General Business.

ORGANS!
ORGANS!

THE UXBRIDGE ORGAN COM'Y

Have appointed the subscriber their

SOLE AGENT

—FOR—

Northumberland County.

A FULL STOCK TO ARRIVE EARLY IN MARCH.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

JAS. C. FAIREY.

Newcastle, Feb. 13, 1883.

LATHE FOR SALE.

A power Lathe with back motion in good order.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

der,

CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to the shelf room in premises now occupied by the Subscriber being so limited, he has decided to make a complete CLEARANCE of his Stock of

GLASSWARE,
EARTHENWARE,
CHINA TEA SETS,
LAMPS,
CLOCKS,
WRINGERS,
COAL HODS

AT COST.

—STOCK OF—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

will be kept up to usual Standard and at LOWEST PRICES.

Come Early and Secure Bargains.

GEO. STOTHART.

SPRING 1883.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE ARE PREPARING ACTIVELY FOR THE

SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Our Travellers are now on the road with a

Full line of Samples,

Our Stock is ordered from Europe, the United States and elsewhere, and with increased facilities for business we hope to keep all our old customers and make many new ones.

BUYERS WHEN IN ST. JOHN, are respectfully invited to inspect our

WAREROOMS and SAMPLE ROOMS,

where they will see the large variety we keep of

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
PAINTS
OILS,
GLASS,
ROPE,
TAR,
PITCH,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.

☞Orders by Mail Promptly attended to

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.

BEFORE USING. **AFTER USING.**

"Boo, Boo, I's dot Worms. Oh! my, I's so Sick." | I had 'em too, but 'ey' all don away now.

PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.

The most eminent Physicians are agreed that about **Fifty per cent of all Children die before reaching the tenth year of life.** Many children suffer from day to day- fretful, cross and peevish—and the cause of the trouble is not suspected.

A pallid and sickly countenance, irregularity of appetite, or great voracity, bad breath, foul tongue, great thirst, gradual emaciation, irritable temper, disposition to be picking the nose, are all symptoms indicating the presence of **WORMS!** If any of these symptoms are noticed, or the presence of worms suspected, procure a bottle of **Pleasant Worm Syrup,** which costs but 25 cts, and give it according to directions. If any worms are present they will soon be expelled and your darling restored to health again. If there are no worms present the remedy will do no harm, but will move the bowels gently and leave the system in a healthy condition.

PLEASANT WORM SYRUP requires no castor oil or other purgative medicine with it.

PRICE 25 Cts. PER BOTTLE at THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Saturday, the 12th day of May next,

in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right title and interest of Nicholas Barden in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the town and Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and bounded as follows, viz:—Commencing on the easterly side of St John Street at the northwest corner of a field at present occupied by the Right Rev. Bishop Rogers, thence northerly along the easterly side of the said street sixty feet, thence easterly at right angles with the said street until it strikes the land now owned and occupied by Captain James Brown, thence southerly along the westerly side line of the said James Brown's land sixty feet or until it strikes the northerly side of the said field, thence westerly along the northerly side of the said field to the place of beginning, being all that lot of land conveyed to the said Nicholas Barden by Edward Johnson and Jessie his wife by deed bearing date the 18th day of May, A. D. 1881, and being the land and premises at present occupied by the said Nicholas Barden.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Northumberland County Court against the said Nicholas Barden.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of Northumberland County.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 31st January, A. D. 1883

PREPARE

FOR THE NEXT

GRAND CARNIVAL

—IN THE—

CHATHAM SKATING RINK

EASTER MONDAY.

GEO. WATT, Sec'y. D. FERGUSON, President

Chatham, Feb. 24, 1883.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - - MARCH 22, 1883

The papers which supported the late New Brunswick Government unreservedly, as well as those which were favorable to it because it so readily lent itself to the purposes of the present Ottawa Government, appear to be quite uncertain as to the kind of treatment the Blair Government should receive at their hands. Some of them realise that the defeat of the Hanington-Landry combination was final and that its effete elements can never be restored to political power; others, whose inspiration is received from members of the defunct concern, or those in their confidence, are led to hope that, when the Legislature again assembles, Ottawa influence will have seduced some of the Government's supporters from their allegiance to it. The Tory papers of the class first mentioned, in obedience the all-powerful doctrine and instincts of that political school, are ranging themselves as quickly as possible either on the line of neutrality or on the Government side of it, because they hope, thereby, to win the favor of the dominant party. The other class are also very anxious to come over to the successful side, but while they can be made to entertain the delusive idea that the efforts of their Ottawa friends will be successful, they preserve a hostile attitude and whistle the dissolution tune to keep up their courage.

