"German

A Farmer at ily. We live in a ed in St. John one evening last week Colds and Lung Says: used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many differtime, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles is -Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where

your German Syrup John is used we have no trouble with the Franklin Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this Jones. G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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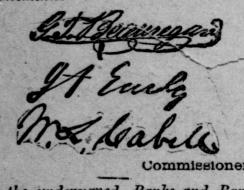
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Louisiana State Lottery

To Continue Until January 1, 1895 Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its in each of the other ten months of the year, and are

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

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THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 10, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Whee! 1,000 are.... 300 are.. 100 are..... 60 are..... 40 are..... of \$100 are..... TERMINAL PRIZES.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

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IMPORTANT. SEND MINEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

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New Orleans, La., Give full address and make signature plain. Concress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the

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The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by Paul Conrad, President: that it is endorsed with the Signatures of Generals G. T. Beauregard, J. A. Early, and W. L. Cabril, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive ssions, that buyers must see to it and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for



DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from differ ent points and returned at following rates: Between Chatham and Doaktown,

The grain will be taken from the station to HARVIE DOAK.

Teacher Wanted.

second or third class lemane teacher is school district No. 4, parish of Glénelg, County forthumberland, to take charge at the beginning

Miramichi Adrance. OHATHAM, N. B., . - DECEMBER 22, 1892.

Imperial Federation and Indepen-

We are six in fam- the Sun's report of an address delivergentleman and a scholar" in every sense of the term. He was both before he took up the business of delivering addresses on this theme all and as he has followed no other occupation in all that time and has, meanwhile, been associating with the leadknow more about it than any other man, and be able to present every phase of the question in an exhaustive, if not convincing manner.

cally presented to the mind of a British him a long distance from his bearings | could, doubtless, do as willingly and have ventured to put the scheme into successful southern secession. The all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New the sanction of any responsible states- possibilities in view, in connection

> occupy the mind of statesman or philosopher, but as he is more of a philosopher than a statesman, and as philosephers generally find it easy to square their ideas with what they think is statesmanship, it is not difficult to account for his illusion. Sam Slick used to make short work or anything that was "agin natur." and as imperial federation is in that category -in a geographical sense -statesmen have scanned it closely, and abandoned it as impracticable. It, nevertheless, has its uses, for it is a comparatively harmless thing, at the worst, them company-to show them an exgood. It has already proved educator in a much needed direction in the mother country, because it has induced many good-intentioned people there to take some pains to inform themselves in reference to the number, extent, resources, etc., of the colonies. The most capable of these are not, however, federationists, save in interest and theory, for they know that the more potent influences of the age are not working in favor of useless affiliations, but for the greatest possible development of national life along the lines of independence, self-reliance and self-interest, all consistent with the principles of international comity and that we are not loyal to our own interests, justice, which are now the leading or worthy of our great national origin recognised factors in the policy of all

> Those who have committed themselves to the advocacy of imperial federation appear to belong to the imperialist class principally. These good people know that the political atmosphere of nearly all the colonies is imdent national existence. They, very properly, fear that some of the young giants of the old Anglo-Saxon and Celtic stock, that have already out grown the clothes of their adolescence cannot be much longer kept in ignorance of their power and capabilities deal with a European power in matters for making their own way in the which concern only the two great peoples world, and they attack their aspirations towards independence by suggestions of defencelessness. That is the reason why their agent, Mr. Parkin, while furnishing excellent reasons why existing colonial relationships should give place to some other system, dis- headed Canadians that they can gain no misses the independence idea with the assertion that no colony could afford to follow the discrimination against the pay the necessary cost of its own de-

civilised governments.

