





NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction! Auction!

I am instructed by MESSRS I. HARRIS & SON to sell at Public Auction at their Store, Water Street, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, and to continue until all is disposed of.

ALL THEIR STOCK CONSISTING OF

Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches; Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Chains; Cuff Buttons and Collar Buttons in Gold and Plate; Plain Gold Band and Set Rings, in great variety; Rolled Plate Chains, Silver Chains, Nickel Chains; Gold Locks and Charms; Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sockets; Necklets, Earrings and Brooches; Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

A Large Lot of Silver Jewelry

Consisting of Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Chains and Bracelets.

SILVERWARE, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, Pickle Casters, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Dessert Sets, Table Bells and Napkin Rings. FANCY GOODS, in Albums, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Vases, Fancy Cups and Saucers. Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Goggles and Colored Glasses. Card Cases, Ladies' Purse and Portmanteaus. CLOCKS in great variety. CIGARS in Imported and Domestic. PIPES in Meerschaum and Briar. Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Cigar Holders, Cigarette Holders, Match Cases, Tobacco Pouches. Cut and Plug Tobaccos in great variety. CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Collars and Ties, Shirts, Linters and Drawers. Tea and Soap and a lot of Wrapping Paper.

ALSO 1 Large Safe, 9 Show Cases, 1 Set Platform and 1 Set Counter Scales; 3 Large Clothing Tables, One Letter Press, Stoves and Shop Fixtures.

TERMS—All sums under \$20.00, Cash; over that amount, approved joint notes at four months.

Wm. Wyse, Auctioneer.

FEARFUL CUTTING UP OF PRICES!

Sutherland & Creaghan

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.

The residue of Fall Stock must be cleared off Regardless of Cost.

Dresses, Cloths, Cottons, Prints &c.

Good strong Costume Dress Cloth 12c. reduced to 6c. Fine Heavy Dress Cloth 24 in. 18c. reduced to 10c. Rich soft finished Costume Cloth 25c. reduced to 12c. Special line Costume Flannels 90c. reduced to 15c. Grey Cottons 3 to 8c. per yd., full width.

Mens' Clothing away down in Price.

Sutherland & Creaghan

ALEX. MCKINNON, Assessors' Notice.

THE ASSESSORS OF RATES for the Parish of Chatham having received warrants for the assessment on the said Parish of the following: On the Parish for County Contingencies \$8,499.50; School Fund \$2,769.97; Alms House \$1,484.50; Police District for 1888 \$1,484.50; Fire Purpose \$1,484.50.

CONFECTIONERY & NUTS

PURE SPICES & FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Citron and Lemon Peel

Pure Java Coffee ground to order.

WANTED

MUSIC

TIN SHOP.

Japanned, Stamped and Plain Tinware

The Peerless Creamer,

ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success Oil Stove!

Parlor and Cooking Stove

WATER-TELESCOPE OVEN

A. C. McLean,

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 14, 1889.

The Legislature.

The Legislative session began at Fredericton, on Thursday last and the House appears to be addressing itself to business without unnecessary loss of time. This is a great improvement on the practice under former governments, when the earlier days of the sessions were practically wasted. Mr. Blair and his colleagues, or, rather, the public, are to be congratulated on the change.

North Shore people are disappointed over the absence of any assurance in the Speech that the Government has taken a favorable view of the representations made to them in connection with the exorbitant stumpage-rates imposed on the lumber interest by the Crown Lands Department. When the Committee representing the North Shore trade presented their memorial to the Government Committee, the Attorney General intimated that the Government would, within about a month, consider the matter at a full meeting and make a reply.

The general impression amongst the members of the Legislature is that the Government is not doing much to allay the dissatisfaction arising from this source. "It is to be hoped" that this sentiment does not express the government's sense of what is required to allay the discontent to which the Surveyor-General refers. The rates of stumpage exacted during the last few years have been more than double those of any other British North American Province. They have repelled capital seeking business in the province; they have practically bankrupted many lumbermen who, but for them, would to-day be solvent; they have been the means of discouraging hundreds of our best people, who have left the country and are now in the West or have gone to the United States and been lost to Canada altogether; they have impoverished men, who, five years ago, were capitalists, but have now barely enough to borrow sufficient money with which to carry on their operations, in the hope that the consideration which they have begged at the government's hands will not be denied to them, and that they may be enabled to recover, in some measure, the means they have lost. They have mills and plant representing thousands, which they cannot afford to let remain in idleness, and while it is true that prices have advanced in the European markets, it must also be remembered that it has only been in response to an upward movement of freights and that it is the shipping and not the lumbering interest that is being benefited. The question is the simple one as to whether the government of New Brunswick, after having the facts and circumstances connected with this question so fully submitted to it as they have been, feels justified in remaining silent, and maintaining a rate of Stumpage more than double that of any competing province!

Our telegraphic despatches from Fredericton indicate that North Shore matters engaged the attention of the House to a large extent on Tuesday.

Fredricton Letter.

