

GOOD Food = Digestion = Complexion

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright house-keeper use

COTTOLÉNE

The New Vegetable Shortening and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLÉNE is clean, delicate, healthy and popular. Try it.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.

GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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TO LET.

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

Also: the house and premises known as the Eaton homestead (suitable for two families) on the west side Grand Street, (near St. Charles St.)

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Travelers' Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn. Norwich Union, of England, etc.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale one half of the property situated at the mouth of Black River in the parish of Gaspé, now jointly owned by him and Donald McLean, and formerly owned by the late Alexander McDonald deceased.

Apply to CAPT. C. C. McLEAN, Hardwick or M. S. BRINSON, Barrister Chatham. Dated Chatham Dec. 27th 1893.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George Sheppard of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, merchant, has this day assigned to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

The trust deed lies at the office of Messrs Tweedie & Bennett, in Chatham, N. B., for inspection and execution.

Conditions of participating in the said trusts are requested to create said trust deed within three months from this date.

F. H. C. BRINSON, W. M. C. STUBBART, Trustees. Chatham N. B. December 15th, 1893.

Sleighs, New Style, Double AND SINGLE.

I have on hand a first class stock of sleighs of different styles of my own manufacture, which I will sell cheap.

TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

ALEX. ROBINSON, Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works, Chatham N. B. 1.4.94.

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

the great popular Catholic publication, that is revolutionizing economic thought and wiping out religious bigotry.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

Representatives wanted in every city, town and village. We want ladies and gentlemen, who can give satisfactory references, and we will pay well for their services.

Subscription Dept., 611 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

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.

position of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETERSON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. MARCH 15, 1894.

The Legislatures.

Parliament is to be open at Ottawa, and the Local Legislature at Fredericton to-day. We shall give our usual attention to the news from both capitals during the sittings of these bodies. It is supposed by many that the Ottawa session will not be a long one and that a general election will be precipitated. For our own part we can see no signs of any intention on the part of the ministry to take that course, and it seems most probable that parliament will sit until the public business requiring attention is transacted. Tariff return will, probably, be effected or undertaken and meantime the electoral lists will be revised, with proper regard to the changes of representation in some of the former constituencies. Then, we may have a general election.

At Fredericton the session will probably be of the usual length. It has been the wholesome practice of the present administration to waste no time. Several important subjects will probably be legislated upon, such as the extension of the municipal system, the simplifying of probate procedure, etc. The changes made in the system of administering the Crown Lands, although not at all sweeping, will, doubtless, be found to have resulted satisfactorily, even if, as usual, the North Shore operators have been obliged to provide the lion's share of the increased contributions to the public revenue. It will be found that progress in many directions has marked the administration of provincial affairs during the past year and that the public interests have been carefully guarded and economically promoted.

THE SUPPER given to Hon. M. Adams at Chatham on last Thursday evening was a pleasant affair, designed by its promoters to be of the non-party character stated by His Honor Judge Wilkinson, who was chairman, and who understood that the High Sheriff did not act as such, and the fact was not known until the last moment, a substitute had to be hastily provided. It was the mistake made in this selection that somewhat marred the harmony of the occasion. We presume the offending vice-chairman does not yet realize that he was guilty of gross discourtesy to the committee, the chief guest and the liberals who had come to personally honor the latter, with the understanding that party politics would be eschewed. Neither the committee, nor Hon. M. Adams should be held responsible for Mr. Stewart's bad manners, although Mr. R. B. Adams endeavored to endorse that gentleman well up to the line of his faux pas.

About Waarf Subsidies.

Mr. W. T. Connors does not seem to have been intimidated by the sneering references made by vice-chairman Stewart at the supper Thursday evening last, to those who think our representatives should endeavor to get all possible Dominion aid for us in building wharves, etc., as a means of developing our trade. Mr. Connors had even the temerity to remind the company of the long discussed Esquimaux breakwater. His view of these things is, we think, good politics, and his enunciation of it while the sneering remarks of the vice-chairman were still grating upon the sensibilities of the whole company, was well timed and effective. Mr. R. B. Adams seems to have loyally seconded Mr. Stewart, but we are quite satisfied that Mr. Adams will abandon his exalted position whenever he gets within hailing distance of any resident or any "farmer" who requires any of the works referred to, and he need hardly have been in so exaggerated a mood as to intimate that "farmers" were particularly pressing for wharves.