These federationists appear to assume that if it were not for the fact that the colonies are under British protection, they would be immediately pounced upon by some of the stronger powers, and either annexed or destroyed, and that the only way to escape from such fate is for them all to agree to assume part of the cost of maintaining Great Britain's army and navy, and, at the same time. to pare with much of the comparative independence which they

The best method by which we may form judgment as to whether Mr Parkin's fears of foreign invasion have substantial basis or not, is by analogy. If we do not find that war, for purposes of conquest and the acquisition of territory is the general policy of the stronger powers of the world towards the weaker, at the present time, we think we may rely upon it that the future will develop nothing more adverse in that respect; and, as we in Canada are not concerned particularly ontside of our own position and relationships—existing and probable in considering the question, we will

in discussing this point .dence of Canada is suggested told by the fearful and timid (behind whom we can always see the cunning statsemen of Great Britain, who have imperialist) that if we were not connected with Great Britain we would at this connection, whether the United origin and of the old flag. When we ex moral is all the more pointed. British encountered defeat in the past? Let me say

race and, at least, as friendly with them as any other of the peoples of this continent-would be any more aggressive towards us than they are or have been towards the other independent countries of America. There are no We republish, in another column, less than eighteen sovereign states in America, exclusive of the United States and the twelve British colonies. Three Edom, Texas, place where we are by Mr. Geo. R. Parkin, an eloquent of these sovereign states, or nations, New Brunswicker, on the subject of are larger, in point of population, than imperial federation, Mr. Parkin is "a Canada, while fifteen are smaller: We have not, however, heard of the United States-although it has more people than the whole of them combined-attempting to oppress or conquer any one ent kinds of cough Syrups in my over the world, some four years ago, of them, great or small. Why, then, should it be assumed that a different policy would be pursued towards Canada in the event of her. becoming inwill go back to it whenever you ing adherents of the idea in Great dependent? The Imperial troops were Britain and all her important colonies, long since, withdrawn from Canada, it may be assumed that he ought to with exception of the few stationed at Halifax and Victoria, and nobody will venture to seriously claim that these are there in the interest of Canada, or to protect her from invasion by No proposition that can be theoreti- the United States. When we were attacked from the latter direction more subject is more in accord with his than twenty-five years ago, and armnational prejudices, pride and aspira- ed defence was necessary, it was not tions, but, unfortunately for con- Impecial troops that met the invaders,

siderations of that kind, the British or the blood of British soldiers that subject is also an essentially practical was spilled in repelling them. What being, and while the old flag may lead we did in a small way at that time we when it is properly waved, he general- well on a larger scale, should occasion ly manages, before the end is reached, requireit; but the war of '61-'65 in the to get back to business principles in | United States has warned that country his politics, as well as in other respects. that it has all the territory it can That is, doubtless, the reason why govern well and economically, and that Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by associates in promoting public senting popular vote. ment in favor of imperial federation, at great risk of a second and, perhaps,

anything approaching practical form, statesmen and diplomats of both counand have, so far, failed to win for it tries will always have these important man in either Great Britain or any of with the question of Canadian inde pendence, and it is only the interested We have no doubt that Mr. Parkin's and timorous classes who will, there experiences justify his statement that fore, oppose the independence of Canada because of the fear of the United States the theme is the greatest that could ever assuming other than a friendly and peaceful attitude towards it. At all events it ought not to be said that Canada, having nearly as large a share of the continent as the United States, and a population as large as that country had at the end of the first quarter-century of its existence, is lacking in the British courage and self-reliance necessary to enable it to strike out for itself and hold its own on a continent where nineteen other independent peoples are already working out their national destinies.

It may be said that there are eleven other British colonies in America, and that Canada shou'd continue to keep while, in many respects, it does positive ample of docility and filial obediencean but it must be remembered that we are fast out-growing our babyhood. . We have outstripped them all in territorial acquisitions. Canada has 3,456,383 square miles of the continent, while the other eleven colonies combined have but 298,561 sq. miles, or an average of 27,141 each. In the matter of population we have 4.832 679, while the other eleven colonies combined have but 1,878,-631, many of whom are incapable of self government. As we have already said, we are larger in population than any one of fifteen sovereign American countries, whose combined territory-we greater than ours. Is it not, therefore, clear to any reflecting, independent mind when we are prevented by false ideas of colonial duty or fears of defencelessness from seeking a position amongst the sovereign, self-governing peoples of the