FREDRICKTON, N. B., 8th March, 1889. DEAR ADVANCE.—No doubt your many readers are all, more or less, interested in the proceedings of our provincial legislature here, and having the good fortune of being in the capital on the day of opening a few notes of that event may not be uninteresting. The ceremony of opening took place at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The weather was very unfavorable. For the last two days rain has been falling almost incessantly and the streets are in a very bad state. The condition of weather and streets however, did not prevent a very large crowd from gathering to witness the imposing ceremony. The opening of the Legislature brings a yearly gala day for Fredericton and, year after year, almost the same people turn out to see the same sights, hear the same music and cannon, and get the same jamming in the crowd. After the return of the members from the Council Chamber the hon. Speaker referred appropriately to the death of the late clerk, G. J. Bliss, and announced the appointment of his successor, Mr. Rainford. He was followed, in the same strain, by the Hon. Atty. Genl., and Mr. Hanington, who, I think, leads the opposition—or what is left of it.

Mr. H. R. Emerson, the newly elected member for the County of Albert, was introduced by the Attorney General and the Hon. Mr. Turner, and was sworn in by Sir John Allan, Chief Justice. I noticed several vacant seats in the Chamber at the opening, amongst the

number being Mr. Hutchinson of your County.

Mr. Emerson of Albert moved the address in reply to the speech, dealing fully and ably with the subject matter of the paragraphs of the address. Mr. Emerson is a good speaker and has a fine, clear voice; but a new member is always at a great disadvantage in moving the address. Mr. Emerson, however, created a very favorable impression. In speaking of the paragraph in the address which refers to the franchise, Mr. E. took very strong ground in favor of manhood suffrage, claiming the proper principle to be "one man, one vote."

Mr. Blair of St. John seconded the address in a moderate and very well delivered speech. Mr. Hanington then rose and proceeded to criticize the speech. Mr. Blair followed Mr. Hanington, replying to and explaining the different points raised by that gentleman. The House was entertained to a little cross firing between these two gentlemen, after which the address passed and the House adjourned.

The general impression amongst the members of the Legislature is that the Government is not doing much to allay the dissatisfaction arising from this source. "It is to be hoped" that this sentiment does not express the government's sense of what is required to allay the discontent to which the Surveyor-General refers. The rates of stumpage exacted during the last few years have been more than double those of any other British North American Province. They have repelled capital seeking business in the province; they have practically bankrupted many lumbermen who, but for them, would to-day be solvent; they have been the means of discouraging hundreds of our best people, who have left the country and are now in the West or have gone to the United States and been lost to Canada altogether; they have impoverished men, who, five years ago, were capitalists, but have now barely enough to borrow sufficient money with which to carry on their operations, in the hope that the consideration which they have begged at the government's hands will not be denied to them, and that they may be enabled to recover, in some measure, the means they have lost. They have mills and plant representing thousands, which they cannot afford to let remain in idleness, and while it is true that prices have advanced in the European markets, it must also be remembered that it has only been in response to an upward movement of freights and that it is the shipping and not the lumbering interest that is being benefited. The question is the simple one as to whether the government of New Brunswick, after having the facts and circumstances connected with this question so fully submitted to it as they have been, feels justified in remaining silent, and maintaining a rate of Stumpage more than double that of any competing province!

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

would shyly discharge his duties as a legislator. The time was, continued Mr. Hanington, that Attorney General Blair considered the ceremony of comparing the address as a farce which should be abolished. Now not only is the farce continued, but it is extended to a greater farce, as we are asked to consider and dispose of the address before we have time to consider what it really contains. The address was remarkable for many things it did not contain. It made no reference to the Quebec resolutions, which were laid last year to be the salvation of the country. What has the Attorney General done with the resolution? Have they gone to the spirit land?

Mr. Treedie—They are in the soup. Mr. Hanington—Neither is there any reference to the law commission. Rumor has it that the commission has been dissolved. Why is the address silent on that point again? It is all right enough to protest our timber lands against fire, but why does not the address make some mention of the question of stumpage, in view of the fact that the Government has not only refused to consider the question, but has actually increased it? He could not agree with the second paragraph, which practically set forth the statement that the recent rise in the price of staples, etc., has created discontent and hopelessness. He had no doubt that it is a fact that the price of staples, etc., has risen, but to say that it created it was to say that our people had not been content with the last eight or nine months. He did not wish to introduce Dominion politics, but why should our neighbors be given the idea that the price of staples, etc., has risen? Perhaps it would be said we were desiring unrestricted reciprocity. But he was glad to see this government backing out of the old rut to some extent. The second paragraph was wrong in its statement that the price of staples, etc., had risen. He would be glad to see the Government in a formal session, resolved to do its duty. He would be glad to see the Government in a formal session, resolved to do its duty.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

tion he referred to in his letter to the St. John presbytery, a most distinguished body. That letter was written in answer to Rev. Mr. Bruce's letter setting forth that the presbytery did not intend to obey the law. He would read a copy of his letter, so that the house and country might see whether he had written anything either discourteous or ungentlemanly. It is in answer to Rev. Mr. Bruce's letter, dated Feb. 7, 1889.

My DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th ult. with inclosed resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Presbytery of St. John on the 15th ult. Touching the second resolution, which deals with the subject of marriage by others than ministers in connection with congregations, the government has had this matter under consideration, and I think it is not improbable that the legislation will be moved to pass an Act which will probably cover all the ground desired by your remonstrance.

As respects the subject of Reports on Vital Statistics and the resolution adopted thereon—"That you desire compliance with the terms of the law relating to the furnishing of statistics," I am very much surprised and indeed disappointed to find that you have not assigned a reason for it, which may be or may not be a good reason for amending the law. My recollection was that you, as a presbytery, have determined that you did not intend to obey the law, and that you would not observe the duty which the law imposes upon you, will not tend to stimulate obedience to the law generally in the community. I would have expected at the most from your presbytery that you would have expressed the objections to the law remaining as it is, and would have urged, perhaps very strongly, that it should be to a greater or less extent modified or removed altogether. I would not have believed if any person had told me that your body would have, in formal session, resolved to do its duty, that you would have done so, as far as they are capable of doing it, by clergyman of other denominations, who have refused to officiate at marriages throughout the province, and that the provisions of the law to which you have refused obedience are identical with those which have been in operation for many years in the other provinces of the Dominion, and that you are, for many reasons, if the government should be driven through the willfulness of either the physicians or clergymen of the province to defeat the successful operation of the act, to have incorporated provisions of a more palatable character than those which the act now contains.

If the accumulation and preservation of vital statistics, admittedly so important an accessory to all civilized communities, cannot be enforced in this province, I am afraid, much as I would regret to see it done, that we would have to resort to extreme measures. It is in a community where any body of men is in a position to openly express their defiance of the law. It is more than serious that the body of men are members of a presbytery, and that they are members of a presbytery, and that they are members of a presbytery.

Yours faithfully, A. G. B. Blair.

Continuing, Mr. Blair said the hon. member for Westmorland could not be serious when he expressed anxiety as to the cause of the difficulty in the settlement of the Eastern Extension claim. He (Blair) could not give particulars of the difficulty without divulging that which was of a confidential character. He would say that the Government had strong hopes that the claim would be settled at a very early day.

Mr. Hanington said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hanington, continuing, said that he would oppose any attempt to levy a tax on the other counties for the support of the St. John hospital unless it was intended to be a grant to the other counties for a special purpose. The tendency of this government's policy seemed to be to saddle as much taxation as possible on the municipalities. Referring to the paragraph speaking of the registration act, he said he had not been able to get any information as to the progress of the act, and he thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible. He thought it would be well to have the act passed as soon as possible.

should be paid or not with the contingent committee. He thought that it was just to the French members in the house and French people generally his suggestion should be acted upon and an arrangement made at the beginning of the session by the government and the French papers. It seemed that the legislative committee could pay to have their reports published in the St. John papers, surely, then, there would be no objection to the government arranging for the publication of the debates of the house in the French papers.

Mr. Atkinson gave notice of a motion for a statement showing the names of all persons obtaining leases of the rivers and streams of the province under the Fisheries Act of 1884, 1887, and 1888; also since January 1 of this year, amount paid for each lease, the name of the parties to whom (with the consent of the surveyor general) the streams so leased have been sub-let, and the terms of each lease. Adjourning till Monday morning.

MONDAY, MARCH 17th. FREDRICKTON, March 17th.—Deputy Speaker Palmer occupied the chair. Mr. Lablillon introduced a bill amending the law in reference to non-resident pedlars so far as relates to Restigouche. Adjourning till Monday morning.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th. FREDRICKTON, N. B., MARCH 12th.—Mr. Lablillon asked: Is it the intention of the Government to have a bridge built during the coming summer over Big Hole brook in the Free Grant Settlement of Sunnyside, parish at Durham, County of Restigouche? Hon. Mitchell answered: Arrangements have been made for the construction of the bridge during the present year, provided the grant in this year's estimates for free grants settlements is passed by the House. Mr. Barrell asked: Have the Government taken any steps towards having repairs effected on the Johnston Bridge, so called, and the Way Bridge, so called, on the Northwest Miramichi, and, if so, when do they propose doing so? Hon. Mr. Ryan said that he had visited the Johnston Bridge in company with the Hon. gentleman's colleague, Mr. Morrisey, who called his attention to the condition of the bridge. Measurements were taken and plans and specifications were nearly ready. He had never heard of the Way Bridge.

Mr. Barrell: It is sometimes called the Ralph Bridge. Hon. Mr. Ryan: We have also made arrangements that work shall be commenced on the Ralph Bridge at an early day. Mr. Barrell asked: Is it the intention of the Government to proceed with the erection of the proposed bridge across the Miramichi river at or about the mouth of Cain's river and if so? Hon. Mr. Ryan: I don't know what the hon. gentleman means by the word "proposed." The Government has not yet proposed to build a bridge at the place named. It will not build one there this year. When a bridge will be built there I am unable to say.