Money in it!

The Dominion Auditor General's report for 1893 is out. Amongst other things, it shows that the following sums were paid last year to New Brunswick newspapers mentioned for Departmental and Intercolonial Railway advertising and printing: Moncton Times.....\$9,712.45 St. John Sun.....9,090.81 Newcastle Weekly.....74.74 Chatham World.....37.74 Miramichi Advance.....3.00

About Parties.

We had not intended to notice any of the personal matters respecting Mr. Smith in which the World is indulging, but the following requires a word or two. Referring to his remarks made at the Adams dinner the World says: "His defence of the Liberal policy would have come with better grace from him three years ago, when the Liberals were fighting for power. Having deserted them and received the Government advertising in payment, he does not cut a dignified figure by posing as their champion now. We know he intended crawling back into the Liberal fold as soon as he saw a prospect of being paid for it, and his recent outbreak of Liberalism shows that he expects a chance of Government money. He may make the mistake of getting back over the fence too soon."

Mr. Smith's "crawling back into the Liberal fold" is about as vigorous an operation as his receipts from government advertising as large (\$3). The Liberal party in this county, as such, cannot itself even crawl, and as for its paying any body to "crawl" back, there are those who would be satisfied if it would pay its printing bills, incurred at the last election. What the people of this county are looking for is less of both Liberal and Conservative partyism. Both parties have been "run into the ground" by getting into the hands of a few men of the class whose ambitions have outrun their experience, so that

our best men, who have got beyond the amateur stage in politics, have been obliged to let the children play at the game. The Liberal party in Northumberland in 1878 was respected and made itself felt. Those who directed it are still capable of continued service in the public interest, but they are not disposed to play pass in a corner with the new elements that have the organization stowed away somewhere to be hauled out from its obscurity whenever they have a candidate to run.

Another Case of "Good Enough for Northumberland"

Now, that parliament is in session it will be in order for some one to enquire of the Postmaster General why it is that the English mail, via Halifax, is subject to great delay in this part of New Brunswick, at least. As an example of the leisurely mode of handling at least a portion of that important mail on its arrival on this side of the water, we may mention that although the train carrying the Vancouver's passengers and mails from Halifax to the upper provinces passed Newcastle station on Sunday morning last, it was not until Tuesday morning that the mail matter, which came by that steamer from Chatham and Newcastle reached its destination. That may be good management, from a departmental standpoint, but it is very inefficient from a business point of view. We observe that it is proposed to spend \$750,000 a year as a Dominion subsidy for an improved English mail service. We are in accord with a move in that direction, but what is to be gained if, after we have rushed the mails over the ocean for five days, we leave them lying about Halifax or have them sent to some out-of-the-way place regularly, involving a dead loss of 48 hours in delivery? The enquiry is a pertinent one and should be answered. We have no doubt that the mails by the Vancouver, for Quebec, Montreal, etc., were delivered in those favored places several hours before we received ours. Why are we thus discriminated against on the Miramichi?

Liverpool Timber Trade.

In their circular of last issue, Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine of Liverpool report as follows:— "We have little change in our market to report, although there is a rather better feeling. Prices are steady, and some articles show a slightly upward tendency; the deliveries have been fair, and stocks, with the exception of a few articles, are moderate. Canadian woods—both waxy and square—have moved off slowly, as usual, at this time of year; there is no change in value to report, and the stock, although moderate, is sufficient. R. d. pine is in dull demand, and values low. Oak has been dull of sale throughout the month, although there has been more enquiry for first-class wood for next season's delivery; the present stock is much too heavy. The import of ash has consisted of one small parcel from the United States; the deliveries during the month have been fair, but the stock is still too heavy, and there is no change in price. Elm has been in fair request and values are steady, and the stock moderate. Pine deals have moved off more freely than during the past two years at corresponding time. Prices are firmer in sympathy with the higher values being asked by shippers for the coming season's delivery; the stock is sufficient. The import of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals has consisted of one cargo from St. John, viz., 347 standards against 54 standards same time last year. The deliveries have been fair value, viz., 3,531 standards against 3,859 standards in February, 1893, and the stock is now moderate, viz., 11,913 standards. There is little change in values to record, although there is a firmer feeling and higher prices are being asked for the first arrivals. There is more enquiry for pine deals and the market is 'a most bare of stock.'"