The desperation of the members of the defeated Government is as manifest as their chance of recovering their forfeited positions is hopeless. Those of them who did not hold portfolios have seemed to realise the situation from the first, and the cheerless surroundings of their political position have paralyzed any effort they might have, otherwise, been capable of making to recover themselves. The late heads of departments, however, being mainly of the class who are easily flattered, have learned but slowly how little of their recent importance and influence remained with them after the representatives of the people forced them to vacate their forfeited offices. Men of genuine merit and capacity for public affairs always command influence and friends. The accident of holding office makes little change in their position in that respect, for as Burns says,—

> The *rank* is but the guinea's stamp,
> The *man's* the gowd for a' that,

but the members of the late Government, who have travelled over the Province endeavoring to promote opposition to their successors, must, in the discouragements they met with, have a mortifying sense of how much greater their recent rank was than themselves, and how thoroughly well their expulsion from power is approved by the people at large. To be unpopular is not always proof that a man or party does not merit popularity, but to have been in a position of public responsibility and power and to have so miserably discharged its duties as the members of the Hanington-Landry combination did, and then, when defeat came, not to realise that their unpopularity was deserved, is evidence of incapacity which puts a decided stamp of approval on the late action of the people's representatives at Fredericton.

The late Attorney-General—almost unknown outside of St. John and the adjoining County of Kings—with no political experience and but moderate capacity as a lawyer—proved that he required a practical lesson in the direction we have indicated, by going to Charlotte, accompanied by the leading employee of a Tory corporation in St. John, to instruct the electors of that County in their political duty. Those who know the late Attorney-General and the gentleman who was sent to take care of and instruct him, and are also acquainted with the sturdy and intelligent party leaders of both sides in Charlotte, will not wonder that the St. John attempt at dictation was a failure. It is no wonder that such specimens of Tory intrigue disgusted the friends of the party there and that neither Benjamin Stevenson nor G. Skiffington Grimmer could be induced to oppose Surveyor General Mitchell. Those gentlemen realised that if such a party missionary as Mr. Ezekiel McLeod was to be put forward to teach them and their friends their political duty, the sooner they washed their hands of them the better.

Next, we had Mr. Landry on a mission to Gloucester. He imagined that by posing as "the great and only Acadian" he could induce opposition to Mr. Ryan and thus recover the office he had lost. His signal failure is a lesson to him. He now realises that the French electors of Gloucester know whom to choose as their representative. He is now sensible of the fact that they are not quite as easily deluded as he believed them to be, and that they prefer Mr. Ryan, who has been their consistent representative ever since they first joined with their fellow-electors in returning him, to any politician of Mr. Landry's stripe, who blotted his political record by accepting office as soon as it was offered to him by men who—according to his own former assertions—had insulted and trampled upon the Acadians. If proof were wanted of Mr. Landry's incapacity for the position he held, it has been furnished by his imagining that he could again go to Gloucester and trade on the national prejudices of his fellow Acadians, and find that they had not taken the measure of his political deservings on his crooked and inconsistent record from 1870 up to the present time. He was not long in Gloucester, however, before he discovered that those whom he had expected to impose upon fully understood that his only purpose was to make use of them as a means of restoring to him the office and salary he had lost. They, doubtless, continued to respect the office, but made Mr. Landry sensible of the fact that as he had bartered his avowed principles to secure it and lacked the ability to properly administer it, he was even less to them than the late President of the Executive to whom he sold himself in 1878.

