed to a refined argument that was drawn up by that gentlemen. I say I will submit that evidence to any fair-minded man on earth, and unless he believes the Attorney General swore falsely he will be obliged to admit that there was not a syllable of evidence against him. Indeed, if Mr. Blair's testimony were ignored altogether he could come to no other conclusion. Were the sins of others to be visited upon the Attorney General? Was he his brother's keeper? Was he responsible for what Mr. Wilson or others may have done behind his back?

But I take the ground also that there is nothing that can fairly be charged against William Wilson. I say that any jury would find, without leaving their seats, that he was guiltless. It does not follow that in order to believe Wilson you have got to discredit the evidence of Mr. Quinn and his daughter, but I say that knowing Mr. Wilson as I have, it requires a greater stretch of imagination than I am capable of to believe that he would produce a receipt that was forged before that committee and which had no existence prior to the meeting of this committee, and that he would perjure himself before his country and his God.

Mr. Phinney had bitterly complained of what had appeared in the Telegraph newspaper by way of criticism of himself and the leader of the opposition. Why did the honorable member not rise in his place and protest against the slanderous articles that appeared in the opposition press. He (Tweedie) did not believe in misrepresentations in papers of either political side, and he felt free to say that in his opinion the newspapers of this province had to a great extent forgotten their high mission as educators of the public, and prostituted themselves to the ends of partizen warfare. He would ask the honorable member for Kent in all fairness what he thought of the treatment the Attorney-General had received from the Daily Sun? The opposition were not sincere in their claim that their interests had suffered because no counsel had been allowed to appear for Mr. Quinn. Mr. Powell, one of their ablest members had conducted the examination with great shrewdness and force. Mr. Quinn was an outsider altogether—he stood merely in the position of a witness, and had no more right to be represented by counsel than had Mr. Wilson, Mr. Barry, Mr. Wetmore or Mr. Anderson. The committee had decided in strict accordance with legal principles when they rejected that application. The opposition members themselves could not have been very strongly impressed with the force of their contention, for they also put forward with equal vehemence the equally absurd claim that they had a right to appear as counsel for the legislature.

In conclusion Mr. Tweedie urged the opposition members to rise above the selfish motives of political warfare, and do justice to the Attorney-General in a matter that affected his personal character and reputation. If they did this they could not fail to find that not a tittle of evidence had been adduced in support of the charges made against that honorable gentleman.

Mr. Mott's resolution was then put to the House and carried.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. Hill introduced a bill amending the game laws. He said the bill proposed to protect partridges for three years; also to shorten the season for the killing of deer. He could not hope to succeed with the bill unless the surveyor-general, in whose department this matter especially came, would be willing that the proposed bill should pass.

Mr. Tweedie said that during recess he had many suggestions on a line with the proposed bill, and the hon. member for St. John county (Dunn) had petitions on this question. His (Tweedie's) idea was that the game laws, which were only consolidated a year ago should not be amended until after we had some little experience with their working. There was a considerable difference of opinion regarding the hunting of deer with dogs. Once dogs are trained to hunt deer there is danger that they may, on their own account start off and destroy sheep. He was aware that some sportsmen were of opinion that partridge should not be killed for sale, but merely for sport, and that idea he knew would not be generally accepted in all sections of the province. He was gathering information on all matters dealt with by our game laws and would request that the hon. member (Mr. Hill) would not press his bill this year.

Mr. Hill spoke of the interest taken in the game laws in his county, and said that in view of the Hon. Mr. Tweedie's request, he would withdraw the bill, feeling satisfied that the surveyor general would propose legislation, perhaps next year, on this important question.

On Wednesday, in answering Mr. Phinney, Mr. Killam made a statement to show that he had had no disposition to keep from Mr. Quinn any papers submitted by the latter at the recent investigation, and after remarks by Messrs. Tweedie and Blair it was agreed that these papers should be returned to Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Pitts—What about the return of the statutory declaration?

Mr. Blair—There will be no disposition to interfere with the return of the statutory declaration to the member for York. He is welcome to it, as it is the only thing he will be able to take out of the investigation.

Mr. Tweedie committed a bill authorizing the municipality of Northumberland to issue debentures for fire purposes in the town of Chatham. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. White committed a bill to amend chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of courts of probate, Mr. Flewelling chairman. Mr. White said there had been, for some years, a general feeling against the practice and procedure of probate courts, especially as to costs. In 1886 the government called upon the judges for returns of their fees, with a view of introducing remedial legislation in York, Carleton and some other counties. There was little or no complaint as to fees charged being excessive under the present system, There was a strong temptation for the judges to interpret the schedules somewhat too liberally, and proceedings are so constructed as to involve much unnecessary cost. He had thought it wise to adopt the practice of Ontario, providing that probate should not be granted of any will or letters of administration issued until 14 days after the decease of the testator. The bill also provided that judges and registrars should be paid salaries instead of fees as heretofore. The amount is based upon the return of fees submitted to the government in 1886. In some of the counties the population had somewhat increased, and it might be necessary to alter some of the amounts named. The fees are paid in stamps and the money goes into the provincial secretary's office and a return is made of the fees paid every three months If the amount is less than the salary the officials may not receive the full salary; if there is a surplus over the amount of the salary it must be applied to the deficiencies there may be in other counties. In some cases the salaries fixed is considerably larger than the fees now received. The fees paid on small estates are very much less than heretofore. Under this bill the salary of the registrar is fixed at four-fifths of that allowed to the judge. The bill provides also for appointment of a public proctor whose jurisdiction extends over the whole province and applies to the passing of accounts where the interests of infants are concerned. Also to cases where it is proposed to sell the property of an infant to pay the debts of the estate. He thought a great deal of the feeling against the present procedure in probate courts has been caused by the fact that small estates were entirely eaten up in costs.

The bill was particularly directed to reduce to the lowest possible amount the tax upon such estates. The burden would be shifted from the small and placed upon the large estates The fixing of salaries would remove the temptation of the judge to nurse the business and increase the costs.

Mr. Phinney opposed the passage of the bill.

After long debate progress was reported, and the bill made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. O'Brien, of Northumberland, committed a bill incorporating the Newcastle Driving Park Association; Mr. Sivewright chairman; agreed to with amendments.

On Thursday Mr. Blair committed a bill amending the law relating to the provincial lunatic asylum; Mr. Killam chairman.

Dr. Stockton moved an amendment that sections 11, 12 and 13 of last year's act, providing for the sending of pauper lunatics to the asylum at the expense of municipalities be repealed.

Mr. Russell said the idea had been created that the government were unloading on municipalities burdens that should be borne by the province. There was something radically wrong regarding the system of admission to the asylum, and he thought if that were remedied a good deal of difficulty would be got clear of. He thought the asylum superintendent or his assistant should examine all persons before they were admitted as patients to the asylum.

Mr. Blair said the question of admission was surrounded with difficulties. He had given much thought to it and had invited suggestions on the subject. It had been suggested that the medical superintendent be given discretionary power as to who should be admitted, and he (Blair) was not unwilling to accept that suggestion. If that were done, however, municipalities would still have to pay the cost of having the person taken to the institution whether such person was admitted or not. Another suggestion was that the superintendent or assistant should go to the locality where the person reported to be insane lived and examine him there. It not infrequently happened that there was an epidemic of lunacy and it would be impossible for the superintendent or his assistant to be in two or three different places at the one time. To carry out anything like that idea it would be necessary to increase the medical staff of the asylum by the appointment of one or two or perhaps a greater number of doctors. and that was not desirable. Watever might be said as to what the municipalities could or should not pay, no one would put forward seriously the proposition that the province should incur the expense of sending officers of the asylum to different parts of the province to make examinations. The present bill should be acceptable to all reasonable persons. It proposed that when it was found that any person was in the asylum who should be in the alms-house of the country from which he came, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to notify the secretary of such municipality and the latter shall notify the overseers of the poor or alms house commissioners, and they shall have 20 days in which to remove such pauper lunatic from the asylum, and in case of such withdrawal the municipality shall not be chargeable with any expense for the maintenance of such lunatic under the said act. and prior to such withdrawal nothing could be fairer than this. If the parishes did not want to have the pauper insane in the asylum they would have every opportunity to withdraw them. If they wanted them in the asylum they could have them there at an expense of about one half what it cost to keep them at home.