It does not help Mr. Parkin's position for him to go so minutely into the trade phase of the question, as the report of his the meanest public sentiment of York in address shows he did. He knows very a way that reflects discredit even on that. pregnated with the desire for indepen- well that Great Britain receives all the articles of commerce mentioned by him from other countries on precisely the same terms as she receives our, The hostility towards us of the United States tariff is largely due to the fact that opr neighbors in that country are obliged, because of our want of independence, to of this continent. Not vithstanding all this, ho vever, and all Mr. Parkin's fine talk about our trade with Great Britain, we find that its whole volume in 1891 was only \$91,357,784, while that with the United States was \$100,784,905. ought thereefore, to be clear to leveladvantage to offset the loss that must United States in trade matters, which is an essential part of the policy of imperial

> federation. As to imperial federation being necessary to Britain's prestige in connection with the commerce of the world and the maintenances of peace, the advancement of civilization, religion, etc. that is all "moonshine". The nations of Europe do dot differ in such matters from Great Britain and are as anxious as she is-according to their interests and responsibilities -to further those desirable ends on the other side of the Atlantic. The United States and independent Canada would prove valuable anxilliaries of Britain in the same good work on this side when required, if indeed they would not take entire charge in that respect so far as the mainland coast of the American

continent is concerned. The world is getting over its barbaris.n, and the light of civil zvio : is constantly getting brighter and brighter. The tendency of the times is not in the direction of war, but of peace. Europe may have one more grand carnival of bloodshed to satisfy the curiosity of her military and naval engineers in regard to the efficiency of of modern ships and armaments and advanced military science, but, we, on this continent, are believers in Bulwer Lytton's doctrine that the pen is mightier than the sword, and are prepared to act on the assumption that the time for not go beyond the American continent | beating swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks has about When the question of the indepen- arrived. We don't propose, therefore, to we are let go our natural market in the United States to satisfy the claims of the amateur sent Mr. Parkin to turn our attention from our destiny as a sovereign independ ent commonwealth, in order that we may form unnatural and unbusinesslike alli- by foreign borrowers is much greater and wait the passing of the storm like Wilthan any we are obliged to offer. The

dividually as well as in a national sense.

Christmas.

Sinday is Christmas day -which, next to Easter-lay is the most important of our Christian festivals. It is the most generally observed of all our holidays. and the lapse of time seems only to increase the world-wide desire to celebrate it. Whatever of good or il', poverty or

wealth may make up the sun of the year's experiences with either communities or individuals, there is a universal lifting up of heads and hearts as the day approaches, and there are few homes in any Christian land into which it does not bring joy and gladness. We believe the readers of the ADVANCE are generally in a position to enjoy all the privileges of Christmustide, and we do not think there is any place where the day is more intelligently celebrated than on the north shore of New Brunswick, for the reason that its communities are dominated by an earnest, practical christianity, which makes our people good neighbors, sober and self-respecting. There are, of course. causes of occasional friction amongst as, but they are soldon permitted to disturb the general lacmony, so that Caristmas always finds us in a position to enjoy its festivities as an intelligent

Christian people should. religious observances, but Monday, being a legal holiday because of Caristmas falling | charge accused him of teaching an interon Sanday, will be devoted to festivity. We wish all our readers and the community at large, the fullest measure of happiness for both Christmas and the coming new year.

Why he is Panished.

The F. edericton Gleaner's leading editorials are generally devoted to attacks upon premier B'air, and the readers of them that they pass them over unread, in the same way as they do the pink pills or other fake advertisements. We made an exception of that of Friday and read is, for it was the day after the Blair dinner at the Queen hotel and we imagined the Gleaner might contain something on the subject less vindictive in tone than its on Mr. Blair, in which the paper exwas leaving York, and said he had done much to lessen its importance and deprive the business community of patronage it long enjoyed. The Gleaner seldom gets down to proofs in connection with its assertions against Mr. Blair, but it states the basis of the change reterred to, as fellows :-- "By abolishing government house he deprived Fredericton of thousands of dollars which that time-honored institution put directly and indirectly in- evidently do not consider the authorship of

Ir, therefore, appears that Mr. Blair church. Telegraph. has been persecuted in York because his government has used its power in saving a direct expenditure of thousands of dollars that was altogether unnecessary to the efficiency of the public administration. The Gleaner seems to forget that the money belonged to the province and not to the people of York or of Fredericton, and that the province at large had long but vainly insisted upon may also state-is only a few square miles the reductions which Mr. Blair had the courage to make. It is possible that some very respectable citizens of Fredericton share the prejudices of the Gleaner against the government for the reasons stated, but they will, in good time, view, the matter in a more reasonable and public-spirited way, and realise that their what he conceived to be right, was indefensible. As for the Gleaner the bost that can be said of it is that it represents

Canada's Credit.

