erred upon him he counselled expedition in the matter of the business on hand, as he understood that a public meeting was to be held afterwards. The delegates were here, he said, for the purpose of choosing a Liberal-Conservative candidate to run the coming bye-election, a vacancy in the representation of the County having occured through Mr. Adams being appointed to the Senate. It would be optional for any of the delegates to nominate any man whom they might think worthy, and he presumed the man who got the majority of the votes would be the unanimous choice. If there were more than one nomination they would have to take a ballot.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie here suggested that it would be well for the secretary to make up the roll of delegates, which was done as follows:—

DELEGATES.

NEWCASTLE. District No. 1:—W. C. Anslow, Daniel Hogan.
No. 2:—Wm. A. Hickson, Jno. Dalton.
No. 3:—Edward Hickey, Donald Morrison.
No. 4:—Hugh Lamont, Lawrence Doyle.
CHATHAM District No. 6:—Robt. Loggie, Jno. Blake.
No. 7:—Jno. Wilson, Michael Haley.
No. 7½:—Danl. Crimmen, Angus Ullock.
No. 8:—F. E. Neale, R. A. Murdoch.
No. 9:—Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Wm Lawlor.
No. 10: Jno. H. Sargeant, Richard Williams.
LUDLOW, District No. 11:—Jno. S. Pond, Wm A. Brown.
BLISSFIELD District No. 12:—Robt. Swim, E. Merserau.
BLACKVILLE, District No. 13:—M. Bergin, Bernard McCormick.
No. 14.—D G. Scofield.
No. 14½:—Park. Whalen, James Manville.
DERBY, District No. 15:—Thomas Power, Jno. Betts.
NORTHESK, District No. 17: -Jno. McCullom, Wm. Jones.
No. 18.—Michael Ryan, Jas. B. Johnston,
NELSON. District No. 17:—Ephriam Hayes, Thomas Fiett.
NELSON, District No. 20:—Peter O'Neil.
GLENELG, District No. 21:—Jas. Cameron, Andrew White.
No. 22:—Wm. V. Ullock.
HARDWICK, District No. 23:—Chas. S. Bremner.
ALNWICK, District No 24:—Wm. Ross.
No. 26:—Donald McEachern, Anthony Gratton, Bernard Porrier.
No. 26½:—Jno. Robertson, sr. Jas. Robertson.
ROGERSVILLE, District No. 27:—August Richard, David Gaudet.
SOUTH ESK, District No. 28:—Thomas Power, D. McAllister.
No. 29:—Jared Tozer, David Power.

Mr. Thomas Fiett, of Nelson, nominated Mr. Jas. Robinson, M. P. P., of Derby, as the candidate. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wm. Lawlor, of Chatham.

Mr. W. C. Anslow objected to Mr Robinson, and wanted to know if they were to choose a man who, a short time ago expressed himself to be a Liberal, and who, he, (Mr. A.) had no reason to believe had changed his political complexion since that time. It is only a short time ago, said Mr. Anslow, that an interview with Mr. Robinson in Montreal was reported, in which he stated that he was a thorough Liberal, and would not oppose Mr. Mitchell. It is reported that he stated in this interview that he believed Liberalism was in the best interest of the country. By his statements then it would seem he was a Liberal and not a Liberal-Conservative, "and this meeting called here in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative Party, have they no man they can nominate without taking a man who only a short time ago declared himself to be a Liberal." He (Mr. A) protested against such a man being taken as a candidate in the interest of the Liberal-Conservatives of this county. There were other objections but this he thought, was the strongest.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said Mr. Anslow had raised some objection to Mr. Robinson being a candidate, but he had not nominated anyone else. To his mind it was the proper thing to secure and encourage convert otherwise no real progress could be made. It would be remembered that even St. Paul persecuted the Christians until he was converted, but after he became a convert he was the most efficient of all the Apostles.

Mr. Anslow was asked if he had any candidate to propose, other than Mr Robinson, but he had none.

Mr. Robinson was then duly duly chosen as the candidate in the pending election all but Mr Anslow voting for him.

Mr. Tweedie said this meeting should give some recognition to the death of Mr. Galloway, who was formerly President of the Liberal-Conservative party in the County and a man known throughout the whole breadth and length of the County as one of its most intelligent and progressive farmers. He presided at our meetings said Mr Tweedie, with great dignity, and was respected by the whole Conservative party in the Province as well as the people among whom he lived. I think that some tribute of respect should be passed at the meeting, and it would also be in order that we select a President and vice-President for the County Association, so that if a convention were required to be called, we would have some head to call it, and it would be proper and right at this meeting to select the officers.

