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Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its



Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as ou of onr Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and emi- Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawing whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has alread supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank.

A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

ONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, May 9, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Numbers In the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES

\$75,000 is... 2,500 are..... 1,000 are..... 300 are..... 200 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 300 PRIZES OF 60 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES. 3,434 Prizes,.....amounting to \$265,460

Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in

PRICE OF TICKETS

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT. **SEND MONEY 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.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- The present charter of The Louisiana 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 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 ing also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, 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 char

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham,

the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignati's Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jan Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County ords 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 aving beenmade in payment thereof, be sold a Public Auction on Monday, the First day o May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being on the west side of the Great Road leading from Chatham to Richibneto) in the said Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:-"Chatham to Richibacto, on the north by lands
"formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and "severally and containing six acres more or less," privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to

Miramichi Advance. - - APRIL 27, 1893.

[Against Our Own Interests.

The St. John Globe objects to an export duty being placed upon Canadian logs, and it seems to have two reasons does not believe in duties of any kind, for the reason that they constitute taxation. The Globe does not state this objection in exactly these words, but that is what it means. Its other reason is clearly expressed when it says that the imposition of an export duty "would be naturally regarded as an unfriendly act towards that country; and very likely, the way it would be met would be by the imposition of a duty upon our pulp wood."

The contention of a large and influ ential class of public men, as well as of others interested in the development of Canada, is that it is not desirable to export our pulp wood or other unmanufactured lumber, so the imposition of an import duty upon pulp wood by the United States would not be universally viewed as a commercial calamity by Canadians. It ought, however, to be evident to almost the most superficial observer that no fear need be entertained of the imposition suggested by the Globe, and which is, doubtless, put forward in behalf of interested parties on the other side of the line. The United States, while imposing very high protective duties on wood pulp, as well as manufactured lumber, is careful to admit logs and pulp wood free. It cannot well do otherwise, for its dependence upon Canada for such raw material is great and ever-increasing, because its own forests are being fast

denuded by the enormous demand made

upon them, especially by the pulp in-

The United States has adopted an unfriendly course towards Canada, not only in discriminating against us in the matter of our wood exports to that letter himself lett Tabusintac on Friday country, but in the entorcement of its alien labor law. It will receive our logs and pulp wood free, but it taxes our manufactured lumber and pulp, and will not permit a Canadian to cross the boundary line to labor within its territory, unless he abandons his Canadian domicile; yet the Globe, which is always the apologist for anything done against Canadians by the United States, counsels the non-imposition of an export duty on our logs and pull wood, lest its friends over the line may tax these as they now do our manufactured lumber. In other words, John's vankee newspaper advises that we are not to protect one of our valuable natural products from being acquired by outsiders in a way that is wasteful and unprofitable to us. lest the outsiders have their revenge by making it more difficult and expensive to themselves to obtain what we object to letting them have. The Globe's logic in the matter is about as lame as its loyalty to the commercial interests of the country, and its threat of United States "retaliation" will hardly have the effect of preventing the much needed check upon the drain of our forest resources in the interest United States manufacturers and for the building up of United States communities to the detriment of our own

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL, earl of Aberdeen, will enter upon his official duties in Canada on September

STILL FOR FREE TRADE :- Mr. Gladstone told a deputation of imperial federationists that he could hold out no hope that Great Britain will ever abandon

THE GRAND TRUNK Railway company's annual meeting in London on Saturday developed the fact that the not exactly refuse them but either take business of the road has been carried on at a loss during the past year and increased rates will have to be resorted to in similar course is being followed. Tuesorder to save the big company from day's Telegraph says:bankruptcy.

not appear desirous of awaiting the result of the judicial investigation of the acrimoniously discussed in its columns. Rev. Mr. Sellar is this week's writer. He is the gentleman who seems to have succeeded Mr. Rogers as Rev. Mr.

Thompson's lieutenant in the campaign. stood that Mr. H. Laurence Sturdee is to receive the appointment of Sheriff of St John, in the place of the late James A. Harding, deceased.