[Toronto Empire] Na ional credit is a very delicate commodity. It implies a foreign recognition, | Coulthard; at his right was seated Hon. A. the progress, and the future of the were Hons. H. A. Connell and C. H. country concerned. Especially is this the case when the bonds, the indebtedness or the loans of a nation or community are placed upon the sensitive market of financial London and submitted to the shrewd examination of the cleverest financiers and bankers in the world. That Canada has stood this test from time to time; that her stocks have steadily risen in value and the interest paid as steadily decreased; that she now heads the list of colonial Government inscribed Stock, is one of the greatest possible in eloquent terms to the health of Governor proofs of her credit and the visible Tilley prosperity in the eyes of the outside

now stand as follows : Canada,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (1909)..........  $103\frac{1}{2}$ Cape Colony, 3½ per cent. ..... Natal, 31 per cent., April and October New South Wales, 31 per cent..... New South Wa'er, March and September,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent...... New Zealand, 35 per cent ..... Queensland, 31 per cent..... South Australia, 31 per cent..... Such figures and facts speak for them-

selves. To a patriotic Canadian they should prove an occasion for genuine pride in his country's reputation and financial position; to the pronounced pessimist they should bring shame and contrition, as being clear evidence that he has been either wilfully and malignantly, or else very ignorantly decrying his own

But comparisons are useful with for-

	securities upon the same date:	
	Stock. Clos	
	Argentine, 5 per cent., 1886	
	Egypt, unified 4 per cent	
	Italy, 5 per cent.       933         Portugal, 3 per cent.       233         Russia, 4 per cent, 1889.       977	-
	Spain, 4 per cent.       838         Uruguay, 3½ per cent.       374         Virginia, new, 6 per cent.       43½	
-	Of course, the conditions are not ways similar, but then the interest pr	

new one of our own; and in doing so we cheap money, through increased credit. will best honor the mother country and All the combined efforts of Canadian preserve our frendship and respect for detractors like Cartwright and Goldwin her, as well as our own loyalty to our own | Smith are useless in stemming the tide, land and interests, which are, after all, and Canada still forges onward, and is the first consideration with mankind in- heading to-day the list of colonies and of most foreign coantries in credit and reputation.

The Smith Heresy Case.

By a vote of 31 to 27 the Presbytery of Cincinnati has found the Rev. Henry P. Smith guilty of heresy and suspended him from the ministry. So far as the Presbytery of Cincinnati can decide the question Mr. Smith is no longer a clergyman of the Pres byterian church. Mr. Smith, however, has an appeal first to the synod and finally to the general assembly, so that his case will probably occupy a considerable share of the attention of the religious world during the next twelve months. The Briggs case is more discussed because Dr. Briggs is a bigger man than Mr. Snith and New York is a bigger city than Cincinnati, but the principles on which the dicision of these cases depend are substantially the same. In both cases the verbal infallibility of the Bible is questioned by the one side and vigorously upheld by the other, in both the old and the new are brought face to face and placed in an attitude of antagonism.

was that he taught contrary to the fundamental doctrine of the Word of God and of the Confession of Faith, that the Holy Spirit did not so control the inspired writers in their composition of the Holy Scriptures as to make their utterances absolutely truthful, Sanday will be devoted to appropriate i. e., free from error when interpreted in their natural and intended sense. The third pretation of the Scriptures in a sense different than that taught by the Scriptures themselves, and by the Confession of Faith, These two charges were so nearly alike that it is said the court argued them together. The final vote is reported to be: Charge second, guilty, 36; not guilty, 20; charge

third, guilty, 32; not guilty, 26. Mr. Smith's gravest offense is his agreement with these Biblical critics who say that Moses was not and could not have been that paper have become so accustomed to the author of the Pentateuch. Biblical critics contend that this is a matter that can be decided by internal evidence, and they say that this evidence is against the authorship of Moses. The orthodox, on the other hand, declare that the Pentateuch was not only written by Moses, but that it was revealed to him and that it is absolutely and infallibly true. The significant feature of the Cincinnati heresy case is the fact that usual treatment of matters in which Mr. Mr. Smith was condemned by a majority. Blair is interested. The leading edi- of only four in a total vote of 58, so that torial was, however, as usual, an attack if two of those who had opposed him had voted the other way the vote would have pressed its satisfaction that the premier been equal, In other words 27 men out of 58 or almost 47 per cent. of the presbytery voted that the views held by Mr. Smith

