HE OVED good bread , bie , and pastry, but his Stomach was delicate. SHE OVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard, She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and HEY OVED

more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it Without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made -COTTOLENE. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF

HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.

CROUP WHOOPING COUCH COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST JOHN N. B

The house at present occupied by Mr. Troy. Apply to JAS. NICOL.

SALT

For Sale in Bags or bulk by GEO BURCHILL & SONS.

whole plant, including ground, dwelling-house and buildings. If not previously disposed of, will be involved, namely the interest sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the ouplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers at private sale that valuable Road, and known as the Sadler

let of land situate on the east side of the Statio If not sold by the first May next it will on that day be offered at Public Auction in front of th Post Office, Chatham, at 12 o'clock noon. For furthur particulars apply to the subscriber Chatham, 28th March 1894.

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange,

Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

UEU PIITTED

GENERAL INSURANCEAGENT FOR FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES REPRESENTING :

Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. Norwich Union, of England. Roya! Canadian, of Montreal London and Lancashire Life Assurance pany, of London, England and Montreal, Que. OFFICE-CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANC CHATHAM, N. B



Merchant Tailor CHATHAM

All Kinds of Cloths, suits or single Garments. pection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O.PETTERSON. RENT.

The lower store in the Pierce Block lately occupie by R. Murdoch. Immediate possession given. For further information apply to J. J. PIERCE.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Piano and Pipe Organ. Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Ghat prepared to receive pupils for instruction above, in primary and advanced grades.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

Terms on application at the residence

Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

Lane. It is suitable for either two or four families. If not sold before the 1st of June, it will then be offered for sale at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Chatham Post Office. For further information J. J. PIERCE.

POTATOES.

100 barrels of potatoes for sale at J B Snowball -Price one dollar per barrel.

Miramichi Advance.

Destroying Our Oyster Industry.

Oystermen protest vigorously, and with right on their side, against the regulation which prohibits sale of oysters during the close season. Heretofore, oysters raked during the open season and stored could be legally sold: now they cannot. This is a serious loss to the fishermen, for wholesalers will purchase only enough to meet the demand for present consumption.

The new regulation is, doubtless, made in good faith and for the protection of our oyster beds, but together with the prohibition of oysterfishing through the ice, deprives North Shore fishermen of their most profitable employment, because it leaves them an absurdly short open season.

The Department is thus again running to excess in the direction of its usual policy of prohibition. Its new expert, who is a European, has either not acquainted himself sufficiently with the conditions under which the industry is carried and its varying elements in different localities, or has ignored them, causing the Minister to recommend new regulations. The theory of expert seems to be that if the hibitions and restrictions advised by him are not enforced, the oyster-beds will gradually be destroyed by excessive fishing. But so prohibitive are the regulations, now, that if they are maintained the industry will be practically condition as if the beds were destroyed.

The administration of this interest, while it may be sound and conservative from a departmental point of view, really unjust, because it is too general in its character. It is well known that the oyster fisheries, of places like Buctouche and Shediac, for instance, have suffered from excessive and wasteful fishing. Even prohibition syster fishing in such places as those would be justifiable, but it would obviously be unfair and absurd to make regulations passed to meet such condi tions apply everywhere: That however, is what the Governor in Council has done on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries.

That way of administering so important an interest is clearly not th best that could be followed. It has the element of indifference The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their the most important considerations the people depending for a livelihood upon the industry, for, after all, it is professedly in their own interest that they are deprived of a reasonable enjoyment of a fishery, because ex cessive fishing, permitted heretofore by the Department in a few places, has destroyed certain local oyster-beds. The disability thus placed upon a large and deserving class is, of course, the outcome of the unreformed system of managegeneral in its character that local conditions are practically ignored The Department permits excesses of all kinds to go on in some localities in the prosecution of certain fisheries until an outcry is made. Some expert is commissioned to make enquiries and, in the excitement of the occasion, he is made to think that one or two solitary cases fairly illustrate the conditions everywhere. He reports accordingly. Perhaps it does not occur to him to even think of the poor fisherman and his family and the interest in it from their standpoint Then, the government wishes to avoid the local jealousies that would aroused if fishing were allowed in one place at times or by methods differing from those of another, so the result is sweeping general regulations which, while they are, perhaps, exactly what is required in two or three places are excessive, unjust and unnecessary in scores of others. The new oyster regulations are of this character.