It was moved that Mr. W. C. Anslow—the former president—be President, but Mr. Anslow declined Mr. Robt. Swim was also nominated, but thought a man nearer the large centres of population should be chosen. Mr. D. Morrison nominated Wm. A. Hickson, Esq., of Newcastle, who was appointed President.

Moved and seconded that the following be vice-Presidents:

Geo. Dickson,	Vice-President,	Glenelg.
James Cameron,	"	"
Donald McEachern,	"	Alnwick.
August Allain,	"	"
Bernard Porrier,	"	"
Jas. D. Morrison,	"	Upper Alnwick.
Chas. S. Bremner,	"	Hardwick
Wm. Lawlor,	"	Chatham.
Thomas Fiett,	"	Nelson.
Jno. Dalton,	"	Newcastle.
Thomas Power,	"	Derby.
Jas. Somers.	"	Southesk.
Robt. Swim,	"	Blissfield.
T. Pond,	"	Ludlow.
M. Ryan,	"	Northesk.
P. Thibideau,	"	Rogersville
D. G. Scofield,	"	Blackville

Mr. Jas. F Mahar was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Tweedie moved that a committee of three be appointed to tender the nomination to Mr. Jas. Robinson. Carried.

Wm. A. Hickson, John Sargeant and Wm. Lawlor were appointed such committee and left to meet Mr. Robinson.

The following motion was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, that this convention of delegates representing the Liberal-Conservative party of Northumberland County places on record its sincere regret at the untimely death of its president, the late John Galloway, Esq., by which the party has lost one of its most able, consistent and energetic members; and desires to express its deepest sympathy with the bereaved family in the loss they have sustained.

The doors of the Hall were now thrown open and the place was rapidly filled by electors, who had been waiting outside while the delegates were deliberating.

The delegates occupied the platform and after a short time was spent awaiting the return of the committee who had gone to tender the nomination to Mr. Robinson, these reappeared accompanied by the latter.

Mr Robinson's appearance was greeted with prolonged cheers and a tiger.

Mr. Hickson taking the chair said:—Mr. Lawlor, Mr. Sargeant and myself called on Mr. James Robinson of Derby and tendered him the nomination of the Liberal-Conservative party of the County, and he has consented to become your standard-bearer. I have now much pleasure in introducing Mr. Robinson.

The audience here gave three cheers for Mr. Robinson as he came forward.

MR. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson said he thanked the convention for the honor they conferred upon him by chosing him as their standard bearer for the approaching election. When it was known that Mr. Adams had been called to the Senate, there were a number of gentlemen throughout the County who had asked him to hold himself ready for the Dominion election. He declined at first—the reason being that he had been elected a short time ago to represent the County in the local legislature, and he thought it was his duty to go there. He must take this occasion to thank the electors of the County for the large majority they gave him at that election. But as time passed, and he found that gentlemen well able to represent this County declined to allow themselves to be put in nomination, he felt it was his duty, as one living and doing business in the County, to allow himself to be put forward, [hear, hear] and he now accepted the nomination [Cheers.] If returned for Ottawa he would represent the County to the best of his ability. He felt he could represent their interests, although he was not very much of a speaker. He was, however, a worker He had been brought up to work, and had always tried to get along in a right and honorable way, and it was on these principles that he would endeavour to do the County's business in Ottawa.

He felt that he would win this fight and he would do his utmost to that end, knowing the electors would do theirs, for he never asked the people of the County of Northumberland yet to elect him, but they had done it. Why? Because he had been honorable and square with every man throughout the County, and he would now assure them that he would represent them at Ottawa as he had done at Fredericton. He would see, when there, that Northumberland got her rights, and if he could not obtain them he would come back and resign his position and they could send a better man.

He felt that there were men amongst us who were able to represent the County and that we did not need to import a man from outside to look after our County business. There are young men growing up amongst us who, no doubt, will, in future, represent us and it is to them we must look, and not abroad.

On the sixth of February he knew they will roll up such a majority for him as a candidate never got before in the County and he asked them all to work to that end.

There was a matter to which he must refer: the report circulated in the Sun, newspaper, of Montreal, of an alleged interview with him—an interview which never took place. [Applause.]

A voice: Tell it all.

