

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., AUGUST 16, 1894.

Vice-Royal Visit. His excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen are making their promised tour of the maritime provinces.

Railway Extensions. Chief Engineer Ruel, of the Canada Eastern, is making excellent progress in extending that railway from Chatham to Black Brook.

The Chatham Post Office. The ADVANCE does not return to the subject of the Chatham post office willingly, because we had hoped that the assurance of the Department at Ottawa of the postmaster having received instructions as to his duties, and that he must see that reform was effected in the matter of which we chiefly complained, would be followed by improvement in that, as well as other matters of neglect to which the department's attention had been directed.

Notice to Debtors. In the matter of the estate of John A. Balin, former Postmaster of Chatham, the attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows: "No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for poles, which will not make more than 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end, and if any Licensee is found to have cut trees in violation of this regulation, and if the Licensee is liable to double stumpage and all Licenses are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced."

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Houses to Rent. Houses know as the Ribb, Burbridge house, corner Howard and King streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Wm. F. Balin. Also, Howard Street House, lately occupied by Mrs. Chas. McLean. Apply to J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office.

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH. He keeps a full line of GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Schooner For Sale. The trim, substantial and fast-sailing Pilot Schooner "May Queen," 25 tons, well found with anchors, chains, standing and running rigging, sails, etc. is offered for sale.

Notice of Sale. To Alexander A. Cowden of the Parish of Nelson in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and all others who may be interested.

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before the house convened to-day, at which, after a thorough review of the situation and in favor of receding by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others, it was decided to take the senate bill, and immediately afterwards pass separate bills placing coal, iron, sugar and barbed wire on the free list. The programme arranged in the caucus was carried out to letter the house under a rancid and open war. The members in the chamber throughout the day and evening and in the night were excited and at times sensational. The galleries were packed, and the members applauded their respective leaders to the echo.

At 2.25 Mr. Catching was recognized and presented the report of the rules committee providing for the passage of the tariff bill. The rules committee report also provides for passing the other bills named in the caucus resolution.

Upon the announcement of the vote Mr. Wilson submitted a motion provided for in the order and it was adopted. Mr. Reed made the point of order that the bill was not before the house. The bill had been brought in, however, during the roll-call, and the speaker pointed to it.

Mr. Reed sat down disconsolately, and Mr. Wilson took the floor. He spoke calmly but eloquently, the Democrats crowding about him and listening intently to his every word. Again and again the applause broke forth.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I have made the motion which I have sent to the clerk's desk, not on my own responsibility or from my own volition, but as the official organ of the caucus of my associates on this side of the house, and by their direction. I shall say very little myself on this occasion in advocacy, and I shall be sincere and frank in what I shall submit to this house."

"Mr. Speaker, we have simply realized in this great fight the fact so well stated by the great leader of the tariff reform in Great Britain: that when the people have gained a victory at the polls, they must have a further stand up and knock down fight with their own representatives. And we have realized, if nothing else, the salutary lesson of trenchment for a protective system in this country under thirty years of class legislation until the mere matter of tariff schedules is a matter of insignificance and the great question presents itself: Is this to be a government by a self-tacking people or a government of taxation by trusts and monopolists? (Applause.) On the Democratic side, if we have taken out of this fight no other lesson than that, it has been to us an inspiring and valuable lesson. If we have not been able to get all that the mandates of the people told us to get, all that the high enthusiasm of the people expected us to get, we have made some breach in the protective system through which the trusts of America free men continue to march. (Democratic applause.)

"I shall not attempt to explain the merits, but whatever the merits or shortcomings of the bill, we are here for one purpose, and that is to meet the obligations of the government to the people; whatever be its merits in mere schedules." (Loud applause.) "This I do know, that in a part of it it does afford some relief to the tax-payers of this country, and does clip the wings of the gigantic monopolies that are now oppressing them and blocking legislation." (Applause.) "If, for no other reason than, why they cannot do that which the people commission them to do, they must take the best they can and step as far as they can and may find some justification for an unhesitating choice between the two bills.

"I would like to see the gentleman," interrupted Mr. Hudson, (Pop., Kansas), "whether he has investigated fully, so as to be able to state definitely that this bill amended by the senate will furnish the necessary revenue to meet the entire expenses of the government?"

"That is a question," replied Mr. Wilson, "which, perhaps, certainly I cannot answer in definite language. But I have no hesitation in saying that, if we are to meet the obligations of the government, we must take the best we can and step as far as they can and may find some justification for an unhesitating choice between the two bills.

"I think I have already covered that question in my previous answer. I may be in the first few months of the operation of the bill because of this great accumulation of raw sugar to which I just referred, that the revenues of the government are not sufficient to meet the expenditures of the government, but it is my belief in view of the large amount of imported goods in bond and that there will be a large surplus of the revenue we get from the sugar trade in the operation of this bill for the first year, he is missing."

