COTTOLENE

What is it

?

It is the new shortening taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.

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AT ALL GROCERS.

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Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM

OF

HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.

—FOR—

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST JOHN N. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows :—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Babin, uppar Pokemouche County of Gloucester :—

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Babin, insolvent, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. WALSH, Assignee
Upper Pokemouche N. B. June 26 1894.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Part of the two story double house on Foundry Lane and part of the large two story house on Muirhead Street. For further information apply to JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894

30 DAYS ONLY.

ALL GOODS IN THE

GOGGIN BUILDING,

will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Carpet Sweepers Less Than Cost $2.25.

GUNS, GUNS

Just received a splended lot of guns in

Breech and Muzzle Loading.

All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately, and save expenses. This sale is positive, and done with a view to make up for shortage during my long spell of illness.

J. R. GOGGIN.

Sept. 3rd 1894.

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

For over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

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.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no lie.

A CUSTOMER.

TIME TABLE

—OF THE—

M. S. N. CO'Y.

STR. 'MIRAMICHI'

CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW,

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) on and after Monday 17th Sept 1894.

At 7 A. M. for Newcastle.

Will leave Newcastle for points down river at 7.45 a. m. making the usual calls, going to ESCUMINAC on MONDAYS, and WEDNESDAYS and to BAY DU VIN on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

STR. NELSON,

CAPTAIN DEGRACE,

Will leave Chatham at	Leave Newcastle
9.00 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11.00 "	12.15 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	3.15 "
6.00 "	6.45 "

SOLAR TIME.

Making the usual calls at Douglastown, Bushville and Nelson

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 18, 1894.

Our Interests at Ottawa.

With every respect for the wisdom of the politicians who compose the two Dominion parties professing to be organized in Northumberland, and in view of the fact that the elections for the House of Commons cannot be far off, is not the present an opportune time for both to consider to what extent they have been and are subordinating the County's interests to a partyism that is meaningless, and which prevents the constituency from exercising it legitimate influence at Ottawa? Would it not be well for the people of the County, just at the present time, to seriously reflect upon the fact that the existing situation should be changed, and that they should—through their Ottawa representatives—be brought more in touch, and that effectively, with those who happen to rule the country. Practical and experienced men, in such matters, know that when the active political forces of a a constituency are not in accord, the result is that only a minimum of attention is secured to it, no matter how able or willing the leaders of those forces may be to promote its interests; and as there does not exist in Northumberland to-day any positive cohesion in the parties alleged to exist, which would prevent both from rallying to the support of a new and effective element or policy working in an open and popular way to promote our neglected interests, ought not all to combine for the purpose of developing and supporting such a policy?

The ADVANCE has had occasion, in the past, to differ from those with whom it has acted politically when public reasons and circumstances have so required, and the effect of its independence of mere partyism has, we feel assured, never operated adversely upon the people's interests, although it may have alienated friends, without forfeiting their respect; and as we are still not bound to either party the present seems an opportune time for plain speaking.

Our people, at the last Dominion election, realising that Mr. Mitchell had become ineffective as a representative decided that it was necessary to relax party lines sufficiently to defeat him. They desired, in a practical way, to say to him that they were tired of being represented by one who had shown that he could not agree with either of the parties in Parliament and who understood his mission to be to convey the impression that Northumberland desired the distinction of being represented by the most impracticable politician in Canada.

It was hoped, by all, that the gentlemen who were respectively elected to the House of Commons and appointed to the Senate from the County at that period would, by uniting their influence in the interest of the constituency, effect a great improvement in its position at Ottawa. The result has been disappointing. The good understanding that was expected in the interest of our people has not followed. It is evident that it does not exist. There seems to be no confidence between the two gentlemen who respectively represent the County in the two houses of parliament. It is the duty and the right of the electors to know why. So far as party preferences or prejudices are concerned, there does not seem to be any, or sufficient difference between them to account for the fact that our representative in the Commons neither asks nor takes the advice of his county colleague in the Senate. It may be that he has good public reasons for so doing. The ADVANCE is not in the confidence of either gentlemen in the matter, but it realises that Northumberland suffers on account of what seems to be a wholly unnecessary and inexcusable failure somewhere between the two gentlemen indicated to act upon the fact that their first and paramount duty is to "pull together" in their County's interests.