The Sun says that Mr. Sturdee is fiftythe St. John schools, the Collegiate great number of U. S. certificates are School, Fredericton, and in the University | affoat in St. John. of New Brunswick. He was the Douglas gold medalist of 1859, is a B- A. of 1861 and M. A. of 1863. Mr. Sturdee studied discount of 1 per cent. He did not con- attention almost exclusively to the financial law with Messrs. Gray and Kaye and was sider there was any cause for alarm over called to the bar in 1865. He was an the matter however. alderman of the old city of Portland, was twice elected warden of the county, and to handle the American certificates, and served two terms as mayor of Portland. now the rule had been made as stated As mentioned above he was defeated with above. colleagues for the city and county in the provincial contest in 1890. He was an United States bills-the silver certificates unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty as well as the others-at the'r face value of St. John this year. Mr. Sturdee was for any bills due the office, whether for married in 1866 to a daughter of the late arrears or advance subscriptions. Dr. William R. Fraser, Esq., of Freder-

The Bathurst Schools. The government have commissioned judge Fraser to make the official inquiry Royal Hotel, St. John, by a representainto the Bathurst school troubles. With tive of the Sun, says that discipline is not this appointment we presume that even | enforced in the United States prisons the most violent opponents of the admin- visited by him nearly so well as it is in istration will hardly attempt to find fault. Dorchester. Referring to the fire at the The ability, as well as the desire, of judge | Charlestown, Mass., prison on 19th inst. Fraser to get at the cause of the friction | which consumed the shoe shop, Mr. Foster "on the south by lands also occupied by the said George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land his reputation for fairness and moderation who hoped thereby to make his own will be a sufficient guarantee that the escape and assist that of others in the Together with all and singular the buildings and matter will be dealt with on its merits confusion resulting. General Bridges had provements thereon, and the rights, members, and the rights, members, and the rights, members, and the corresponding authority in result of the union? Since Ireland had been who, with the characteristic shrewdness and without results. His patrons however, same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and the reversions, remainder and the same. The prison and was to have addressed the the same. The prime minister's calculation and the reversions remainder and the same. The prime minister's calculation are reversions, remainder and the reversions remainder and the reversi and the reversions and reversions, remainder appertaining, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cec_ly his wife, of in, tor upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D

The prison and was to nave addressed the prisoners that morning to inform them of the prison and was to nave addressed the prisoners that morning to inform them of that Ireland's contribtion for imperial pursue scribers to pay their dues. Whenever a subscriber to pose should be in the ratio of one-timents of the prisoners should be in the ratio of one-timents. Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D

The prison and was to nave addressed the prisoners that morning to inform them of that Ireland's contribtion for imperial pursue scribers to pay their dues. Whenever a subscriber who is in arrears is mentioned in his paper the name is inverted. Here is a sample: "source upop" and his wife are that for the cure of kidney tropbles, the prisoners and into process. The prison and was to nave addressed the prisoners that morning to inform them of the same. The prime minister's calculation that Ireland's contribition for imperial pursue scribers to pay their dues. Whenever a subscriber who is in arrears is mentioned in his paper the name is inverted. Here is a sample: "source upop" and his wife are that for the cure of kidney tropbles, the prisoners and into prisoners. The prisoners and into prisoners and into prisoners and into

almost unanimous approval, and in fact has never been seriously found fault with, frustrated. except by a few individuals who forsee in the amicable settlement of the difficulty an end to the agitation upon which they relied for political advancement. promptness of the government in taking the earliest opportunity to carry out the wish of the great majority of the people's representatives as expressed in the legisfor doing so. The first is because it lature, shows an earnest desire on their part to do all in their power to bring about a satisfactory and harmonious settlement of this much vexed question. -Herald.

Death of Sheriff Harding A prominent citizen of New Brunswick has passed away in the person of Jas. A. Harding, High Sheriff of St. John. died at his home in that city on Thursday last. Mr. Harding was 74 years old and a lawyer by profession, although he had practiced very little, having gone into politics quite early in life. He was, for several years, a member of the New Brunswick Assembly, and filled the office of Speaker. He accepted the office of High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John, nearly forty years ago, and discharged the important duties of it with community or enhance its credit and reputation abroad. He was one of the old-time, sturdy stock of New Brunswickers of whom we have, unfortunately, too few remaining, and his memory will be long cherished with respect for his sterling qualities in all the relationships of

The Tracadie Mails.