Mr. Barrell: It is the intention of the Government to have a bridge built during the coming summer over Big Hole brook in the Free Grant Settlement of Sunnyside, parish at Durham, County of Restigouche? Hon. Mitchell answered: Arrangements have been made for the construction of the bridge during the present year, provided the grant in this year's estimates for free grants settlements is passed by the House. Mr. Barrell asked: Have the Government taken any steps towards having repairs effected on the Johnston Bridge, so called, and the Way Bridge, so called, on the Northwest Miramichi, and, if so, when do they propose doing so? Hon. Mr. Ryan said that he had visited the Johnston Bridge in company with the Hon. gentleman's colleague, Mr. Morrisey, who called his attention to the condition of the bridge. Measurements were taken and plans and specifications were nearly ready. He had never heard of the Way Bridge.

Mr. Barrell: It is sometimes called the Ralph Bridge. Hon. Mr. Ryan: We have also made arrangements that work shall be commenced on the Ralph Bridge at an early day. Mr. Barrell asked: Is it the intention of the Government to proceed with the erection of the proposed bridge across the Miramichi river at or about the mouth of Cain's river and if so? Hon. Mr. Ryan: I don't know what the hon. gentleman means by the word "proposed." The Government has not yet proposed to build a bridge at the place named. It will not build one there this year. When a bridge will be built there I am unable to say.

Mr. Barrell: It is the intention of the Government to have a bridge built during the coming summer over Big Hole brook in the Free Grant Settlement of Sunnyside, parish at Durham, County of Restigouche? Hon. Mitchell answered: Arrangements have been made for the construction of the bridge during the present year, provided the grant in this year's estimates for free grants settlements is passed by the House. Mr. Barrell asked: Have the Government taken any steps towards having repairs effected on the Johnston Bridge, so called, and the Way Bridge, so called, on the Northwest Miramichi, and, if so, when do they propose doing so? Hon. Mr. Ryan said that he had visited the Johnston Bridge in company with the Hon. gentleman's colleague, Mr. Morrisey, who called his attention to the condition of the bridge. Measurements were taken and plans and specifications were nearly ready. He had never heard of the Way Bridge.

Mr. Barrell: It is sometimes called the Ralph Bridge. Hon. Mr. Ryan: We have also made arrangements that work shall be commenced on the Ralph Bridge







THE FROZEN PLATE.

BY W. CLARK RUSSELL. (Continued.) CHAPTER XIII.

I EXPLAINED THE HOLD AND FORECASTLE.

It was pitch dark when I awoke, and I conceived it must be the middle of the night, but to my astonishment, on lighting the lantern, and looking at the watch, which I had taken the precaution to wind up overnight, I saw it wanted but twenty minutes of nine o'clock, so that I had passed through twelve hours of solid sleep. However, it was only possible to recollect where I was, and to cast a glance at the closed door and port, to understand why it was dark. I had slept fairly warm, and awoke with no sensation of cramp; but the keen air had caused the steam of my breath to freeze upon my mouth in such a manner that, when feeling the sticky inconvenience I put my finger to it, it fell like a little rusk; and I likewise felt the pain of cold in my face so much so that I had been blistered there my cheeks, nose and hair could not be smelt, more and how could not have smelt more. This resolved me to hasten forward to wrap up my head and face before going to rest.

I opened the door and passed out, and observed an amazing difference between the temperature of the air in which I had been sleeping and that of the atmosphere in the passage—a happy discovery, for I had a mind to assure me that, if I was careful to lie under plenty of coverings and to keep the outer air excluded, the heat of my body would raise the temperature of the little cabin; nor, providing the compartment was ventilated throughout the day, was there anything to be feared from the vitiation of the air by my own breathing.

My first business was to light the fire and set my breakfast to thaw, and boil me a kettle of water; and some time after I went on deck to view the weather and to revive in my mind the routine of the day. On reaching the deck of the companion-ladder I was nearly blinded by the glorious brilliancy of the sunshine on the snow; and after the blackness of the cabin it was like looking at the sun himself, and I had to stand a full three minutes with my hands upon my eyes before I could see custom my sight to the dazzling glare. It was fine weather again; the sky over the glass-like mass of the schooner was a clear dark blue, with a few light clouds blowing over it from the southward. The wind had shifted to east, but just as the heavens were, the breeze was piping briskly with the weight and song of a small gale, and its faint of frost, even in the comparative quiet of the sheltered deck, but with a serenity that had not been observable yesterday.

The moment I had the body of the vessel in my sight before me I could not but have sworn that position since my last view of her. Her bows were more raised, and she lay over further by the depth of a plank. I stared earnestly at the rocky slopes on either hand, but could not have sworn their situation was changed. My eyes were shot into my mind, but it quickly faded into an emotion of apprehension. It was conceivable indeed that on a sudden some early day I might find the schooner liberated and afloat, and this was the first inspiring thought; but then came the fact that the disrupted and volcanic shores of the ice might crash her; a fear rational enough when I saw the height she lay above the sea, and how by pressure those slopes which formed her ends might be jammed and welded together. The change of her posture then fell upon me with a kind of shock, and determined me when I had broken my fast, to search her hold for a boat or for materials for constructing some ark by which I might float out to sea, should the ice grow menacing and force me from the schooner.