Mr. Russell said he thought Mr. Blair had made the difficulties greater than they really were. He (Russell) was opposed to making a provincial poor house of the asylum and had no doubt if there was a better system regarding admissions many now in the asylum would not be there.

Mr. Shaw asked if after a pauper lunatic was removed from the asylum he became dangerous and was sent back would a new admission fee be charged.

Mr. Mitchell replied in the negative.

Mr. Howe said he was much impressed with the remarks of Mr. Blair regarding the difficulties of the case. He thought, however, all the insane of the province should be in the asylum and be supported by the province.

Recess.

Mr. Hill said last year he had been opposed to the lunatic asylum bill. His recollection was that several members of the opposition spoke against the bill. He had asked a prominent membdr of the opposition if they proposed to divide the house and he said no, it was too late in the session and was not worth while. As he did not appear on the record last year he wished to appear this year and would therefore vote in favor of the amendment of the leader of the opposition.

If the amendment failed to pass he would support the bill as it was an improvement on existing legislation.

Mr. Blair said some relief was absolutely necessary owing to the increasing cost of maintaining the asylum. It was not possible for the government to spend $2 when their income was only $1. The interest charges of the province had increased from $40,000 to nearly $120,000. The great increase was almost altogether the results of the railway legislation of 1882. The opposition, in the interests of the province, ought to be willing to strengthen the hands of the government in their efforts to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure.

Dr. Stockton said Mr. Blair had made an extraordinary admission as to the deplorable state of the finances, when only a short time ago he said the public sources of revenue were so ample that he could reduce it by $20,000. If it was necessary to call upon the municipalities to contribute, let the collection and expenditures of the money be controlled by themselves.

Mr. Blair said the first section of the present bill simply provided that the assessments of last year in the various counties should not be illegal, merely provided that the overseers of the poor or alms house commissioners should be notified, in case a patient was sent to the asylum who would be a charge under the existing law so that they may remove them within 20 days if they wish. He (Blair) did not say that the financial position of the province was not such as to bear the expense of maintaining a class of dependents, who ought to be maintained at home, it would be supposed by the hon. gentlemen's suggestion that the municipalities should if necessary assess themselves and disburse the money themselves that such legislation as the government proposed was unheard of. How was the county school money obtained, and how was it distributed in Nova Scotia? The counties are called upon to pay just as it is now proposed by this government to call upon them in a minor degree.

Dr. Stockton said the rule adopted in Nova Scotia was not necessarily to be followed here. He wished the committee to understand that the government had made no change in the law of last year, by which all patients who were not of suicidal or homicidal tendencies could be thrown upon the municipalities. The effect of this was that four-fifths of the entire inmates would be unloaded upon the counties.

Mr. Blair said the hon. member had made a very inaccurate statement. It was not the intention of the government to make unreasonable demands upon the municipality. The law could at any time be repealed if it was found to work injustice.

Dr. Stockton said the law had already been found to be unjust, and the experience of one year showed that it should be repealed.

The amendment was lost on the following division—

Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Gogain, Howe, Pinder, Russell, Perley, Smith (Westmorland). Hill—14.

Nays—Blair, Tweedie, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labillois, Lewis, Harrison, Theriault, Sivewright, Mott, Flewelling, Scovil, O'Brien (Northumberland), Dibblee, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—21.

(Messrs. Allen and Baird were paired).

The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Blair stated that the probate bill would not be pressed this session, The government had no intention of abandoning it, and it would be re-introduced early next session.

On Friday Mr. Mott's bill amending the Campbellton incorporation act and Mr. Sivewright's bill reviving and continuing the act incorporating the Gulf Shore Railway were agreed to.

Mr. Pitts committed a bill respecting the law of libel portions of which were adversely criticised by Messrs. Stockton, Phinney and Alward.

Progress was reported at the suggestion of the Attorney-General and after a time the bill was recommitted and agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Blair recommitted the bill to amend practice and procedure in the supreme court which was agreed to after being amended.

The House adjourned until 9 a. m. Saturday and was prorogued on that morning at 10.

Among the acts assented to by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor are the following :—

To facilitate departmental inquiries.
Further relating to crown lands.
Further to amend the law relating to the solemnization of marriage.
To provide for the incorporation of societies for the sale and distribution of seed grain on credit.
To amend 55 Victoria, cap 48, intituled: An act to authorize the municipality of Gloucester to issue debentures.
In addition to and in further amendment of act 46 Victoria, cap 62, intituled: "An act to revive, continue, and amend the act to incorporate the Northwest Boom Company."
To provide a woodman's lien for wages.
Further in amendment of 50 Victoria, Cap 5, relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages.
Respecting liens of mechanics, laborers and others
Further relating to highways
To provide more effectually for repairing roads and bridges in the parish of Derby, in the county of Northumberland
To authorize the Canada Eastern Railway Company to extend its railway.
To declare and make uniform the law relating to certain expenses in criminal prosecutions
For the protection of wage earners
Respecting registry of deeds and other instruments relating to laud
Relating to the office of the deputy sheriff
In further amendment of cap 106, of the consolidated statutes, of non-resident pedlars.
To amend cap 60 of the consolidated statutes, relating to justices' courts.
To further amend "The succession duty act of 1892"
In addition to and in amendment of the documentary evidence act 1893
To incorporate Campbellton curling and skating club
In amendment of cap 51 of consolidated statutes county courts
To incorporate the Newcastle Driving Park Association
Further to amend act 53 Victoria, cap 4, intituled "an act respecting practices and proceedings in supreme court in equity"
To amend the liquor license act of 1887
To amend the act 56th Vic, cap 4 relating to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum
Relating to the supreme court
To authorize the municipality of Northumberland to issue debentures for fire purposes in Chatham
Respecting the action of ejectment
Relating to the Caraquet Railway Company
To revive and continue the act incorporating the Gulf Shore Railway Company
In further amendment of cap 99. Consolidated Statutes, of municipalities
In amendment of act 51 Victoria, cap 81, intituled, An act to incorporate the town of Campbellton
Respecting the law of libel
In addition to and in amendment of cap 37, consolidated statutes, of "proceedings and practice in the supreme court"

Miramichi and the North Shore etc.

RIVER-DRIVING is excellent at the present time, and the prospects are good for its continuation.

BARNABY ISLAND BOOM privilege is to be let for a term of five years from April 1st. 1894 on May 1st. See advt.

W. T. HARRIS is making a specialty of boots and shoes and neckwear this week. He has a new stock of both lines in great variety and at prices that must be fetching.

MISS KENDALL is the latest candidate for the patronage of those who are looking for fashionable millinery. See advt.

MR. CREAGHAN is bound to meet the requirements of the season at his Newcastle and Chatham stores and his new announcement ought to be read by housekeepers especially. See advt.

SHORTHAND ETC:—Mr. S. Spear, at the Canada House, is open to give lessons in shorthand, bookkeeping, etc. at low rates—shorthand class forming at once—Mr. Spear is an experienced stenographer and teacher.

DECIDED :—As we go to press the sheriff's jury in the Reinsboro-Maloney replevin suit render their decision, finding the property in the logs in Mr. Reinsboro.

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.

THE MILLS:—Mr. Hutchison's mill began sawing on Tuesday morning, Mr. Snowball's yesterday morning and Mr. Flett's at Nelson yesterday afternoon. The others have not yet started, but with one or two exceptions all will be running in a few days.