Epoch in English History

CAUSTIC COMMENTARY UPON GLADSTONE'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PREMIERSHIP.—HIS LAST WORDS AS PRIME MINISTER A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE HOUSE OF LORDS. GLADSTONE'S WONDERFUL HOLD ON HIS PARTY.—LORD ROSEBERRY AS PREMIER. (G. W. S. Cable to the New York Tribune.) The long uncertainty is over, and Mr. Gladstone resigns office. So ends one of the longest and one of the greatest political careers which modern England has known. The affectionate admiration of friends and opponents follows him in his retirement. It is likely to grow stronger as he grows with time. Never again will English public life be what it has been under this stately leadership, nor is there anybody to exert in the house of commons that influence which he has wielded so beneficently, or to impress upon its deliberations that authority which comes from long service and lofty character and intellectual supremacy all combined. The oldest and best traditions of the oldest great legislature in the world depart with Mr. Gladstone. The mystery in which he has for some time past been shrouded the question of his retirement has not quite cleared away, and may never be fully cleared. Some part of the truth is known, and a good deal more is guessed. He took this resolution, it is alleged, before going to Biarritz. He held two or three of his colleagues and left the rest to learn what they might from the newspapers. This may or may not be true. It is not contradicted, and it is characterized by Mr. Gladstone as OFFER PREPARATION TO ACT ALONE IN GREAT EMERGENCIES.

He resolved on the ever-memorable dissolution of 1874 without consulting his cabinet. He resolved on home rule in 1886, or perhaps in 1885, without consulting his cabinet. He may have resolved on retiring in 1894 without consulting his cabinet, or not till after some members of it had heard of his purpose from other sources. The political world has been in a ferment all the week, and where Mr. Gladstone is concerned the political world includes all England. The lobby of the commons has been something of a caldron of rumors, of gossip, of guesses, of agitated comment, of serious conferences, of cabals, of plots and counterplots, of intrigue culminating in the open attempt by some small wing of the radical party to control the action of the party, the action of Mr. Gladstone, and the constitutional prerogative of the Queen. That is but one of the results of a policy of concealment. Time was when the retirement of a prime minister and the formation of a new government went on as a matter of course, with the help of a drawing room cotter. To-day such high matters are transacted in the privacy of the nation. Publicity is inevitable. IF TRUTH IS NOT MADE PUBLIC, something which is not the truth will become public instead. It is for those in authority and those who know the facts they withhold to say which they prefer. They have, however, some excuse for silence.

It is natural that Mr. Gladstone, before announcing his own retirement, should wish the question of his successor settled. If he can no longer govern the empire, let him, he says, he must desire to know to whom these great tasks are to be intrusted. He could not well resign of hand and leave everything at sixes and sevens. But there are great difficulties in choosing a successor. It does not rest wholly nor mainly with Mr. Gladstone, nor with the Queen. It rests in the first instance, and in fact though not in name, with the Gladstonian party in the house of commons and in the country. That party consists of so many sections and so many antagonisms that it may well be doubted whether any lesser authority than Mr. Gladstone's can unite or control them all, or whether they will all follow any one leader. But the attempt has to be made.

SO TANGLED IS THE WEB OF GLADSTONIAN POLICY, so conflicting are the claims of the various elements which make up the party whole; so selfish, so petulant, so dictatorial, are some of the heads of these various factions, so irreconcilable are their aims and their views of past policy, that it may well be doubted whether any lesser authority than Mr. Gladstone's can unite or control them all, or whether they will all follow any one leader. But the attempt has to be made.