End of a Famous Case

The Campbell heresy case has been settled in the Montreal and Ottawa presbyteriansynod, Professor Campbell being reinstated. His offence was contained address delivered before the theological students of Queen's University at Kingston, Oat., in which he challenged the perfection of the Old Testament, claiming that its writers, in many instances, misrepresented the character of God. He argued that if the Book was perfect, then God could not be perfect. He held, however, that it was the Book that, was imperfect, and that God was as represented by Christ in the New Testament, which latter presented Him in his true character and not as the inconsistent and diabolical being he was sometimes portrayed by Old Testament writers.

For this, Professor Campbell was tried by the Montreal Presbytery and suspended from the exercise of his functions as a professor in the theological college at Montreal. He carried the case to the Montreal and Ottawa synod and it was fully thrashed out there on Friday last when he agreed to the following ;-

First-The statements of the Old Testament writers to the character of D. Currie, editor of the Shelburne, N. S. God were true as far as they went, but Budget, asthey are a portion of the editorial in a few cases were not the whole truth. of cases the father, when sitting in judgment and in discipline or chastiselaws or through secondary causes.

The Presbytery deemed this satisfactory, and so reported to the Synod. Professor Campbell having thus receded sufficiently from his first position to satisfy his prosecutors, is restored to his former good standing in the Church. It is not at all probable, misrepresentation of God made by some of the Old Testament writers.

Postal Stupidity.

The Advocate directs attention the fact that the English mails vis Rimouski were at Newcastle on a special train on Sunday, but all the matter for Miramichi and other points on the North Shore was taken to St. John, whence it was returned by the regular train reaching Newcastle again on Monday afternoon. This is, we belive, the regular practice of our postal authorities, and is an exhibition of official laziness and indifference that is discreditable to the department. We hope Mr. Adams will direct the Government's attention to it with a view of reform.

A New Phase of the Bathurst School Agitation.

And so :'Bros," Pitts and Stockton of the Orange order have succeeded in the councils of the fraternity in having prominence given to Mr. Pitts, who will probably lead the opposition next session-that is if Mr. Pitts succeeds in the trip which he has been officially delegated to make to Europe on the occasion of the great conclave to be held there. The scheme of these great opposition generals is said to be to utilise Mr. Pitts as a collector of the sinews of war for a general campaign in the next General Assembly election on the lines of the crusade against those schools in Bathurst and elsewhere, which are taught by Sisters of Charity in convent buildings hired by trustees. It is understood that Mr. Pitts thinks he can obtain in England Scotland and the north of Ireland sufficient "ammunition" to turn the present government out of office and establish one which will permit no schools to exist save those taught by purely secular teachers, in school houses built and entirely and exclusively owned and controlled by the respective districts. It is probable, however, that Mr. Pitts will find his all events, the province does not seem to be in the humor to tolerate this phase of the opposition's programme, Besides, we may not have the general Assembly elections for a good while

Trifling With the Law.

There is a general and just protes against the course pursued by Chatham magistrates towards violaters of the law relating to non-resident pedlers. seems, that the law is practically made a dead letter because the magistrates are so soft-hearted that they cannot bring themselves to the point of enforcing its penalties. Policemen may do their duty in detaining offenders against whom there is positive proof, but the magistrates practically reprove the officers by letting the offenders go scot free. It does not seem consistent with a fair administration of justice that provisions of Acts of Assembly should be brushed aside on the mere whims of magistrates. In other matters-notably Scott Act cases, for instance—the law is rigidly enforced to the letter. No law-abiding citizen can reasonably object to this being done ment prevailing at Ottawa. It is so and it has the sanction of public approval There is, however, a general enquiry a to why the law relating to non-licensed pedlers is not similarly respected by magistrates. The policemen have done their duty in detecting these law-breakers, but when the time comes for the magistrates to do theirs they ignore the law They "make the law of non-effect. This lop-sided and discriminating adminis tration of law encourages law-breaking and discourages the minor officers in the performance of their duty. Two of our magistrates have taken the responsibility of letting offenders go free, when the law has directed them to fine them. The magistrates should be just to the commercial community by enforcing the law made b the legislature for the protection legitimate and lawful traders. If two Justices who do most of the business offering in Chatham in their line will no respect the Act referred to, it will necessary to either carry this class of case before others who better appreciate their duty, or to have a new magistrate appointed for the protection of our business

Death of Mr. Coker.