A GOOD opportunity to acquire a very desirable property is to be offered on Saturday next in front of the post office, Newcastle, at three o'clock in the afternoon. See advt.

PERSONAL:—Senator Snowball came home, via Ottawa, reaching Chatham on Saturday night and is warmly welcomed.

Messrs. Tweedie, Burchill, Robinson and O'Brien are home from Fredericton and the electors are abundantly satisfied with the manner in which they have represented them.

THE DALEY store, dwelling and outbuildings, in Nelson, are at the head of the public wharf and there is no better property in the village for a general business stand, or hotel. It is to be sold at three o'clock Saturday afternoon by auctioneer Lawlor in front of the post office, Newcastle.

FINE SALMON—The first salmon of the year, a perfect beauty of nine pounds weight, was served to the patrons of the Royal yesterday. The fish was captured a few miles up river and brought to the store of W. J. Halse & Co., Main street. A seven pound salmon was caught in the harbor. [Telegraph. of 18th

HEAVY FIRE :—About noon on Wednesday, 17th fire broke out in the attic of Mr. Alexander Dickie's hotel. "Seaside," Black Point, Restigouche county. The fire made great headway and in a short time the hotel and barns were totally destroyed; the stock and most of the furniture were saved. The hotel was well and favorably known, it being the only hotel in the locality. The loss is probably $3,000.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A young lad named Herbert met with a serious accident at Harcourt station, Kent county, on Saturday night. He attempted to jump on a special freight train and fell. The wheels passed over one leg, cutting off the foot just above the ankle. The train hands complain that many small boys hang about the station, jumping on and off the cars.

THE ICE ran out of the river opposite Chatham on Saturday and the steamer Nelson began her regular trips for the season on Monday at two o'clock.

There was at last accounts considerable ice between the bar and Oak Point and in Neguac Bay, but it is expected that it will be all out next week, so that the steamer Miramichi will be enabled to go on that route for the season's work.

S. OF T. :—At the regular meeting of Red Bank Division No. 361, held on the 6th inst., the following officers were installed by the G. W. P. for the ensuing quarter :—

W. P.—Eliza Keys.
W. A.—Maud Matchett.
R. S.—Ethel Parks.
A. R. S.—Annie Matchett.
I. S.—Liva B. Johnstone.
Treas.—J. D. Murray.
Chap.—Mrs J. D. Murray.
Con.—Evelyn Keys.
A. C.—Lillie Parks.
I. S.—Master Allister Murray.
O. S.—Jeddie Sutherland.

Red Bank Division is not large in numbers, but is in a very healthy condition. There were two initiations last quarter, and we look for a fair increase in the present quarter. [Advocate.

MR. MCINERNEY OF KENT :—At an entertainment given in the academic hall of Ottawa University on Thursday evening last there was a musical programme and address. The *Free Press* says; "The chair was occupied by Hon. R. W. Scott, who introduced the lecturer, Mr. McInerney, M. P., in choice terms. The learned lecturer had as a theme, 'A Canadian Retrospect and Forecast,' and for three-quarters of an hour held the audience spell bound with his eloquence. The lecture was one of the best ever heard in Ottawa and elicted the most favorable comment. After expatiating on Canada's past he dealt with the future, tabooing annexation, the colonial status, and looked forward to the time when Mother England and the colonies would form a grand federation of nations."

A Stupid Business, Truly.

Inspector King's stupid attempt to change the route of the Tracadie mail, has resulted in arrangements being made with Mr. Angus Ullock of Chatham and also with Mr. Coughlan, the former contracter, for a continuation of the service as it existed before the attempted diversion from Chatham. The postmaster of Tracadie has been directed from Ottawa to deliver the mail to Mr. Coughlan and the postmaster at Chatham has been instructed by the assistant Post Office inspector to deliver the mails for Tracadie to Mr. Ullock. The result is that Mr. Ullock's teams take the mails from Chatham to Tracadie and Mr. Coughlan's take them from Tracadie to Chatham. It will now be in order for inspector King to go and kick himself for his mismanagement of the whole matter.

Blake-Sweezey.

The Melrose, Mass, Daily Evening Item of the 20th inst. says:—A pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. D'Orsay, 79 Oakville street, Wednesday evening. The contracting parties were Alexander J. Blake and Miss Mary A. Sweezey, of Melrose, both formerly of Chatham, N. B. Rev. James F. Allen, pastor of the South Street Church, united the young couple in the bonds of holy matrimony in the presence of a large number of friends. The bride was lovely in an effective costume of light gray French novelty goods, trimmed with white silk moire and lace. She carried a large boquet of bride roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Flossie D'Orsay, niece of the groom, and was prettily gowned in pale pink crepon and lace and white carnations. The groom was attended by A. Ernest D'Orsay. After the ceremony an informal reception was held, after which the happy couple led the way to the dining room where a bountiful supper was served. The presents were many and beautiful, and included the usual variety of wedding gifts. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold broach. Mr. and Mrs. Blake will reside at No. 101 Oakville street."

Epworth League.

A Tennyson night was the Epworth League attraction last Monday evening in St. Luke's church S. S. room, which was filled with an appreciative audience. The programme was as follows:—

Opening Hymn (from 'In Memoriam'), 'Strong Son of God.'
Lord's Prayer.
Sketch of the 'Life of Tennyson,'—Mr. W. B. Snowball.
Song—'Break, break, break, on thy cold gray stones O Sea!'—Mrs. Harris.
Trio—'Sweet and Low,'—Mesdames Watters, Snowball and Nicol.
Reading—'In the Children's Hospital. The Nurse's Story.' Miss Carter.
Song—'True till death,'—Mr. Horace W. Cole.
Reading—'The Brook,'—Miss Tweedie.
Male Quartette—'Laugh! boys laugh!' Messrs. Nicol, Chesman, Harris, Fisher.
Song—'Ring out, wild Bells!'—Mrs. McLoon.
Reading—'Dora,'—Mrs. A. J. Loggie.
Solo—'The Brook,'—Mrs. Watters.
Song—'Charge of the Light Brigade.' Mr. Nicol.
Vocal Duett—'Too Late,'—Mrs. Snowball and Mr. Fisher.
Reading—'The Revenge,'—Mr. Bennett.
Mixed Quartette—'Crossing the Bar.' Mrs. McLoon, Mrs. Nicol, Mr. Nicol and Mr. Fisher.
God Save the Queen.

Miss Carter's reading was the best number of the evening, being exceedingly natural and sympathetic in its artistic rendition. Mr. Cole, also, pleased the audience very much. The other numbers were very acceptably given, some of them being encored and all heartily applauded.

Y. M. C. A. Aims and Needs.

The good work done by the Y. M. C. A. in other places has encouraged us to try and extend the usefulness of our Chatham Association.

With this end in view we have secured the new rooms in the Hocken-McKenzie block, which are now being fitted up.

We will have in our new quarters a parlor, reading room, and gymnasium. To more efficiently carry on the work we have secured a general secretary, trained in Young Men's Christian Association methods.

We are aiming to fit up the parlor and social room in a *homelike* manner, and to supply it with interesting and instructive amusements and games, and also with musical instruments; to place in the reading room the best magazines, papers, (daily, weekly and local), engineering and mechanical journals, so that all may find suitable reading. Writing materials will be provided without charge:—The gymnasium will be fitted with parallel bars, ladders, health exercises, indian clubs, and dumb bells. Other appliances will be added later on.

Our aim is to supply such a home for young men, surrounded by helpful influences, as will tend to benefit them *morally*, *mentally* and *physically*.