Mr. Robinson: I will tell it all. In 1893 Mr Mitchell came down to Fredericton looking for the Lieutenant Governorship of the Province of New Brunswick, and gentlemen we did what we could to place him in that position, but Mr. Boyd was appointed and Mr. Mitchell seemed to feel pretty badly over it. Soon after that I was in Montreal, and Mr. Mitchell then told me in my room in the hotel, there—my wife also being present—that he believed the government at Ottawa could be induced to give him one of the vacant senatorships if they could be made to believe that he could win an election against them in Northumberland, and he said, 'I I get an interview with you to that effect published in one of the papers here, you won't contradict it, will you." I told him that if it would help him to get the position he might do so and I would say nothing about it. The next thing I knew the interview appeared, and I saw that it reflected on governor Boyd and contained other objectionable matter. What did I know against Mr. Boyd? Nothing! But I held my tongue; and now I learn that this bogus interview, written by Mr. Mitchell, himself, for his own advantage, is published and sent through the County to injure him and help him. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to say whether that is manly treatment or not. I simply consented at the time to help Mr. Mitchell and would yet help him to some position if I could, but he has treated me badly. This is a true statement of the whole story of that interview and when a man tries to drive me out in that way I do not feel like letting him do it, and I know you will help to roll up a big majority for me on the sixth of February so that I may go to Ottawa to work for your interests. [great applause]

POSTMASTER ADAMS.

There were here calls of "Tweedie!" "Adams!" and postmaster R. B. Adams came forward and made quite a long speech, first however saying he had to speak for his brother four years ago when he was unfortunately taken ill. To-night he was again ill, and the doctors refused to allow him to come to the meeting. He (Mr. R. B. A.) would only ask them to allow him to do what he could to take his brother's place. They all know that, for the last four years, while M. Adams had been the representative of the county at Ottawa he had been at times almost totally unable to work, on account of his illness, and the only reason why he left the popular body was that it would be taking his life in his own hands to go through another campaign and probably on the public platform lay it down and never again be in a position to come before them. He, certainly, would have broken down had he entered into another election campaign, and for that reason, and that reason alone, he had taken the position in the upper house.

Mr. Adams continued, enlarging on the County's misfortune in losing Hon. M Adams in the House of Commons, and he also referred to the loss of Mr. Galloway, late president of the Association, so that he said the party was without two of its old chiefs—Adams and Galloway. If, however, they stuck together during the short campaign they must win [applause.] This election is merely to appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the balance of the parliamentary term. It is the cry and always has been the cry at election that Mitchell is going to sweep the County! Laurier is going to sweep the Dominion! and there is no doubt Laurier has swept the Dominion exactly as Mitchell has swept the County. [laughter.] The "Telegraph" says Mitchell is going to sweep the County. He did not believe there was a person in the hall, but knew that the interest in the party exhibited in the last election which gave Adams a majority of 479 holds good to-day but since that time there has been four or five hundred voters added to the list, which he believed would give Robinson a majority of 979 instead of 479. [Cheers.]

The reasons why the people believe in the party are not very far to find. All knew that with the exception of four years it had been in power. It had taken an interest in the growth of the country, and no matter what it saw to be in the interest of the people, it undertook it. Take, for instance, the building of the I. C. Railway and the C P. Railway, the buying of the Northwest—every one of these undertakings were entered into with the entire disapproval of the Liberal party. These works have been a monument to to the greatness of the Liberal Conservative party and show the faith it has in the future of Canada.

Mr. Robinson represents the intellegence and power of the Liberal-Conservative party of the county os Northumberland and holds a position that any man might be proud of, and the assertion that Mr. Mitchell could beat him reminded him of a good Irish story of a bull which was a bad one and generally cleaned out everything that came near him. A dude of a fellow thought he could knock the bull out, so he took off his coat and entered the field and challenged the bull, who accepted. Half an hour after, when the dude recovered from the shock, he faintly enquired "How far did I knock him? [Laughter.] That is just about the way they are going to fight the battle against Robinson, and Mitchell will wake up, bye-and-bye, and want to know how far he knocked Robinson. [laughter.] It is one of the peculiar features of Mr. Mitchell's campaigns in this County. [Laughter and applause.]

HON. L. J. TWEEDIE.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie was called to the platform and was received with cheers He said he thought the remarks made by Mr. Robinson in accepting the nomination were very wise indeed, and he almost felt he was taking the words out of his (Tweedie's) mouth. As the representative of the great Liberal-Conservative party he might well feel proud and sure of success. In reference to this party, it is said by some to be a bygone thing, but he saw no sign that we should fear. He saw before him men from every parish in the County, from Boiestown to Escuminac and Alnwick—all parts represented—as fair a body of representative men as you can get anywhere in the provinces of this Dominion, and he thought they might well be proud, and that Mr. Robinson might well be proud to receive such a nomination.

It had been said that they should allow the Liberal candidate to go in by acclamation at this bye-election, but what would be the use of allowing such a representative to go to Ottawa opposing the Government in power, at a time when much delayed business in the County's interest needed one friendly to the Government to push it to completion.

If Mr. Robinson were elected on the 6th Feby., he would simply go as an apprentice, and, if he does not represent our interests well, he will have to come back very soon and can be visited with his sins of omission. Some say he is not a speaker, and therefore should not be a representative. But he spoke well here to-night, and he will do well at Ottawa.

