

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY SEASON, 1890 & 1891.

CALL AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE FOR YOUR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS, WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF X'MAS PRESENTS EVER SHOWN ON THE MIRAMICHI!

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Work Boxes, Brush and Comb Sets, Writing Desks, Shaving Sets, Jewel Cases, Smokers' Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Cuff & Collar Boxes in Plush, Oxodized Silver, Leather, Walnut; also Whisk Holders in Horns, Plush and oak, Handsome Sets of Carvers in Cases--

Largest Varieties of Fancy Goods EVER SEEN HERE. Come One! Come All! MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE-- THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE, Next New Post Office, Newcastle, N. B.

E. Lee Street, Proprietor.

Holiday Goods AT The Medical Hall!

I HAVE IMPORTED A LARGER STOCK OF FANCY GOODS this year than usual and must sell them all, as I carry this line only during

THE HOLIDAY SEASON, THEY ARE CONSEQUENTLY MARKED VERY LOW

and are already selling well. The Stock consist of PLUSH & IZZANO COMB, BRUSH & MIRROR CASES at \$1.60, \$2, \$2.65, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.75, \$8, \$9, \$11.

PLUSH & LEATHER GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.00. PLUSH JEWEL CASES, at \$1.60, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00.

WALNUT JEWEL CASES \$6.00, \$7.00, (very nice). CUFF AND COLLAR BOXES at \$2.15 and \$4.00. BABY'S PLUSH TOILET SETS at \$2.00, \$3.25.

ODOR CASES IN PLUSH, LEATHER & IZZANO at \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.35, \$3.50. LEATHER TRAVELLING CASES at \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$6.75.

PLUSH & LEATHER LADIES' COMPANIONS at \$2.25, \$2.75, \$4.25. SMOKERS' SETS! MANICURE SETS!

A nice assortment of Heavy Bronze Jugs and Pitchers from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. The above are all chosen, rich goods and the best value ever offered. CALL AND SEE THEM! AT THE MEDICAL HALL, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie.

New Advertisements.

ABAD FACE HUMOR. Covering the Face with Disfiguring Paints, Etc. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About seven years ago I had a humor break out upon my face; it started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then it spread, looked like a ringworm, and became very painful. I do not want to name the best doctors in the city, and I could do me no good. Not less than twenty of the best doctors had a trial at my face, and all of them failed. I will now give you a list of their names, but will say that they were from Boston, New York, and Maine, also from England, France, and Canada. I have been a hotel cook and steward for years. In the summer I took a wintering place; that is why I have had an opportunity of being among good doctors. They could not cure my face, and I had given up all hopes of ever being any better. Last June, I went to Moosehead Lake, Maine, to cook for the season. My face was as bad as I did not look like a man. I had a gentleman from England, who told me to use Cuticura. I tried it, and it cured me. I would cure me at once I did so. The result was, in three weeks the sores on my face were healed up. I used it all the season. My face is all right, and no scars to be seen. I have recommended it to a number, and in every case it has cured them. I would take a great deal of money to put me back where I was once before, providing I did not know what your Cuticura would do. I shall recommend it as long as I live.

Cuticura Remedies. The greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and all-rounder of modern times, including itching, and all scaly, scaling, and scaly eruptions, and all scaly, scaling, and scaly eruptions, and all scaly, scaling, and scaly eruptions.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS. Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Age is the Cuticura. It is the first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster. New, Instantaneous, and Infallible.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. DECEMBER 4, 1890. Holiday Explanation. The demands of holiday advertisers upon the columns of the ADVANCE obliges us to give our patrons less reading matter than usual. We advise all to read the announcements and patronize those who make them.

The Unaccid "Globe." The Globe is hardly to be congratulated on the assistance it is giving the Monette Times in its attempt to unjustly damage the reputation of one of our public men; and its rejoinder to the reference we made last week to its position in the matter is as illogical and unbecoming as its desire to work political injury is apparent that it sought, by giving currency to the Times' forgery and mutilated correspondence, and intimating editorially that Mr. Tweedie was "a hard ticket," to injure the government of which he is a member, the Globe pretends that it "published the information just as it would information respecting a bank robbery, a law suit, a report of a green goods swindle, the O'Shea divorce, or Mr. Tarte's correspondence in regard to the McGreevey scandal."