Our financial needs for the ensuing year are as follows :—

Salary,	$600.00
Rent,	140.00
Furnishings,	115.00
Light and Fixtures,	40.00
Gymnasium,	40.00
Reading Matter,	30.00
Office Expenses,	25.00
	$990.00

We place this statement of our AIMS and NEEDS before the public, confidently soliciting their co-operation and support in this effort for the young men of Chatham.

W. B. Snowball,
F. O. Petterson,
E. W. Porter,
R. B. Bennett,
A. McKinnon,
} Finance Committee.

The above proposals appear to be as modest as the necessities of the work will permit. We fully sympathise with them, and believe that with a hearty and united effort, they can be fully carried out.

REV. N. MCKAY,
REV. GEORGE STEEL,
REV. JOS. MCCOY.

A Pleasant Episode.

Quite an interesting event took place at the great Ponce de Leon Hotel,, St. Augustine, Florida on 10th inst., the occasion being the presentation by the manager, O. D. Seavey, of testimonials and souvenirs to the twenty heads of departments in the famous establishment, which closed for the season on that day. The Miramichi had one representative amongst those honored, in the person of Miss Annie McKay; late of Boiestown, sister of Mr. J. D. McKay, and Mrs. J. D. Murray of Doaktown. The Daily Florida Citizen, in a report of the affair says:—

"Miss Annie McKay, the trusted housekeeper, received a letter filled with words direct from the heart, speaking praise of her worth. It was a touching letter, and Miss McKay listened with moistened eyes. Mr. Seavey spoke of her diplomatic manner in meeting all the duties she had to perform, of her tact in overcoming the numerous difficulties that daily fell to her lot, and of her being the same to all, men and women as well. "I regret leaving you behind," said Mr. Seavey, "but what is my loss is another's gain."

"When the presentations were all over the officers silently went off to their several departments. Inside the boxes of cigars each one found a photograph of Mr. Seavey and in the envelope was a souvenir card with these words written by Margaret May upon the presentation of the watch to Mr. Seavey last week:

"Nor time, nor space can ever efface
Our pleasant mem'ries of the past,
May each hour's flight bring new delight,
And joys which shall all time outlast"

"Of course. Miss McKay did not receive a box of cigars. Hers was a smaller package and in it she found a beautiful diamond and pearl ring."

The Right Spirit

The Telegraph's Petitcodiac correspondent notes the fact that two returned exodians have purchased farms in that vicinity, and of a third, he says:—

Another instance of Canada, the best, is seen in the return of Mr. Thomas A. Colpitts, who, some years ago, left this land for pastures green across the border, but the green pastures are now to be seen on this side of the St. Croix, and Mr. C. returns to the silent homestead and the deserted farm, and says there are worse places than Canada. These three farms within three miles of each other, will be changed from a state of decay and comparative uselessness to models of neatness, productiveness and profit, as the owners have experience, capital and push. There are dozens of other farms in this vicinity that are just as good and can be readily made to yield a comfortable and independent living. Why should our young men not take hold of this and not be liable to a repetition of last winter's street walking in some city of the neighboring republic. Let the cry and motto be "Canada for Canadians."

Gloucester County.

BATHURST. April 23, 1894.

Theotime Blanchard Esq. the candidate for Federal honors in this county is continuing his canvassing tours with marked success. Since your issue of last week he has visited L'Amec, Little River, Shippegan, Pokemouche and Tracadie and from accounts received from the very best sources we are led to the belief that his majority will not be less than 500.

In Tracadie particularly he was warmly welcomed and at a very largely attended meeting at which all the principal electors were present, his candidature was unanimously endorsed. This speaks well both for the candidate and the people. Tracadie has always well supported the Liberal Conservative standard bearers, but on this occasion they have good reason to express their gratitude to the present government for the generosity displayed in granting them a sum to erect a new Lazaretto. That they will do so handsomely is beyond question. Ex-Sheriff Doucet is the only opposition apparent. He is running as an independent, having no particular politics beyond a whining plea for sympathy because the provincial government was obliged to dismiss him. Add to this that Blanchard will be "Burns' tool," and that Burns is a "bad man" and the clique are against him, and you have all his politics.

The usual petty devices are being resorted to but the "old party" is solid to a man, and, with the additions to the ranks, occasioned by the shameful desertion on the part of the ex-sheriff and a few others, of Mr. N. A. Landry, will still carry victory wherever it goes throughout the County.

Progressive Campbellton.

CAMPBELLTON, April 17.—The municipal elections were held today. A. E. Alexander is mayor by acclamation. Councillors for ward one are Wm. West and A. G. McDonald by acclamation. In ward two the vote is A. G. Adams 63, Wm. Dickie 50, Paul Roy 36. The first two are elected. In ward three, D. Murray, M. D., and J. P. Mowat are in by acclamation, and as assessors Wm. Murray, John Mowat and W. J. Duncan.

The ratepayers resolved by a large majority that water be brought in by the town and not by a company.

Good Advice for Farmers.

The Campbellton Enterprise (which, by the way, is much improved of late in typographical appearance, and is also very creditably edited) gave, last week, an interesting report of a talk by Rev. Father Gagne of Maria, P. Q., on the subject of farming, which will apply as well to all North Shore communities as to that of Black Cape, where the reverend gentleman spoke. The gist of the discourse was that conditions had changed within the last few years and that it was no longer profitable to grow grain for market, as we cannot compete with the West where the soil and climate are adapted to growing grain; but we have a suitable soil and climate for keeping cows, and if properly fed and cared for these can be made very profitable by making cheese and butter. He gave several instances of what our common Canadian cows can produce if properly fed. Among others he mentioned a cow owned by the Rev. N. Thivierse, for which he paid only seventeen dollars, that gave enough milk, to supply 4 persons and also made three hundred lbs. of butter in one season. He also mentioned a farmer in St. Simon who has twenty-four cows, and made 990 dollars in one season by selling the milk to a Cheese Factory during the summer months and by making butter the rest of the season. He urged the farmers to keep cows, as they were very useful animals, furnishing milk, butter and cheese, and when killed their flesh was good to eat and the hide good for moccasins which are very useful during our Canadian winters. He claimed that there was not so much in the breed as the feed of cows and that animals ought not only to be well fed during winter so that they will come out in good condition in the spring, but also in summer when pastures are getting bare to grow soiling crops to feed them with.

The Enterprise adds that notwithstanding Father Gagne's enthusiasm on the subject of cows, he is still more ecstatic over horses, of which he is the owner of a very fine specimen. For while the lovers of the bovine were listening to the discourse in the church, the admirers of the equine were on the ice where a horse-race was in progress, in which Father Gagne's horse won an easy victory, so if we will follow the teaching of the Rev. Father we will not only have good cows but good fast horses.

New Advertisements.

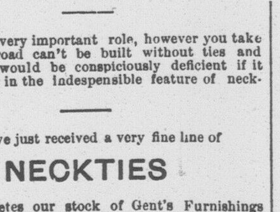
BARNABY ISLAND

BOOM PRIVILEGE.

The boom privilege in connection with Barnaby Island in the Southwest Miramichi River owned by St. Paul's Church corporation, will be leased for a period of five years from 1st April 1894, at public auction, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, on Tuesday May 1st 1894 at 11 o'clock a. m.

WM WYSE.
Auctioner.

Railroad Ties.



Ties play a very important role, however you take them A railroad can't be built without ties and your attire would be conspicuously deficient if it were wanting in the indespensible feature of neckwear

We have just received a very fine line of

NECKTIES

which completes our stock of Gent's Furnishings If you haven't seen our stock you are completely in the fog as to how much you can get in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes

FOR THE LEAST MONEY. — EVERYTHING ABSURDLY CHEAP.

W. T. HARRIS,
CHATHAM, N. B.

New Advertisments.

We Respectfully Invite You

TO CALL AND SEE OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF MOST ELEGANT

Boots & Shoes

REQUIRED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

For Style, Easy Fit and Serviceability

you will find it decidedly advantageous to look over our display of

UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.