Our "active" politicians, therefore, who seem to be noted for a plentiful lack of activity save at election times, and who profess to be managers or members of party associations, which they permit to "go to grass" between elections, would do well to cease the business of keeping up meaningless and factional distinctions, which are taken advantage of by their leaders to promote their own political fortunes, and address themselves to the duty of requiring their Federal representatives to work together for the benefit of the County. The promotion of our interests at Ottawa cannot be effected as they should be as long as the electors are contented to put up with representation that pursues a policy of mystery and reserve which neither seeks aid or advice, or evinces a desire to place itself, in touch with those who are nearest the popular heart, save at election times. We have no doubt that Liberals and Conservatives alike think seriously over the situation as we express it, and realise that our representation at Ottawa is not as effective or satisfactory as it should be,—that there is a want of accord where it should exist but does not. Why, therefore, should not our leading people, without whose influence no candidate can be elected in Northumberland, form an offensive and defensive combination for the purpose of bringing about improved and more effective representation, regardless of either party preferences or interested factional combinations?

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has declared his intention of going to New York to vote for Hill for governor and for the entire state ticket headed by him, and also for the straight Democratic ticket in the city, which is headed by Nathan Strauss for mayor. Cleveland always does the right thing in party matters.

A Humiliating Appeal.

One of the most humiliating articles we have seen for some time in the form of a special appeal for a government office was in last Saturday's World. It was put forward nominally in the interest of Mr. H. T. Stevens of Moncton, but, as is fairly understood, it was intended to assist in establishing a pernicious doctrine. According to this doctrine, should a journalist devote his best days to the business of conducting a paper in the interest of a political party, and make a financial failure of it, although enjoying a monopoly of government patronage meanwhile, it is the duty of the government—that is, the public—to provide him with an office and a salary for the remainder of his days.

The rule governing the bestowal of any public office is, or ought to be, that the recipient is competent, by reason of education and experience, to discharge its duties, and that he is also sufficiently sound in body and mind to perform them. These ought to be primal requisites, and next to them, as amongst the elements to be considered as recommending any particular individual, would come disinterested work in the public interest.

We do not know, nor are we concerned as to whether there is a movement afoot to pension the Moncton gentleman in whose behalf the World makes its appeal, but as it is made, and as it concerns the press and seeks to establish pernicious doctrine, it may not be amiss to examine the surroundings of this particular case.

We do not believe that because a man has been a party hack and devoted himself to the work of constantly bolstering up one party and decrying another, he ought to be given a public office when he has proved himself incapable of managing his own business affairs successfully. Everybody knows that there has, for the last ten years, been no paper in New Brunswick that has thrown itself more recklessly and with so little regard for the proprieties into party politics, than has the Moncton Times. It has done its worst, regardless of the merits of those whom it has attacked, against its political opponents, sparing neither private nor public character and, in this work it has sounded the depth of newspaper licentiousness. Meantime, its chief proprietor—the person in whose behalf the World makes an appeal for a Dominion office—was enjoying an enormous government patronage. It is not necessary to go over the whole period, but sufficient to show what it has been for the last four years. The Dominion Auditor-General's report gives it as follows:—

Amounts paid for printing and advertising to the Moncton Times:—

Year.	Printing.	Advertising.	Totals.
1890	$10,472.11	$1,344.50	$11,816.61
1891	12,465.34	1,116 54	13,581.88
1892	12,553.95	722.62	13,276.57
1893	9,172.77	539.68	9,712.45
	$44,664.17	$3,723.34	$48,387.51

When the World holds up the owner of a paper of the Times class as having claims upon the gratitude of the people of the country, the proposition must seem, a very ridiculous one; and it will appear to reasonable minds, from the foregoing, that that particular paper was recognised and rewarded on public account to the full extent of its deservings. If, with its very large patronage from the Government, and that of the important commercial community in which it is published, Mr. Stevens had not the business capacity to make it successful, why should he be singled out for the occupancy of a public office, in which he would, probably, be as inefficient as he was when he had opportunity for achieving success in the business that has gone to wreck under his mismanagement? Newspaper men ought to stand on the same plane as other citizens, and take their chances for government favors, according to their attainments, unrewarded service to the public and capacity for the work they expect to be paid for doing. It is the people's money that officials receive, and they ought to be prepared to do the people's work for it, but it is both absurd and pernicious for any paper or individual to set up the claim that the public have any right to pension party hacks who, having long enjoyed larger public patronage, as the reward of their work, and wasted their means through incapacity, find themselves where they started and would always have remained but for their willingness to do a class of political scavenging which independent men would not do at any price and by which public interests suffer and the politics of the country is degraded.