We know and regret that the press of the province is far too much engaged in catering to the morbid cravings of a class of readers who revel in bank robberies, green goods swindles, divorces, and other "scandals," but even if the Globe is satisfied that it is called upon to furnish such sensational pabulum to its readers, its editors should, in their exercise of reasonable caution when such matter seriously affects the business standing of reputable citizens and the credit of the government as well.

The fact is that the Globe was well aware of the malignity of the publisher of the Times towards the gentleman attacked, and it deliberately lent the aid of its circulation and more respectable standing to the propagation of a malicious libel. It may be in keeping with its ideas of candor and fair play to give the Times' garbled version of the correspondence in the matter, embellished by its own editorial intimation that a gentleman was "a hard ticket" and, when criticized therefore plead that it had ungraciously said the "hard ticket" was yet to be heard from, but there are others who will think that when all the other papers in St. John waited to hear something on the other side before referring to the matter, their course was the fairer. They might not have been so enterprising in the scandal line, but it is sometimes well to sacrifice enterprise of that class to the promptings of a disposition to give a man who is assailed by his enemies the same chance to save his reputation as one would himself like to have. The Globe, will, no doubt, claim that its course was right and that of all other papers wrong. It had no word of reproach for the Times on finding that it had mutilated the correspondence and misstated material facts, in order to make out such a case as the Globe published, and it is silent over the Times' intimation that its article in reply to the ADVANCE is a St. John opinion that the Tweedie letters are "just like green goods," and yet it repudiates the statement that it is not candid, and not only declares that it does not share the St. John mania against the government but also that there is no such mania.

The Globe endeavors to make it appear that the ADVANCE has charged it with some offence against Mr. Blair, but this is another proof of its want of candor. It would still support that gentleman but for his "having associated certain persons with himself in the government of the country." This also suggests a lack of candor; for the Globe supported the Government as a whole and favored the election of Mr. Tweedie after that gentleman and Mr. Pugsley were associated with Mr. Blair in the government of the country. And, as no other "persons" had been added to the Government since those gentlemen joined it, something must have arisen after they became associated with Mr. Blair to cause the Globe to go into opposition. Is it, therefore, candid on the part of the Globe to give the reason it has added for turning against the Government?

We fail to understand where there can be any party between the opposition offered by the ADVANCE to a certain portion of the former policy of the government and the Globe's present opposition. The ADVANCE invariably commended the government's general administration as wise and honest, but it opposed its stampage policy. The ADVANCE stated the reasons for its attitude in this regard, with plainness and candor. What similarity is there between difference of opinion on a well defined principle of governmental policy, and a notorious eschelon movement of unaccountable and growing hostility manifested in attacks upon the personal reputation of members of the government and defended on grounds that are untenable, as we have shown those of the Globe to be? The Globe has come down to this—it defines its politics as dependent on men, instead of measures. It admires Mr. Blair and has confidence in him, but it opposes his government because it has no confidence in certain other members thereof. If Mr. Blair wishes to retain such supporters as the Globe he must let them select the cabinet and exclude anyone that may have had a local spat with any of its editors. If the Globe wishes to regain the place it once so ably held in popular respect it will have to abandon the narrow by-ways into which it has been lured too often of late and come out into its old-time, independent, open and manly fashion. If it opposes public men, let it be for reasons which are the public's business and by methods which are the public's approval. It will then be above the criticism which we have reluctantly applied and which, we regret to say, voices the sentiments of a large number of its old admirers.

"THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD." What is it? Those who do not know had better at once read the 13th Chapter of 1 Corinthians, and then Henry Drummond's little book. It tells what all toll-worn, earth-stained souls need to have to sweeten and refine their lives and cause a fragrance and odour of sanctity to breathe from them to others. "The Greatest Thing in the World" If we could all have it the millennium would dawn at once. Children Cry for

Canada Eastern Railway Co. Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Eastern Railway Company (late Northern and Western Railway Company) will be held at the head office of the company in St. John, N. B., on Monday, the twenty-second day of December, next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and confirm certain arrangements relating to the acquisition and purchase of the Chatham Railway and also to the leasing of locomotives and the management of the property and assets of the company to secure the same.

Dated the 20th day of November, A. D., 1890. GEO. F. GREGORY, J. E. SNOWBALL, Secretary.

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book itself is the report of an address delivered to students at Northfield, Mass., and has been published in several foreign languages. The edition published by James Pott & Co., 14 and 16 Astor Place, N. Y., is the only authorized one. It will do any one good to read it, and all who have read "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" know that Henry Drummond's work is thoughtful, powerful and convincing.—Cr. C.