What was the matter with the Tracadie mail last week? We all know that the road was in bad condition and that some delay was to be expected, but that did not justify an almost entire absence of reasonable effort to get the mails along. addressed to a party in Chatham at the Tabusintac office at about 9 a. m. on Wedthe daily mail-stage was due to pass upmorning. 21st, at 8 a. m., and reached Chatham the same night at about eleven, coming part of the way by railway via Newcastle. He found that his letter mailed on Wednesday morning at Tabusintac had not been received by his correspondent. On Saturday afternoon, however, it reached the Chatham post office all right, and in what was considered the ordinary course of events. We leave the but hardly to that of the public. When at the usual places, or by ordinary means, reason would seem to suggest that extra | Conservatives and Liberal Unionists horses and vehicles should be provided for and the railways used. Why should mail bags for Chatham be left for a day or two lying across the river when they might be conveyed to Newcastle and sent round by train in two or three hours? It carrier's contract for such work, but Chatham does not admit of crossing, and the contingency should be provided for. Under more intelligent administration it would be The "happy-go-lucky" conveyance of the Tracadie mail last week is not creditable to the department, and while we wish to avoid fault-finding, it possible, duty to the public requires that it should be thus noted, in the hope that a reform may be effected for the future.

United States Money.

The fact that gold is at a premium in the United States and silver depreciating, nas led to a somewhat panicky feeling inancial circles in Canada in reference to United States silver certificates, or notes, so many of which are in circulation all over the Dominion. The banks in Chatham and Newcastle are giving these bills the cold shoulder. They do them at the depositor's risk for collection, or at a slight discount. In St. John a

STILL AT IT:-The St. John Sun does | silver certificates except at the risk of the

"Heretofore in St. John, as elsewhere in Canada, United States silver certifi-Bathurst School trouble by Judge Fraser, cates have passed current at par with but continues to have the subject very Dominion money, but the probability of their redemption in silver coin (worth nly 65 cents on the dollar) has caused em to be discounted.

"Mr. Jones, of the Bank of Montreal and Mr. Saunderson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, were each seen by a Telecept, as stated, at the risk of the depositors. The American silver would be of no avail for foreign transactions except at its actual value, while in the same transactions gold would be at a premium. "It is said that there are about \$130, BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, have three years of age. "He was educated in Proportionately with Dominion money a 000,000 of treasury notes outstanding. cannot go tack. Sooner or later the ideal

"Mr. George A. Schofield, of the Bank of New Brunswick, said that his institution was taking the certificates at a

"Mr. Jones stated that for a year or more he had declined as much as psssible

The ADVANCE continues to receive

Prison Discipline.

Warden Forster of Dorchester penitentiary, who recently returned from the United States, and was interviewed at the attempted escape of the prisoners was permanent unless her prospects were blight- who, although aware of the history of Ire- shamed subscriber hasten to have his name ed by injudicious legislation.

been informed that the prisoners had actually run two or three stills in the prison for the last two years, and that when the new warden had a search of the prison made over one hundred empty whiskey bottles were found in different parts of the premises. One of Warden Bridges' first acts, said Mr. Forster, "was to put a stop to the privileges allowed female visitors by his predecessor. Under the old regime members of the W. C. T. Union were permitted to - bring bouquets and present them to the prisoners. This is no longer permitted; in fact. owing to the reports made to him by the guards as to the conduct of many lady visitors, an entirely new set of rules regarding the visitation of convicts has been substituted for the former code. The necessity for this change, continued Mr. Forster, becomes pretty clear, in view of the fact that during Warden Lovering's term of office three long-term convicts, all colored men, while working on one of the prison walls, struck up a flirtation with three white mrrried women, who visited great efficiency. As a citizen he was af- them regularly in prison, bringing presents ways with those who were foremost in of fruit and kissing the convicts when promoting undertakings to benefit the they entered and again on bidding them

To illustrate the lax management of ex-

Warden Lovering, who was removed not

very long ago, Mr. Forster stated he had

The Home Rule Debate-The Measure Carried!