Mr. Charles R. Coker, who held the position of Dominion inspecter of hulls and equipment until last year and resided at St. John, died in that city on Thursday last. He was in his 69th year, was born in London, England, came to St. John in 1854 as assistant Lloyd's surveyor, but afterwards served as surveyor in Quebec, being transferred thence to P. E. Island and subsequently sent back to Quebec where he served until 1881 when he went to St. John, and in 1882 was appointed Dominion inspector of hulls and equipment for the Maritime Provinces. He resigned in November last, owing to the increased duties overtaxing his faculties, which were impaired by increasing years. He was greatly esteemed for his genial qualities and courteous bearing and will be kindly remembered by a host of friends in many

Duncan D. Currie. "A life of mere pleasure! A little while in the spring-time of the senses, in the sunshine of prosperity, in the jubilee of health, it may seem well enough. But how insufficient, how mean, how terrible when age comes, and sorrow, and death! A life of pleasure! What does it look like when these great changes beat against it-when the realities of eternity stream in? It looks like the fragments of a feast, when the sun shines upon he withered garlands, and the tinsel, and the overturned tables, and th dead lees of wine."

It is probable that these were the last words given out for the press by Duncan matter in last week's issue of that paper, age, after passing through sorrow which must have added immeasurably to the last in his seventieth year.

ship of the Canadian Conference and was. succesively, pastor of leading churches of that denomination. Few clergymen in any of the churches have developed administrative skill such as his, while he was acknowledged to have left behind him. when his connection with the Conference of the oil in adopting better means was severed, no equal in the art of appeal. distribution, which had ing through men's hearts to their pockets for the building up and maintenance of the churches in which he was interested. His mind was stored with the experiences of wide travel and knowledge of the ways of the world acquired in business pursuits before devoting himself exclusively to the ministry, and it was further He referred to the difficulties in the enriched by literary studies to which he applied himself with the zeal and industry the fact that crude oil was not of which characterised him. His preaching was eminently practical and eloquent. His career in the church was ended under centage as the American oil. circumstances which cannot fail to impress the unbiased with the conviction that he was harshly and unkindly dealt with. Immorality was charged against him, and after several church trials and a sturdy was a disagreement over the matter he was expelled from the ministry he had so long adorned and membership in the church he had labored so zealously and effectively in buildthose articles. ing up. He always, and to the last, affirmed his innocence and never ceased his search \$1 A YEAR FOR COAL CIL. for evidence on which to establish it, laboring meantime for a livlihood on the weekly

when it was proved by testimony, which some think was at least as strong as that on which Mr. Currie was condemned, that he-Rev. R. S. Crisp-was first rightfully Currie suffered. A majority of the court however, exonerated Mr. Crisp, and Mr. Currie was still left under the ban that had' cast its dark shadow over his life. He is now gone beyond the judgment think, have condemned him, had the factsas they were developed before the last court that tried Crisp-been known. Whether he sinned, as was charged, or not, he was terribly punished, and, perhaps, the judgment of the court above, which will be just, may take greater account of the life and good work of Duncan D. Currie than did that here, which might, by a different rendering, have better exemplified the precepts of Him who said "Go and sin no

The Pork Duties.

paper which he founded in the old town

of Shelburne, Nova Scotia. A year or two

ago he had the satisfaction of meeting the

downfall face to face in a church court,

man who was principally concerned in

An Ottawa despatch of 15th says :-Mr. J. F. Merritt. of Merritt Bros., wholesale dealers in pork in St. John, N. B., arrived here to-day in company with Senator Snowball. arranged for an interview Merritt has been importing under the ad valorem duty, I acknowledge. It is a duty, tariff of 25 per cent. on pork, but now the change is made back to a specific duty | does not bear very hardly in amount on of \$2 a hundred and customs have made a the individual consumer. And the indemand for a dollar a barrel duty additional, as the specific duty proves to be an | wiped out of the country. We have given increase by a dollar a barrel and is col- a little relief this year with reference to ectable from the beginning-namely, the duty on the barrels, which makes it March 27, the date of the budget. All changes now being made in the tariff go Province. I think that the greater into effect as if from March 27, and all number of our people are reasonable on illustration of how specific duties work.

duties paid since that date are subject to revision. This case is a striking World's Y. M. C. A. in London. Great preparations are making for the chairman to change the present reading of Y. M. C. A. jubilee, which is to be celebrated in London, beginning a fortnight In doing that, I hope, the House, and hence. Among the delegates who will believe the country, will consider that all attend the convention will be 100 from it was possible to do has been done. the United States and Canada, 320 from Germany, 140 from Norway and Sweden, 100 from France, 10 from Austria, and Gibson, Gillmor. McMullen, Moncrieff others from India, China, Japan and and others who discussed the Coal Oil Turkey. Prince Oscar of Sweden will go | question generally rather than the prowith the Norwegian delegation, and posed reduction, after which the motion Count Bernstorff with the German. The celebration will be observed throughout the United Kingdom, and on June 3 two leading lights of the opposition 1,200 jubilee sermons will be preached in | Messrs. Lister and Casey, in the course of England, Scotland and Wales. The Lord | which Mr. Lister plainly told Mr. Casey Mayor and corporation of London will invite the Y. M. C. A. delegates to a reception, for which an appropriation of member for Lambton, (Mr. Lister), £1,000 has been made. There will be a although theoretically a free trader, is the dral, a demonstration in Albert hall, whose capacity of 10,000 and is expected to Windsor, where the delegates will enjoy privileges never before extended to the public by the Queen. Thus the per gallon is equivalent to about sevenworld moves on. A few years ago the idea of such demonstrations of these with the approval of England's sovereign and under the dome of St. Paul's, would have been considered a manifestation of mutiny in the interest of the non-conformists. Those who drive the old theological carts will, no doubt groan over the salutary change, but, all the same, the wheels of progress keep turning.