TENANT FARMERS.—Mr. W. H. Boyce, of Fredericton, has been engaged by the local government to go to Great Britain for the purpose of inducing tenant farmers to come and settle in this province. Mr. Boyce will probably sail by Parisian on December 27th. This is a practical undertaking, and will, no doubt, be advantageous to New Brunswick.

The Parrell Question. After the unexpected close of the O'Shea-Parrell divorce case, in which Mr. Parrell, although represented by counsel, made no defence, the great question of his retention of the leadership of the Home Rule party in the British House of Commons has attracted world-wide attention. The fact that Parrell makes no attempt to deny his guilt and, at the same time, has boldly claimed to retain his leadership of a party who are appealing for the rights of the Irish people on purely moral grounds, astonishes almost everybody, and the press despatches on the subject are the absorbing news of the hour for the great majority of newspaper readers. We will make room for some of these, which indicate what the views on all sides are.

LOXWOOD, Nov. 25.—A national meeting was held in the committee rooms of the house of commons to-day. Every national member in town was present. The room was crowded. Mr. Power, Chief Nationalist whip, presided. Parrell was cheered as he entered the committee room. The general impression beforehand was that Parrell should be asked to resign, as usual. When the members had assembled, Mr. McCarthy's proposal that Power be made chairman was accepted. The sitting was private.

It is announced that Parrell will retain the leadership at the express desire of his followers. Parrell held a conference with Justin McCarthy this forenoon in one of the rooms of the parliament building. During the conference Parrell handed to Mr. McCarthy a bundle of papers containing memoranda for his guidance as sessional chairman of the Irish party.

LOXWOOD, Nov. 25.—At the request of Mr. Parrell, Mr. Morley has communicated to Mr. Parrell the following letter written on Monday: "Dear Mr. Morley—Having arrived at a certain conclusion with regard to the continuance of Mr. Parrell's leadership of the Irish party, I have seen Mr. McCarthy on my arrival in town, and have inquired from him whether I am likely to receive from Mr. Parrell himself any communication on the subject."

"Mr. McCarthy replies that he is unable to give me any information, I mentioned to him that in 1882, after the terrible murders in Phoenix Park, Mr. Parrell, although totally removed from any idea of responsibility, had spontaneously written me and offered to take the Claiter Hundreds, an offer much to his honor, but which I thought it my duty to decline.

"While alluding to the hope of a communication from Mr. Parrell, to whomsoever addressed, I thought it necessary, viewing the arrangements for the commencement of the session tomorrow, to acquaint Mr. McCarthy with the conclusion at which, after using all the means of observation and reflection in my power, I had myself arrived.

"It was that, notwithstanding the splendid services rendered by Mr. Parrell to his country, his continuance at the present moment in the leadership would be productive of consequences disastrous in the highest degree to the cause of Ireland. I think I may be warranted in asking you so far to expand the conclusions given above as to all that Mr. Parrell's continuance as leader would not only mean many hearts and effective friends of the Irish cause in position of great embarrassment, but would retard my retention of the leadership of the liberal party, based as it has been mainly upon the prosecution of the Irish cause, almost a nullity.

"This expansion of my views I begged Mr. McCarthy to regard as confidential and not intended for his colleagues generally, if he found that Mr. Parrell contemplated any such action; but I also begged that he would not know to the Irish party, at their meeting tomorrow, that such was my conclusion; if he should find that Mr. Parrell had not in contemplation any step of the nature indicated.

"I now write you, in case Mr. McCarthy should be unable to communicate with Mr. Parrell, as I understand you may possibly have an opening to-morrow through another channel. Should you have such an opening, I beg you to make known to Mr. Parrell the conclusion stated in this letter. I have thought it best to put it in terms simple and direct, such as I should have liked, had it lain in my power, to alleviate the personal nature of the situation as respects the manner of conveying what my public duty has made it an obligation to say. I rely entirely on your good feeling, tact and judgment.

(Signed) W. H. MORLEY. In a postscript to his letter to Mr. Morley, Mr. Gladstone hinted that, if Mr. Parrell retained the leadership of the national party, he should feel it necessary to resign his own position, as all probability of carrying home rule during his lifetime would have disappeared.