London, April 18 .- The debate on the

second reading of the home rule bill resumed at the House of Commons day. Lord Randolph Churchill started the debate by declaring that the crucial test of the bill was the provision for the unimpaired supremacy of the imperial parliament. Ostensibly such supremacy was preserved, as every subject that would come before the Irish parliament remained within the cognizance of the Imperial parliament, but really the An idea of the movements of Her Ma- supremacy of the Imperial parliament was jesty's vehicles may be had from a single rendered impotent by its being deprived instance. A gentleman mailed a letter of all control of the Irish executive and control of the vote of supply for raising taxes. The creation of separate fiscal fact." nesday, 19th. That was some time before systems would reduce the British government to a position of great instability. wards for Chatnam. The sender of the (Hear, hear.) Then the Irish members, when present in the Imperial parliament, might decide in favor of a policy, and the house of commons in their absence might decide in favor of an entirely different policy. It was a philosophic absurdity to try to create one body with two centres of gravity. Lord Randolph then proceeded to consider the functions of the Irish legislature to be created by the home rule bill. The bill, Lord Randolph concluded was a mass of blunders. The instinct of by the legislation of a democratic parlia- How must Ireland be governed if this bill episode with the postal authorities as a self-preservation forbade Great Britain problem in mail transportation which they | to approve of Irish home rule while offermay work out to their own satisfaction, ing to Ireland every just concession. When the controversy had passed the roads are in bad condition, and ice is run- political atmosphere would be clearer, and ning in the river so as to prevent crossing Irish home rule would become a mere recollection. Hearty cheers from the

the home rule bill, he said, almost exmay be that there is no provision in the clusively with prophecies. To all these predictions of evil there was one adequate everybody knows that there is always a reply-"I do not believe you." No safeperiod of a few days in spring and fall guards within the compass of human when the condition of the ice opposite ingenuity would suffice to restrain the evils which the imagination of the oppo sition had conjured up. Much had been said about the sanguine Liberal hopes. He could not perceive why Liberal hopes were not at least as substantial as Unionist fears. (Cheers.) Only those who hoped, not those who feared, saw into the future of civilized communities. (Cheers.) His right hon. friend, Lord Randolph Churchill, had asked whether there existed a constitution imposing upon a legislature such restrictions as the home rule bil proposed should be imposed upon the Irish legislature. The answer was the easiest one in the world. A person only had to look to the United States of America and to Canada to find instances of such restriction. The most important two restrictions of the bill concerned the endowment of religious bodies and the imposition of customs duties. Similar taken their places, and the house waited restrictions were imposed upon every expectantly for the heavy guns of the final state in the union. His right hon, friend | debate on the second reading. had seemed to think that the prime minister has a sinister design to abolish trial by jury. In fact, the bill did not override common law or common sense. The right "St. John banks began, yesterday hon. member's legal acumen apparently was subject was of such transcendent impart. lobby Liberals and Nationalists arose and morning, to refuse to accept American just sufficient to lead him to discover a mare's nest. (Laughter.) Mr. Morley described Mr. Chamberlain as the "most The liberals might flatter themselves that ed the second reading by a vote of 347 to interesting repentant prodigal in the house." He censured Lord Randolph Churchill for to a system of federation. Some seemed even his recent speeches in Liverpool concerning the movement in Ulster and declared his however had the audacity so come forward House. conviction that Irish civilians would remain at their post without a murmur in case the | No man dared contend that within the home rule bill should become law. He complained that the opposition placed every semblies, with four executives, could be graph reporter yesterday. Their banks thing Irish under a pharisaical microscope. SHERIFF OF ST. JOHN :- It is under- were refusing American certificates, ex- His final words were :- "The Liberals will parliament. He himself could not believe never betray the Irish party. The whole that this childish imitation of the United

> in opposition to the bill. He devoted his features of the measure.

work, but the cause has rooted itself and

elasticity to the revenue. As for the debts that under the last Salisbury cabinet the of Ireland to England there were £3,000,000 outstanding on the public works, some crime in Ireland, he said, was a national should be continued in force would not the used against it. Under the union agrarian Irish parliament have something to say as crime had decreased. to the financial arrangements under it?

Altogether the act presented a financial parliament would be unable to remedy the confusion of Irish finance, as it would not be allowed to control its own fiscal system. The event of such a state of affairs would be necessarily repeated appeals to the Imperial government and disputes with it concerning financial questions.

in England had been far from correct. If much to be done for the Irish tenant far-Sol. for Mortgagee. Sole Executrix of the late
Harriet Jane Irvine. | session of the legislature, has met with address that the fire broke out and the period of prosperity which promised to be with the creeping hypocrisy of the men, the readers know what this means, the sults as Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Goschen quoted figures to show that for Irish wrongs.

within the last six months pauperism in Ireland had decreased rapidly and deposits in savings banks had accumulated as seldom, if ever, before in the history of the country. course of Irish affairs by enacting a revolu-

such action before it became too late. If the country a government much better calwell being than was the government proposed by the bill now before the house. (Prolonged cheers.) THE HOME RULE BILL CARRIED