There is one thing in Mr. Robinson's favor; that is, he has run several elections and the people have always elected him, and he has come into this contest determined to again win. It may be said that the Government is going out. It is true there have been dissensions in the Cabinet—that seven ministers resigned—but do we not know, in the history of countries and governments, that hitches of this kind have occurred? The government stands solidly to-day—at all events it is to stand until this house sends, and that is why Mr. Robinson should be elected. He did not think any man knew Jas. Robinson's qualifications as a representative better than he (Mr Tweedie) did. He had watched him in the House of Assembly, and he never met a man whose judgment was any better. To corroborate this, he might refer to the leader of the Government, who had the same opinion of him. If there was any matter in reference to the County to be attended to, Jas. Robinson would never rest until it was settled. It is not necessary to stand up in the House of Assembly and make long peeches to do the business of a county; it is done by meetings, by committees, by speaking to the Ministers and you have to have good common ense and get right to the point. The man who can do that is the best man to represent us. Look at Ottawa! How many men speak there? There are not more than ten or twelve on either side. Of one thing he was certain—Mr. Robinson would not make long speeches over "Mrs. Murphy's cow" but put his hand in his pocket and pay her for it and quietly worry the amount out of the government afterwards.

The great majority of those men are not peakers, but they are workers, and the workers are the best men in Parliament, and Mr. Robinson is a worker.

The Liberal-Conservative party is respected over the length and breath of the land. It has held power for a long time, and is being retained in power in this Dominion. It does not depend on seven or seventy men; its forces are in every village, town and city in the Dominion. It was created when the foundations of the constitution were laid; the hope of the country's future rests with it and to it the people's aspirations go out—

Thou, too, sail on, O ship of state!
Sail on, O union strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes for future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not the rendering of the gale!
In spite of rock and tempests' roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

The Dominion has prospered under Liberal Conservative rule and the history of its progress is indentified therewith. The great railways, the canals, the steamboat lines owe their existence to that party, and we have railways, public wharves and other works to be arranged for before the close of the present house. It would, therefore, be against our interests to send Mr. Mitchell to Ottawa as our representative A good while ago Mr. Mitchell did good work for the County in these matters, as our lighthouses, etc., attest, but that time is long past and the course he took in abandoning Sir John A. Macdonald and imagining he was a party leader had destroyed both his influence and usefulness. Mr. Mitchell, it was true, had many warm friends and all wished him well, but he ought to realise that the time had long since arrived when he should cease to ask this county to return him as its representative. He had, with all his ability, missed his chance, for had he remained true to the Liberal-Conservative party he might, perhaps, have been premier to-day.

In carrying on the contest against Mr. Mitchell he hoped good feeling would prevail and that there would be no personalities or unseemly discussion. But the sending of Mr. Mitchell to Ottawa at this time would mean that we want none of the projected aids to the development of the County carried out—no railway to the Masterman pulp mill, or to Redbank, or to Hardwick; no wharves or steamboat subsidies. But they will say what about remedial legislation? Well, that may well be left to Mr. Robinson's judgment when he knows what is proposed, and if he does not act rightly in reference to it he may then be condemned.

He felt that on the sixth of February when the electors of the County went to the polls they would cast their ballots for the Liberal Conservative candidate, no matter what canvass may be made between this time and that by their friends on the other side. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Robinson a vote of thanks was heartily tendered to Chairman Hickson.

In acknowledging, Mr. Hickson made quite an effective speech, pointing out the duty of Northumberland's voters to stand by Mr. Robinson, who was one of themselves and who would work for them and not devote his talents to blocking legislation Mr. Mitchell had once been a good representative. He had been indentified with the erection of lighthouses and gave us other beneficial works, but it was when he was a conservative and acting with and for that party; since that he had done nothing for the County and it would, therefore, be folly to send him to Ottawa where he will sit until the House is dissolved and do nothing. [Cheers.

The meeting proper here closed with great cheering for Mr. Robinson, but some who remained were addressed by Mr. C. S. Ramsay of Newcastle, who earnestly opposed Mr. Mitchell and declared the liberal party anti-British.

Tore His Flesh in Agony.

"I was troubled with blind itching piles for 20 years; was unable to work and tore my flesh in agony. United States and Canadian doctors failed to relieve. Chase's Ointment was a God-send. I am a better man than in 20 years, and am able to work every day." Philip Wallace, blacksmith, Iroquois, Ont. Chase's Ointment cures piles, eczema, and irritant diseases. All druggists, 60c. per box.

LADIES, BEWARE OF THEM!

They Lack All Good and Essential Qualities.