I made a plentiful meal, feeling the need of abundance of food in such a temperature as this, and hastily gratified that there was no need why I should stint myself. The having to pass the two figures every time I went on deck and returned was extremely disagreeable and annoying, and I considered that, after searching the hold, the next duty I owed myself was to remove them on deck, and open over the side, if possible, for one place below was as sure to keep them haunting me as another, and they would be as much with me in the forecastle as if I stowed them away in the cabin adjoining mine.

While I ate, my mind was so busy with considerations of the change in the ship's posture during the night that it ended in determining me to take a survey of her from the outside, and then climb the cliffs and look around before I fell to any other work; I fetched the cloak I had stripped the body on the rocks of and threw and warmed it, and put on, and a noble covering it was, thick, soft, and clinging. Then, arming myself with a boarding-pike to serve as a pole, I dropped into the fore-chains and thence stepped on to the ice, and very slowly and carefully walked round the schooner, examining her closely, and boring into the snow upon her side with my pike wherever I suspected a hole or indent. I could find nothing wrong with her in this way, though what I saw might reveal I could not know. Her rudder hung from upon its pintles, and looked as it should. Some little distance abaft her rudder, where the hollow or chasm sloped to the sea, was this had certainly happened in the night, and I must have slept as sound as the dead not to hear the noise of it. Such a rent as this sufficed to account for the subsidence of the after-part of the schooner and her further inclination to leeward. Indeed, the hollow was now coming to resemble the "ways" on which ships are launched; and you would have conceived by the appearance of it that if it should slope a little more yet, it would slide the schooner for the sea, and in the right posture too—that is, on its stern. But I prayed with all my might and main for anything but this. It would have been very well had the hollow gone in a gentle declivity to the wash

of the sea, to the water itself, in short; but it terminated in the edge of a cliff, not very high indeed, but high enough to warrant the prompt foundering of any vessel that should launch herself off it. Happily the keel was so solidly frozen into the ice to render a passage of this description possible; and the conclusion I arrived at after careful inspection was that the sole chance that could offer for the delivery of the vessel to her proper element was in the cracking up and disruption of the bed on which she lay.

Having ended my survey of the schooner, I addressed myself to the ascent of the starboard slope, and asked it much more easily than I had yesterday managed to make my way over the rocks. I climbed to the highest block that was nearest me on the summit. To my astonishment, the first objects which encountered my eyes were four icebergs, floating detached here and there, at a distance of some three miles on my side of the north-east trend of the island. They swam low, and it was very easy seen they had formed part of the coast there, though, as the form of the ice that was not familiar to me, and, moreover, the glare rendered the prospect very deceptive, I could not distinguish where the ruptures were.

Satisfied as to the state of the ice and the posture of the schooner, viewed from without, I sent a slow and piercing gaze along the ocean line, and then returned to the ship. The strong wind, the dance of the ice, the grandeur of the great tract of whiteness, vitalized by the flying violet cloud-shadows along it, had fortified my spirits, and being free (for a while) of all superstitious dread, I determined to begin by exploring the forecastle and ascertaining if more bodies were in the schooner than those two in the cabin and the giant form on deck. I threw some coal on the fire, and placed an ox-tongue along with the cheese and a lump of the frozen-wise in a panikin in the oven (for I had a mind to taste of the vessel's stores, and although the tongue would make an agreeable change), and then putting the candle into the lantern walked very bravely to the forecastle and entered it.

I was prepared for the scene of confusion, but I must say it staggered me as fresh with something of the force of the first impression. Sailors' chests lay open in all directions, and their contents covered the decks. There was the clearest evidence here that the majority of the crew had quitted the vessel in a violent hurry, turning out their boxes to cram their money and jewellery into their pockets, and heedlessly flinging their own and the clothes which had fallen to their share. This I had every right to suppose from the character of the middle on the floor; for, passing the light over a pile of it, I witnessed a great variety of articles of the kind which generally no sailor in any age ever wants to lose; not less in pearls as that which lay in the cabins, but very good nevertheless, particularly the kind that was formerly carried under the arm, women's silk shoes, petticoats, pieces of lace, silk, and as I viewed it, I was struck with the fact that I perceived the contents of passengers' luggage, together with consignments and such freight as the pirates would seize and divide, every man filling his chest. Perhaps there was less on the whole than I supposed, the light looking grey by reason of the things having been torn open and flung down-boards.

I trod upon these heaps with little concern; they appeared to me only as a provision for my fire should I be disappointed in my search for coal. The hammocks obliging me to make with a stooped head; it was only necessary to feel them with my hand—that is, to test their weight by pushing them in the middle—to know if they were wanted. Some were heavier than the others, but all of them much lighter than they would have been, had they contained human bodies; and by this rapid method I satisfied my mind that there were no dead men here as fully as if I had looked into each separate hammock.