A DEAD-LOCK. LOXWOOD, Nov. 26.—Though last night Mr. Parrell refused to call a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons, a meeting was held in the House to-day. Thirty-eight Parrellite members signed the request for the meeting, complaining that they were not informed of all facts in connection with Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards Parrell, as set forth in his letter to Mr. Morley, when they voted yesterday to retain Mr. Parrell in the leadership of the Irish party. The action of Mr. McCarthy is not making any difference in the contents of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the meeting of the Parrellites yesterday morning was severely criticized. A majority of the Nationalist members present at the meeting last night said they had believed previous to the meeting in the morning that Mr. Parrell after his election would not take an active part in politics for a few months. They now believe if Mr. Gladstone's letter had been read at the meeting the result of the motion to retain Parrell in the leadership would have been different. The room was carefully guarded from intrusion, a member of Parliament standing guard. Mr. Parrell was present and presided. After calling the meeting to order Parrell explained that he had reconsidered his determination and he had called the meeting at the request of the members of the party. The meeting lasted half an hour. Parrell's speech gave no indication that he intended to alter his decision to retain the leadership.

STRANGE SCENE IN THE LOBBY. In the lobby in the House of Commons to-day nothing was being talked about but Mr. Parrell's Castoria.

Parrell. The scene in the lobby was extraordinary. Excited groups of Liberal members were besieged by priests, reporters and personal friends seeking for information. In an interview Mr. Parrell once said that it would certainly prevent the Liberal victory at the next election, adding: "We should have won with home rule, but we cannot win with home rule and autocracy both."

Parrell's friends speak. At the Nationalist meeting Messrs. Barry and Cummins were the first speakers to urge Parrell to retire. Mr. McCarthy followed with an eloquent and impassioned appeal in behalf of Parrell, upon whose sacrifices for the Irish cause he laid the greatest stress. But Gladstone's letter to Morley had materially changed the situation, and McCarthy's appeal failed of its desired effect. Mr. Sexton spoke 40 minutes. Mr. Lane appealed to Parrell to think of the Irish tenants who were waiting anxiously for a change of Government to improve their position. At the 5 o'clock meeting Mr. Sheehy adopted the same line as Mr. Lane and asked Parrell to reconsider his position if it were only for the sake of the evicted tenants in Tipperary, who were waiting for the restoration of their homes. All the speakers dilated eloquently upon Parrell's past services.

John O'Connor spoke strongly in favor of Parrell's retaining the leadership. Several members objected to postponing the decision until Monday, but a majority favored a postponement.

It is stated that at the mid-day meeting of the Parrellites at least 50 favored retaining Parrell as leader. Several others, however, had written their resignations and were ready to present them in the event of a decision that Parrell should remain. In the latter case a meeting of the Liberals was to be called to express confidence in Gladstone and to appeal to him to continue as leader of the Liberal party.

Mr. O'Brien says: "The decision of Mr. Gladstone and other most faithful friends of the cause of Home Rule alters the situation. It is useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact that their defection will indefinitely prolong the reign of coercion in Ireland and postpone the triumph of the Home Rule movement. Only fidelity to Ireland over-rides fidelity to Parrell." After paying a tribute to Parrell's services to the cause the paper expressed great regret at the absence in America of Dillon and O'Brien, whose opinion, it says, would have much weight.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN FORGIVES HIS OWNERS. CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—A reporter called on William O'Brien to-night and presented a cablegram stating that the assembled Nationalists in London were expecting to hear from the delegates in America before the meeting adjourned. Mr. O'Brien said the subject was a delicate one, and he did not care to express himself further than what was contained in the following despatch, which he sent this afternoon to his friends on the other side: "In view of our obligations to Mr. Gladstone, the interest of our cause and the responsibilities we have contracted to the Irish tenantry on the faith of a general election fought in cordial alliance with the Liberal party, I would earnestly recommend the party to open immediate friendly communications with Mr. Gladstone." Mr. O'Brien added that he had wired Mr. Dillon the substance of the foregoing message.

GLADSTONE'S ATTITUDE EXHIBITED. LOXWOOD, Nov. 25.—The Executive Committee of the Liberal Federation at a meeting adopted a resolution expressing its complete sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the question of the Irish leadership and assuring him of its hearty confidence.

The Liberal Federation Committee is receiving from the provincial Liberal Associations shoals of letters and telegrams protesting against Parrell's remaining at the head of the Nationalist party. Many of the Nationalist members of parliament are greatly annoyed at Parrell's ungracious treatment of Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1890.—Mr. Parrell has issued the following manifesto:— PARRELL'S MANIFESTO. To the Irish People.—The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently ruined and destroyed by the unscrupulous conduct of the Liberal party, it has become necessary for me, as leader of the Irish party, to take counsel with you, in and for the purpose of making you, who are in my position to ask your judgment upon a matter which now so deeply involves you upon you to decide.