On Friday the members of the house of ommons flocked to the house early to secure seats for the final encounter over the second reading of the Irish home rule bill Dr. C. K. Tanner, nationalist member for Middle Cork, was the first to arrive, being present as early as 6 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Tanner had a special reason for being early besides his interest in the home rule bill. He was intrusted with the pleasing duty of presenting to Prime Minister Gladstone a beautiful bouquet of flowers, sent from Ireland and accompanied with the in-

"All blessings and power to the friend o poor and distressed Ireland. May God Upon the opening of business in the house, William O'Brien, nationalist, asked if Mr. Gladstone had received a resolution adopted and signed by the mayor and alder-

an Irish parliament in Dublin Mr. Gladstone replied : "Yes, I had much pleasure in receiving the resolution. all the more as I am informed that it expressed the uniform views of all corporate

T. W. Russell, the liberal member, who opposes home rule for Ireland, and who represents the south division of Tyrone, asked bers of the municipal council of Cork were absent when the resolution was adopted. Mr. O'Brien sprang to his feet, and with

Mr. Gladstone calmly replied to Mr. Russell's question, saying: "The resolution at least expresses the feeling of a great majority of the Irish municipal councils." Mr. Gladstone added that the home rule bill was certain to pass its second reading tonight, and that it would go to the committee, May 4th.

by the supporters of the measure. Sir Henry James, liberal unionist, spoke

premier had referred to the wrongs of Ireperial parliament, the government of Iretives-men drawn from the Land league, and proved to be conspirators against law. These men would take place and power greeted the close of Lord Randolph's adland the landlords, whom they regarded as Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, an English garrison. The bill was simply a replied to Lord Randolph Churchill. The measure to enable a section of Irish agitaopposition had answered arguments for tors to deal as they might choose with the country. It was practically a repeal of the union, and an epitaph on the supremacy of the Imperial parliament. Instead of being proposals to bring the law into contempt. not set its provisions at defiance. Neither could the judges enforce it. Had been explained to English constituencies the present government could never have obtained even a limited English minority in support of it, nor would the present prime

> minister ever again have sat on a govern-Sir Henry James was heartily applauded by the conservatives and liberal unionists. Early in the evening the debate was monopolized by minor members. Their speeches were featureless, and by 9 o'clock the

benches were more than half empty. At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered huriedly, and, amidst cheers, took his seat on the treasury bench. Members began to re-

At 10.30 Mr. Balfour was received with cheers. All the members had meantime

Mr. Bulfour rose shortly before 11 o'clock, A longer period had never been occupied with the second reading of a bill, he said, than had been allowed for the present debate. The ance, however, that nobody could say that discussion had been too much prolonged. they were only laying the first steping stone | 304 was the signal for more cheering and to court such an imputation. No man, in the house with the details of such a plan. world are looking upon this struggle. States constitution would ever commend it-Their trust will not be deceived. Younger self to the judgment of the British people. men, perhaps, will have to continue the The home rule bill has been brought for ward to meet the liberal party's necessities,

which were connected with Irish agitation and Irish crime. (Hear, hear!") Never The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, formerly had such an important constitutional change Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salis- been proposed with such flimsy reasons. bury's late ministry, addressed the house Substantial arguments for the necessity of the measure could be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. Two of these arguments were that the union had failed and that Under the provisions of the bill, he said, coercion had failed. Mr. Balfour argued t the Imperial government would lose the length to prove that coercion in Ireland had inancial freedom indispensable to give been productive of beneficent results, and island was becoming tranquil. Agrarian grants for railways, and £10,000,000, ad- disease of ancient growth. It was not a vanced under the Ashbourne Act, all of product of the upion. Agrarian crime bewhich would form a first charge upon the gan before the union, and after the union it Irish treasury. If the land purchase act had to be treated with the methods long the first question his friend asked was:-

Mr. Balfour was interrupted by confusion among the Irish members, and upon resummuddle which would produce only thorough ing repeated with emphasis that agrarian disoganization of Irish affairs. The Irish crime in Ireland was at its worst before the union. This statement evoked loud cries of "No." "False" and "Shame" from the throughout that province, has been almost

ness to look forward with the expectation and days in the jail at Annapolis awaitof seeing agrarian crime stamped out in the | ing the meeting of the grand jury in June, immediate future. Under wiser legislation when it is almost certain the case will The prime minister's estimate of the re- in recent years the crime had decreased in be thrown out. lative cost of administration in Ireland and virulence. (Hear, hear.) There was still the central authority in England did as mers, but were the evils to be remedied the