This discovery was exceedingly comforting, for, though I do not know that I should have meddled with any frozen man had I found him in this place, his being in the forecastle would have rendered me constantly uneasy, and it must have come to my either closing this part of the ship and shrinking from it as from a spectre-riden goblin, or to my disposing of the bodies by dragging them on deck—a diabolical and hateful job. There were no ports, but a hatch overhead. Wanting light—the candle making the darkness but little more than visible—I fetched from the corner a hand-lamp that lay in a corner, and mounting a chest, struck at the hatch so heartily that the ice cracked all around it and the cover rose. I pushed it off, and down rolled the sunshine in splendour.

Everything was plain now. In many places, glittering among the clothes, were gold and silver coins, a few silver ornaments such as buttons, and watches—things not missed by the pirates in the transport of their flight. In kicking a coat aside I discovered a couple of silver crucifixes bound together, and close by were a silver goblet and the hilt of a sword broken short off for the sake of the metal it was of. Nothing ruder than this interior is imaginable. The men must have been mightily put to it for room. There was a window in the lead, but the snow veiled it. Maybe the rogues massed together aft, and only used this forecastle to lie in. Right under the hatch, where the light was strongest, was a dead rat. I stooped to pick it up, meaning to fling it on to the deck, but its tail broke off at the rump, like a pipe-stem.

Close against the after bulkhead that separated the forecastle from the cockpit-room was a little hatch. There was a quantity of wearing apparel upon it, and I should have missed it but for catching sight of some three inches of the dark line the cover made in the snow. On clearing away the clothes I perceived a ring similar to that in the lazarette hatch, and it rose to my first drag and I held the yellowing black below. I peered down and observed a stout stationer trawlered from pins for the hands and feet. The atmosphere

was nasty and I gave time to clear I wish to the "cockpit" and I turned myself before the fire. The fresh air blowing down the forecastle hatch speedily warmed me, and I turned to the lazarette hatch, and I found a forepeak forward in the bows, and the coals went stored to the bulkhead of it; the top of this bulkhead was open four feet from the upper deck, and on holding the lantern over and putting my head through I saw a quantity of coals in it. This was a noble discovery to fall upon, and it made me feel so happy that I do not know the assurance of my being immediately rescued from this island could have given a lighter pulse to my heart.

The candle yielded a very weak light, and it was difficult to see above a yard or so ahead or around. I turned my face aft, and crawled over the masts and came to under the main-batch, where lay coils of bawls, blocks, and class together at a distance of about three miles on my side of the north-east trend of the island. They swam low, and it was very easy seen they had formed part of the coast there, though, as the form of the ice that was not familiar to me, and, moreover, the glare rendered the prospect very deceptive, I could not distinguish where the ruptures were.

Satisfied as to the state of the ice and the posture of the schooner, viewed from without, I sent a slow and piercing gaze along the ocean line, and then returned to the ship. The strong wind, the dance of the ice, the grandeur of the great tract of whiteness, vitalized by the flying violet cloud-shadows along it, had fortified my spirits, and being free (for a while) of all superstitious dread, I determined to begin by exploring the forecastle and ascertaining if more bodies were in the schooner than those two in the cabin and the giant form on deck. I threw some coal on the fire, and placed an ox-tongue along with the cheese and a lump of the frozen-wise in a panikin in the oven (for I had a mind to taste of the vessel's stores, and although the tongue would make an agreeable change), and then putting the candle into the lantern walked very bravely to the forecastle and entered it.

I was prepared for the scene of confusion, but I must say it staggered me as fresh with something of the force of the first impression. Sailors' chests lay open in all directions, and their contents covered the decks. There was the clearest evidence here that the majority of the crew had quitted the vessel in a violent hurry, turning out their boxes to cram their money and jewellery into their pockets, and heedlessly flinging their own and the clothes which had fallen to their share. This I had every right to suppose from the character of the middle on the floor; for, passing the light over a pile of it, I witnessed a great variety of articles of the kind which generally no sailor in any age ever wants to lose; not less in pearls as that which lay in the cabins, but very good nevertheless, particularly the kind that was formerly carried under the arm, women's silk shoes, petticoats, pieces of lace, silk, and as I viewed it, I was struck with the fact that I perceived the contents of passengers' luggage, together with consignments and such freight as the pirates would seize and divide, every man filling his chest. Perhaps there was less on the whole than I supposed, the light looking grey by reason of the things having been torn open and flung down-boards.

I trod upon these heaps with little concern; they appeared to me only as a provision for my fire should I be disappointed in my search for coal. The hammocks obliging me to make with a stooped head; it was only necessary to feel them with my hand—that is, to test their weight by pushing them in the middle—to know if they were wanted. Some were heavier than the others, but all of them much lighter than they would have been, had they contained human bodies; and by this rapid method I satisfied my mind that there were no dead men here as fully as if I had looked into each separate hammock.