The reasons alleged for Mr. Gladstone's resignation are physical infirmities, and especially his imperfect sight and hearing. His reasons are equally true reasons. It is not certain they are the only reasons. Rumors of dissensions in the cabinet are rife. What has made office and life a burden to the old statesman has been the necessity of holding the scales even between all those warring claims and wrangling politicians of his own party just referred to. He has held them even, or nearly so, for nearly two years. He has performed the impossible. He has kept the party together. His conduct has been a model of discipline on the jealous chiefs of guard, some of whose claims, save at intervals, when they enforced their discipline on him. It could not go on forever, and his last act, and it is supposed to be his last act, as a leader, is to surrender to the most violent of his followers. He stood out to the last against the clamor for an attack on the house of lords. At the last he yielded and his capitulation makes the scene in the house of commons on Thursday doubtless a memorable one. It is not certain that the denunciations of public life which he has observed. Think what we may of his later policy, Mr. Gladstone is incomparably the most illustrious of living Englishmen concerned in the conduct of affairs. For weeks past he has been told by the mouthpieces of the extreme radicals that he must obey their behest or resign. "If you will not lead us against the lords, give way to somebody who will!" Such has been the cry, repeated day after day in the columns of the leading radical journal, and of others. Contrasted as you may, over it up as you may, it was an insult to the prime minister. It was an open menace. He has yielded and resigned. His last public utterance in the house of commons is, as Mr. Balfour told him, a declaration of war against the house of lords. It is a declaration of war. It may be wise, it may be foolish, it may be, as some of those who think this, the last hope of carrying the country. But what is distressing is that he has surrendered and that the last loyal among his supporters have dictated the declaration. "He leaves us not peace, but a sword," is the exulting cry of "The Chronicle" as it snatches the sword from his grasp. If he meant to smother a campaign against the lords, why did he no longer lead the forces who are to conduct the war? If he is no longer able to lead them, why does he sanction their campaign? He lends the magic of his great name to a party which will use it for their own purposes, and he leaves the country bereft of that prudence born of long political experience and that circum-political genius which the touchstones of political genius; both of which he had, when he chose to use them, in a supreme degree. Neither attendants nor advisers are to be trusted. His judgment of the lords is trivalent, and his judgment of the party is trivalent. He has said, pass laws, yet "the lords"—the gentlemen of the upper house—sit in judgment upon them, and they out and carve them as they please. The parliament of Canada is the great amphitheatre of the nation. It is a place for every young man of the country to look to. It is the national museum where models may be studied. No matter what we may be or say here, or what our ideas of public affairs, the young man who goes there first, and sits amongst the 215 members of that great body is admonished by his surroundings to be prudent—to be cautious. In his three years of membership he had enjoyed the position. It had its attractions, but it also involved much responsibility and labor. It had its difficulties too, for, however one might desire to serve the people, it was impossible to satisfy everybody, and in view of the difficulties of the position, it was natural that those acquainted with them should wonder why any man seemed so anxious to become parliamentary representatives. It was true, as had been said, that Parliament makes laws, but he held that he, as a member, had less to do with them than His Honor, the Chairman. I said (Mr. Adams) do not make laws, but you, Mr. Chairman, administer them, and perhaps, [jocularly] I'd like it if we were to exchange places. [Laughter.] He desired to tender his personal thanks to the gentlemen present for the evidence of their goodwill conveyed by their presence here. Gatherings such as this engendered good will between men; they make life sweeter. Though men may differ in political and other matters, personal feeling disappears when they sit at the same festive board and enjoy intercourse such as this, which demonstrates that, after all, men's differences are not so great as they seem, and no well constituted man can, after entering into the spirit which pervades such gatherings, go away wishing to do injury to even his greatest personal enemy. Occasions such as this impart sweetness to the pleasantness of the past, and which always existed in himself and other members of the Council.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE. Vice chairman Stewart, after referring to some length to his having seen Mr. Adams at Fredericton some 25 years ago when the reporters told him he was and that he was over there to pick out his seat in the Legislature, proposed the latter body. JOHN O'BRIEN ESQ. M. P. F. Mr. O'Brien, in responding, referred to the circumstances of his receiving an invitation to be present, which found him not feeling well and doubtful whether he could get here or not, but Mr. Adams had always been such a particular friend of his that he felt he would even get out of bed to honor him. Fortunately or unfortunately he was one of the four members for the County—was one of the ticket—and they knew very well that they had all to stand by the ticket. [Applause.] Being a member of the legislature was a pleasant position, but it caused on a good deal of trouble and anxiety. You might try to do your best for everyone, only to find that you were not pleased at all. There was only a limited amount of money for roads and bridges and the members did the best they could in dividing it fairly, but there was not enough for all, and expenditure was sometimes claimed for even private roads. The legislators had the comfortable building at Fredericton, but it was not so comfortable, at times, to be obliged to attend sessions from 7 o'clock in the afternoon until next morning. He might go on to tell them how they worked things over there, but before doing so he would consult his colleagues of "the ticket." [Laughter.] THE MUNICIPALITY. In proposing the Municipal Council, the Chairman said that body was one of the steps by which the legislature at Fredericton and parliament at Ottawa were reached. Democracy, or rule by the people, is extending over the world, and the Dominion and colonies are setting an example in the matter of Municipal control and local management of local affairs which the mother country is now taking advantage of in the form of the recent passed Parish Councils Act. He said they were fortunate in having the Warden of the County and also Councilor Connors present whose names he coupled with the toast.