land, threw upon England the responsibility

Mr. Balfour contended that Ireland as a nation had never had a parliament. Those classes who had had a parliament in Ireland did not now desire a parliament. (Cheers. Why, then, he asked, should anybody feel If the government in their maduess gave impelled to interfere with the encouraging Ireland a parliament they would be granting the country something that she never before possessed. The government had given answer to the argument that home rule would inflict injustice upon the British taxthe bill should be rejected the liberal party payers. Nor had any minister dropped a might further the good of the Irlsh people | word as to the military geographical aspect by co-operating with the unionists in giving of separation. Then, what had been decided about securing the interests of the British creditor? Everybody knew that the socalled supremacy of the British parliament would be only a paper supremacy. The Irish would have the real and the British the illusory supremacy. Mr. Balfour described the bill as a decisive step towards separation. To make it law, he said, would lead ultimately to the disintegration of the empire. He next discussed the financial aspect of the bill. Its proposals, he said, not only were ungenerous, but would drive Ireland to bankruptcy.

Mr. Balfour justified his recent speeches before the Ulster loyalists, and said that in 1886 the present prime minister had said it was a matter of honor to protect the landords from confiscation of their estates, but in this bill this matter of honor had been forgotten. The bill, if passed, would entail loss and hardship upon all classes in Ireland Irish ambitions would centre in the new Dublin parliament. Irishmen would regard the Imperial parliament as a foreign and defeated body. The Irish people would drink from the bitter and polluted streams of Irish history instead of the pure stream of English men of Cork approving the establishment of history. (Laughter.) If you commit this great political crime, said Mr. Bufour in closing, you make yourselves responsible for an irreparable national disaster, and all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland will vanish forever. Prolonged cheers and counter-cheers fol-

When he could get a hearing Mr. Gladstone rose to address the House. cheering was renewed. Like Mr. Balfour session, and his movements gave evidence of considerable vehemence said, "This is not a unusual energy and earnestness. The principal weapons of the opposition, he said, constant misconstruction, and copious, arbitrary and baseless prophecies. True, there were conflicting financial arrangements to be dealt with, but among the difficulties nothing existed which ought to abash or The statement was received with cheers the bill would secure the supremacy of Parliament as founded upon right as well as backed by power. The leaders before the whole House had accepted the bill in good faith. The opposition had evaded steadfastland. What wrongs could not be remedied by the real question of the second reading. and keys and locked him in Rohle's cell, ment? The imperial parliament formed a be rejected? Lord Salisbury had asked for democracy best able to settle Irish griev- twenty years of coercion, but, as the policy of converting Ireland to Protestantism inaugurated under Queen Elizabeth had failed down to the present time, what was there for the hope that twenty years more it would succeed? The late government had started with a majority of 120. Neither the children nor grandchildren of this generation would see such a majority again, yet the whole fabric of their policy had failed and what guarantee was there that it would not fail again? The present bill sought to close a controversy that had lasted for centuries. Under its provisions Ireland would tions of the past effaced. Everything hitherto demanded by Ireland had been reand disbelief. There had been no disaff c had been opened. The persistent distrust of the Irish, despite all they could do. cam simply to this-that they were to pressed below the level of civilized mar When the boon of self-government was given to the British colonies, was Ire land alone to be excepted from its blessings To deny Ireland home rule was to say that she lacked the ordinary faculties of human ity. Mr. Gladstone's closing words were : "You cannot be surprised that we have undertaken the solution of this great question, and, as on the one hand it is not the least of the arduous efforts of the Liberal

> early history, as not the least durable, fruitful and blessed among its accomplished actions." Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. moved the closure and it was adopted without division.

party, so on the other hand it will have its

place in history, aye and not remote but

bolt to the opposition, changed his mind at to an attorney of the town and had papers the last moment and went into the lobby drawn out for his arrest. Whether or not As Mr. Gladstone returned from the

cheered and waved their hats. The announcement that the bill had pass hat waving. There was another demon

News and Notes.

stration when Mr. Gladstone left the

DIPTHERIA CLOSES A SCHOOL. The public school at Todmorden, Toronto, has been closed on account of an outbreak of diptheria among the pupi's.

NO CANADIANS NEED APPLY. One day last week a meeting of builders N. Y., to take steps to keep Canadian con- parleying he settled up. He had in his tractors from crossing the river and securing possession bank notes worth \$2000 payable

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE. A cyclone wrecked the jail and court house and the Methodist church at Lyndon, Kansas, the other night and one man was killed. In Osago and suburbs 100 buildings were destroyed and some 20 people badly ANY FISH ?