This discovery was exceedingly comforting, for, though I do not know that I should have meddled with any frozen man had I found him in this place, his being in the forecastle would have rendered me constantly uneasy, and it must have come to my either closing this part of the ship and shrinking from it as from a spectre-riden goblin, or to my disposing of the bodies by dragging them on deck—a diabolical and hateful job. There were no ports, but a hatch overhead. Wanting light—the candle making the darkness but little more than visible—I fetched from the corner a hand-lamp that lay in a corner, and mounting a chest, struck at the hatch so heartily that the ice cracked all around it and the cover rose. I pushed it off, and down rolled the sunshine in splendour.

Everything was plain now. In many places, glittering among the clothes, were gold and silver coins, a few silver ornaments such as buttons, and watches—things not missed by the pirates in the transport of their flight. In kicking a coat aside I discovered a couple of silver crucifixes bound together, and close by were a silver goblet and the hilt of a sword broken short off for the sake of the metal it was of. Nothing ruder than this interior is imaginable. The men must have been mightily put to it for room. There was a window in the lead, but the snow veiled it. Maybe the rogues massed together aft, and only used this forecastle to lie in. Right under the hatch, where the light was strongest, was a dead rat. I stooped to pick it up, meaning to fling it on to the deck, but its tail broke off at the rump, like a pipe-stem.

Close against the after bulkhead that separated the forecastle from the cockpit-room was a little hatch. There was a quantity of wearing apparel upon it, and I should have missed it but for catching sight of some three inches of the dark line the cover made in the snow. On clearing away the clothes I perceived a ring similar to that in the lazarette hatch, and it rose to my first drag and I held the yellowing black below. I peered down and observed a stout stationer trawlered from pins for the hands and feet. The atmosphere

was nasty and I gave time to clear I wish to the "cockpit" and I turned myself before the fire. The fresh air blowing down the forecastle hatch speedily warmed me, and I turned to the lazarette hatch, and I found a forepeak forward in the bows, and the coals went stored to the bulkhead of it; the top of this bulkhead was open four feet from the upper deck, and on holding the lantern over and putting my head through I saw a quantity of coals in it. This was a noble discovery to fall upon, and it made me feel so happy that I do not know the assurance of my being immediately rescued from this island could have given a lighter pulse to my heart.

The candle yielded a very weak light, and it was difficult to see above a yard or so ahead or around. I turned my face aft, and crawled over the masts and came to under the main-batch, where lay coils of bawls, blocks, and class together at a distance of about three miles on my side of the north-east trend of the island. They swam low, and it was very easy seen they had formed part of the coast there, though, as the form of the ice that was not familiar to me, and, moreover, the glare rendered the prospect very deceptive, I could not distinguish where the ruptures were.

Satisfied as to the state of the ice and the posture of the schooner, viewed from without, I sent a slow and piercing gaze along the ocean line, and then returned to the ship. The strong wind, the dance of the ice, the grandeur of the great tract of whiteness, vitalized by the flying violet cloud-shadows along it, had fortified my spirits, and being free (for a while) of all superstitious dread, I determined to begin by exploring the forecastle and ascertaining if more bodies were in the schooner than those two in the cabin and the giant form on deck. I threw some coal on the fire, and placed an ox-tongue along with the cheese and a lump of the frozen-wise in a panikin in the oven (for I had a mind to taste of the vessel's stores, and although the tongue would make an agreeable change), and then putting the candle into the lantern walked very bravely to the forecastle and entered it.

I was prepared for the scene of confusion, but I must say it staggered me as fresh with something of the force of the first impression. Sailors' chests lay open in all directions, and their contents covered the decks. There was the clearest evidence here that the majority of the crew had quitted the vessel in a violent hurry, turning out their boxes to cram their money and jewellery into their pockets, and heedlessly flinging their own and the clothes which had fallen to their share. This I had every right to suppose from the character of the middle on the floor; for, passing the light over a pile of it, I witnessed a great variety of articles of the kind which generally no sailor in any age ever wants to lose; not less in pearls as that which lay in the cabins, but very good nevertheless, particularly the kind that was formerly carried under the arm, women's silk shoes, petticoats, pieces of lace, silk, and as I viewed it, I was struck with the fact that I perceived the contents of passengers' luggage, together with consignments and such freight as the pirates would seize and divide, every man filling his chest. Perhaps there was less on the whole than I supposed, the light looking grey by reason of the things having been torn open and flung down-boards.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. MACKENZIE, M.D., 111 St. Andrew St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY. WINTER Arrangement. On and after WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28th, until further notice, trains will run on the CHATHAM TO FREDERICTON, FREDERICTON TO CHATHAM.

CHATHAM RAILWAY. WINTER 1888-9. On and after MONDAY, NOV. 26th, trains will run on the Railway in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Table with columns: LOCAL TIME TABLE, GOING NORTH, THROUGH TIME TABLE, GOING SOUTH.