THE WARDEN. Mr. D. G. Smith, Warden of the County, said that before passing to the subject of the toast, he desired to express his pleasure with being one at a gathering of this character, to do honor to Mr. Adams, who was about to go to Ottawa and take his place as our representative in parliament on Thursday next. It was fitting that our representatives should be present, whoever they might be, and that party severally might be glad to have their support and encouragement from their constituents in their work. Gatherings of this kind, too, were calculated to impress those in charge of affairs at Ottawa with the fact that our representative had the backing of all parties in his county in his efforts to promote their welfare. He felt that it was an honor to represent the parish of Chatham and to be the Warden of so important a County as Northumberland— a County of great and diversified productive capacity and which contributed to the value of \$150,000 a year to the federal treasury. It was unfortunate that, for many years, Northumberland had not had influence at Ottawa with its commercial importance and contributions to the treasury entitled it, although, he was glad to say, there had been an improvement in that respect since Mr. Adams became its representative. He heard much of party politics and of political intrigues, but the politician came home to the people and which we should never lose sight of, was the desirability of seeking to have just consideration for our material interests—the business of the County—from Ottawa. We expect our representative, for the time being, to press our claims for public works, for subsidies for steamboats engaged in the trade of our river and the creating of wharves and other facilities for the development of our commerce. To that end, it was fitting that we should, on such occasions as this and in every other way stand by our representative. As to the Municipal Council of Northumberland it would compare favorably with any other similar body with which he was acquainted. Our Municipal system was, of course, not yet perfect. It presented an anomaly as a representative body, for in Northumberland, Chatham, which paid thirty-one or thirty-two per cent of the county rate, was the smallest—though the same representation as the main—though Mr. Snowball was indifferent to it, for good times and bad times seemed alike to him. He was always looking forward and saw the bright side of business; if lumber was down and contracts could not be made one year he did not stop. His mills kept on sawing, for he seemed to assume that prices would revive and business be on a paying basis the next year. Such men were the life of a country. Mr. Neale who worthily represents his district as a manufacturer and a buyer and distributor in Europe and elsewhere, of what other manufactures. It had been said that the lumber interest was a waning one, but it is still with us, and is an important industry. Mr. Stewart proceeded at some length to state that our woods were used to build houses and make furniture in distant lands. MR. SINCLAIR MAKES THE SPEECH OF THE EVENING. Mr. Sinclair, who was very warmly received, said: "We have heard a good deal this evening about legislators and lawyers, and who as we know—a good deal of talking for pleasure, as well as for profit. While they are aspiring, the lumbermen are perspiring while they make speeches and lumbermen may simply 'say nothing and saw wood.'" [Great laughter and applause.] MR. W. B. SNOWBALL. Mr. W. B. Snowball said he had not looked for so short a speech from his friend, Mr. Sinclair, who had hardly afforded him time to collect his thoughts. The political world had its attention turned, just now, to three prominent subjects: the retirement of Mr.

dictator. Lord Rosebery has taken his own line at the foreign office, turning neither to the right for the humanitarians, nor to the left for the little Englanders. He has gone straight on. The Irish nationalists think him sufficiently fervent on the subject of home rule. He is at least as fervent as a majority of the people of Great Britain. He is, as he said in his last speech, a witness but not an enthusiastic witness. The labor party are content to have him, and something more than content. The revolutionary party lead their voices in the mistaken expectation that he will prove a new Philippe Egalite, or a new Citizen Stanshope. He is known to be urgently in favor of meeting the house of Lords, whether he is or will be for them is another matter.

Hon. M. Adams, M. P. Entertained.