There's case and comfort as well as style for every dainty foot our shoes encase and that makes it a case of perfect satisfaction every time. Quality unsurpassed for the price and the price below the lowest. The experience of all our customers justifies their confidence.

W. T. HARRIS, CHATHAM.

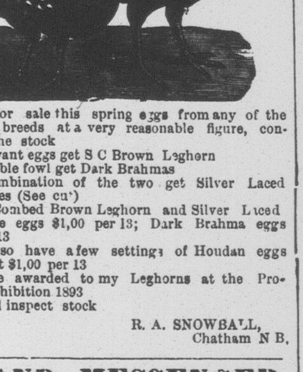
MILLINERY.

Miss Theresa Kendall, late of Boston, will open a

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

on May 1st at the store known as Haviland's corner, opposite Masonic Hall, Chatham.

She has a full supply of Millinery goods of latest styles and is prepared to furnish all articles in her line of business in accordance with the latest fashions.



I offer for sale this spring eggs from any of the following breeds at a very reasonable figure, considering the stock

If you want eggs get S C Brown Leghorn
If for table fowl get Dark Brahmas
If a combination of the two get Silver Laced Wyandotles (See cut)

Single Combed Brown Leghorn and Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs $1,00 per 13; Dark Brahma eggs $1,50 per 13

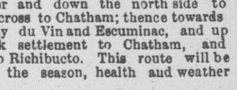
I will also have a few settings of Houdan eggs to spare at $1,00 per 13

1st prize awarded to my Leghorns at the Provincial Exhibition 1893

Call and inspect stock

R. A. SNOWBALL,
Chatham N B.

ISLAND MESSENGER.



This celebrated stallion is now owned by W P Howard of P E Island and will make the season of 1894 as follows :—Will travel the road from Point du Chene to Richibucto; starting from Richibucto will proceed to Chatham; thence up the south side of Miramichi river and down the north side to Douglastown, and cross to Chatham; thence towards Napan river, to Bay du Vin and Escuminac, and up through the back settlement to Chatham, and thence by train to Richibucto. This route will be travelled during the season, health and weather permitting.

ISLAND MESSENGER was sired by Bush Messenger; he by Imported Messenger, dam Morgan Messenger, her dam by old Flying Frenchman, one of the best old time flyers.

ISLAND MESSENGER is 8 years old, standing 17½ hands high and weighs 1350 lbs., and is a handsome golden chestnut in color, with a large wavey mane and tail; he has an elegant set of limbs and feet, is well muscled strong and smooth. His temperment is all that can be desired in a horse. He is honest, kind and intelligent, but possessing much life and ambition. He has very stylish head, neck and shoulders, with good lines, back hips and quarters, in all showing as fine a carriage stallion as can be found on P E Island. In 1893 he took first prize at Alberton exhibition, and also first prize at Summerside exhibition, and also took a diploma out of Summerside exhibition, proving himself the best carriage stallion on P E Island.

ISLAND MESSENGER has been in the stud service for a few years and left to his credit some of the best class of carriage horses to be found in the province. Though never handled for speed he is a very fast horse and shows a natural trotting gait. He can now strike a 2-40 clip with much ease and possesses great staying qualities.

TERMS: $5 single service; $10 for the season, to be paid through the season.

WILLIAM P. HOWARD,
Owner in Charge.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Farm at Oak Point next to Richard Tuberts known as the Knieff farm, containing about 250 acres; 60 acres in state of cultivation and 20 ready for stumping and balance well wooded; is offered for sale.

For further particulars apply to

W S LOGGIE,
Chatham N B

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

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

W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham.

Sept. 1894

AUCTION.

Above lands will be sold at auction in front of Post Office, Chatham, on Monday 7th May at 11 a m.

W. S. LOGGIE.

ZEPHYR.

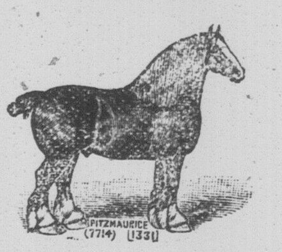
The above well known percheron horse will travel during the coming season on the usual route—about the same as last season—under the auspices of Northumberland Agricultural Society.

GEO. P. SEARLE,
Manager

5. 17.*

FITZ MAURICE.

(IMPORTED.)



Vol. XII., B C. S. B. (7714) Vol. V., C. C. S. B. [1331. of the Clydesdsle Ranche Calgary and imported in 1889. Now owned by R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B. Color, Light Bay. Foaled 19th May, 1888. Bred by James Grey, Kersie Mains, Stirling Scotland.

Sire, SIR MAURICE (4721) Dam ROSE OF BIRKENWOOD, (4650), by True Blue (1334), gr dam Darling of Birkenwood (761), by Black Comet (66), Gr gr dam Jess, by Sir Colin, (774) gr gr gr dam, Nancy, etc.

FITZ MAURICE will make the usual route from Chatham to Blackville and Redbank and intermediate points on both sides and branches of the Miramichi, standing every alternate Friday and Saturday at Woodburn Farm, Chatham

Fee $8.00 insuring mare in foal; if not in foal a rebate of $3.00 will be allowed

Good stabling at $2,50 and pasture at $1.25 per week, if required. Every care given to mares entrusted to us.

Furthur infirmation as to route to be travelled over will be made in a short time.

At present, Fitz Maurice is at the Woodburn Farm, where he will stand until may 1st.

For any other intimation regarding Fitz Maurice please communicate with

R. A. SNOWBALL,
Chatham, N. B.

WHARF NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders, marked 'Tender for Bay-du-Vin Wharf,' will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until Tuesday, 1st day of May next, at noon, for building a wharf at Bay-du-Vin, Northumberland County, according to Plan and Specification to be seen at said Department, and at the Office of Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Chatham.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified Bank Cheque, or Cash, for an amount equal to five per cent of the tender, (would prefer not receiving P. O orders) which will be forfeited if the party called upon declines to enter into contract; should the tender be not accepted, the deposit will be returned. Two good sureties must be named in the tender.

Not obliged to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. R. EMMERSON,
Chief Commissioner.

Department of Public Works,
Fredericton, April 11, 1894.

POTATOES.

100 barrels of potatoes for sale at J B Snowball Price one dollar per barrel.

W. S. LOGGIE

Manchester House.

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

Samples Mailed on Application.

W. S. LOGGIE

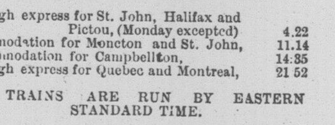
FOR SALE.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.



On and after Monday the 11th Septemb the trains of this railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows :

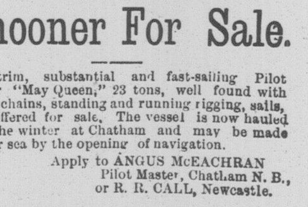
WILL LEAVE CHATHM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.22
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John,	11.14
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.35
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,	21 52

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

RailwayOffice, Moncton N. B 2nd Jan. 1894.



Schooner For Sale.

The trim, substantial and fast-sailing Pilot Schooner "May Queen," 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.,
or R. R. CALL, Newcastle.

DR. J. HAYES,

Memb. Royal Col. Surg., Eng.
Lic. Royal Col. Phys., London.

CHATHAM, - - N. B.

GRAND OPENING SALE!

—OF—

Dress Goods, Household Goods Clothing & Spring Novelties.

J. D. CREAGHAN.

Great Slaughter of High Prices all along the Line.

Axminster, Moquette, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. Dutch, Jute and Hemp Carpets and Mattings, Linoleums, Crumb Cloths and Furniture Coverings, Window Hangings and Parlor Draperies. Moquette, Smyrna and Velvet pile Rugs, Mats & Squares.

