General Business.

RHEUMATISM
Its Cause and Cure.

A poisonous Acid in the Blood, which needs removal.

Only one means for a radical cure.

Rheumatism is a blood disease, due to the presence of uric acid—a poison—in the system, and it is only by the removal of this pain-producing poison, that a radical cure can be effected. Acute rheumatism is hereditary, and thus it is that young children are often victims to this torture. The use of liniments, embrocations and outward applications, may give temporary relief, but can never cure, for the poison is in the blood, and until it is expelled, rheumatism, sciatica and neuraligic pains will continue. Scotts' Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by removing the cause—by neutralizing and expelling this poisonous acid. In chronic cases, this medicine reaches the source of the disease as no other medicine can. It gives renewed energy to the organs that sustain life, the forces that make the blood. For the nervous troubles of youth, for the debility that precedes old age, for ladies in their severe ordeals, it is without a compeer.

Scott's Sarsaparilla is a concentrated compound of the finest medicines known to modern medical science—The dose is from one half to one teaspoonful and during its use the ordinary vocations are not interfered with.

For sale by
CLIFFORD HICKEY,
Chatham, N. B.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,
SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND
FOR
CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS.
50 - YEARS - IN - USE.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

LADIES' WOOL, SEAL CAPES!

JUST OPENED in all lengths from 16 in. to 30 in. the.....

BEST VALUE

Ever offered in these goods. Will send on approval to any address per express...

CALL OR WRITE.

R. A. MURDOCH.
HEAD QUARTERS.

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES .. .. IS AT THE .. ..

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

We have on hand now, as usual, a

LARGE & FRESH SUPPLY

of the different Mulsions, Linaments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma and Catarrh Cures.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES PERFUMES & SOAPS.

Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.

We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,
E. LEE STREET, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. F BENSON,
TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.
—ALSO—
AGENT FOR "NEW YOST" TYPEWRITING COMPANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES.
OFFICE:
BENSON BLOCK CHATHAM, N B

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

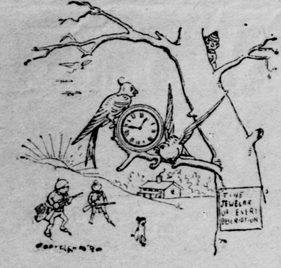
CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

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

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

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

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General



IF YOU ARE HUNTING

for elegant novelties in jewelry and an all round display of watches, clocks and silverware, you can find it in our stock. Here is a tantalizing beautiful array of sparklers flashing rays, that when seen raise a desire to possess them The trade clock indicates that the buyer's hour has come, and our store shows that buyers are not neglecting the timely hint. Come to us for a dazzling display, a golden shower of temptations including 15 year filled Waltham Watch for $15.00 etc You'll always be right on time with one of our 8 day clocks or $8 Waltham watches that are marvels of accurate timekeeping. We have, a full line of the latest jewelry. Call and see for yourselves.

OUR WATCH-REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

is first class in all respects. All

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

repaired at short notice, and

Guaranteed to Give the best Satisfaction.

W. R. GOULD.

Chatham Oct., 8.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JANUARY 23, 1896.

Too Bad.

Sir Charles Tupper must have felt that he surely needed friends, if he read last Saturday's St. John Sun, which seemed so anxious to give him a certificate of character, that it published several items of fulsome praise bestowed upon him in 1891 by Mr. Hannay, who is now editor of the Telegraph.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Mitchell still remembers his cow story, and he told it, for about the hundredth time, to the mixed assemblage in Masonic Hall, Newcastle, on Tuesday night. It is, of course, mainly apocryphal, and while its age ought to command respect, it was so often retailed by Mr. Mitchell in bygone days to show his Tory allies how he badgered the honorable Alexander Mackenzie, when that ever-respected Liberal was leading the Government at Ottawa, that it was rather a misfit, coming from an alleged liberal leader and addressed to a professedly liberal meeting, like that of Tuesday evening.

Mr. Mitchell did not, on Tuesday evening, apply quite the same adjectives to the late Mr. Mackenzie, in connection with the cow story, as those with which he used to garnish the tale when he was a Tory, for he now reserves them for the late Sir John A. Macdonald, whose champion he was at the time when he used to allege that he forced "old Sandy Mackenzie to his marrow bones and made him promise to pay for the widow Murphy's cow."