A complimentary supper as a FRIENDLY SEND-OFF to Hon. M. Adams, M. P., on the eve of his departure to attend to his parliamentary duties at Ottawa, took place at the Adams House on Thursday evening last. The gentlemen present were as follows:— L. H. Abbott, Jas. Johnston, Hon. M. Adams, Wm. Lawler, Hon. J. S. Benson, A. L. Lawlor, Dr. John S. Benson, Robert Loggie, Wm. T. Connors, Frank Loggie, Jas. Connors, John O'Brien, M.P.P., Geo. W. Carter, John R. Binson, Geo. Dean, John Striffel, High Theo. Desbriens, Edward Sinclair, Thos. Flanagan, D. G. Smith, J. F. Grant, W. B. Snowball, F. S. Griffin, J. L. Stewart, M. Hickey, A. S. Ullock, D. T. Johnston, Hon. Judge Wilkinson.

The chair was occupied by His Honor Judge Wilkinson, who had on his right the guest of the evening and on his left John O'Brien, Esq., M. P. Mr. J. L. Stewart occupied one of the vice chairs, having the High Sheriff on his right and Mr. Sinclair on his left, the other vice chair being occupied by Dr. J. S. Benson, who had ex-Warden Flanagan on his right and F. E. Neale, Esq., on his left. THE SUPPER. The supper was an excellent one, well served, and it seemed to be fully enjoyed by all present. The toasts of the Queen and Governor General were proposed in happy terms by the chair man and duly honored. Judge Wilkinson next proposed the Parliament of Canada and, in doing so referred to the fact that WE ARE DEMOCRATIC in Canada, the people having the power to send their representatives to Ottawa to make their laws and control the affairs of the country generally. We have reason to be PROUD OF OUR PARLIAMENT. There is something inspiring even in the appearance of the buildings in which our representatives meet. They inspire one with a sense of their magnitude, while the gentlemen who compose our parliament compare favorably with those of that of the mother country. We have our Justice, our Minister of Education, and, he might add, our own representatives, Mr. Adams, (applause) in whose hands we might leave our affairs with confidence.

HON. M. ADAMS, M. P. Hon. M. Adams, rising to respond, was heartily applauded. He said he had been informed by some of the gentlemen who had originated this gathering that it was got up by a number of friends connected with him by blood and long association, as a little personal banquet, at which they and he and a few other friends were to meet before his going away, and enjoy themselves around the board with wit and song, laughter and speeches, but he did not think that he was to be called upon to make a speech on the subject of the Parliament of Canada. He was sorry his superior in that body—Senator Snowball—was not here, for although we are a democratic country and the lower body, the House of Commons, to which he belonged, might, as the chairman had said, pass laws, yet "the lords"—the gentlemen of the upper house—sit in judgment upon them, and they out and carve them as they please. The parliament of Canada is the great amphitheatre of the nation. It is a place for every young man of the country to look to. It is the national museum where models may be studied. No matter what we may be or say here, or what our ideas of public affairs, the young man who goes there first, and sits amongst the 215 members of that great body is admonished by his surroundings to be prudent—to be cautious. In his three years of membership he had enjoyed the position. It had its attractions, but it also involved much responsibility and labor. It had its difficulties too, for, however one might desire to serve the people, it was impossible to satisfy everybody, and in view of the difficulties of the position, it was natural that those acquainted with them should wonder why any man seemed so anxious to become parliamentary representatives. It was true, as had been said, that Parliament makes laws, but he held that he, as a member, had less to do with them than His Honor, the Chairman. I said (Mr. Adams) do not make laws, but you, Mr. Chairman, administer them, and perhaps, [jocularly] I'd like it if we were to exchange places. [Laughter.] He desired to tender his personal thanks to the gentlemen present for the evidence of their goodwill conveyed by their presence here. Gatherings such as this engendered good will between men; they make life sweeter. Though men may differ in political and other matters, personal feeling disappears when they sit at the same festive board and enjoy intercourse such as this, which demonstrates that, after all, men's differences are not so great as they seem, and no well constituted man can, after entering into the spirit which pervades such gatherings, go away wishing to do injury to even his greatest personal enemy. Occasions such as this impart sweetness to the pleasantness of the past, and which always existed in himself and other members of the Council.