The Briggs case and the Smith case are likely to have an influence on the future of the Presbyterian church and of all otler Protestant churches which can hardly be fully understood at present. The men who have been accused of heresy are not irreligious, but on the contrary are sincerely pious and diligent searchers after truth. They to circulation in this city. By shortening the Pentateuch an essential feature in the the sessions of the legislature, he cut scheme of salvation, and yet for holding Frederiction annually out of thousands | these views they are regarded as heretics by many good and plous men f their own

York's Farewell to Premier Blair.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 15. - The banquet given to Hon. A. G. Blair by his friends in this city at the Queen hotel, this evening, was one of the most successful events ever given to a public man in this city. The only drawback to mar the enjoyment of the proceedings was the knowledge that the parture of York's foremost son from his native city and county. Nearly one hundred guests, the full capacity of the dining hall, were seated around the table, while a large number were unable to get seats.

The table was beautifully decorated, and the menu could not be excelled. The menu card was one of the richest, most unique course in punishing Mr. Blair for doing front of each was a photograph of the guest ever gotten up in the province. On the of the evening, and the whole card formed a beautiful souvenir of the occasion for each Sheriff Sterling presided. At his right

was the guest of the evening, Judge Steadman, Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. F. George, J. H. Barry and Dr. Coburn. At the left was seated the bishop of Fredericton, Hon. or otherwise, of the prosperity, the policy, S. White and Wm. Wilson. To the left

> The second vice-chair was filled by Mr. Geo. A. Hughes. To his right were Hon. L. J. Tweedie, James Robinson, M. P. P., T. C. Allen aud George Y. Dibblee, while Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Inspector Bridges were seated at the left.

Letters of regret were read from Sir Leonard Tilley, Senator McClellan, Hon, Wm. Pugsley, E. J. Smith of Shediac and Judge Fraser. After the queen and governor-general had

been toasted Hon. Mr. Mitchell responded

The Attorney-General spoke most feelingly in the response to the toast of his health, According to the London Times, of proposed by the chairman. He expressed December 1, the securities referred to the deepest regret he felt in severing his connexion with his old friends and was cheered to the ceho.

It is, of course, not expected that any press report can do justice to gatherings of this kind, but our reporter's notes contain many really fine passages of the premier's speech which show his mastery of the art of thoughtful verbal expression and stamp him as the absolute and unmatched leader of New Brunswick politics. We can, however, L. J. TWEEDIE, MARY HARRIET LETSON, make room for only a few sentences of his speech, and we select the following. He said : While I cannot but be gratified at the altogether too flattering and complimentary terms in which my health has been proposed I cannot forget that the occasion which has brough you all together is that you may express your regret that I am leaving this dear old city of Fredericton where I have lived so long, and that I am about to sever the connection which has existed so long and happily between us. Surrounding as we do this convivial board, so bountifully supplied eign countries, as well as with the states | with good cheer, the occasion is one where of the Empire. Take for instance The it would be expected that we would look on Times' report of foreign government the joyous side of things; but I am sure that I will be pardoned by my friends for saying ng | that I cannot entirely shake off the thought that circumstances, in which I have had no hand, have made it desirable and necessary that I should sever in a large measure the pleasant relations that have existed between us in the past. The public tie that bound us has of course been severed, but it is the severing, in a large degree at all events, of the private tie that has bound us that lends a sombre hue to the otherwise checrful coloring of this occasion.