Ladies, beware of the many crude imitations of Diamond Dyes that are sold in some places. These imitation dyes lack all the essential qualities that are required to produce good and permanent colors.

If you would dye with ease, pleasure and satisfaction, use only the old reliable Diamond Dyes, noted for strength, brightness and never-fading qualities. Diamond Dyes will cost you just the same price as the Common Dyes; every package is fully warranted to do the work promised.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

"THE ADVANCE" is for sale at the Circulating Library, Desmond building, next door to the Telephone Exchange.

D C. S. AND SYNOD:—Notes on the late Diocesan meeting at St. John are unavoidably crowded out, but will appear next week.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH: Next Sabbath morning the pastor will preach a sermon to the members of the Junior Epworth League who will occupy seats immediately in front of the pulpit.

WANTED:—A special travelling agent to work counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent, for a leading Canadian Life Insurance Company issuing most popular and attractive policies.

Liberal contract given to a competent agent.

For further particulars address "Insurance" Chatham.

OLD LETTERS:—Any person having old letters received before 1870, can get good prices for the postage stamps thereon, by writing to Jno. Lindsay, Lock Box 3, Paris, Ontario. He furnishes the best of references and pays as high as $150.00 each for rare kinds. Leave the stamps on the envelopes as they are worth more that way.

THE BATTERIES:—A militia general order appeared in the Canada Gazette, giving the results of the competition for proficiency among the field batteries of the Dominion as follows: Ottawa field battery, 518; Hamilton, 512; Winnipeg, 507; Quebec, 491; Newcastle, 489; Woodstock, 463; Sydney, 385; Durham 376; Montreal stood with 185; Halifax, 175; New Brunswick, 207; P. E. Island, 214.

AN ATTRACTION to buyers of family groceries, provisions, dry goods and general household supplies is offered by Mr. Roger Flanagan at his well known store on St. John Street, Chatham, in the form of silver knives and forks, silver spoons, silver cruet stands and boxes of tea. He issues tickets which are presented by customers every time they make purchases, and no matter how small the amount, it is punched off, and when the purchases aggregate either $15 or $30, as the case may be, one of the articles specified viz.—a cruet stand, or a dozen of silver knives or forks for a $30 ticket or a 5 lb. box of tea, or 1 doz. silver spoons for a $15 ticket is given free.

DIDN'T KNOW HOW RELIGIOUS HE WAS: The "Black Knight" told his auditors on Sunday night last about a politician who came along on the train with him on Saturday night from Rogersville to Chatham and was shouting and gesticulating to show how he had drawn the electors about him and opened their eyes to the momentous issues of the pending contest; and he said if men would only employ as much of their vim and earnestness in religious work as this one did in politics, the world would be better. It is quite evident that the sable orator was not posted in reference to his fellow-passenger's standing as a religious authority, or his recent newspaper efforts as a champion of the faith.

Municipal Council.

Municipal Council proceedings are published on the first and fourth pages of the ADVANCE this week.

Deanery Meeting S. S. T. A. and Choral Union Service.

The clergy of the Rural Deanery of Chatham are meeting in chapter this week at S. Paul's rectory. There was a meeting of the Sunday School Teachers' Association on Tuesday afternoon. A very instructive paper was read by the Rev. Geo. L. Freebern of Harcourt. A service in the interest of Sunday school work was held in S. Mary's chapel on Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Addresses were delivered by Revnds Geo. L. Freebern and P. G. Snow The Deanery service was held in S. Mary's last evening at 7 30 o'clock, and a special sermon delivered by Rev. P. G. Snow. The annual choir union service of the Deanery will be held this evening at 7 30 o'clock. There should be a large attendance.

A Flourishing Bank

The sixty fourth annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia is issued and shows that popular institution to be in a very healthy condition. It has a capital of $1,500,000, and a reserve fund of $1,375,000. Its business is done at a head office and fourteen branches in Nova Scotia, ten in New Brunswick, two in Charlottetown, one in Montreal, two in the United States, two in Newfoundland, and one in the West Indies. It has, as most of our readers know a branch here in charge of Mr. R. H. Anderson and also one at Newcastle in charge of Mr. Blair Robertson. The net profits for the year 1895, after providing for the doubtful debts and losses were $207 590.41. Two dividends of four per cent. each, on the capital stock were paid during the year $75,000 put to rest account and a balance of $13.704,22 carried forward to the current year's profit and loss account.

He is well Worth Hearing.