The above high-class and stylish goods must be moved off. Housekeepers, this is the time and place. We offer you unprecedented advantages in price and quality. Come and see. The sight of such goods will delight and refresh you after the toil and worry of house-cleaning.

We are showing the latest shades and styles in

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloakings, Trimmings, Capes & Jackets

A special drive in New Prints and Challies. All wool French Challies 15c. to 25c. sold elsewhere at 30c. to 45c. per yard. Sweeping reductions are the order of the day and will strike every department of our immense stock at Chatham and Newcastle.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. D. CREAGHAN.

A DARING FEAT.

We had just witnessed a Mexican bull fight. Even that exciting scene, however, had proved rather dull and unsatisfactory to the fiery audience, and at the close the clown from the center of the ring announced:

"Tomorrow at 2 o'clock Senor Cabalero will check his horse while riding at full gallop on the brink of yonder cliff."

"Within two lengths of the brow?" came from the audience.

"Within two lengths—within five feet!"

The astonishment created by this announcement held the audience for some moments in silence. It was a proposal of such reckless daring that it was difficult to believe the maker of it was in earnest.

The cliff to which the clown had pointed was part of the bluff that hemmed in the valley. It was a sort of promontory, however, that jutted out from the general line, so as to be a conspicuous object from the plain below. Its brow was of equal height with the rest of the precipice, of which it was a sort of buttress, and a grassy turf that appeared along its edge was the continuation of the upper plateau. Its front to the valley was verticle, without terrace or ledge, although horizontal seams traversing its face showed a stratified formation. From the sward upon the valley to that upon the heights was 1,000 feet. To gaze up at the precipice was a trial to delicate nerves; to look down put the stoutest to proof.

The next day at the appointed hour a surging crowd in the valley stood watching Senor Cabalero on the cliff.

Every motion was noted. He first alighted from the saddle, stripped off his manga and carried it back and placed it out of the way. He next looked to his spurs to see that the straps were properly buckled. After this he retied his sash and set his sombrero firmly on his head. He buttoned his velveted olizoneros down nearly to his ankles, so that their leather buttonings might not flap open and discommode him. His hunting knife or dirk, along with his whip, he gave to Don Juan.

Senor Cabalero next turned to his horse, which stood at this time with his neck curved proudly, as though he divined that he was to be called upon for some signal service. The bridle was first scrutinized. The great bit, a mameluke, was carefully examined lest there be some flaw or crack in the steel. The headstrap was buckled to proper tightness, and then the reins were minutely scanned. These were made of the hair of a horse's tail, closely and neatly plaited. The saddle now had its turn. Passing from side to side the athlete tied both stirrup leathers and examined the great wooden blocks which formed the stirrups. The girth was the last as well as the most important object of his solicitude. He loosened the buckles on both sides and then tightened them, using his knee to effect his purpose. When drawn to his liking, the tip of his finger could not have been passed under the strong leather band.

No wonder the horseman observed all this caution, as the snapping of a strap or the slipping of a buckle at the critical moment might hurl him into eternity. Having satisfied himself that all was right, he gathered up the reins and leaped gayly into the saddle.

He first directed his horse in a walk along the edge of the cliff, within a few feet of its edge. This was to steady the nerves of both himself and the animal. Presently the walk became a trot, and then a gentle canter. Even this was an exhibition fearful to behold, and many a Mexican gazed breathlessly.

After awhile he headed back toward the plain, and then stretching into a gallop, the gait in which he intended to approach the cliff, he suddenly reined up, so as to throw his horse nearly on his haunches. Again he resumed the gallop, again reining up, and this maneuver he repeated about a dozen times, now with his horse's head turned toward the cliff and now in the direction of the plain.

At last Senor Cabalero was seen to turn his horse's head toward the projecting cliff and take a firm seat in the saddle. The determined pose of his head showed that the moment had come for the final trial. A slight touch of the spurs started the noble steed, and in another moment he was in full gallop straight toward the brink of the cliff.

The noisy Mexicans grew suddenly silent, breathless. The suspense, however, was of short duration. The swift strides had brought horse and rider close to the verge—within half a dozen lengths. Yet the rein still hung loose—the rider dared not tighten it—a touch he knew would bring the horse to a stand, and that before he had crossed the line would be failure. Another bound—and another—the two length line is crossed! Another, and great God! he will be over.

But another was not taken.

Just as the horse was to rise for the final leap that would have carried them over the fatal brink the reins suddenly tightened, the fore legs became fixed and spread, and the hips of the noble animal sank to the plain. There they poised scarcely a yard from the edge of the cliff.

While in this attitude the horseman raised his right hand, lifted his sombrero and waved it above his head.

It was a splendid spectacle from below. The dark forms of both horse and rider stood out strong against the light background of the sky. The oval outlines of the steed, the trappings, every detail of the man in his picturesque and dramatic pose, could be seen distinctly, and for the moment in which they were poised and motionless the spectators might have fancied it all a superb equestrian statue, its pedestal the pinnacle of the cliff.—Exchange.

The Current of His Thoughts.

The wife of a telegraph clerk had been "going on" at her husband for an unconscionable length of time. The latter said never a word.

"Well, what have you got to say for yourself?" she inquired, exasperated at his silence.

After a moment's reflection the husband replied:

"I was thinking that if you had wired all that to Bordeaux the telegram would have cost you 426 francs 69 centimes."—Courrier du Nord.

Shoes.

There is no better blacking to apply to soft, fine boots than equal parts of black ink and sweet oil well mixed and rubbed on with a sponge. A neat little device for preventing buttons from coming off is the following: Make a hole in the kid large enough for the eye of each button; then take a round shoestring and pass it through every button, fastening the string at each end. In this way the buttons will be kept in place as long as the shoe lasts.—New York News.

Cut the Actress In Two.

In a play at the Folies Dramatiques an actor weakened in trying to carry in his arms Mlle. Leontine, whose weight was extraordinary. "Make two trips," advised a voice from the gallery.—Philadelphia Times.

REUNITED.

The stick of kindling Mrs. Goble was trying hard to split with a dull hatchet flew up and hit her on the cheek bone, just below the eye. "Oh!" exclaimed Mrs. Goble in a shrill staccato, as she flung the hatchet vindictively from her, and rising to her feet she danced about in a vivacious manner without time or tune, with both hands held to her bruised and disfigured face. When the first pain and smart had abated a little, she made her way into the house and sat down in a rocking chair the very picture of disconsolate woe. After awhile she summoned up courage to go to the cupboard and hunt for her bottle of arnica and opedeldoc, and when found she rubbed the hurt with the lotion. The tears were running down copiously. Mrs. Goble was pitying herself.

It was certainly very hard that a woman of her age and no stronger than she was should have everything to do for herself in addition to the quilts which she quilted at so much per spool for other people. And when she was too tired to work any longer, and her eyes were too weak and weary to read, or she fell asleep over the most thrilling story, there was nobody at hand to soothe and cheer and pet her, to agree with Mrs. Goble that it was "too bad" and a "burning shame" for her to have to live a life like this.

She couldn't take any pride in her housework because there was nobody to whom it would make any difference how many times over she swept before she dusted, nor in her cooking, for there wasn't a soul to eat it and say it was delicious and ask where the recipe came from. There were a great many little comforts about her small house, for she had the knack of making surroundings comfortable; but, as she was accustomed to say, with a sigh: "Things can't make a home. There must be people."

Mrs. Goble continued to bathe her cheek and wipe her eyes alternately. Time was when the kindling basket was always full behind the kitchen stove; when the shed sheltered a pile of dry wood, split and seasoned, that was always replenished before it had time to disappear; when everything within and without had been kept in apple pie order. "Don't get up too early, dear," her husband would say. "There isn't any occasion for it." And then, when she came down stairs after a long morning nap, the kitchen fire was burning brightly, the teakettle singing, and a delicious aroma of boiling coffee perfumed the air. Oftener than otherwise the table was all set, and in summer time there was a bunch of flowers in a pretty vase in the middle of it. Then, when breakfast was over—and it never took much trouble to please Jerry—he made a great frolic of wiping the dishes after they were scalded and drained before kissing her a tender goodby and going off brightly to his morning's work.