We might refer to the experience of other late heads of departments, who have travelled from home, where they might have spent their time more profitably, only to learn the same lessons that Messrs. McLeod and Landry have been taught, but it is not necessary to go further down a scale that is not high, at best, and perhaps, not chivalrous to needlessly emphasize the mortification of the defeated. We are also reminded that "charity should begin at home" and, although we have, in the not remote past, been made to feel that the doctrine has not prevailed at all times in Northumberland, we will leave Mr. Landry's failure in Gloucester as our closing illustration of the fact that the late Government not only went down with the full approval of the people, but, that its leading members were so incapable that they were obliged to travel to the different constituencies to learn how despised they really were when stripped of the tinsel of office.

Tory papers like the *Sun*—which represent the extreme views, hopes and aims of the party—realise that the "last ditch" of their defeated pet combination is the forlorn hope that their Ottawa leaders will assist Messrs. Wetmore and Landry in winning some of Mr. Blair's supporters over to their side. They think that if they succeed in doing so the new Government will meet the House so weak that they will be obliged to ask for a dissolution, in which event they claim, with their usual recklessness of assertion, that the popular verdict will be in their favor. In reply to this it is only necessary to say that, so far as we have learned, every man who voted the late Government out of office will sustain the new, while several members who voted the other way, mainly because they had been entrapped into committing themselves to that course, will give Mr. Blair their support. These ultra Tory papers are, therefore, clinging to the dissolution idea because it will help to cover up the miserable failures made by such missionaries as Messrs. McLeod, Landry & Co. to have the return of the Chief Commissioner, Surveyor-General, Provincial Secretary and Solicitor-General opposed in their respective Counties. It is evident that opposition to these gentlemen would have been supported by so small a number of electors as to show the utter hopelessness of the Opposition cause. Otherwise there would have been a contest in every constituency opened up by the formation of the new Government.

York has been selected by the condemned party as its stronghold. It is the centre of New Brunswick, officially, and the disappointed party leaders seem to think that they have so used the patronage they had at their disposal as to have purchased the everlasting gratitude and support of a large number of York's electors. There is also, in Fredericton, a combination of men who are big with official greatness and thoroughly possessed of the belief that theirs is the divine right to rule. They represent the defunct "family compact" but, in their egotism and inflated self-consciousness, do not know that the poor old thing died a good while ago. In a period of desperation they vowed vengeance on Mr. Blair, and before they discovered that the old political machinery in their hands was rickety and unfit for service, they were committed to a hopeless attempt to defeat him. They have found a candidate in a gentleman named Estabrooks who has, for some time, been anxious to get into the Legislature, but who has heretofore been defeated. He will now receive the full vote of the late Government's friends in York, where it was as strong as anywhere in the Province, and will also be supported by all extreme Tory partizans, whose views are represented by such papers as the *Sun*. The election in York will, we believe, result in a decisive victory for the new Government, in spite of the official influences at work in the yet unpurged departments at Fredericton, the pressure brought to bear from Ottawa and the efforts of the coterie who have so long used the public offices and public patronage to maintain their waning prestige.

It is asserted, with some showing of truth, that the political spirit of our provincial constituencies is degenerating—that the gospel of grab, rather than a love of honest administration, has seized upon and prevailed over the people, and that the chances are, generally, in favor of candidates who preach political quackery and appeal to selfish interests, rather than on the side of men who dare to contend for the broad and established principles which underlie and have always maintained our cherished political privileges. It seems that Mr. Estabrooks of York County, who is put forward in opposition to Attorney General Blair by the defeated combination at Fredericton, believes that the constituency he appeals to, has become dead to the higher and better purposes of our representative system. Of course he could not correctly represent the views of his party unless he manifested this idea, but it will be interesting to note the success that will attend the miserably degrading appeal on which he has chosen to ask for election. We think Mr. Blair does himself credit and places himself in line with the sentiment of the whole country when he says,—

What justification does Mr. Estabrooks offer for his opposition? He says in his card that by the defeat of the late Government York County has been deprived of the Chief Commissionership of Public Works and that he will try and redeem that Office for the County. This, if it means anything, means that the politics of the country should degenerate into a scramble among the different counties to secure this Department, and it also implies that the person filling it can confer some exceptional benefit upon his own particular County, and at the same time honestly and fairly discharge his duty to all sections of the Province. I fail to see how the Department can be so administered. All the Chief Commissioner can properly do is to spend such sum of money as is voted by the Legislature for the purpose, and any Government would lose the confidence of the country which would permit more than a fair share of the public money to be expended in any particular locality.