Our Ottawa Letter. OTTAWA, May 7th .- A broken week that is one in which a holiday occurs, not usually a good one for making rogress in the business of the session last week proved an exception to the rule. Although the House did not sit on Thursday (Ascension day), and both Wednesday's and Friday's sessions were short, still both in quantity and quality the progress made with the tariff on Tuesday and Friday was greater than in any week since the House has been in Committee of Ways and Means. Two of the most troublesome questions-Coal Oil and Iron -have been practically disposed of, and something like 100 items in all were passed during the week. Besides this Mr. Charlton's Sunday Observance bill, which is always more or less a stumbling block to the session, has advanced a stage, and a few other matters occupying the attention of the House annually have been discussed, and may or may not turn up again this session. Taken altogether, the progress of the week has been good. The warm spring weather, almost approaching summer, seems to have stirred up the members a trifle and to have re minded them that if they expect to spend Dominion Day at home, they must do more work and less talking. THE COAL OIL DUTIES.

Tuesday was devoted almost entirely t the discussion of the Coal Oil question The debate was opened by Mr. Davies Second-That in the great majority for their writer, having attained to old Prince Edward Island, who viewed the matter from a Maritime Province standpoint, claiming that the Maritime Proment, acts in accordance with general burden of years, died on Sunday morning vinces paid a heavier rate of duty than Ontario and Quebec, and that in the case Few men were better known all over of Prince Edward Island this amounted to the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Currie was 200 per cent. The Hon. Mr. Foster one of the great men of a great and admitted frankly that the duty on coal aggressive church. He possessed the oil was a heavy one, and that a great qualities-the genius-which make men | many people would like to see it entirely leaders amongst their fellows. From a removed. At the same time he pointed comparatively humble beginning he out the importance of protecting the fought his way up to the presidency of the industry and reviewed very briefly the however, that he has, in any degree, Methodist Conference of New Brunswick steps which had been taken in that

under Mr. Mackenzie, and which had been continued by successive governments. He next referred to the changes made last also to the action taken by the producers greater decrease in the retail price, than the lowering of the duty itself had. He quoted from a carefully prepared paper the retail prices of coal oil in various parts of the Dominion in '91-'92, and last year to show that a very material reduction in the retail price had taken place. of the producers of coal oil in Canada. a quality in certain respects, so easy to manage and does not show so large a per dwelt on the fact that coal oil had be used to a certain extent for the purpos of producing revenue. About half million dollars in duty was got from coal oil, and this enabled the Government to let in at a lower rate other things which come into consumption in the farmers' and the artisans' families, in which way they got the advantage of the cheapness of will be taken up with a discussion of the advisability of deepening the canals of

Continuing he said :- "Now, let the farmers count up and say how much they use. The question has been to them at public meetings, and we have got various answers. One man says he uses ten gallons a year, and put the duty paid at five cents a gallon. There is fifty cents which the farmers pay in duty by way of supporting the revenue and keeping up the industry in this country. would be a pretty harsh thing us to destroy this industry, in the face of the fact that it is the means of living hundreds of thousands of people, and that it has been planted and fostered, and has had a helping hand from every Government from 1867 to the present time. It is not a great monopoly. A large portion of the wells in the oil region are worked just as a man works his vegetable garden. man own his plot of ground, sinks well, has it connected with the pumping machinery, and the three-fourths of a barrel, or the barrel of oil pumped out each day is his living; and unless we have very excellent reasons, we must pause before we destroy an industry of this THE DUTY REDUCED.

