

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 1, 1894.

What fills the housewife with delight, And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempt the appetite?

COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such A treat, her husband eats so much, Though pie he never used to touch?

COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice, Better than lard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice?

COTTOLENE

What is it that frics oysters, fish, Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish, As nice and quickly as you'd wish?

COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care And patience of our woman fair, And helps them make their cakes so rare?

COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food, By making "COTTOLENE" so good?

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM

HOREHOUD AND ANISEED.

GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale one half of the property situated at the mouth of Black River in the parish of Gloucester...

OUR ATTENDANCE is constantly increasing. We have now more enrolled than at any previous Christmas season.

TUESDAY JAN. 2, 1894. Class for Children and specimens of Penmanship.

Sleighs, New Style, Double HAND AND SINGLE.

I have on hand a first class stock of sleighs of different styles of my own manufacture.

I WILL SELL CHEAP. All my work is made of the best of stock, and by first class workmen, and guaranteed.

TO GIVE SATISFACTION. ALEX. ROBINSON, Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works, 1, 4, 6.

F. O. PETERSON, Merchant Tailor.

Next door to the Store of J. R. Snowball, Esq. CHATHAM - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths, Suits or single Garments, portion of which is respectfully invited.

EVERYBODY ought to see at least one copy of "DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE."

Revolutionary economic thought and wiping out religious bigotry.

\$2.00 A YEAR. Representatives wanted in every city, town and village.

Subscription Dept., 611 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George Stothard of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, merchant, has this day assigned to the undersigned...

TO LET.

The residence and premises on St. John Street opposite the Pro-Cathedral known as the Hon. John M. Johnson property.

PROFESSIONAL.

George Gilbert, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY &c. &c. OFFICE-WATER STREET, BATHURST, N. B. 12-27-93.

GEO. W. CUTTER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

Transfers Life Annuities of Hartford, Conn. Norwich, Conn. of England, Royal Canadian, of Montreal, of London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.

OFFICE-CONRAD STREET OPPOSITE J. A. STRAND CHATHAM, N. B.

in the west, while it would have prolonged the strife and needlessly distributed the country. The Dominion Cabinet would not have interfered in any event, and even if it had its interference would have only led to a discovery of its impotence to force on a Province something that its people are unanimous in resolving to reject. This is what Provincial rights mean. This is the last analysis."

One More.

Erasmus Wiman who, together with Edward Farrar and Count Mercier—a was a potent factor in misleading the Liberal party of Canada into the error of adopting the unrestricted reciprocity for as its shibboleth in the last general elections, seems to have reached the end of his career as a political leader. He was arrested in New York for forgery last week and lay in jail for several days, unable to furnish required bail in \$25,000. He was liberated on Saturday, a bailman being found. It is evident that the Liberals lost much more by accepting the aid of such men as Wiman and Mercier than they gained for the policy and methods which the party was induced by them to accept and work upon alienated the support of many experienced, influential and independent men who had always acted with it.

Orange Grand Lodge.

The Orange Grand Lodge of New Brunswick held its annual session at Fredericton last week. The Address of Grand Master Fowler dealt largely with the Bathurst School troubles and stated the unavailing steps that had been taken towards an amicable settlement. It provided cold comfort for the wing of the order led by Mr. Pitts, the Fredericton agitator, who acts with Rev. Mr. Thompson of Bathurst. Mr. Pitts was a candidate for the position of grand master, the other candidates being Messrs. James Kelly and Dr. E. O. Steeves. Mr. Kelly was elected on the first ballot, having a larger vote than the other two combined. As a salute to Mr. Pitts, a resolution moved by him in favor of continuing the Bathurst School litigation was allowed pass unopposed.

The "Minister of Interviews."

Hon. Peter Mitchell is in St. John, and of course, has been "interviewed." The Globe says Mr. Mitchell will be a candidate for Northumberland at the next Dominion election. It also says: "Mr. Mitchell has been several days in Northumberland county. He has visited the chief places, although opportunity to go out in the country was not afforded him, and he found among all to whom he had spoken a very strong feeling against the government, and a feeling which he interprets as a warm desire to replace the present member, Hon. Michael Adams, by the former member, to wit, Mr. Hon. Peter Mitchell."

Defeat of a British Force.

Advices from Bathurst, capital of the colony of Gambia, West Africa, state that a detachment of sailors from the British warships R-leigh and Widgeon, supported by the West Indian regiment, landed for the purpose of attacking a slave trading band under Chief Fodillah. It is reported at Bathurst that the British sailors and soldiers were surprised by Fodillah and after making a stubborn fight were compelled to retreat with heavy loss. This seems to confirm the somewhat uncertain statements contained in a telegram received by the wife of the paymaster of H. M. S. Widgeon that the British force on the West African coast had met with disaster.

The Manitoba Schools Case.

The Toronto Globe, referring to the decision of the Dominion Supreme Court in the matter of the Manitoba schools, gives the questions as stated in last week's ADVANCE and says:—"The chief justice answered the questions in the negative. Justices Taschereau and Gwynne answered all the negative except the third, which they answered in the affirmative. Justices Fournier and King answered all the questions in the affirmative except the third, which they answered in the negative. To all the questions, therefore, three of the Judges give a negative answer and two an affirmative, although the majority do not coincide—the nays on clause three being the Chief Justice and Justices Fournier and King, while the nays on the other five questions were Chief Justice and Justices Taschereau and Gwynne. It is a matter of some importance that the division of the court stands no ground for the belief that the personal feelings of the Judges affected the decision one way or the other. There is, on the other hand, sufficient ground for the assumption that the interpretations of the Federal and Provincial constitutions. Mr. Justice King's agreement with Mr. Justice Fournier and Mr. Justice Gwynne are sufficient proof of this. We are quite aware that even had it been otherwise the neutrality of the court would not have been questioned. It is nevertheless satisfactory that such a suspicion is out of the question.

Mr. Gladstone's Health.

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Mr. Gladstone and the Peers.

Shortly after the formal opening of the British House of Commons on Tuesday of last week Mr. Gladstone arose and moved the discharge of the order of the day, which was the consideration of the amendments that had been made by the House of Lords to the employers' liability bill. Mr. Gladstone's motion was greeted with loud cheers by the supporters of the Government. Mr. Gladstone said that he deeply regretted to have to make such a motion, and that the Government had been obliged to make so many similar motions, which showed that there was a lamentable degree of divergence between the two branches of legislation. The Government, however, must conform to the facts before them, acting in conformity with what they believed to be the best interests of the people and the dignity of the position of the House of Commons. Substantially the difference between the two Houses on the employers' liability bill was the question of contracting out of the provision of the act. There was a good maxim that "half a loaf was better than no bread." "If they were dealing with a bill in parts which were completely separable and there was a question whether they could accept a limited bill, offering it to the country rather than to see the whole of our labors absolutely wrecked, the position might be different; but this is not a case of that description. In our view the chief amendment made by the House of Lords cannot be considered apart from the general working of the whole frame of the bill."

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Mr. Gladstone added:—"Using a strong phrase to make my meaning clear, it tends to poison the working of the bill and to seriously compromise the position of working people in the face of their employers. Therefore I hope this amendment will be rejected by a decisive majority."

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