Rev. John Hector, "The Black Knight," who is preaching and lecturing throughout New Brunswick, reached Chatham on Saturday night. He preached in St. Luke's Methodist Church on Sunday morning and in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening. On Monday and Tuesday evenings he lectured in Masonic Hall. He has great power with his audiences, because his discourses are of a very practical kind, at some times illustrated with quaint stories and genuine humor, and at others enriched by philosophic thought and deep pathos. Altogether he is a man of great moral power and those who hear him go away with new ideas to think over or old ideas or truths presented in new form. He is better worth hearing than any preacher or lecturer that has visited us for a long time, and is no humbug. It may be truly said that the only blackness about him is his skin.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Municipal Council. Restigouche.

The annual meeting of the Restigouche Co. Council was held at the court house, Dalhousie, on 21st inst. All the Councillors being present, namely Couns. Millar and McRae for Addington, Couns. Powell and Arsneau for Dalnousie, Couns. Fraser and Mahinney for Colborne, Couns. Culligan and Hayes for Durham.

On motion, Coun. Millar took the chair.

On motion of Coun. Powell, Councillor Hayes was nominated for Warden, and was unanimously re-elected for the sixth time. On taking the chair he thanked the Council for the honor conferred upon him, and assured his colleagues that he would endeavor to discharge his duties fairly and impartially.

The usual committees were then appointed on accounts, returns, etc, and upwards of 150 accounts and returns were dealt with. The question of dividing the parishes of Addington and Dalhousie into two separate parishes each was brought before the Council; after a long discussion it was decided to recommend that a bill be presented at the next session of the Legislature, to establish two new parishes, namely Balmoral and Eldon.

A valuation of the county was ordered to be taken in 1898. A new board of valuators was then appointed, namely: Wm. Murray of Campbellton, Chas. Stewart of Dalhousie and James Hayes of New Mills. Coun. Powell was empowered to proceed to Ottawa to interview the Minister of Public Works in reference to some public lands in the town of Dalhousie given some years ago to the I. C. Railway. The session was brought to a close on Friday evening.

Constitutional or scrofulous catarrh, sore eyes, etc., surely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Card.

To the electors of the County of Northumberland.

GENTLEMEN:—In consequence of my appointment to the Senate of the Dominion, you are called upon to select a representative for your County in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and such representative should be a resident of the County.

My addressing you by way of a circular letter is by reason of the demand made by those who refuse me the privilege of addressing you on the platform; and, recognizing the importance of such a decision, I, therefore, adopt the medium of the press to address you.

My appointment to the Senate will, I trust, meet with your approval. Aside from all other considerations, it gives to our County increased representation in Federal affairs, and will, I am convinced, be a great advantage to the County.

Although removed from the arena of active politics, all my energy and ability shall be devoted to the promotion of those interests which relate to, and more than closely touch, the general good, and the carrying out in its entirety of that policy which characterizes the great Liberal Conservative Party of the Dominion, and by which I feel that the great progress and success of this Dominion will be attained, and secured.

The choice of my successor in the House of Commons will, I trust, fall upon one strong in the faith of the principles enunciated by the *Great Leader, Sir John A. Macdonald*, and which have been so successfully carried out, and fully recognized since his lamented death—by his successors, Sir John C. Abbott, Sir John Thompson, and by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who at present occupies the position which he held.

During the years of my representation in the Provincial Parliament, and more so in the House of Commons at Ottawa, many changes of a national character have taken place. As one and another of our great leaders fell victims to the "great destroyer," our opponents prophesied the disintegration of the party; but within the *ranks of the party* there have always been found MEN eminently fitted to fill the vacancies which have occurred, and who have been able to carry on successfully the great national work as founded, and created by our old dead *Leader*, Sir John A Macdonald.

Death, dissension and disruption, have dealt severe blows to our national party, but the effects of these have been only momentarily felt, recognized and understood, and were probably sent as a gentle reminder of some neglect.

The Liberal Conservative Party, strong in the hearts of the people, and ever watchful of the true principles which have made Canada the brightest gem in the diadem of our Mother Country, has vigorously recovered its equanimity and composure, and with renewed strength has continued the fight.

The selection of James Robinson, Esquire, as the Liberal-Conservative Standard Bearer, by the Convention recently held at Chatham meets with my approval, and I trust my many friends will unite in obtaining for him and the party he represents a decisive and deliberative victory on the sixth day of February next.

I thank all my friends for the warm, generous and hearty support given to me during my twenty-six years of public life.

NORTHUMBERLAND has treated me well—though at times she has misjudged me. My best efforts have been for her welfare; and in my new sphere I shall on all occasions remember that I am her son.

I am
Yours most respectfully,
M. ADAMS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures colds and coughs; an unequalled anodyne expectorant.

THE ADDRESS CARRIED

WITHOUT AMENDMENT OR DIVISION AFTER A DEBATE LASTING A WEEK.

A REMEDIAL BILL

Introduced by a Private Member, and others of the same kind may follow.