Methodism and Total Abstinence.

The recent general conference of the Methodist church in Canada refused to make total abstinence a condition of church membership. The special correspondent of the Montreal Witness, in outlining the position of the conference on the subject, says:

The temperance question, so far as the official attitude of the Methodist church to it is concerned, was this week settled for four years in the closing hours of the general conference. During the stormy agitations of the past ten years some of the most intense and devoted advocates of prohibition have been found among the Methodist ministers, and it was only natural to expect that they would try to secure from the conference an endorsation of their cherished views.

"One of these is that abstinence from the use of intoxicating beverages should be made a condition of church membership, but this was defeated, and a man may still be a Methodist in good standing while taking an occasional glass of wine or old rye. Every church court, when pressed to take the extreme view that the church should be one of total abstainers, declines to do so, and no wonder, There is nothing explicit in the New Testament on the subject, and it is a serious matter in the eyes of the theologians to add to its requirements such a pledge as would be formulated in an affirmative answer to the question: "Are you an abstainer from intoxicating liquors, and will you continue to be one?"

"Thousands of present members, who are themselves abstainers, would abandon any church requiring such a pledge, because to them it would mean an unwarranted amendment of the obligation imposed by Christ and His apostles. To date, all Christian churches have been willing to admit members simply on professions of faith and it will apparently be long before the Methodist church adds a total abstinence pledge to the Apostles' Creed. There is really no reason for asking it to do so at a time when temperance sentiment is running more strongly than it ever did in this province before, thanks very largely to many of the members of the Methodist church, who would uncompromisingly oppose the exaction of such a pledge as a condition of admission to the privileges of church membership."

Referring to the foregoing Rev. Thos. Marshall publishes a long letter in the St. John Globe in which he says that the Rules of the Methodist Church since 1743 have contained a clause forbidding the "Buying or selling spirituous liquors or the drinking of them unless in case of extreme necessity" and that in 1886, an explanatory note was ordered by the general conference which said among other things:—"The general rules are to be understood as forbidding the buying, selling or using intoxicating liquors as a beverages."

Election in Gloucester.

The writ for an election to fill the vacancy for Gloucester in the Local Legislature, caused by the resignation of Mr. Theotime Blanchard, now member of the House of Commons, has been issued, and Sheriff Blanchard of that county gives notice by proclamation that nomination will be on Tuesday 30th inst., at the Court House, Bathurst, and polling day will be Monday 5th November. The polling places in the county are as follows :—

In Bathurst parish, at the Court House, Joseph M. Hachey's, at or near Thos. Boudreau's, and the mouth of Elm Tree river.

In New Bandon, at or near the school house in Maizonette, at or near the Catholic church of Grand Anse, and at or near the English Church.

In Caraquet, at or near Romain Legere's and at or near Romain Theriau's.

In Saumarez, at or near the Roman Catholic Church in Tracadie.

In St. Isidore. as or near the Roman Cahtolic Church.

In Shippegan, at or near the church at Shippegan, at or near John Mark's and at or near the church at Gross Point.

In Inkerman, at or near Lower Pokemouche Church and at or near the late Thomas Rivers', Pokemouche Church.

Friday, 9th November is named as declaration day. Mr. P. J. Venoit, of the Bathurst Courrier; Mr. Joseph Poirier of Grand Anse, and Mr. P. E. Paulin, of Caraquet are the candidates, and they are all said to be pledged supporters of the government.

Not Chatham N. B.

The recklessness with which newspapers are edited in St. John is illustrated in last Friday's Record which, under the general heading of "Doings in all Canada," has this paragraph:

"Tuesday morning between two and three o'clock, the barns of Mr. Lucas, third concession, Chatham, were discovered to be on fire, and in a short time were completely destroyed, together with the contents. About half past three a hay stack belonging to Mr. Tomkins was fired. After a hard struggle the barns were saved. While the fire was in progress the barns of Mr. Kahut were found to be in flames, and in a few minutes were a complete loss; no insurance. The next barn fired was that of Mr. Marshall, and it was also destroyed with its contents. These fires took place within a distance of one mile and were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. For some time past considerable ill-feeling has existed between white and colored men at threshings as to dining at the same table, and threats made that the colored men will take revenge."

The foregoing may be an account of doings in Chatham, Ontario or Chatham, Quebec, but not Chatham, New Brunswick. Would it not be well, when the editors think it necessary to glean those tid-bits of crime from the large areas over which they seem to search for them, to be more particular in locating them? Our fire insurance rates are now about twice what they ought to be, by reason of fire losses in St. John and other inflammable centres, and we don't want to have the fires of all the Chathams in the country published in such a way as to convey the idea that they are ours.