He touched for a moment on the dan

ger of the whole coal oil business of on some other subject if the 20 feet waterway Canada falling into the hands of that huge was not brought up. monopoly the Standard Oil Co., of the SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BILL. United States, if the duty was entirely removed, and in conclusion said :- "I do not wish to inflict a speech on the House. I just wanted to state frankly what there is in the whole matter. It is a large however, which, under present conditions. dustry is one that I would not like to see less ouerous on the people of the Maritime this point, and will hesitate to strike down an industry of this kind. We pared the duty down last year, we have already given some relief this year, and I propose, with the consent of the House, to ask the coming to or going from church. the item by substituting 6 cents for 71-5th. The debate was continued by Messrs. Davies, Flint, Casey, Hazen, McNeil, than he has been in past attempts. was carried. A noticeable feature of the debate was a little scrap between those MINOR NOTES. that he did not know what he was talking about. The fact of the matter is that the

teen and a half per cent. THE IRON DUTIES.

concerned, knowing full well that

would have no chance whatever of re-elec-

tion if he showed the slightest disposition

to remove the tariff on coal oil altogether.

A reduction of one and one-tifth cents

Friday's session was mostly devoted to

the iron and steel duties, several changes

and reductions in which are made by the new tariff. The proposals of government are practically in the direction of encouraging the production of iron and steel in Canada, and especially of the conversion of the ore into pig and bar iron, while at the same time reducing somewhat the duties on the manufactured articles. As Mr. Foster put it, the desire of the Government is to cheapen, possible, the price of the finished arricle, to the consumer, while at the same time affording sufficient protection to manufacturer, in the way of lowering the cost of production of the raw material, to protect and encourage the iron industry in Canada. The first item involved an increase in the duties on imported scrap iron from two dollars a ton to three dollars, and after the first of january next, four dollars. The object of this is to encourage the use of Canadian pig iron for the production of bar iron, instead of scrap, which has been largely imported for the use of the rolling mills at Montreal, Toronto, and other places. The iron produced from scrap, is undoubtedly of an inferior gaulity to that made from the ore, and by increasing the cost of this refuse stock, it is expected that a considerable developement will take place in the iron mines of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The Liberals were liberal than usual in their consideration of this matter. Sir Oliver Mowat's action in placing a bounty on iron ore mined in Ontario, seems to have had a very con- of Imperial Federation, as that scheme is vincing effect on them, as to the benefit of protecting one of Canada's greatest industries, and consequently such an ultra free trader and opponent of the Government as Mr. McMullen was found approving of the Government's course.

Mr. Laurier made what he considered very strong point, by claiming that the on agricultural implements and at the same time doubling the duty on scrap iron, the raw material from which agricultural implements are manufactured, and seemed very much surprised to learn from Mr. Foster that scrap iron was not used at all in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In the

own iron in preference to the importation of foreign scrap and bar iron. There was an unmistakeable tendency on the part of Liberals towards the protection of our own and varied industries, in preference to leaving Canada, which has the largest and iron mines in the world, to a great extent dependent upon foreign countries for our raw material. The rolling mills may find it a little more inconvenient, and perhaps a trifle more expensive at first to be obliged to use Canadian bar iron. there can be but little question that the present policy of the Government, endorsed as it has been by Sir Oliver Mowat Ontario will have a very beneficial effect in developing the production of iron in Canada. THE TWENTY FEET CHANNEL. It seems to be an understood thing now

that at least one or two days every session

Canada to a uniform depth of twenty feet. For the last two years the subject has been introduced on motion of Col. Dennison Toronto that the Government should change its canal policy adopted in 1870, of deepen ing the canals to I4 feet and adopt the 20 feet standard. The dream of the advocates of this scheme is that a vessel should Chicago or Duluth or Toronto or Hamilton or almost anywhere else in the interior of the continent and unload it at Liverpool some other foreign port without breaking Neither the costliness nor the impracticability of the scheme deter them in the least. It has been pointed out more than once that it would cost all the way from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions to establish a 20 foot waterway from Lake Superior to Europe, and that a commercial enterprise it would pay. But a few hundred millions of dollars are nothing to these theroists who dream of making ocean ports in the middle of a continent a thousand or two miles from the sea. Nor does the fact that the same class of vessel which is serviceable for navigation in the ocean would not be suitable for inland navigation make any difference to them. These gentlemen have a pet hobby and every year they must mount it and ride it around for a day or two. It just wastes so much time of the House, but probably the time would be equally wasted