* * * * *

To sum up in brief, Mr. Estabrooks' position is this: he is opposed to the present Government (indeed he could not be otherwise and be a candidate at this time), but the sole ground of his opposition is that we defeated and turned out of office a Government in which the Department of Public Works was held by one representative of this County. He is not concerned for the other colleagues of Mr. Colter, nor has he any regrets for their downfall; it may be, that he thinks they richly deserved condemnation, but in Mr. Estabrooks' judgment it is a matter of small moment whether affairs generally be well administered or not, if York County only possess the coveted Department. The Government may be guilty of acts of very great impropriety, they may be extravagant, and corrupt, they may mismanage the public lands, by unwise regulations and careless administration, may deplete our forests and destroy our greatest sources of wealth, they may by a servile submission to the central authorities at Ottawa reduce the Provincial Government to a mere instrument in the hands of the dominant federal party. These and many other things a Government may be guilty of and yet it would command Mr. Estabrooks' support if the Public Works Department were filled by a representative of this County.

I do not feel that I need appeal to your intelligence or independence against such a humiliating doctrine as this. York County, we are proud to know, is the birth place in this Province of the liberal institutions under which we live, it is owing to the efforts of her sons put forth against the might of family compactism that I am enabled to-day to appeal to you to confirm me in the office which I hold. And this County will not at Mr. Estabrook's bidding be brought to say, that it has no political aspirations and knows no higher interest than that a particular office shall be filled by one of her representatives.

Was it Rum Again?

The *Telegraph* says,—

"Mr. James Coleman, eastern division superintendent of the I. C. R., has held an inquiry into the cause of the collision at Calhoun's mills on Monday, the 12th inst. The evidence showed that although none of the officers were culpable yet there was reason to believe that a sharper look-out might have been kept by the hands in charge of the rear train, which collided with the preceding one, telescoping the conductor's van and doing considerable damage to the locomotive."

A case similar to the above—a rear collision—occurred at Beaver Brook, just north of Newcastle, some months ago. It was attended with loss of life and much damage to property. After a coroner's jury had failed to arrive at a decision as to the cause of the terrible affair, it was stated in the press that the employees of the Intercolonial Railway—the Engineer, Brakeman and Fireman—were drunk when they left Bathurst and that the Conductor's van had been reported as "a little hell" by a man who had been in it just before the collision. The ADVANCE, as well as some papers favorable to Sir Charles Tupper's management of the railway then urged an official investigation and the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Pottinger, went on a special car, accompanied by other officials, to Bathurst and held a court of enquiry—the *Sun*, *Times* and other Government organs promising that the result would be made known. The enquiry was a secret one, but it was understood that the charge of drunkenness being the cause of the fatal collision was proved. Up to the present time there has been no official intimation made of the result of Mr. Pottinger's investigation. How is it that the result of Mr. Coleman's investigation is so readily made public while that of Mr. Pottinger's enquiry is suppressed?

General Charles Hastings Doyle is dead.

New Brunswick Booms.

(From Hansard.)

Mr. Mitchell, in moving that the petition of the Quoddy River Driving and Boom Company be now received and referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, said: The reason I make this motion is, that the Local Governments of the different Provinces, more particularly the Province of New Brunswick, in which this Company exists, have, ever since Confederation, and prior thereto, exercised the right of granting charters for the booming of navigable rivers. It was believed they had that right; they had granted these charters before Confederation, and there are fifty or sixty of these booming companies throughout the Province in that position. The first occasion on which the right of the Local Legislature to grant these charters has ever been questioned, recently occurred, and the matter is now before the Supreme Court. It was discovered, from the intimation given by the Judges during the argument, that there is little doubt the decision of the Court will be adverse to the right of the Local Legislature to grant these charters. The result will be that hundreds of millions of feet of lumber, which will in a few weeks be floated down the rivers, will be at the mercy of any one who chooses, from malicious or other motives, to go and cut those booms away. It is for this reason that, late as it is, and although it is beyond the limit set for the reception of these petitions, it has become necessary for these gentlemen to come to this House and ask it to consider the emergency that has arisen. I hope the House will have no hesitation in receiving the petition on which a Private Bill may be founded.