Maritime Boards of Trade Conference.

A conference of the representatives of the different Boards of Trade of the maritime provinces was held at St. John on Thursday, 4th inst. Mr. W. F. Hatheway, president of the St. John Board was chairman and besides the members of that Board present the following were in attendance :—

Newcastle—J. D. Creaghan, P. Hennessy, D. Morrison.

Woodstock—J. T. Garden, W. A. Saunders, Hon. Wm. Lindsay, T. C. L. Ketchum and James Carr.

Moncton—J. L. Harris.

St. Stephen—Hon. James Mitchell, A. S. Teed.

Fredericton—J. S. Neal, H. H. Pitts, M. P. P., and J. W. McCready.

Halifax—President Troop of the Halifax board.

Amherst—M. Currey.

The St. John gentlemen present were:—T. deW. Spurr, R. Cruikshank, T. B. Robinson, John McMillan, J. V. Ellis, W. E. Vroom, Jeremiah Harrison, T. H. Hall, George Robertson, J. F. Merritt, T. S. Simms, Wm. Jarvis, C. E. MacMichael, J. J. McGaffigan, J. J. Bostwick, H. A. Drury, T. H. Somerville, C. A. Everett, S Schofield, C. M. Bostwick, John Sealy, G. F. Fisher, Andrew Malcolm, Thomas Gorman, W. H. Thorne, E. L. Whittaker, J. Edgar Fairweather, W. C. Pitfield, John White, Joseph Bullock, Joseph Finley, P. S. McNutt, F. W. Daniel, Isaac Northrup, V. W. Tippet, J. A. Likely, Ald. C. B. Lockhart, E. A. Smith, J. C Robertson, Ald. D. J. McLaughlin, T. R. Jones, G. W. Allan, E. McLeod, M. P., A. L. Calhoun, S. D. Scott, C. E. Lordly and others.

MR. HATHEWAY

extended a warm welcome to the delegates from the various parts of the province, and also to those from the sister province. He was informed that Governor Fraser would be here in the afternoon, and he now wished to say that he would be welcomed. The speaker then referred in appropriate words to Newcastle, Moncton, Woodstock and Fredericton. Fredericton had absorbed to herself a large part of the wholesale trade which St. John once had. Newcastle had a capable band of merchants and good representatives. Moncton was now a manufacturing centre of considerable importance. Woodstock was the centre of the dairying interests of the province, being situated in our best farming district. St. Stephen was known for her manufacturing establishments. He was sorry there were not more delegates. They were not gathered here to talk of any special grievance, but to discuss laws that would help and assist the province. The people of Canada now felt that Canada was somewhat of a nation. Nobody knew what her destiny would be, but whatever it was we wanted New Brunswick placed in the foreground. He left it with the conference to select a chairman and secretary. He was confident that in all the discussion which took place the very best conclusions would be reached.

The secretary of the Halifax board notified the meeting that the president of that body would be in attendance.

Mr. Potttinger of the I. C. R. and the presidents of the Charlottetown and Sydney boards of trade regretted that they would be unable to be present.

The first topic taken up was railway freight rates.

The Woodstock delegates made out a strong case against the C. P. R. which discriminates in a very pointed way againt that place, where it has a monopoly. The following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

Whereas, The town of Woodstock has a population approaching 4,000 souls and contains a number of manufactures, and is the centre of one of the finest agricultural sections in Canada; and

Whereas, said town is served by but one line of railway, and is practically a non-competitive point from a railway point of view; and

Whereas, arbitrary tariff is charged on freight going to that town, which is a source of great grievance to the manufacturers, merchants, business men and citizens of Woodstock, in their opinion impeding business;

Therefore be it resolved, That in the opinion of this conference the board of trade of the town of Woodstock has just cause for dissatisfaction with the arbitrary rate on freight carried by rail between McAdam Junction and Woodstock; and

Further resolved, That the conference support the Woodstock board in its efforts to obtain redress of this grievance.