Mr. Tarte proposes a Committee of the House on the School Question—Talked over 400 Pages of Hansard—Rearming the Militia—Death Roll of the House—Notes.

["*Advance's*" *Ottawa Correspondence.*]

OTTAWA, 25 January, 1896.—At eleven o'clock on Thursday night the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted, without amendment or division after a debate which lasted six days and in which fourteen supporters of the Government, fifteen members of the Opposition and one supporter of Mr. McCarthy (Col. O'Brien,) participated. Taken all together the debate was interesting throughout, and the closing speeches were perhaps as interesting as any of the earlier deliverances while the text of the address was yet a fresh subject. They served to develope the Opposition's policy—to so term it for want of a better name—upon the Manitoba school question. Mr. Tarte was chosen to spring the latest side issue. He advocated a committee of the House of Commons to take the evidence of all concerned; to summon the Manitoba Government to the bar of the Federal Legislature, as it were to have the "real" leaders of the minority brought down from the West, and to have them settle their differences under the eye of Parliament with the threat of "coercive legislation," to stimulate them to a happy termination of their deliberations. Mr. Tarte even evinced a grave concern for the safety of the Government, which was very kind of him, seeing he has been the chief agitator, and responsible above every other politican in Canada for the present unfortunate attitude of parties and nationalities upon the question.

He was replied to by Hon. Mr. Costigan in perhaps the most forcible and dispassionate presentation of the case that Parliament has yet been favored with this session. The leader of the Opposition evidently felt the force of the hon. Minister's argument and was unwilling to allow any but a master of debate make reply thereto. He, therefore took the usual course of having the adjournment moved in order that he might assay the task himself, for Mr. Laurier had already spoken upon the address. But he simply pleaded for "more light" upon the question that had been before the courts of the country in all its phases for over four years. The position of the third party was pretty bluntly stated by Mr. O'Brien. He took the very broad ground that minorities have no rights; and that as he had made up his mind not to interfere with Manitoba at all, he didn't want any commission to tell him how it ought to be done.

WHO DID THE TALKING.

Now that the debate is over, it may be interesting to note who did most of the talking. An analysis of the official debates show that 416 columns were talked on the debate, and on side issues which arose out of it, and of these 237 were contributed by the Opposition (including Col. O'Brien), and 179 by supporters of the Government. The following table show how much each gentleman spoke:

MINISTERIAL.		OPPOSITION.	
Daly	36	Davies	29
Tupper	30	Macdonald	21
Northrup	19	Landerkin	20
Weldon	14	McMullen	19
Kenny	14	Laurier	17
Grant	12	Mills	17
Masson	12	Cartwright	16½
Dickey	10½	Casey	16
Foster	9	Tarte	15
Powell	8	Forbes	14
McGillivray	8	McMullen	12
Costigan	8	Martin	8
LaRiviere	6	Borden	8
McNeill	2½	Sutherland	4½
		McShane	3
		O'Brien	8
	179		237

Mr. Daly made an excellent speech on the Manitoba School Question. He traced the whole action of the Manitoba Government, from the passing of the Act of 1890, and very clearly showed that from the beginning, there was a deliberate attempt to override the constitution, and, later on, a solid determination not to obey the judgment of the Privy Council that the minority had been wronged by the Manitoba Government, and that the wrong should be righted by the Government. Mr. Daly had carefully and thoughtfully arranged his facts, and built up his case against the Manitoba Government with great skill. He scored frequently on the leader of the Opposition for his lack of definiteness in declaring his policy, and clearly defined the position of the Government, which was to uphold the constitution and carry out the judgment of the Privy Council, which the Manitoba Government had refused to do. As to the cry of coercion by the Dominion Government, he showed that all the coercion had been on the part of the Manitoba Government. Mr. Daly's speech was a most excellent exposition of the Government's position in the matter, and a careful study of it would tend to disabuse the people's minds of a great deal of misapprehension and misconception of the case which has grown up in the public mind through the way it has been talked round and round, without the germ of the matter being touched. Mr. Daly explained this germ to be that the Privy Council, when it gave its decision that the minority had a grievance which the Manitoba Legislature should remove by amending the School Act of 1890, never supposed that the Manitoba Government would have the temerity to refuse the mandate of the Court and force the Dominion Government to exercise the power reserved to it under the Manitoba Act.

A MANITOBA SCHOOL BILL.