States—seeing that we are of the same change it for another, the other must be a union and national prosperity give us to you that the gentlemen who have given Chatham, Nov. 23, 1892.

expression to this well-meant advice have not done me justice. I am not taking my departure from among you because I met with a political defeat. I am well aware that the people of the county of York, under the influence of a momentary spasm, con

cluded that they would prefer to be represented by others in preference to myself and colleagues, but it is not the truth to say that my present action is dictated by resent ment towards my old constituents. I have had the honor to represent a county which it has always been deemed in this province an honor to represent too many years to forget that other men before me have encountered a similar fate, and that it would be utterly unworthy of me to cherish such sentiment towards those who have one given me their confidence and who, in the exercise of a mistaken judgment, have been led to withdraw that confidence. I know myself too well to believe that I could be impelled by any feeling of pique to sever a connection which to me has been a source of such unbounded pride, and which has enabled me to associate my name (though unworthily it may be) with the names of Wilmot, Fisher, Hatheway and Allen, and my immediate and honored predecessor Judge Fraser. I make bold to say that York has been represented in the past by a galaxy of able and patriotic men, of which any constituency in the world might be justly Mr, Smith was found guilty on two proud, and I shall always have the satisfaccharges, the second and third of those pu tion of knowing that this county, which I forward against him. The second charge shall represent no more in the future, for a period of fourteen years entrusted me with

> honor. (Applause.) I trust therefore, that no man will suppose that the action on my part which has eventuated in this expression of your esteem and frendship to night, has been the product of any feeling of pique or wounded pride because of the result of the recent election in this county. Far, indeed, from it ; but I may say that circumstances for a long time have been pointing me towards the course I have concluded to take. I have peen led to believe that it would be to my personal and professional interests if were otherwise located than in the past, and I think no friend of mind should complain, now that my connection with this constituency has has been served, if I avail myself of what sional inducements which exist elsewhere. In leaving this city of Fredericton, which

its confidence and placed my name alongside

of the names that have done it so great an

certainly must always hold the warmest place in my heart, as the place where I was born and where I have lived until past the meridien of life, my feeling is one of the very deepest regret. For the old city on the banks of the river I shall alway entertain the fondest and warmest recollections. It is true, Mr. Chairman, in my case, as in the case of others, that while I have had in this city a legion of warm friends who at all times and under all circumstances when I have appealed to them, have come with alacrity to my aid, I have also had to face the bitterest of enemies. Perhaps the experiences I have passed through have been almost without a parallel in the history of public men who have come to the front in this province, but I have no regret even with regard to that. I have had to encounter very act ve and often malignant enemies, but I feel that has only served to bring out the more strongly and heartily and warmly the enthusiastic assistance of my friends. It has k it us more c'osely together, as

evidenced by this assemblage to-night. In conclusion I cannot but express regret that my powers are so inadequate to convey to you really what my feelings are. I feel very deeply indeed the separation that is about to take place between us. If you regret the loss of a friend, how much more keenly must I regret the loss of you all? This event in another sense has not been without its value and significance to me. When I consider the circumstances that have brought you here together, and the character and standing of those who conpose this assemblage. I think the best evidence that man could wish is afforded me that I have not after al! lived my life in this community in vain. (Tamultuous ch eering followed the conclusion of Mr. Blur's ad.

The executive council brought forth good speeches from Hon, Messrs. Tweedie and

Ex-speaker White spoke for the legis. ature, Messrs. Wilson, Colter, and Hetherington for ex-members; T. C. Allan, G. A. Hughes, J. H. Barry and Arthur Ebbett for bench and bar; Dr. Inch for educational interests; Ald, Farrell and Ald. MacNatt for the corportaion of Fredericton, and F. B. Edgecombe for the commercial interests. A number of toasts followed and the successful gathering broke up at 3 a, m.

the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, his wife, and to all others whom it may concern : Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power bearing date the Iwenty Second day of June, in the and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of October, A D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records, pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the Sixteenth day of as follows, namely:-"All and singular that certain On the east by the said Great Road leading from Chatham to Richibacto, on the north by lands formerly owner by the late George Cripps. On the on the south by lands also occupied by the "George Searle, which said piece or parcel of "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius" Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart containing six acres more or le s,' Together with all and singular the buildings and privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, remain ters, rents, issues and profits thereof to. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A.

Sol for Mortgagee

WE ARE NOW

IN OUR

STORE!