MR. P. HENNESSEY

said that while freight rates were under discussion he wished to say a word. He moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by D. Morrison, of the same place:—

Resolved, That this meeting, composed as it is of the several boards of trade of the province of New Brunswick and convened in the city of St. John, its commercial centre, view with disfavor the discriminating policy of the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial railways in freight matters against the northern portion of the province which the I. C. R. runs through; and

Whereas, The I. C. R. charges five cents per bbl. more freight to deliver flour and meal at the North Shore stations, viz: from Campbellton to Berry's Mills than at Moncton, St. John or Halifax; therefore this meeting wishes to express its disapproval at the present tariff of the I. C. railway, simply because it discriminates to the advantage of its customers in one section to the disadvantage of those in another section; and be it

Further resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed to Hon. Mr. Haggart, minister of railways and canals, and to the manager of the Grand Trunk railway for the purpose of bringing before their notice the injustice under which the North Shore section of the province is suffering by so unfair a freight tariff, and that this board of trade ask that a mere equable freight be introduced in place of the unjust one now in existence.

Mr. Hennessy claimed that the rates charged by the I. C. R. taxed the north shore very unjustly. The tariff was five cents per barrel more on flour from points between Campbellton and Berry's Mills than to Moncton and St. John. The haul was shorter and the rates should be less. This was very unfair. The north shore had just cause to complain. The north shore asked for a uniform rate of delivery of goods all along the line of the I. C. R. He was sorry to find that the government were ready to take advantage of their people when they had them in a position to squeeze them. It was the building and operation of the I. C. R. which induced the northern part of the province to go into confederation. The road was operated, but he was sorry to say, against the interests of that section of the province. Why were these discriminating charges made against the people of the north who believed they were going to reap the greatest benefit from the railway. It was a breach of faith on the part of the government.

MAYOR ROBERTSON

endorsed the remarks of Mr. Hennessey. He hoped the motion would pass. He spoke of the rates charged on lumber from the north shore to St. John. The Grand Trunk gave very low rates and the result was the shipment of immense quantities of upper province lumber to the Argentine Republic through Portland Me. If we had a similar rate we would handle big lots of north shore lumber during the winter.

These resolutions were then put and carried.

PRESIDENT TROOP.

President Troop of the Halifax board of trade was then invited to take a seat alongside of Chairman Hatheway. Mr. Troop was given a warm reception.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

The next topic taken up was Pedlars and Hawkers. Should license fees be increased and should the legislation be dominion or provincial.

MR. D. MORRISON.

D. Morrison of Newcastle said the pedlar nuisance was becoming worse all the time. He moved the following resolution :

Whereas, The present Pedlar's act of this province is inadequate to regulate the sale of wares by pedlars or hawkers; be it

Therefore resolved, That this conference shall influence local legislation to so amend the act whereby county municipalities shall be empowered to deal with pedlars or hawkers by causing each pedlar or hawker before entering on business to register his name with the secretary-treasurer of the county in which pedlar or hawker seeks to do business, and that the said secretary-treasurer be empowered to issue licenses duly numbered and collect from each non-resident pedlar or hawker of the county the sum of $10, and from each resident pedlar or Hawker the sum of $10 as a yearly tax; and

Further resolved, That every licensed pellar and hawker under this law when receiving his or her license be provided by the secretary-treasurer of the different municipalities with a badge on which shall be displayed the number of the license, and he or she shall wear the same in a conspicuous place upon his or her hat, or on the outside of his or her outer garment at all times when prosecuting his or her business as such pedlar and hawker, and he or she shall not cry his wares to the disturbance of the peace and comfort of the inhabitants.

Mr. Morrison hoped to hear a general expression of opinion on this matter.

Mr. Hennessey seconded the motion.

MR. J. V. ELLIS

wanted some argument in support of the resolution. Was a commercial traveller to go about with a badge on his hat or coat, or was a line to be drawn between these people who sold by samples and the men who sold goods which they carried about with them.

MR. MORRISON.

Mr. Morrison said the idea was to regulate the peddling business. These pedlars went about from house to house selling all sorts of goods. All that was asked was that the different municipalities should have some law relating to them, the cities and incorporated towns already having such laws.

MAYOR ROBERTSON.

Mayor Robertson said St. John had a special by law. The hard times in the United States had driven these pedlars to new fields and they were coming into the provinces in great numbers. As it was here, a pedlar came in, got a license and then sent out a small army of agents to sell goods. The police watched them pretty sharply. Still complaints were being made that they were interfering with our small shop-keepers. These shop-keepers paid taxes, rent and were citizens. It was only fair therefore to protect them against these foreigners. The city by law did not, of course, apply to commercial travellers.

J. J. MCGAFFIGAN

said all the counties in the province were deluged with these pedlars. He supported the motion.