Trains leave Chatham on Sunday night in connection with Express going South, which runs through to John and Halifax and the Express going North which lies over Campbellton. The above Table is made up on the basis of the following connections made with all passenger trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial Railway.

DR. G. J. SPROUL, For Sale and To-Let. FOR SALE. 6 TONS Good Straw for sale. Apply at office of W. S. LOGGIE.

THE FACTORY JOHN McDONALD. (Successor to George Casseady) manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Windows, Builders' fittings generally. BAND and SCROLL SAWING. THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N.B.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS. GLOBE AND CREEK VALVES. BABBIT METAL. RUBBER PACKING. Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc. J. M. RUDDOCK, Chatham, N.B.

HORSES & CATTLE. Kendall's Spavin Cure. 50c and 60c per bottle. Kendall's Blister. 50c per box. Kendall's Condition Powders. 25c per pack targe.

MUSIC. IT COSTS NOTHING TO HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED. FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY. HUNDREDS FITTED AND DELIGHTED. THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, HATHAM, Oct. 6th, 1886.

Government Horses. WILL BE LEASED. Public Auction. THE SEASON OF 1889, AT FREDERICTON, ON Wednesday, March 29th.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The Standard bred Stallion HARRY WILKES will make the season of 1889 at the stud and will stand free from May 15th till the end of the season. Terms \$35.00 for the Season.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The Standard bred Stallion HARRY WILKES will make the season of 1889 at the stud and will stand free from May 15th till the end of the season. Terms \$35.00 for the Season.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The Standard bred Stallion HARRY WILKES will make the season of 1889 at the stud and will stand free from May 15th till the end of the season. Terms \$35.00 for the Season.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The Standard bred Stallion HARRY WILKES will make the season of 1889 at the stud and will stand free from May 15th till the end of the season. Terms \$35.00 for the Season.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The Standard bred Stallion HARRY WILKES will make the season of 1889 at the stud and will stand free from May 15th till the end of the season. Terms \$35.00 for the Season.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The Standard bred Stallion HARRY WILKES will make the season of 1889 at the stud and will stand free from May 15th till the end of the season. Terms \$35.00 for the Season.

Legal Notices.

Mortgagee's Sale. To Geo. McKay of the Parish of Nelson in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, and Mortgagee, the wife and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF SALE. To the Chatham Shipping Club Company of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to all others whom it may concern.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Now Opening AN IMMENSE STOCK OF New Dry Goods. Imported direct from LONDON and GLASGOW by DOMINION Manufacturers.

Variety, Style and Value UNSURPASSED. William Murray. CHATHAM, Feb. 28th, 1889.

FIRE! NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND, Incorporated 1821. Capital \$5,000,000. ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Incorporated 1808. Capital \$5,000,000.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1818. Capital \$10,000,000. BRITISH AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1888. Cash Capital & Assets \$1,133,065.72.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1864. Cash Capital & Assets \$1,331,000.00. LIFE LIFE ASSUR. SOCIETY OF THE U. S. Assets \$4,374,000.00. Surplus \$18,104,254.80.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

JOB-PRINTING 'ADVANCE' Building, Chatham, Miramichi.

Having completed the removal of the ADVANCE establishment to the old Methodist Church building, corner Duke and Cunard Streets, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK AND JOB-PRINTING in first class style.

at St. John, where it received a MEDAL AND DIPLOMA for "Book and Job Printing" and "Letter-Press Printing." This is good evidence of the fine character of its work.

We have also, constantly on sale a large line of blank-forms, such as RAILWAY SHIPPING RECEIPTS, FISH INVOICES, (NEWEST FORM), MERCHANTS' BLANKS, ORDERS AND MORTGAGES, SUPREME AND COUNTY COURT BLANKS, SHERIFFS' BLANKS, TEACHERS' AGREEMENTS, SCHOOL ASSESSMENT FORMS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Send along your orders.

D. G. SMITH, Chatham N.B.

MUSICIANS TAKE NOTICE! GEO. A. CUTTER, DEALER IN PIANOS, ORGANS AND SEWING MACHINES. CHATHAM, N.B.

Evans Bros. Piano Co.; Wm. Bell Pianos; Estey Piano Co.; Thomas Organ Co.; Wm. Bell Organs; and the New Williams Sewing Machine. A Full Line of Violins, Accordions, Banjos, Strings, Sheet Music and Music Books kept constantly on hand.

GEO. A. CUTTER, Chatham, N.B.

SILVERWARE! SILVERWARE! ROGERS' KNIVES, ROGERS' FORKS, ROGERS' SPOONS, Breakfast Cruets, Dinner Cruets, Pickle Dishes, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, etc.

ALBERT PATTERSON, STONE BUILDING, PALLEN'S CORNER.

ALLEN'S CORN MILLER. CERTAIN REMEDY FOR HARD & SOFT CORNS. WARRON C. WINSLOW, Barrister, WATER STREET, CHATHAM. D. LOW'S WORM SYRUP. DESIRES AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AS SYRUP. MOST DELICATE CHILD.