Another matter on which the time the House has been annually wasted for the last five years is Mr. Charlton's bill for the better observance of the Lord's Day Last Monday was devoted to this bill, was read for the second time, and will probably be killed in committee or share in the "slaughter of the innocents" at the close of the Session, both of which fates have befallen it in former years. Mr. Charlton wants to stop all work of every description on Sunday, and for this purpose he frames his bill in such a way that it encroaches on the powers of the Provinces with regard to civil rights, a fact which is annually pointed out to him by his Mills, of Bothwell, whose advice, however, does not seem to have any effect bill would also close all the post offices in Province of Quebee, where they are open for an hour or two on Sunday morning. The almost universal custom in the Province of Quebec is to have the post offices in the country parishes located somewhere near the parish church, and it is a convenience for the inhabitants to receive and mail their letters and papers on Sunday when The Government could, if it pleased, stop this by an order from the Post Office Department; and Mr. Charlton could have used his influence with his friend the late Mr. Huntingdon, when he was Postmasaer-General under the MacKenzie administration, to stop what he considers a desecration of the Lord's Day. As he did not, however, he has for several years past been endeavouring to get the House of Commons to shut up these post offices by act of Parliament. So far he has failed in his efforts, and he is not more likely to be successful this year

The annual discussion of the two cents postage rates for Canada, took place on Monday, and occupied about half of the Session for that day. The motion this year was introduced by Mr. Coatsworth, and the ship reverberated their fierce same arguments were used as on the previous | But our role was not yet to While every one would be glad to see the rate of postage reduced if practi-Caron pointed out a loss of revenue by a reduction of postage from 3 cents to 2 cents per ounce, would be about eight hundred thousand dollars, and that so great a reduction could not be entertained by the

The attention of the Supreme Court has been occupied nearly the whole week by the arguments on the question as to whether local legislatures have the right to pass Prohibition acts. A case wil be agreed on by the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario and submitted, and other Provinces also joined in the argument. The Court reserved judgement. A deputation consisting of Mesrss, Bennet, McDonald of Algoma, Sproule, Territt,

Fairbairn and Madill, M. P.'s, and the Mayor of Midland and Mr. Thos. Long had interview with the members of the Government on Friday, and urged that the export duty be replaced on saw logs. It was pointed out that last year, over five hundred nillion feet of lumber were taken out of Canada in the shape of saw logs, and sawn in the United States, while the Canadian saw mills had nothing to do. Sir John Thompson promised that the matter should receive consideration, and there is now a very general impression that an export duty on saw logs will be reimposed before the close of

The impression is gaining ground that nothing will be done in the way of insolvency legislation this year. The Senate Committee has had several meetings, and is making its way slowly through the bill, section by section; but the adoption of the clause, placing farmers on the same footing as traders, and opening them to the danger of being thrown into insolvency, if a bad a poisonous stench. I was sheltered by the harvest should temporarly embarrass them to be a little careful about passing the bill The present probability therefore is that even if the bill gets through the Senate, it will not become law this year, but that the farmers will be given an opportunity of One of the features of the week has been thevisit here of the Hon. Robt. Reid, Minister

of Defence for the Colony of Victoria, Australia. Mr. Reid addressed a meeting of the Board of Trade in the City Hall, on Friday, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell presiding, and pointed out the advantages which could accrue from closer commercial relations being established between the Mother country and her great colonies of Canada, Australia and South Africa. Mr. Reid did not advocate anything in the way commonly understood; but he spoke very strongly in favour of a sort of commercial anion of the empire, which would tend to bind it more closely together. Mr. Reid is on his way home from a visit to England. and will not be able to attend the con. ference which opens there on the 21st June. but of which he is a strong advocate. The scope of this conference will probably be nore enlarged than at first contemplated, as in addition to the Australian delegates it is Government was practically abandoning its expected that representatives of the Imperial ing the dominant key-notes above the Government and of the south African Colon- crunch of subsiding iron work. Never have

A Moncton Transcript correspondent writes: Some of the geographical names familiar to the people of Kent county are older than is gennerally supposed. In the cartographical collection of the New York same direction was Mr. Casey's blunder that | Lenox library, which is said to be richer in the bounty had not caused the production old maps, manuscripts and rare books than of a pound of charcoal iron in the Dominion; any other in America, a number of old maps

his ears when Mr. Chesley informed him that | inspected by a New Brunswicker recently. One of these curious looking publications, dated at London, 1710, shows LaCocagne as the superstructure swept away, and the It outlined the province very crudely and imperfectly, but a few of the main features were tolerably correct. A still older shows a river named the Regibouchou, which is clearly identical with the Richibucto of the present day.

A Vision.

The Pall Mall Gazette recently gave prominence to a stirring account of vision which an anonymous writer is supposed to have had of the loss of Mediterranean fleet. He imagines that on the declaration of war he has given a place on board of the Sans Pareil by Admiral Seymour, which the rest of the fleet and Gibraltar with the Channel Squadron.