W. A. Saunders complained that Carleton county was full of them. They carried about with them every conceivable thing of merchandise. They went about with their packs, but were careful never to have enough in their possession to be of any great value in case of seizure. He told of the shoddy cloth business which was carried on throughout the province some years ago, so much to the gain of the peddlars and the loss of all with whom they did business.

HON. T. R. JONES

said that if the legislature passed an act of this nature there would be great difficulty in enforcing it. This matter came under the head of trade and commerce and could only be dealt with by the federal parliament.

MR. J. D. CREAGHAN

of Newcastle desired to thank the St. John board for the way they had received the matters brought up by the North Shore. He wished particularly to thank the mayor who seemed to have entered into their feelings. The peddlars who visited Northumberland county were a class of people against whom protection was needed. He asked the conference to help the North Shore delegates and those from the other sections of the province to regulate this business. It was simply an amendment to the present act that was sought. In some places these peddlars visited houses when the husbands were away and compelled the wives to buy in order to get rid of them.

MR. SCHOFIELD.

S. Schofield asked if it would not be better to provide that the peddlars must produce their licenses when required to do so, rather than to make them wear badges.

MR. MORRISON.

said if this by law was a good thing for Fredericton and St. John, why not for the remainder of the province? It was no more disgrace to wear a badge in the country than in the city. Northumberland county once asked the legislature to give it the right to regulate this business. This was passed by the lower house, but thrown out by the upper house.

HON. T. R JONES.

declared that if the law passed there would be more law for the magistrates' courts than ever before. The local legislature had no power in the matter. It was a dominion matter.

MR. ELLIS.

Mr. J. V. Ellis agreed with Mr. Jones that the legislature had no power in the matter. He saw no distinction between the commercial traveller and the peddlar except that of degree. There were respectable peddlars who made money. One way of getting rid of the peddlars was to refuse to trade with them.

Mr. Creaghan said peddlars did not represent established houses. Travellers did. This made a great difference.

LAID OVER.

The matter was allowed to lie over, to be again taken up, which was done at the evening session and the resolutions passed.

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE.

A committee appointed for the purpose of submitting a scheme for organizing a Maritime Board of Trade, reported the following

1st—This shall be known as the Board of Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

2nd—It shall be composed of delegates selected by the various boards of trade throughout the maritime provinces.

3rd—It shall deal with all matters of trade and commerce affecting the interests of the maritime provinces or of any section thereof, as well as matters affecting the interests of the whole Dominion.

4th—The officers shall be a president, a vice-president for each of the maritime provinces, a secretary, a treasurer and a board of directors, upon which there shall be at least one member from each board of trade affiliated with this body.

5th—Meetings of this board shall be held semi-annually in the month of —— at such places as may be selected by the board at its meeting.

Your committee recommend that the first meeting be called by the president of the Halifax board of trade at such time and place as he finds will be likely to best accomodate the various boards.

This was adopted,

TIME.

The inconvenience of the different kinds of time observed by railways and localities was discussed at considerable length but nothing came of it.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

The exportation of the products of Canada through Canadian and not through United States ports was discussed and the following resolution passed :—

Whereas, It is manifestly the duty as well as the interest of each section of the Dominion to assist in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the whole country; and

Whereas, It would be advantageous to the dominion generally that the import and export trade should be conducted over Canadian railways and through Canadian seaports; therefore

Resolved, That the managers of the Grand Trunk, Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways, as well as the various boards of trade throughout the dominion, be requested to promote the foregoing idea so far as practicable, especially by utilizing the maritime province seaports during the winter season when the St. Lawrence is closed to navigation; and

Further Resolved, That the dominion government be also requested to co-operate in every possible way, more particularly when arranging future steamship subsidy contracts which should always stipulate for the use of Canadian ports only, and thus carry out the policy of Canada for the Canadians.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The following resolution was next passed, after discussion :—

Whereas, The long credit system at present in vogue in this country is a serious drawback to healthy business; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it would be greatly in the interest of the country at large if credits were curtailed and goods sold on shorter time by both wholesaler and retailer.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

It was unanimously resolved

That in the interests of legitimate traders it is desirable that we have an insolvent act, or an act for the equitable distribution of insolvent estates.

It was ordered that a copy of this motion be sent to the local government.

LUMBER RATE ON THE I. C. R.