X'MAS GOODS

OPEN NEXT WEEK.

MEDICAL HALL,

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

## X'MAS!

## PREPARATIONS

are being made in the Newcastle Drug Store for the Christmas season. The largest and most handsome stock of X'mas presents ever seen in Miramichi has been received from Germany. They are

### ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES

and are made of Plush, Leather, Wood, Oxydized Silver and Celluloid, are suitable for both young and old and are of the

### LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

They consist in part of: Ladies' Work Boxes, and Baskets, Jewel Boxes, Glove and Hankerchief Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Brush and Comb Sets, Writing Desks, Photograph, Albums, Photograph Boxes and Photo Frames, Whisk Holders and a lot of Card Cases, Fancy Mirrors, Ink Stands and Fancy Cut Glass Toilet Bottles of all shapes & sizes.

A FULL LINE OF PERFUMES

has been received which lacks neither in beauty nor quality. The above mentioned goods being obtained from Ricksecker and Seely the two largest perfume manufacturers in America, they are without doubt as fine a lot of perfumes as anyone would wish to look at. They are put up in fancy cut glass bottles and, ranging all the way from

## CENTS TO \$10.00 PER BOTTLE

ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

A fine assortment of Shaving Cases, Feather Fans, Bronze Candlesticks and Celluloid Balls are also on hand.

Before purchasing elsewhere give us a call, examine the goods and judge whether or not they are exactly what we have said.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE

E. LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR.

A full supply of English confectionery on hand.

## BARGAINS

MAY BE EXPECTED DURING

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

as I intend to close my East End Store as soon as possible after the beginning of the New Year. The balance of stock remaining unsold, by private sale, will be sold by public auction, the sale commencing April 1st, 1893, and continuing until the entire stock is sold, so

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK FOR BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Don't fail to come and come in time as you might just as well have a bargain as your neighbor who will say "I got

DOLLARS WORTH FOR 1 DOLLAR." ROGER FLANAGAN.

# THE X'MAS HOLIDAYS

WILL SOON BE HERE

and the talk will be where can we get what we want and where can we get the most for the least amount of money? Well everyone knows or ought to know where, and I am bound to tell them.

It is at the Grocery and Fancy Goods Store of GEORGE STABLES,

James Mitchell, Dr. Harrison and Dr. Inch.
The first vice chair was occupied by Dr.

NOTICE OF SALE.

and there you will find everything in Grocery and Fancy Goods Lines It would take up too much space to tell everything his stock consists of, but call and see for yourselves and if the prices and quality of goods don't suit, you needn't buy and no harm will be done; only give him a call and judge for yourselves. It will be no trouble to show goods and if you cannot go yourself, send the little folks and they will get every

attention. His stock of groceries is one of the finest to be found on the Miramichi and the following are a few of the lines kept in this department &

THE PRICES FOR CASH:

GRANULATED SUGAR. 20 POUNDS FOR \$1.00. BROWN RASINS, THE BEST, CURANTS, THE CLEANEST,

Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Canned Goods, Lime Juice and Syrups, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Grapes, 150 Bbls Canadian and Nova Scotia Apples Almond, Filbert, Wall, Brazil and Peanuts, Choice Confectionery from 10c. per pound, Biscuits and Cakes of every kind, Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Ducks, Hams, Bacons, Sausages, 50 Tubs Choice Family Butter, 30 Tubs and Pails Pure

Grocery Store. FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Leaf Lard, in fact everything to

to be found in a first-class

This department is full up of everything in the fancy goods line and you have only to call and see what there is in it before purchasing elsewhere. You can get anything and everything and at prices to defy competition. Toys of every kind and to suit everyone. Christmas and New Year Cards. A fine line of Booklets and Books of every kind, which will please young and old.

THE STOCK OF DOLLS

is the largest ever shown in Newcastle and range in

PRICES FROM 5 CENTS TO \$3.50.

Fancy Glass and Crockeryware, Fine China, Cups and Saucers.

Dont forget the stand, Public Square, Newcastle. You will easily

find it out by the big display at the door and THE GRAND OLD FLAG.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, Come along everyone, old and young will be treated with civility whether you buy or not

GEO. STABLES, THE PEOPLE'S GROCER.