Two gentlemen who were very much addicted to fishing were angling in the Hudson when one of them fell in the water and was only rescued with great difficulty. Upon the almost drowned man being brought to "I say, did you see any fish while you were down there?"-Texas Siftings.

THE CAMERON CASE. The case of Mrs. Cameron, who was Bridgetown, N. S., which a few months since excited such widespread interest forgotten by the general public. Mrs. Cam-Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it was mad- eron is meanwhile spending dreary nights

appear right side up.

OYSTER CROP RUINED. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.-Accordng to reports received here to-day from various oyster growing districts along the Connecticut coast the entire oyster crop was almost ruined by the severe storm of Thursday night and yesterday morning. The loss s estimated at a half million dollars. The byster beds are under two to six inches of

BEWARE OF THE BOAR. Thos. Organ, an East Flamboro, Ont.

farmer was driving a boar along the lane near his house when the animal suddenly turned and charged upon him and threw him down, and while on the ground attacked nim most viciously. It got upon the man and trampled and tore him horribly. Three of his ribs were broken and he received s little doubt that the ferocious animal would have killed him had it not been for the timely arrival of the man's dog, which courageously attacked the boar and kept its attention until Organ was able to crawl

POLITICAL FEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA. Political federation seems to hang fire a ittle in Australia. But a new movement being promoted by the various commercial odies of Victoria will hasten the larger proect dear to the heart of Sir Henry Parkes. A meeting of chambers of commerce held at Melbourne lately adopted a resolution favor of intercolonial free trade through the regulating of the reservation and establishment of a Customs Union, with one miform Australian tariff against the outside world. The various speakers warmly recognized the direct advantages which the colonies embraced within such a anion would enjoy; as perfect freedom of intertrade and interchange of products and nanufactures would then be possible. The hope was further expressed that the con templated movement would facilitate the wedding of the Australian colonies into one commonwealth.

ESCAPED MURDERERS.

Thomas Pallister and Frank W. Roble, he was in splendid form. His voice was murderers under sentence of death, escaped clearer and fuller than before during the from prison last night. The discovery was made at 5.40 this morning when the guard found Nightwatehmen Hulse and Murphy locked in the murderers' cells. Hule says as were bold assertion, persistent exaggeration, he passed supper in to Palister at 7 last evening the latter threw a handful of pepper into Hulse's eyes, blinding him. The murderer rushed upon him, took away his revolver and keys and locked Hulse in the cell. Pallister then unlocked the cell door terrify men desirous to accomplish a great of Rohle, also of Carlyle W. Harris and object. For the first time in ninety years | Murderer Osmond, but the two last named refused the offer to escape. Pallister and Rohle waited until 9 o'clock, when as Watchman Murphy came into the corridor Pallister levelled the revolver at Murphy's

head, compelled him to give up his weapon threatening the watchman with certain death through the scuttle, climbed down into the yard and made their escape. A terrible stormy night facilitated their flight. It is supposed Pallister had obtained pepper by saving the allowance given him daily with man, and Rohle an old man in New York

CAPTURED ON THE WING.

The Moncton Transcript gives the followng account of how a man from Buctouche was captured while attempting to skip out : 12 P. O. BOX 354 Some time ago a rumor was current in Suctouche to the effect that a man named rancois Landry intended to make his exit on the quiet to the United States. He conducted a business in the former place and ecame heavily in debt owing to the firm of W. H. Thorne & Co., of St. John, the sum f \$365. Immediately upon his intended departure being made known a young mar from Shediac was sent to Buctouche to watch him and prevent if possible his leaving the country. The young man in question arrived in Buctouche Wednesday night and yesterday morning verified the rumors and apon approaching the station beheld his man accompanied by his wife and one child poarding the train. He immediately telegraphed to Moneton to have an officer meet the train on its arrival here with papers an. everything requisite for Landry's arrest. In the meantime the local detective boarded the same train and during the journey engaged himself in conversation with Landry. Upon was somewhat disappointed when he learned LADIES' COATS & SACQUES that there was no officer. He, however, William Saunders, Radical for Walworth | followed Landry to a certain residence in division of Newington, who threatened to this city and after placing his man proceeded Landry was suspicious of the young man, was not apparent, but after dinner he purchased a ticket and had his baggage checked for San Francisco, after which, he started about two o'clock and walked to Berry's Mills. Deputy Sheriff Sweeney in the morning received an order from Judge Peters, of St. John, authorizing him to arrest Landry and not grant him any bail. The sheriff by investigating, ascertained that his man had been seen walking up the north track and he accordingly telegraphed to Berry's Mill and received a reply that a man answering the description was there The sheriff, accompanied by the other man in question, took the express last night and arrested their man at the latter station, not however withous experiencing resistance. kept him in the station all night and brought him bick to Moneton on the Quebec exand centractors was held at Niagara Falls, press this morning, where after considerable