Mr. Burpee (St. John.) I know there will be a strong objection to this Bill. The very case on which the hon. gentleman bases his request was before the Courts only last month, and no decision has yet been given upon it. This is only one of a number of cases in New Brunswick that will be affected by the decision of the Court. The members from New Brunswick who are most interested in this case, together waited upon the Government, and asked them to take into consideration the condition of the boom companies in New Brunswick, in case the decision of the court was against the legality of their charters. This is the only case that has been argued before the courts. Parties were here at the time who were largely interested in this boom company, and they expected that if the decisions of the Court were adverse to the right of the Local Legislature to grant the charter, that this Government would legalize the companies. I think that this Bill is very objectionable in itself, besides its being brought at a very late hour; and that, under the circumstances, and the matter having been brought to the notice of the Government, I think it is a little premature, and a little unfair to bring a Bill of this kind before the House, leaving the parties who are deeply interested in it no chance to protect themselves.

Mr. Mitchell. What the hon. gentleman states is quite true. Persons representing this boom interest did come to Ottawa, and all the members of New Brunswick were consulted about it. The unanimous opinion of the members from New Brunswick who met in caucus on the subject was, that a committee should wait on the Government to suggest that some general measure should be introduced in order to relieve public claims which were likely to suffer by the charters being declared illegal. We know that Governments are proverbially slow. We are not at all sure the Government will take this matter up, although they have it *en delibere*. But these gentlemen have their boom erected on a stream that opens very early, as it runs into the Bay of Fundy—these southern streams open several weeks before other streams—and unless some immediate steps are taken to enable this Company to protect the property which is floating down into the river it will be lost. The hon. gentleman says it is late in the Session; it is late according to the rules of the House, but rules are made for the purpose of getting the business early before the House. We know they are not cast-iron rules, and we know that the universal practice of this House has been that whenever a case of injustice or hardship can be shown to exist, by no fault of the parties interested, this House has never refused to consider that case on its merits. What are the facts here? These gentlemen say that before a public Bill is likely to be prepared and can be presented, or in case the Government decides not to go on with a general measure, their property will probably be drifted away to sea, from the fact that parties are in a position to go and cut away their booms with impunity. There is no danger that private rights will be interfered with, as ample opportunity will be allowed to protect those rights; and besides the power of this House will be called into operation to prevent any injustice being done them. It is true, as my hon. friend has stated that this legislation is going on. But we do not ask that this Bill shall interfere with any pending cases. We propose to put in the Bill that will be submitted to the House a saving clause which will reserve all the rights of interested parties. What we say, and what we have a right to ask this House, is, that as a crisis has arisen, and as this Company's property is threatened, this House should take the matter into consideration, especially as it is probable that the decision of the Court will be adverse to the legality of their charter. It would, therefore, be the greatest folly to wait any longer in the hope that the decision of the Court will be in their favor. They come here asking this House to prevent a great loss, and it will be quite open to my hon. friend and the hon. gentleman who raised this question against the right of the Local Legislatures, to come to the House and show in what way the Bill which we propose is going to injure them, or to affect them unjustly, and they will have ample opportunity of protecting themselves. But we think, in view of the emergency, that the matter should be considered before the Committee, irrespective of the fact as to whether the Government will take up the question or not. This is a matter for which no one could be blamed. Dozens of charters have been renewed since Confederation. Not one has raised this question before, and the whole public have been taken by surprise. These parties should be dealt with by the House in a generous and liberal spirit, at all events as regards placing their case before the Committee, with a view to having their property, and not only their property, but also public property, protected, because hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property will, in all probability, be lost, if some action be not taken in this regard.