Continuing, the writer states :-The event of the next forty-eight hours may be passed over. Suffice it to say that early on the third morning after leaving Malta our ten battleships and six cruisers sighted a large French fleet o twenty ironclads with numerous cruisers and torpedo-boats, heading straight for us. Owing to our short supplies of coal at Malta, and the fact that there was little to be had at Gibraltar, we had to mise by diminishing our speed. French had won the first move, and us off from the Channel Squadron, went on deck to see the ship cleared for action. The boats and other encum brances were stowed away, the ventilators forward removed, the huge turret revolv ed' and the 110 ton guns were loaded

The plan of action had been settled beforestirring words to the crew, reminding them that on them alone rested the hope of England. At the same instant from the flagship came the signal: "Ships to engage the enemy with the guns. No sucrender." The men, with a loud cheer. filed off to their posts, and the huge monster throbbed and quivered in all beams, as if its breath were quickened by these brave words. We knew that we were outnumbered two to one, but wer resolved to fight to the last. THE DISPOSITIONS. Seven ironclads were in front formed

in an irregular triangle. The Hood, with the admiral, led the way; then followed the Nile and Trafalgar; next the Rodney and ourselves, then came the Camperdown. The enemy were now but four miles distant, their ships close together in line abreast. The sea was blue and still and the sun strong. Peace was upon nature, as if in contrast to the approaching struggle of men. We were rushing through the water a

the rate of 16 knots an hour, the smoke pouring from the funnel, the stokehold screwed down, and all possible compartments closed. No longer, as in the brave days of old, could the men gain courage from the gallant bearing of their captain and comrades. They were scattered far apart in little companies in the twilight of the clanking iron vaults; while deep below the stokers and engineers could not know what was happening in the clear air of day, Theirs it was to die without the bracing excitement of the struggle and nobly they answered to their country's The captain took his lonely station of

danger in the conning-tower; his navigating officer only by his side. I made my way through the dim passages to the turret. The great guns were run out and the crews were eagerly watching-some the dial that told the range, seme the enemy through the gun ports. A roar from ahead told us that the Hood had already opened the ball; and as the pointer touched two thousand yards, our quick-firers instantly rang out, and the cable, few would be disposed to support | with our huge guns was impossible. And Mr. Coatsworth in his proposition to recoupe | now a different sound broke on our ears a sound like the rattle of pebbles beaten on the shore by a stormy sea, as the surf of projectiles smote on our work, The ship was alive with bursting shells forwardand oh! how slowly the pointer travelled on the dial! No longer were the men looking out of the two ports. They were in their firing positions, but two had already fallen victims to the enemy's bullets. The turret clanged and reeled under the heavy blows; the officer at the sighting hole for the right gun fell, killed by the jar of a shell against the armor close to his head-killed, too, without a

> OPENING FIRE. At last, after hours it seemed to me the

pointer reached 900 yards, when the longlooked-for signal came, and the two huge monsters delivered their two tons of metal at the fee with a shock which made the whole ship reel, and a noise as the noise of the last trumpet. Back flew the polished steel breeches; the hydraulic mechanism caught them and opened them as they fell towards the floor. The turrent spun round to the loading position; the loading tray was raised to its place, and the rammers drove the huge shells home. The powder was but just in gun when a small shell entered the turret through a gun port and burst with a fearful crash, filling the confined space with breech of one of the huge weapons, so I was but scorched; but when the smoke cleared away four shapeless masses of battered flesh were stretched on the turret floor, and two more greviously hurt and moaning in their agony, were being passed down to the cockpit. But now duty and curiosity combined led me out of the comparative safely of the turret towards the turmoil of the upper deck. All this time I had seen nothing of the enemy. Just as I left the turret the guns were fired once more, shaking the ship so that I wondered that she held together. The long passages were darker than ever and an indescribable reek of melinite filled the vessel, The electric light was extinguished. and the speed was perceptible slower. As in the twilight of the early hours the heartbeat of the dying man grows ever feebler and feebler with approaching death so the ship's pulsation halted more and more before impending destruction.

The huge collosus was instinct with strange noises-the cry of men in the bitter agony of death, and the uproar of bursting shells be I felt so awful a sensation as in that Cimmerian blackness, where the tragedy of so many poor fellows' lives was being played out so pitifully. Blood and smoke and fumes of shells were everywhere. I emerged from the armoured redoubt into the light of day; but what a sight met my eyes on the deck!