COUNCILOR CONNORS said the Municipal Councils were, in our political system what the three Rs were in the educational system.—They were the primary political bodies. Before he became a member of the Municipal Council his idea of it was that it was a kind of bear garden, where there were primary school children and the members said and did about what he pleased. His experience however, had taught him that there was considerable important work to be done there, for he was closely occupied during the whole time the session lasted, four days—and nights also, to some extent—with the work that had to be done, so much so that he could not give some of the attention it should have. The Municipal Council like the [local] legislature, is more in touch with the people than parliament is, for it has the power to levy direct taxation and the work of county councilors is closely watched, and they are, sometimes, severely criticised when the tax bills are presented. The Municipal Councils transact business of the same kind as, in England, is transacted

(Judge Wilkinson) occupying the chair was a guarantee that this non-party idea would be carried out, and he was glad to see all interests and parties so fully represented. As to the judgeship, if his friend, the honored guest of the evening, wished to be County Court Judge—although he felt assured he had no wish to displace him—yet he might whisper in his ear that as it was said there was about to be a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, if his friend would move the powers at Ottawa to move him up to fill that vacancy, he, of course, would have to bow to their good judgment. [Laughter.] His honor concluded by offering the toast of the guest of the evening.

Hon. Mr. Adams, having already spoken at some length and, personally, also in reply to the parliamentary toast, said he knew the business and banking interests, the mercantile and fishing interests, all represented and must be heard from. He preferred to listen to them rather than have them listen to him. He must, however, again thank the Chairman and company very sincerely for the kindness manifested in the proposal and reception of the toast—kindness and consideration which he could not easily forget.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE. Vice chairman Stewart, after referring to some length to his having seen Mr. Adams at Fredericton some 25 years ago when the reporters told him he was and that he was over there to pick out his seat in the Legislature, proposed the latter body. JOHN O'BRIEN ESQ. M. P. F. Mr. O'Brien, in responding, referred to the circumstances of his receiving an invitation to be present, which found him not feeling well and doubtful whether he could get here or not, but Mr. Adams had always been such a particular friend of his that he felt he would even get out of bed to honor him. Fortunately or unfortunately he was one of the four members for the County—was one of the ticket—and they knew very well that they had all to stand by the ticket. [Applause.] Being a member of the legislature was a pleasant position, but it caused on a good deal of trouble and anxiety. You might try to do your best for everyone, only to find that you were not pleased at all. There was only a limited amount of money for roads and bridges and the members did the best they could in dividing it fairly, but there was not enough for all, and expenditure was sometimes claimed for even private roads. The legislators had the comfortable building at Fredericton, but it was not so comfortable, at times, to be obliged to attend sessions from 7 o'clock in the afternoon until next morning. He might go on to tell them how they worked things over there, but before doing so he would consult his colleagues of "the ticket." [Laughter.] THE MUNICIPALITY. In proposing the Municipal Council, the Chairman said that body was one of the steps by which the legislature at Fredericton and parliament at Ottawa were reached. Democracy, or rule by the people, is extending over the world, and the Dominion and colonies are setting an example in the matter of Municipal control and local management of local affairs which the mother country is now taking advantage of in the form of the recent passed Parish Councils Act. He said they were fortunate in having the Warden of the County and also Councilor Connors present whose names he coupled with the toast.