Mr. Blake. I do not suppose there are hundreds of millions of dollars worth of boom property coming down the river, in which the Company is interested; and the hon. gentleman will find that the whole lumber exports in the Dominion do not quite pan out the figures he has talked of. But the position of the question requires much consideration. If I rightly understand the matter, it is true that, since Confederation, a very large number of charters for boom companies of navigable rivers have been granted by Local Legislatures, not merely in New Brunswick, but also in Nova Scotia. I remember to have passed under review, a very considerable number of such charters, during the time it was my duty to consider them and, I believe also, a considerable number in Ontario. The question, whether the charters were within or without the power of the Local Legislatures, seems not to have been raised in Court until the case of which the hon. gentleman speaks was brought forward; but, if I am rightly informed, the decision at which the Court in New Brunswick arrived last December, was adverse to the validity of the charters. There was a decision of the Court at that time, in favor of the view that the Local Legislature had not the power to issue such charters. The companies said they would not come to this House for a Private Bill, but prefer to appeal to the Supreme Court in order to obtain a reversal of that judgment. The hon. gentleman tells the House that the case was argued the other day, and that the Judges in the course of the argument indicated opinions which led him to adopt the view that their judgment would, perhaps, affirm the judgment of the New Brunswick Court. The hon. gentleman does not, of course, know what will be the result; the ways of Judges are past finding out, and probably their judgment may be different from their dicta given in the course of the discussion. The supposition that the judgment of the Court below will be affirmed, is not sufficient ground for the House to allow, at this late hour of the Session, the petition to be presented. The hundreds of millions of property of which the hon. gentleman speaks will not be relieved by this Private Bill, but only if Private Bills are passed in all cases, or a general measure introduced. We had not, therefore better enlarge the question, but deal with the present petition, which is one for a Private Bill to incorporate this particular Company; and dealing with it in that way, I feel that the circumstance, that in December last, a judgment was obtained from the Court in New Brunswick adverse to the charters, and that the Company did not care to come to Parliament earlier, because they hoped to reverse it, does not furnish a sufficient reason for the House granting leave to present this petition at this stage of the Session.

Mr. Mitchell. I meant hundreds of millions of feet, when I inadvertently stated hundreds of millions of dollars; I am not sure that there are not hundreds of millions of dollars worth of such property throughout the Dominion; but, in regard to New Brunswick, I am sure I am right in saying there are many hundreds of millions of feet coming down the rivers there. I fail to see the force of the hon. gentleman's objection; I think these people have a right to come here—it is not very late in the Session yet—and ask to have their claims considered.

Sir Leonard Tilley. The rules of the House were, no doubt, enacted for the purpose of protecting the rights of individuals from being interfered with by legislation, without sufficient notice having been given; and there can be no doubt the hon. gentleman, in moving the motion, wishes, for the time being, to dispense with the rules of the House so as to enable him to introduce a petition and Bill. I would suggest that he should not press the matter, because a deputation of gentlemen from New Brunswick has waited on the hon. Minister of Justice and presented very fully and clearly the circumstances under which the parties in whose interest the hon. gentlemen is moving, are placed; and I may say to him that, while the Government would feel it a very serious matter to undertake to legislate upon questions of this kind without giving an opportunity to parties whose interest might be affected, they are prepared to consider the question of bringing in some legislation this Session to relieve them for the present, in this particular case, until legislation can be had, and due notice given to all parties. The Government have about arrived at that conclusion; this case involves a very considerable amount of property, and the hon. the Minister of Justice, and the Government are considering the matter with the view of obviating the difficulties which my hon. friend is seeking to meet by legislation. I think, therefore, from what has recently taken place, if the hon. gentleman will allow the matter to stand, he will, find as regards this case, that it will be met by legislation this Session.

Mr. Mitchell. Under these circumstances, and after the explanation of the hon. the Minister of Finance, I will ask the permission of the House to withdraw the petition, feeling assured that the necessary steps will be taken by the Government to meet the case.

Petition, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Another Fenian Outrage.

LONDON, March 15.

A terrific gas explosion occurred in the Local Government Board office, Westminister, at nine o'clock to-night, destroying much property. The report was heard in the House of Commons, and caused alarm. The concussion was so great that it shook the side galleries and the reporters' gallery. No one was hurt.