A DYING IRONCLAD. The ship was changed, I repeat, entirely changed his opinion respecting the and Prince Edward Island, the secretary- direction by the Liberal administration and he seemed positively unable to believe of this province and adjacent territory were of girders. The bullets plashed round me,

but I hardly thought of them, so great was my amazement. The funnels were going. trim boats that rested on it a heap of splinand of an increasing rain of projectiles! As I looked I saw the great turret disolve into tire and smoke with a shock like the shock of a rearthquake. But what took my attention and caught my breath, so that I declare I could not have looked round for my life or moved, for all the horrors that were about me, was a huge French ship broadside on straight before us, vomiting forth fire from her battered works, her scuppers running blood and towering high above us with turret piled on turret. Like ourselves, she was down at the bows, and going dead slow, but our captain was heading straight for herand would he strike her. Slowly our bows neared her monstrous sides which seemed for years to go whirling along past us through the blood-red sea. A roar close to me and a fearful shock could not avert my gaze, I felt the warm blood trickle down my cheeks, as, with a crash that made the ship sway like a drunken man, our ram caught her at last. I was flung to the seamed and pitted deck as another shock, followed by a terrible lurch, told me that we, too, had been rammed. I looked round, dazed and stupid through the vielence of the blow and the effect of my wound to see the bows of another mammoth come half-way across the deck and back out. Our ship, still firing, sank slowly, entangled in our first enemy; lower and lower; then gave a great lurch once more and conquered and conqueror sank in watery embrace. I knew no more.

When I recovered consciousness, I found myself on a French torpedo boat, and learned rom its crew grievous, yet glorious, news of our defeat. Grievous it was, for of the ten ronclads but two escaped. Glorious too, for eleven of the victors' battleships had followed our heroes to their grave in the

St. John. N. B.

MAYOR PETERS WILL SEEK A FOURTH TERM, AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

St. John, N. B., April 2ad-The approaching civic contest, when the new Tax Reduction Associations will have a full ticket in the field, promises to be the most exciting held for many years. Mayor T. W. Peters, who has occupied the civic chair for three years with marked ability and dignity, levoting much time and effort to the advancment of the city's interests, especially in the matter of improved trade facilities along the harbor front, will again be a candidate for the mayoralty, though not the candidate of the T. R. A. He is personally very popular, as proved by his election for three successive terms. Mayor Peters has written the following letter to the Hawker Medicine Co: "I consider Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic has no equal as a nerve invigorator, blood-builder and appetizer, having had beneficial results from its use." In making this statement, Mayor Peters simply emphasises what every person who has tried any of the Hawker standard remedies says about them all. They have no equal, Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic in perfect nerve restorer and invigorator, and blood and flesh builder, as well as a valuable stomach tonic and aid to digestion. It is a certain cure when faithfully used for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion weakened or impaired digestion, or an im poverished or impure condition of the blood such as nervousness, weakness, nervous headache, sleeplessness, neuralgia, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hysteria, and the prostrating effects of la grippe or any nerve weakness of heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body or excesses of any nature. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic can be obtained from all druggists and dealers. Price fifty cents a bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50.

F. BENSON

TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.

ENT FOR "NEW YOST" TYPEWRITING COM-PANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES.

OFFICE: CHATHAM, N B.

The Farm at Oak Point next to Richard Tuberts known as the Knieff farm, containing about 250 acres; 60 acres in state of cultivation and 20 ready

for stumping and balance well wooded; is offered Eor further particulars apply to W S LOGGIE,

(IMPORTED.)



1889. Now owned by R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. Bred by James Grey, Kersie Mains, Stirling Scot Sire, SIR MAURICE (4721) Dam Rose of BIRKENwood, (4650), by True Blue (1334), gr dam Darling of Birkenwood (761), by Black Comet (66), Gr gr

dam Jess, by Sir Colin, (774) gr gr gr dam, Nancy, FITZ MAURICE will make the usual route from mediate points on both sides and branches of the standing every alternate Friday and Saturday at Woodburn Farm, Chatnam Fee \$8.00 insuring mare in foal; if not in foal a rebate of \$3.00 will be allowed. Good stabling at \$2,50 and pasture at \$1 25 per week, if required. Every care given to mares

For any other information regarding Fitz Maurice R. A. SNOWBALL,



The above well known percheron horse will travel uring the coming season on the usual route-about Northumberland Agricultural Society, GEO. P SEARLE,



The trim, substantial and fast-sailing Pilot Schooner "May Queen," 23 tons, well found with anchors, chains, standing and running rigging, sails, etc. is offered for sale. The vessel is now hauled out for the winter at Chatham and may be made ready for sea by the opening of navigation. Apply to ANGUS MCEACHRAN

Pilot Master, Chatham N. B., or R. R. CALL, Newcastle,