THE WARDEN. Mr. D. G. Smith, Warden of the County, said that before passing to the subject of the toast, he desired to express his pleasure with being one at a gathering of this character, to do honor to Mr. Adams, who was about to go to Ottawa and take his place as our representative in parliament on Thursday next. It was fitting that our representatives should be present, whoever they might be, and that party severally might be glad to have their support and encouragement from their constituents in their work. Gatherings of this kind, too, were calculated to impress those in charge of affairs at Ottawa with the fact that our representative had the backing of all parties in his county in his efforts to promote their welfare. He felt that it was an honor to represent the parish of Chatham and to be the Warden of so important a County as Northumberland— a County of great and diversified productive capacity and which contributed to the value of \$150,000 a year to the federal treasury. It was unfortunate that, for many years, Northumberland had not had influence at Ottawa with its commercial importance and contributions to the treasury entitled it, although, he was glad to say, there had been an improvement in that respect since Mr. Adams became its representative. He heard much of party politics and of political intrigues, but the politician came home to the people and which we should never lose sight of, was the desirability of seeking to have just consideration for our material interests—the business of the County—from Ottawa. We expect our representative, for the time being, to press our claims for public works, for subsidies for steamboats engaged in the trade of our river and the creating of wharves and other facilities for the development of our commerce. To that end, it was fitting that we should, on such occasions as this and in every other way stand by our representative. As to the Municipal Council of Northumberland it would compare favorably with any other similar body with which he was acquainted. Our Municipal system was, of course, not yet perfect. It presented an anomaly as a representative body, for in Northumberland, Chatham, which paid thirty-one or thirty-two per cent of the county rate, was the smallest—though the same representation as the main—though Mr. Snowball was indifferent to it, for good times and bad times seemed alike to him. He was always looking forward and saw the bright side of business; if lumber was down and contracts could not be made one year he did not stop. His mills kept on sawing, for he seemed to assume that prices would revive and business be on a paying basis the next year. Such men were the life of a country. Mr. Neale who worthily represents his district as a manufacturer and a buyer and distributor in Europe and elsewhere, of what other manufactures. It had been said that the lumber interest was a waning one, but it is still with us, and is an important industry. Mr. Stewart proceeded at some length to state that our woods were used to build houses and make furniture in distant lands. MR. SINCLAIR MAKES THE SPEECH OF THE EVENING. Mr. Sinclair, who was very warmly received, said: "We have heard a good deal this evening about legislators and lawyers, and who as we know—a good deal of talking for pleasure, as well as for profit. While they are aspiring, the lumbermen are perspiring while they make speeches and lumbermen may simply 'say nothing and saw wood.'" [Great laughter and applause.] MR. W. B. SNOWBALL. Mr. W. B. Snowball said he had not looked for so short a speech from his friend, Mr. Sinclair, who had hardly afforded him time to collect his thoughts. The political world had its attention turned, just now, to three prominent subjects: the retirement of Mr.

in the parliament at Westminster, for the latter body does work, which is here done by the Municipalities. The powers of our Municipal Councils are well defined, and there is no conflict over or doubts about their jurisdiction, such as exists between the Dominion and local legislatures, out of which resort has been had to the supreme and empire courts. It would, he thought, be found that the Municipal Council would become more and more a feeder of the local legislatures and also of parliament. With the exception of Messrs. Adams, Gillespie and Tweedie, all the gentlemen who had been or were now representatives of the county since the municipality was organized had been members of the Council. All the Warden had gone to the legislature, and by and by, when Mr. Adams was promoted to a higher place, the municipal council would be a notable member of the latter body. He was glad to be present to honor the guest of the evening and hoped he would have a pleasant time at Ottawa and return in good health again to his constituency.

THE BENCH AND BAR, was proposed by vice chairman Benson, who took occasion to express the hope that Judge Wilkinson would be elevated to the Supreme Court bench. JUDGE WILKINSON. His Honor, Judge Wilkinson, in responding said he was a humble member of the higher branch of the body honored by the toast. He, however, realized that the position he occupied was one of high trust and responsibility and his earnest endeavor was to discharge his duties with diligence and impartiality. He said the Dominion was setting an example for the mother country not only in the perfection of the democratic system, as applied to local and municipal government, but also in the higher realm of the judiciary. In the latter connection he referred to the enactment of the Dominion Criminal Code, while substantially the same thing had occupied attention in England, and Lord Macaulay had passed in India during the last century of a century, and it was still a pending question in the mother country. Our Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, had succeeded in giving us that code, thus placing Canada in an advanced position in that important particular. Proceeding, His Honor referred to the distinguished gentleman who had occupied the bench in New Brunswick and hoped the lustre they had shed upon it would always remain undimmed by their successors. He made particular reference to the late chief justice Chipman and to Robert and Neville Parker as model judges, passing on to such able men as Messrs. Frederic Street, Fisher and Wilnot, Carter and our present Chief Justice. While he hoped that, all the lawyers were as improving, yet he looked back with pride and reverence to the able men who had gone before. R. A. LAWLOR. R. A. Lawlor, Esq., set out by saying it was said that lawyers, like good wine, improve with age. Anything that might be said by a young lawyer, like himself would, he supposed be like pop—old after the utterances of the older members of the profession, which were, comparatively, to be likened to the dry