The explosion was undoubtedly the work of Fenians. The adjacent streets are filled with myriads of fragments of glass, and heavy plate glass is lying in heaps on the ground. A stone, weighing 200 pounds, was projected against the King street police stations, making a hole the size of a man's head. Nothing will be allowed to be touched until an inquiry is made to-day. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated until daylight. Five hundred constables are guarding the scene. The building has the appearance of having been bombarded. There is a deep trench ten feet by three in dimensions in one room, the floor having been literally ploughed up. Two children sleeping in a house at the corner of King street were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion and their faces badly cut. They were rescued and taken to the police station. Every pane of glass in the vicinity was shattered.

(New York "Herald" cable despatch)

LONDON, March 16.

There was an enormous crowd gathered this morning at the scene of the explosion in the Local Government Board offices in Westminster. A govenment inspector has made an examination of the portion of the building damaged by the explosion and places the loss at £4,000. The vessel which contained the explosive material was thought to have been placed in the cellar of the Local Government Board offices, but a later and closer inspection showed that the explosion occurred from the outside of the building.

SCENE OF HAVOC.

The scene almost defies description, the neighborhood presenting the appearance of a bombardment. At the spot where the infernal machines are supposed to have been placed, the destruction of masonry was very great. The coping round the window balustrades in front was hurled into the middle of Charles street, which runs on the south side of the building, where it lay a crumbling, powdered mass. The room adjoining was knocked to pieces and the furniture broken. The casements throughout the whole side of the block were blown out and the blinds and curtains torn to shreds. The Duke of Cambridge visited the scene this afternoon. The damage in the surrounding locality is chiefly confined to broken windows, which completely litter the streets with fragments of glass for a distance of 200 yards. The police rigidly guard the entrance to Charles street, and bar the public from the approaches. The whole scene and the state of public feeling recalls to mind the Clerkenwell outrage. The excitement is intense.

A REWARD.

The government has offered a reward of £1,000 for the authors of the explosion. No arrests have yet been made in connection with the explosion. The police noticed nothing suspicious about the building before the explosion occurred. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that in many maps of London the Local Government Board Office is marked as the Home Office. It is thought that the attempt to blow up the former building was made with the idea that it was the latter, Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, being very obnoxious to the Fenians.

FEELING AGAINST THE IRISH.

The *Times* says:—"If the Irish extremists are really going to reply with dynamite to any measure they disapprove of it is certain that the day of remedial legislation is over. In Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool and London the feeling of English workingmen toward the Irish people, which was once sympathetic, has become cold It only depends on a few more cases of dynamite outrages to turn this feeling into one of angry hostility which the authorities will find it very difficult to control." The Dublin *Evening Telegraph* charges the London press, especially the *Times*, with endeavoring to excite mob violence against the Irish.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEWS.

Sir Charles Dilke, president of the Local Government Board, says that he thinks the attempt was not upon himself or other officials of his department. The evildoers intended to cause a widespread destruction of property. He is of the opinion that the plot originated with the managers of the skirmish fund. Sir William Harcourt and other Home Office officials believe that the attempt was directed against the Criminal Inquiry Department, which is adjacent to the offices of the Local Government Board. The guards have been doubled at the magazines and military centres.

The government reward also applies to the attempt on the *Times* office. Any one, not the real culprit, giving information as to the origin of the explosion will be pardoned. The Berlin press is utterly dismayed at the Westminister explosion and advises that energetic measures be taken.

NEW AND RECHERCHE—The most exquisite little toilet gem extant for the teeth and breath is "TEABERRY." Sample 5 cents. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

An entire family at Hamilton, Ont., were overcome by gas from a self-feeding coal stove and two of them are dead.

How to Make Money.

Twenty-five cents worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* fed out sparingly to a coop of twenty-five hens will increase the product of eggs 25 per cent. in value in thirty days.

Bishop Keener, of the Methodist Church South, is in favor of uneducated through fervid exhorters in the pulpit.

HEADACHE—Particularly, is removed and permanently cured with ZOPESA. Try a 10 cent sample. It regulates the Stomach and Liver. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

Retaliatory measures are likely to follow the exclusion of American hog products from Germany.

Worth Knowing.

One bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will effectually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, bleeding at the lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, whooping cough, and lame stomach.