Mr. Wilson said that he did not wish to consume any time. Mr. Blair, (Rep., N. H.) demanded that Mr. Wilson give the names of such report as he had made in relation to the tariff bill on condition that his interests in the bill were looked after.

Mr. Wilson said he had heard the charge, but he would not be drawn into a discussion of the tariff. The bill was then placed on its passage and was passed 163 to 102.

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the fierce controversies often raging around holy doctrines; the spectacle of men at a knowledge of a truth; blame, eloquence and opinion differing from one another, but each proclaiming his own view or opinion to be the true one; the absence in the Anglican communion of any tribunal whose decisions would be accepted by the whole body; the ultimate necessity therefore of resting (if one could rest in such a war) upon the basis of mere private judgment; uncertainty and confusion such as this, I felt, could not be of God. This conviction therefore was irresistible, that, flowing from our Lord's promise, there must somewhere exist a divine source, which I must seek, and from which, according to our Lord's words, the truth might be fully and infallibly drawn. This source, dear friends, not in the Anglican communion, and still less in the other many forms of Protestantism, I have, by the mercy of God, after long and weary searching, found. It is that "one Christian body, which, claiming to teach upon authority, exercises the authority she claims." The church, which is the body of Christ, to which all questions and disputes of faith and morals may be referred, and of whose decisions there has been, through all Christian ages, no reversal; a church, therefore, in which the pride of self-opinion cannot long find place; which has, moreover, a fixed and certain faith, unfolded through the ages, from the first council to the last, unchanged and unchangeable as the God who gave and who protects it—to hear which is to hear the living body of Christ, is to hear Christ Himself; to refuse which, through wilful or careless ignorance, is to risk the danger of refusing Him that speaketh; a church which is emphatically that of the saints, and which, though in many ages and lands that of the learned and rich, is emphatically also the church of the poor.

Such, dear friends, are a few among the many marks of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church, into which the great majority of us have received me.

My doubts at length are at an end. Temporarily, the step I have taken has ruined me. The loss to me is that of home, friends, means of livelihood, cherished associations, of most things, indeed which make life dear; the gain, inexpressibly beyond measure, has been wholly spiritual. While I was with you I loved you with a strong love; absent from you, I shall love you no less. Had it been possible, I should have wished to remain with you to the close of my life; but God has willed otherwise.

Can any sufficiently thank you for the exceeding kindness and friendship you have ever manifested towards me, the sense of which will be with me to the last as a sweet and grateful remembrance. Praying God to bless you and have you in His holy keeping, I am, as ever, sincerely and affectionately yours, (Signed) FINLAY ALEXANDER.

A Fredericton despatch of 13th to the St. John Globe says: "An unusually large congregation was attracted to the service in the Cathedral last night, by the expectation that Bishop Kingdon would refer to Mr. Alexander's case. His Lordship preached a sermon, characteristically able and eloquent, drawn from the text: 'The Lord hath put a lying spirit in the mouth of all these prophets.' I, Kings, xlii, 23.

He explained the occasion on which these words were spoken and suggested many words of lesson to be derived therefrom, pointing out how quickly an error or a truth, fostered and practiced by us for a moment, would grow and become part of our nature, as would heresies and schisms or false doctrines of any kind. His Lordship elaborated these points in a general way and made no particular mention of Mr. Alexander's position. Towards the close of his sermon, however, he alluded to the festival of the Assumption (August 15), which he said arose from an apocryphal romance, condemned under papal anathema by the infallible Pope Geladius in a council of seventy bishops in A. D. 480, and in the nineteenth century erected by an equal infallible pope into one of the articles of the Church of Rome. This, His Lordship said, was a fragmentary Christianity (this is a quotation from Mr. Alexander's letter) which the Church of England has done without from the first.

The Modern Christian. (London Paper.) The Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, preaching yesterday afternoon to a crowded congregation at Westminster Abbey, from Hosea xlii, 9, said that unless preachers jealously watched their words the inevitable tendency of their sermons, as of all other religious exercises, would be to become empty, hollow and conventional. They would lapse too easily into stale, unoriginal and customary texts. In the last century, when art had become as stereotyped as everything else, a well known painter, looking at a friend's landscape, said, "It's all very well, but where do you put your brown tree?" If he had become a preacher, he would have said to the congregation, "It's all very well, but where do you put your brown tree?"

Of my reception into the Catholic church on the 23rd of July, you are all, doubtless, well aware. In taking so great and momentous a step, you, who know me, will be glad to hear the words of the priest, putting the question to me, "Do you believe in all that I have said?" I have before told you that a conviction of the truth of the claims made upon me by the Roman Catholic church had been growing on me for many years past. Again and again I have struggled to put this from me, but the call of God has proved too powerful; and upon conviction, slowly gathered, has followed acceptance.