Notice has been given, of the first of the many bills which may be expected this session regarding the Manitoba school question. The notice appears in the name of Mr. Dowall of Saskatchewan, and the seconder is Col. Tyrwhitt. The bill affirms the principle of Public Schools in Manitoba, but makes provision for a more suitable arrangement as to religious instruction in the schools. It is proposed that an hour be set apart on Friday afternoon of each week for the religious instruction of the pupils During that hour the clerical representatives of the various churches will be given an opportunity to impart such instruction as they wish of a religious nature to the pupils professing their faith. Mr. McDowall is of the opinion that this will remedy the grievance against which the Catholics complain, and, he thinks, moreover, that it will be acceptable to them.

RE-ARMING THE MILITIA.

The Government has decided upon its line of action with reference to the re-armament of the militia forces. It was generally thought, in militia circles, that the Lee Metford rifle would be procured for the forces generally, but it is now proposed to confine the use of this weapon to the permanent force. The authorities consider that as the mechanism of the Lee-Metford is very delicate, there would be great danger of the weapon getting out of order in the hands of unskilled men With the permanent force, however, this objection would not hold. Col. Lake, Quartermaster-General, is meeting with every assistance from the War Office and the Horse Guards, and before he leaves England a contract will have been entered into for supplying Canada with 40,000 stand of Martini-Enfield rifles. This new weapon will have the Martini lock and action with the Enfield barrel, or a modification of it. The regular Enfield has four grooves, but the new weapons will be confined to three grooves. This change will render the rifle less liable to fouling. The Lee-Metford, it may be remarked, has a seven grooved barrel, and one of the chief objections to it, in the opinion of competent authorities, is fouling, to which it is subject. The Martini-Enfield will take a 303 bullet, the same as the Lee-Metford, so that the regulars at Halifax, the permanent force of Canada, and the militia will all use the same ammunition. With bayonet attached, the rifle will weigh about nine pounds, and will, without doubt, prove a most serviceable weapon. The cost of this large consignment of rifles will be in the vicinity of $600,000.

DEATH ROLL OF THE HOUSE.

When the House opened Thursday, a handsome wreath, composed of blush roses, smilax, calla lilies and maidenhair fern was lying on the desk of the late Mr. Bryson. On the wreath was a card bearing the simple inscription: "From His Old Comrades in Room 16." The death of Mr. Bryson recalls the fact that the death rate of the present Parliament has been an unusually heavy one for the House of Commons, no less than fourteen of the members who were elected at the general election of 1891, or at bye-elections since, to serve in the present Parliament, having died, either while members of the House or after having been unseated like Mr. Trow, or called to the Senate like Mr. Burns. The list is as follows: John Armstrong, South Middlesex, Ont.; John Bryson, Pontiac, Que.; S. B. Burtell, East Hastings, Ont.; K F. Burns, Gloucester, N. B.; J. B. Daoust, Two Mountains, Que.; Hon. F. Geoffrion, Vercheres, Que.; L. W. Gordon, Vancouver, B. C.; Hon. John Hearn, Quebec West, Que.; Sir John A. Macdonald, Kingston, Ont.; Hon. A. Mackenzie, East York, Ont.; Frank Madill North Ontario, Ont.; H. Simard, Charlevoix, Que.; Sir John Thompson, Antigonish N. S., and James Trow, South Perth, Ont. Eight of the deceased members were Conservatives and six Liberals. By provinces, the deaths occurred six from Ontario, five from Quebec, and one each from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

MR. CAMERON'S INTRODUCTION.

The introduction of Mr. M. C. Cameron, the newly elected Liberal representative of West Huron, caused more good humored amusement than anything which has occurred in the House this session. The introduction was made by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. McMillan, and, after the usual mandate by the Speaker, "Let the honorable gentleman take his seat," Mr. Cameron, who had been greeted with great applause by his Opposition friends, shook hands with Mr. Speaker as usual and then crossed in front of him, which is a breach of etiquette, and caused great laughter. Then Mr. Cameron shook hands with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Clarke Wallace, Hon. T. M. Daly and other ministers, laughter and applause greeting each handshaking. Then he shook hands with Hon. Mr. Foster, and the House fairly hugged itself with fun when Mr. Cameron sat down by Mr. Foster on the ministerial side of the House, and had a short chat wish him. Then he started to cross the floor to the Opposition side, and the Assistant Clerk of the House, fearing that he would again commit the mistake of crossing in front of the Speaker, gently pulled his coat tail and pointed the way he should go, around the end of the table. This fairly exploded the House, and Mr. Cameron finally subsided into his seat amid the heartiest laughter and applause which has been heard this session.

NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Desjardins, Minister of Militia, had no less than three deputations wait on him yesterday. First a number of Western members, who urged the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Smith, of London, as Adjutant-General in place of Col. Powell, superannuated. Second, Mayor, Borthwich, and a large delegation of local military men, who urged the appointment of Lieut-Col. Aylmer, and third, some Conservative members who asked that permission be given to use the Toronto Drill Shed for the