The police of Newark have taken measures to stop Sunday theatrical performances.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil: she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured."

Heating dynamite cartridges by railroad laborers near Newburg, N. Y., has been attended with the usual result.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

It is expected that the emigration to Canada during the ensuing season will be unusually extensive.

Pleurisy.

This is frequently a most disastrous complaint. It manifests itself in inflammation of the pleura, or membrane that surrounds the lungs. If neglected, should the patient recover even, its effects are sometimes felt ever after. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATAD VEGETABLE PILLS are the remedy.

Mr. Kernard's motion in Congress that the balance of the Alabama claims be restored to Great Britain has been deferred.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all Impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, &c., it is the best medicine known.

Judge Hoover, of Arizona, has been suspended on charges preferred against him of accepting bribes.

Prepare for Spring.—After a long, severe winter the system needs cleansing of impurities. Nature must be assisted to recuperate, the Liver must be made to act, all surplus bile and impurities carried off. *Zopesa*, acts as a gentle purgative. The results of a few doses is most surprising. Ask your druggist for a 10 cent sample, and try *Zopesa*, the most powerful remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, and Biliousness ever introduced in this country. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

Furious gales have swept over Scotland and railway travel has been seriously impeded by snow.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, causing a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; the burning sensation and languid feeling have all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

A Female Teacher

(2nd Class) is wanted to commence engagement May 1st, in District No. 1½ Napan. Address, stating salary,

PATRICK CONWAY,
Sec'y to Trustees, Napan.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, the well known and excellent business stand on Water street, known as the Vondy store. Apply to

THOMAS VONDY.

Chatham, 14th March, 1883 4i 5

General Business.

JUST RECEIVED.

90 BARRELS

HEAVY MESS PORK.

125 BARRELS

A

CORNMEAL.

65 BARRELS

Ontario Oatmeal.

150 BOXES

RAISINS,

VALENCIAS,
LONDON LAYERS

—AND—

LOSE MUSCATELS.

50 BUSHELS

White BEANS.

30 PUNCHEONS and TIERCES

MOLASSES.

80 BARRELS

Refined Sugars.

at Usual Wholesale Rates for CASH.

JOHN McLAGGAN
NEWCASTLE.

Metropolitan Hotel,

[Adjoining Bank of Montreal,]

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

J. F. JARDINE, PROPRIETOR.

First Class Rooms and Table.

Anglers and Sportsmen

are provided on the premises with ice and all other necessary facilities for the care and shipment of fish and game.

In addition to teams for carrying the

Mails and Express

matter between the Railway and town offices,

the "Metropolitan" Turnout

is always on hand on the arrival of trains for conveying passengers wherever they may desire to go.

A NEW BUILDING

practically designed after consultation with LEADING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS has

FIVE SAMPLE ROOMS

calculated to meet the requirements of all classes of business.

The location, grounds, general appearance and style of management of the "Metropolitan" are such as to invite and retain the patronage of all travellers

J. F. JARDINE

Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER holds a License and is prepared to attend AUCTION SALES in any part of the Country; orders left at the Store of John Brown, Esq., or D. M Loggie & Co., will be promptly attended to.

Chatham, Sept. 27th, 1882. 4b25 **W. KERR.**

JAMES BROWN

—IS OPENING HIS—

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Clothing! Clothing!!
BOOTS and SHOES
TRUNKS, VALISES,
Guns! Revolvers!! Guns!!

AT LOW PRICES,

—TO MAKE ROOM—

Large Spring Importations.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Newcastle, Feb. 28th. 1883.

P. S. HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Chatham, having received the warrants for assessing the following sums

For Fire Purposes	$1,281 00
" Police Fund	1,74 25
" County Contingencies	1,087.00
" " Almshouse	4:7 00
" " School Fund	2,376 79
Total	$6,356.91

hereby request all persons liable to be rated in said Parish to bring to the Assessors within thirty days from date true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed. The valuation list when completed will be posted at the Post Office for inspection.

JOHN ELLIS,
DANIEL CRIMMEN,
JOHN GALLOWAY, } Assessors.

Chatham, March 14th, 1883. 4i12