With others, for many years your spiritual guide and instructor, my desire has been to bring before you from time to time the subject of God. A better knowledge has sought me lately than that under the circumstances in which I was placed this was impossible; seeing that the teaching of many and important truths set forth from the first by the church of Jesus Christ is forbidden in the Anglican pulp. Having become convinced of this I could not conscientiously continue to teach what I now see was but a fragmentary Christianity. As I look back, however, it is a comfort to me to reflect that I have ever taught you, at least substantially, the truth; since, avoiding matters of controversy, I rarely passed beyond a ground of Christianity common to the Anglican communion and the Roman Catholic church alike. I thank God now that of the latter body church of Jesus Christ my tongue has never uttered an adverse word. So far as I preached to you the truth, so far I humbly pray God to bless it to you. If at any time I have unwittingly said anything opposed to that truth I pray it may wither in your hearts and bear no fruit.

To give you the reasons in full which prompted my present step would fill a volume, and I will only say that the circumstances in which I have been placed are such as to make it impossible for me to continue to teach what I now see was but a fragmentary Christianity. As I look back, however, it is a comfort to me to reflect that I have ever taught you, at least substantially, the truth; since, avoiding matters of controversy, I rarely passed beyond a ground of Christianity common to the Anglican communion and the Roman Catholic church alike. I thank God now that of the latter body church of Jesus Christ my tongue has never uttered an adverse word. So far as I preached to you the truth, so far I humbly pray God to bless it to you. If at any time I have unwittingly said anything opposed to that truth I pray it may wither in your hearts and bear no fruit.

of Corea, in concert with her relations, the Bin family, has appealed to the Russian minister for Russian protection in the case of emergency. The minister consented. BERLIN, August 10.—The Tagblatt says, France has agreed to co-operate with the Russian fleet at the seat of war in Corea.

The Bank of Montreal has issued in London \$2,000,000 city of Montreal 4 per cent. debentures at 104. The Bank bought them from the city at 101 1/2.

The big Curliis engine in the Pullman shops was started last Thursday, after lying idle three months.

Corea, Japan and China. WASHINGTON, AUG. 8.—A curious fact has been developed from researches in the records of the naval intelligence bureau, throwing some light on Corea seamanship and tending to shake our confidence in the belief that we originated the warship. A special report made by a naval officer on Corea naval resources in 1883, says: "The old Corea navy consisted of junks, armed with grappling, punching pikes and small firearms. As at present there are no vessels equipped for war purposes at all. During the war with the Japanese in 1919, an iron turtle-back was used against the Japanese wooden junks. From the ports under the turtle-back, grape-shot were thrown on the Japanese junks, which were then capsize or sunk, having holes punched in them. This iron-clad is still in existence at Yong Yung. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, iron-clad in the world.

In speaking of the probabilities of the existing war between China and Japan, officials of the Japanese legation recall that the season of the monsoon and typhoon is now rapidly approaching. The presence of the former is not regarded as a menace to sea maneuvering, but fear is felt of the latter. The typhoon is a revolving wind storm, whose effects are disastrous. It is believed by the officials of the legation that the movements of the typhoon season at least will be somewhat circumscribed. It is believed the Chinese will not venture a great distance from their coasts but will keep close to port. Japan, it is thought here, will wage an aggressive war against China, and some of her objective points, in all probability, will be the Chinese coast. Already reports have reached here of high gales of the Chinese coast that have compelled all craft but the staunchest steamers to seek shelter in port. Naval officers say that when the dreadful typhoon sets in there is nothing to do but run from it. The United States Marine was struck by a storm of this kind a few months ago when beginning her voyage from China to San Francisco. She emerged in a damaged condition, and had a narrow escape, notwithstanding she is a splendid sea boat and was in the hands of the ablest navigators in the navy. When vessels are not sunk by the typhoons they are frequently driven far out from the coast. As will be seen, naval operations are being conducted at great risk. For this reason operations of fleets probably will be restricted to a minimum.

SHANGHAI, August 10.—The correspondent of the Central News says according to advices from Yokohama and Nagasaki, Japan is pouring reinforcements into Corea, using for the purpose all available fast steamers flying the Japanese flag.

LONDON, August 10.—Chinese troops with European officers are rapidly advancing through Manchuria toward the Corea frontier. China is wary in her preparations, but is unsparring in her efforts to succeed in the pending fighting.

LONDON, August 10.—Sir Edward Grey, under secretary of the foreign office, in the house of commons to-day said Great Britain would hold Japan responsible for the loss of British life and property resulting from the sinking of the Kow Shing.