Jerry, of course, was not altogether a paragon of perfection. The gods love those who are, and they die young. He had a temper, and so had she. It took his a long time to become aroused, but when it finally woke up it was like a cyclone and devastated all that stood in the way of it. As for her, she was querulous, and she "nagged" him more and more as the years went by. Then the children came, and as they grew older quarrels that related to them grew frequent and increased in fury. What the last quarrel had started about Mrs. Goble tried in vain to remember. It ended in divorce. She had been given the children. One of them had since died; the other had run away and gone to sea. She was lonesome; she was losing her good looks; she was growing old. And only yesterday she had seen that gay young hussy, Lucia Myers, making eyes at Jerry as he drove past in his buggy. Making eyes at her— Well, he wasn't her husband exactly, but he shouldn't be anybody's else! And Mrs. Goble bristled up indignantly at the bare idea.

When they had parted, Jerry had paid her quite a little sum as alimony, but a woman who has been shielded from care doesn't always know the best way to manage money. She tried to be economical, but somehow the money seemed to fly. From the time of their divorce to that of Cora's sickness and death they had met only as strangers—for five long years. At this time, however, he came every day and helped to nurse the little girl. When she died, he had seemed almost heartbroken. After that he fell into a way of calling occasionally—just in a friendly way. They never talked about the divorce, but sometimes they reminisced over old times until they found themselves getting up on dangerous ground.

It had been 10 years since they had gone their separate ways. Jerry had prospered. He now had a business of his own and a smart little house where he lived alone with only a man to cook for him and take care of his horse. "If it were a woman," thought Mrs. Goble, "I—I think I'd throw vitriol in her eyes." And her own eyes snapped wickedly. "Not that I care the snap of my finger for Jerry Goble himself, only— I suspect the inside of that house is a sight to see."

There came a sudden rap at the door, and Mrs. Goble opened it with her handkerchief at her eye. When Jerry walked in, she felt the need of sympathy and broke out crying.

"Why, what it is, Nellie?" asked he. She took away the handkerchief and let him see.

"Why, what a pity. Are you doing anything for it? Then, seeing the arnica bottle, he put her into a chair and began very awkwardly to bathe the bruise. When she felt his touch on her cheek and they had drawn so near to each other, a fierce excitement entered the hearts of each of them. He set down the bottle and put both his shaking arms about her. Then he whispered hoarsely: "Come home, Nellie! Come home and let me take care of you, and you take care of me."

And then, though she "didn't care the snap of her finger for Jerry Goble himself," she threw her arms about his neck and cried harder than ever as she felt an electric shock go through her at the beating of his heart against hers.

"I'll try to be good to you, darling—to keep my temper and never be cross. I've always loved you, my wife," whispered he brokenly.

"And I—and I," murmured she, which meant she, too, would fight against her besetting sin, or that she, too, had always loved, or both perhaps.—Minnie W. Barnes-Miller in Cincinnati Post.

Antifat.

A.—Today I am setting off to Marienbad to take the waters.

B.—Why? You are thin enough as it is.

A.—Well, you see, I have had a dozen shirts made, and they are much too narrow round the neck.—Schalk.

The Careful Earth.

At a school examination the inspector asked a boy why the earth turned round the sun on its own axis. The boy answered, with great promptitude, "Because it doesn't want to get roasted too much on one side."—London Tit-Bits.

IN THE QUARRY.

"I'm hungry," declared Ben Hough, "as hungry as a bear. Why don't Becky bring that good soup she promised me and my meat? Hello, if it isn't Josefa herself coming down the walk!"

The men turned to watch a young girl coming carefully toward them, holding her tin bucket. "Whew!" said Tim Blakeslee. "Where'd she come from? She don't belong here, that's sure."

The girl was close to them. Tall, slender, singularly graceful, was Josefa Jose. Her dark skin and large dark eyes, her pretty childlike mouth, her shy yet not awkward ways, held a positive fascination. She seemed intent on the soup, which she handed to Ben Hough. "My aunt said you must take it at once," she said in her broken English. As she turned away, her eyes met those of the giant, Steve Oldorf, the most powerful man in the quarry. She looked away at once, confused, but the mischief was done. From that moment the giant was hers.

"You see," Ben exclaimed, "Josefy's pa was Becky's brother, an when he went down to Mexico minin he saw one of them Spanish women, an it seems that he lost his head—an I used to say John had sense too. Well, he married her an he had the worst luck—nearly starved. An when Josefy was 'bout 10 year, her ma an a boy died, an John kep' single an brung up the girl the best he could. Then a month gone, John died, an I told Beck to send for the girl, an she did, an here she is. She ain't much for pritty, but she's a gentle, nice little thing. She ain't little, either, but she seems so, somehow. An Beck sets a heap on her, she's so lovin an grateful."

One day when she came with Ben's dinner her face was troubled, and when she talked to Steve, off by the big ledge of rock, she gesticulated rapidly and talked most eagerly, and the more anxious she seemed the more Steve laughed. Suddenly she gave a little scream. Steve and several of the men looked up, and there, peering over the high wall on the north side, was the strangest face, surmounted by a big, soft, gray felt hat. The face was dark, like Josefa's, and handsome, but the eyes were evil and shone with a light it gave one a creeping sort of feeling to see. A moment more and it was gone. Josefa's face was full of terror, which all Steve's assurances failed to banish. He seemed to want to walk home with her, but she put out her hands as if she would keep him off, and with her soft adios she bounded up the bank and was gone.

That night he went to see Josefa, who appeared ill at ease and finally burst into tears. The man in the sombrero was her Mexican lover. She feared and hated him as far as so gentle a creature could hate and determined, after getting her Aunt Becky's letter, to start away and be free from his threatening shadow of her otherwise happy life. "He always said he'd follow me an marry me, whatever I say or do," sobbed the frightened girl. "He say he kill anybody who likes me, an now he see me with you, an he do what he say. Oh, go, Steve, go—I never shall happy be again. I hoped he never find me so far away."

Steve laughed in his hearty voice and petted the little trembling figure in a way that would have made the men stare if they could have heard him—his voice so quiet and kindly. "Look at me," he said as he bade her good night, "am I not a match for this Juan Lopez? I never knew fear yet, Josefa, an I shan't begin now."

"It would be all safe in a fair fight," Josefa said, looking proudly at her lover, "but," shuddering, "Juan is so sly, so secret."

It was late, and the night was dark as Steve Oldorf went whistling home. In spite of himself Josefa's words gave him an uncanny feeling. The only thing that baffled him ever was underhanded, sneaking ways, he often said, and he knew that evil faced Mexican meant business. He laughed at himself, but he stopped in a grove and cut himself a big club. He had to pass the quarry to get home, unless he would go a long, roundabout way. He went down into the dark abyss with a strange foreboding of evil.

As his foot touched the bottom he was seized from behind, and he felt a quick, sharp stab in the back with something sharp, which gave him agonizing pain. He wheeled, freed his hands and grasped the lithe, slender form of his opponent, who dexterously eluded him. Again Steve struck out, this time with his club, which had dropped to the ground. Again the quick movement of his enemy to one side evaded the blow, and at the same time he struck at him with a flashing dirk, but it missed its aim. Then Steve, learning prudence, drew back unexpectedly just as the other threw himself forward.