The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of their leader, and claiming for the Liberal party the right of veto upon the choice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to re-consider the question of the leadership of the Liberal party, and to consider the independence of the party as heretofore safeguarded within the constitution, and above and beyond all the considerations whatsoever, the threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers, that unless Ireland concede this right of veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chance of obtaining home rule, compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss to put before you, for information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession and which I would make you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction.

THE LIBERAL HOME RULE SCHEME. In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long-standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden and received from him the substance of the proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to home rule in the event of the next general election favoring the cause of agrarian difficulty in Ireland. 3. The control of the Irish constabulary. 4. The appointment of the judiciary, including Judges of the Supreme Court, County Court Judges and Resident Magistrates.

Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion—and the unanimous opinion—of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived at after most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from 103 to 82. Upon the settlement of the land question it was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by informal legislation on the lines of the Land Purchase bill of 1886 he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side or insist upon their adopting his views in other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature was not to be given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty.

With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its members by the British Government, a member of the British Government, for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be completely provided out of the Irish revenues. A public revenue of twelve years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates should be retained in the hands of the imperial authority.

I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours, conversation at Hawarden—a conversation which, I am bound to admit, was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone and will [Continued on 3rd page.]

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEALIS' CORNER! 20 CASES OF Christmas Goods,

CONSISTING OF Dolls, Toys & Games of all kinds; Fancy Glassware, Vases, Flower Baskets, China Figures

SILVERINE GOODS In Mirrors, Whisk Holders and Comb Cases. We have also SHELL GOODS in great variety and an endless line of FANCY CUPS AND SAUCERS.

In fact our Stock of Goods suitable for Christmas is complete and to AVOID THE RUSH DURING X'MAS WEEK and give all a chance to buy early and see our great variety before purchasing, our entire stock will be placed on our counters on SATURDAY, DEC. 6TH.

The American 5, 10, 15 & 25 Cent Store, OPPOSITE CANADA HOUSE, CHATHAM.

Christmas is Coming AT BOIESTOWN!

We are offering a splendid line of Goods, viz: PURE SPICES of all kinds; FRUIT SYRUPS; LAYER AND COOKING RAISINS; CITRUS; NUTS; GRAPES; FIGS. A CHOICE LOT OF CONFECTIONERY, INCLUDING TOYS.

A Fine Lot of China and Glassware, Lamps, Vases, Etc. Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Pipes, and many other things too numerous to mention and which have been selected for the Christmas Trade.

All the leading Patent Medicines of the Day. CONSTANTLY IN STOCK AND DAILY ARRIVING— Flour, Meal, Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Pork, Beef, Pickled and Dry Fish, and in fact all kinds of Provisions and Groceries usually kept in a first-class Grocery, as well as an immense stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Larigans, Sheepcases, Etc.

C. R. Whalen, Boiestown, N. B. Dec. 2nd, 1890.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE! OF DRAPERY & FANCY DRY GOODS!

Sutherland & Creaghan respectfully announce that during this month they will offer EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in every department. The immense stock of New and Fashionable Merchandise they carry cannot but attract the attention of the closest cash buyers. We charge the low prices for

Thousands of Suitable Christmas Presents to be found in our Warehouses. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRAPERS. Sutherland & Creaghan, Murder in Chatham!

On all Goods bought at the Store of E. A. STRANG. During the next 30 days a liberal discount of 10 PER CENT, will be given on all cash purchases, comprising the undermentioned Goods:

VALENCIA RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, LONDON LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS, PURE SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, LEMON PEEL, CITRUS PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, PULVERIZED SUGAR, GRANULATED " YELLOW " TEA, COFFEE, SYRUP, MOLASSES, CANNED GOODS.

ORANGES, LEMONS, APPLES, GRAPES, DATES, PRUNES, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, X'MAS CANDY TOYS, CIDER, VINEGARS, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, PICKLES, Etc., Etc.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF Boots and Shoes, Overshoes and Rubbers, and other Goods too numerous to mention. THE ABOVE DOES NOT INCLUDE A FULL LINE OF Flour, Meal, Hay, Oats, and Heavy Feed, Herring & Codfish, which will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices.

An inspection of the above stock is earnestly invited before purchasing elsewhere, as the goods are all fresh and new. Wishing you all a merry X'mas and happy New Year I remain, yours truly, E. A. STRANG, CUNARD STREET.

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