LONDON, August 10.—A despatch from Tien Tsin says the emperor of China has directed that levy for war tribute be made upon the viceroys of the different provinces. A foreign war loan is mooted.

LONDON, August 10.—Japanese newspapers are forbidden to refer to war preparations or to publish any army news except such as is supplied by the government. The Japanese aim to attack the Chinese before the arrival of Manchurian corps. The Chinese fleet makes no effort to leave the coast. Fast Japanese cruisers are constantly watching. Chief officer Tamblin, of the transport Kow Shing, said in an interview concerning the sinking of the transport: "I was in the water some time before the Japanese picked me up. The Japanese were kind to me and gave me every attention. The Chinese aboard the Kow Shing fired at me while I was in the water. The Japanese fired at the Chinese in the Kow Shing's boat, but did not fire at the drowning Chinaman."

News and Notes. MISCELLANEOUS. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

Marcus de Luna, the most notorious outlaw in Mexico, has been killed by soldiers.

Twenty-eight houses were wrecked in Scranton, Pa., last Thursday by the coming in of a mine.

The Bank of Montreal has issued in London \$2,000,000 city of Montreal 4 per cent. debentures at 104. The Bank bought them from the city at 101 1/2.

The big Curliis engine in the Pullman shops was started last Thursday, after lying idle three months.

Chinamen sent to prison in Chicago for keeping opium resorts were found to have opium concealed in their hair.

James Hardy, colored, who was Jefferson Davis' valet during the rebellion, died last week at Hope, Indiana, aged 100 years.

The political crisis in Newfoundland is ended and the White way is said to be wrecked. The Legislature was prorogued last Thursday.

Wellman Polar Expedition. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ADVENTURES OF THE PARTY. THOMPSON, Norway, Aug. 8.—Capt. Botolphsen, who brought to this place the news of the loss of the Wellman polar expedition steamer Ragnvald, gives further details of the adventures of the Wellman party. He says the expedition reached Walden Island on May 17. Wellman and his party started north on sledges on May 24. On May 28 screwing of the ice began in real earnest. While the crew were drinking their afternoon coffee the steamer was suddenly crushed by the ice as if it were a match box. The crew escaped to the shore. They were obliged to take shelter in a dog kennel until they were able to build a hut from the wreckage of the steamer. Wellman returned to Walden Island, but he resumed his journey northward on May 31. On June 27 Capt. Botolphsen and party started southward in search of sealers. Botolphsen says: "We passed four terrible weeks of storm and heavy snow, sometimes heating our boat, but sailing or rowing where there was open water. In this way we travelled two hundred and thirty miles along Spitzbergen Island. We were compelled to throw away nearly all our extra clothing and much of our equipment, as the boat was overloaded. Our passage across Herloppon Strait was particularly difficult and dangerous. All the party were wet to the skin, and the cold being intense our sufferings were severe. The cold on nights of July 10 and 12 was awful."

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Daily News publishes a message from Capt. Botolphsen, written on board the sailing vessel Matygeon, on which Botolphsen was en route to relieve the Wellman expedition, in which he says that if he fails to find Wellman at Walden Island he will proceed to establish depots and stations in accordance with a plan previously decided upon by Wellman. It is believed by Arctic travellers that the expedition will be found at Walden Island.

Queer Disposition. Apparently, says the St. John Globe, there are many persons who, while they do not drink intoxicating drinks, and who may even look with aversion upon that form of dissipation, find pleasure and unhealthy excitement in other fashions, some of them quite as dangerous. The New York Herald describes an establishment in New York, luxuriously fitted up, and which is largely devoted to religious papers and standard weekly and monthly magazines, as furnishing a remedy for many ills in the article, "Compound oxygen gas." This alleged remedy has been very popular in the treatment of disease of almost all kinds, and is largely patronized. The compound oxygen gas is declared in the advertisements to be the property of a company. A lady of the Herald's staff went through the establishment. She found that there was no company, but one single proprietor. To him she told her story of long continued illness, and her business which nearly amounted for the time of course, as furnishing a remedy for many ills in the article, "Compound oxygen gas." This alleged remedy has been very popular in the treatment of disease of almost all kinds, and is largely patronized. The compound oxygen gas is declared in the advertisements to be the property of a company. A lady of the Herald's staff went through the establishment. She found that there was no company, but one single proprietor. To him she told her story of long continued illness, and her business which nearly amounted for the time of course, as furnishing a remedy for many ills in the article, "Compound oxygen gas." This alleged remedy has been very popular in the treatment of disease of almost all kinds, and is largely patronized. The compound oxygen gas is declared in the advertisements to be the property of a company. A lady of the Herald's staff went through the establishment. 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