The following resolution was moved by J. J. McGaffigan, seconded by W. H. Thorne, endorsed by Mayor Robertson and J. D. Creaghan, and passed :—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the conference of the New Brunswick boards of trade a special mutual freight rate on the I. C. R. from the north shore ports during the winter season to the open winter ports of the maritime provinces would add greatly to the business of that railway and would largely develope the export lumber trade and enable that section of our province to participate in the Canadian export lumber trade to the United States, West Indies and South American ports in the winter season.

It was ordered that the report on the organization of the maritime province board be forwarded to all boards of trade in the maritime provinces.

J. D. CREAGHAN

moved the following, which after considerable discussion, was carried :

Whereas, The practice of selling merchandise at retail by the wholesale trade is detrimental to the mutual interests of both the wholesale and retail trade of this province, tending to increase the cost of selling and commercial risks of the former, while compelling the latter to seek business advantages outside this province which might naturally be expected from the wholesale firms if a different system of trading be established; and

Whereas, The practice of selling goods to private persons by wholesale firms has been going on for a long time; be it

Therefore resolved, That this conference disapproves of this manner of doing business, and recommend that any wholesale firm in Canada who shall hereafter do a retail trade as above described, in the province of New Brunswick shall be reported to the different boards of trade of the province by the aggrieved merchant, to be dealt with at their next meeting.

There was a luncheon and a round of toasts thereat and good speeches were made by the different delegates.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser was at the evening session and his presence and encouraging words were much appreciated.

News and Notes.

RAFTING ON THE RHINE

is, according to the editor of the Timberman, a delightful experience, which he viewed from the decks of one of the river steamboats. These rafts come chiefly from the Black Forests near Weisbaden, and are chiefly destined to the Netherlands. The rafting is done very cheaply, as only one of the men on each raft receives wages, the rest giving their services in return for the opportunity thus presented of migrating from one part of the country to another.

PULP WOOD STUMPAGE IN QUEBEC.

The government of Quebec has rescinded the recent order fixing the rate of dues on spruce logs for paper pulp, cut on Quebec crown lands, at 40 cents per cord, but allowing a reduction of 15 cents per cord when the pulp wood is manufactured in the province. The 15 cent rebate has been abolished and a uniform rate of 40 cents per cord imposed. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the Dominion government, which feared retaliation on the part of the United States.

Russell, the Yankee tramp, was tried in St. John this week for rape and indecent assault on Sadie Crawford. He admitted taking the girl from her father's house at Musquash, but set up the defence that it was with her consent and on her request. After a long absence the jury returned, finding Russell not guilty of rape. On the charge of assault the jury failed to agree. They were discharged. A new jury was summoned to try the charge of "unlawful procuring," and detention etc. on Tuesday, but Russell pleaded guilty to this. He will probably go to the penitentiary for two years.

VICE REGAL ENGINEER.

At Brandon on Friday night 3rd inst., a fire broke out in a small house situated in the eastern portion of the city. There was the usual rush to the scene of the conflagration. In the yard an engine of the C. P. R. was resting noiselessly near the depot, when the engineer in charge thought to move in the direction of the fire. Just then two or three men stepped on the engine and were promptly and brusquely ordered off. One of the strangers, a man of about 45, appealed to the engineer, stating that he also was an engineer. This was sufficient, so he was invited to retake his position, and according to custom was also asked to take the lever, which he did, opening wide the trottle. The party were soon on their flight to the fire. In the meantime the stranger was being taken in by the crew. Imagine their surprise as the glare of the cat-light revealed to them the features of the governor-general of Canada. In a few moments their destination was reached. All hands, including Lord Aberdeen, enjoyed the affair.

The Latest War Notes.

LONDON, October 15.—A despatch from Tokio says an imperial rescript has issued, convoking the Japanese parliament in extra session at Hircshima. The session is for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the existing war, which require parliamentary sanction. At the time of the dissolution of the past parliament the various party leaders were at swords point. The war healed all differences and brought the factions together. Efforts are being made to have all parties and factions represented in the new cabinet. None of the portfolios are vacant, and it is proposed to create new cabinet officers to secure the co-operation of the former opposition leaders. Among those urged for the new offices are the most active leaders of the parties opposed to the government prior to the war.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—A cablegram was received this morning by the department of state from U. S. Charge d'Affaires Denby, at Peking, stating that reports of danger to foreign residents at Peking are greatly exaggerated. There has been only one attack upon an American, which was followed by prompt punishment and an imperial proclamation issued to local authorities enjoining the protection of foreigners.