In a moment the giant's powerful arms held him. They struggled madly, and Steve could see the evil eyes of the Mexican gleaming through the darkness. Now Juan's slender hand was free, holding the dirk, which struck Steve in the shoulder. Then it was gone as Steve's strong arm clutched it, and by a turn from the other lost it. Down on the stony ground they rolled and struggled. The Mexican by a sudden twist freed one arm and his fingers clutched Steve's throat and held on like a vise. Steve felt that he was being strangled and made a last desperate effort.

Gathering his strength, now fast ebbing from his wounds, he wrenched himself free, grasped the Mexican's throat and held him close to the ground. There was a gasp, and the Mexican lay still. Steve had not intended killing him, and now faint and horror stricken he looked at his dead foe. He—jovial, warm hearted Steve Oldorf—would henceforth carry the mark of Cain upon him! This thought was uppermost in Steve's confused brain, and then he knew no more.

When the men came early in the morning to work, never before or since had their eyes rested on such a sight. Two still bodies, a knife, dirk and club, and blood spattered over the gray stone. No restoratives could bring life to the man in the sombrero, but Steve opened his eyes and gasped forth his confession. But although there was a tedious trial he was cleared, chiefly through Josefa's testimony. Of course Steve married her, and they lead the most even and prosaic of lives.—Philadelphia Times.

Keats.

Keats was an extremely emotional child, passing from laughter to tears. He was extremely passionate, using laudanum to calm himself. Sometimes he fell into despondency. He prophesied truly that he would never have any rest until he reached the grave. The attacks of critics agitated him almost to insanity. His nervousness was very susceptible, so that even "the glitter of the sun" or "the sight of a flower" made his nature tremble.—New York Times.

Hard to Master.

"They tell me, professor, that you have mastered all the modern tongues."

Professor—All but two—my wife's and her mother's.—London Tit-Bits.

JUMPING A CLAIM.

It was New Year's eve in the camp, and the Gold Nugget saloon was doing a heavy business all along the line. Drinks were being rapidly dispensed over the counter, and in the rear faro, roulette and draw poker were flourishing.

Pete was in high humor. He had "bucked the tiger" successfully tonight and had quit enough ahead to work his claim in Corkscrew gulch.

True, he had not done his assessment work this year, and by law anybody could "jump" the Lone Star that very day at midnight. But Pete was not the man to be fooled with, as he already had two graves to his credit in Doc Turner's ranch (the name applied to the cemetery in honor of a local doctor), which contained the bodies of two "tenderfeet" who had "differed" with him and were accidentally shot. So the inhabitants of Galensville concluded he was a safe man to let alone, and he laughed at the idea that anybody would be so foolish as to "commit suicide," as he termed it, by attempting to jump his claim.

The old year had but a few minutes to live when Hank tied up his horse among the tall, snow laden pine trees near the Lone Star, and loosening the thongs which fastened a pickax to his horse's saddle and transferring a couple of sticks of dynamite and some candles from his saddlebag to his pockets shouldered the pick and slowly mounted the tortuous trail.

He had long awaited this moment. Four years ago he had owned the Lone Star himself, but sickness came, and he could not work his assessment, and when he returned to the prospect and found Pete, armed to the teeth, in possession, he had accepted his hard luck with a good grace, but had "laid" for Pete ever since. But now at last his opportunity had come, and he determined to regain his property and defend it at the risk of his life if necessary.

The tunnel was soon reached, and the moonlight, streaming aslant its black mouth, easily disclosed to his eyes Pete's location stake.

He looked at his watch. It marked exactly midnight.

Reaching down, he fiercely wrenched the stake from the ground and flung it far from him down the mountain.

He then lit a candle, and finding a board quickly sharpened one end of it, and smoothing off the broad end wrote his location notice on it—rechristening the claim the "Bright Hopes"—and planted the stake firmly in the ground.

Thinking he would go into the tunnel and "see how she looked," he took up his candle and pick and started in.

Just as he did so he thought he heard a whistle. He paused and listened. Some one was coming up the trail below whistling softly. Quickly dousing the light, he crouched behind a big bowlder just at the mouth of the tunnel and drew his revolver.

A few minutes later Pete stepped in view, with a week's supplies in a sack slung over his shoulder.

Before he could put his burden down Hank suddenly rose up before him with the muzzle of his pistol almost touching the other's face.

"Hands up!" he cried. "I've got the drop on yer now."

Pete, seeing the other man had a full hand, promptly threw up his, while Hank deftly relieved him of his firearms.

"'Tain't worth fighting about anyhow," said Pete carelessly. "There ain't a pound of ore in the hull claim."

"Oh, come off!" said Hank. "How about all that ore you shipped last summer?"

"That was out of a pocket I struck which petered out mighty quick, but if you don't believe me I'll go in the hole and show you," and taking a candle Pete started in the tunnel. Hank followed, but keeping his hand within easy reach of his gun.

The breast of the tunnel was soon reached, and Pete, holding his candle up before it, said: "There now, what did I tell yer? It's nuthin but dead rock."

Hank took his candle and carefully examined the breast, roof and sides, but not a trace of mineral could be seen.

"You're welcome to her," said Pete. "I've blown in all the money I want to. You can have a blast at her now if you want to."

Hank did not reply, but appeared to be lost in thought. Finally he said, "Hold my candle a minute, Pete," and taking up his pick in both hands he struck the breast a heavy blow, and the rock and mud with which Pete had plastered it to fool curious and unwelcome visitors fell away, exposing a vein of glittering white metal.

Almost at the same instant there was a deafening report, and Hank fell to the ground with a bullet through his heart.

Pete, with a smoking revolver in his hand, which he had snatched from Hank's belt as he struck the blow, stood over him with a grim smile as he muttered, "Another accident!"

But retribution was close at hand. The reverberations of the shot had hardly died away among the neighboring peaks when a rock, which had long been loose, started by the sudden shock, fell from the roof, bringing tons of earth with it, and Pete and his third victim were crushed into a shapeless mass.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Do Not Be Critical.

Whatever you do, never set up for a critic. I do not mean a newspaper one, but in private life, in the domestic circle. If you don't like any one else's nose or object to any one's manners, don't put your feelings into words. If any one's manners don't please you, remember your own. People are not all made to suit one taste—recollect that. Take things as you find them unless you can alter them for the better. Continual fault finding, continual criticism of the conduct of this one, and the speech of that one, and the dress of the other will make home the unhappiest place under the sun. Always tugging and working at the chain that galls only makes it dig deeper.—Exchange.

To Make Tobacco Harmless.

A French physician claims to have discovered a method of rendering tobacco harmless to the mouth, heart and nerves, without detriment to the aroma. His process is as follows: "A piece of cotton wool steeped in a solution of pyrogallic acid inserted in the pipe or cigar holder will neutralize any possible effects of the nicotine. In this way not only may the generally admitted effects of smoking be prevented, but cirrhosis of the liver, headache and furring of the tongue may be avoided."—New York Evening Sun.

The Term "Namby Pamby."

The term "namby pamby," which has come to be applied to a person of vacillating character as well as to weak literary productions, was originated by the poet Pope. He applied it to some puerile verses that had been written by an obscure poet—one Ambrose Phillips—addressed to the children of a peer. The first half of the term is meant as a baby way of pronouncing Amby, a pet nickname for Ambrose, and the second half is simply a jingling word to fit it.

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March 14th, 1894 **WM. WYSE.**

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that John Kenny of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, baker, has this day assigned his estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

The trust deed lies at the office of R. A. Lawlor in Chatham, N. B., for inspection and execution.

JAS. F. CONNORS, Trustee.

Chatham N. B. Jan. 13th, 1894.

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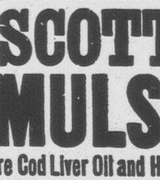

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All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

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. HARDEE, 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 [illegible] doctoring I ever did in my life. I would [illegible] very weakly person to use this valu[illegible] few bottles of it h[illegible] consider it the gran[illegible]

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. BRATTON, 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.