accommodation north for his destination. Safe, Sure and Painless.

in New York. He took this morning's

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor -the great sure-pop corn cureacts in this way. It makes no sore spots ; Desmond. It has a large yard, a good barn and an safe, acts speedily and with certainty; excellent well of water. For further particulars surely and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by im tations or substitutes.

A Brockville Druggist's Case.

BROCKVILLE, April 24th. The popular appression is that doctors and druggists seldom use their own medicine. This is no doubt true, but when a doctor takes ill he generally calls in one of his own profession, in whose skill he has every confidence, or when a druggist is in a similar situation he often puts his faith in the preparation of some other chemist which he knows give good results. Both the doctors and druggists in such cases show their good sense. A case in point happened in this town a short time ago. Mr. F. M. Turner, the well-known and popular druggist, who is now travelling for Parke, Davis & Co., has for a long time been a sufferer from congestion and inflamation of the kid-An exchange tells of an American editor neys. He tried a great many remedies, but ment and endorsed by the house when this matter was brought up in the recent the time set by the new warden for his showed that Ireland had now entered a country. Who could but feel disgusted spending a few weeks in Chicago." As all of any remedy that is giving such good reGeneral Business.

THE FACTORY" JOHN MCDONALD.

(Successor to George Cassady) Mannfacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—AND— Builpers' furnishings generally umber planed and matchee to order.

BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumb CONSTANTLY ON HAND. THE EAST END FACTO Y, CHATHAM, N. B. DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Rail Blackville "

The grain will be taken from

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mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt

HARVIE DOAK.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use o Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthat Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid gulating of the natural teeth. Also Crown and Bridge work. guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J.

TO LET.

The warehouse and shop on Cunard Street, a

MADE AND REPAIRED

as formerly at the old stand. WOOD-TURNING of all kinds done at

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Chatham, N. B.

BOIESTOWN GRIST-MILL

Parties having Wheat, Barley or Buckwheat to grind are informed grain and grist will be conveyed Retween Chatham and Boiestown, 61c. each way, Blackville Doaktown

> WM. RICHHRDS TO RENT.

mill and returned free af charge and receive prompt

Furnished, or unfurnished, a cottage on Queen Street, Charham, containing 8 rooms; occupied at resent by John Fotheringh m Esq.; frost proof cellar and good water on the premises,

MRS. J A. KILLAM PRESSED HAY

Possession given 1st May next. Apply to

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J. C. MALONE & CO. Three Rivers, Quebec.

BOUTHILLIER.

MERCHANT TAILOR, l'orryburn Corner,

CHATHAM,

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best British, and Canadian Makes,

Trimmings, etc.

f all kinds cut and made to order on the prem-

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The subscribers offers for sale the piece of land

cseph Forrest at Rock Heads, Chatham. The lot is 15 rods wide and extends from the Miramichi six acres are cleared and there is a good meadow. t also has a good growth of firewood and spool

WILLIAM FORREST. February 27th, 1893.



teacher of Arithmetic, Banking, Commercial WM. PRINGLE, Principal of Short Hand Department and Penmanship department, teacher of GEO. DUNFIELD, teacher of Arithmetic, Book keeping, etc.
MISS BLANCHE HUNTLY, teacher of Short-WM. GUN. B. A., teacher of French and Ger Send for Circulars and specimens of Penman-

For Sale or To Let. The house on St. John St. owned by Mrs. Sarab

KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B.

apply to Mrs Desmond, at Newcastle, or D. G.

Any persons having legal claims against the estate of the late John H gan deceased, are requested to present the same to me duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate Dated Chatham N. B. 26th March A. D. 1893. WARREN C. WINSLOW ANGUS MCEACHERN

G. STOTHART,

W. DAMERY,

ALESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid.
BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