LONDON, October 15.—The Times correspondent in Berlin says Germany has formally intimated that she is not prepared to join in any measure to circumscribe the political results of the Chinese-Japanese war, as the independence of Corea does not concern her. France and Russia share these views, hence Great Britain's initiative is generally regarded as premature, to say the least.

LONDON, October 15—The Standard's Paris correspondent says England did not issue a circular to France anent intervention in the east. Merely verbal communications passed. No definite proposal was made.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Central News claims to have the best authority for the statement that overtures looking to a declaration of peace between China and Japan were made yesterday evening, but that Japan rejected the proposals made, considering them inadequate. According to the Centre News, however, there is every reason to believe the proposals were eminently satisfactory to China, and that her representatives signified the willingness of their government to acquiesce in them.

The Star publishes a despatch from Yokohama saying that a large number of Chinese prisoners have arrived there.

The Japanese parliament, which was convoked for a seven days' session to consider war measures, met at Hiroshima, yesterday.

Plain Living and High Thinking.

The two go together. But high living cannot be associated with high thinking. It utterly deranges the system and makes mental labor of any kind an effort. It leads to dyspepsia which however may be completely cured, as it has been in hundreds of cases, by a systematic course of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills. They are sold by all druggists

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham N. B.

Rooms in Hocken-MacKenzie block, open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

General Secretary in charge.

Gymnasium privileges, cosy parlor, with organ, well furnished, light—and—bright reading room, games and social intercourse. Boarding house register. Correspondence a cilities.

Strangers Always Made Welcome.

ALEX. LEISHMAN

Has been appointed agent for

ROYAL INSURANCE CO OF ENGLAND,

NORWICH AND LONDON CO OF ENGLAND,

ONTARIO MUTUAL CO OF CANADA

and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of people's patronage.

MARKED DOWN SALE.

The balance of stock in my lower store not disposed of at the auction sales, is now offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

RANGING FROM 15 TO 50 PER CENT.

This sale will continue until all he goods are disposed of.

Bargains May be Expected.

as the stock will be sold without reserve, as I intend closing that business for the winter.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Boots, Shoes' Ready Made Clothing, Furniture, Tea, Tobacco, Oil, Molasses; Dress Goods in Merino, Cashmere, Alpaca; All Wool Flannel, White and Blue; Flannellets, Grey Cotton, White and Grey Blankets, Hats, Caps Homespun in White and Grey,

AND SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES, SUCH AS

Stoves, Scales, Ceal, Oil Tank, etc., too numerous to mention.

This is an unusually good chance for householders and country buyers to secure goods for the winter.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I beg to notify all saloon keepers and others in the County of Northumberland, who have been selling a beverage labelled and known as "Superior Sarsaparilla," that I have had the same analyzed by a chemist who found it to contain such a quantity of alcohol as would class it amongst intoxicating liquors, and therefore any persons hereafter selling it will be prosecuted for violation of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act

JOHN MENZIES,
Inspector

Newcastle, Oct 3rd, 1894

M. S. N. COY.

The Str. Miramichi will run three trips a week on and after

MONDAY 8TH OCTOBER,

for points down river, going to Escuminac on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, to other points on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, calling at Bay du Vin on her way down. The steamer will be ready for excursions or towing on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS

W. T. CONNORS,
Manager.

Chatham, October 1st, 1894.

The Best Is the Cheapest.

To be the Cheapest has never been our ambition, to be the BEST has always been.

That ambition has given us our present standing. That ambition will continue us in that standing.

Send for Circular.

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

HOUSE TO LET.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy. Apply to

JAS. NICOL.

Property For Sale.

The Church wardens and vestry of S. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, offer for sale the building and premises now occupied by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Sweet, also glebe lands owned by said corporation situated in Parish of Northesk, also glebe lands situated at Bartibogue.

For further particulars apply to the Rector, or to the vestry clerk.

E. LEE STREET,
Vestry Clerk.

Newcastle, N. B., July 24, 1894.

Notice of Loss of Debenture.

Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, and also to all whom the same may be presented for sale or negotiation, or for payment of the interest due thereon, that a certain school debenture signed by John E. O'Brien, Alexander E Doucet and Peter Elhatton as Trustees of school district number two (2) of the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester in the Province of New Brunswick, payable to John McKenna of Bathurst aforesaid, builder, and endorsed by the said John McKenna, was lost or was otherwise taken out of the possession of Nicholas Good, the holder of the same in or about the month of June A. D. 1893

The said debentume was conditioned