It is unfortunate for Northumberland that for about fifteen years Mr. Mitchell's course in parliament was that of a cow politician—an obstructionist—and it is amazing that he should again come down to this County from his Montreal home and endeavor to cajole the electors into sending him to the House of Commons to engage in his old role. Of what earthly use can such a man be to the County during the next month or two, when the Government, of which he is now the sworn enemy, will be busy getting business through, so as to prepare for the general elections? There are many things required by the County, which a member friendly to the Government can arrange for at this opportune time,—such as the railway from Newcastle, down by way of the north shore of the Miramichi to Douglastown, to the new pulp mill and on through Tabusintac and Tracadie to meet the line already arranged for from Caraquet to the latter point; the wharf at Burnt Church, which we all want to see built on the right site so as to suit the business of the locality, and not where at first projected; the extension of the Canada Eastern from Black Brook to Glenelg and Hardwick; the Redbank-Williamstown line; support to enable us to continue the down-river steam service, and so on. Mr. Mitchell and his friends, by insisting on his being a candidate, are doing all in their power to spoil our chances for moving towards the securing of these advantages, in order that he may have the satisfaction of again appearing in the House of Commons as the champion and exponent of this great cow policy of his, with which he boasts of having annoyed Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Mr. Mitchell, however, will again be taught that Northumberland is not willing to take the responsibility of being represented by Montreal's sole performer of such parliamentary antics.

Mr. Mitchell comes to us again with his plea for pity because he is an old man who doesn't want to go the way of all flesh until he has wiped out the stigma of being a defeated candidate in a former election. But that—like his cow policy—is too ancient to be anything but a very musty chestnut. That's what he said after he was defeated as the champion of Toryism and the National policy in 1878. We all remember how he railed at "Sandy Mackenzie" in that election, and with what fervor he painted the glories of Sir John A. Macdonald's new national policy. The ADVANCE warned him of its fallacy, and the liberal candidate was so successful in convincing Mr. Mitchell that Sir John A. Macdonald and he were wrong, that Mr. Mitchell was defeated by about the same majority as that against him later, in 1891. We all remember how he stood in the court house in Newcastle on that bright September day in 1878 and declared that, although defeated, he felt more proud of his position as the lieutenant of Sir John A. Macdonald, than if—like Mr. Snowball—he had been successful, as the ally of a leader like Alexander Mackenzie. Everybody also knows that, in 1882, Mr. Mitchell came back to the County with his professions of repentance for having so long advocated the national policy, and plea for pity as the old political war-horse who didn't want to die until he had wiped out the ignomy of his former defeat.

Well, he was kindly met, his sorrows pitied, his plea entertained and, on the understanding that he wouldn't trouble the County again with his candidacy, he was returned by acclamation.

His next dodge was to turn Liberal, or, rather, to come back to us in 1887, with the recantation of his former Tory heresies, and declare that he was always a Liberal. He said, moreover, that he wasn't satisfied with the walk-over he had been honored with in 1882,—that it didn't entirely eradicate the stain of his defeat (as the Tory champion) of 1878, but that he wanted to win a contested election—and he solemnly pledged himself to leading liberals that if they would help him to carry out that darling wish of his heart, he would either die happy, or if living, never trouble the County at election times again. He was again taken at his word and returned by a majority of about eight hundred.

Thinking so large a majority was a guarantee of his personal popularity, and encouraged by the assurances of the former Tories who came into the Liberal organization with him, and are now masquerading in the stolen garments of that party, he again came from Montreal and forced himself as a candidate upon the constituency, in 1891.

The limit of forbearance, however had been reached and he was defeated by Mr. Adams by 473 votes. That descent from a majority of eight hundred in 1887 to a minority of four hundred and seventy-three in 1891 ought to have warned Mr. Mitchell that the limit of the County's patience had been reached, and that even his musty appeal of wiping old old defeats was as dead as Julius Cæsar or Sir John A. Macdonald was before Mr. Mitchell turned so venomously upon him.

It is now the duty of the County to stand by the man who opposes Mr. Mitchell, whoever he may be. Many electors are, doubtless, annoyed because a bye-election has been rendered necessary, but they must be doubly exasperated over Mr. Mitchell coming here from Montreal and refusing to allow a government candidate to go to Ottawa unopposed, so that the County may continue to be represented by a supporter of the dominant party, who will be able to have the many items of unfinished business already in hand for Northumberland's advantage satisfactorily closed before the general elections come on. If there had been a dissolution, Mr. Mitchell might, with some show of plausibility, at least, come to us and again claim the Liberals were going to win, as he did in 1891, when he told us of the great things Mr. Mercier of Quebec was going to do for us, but even his colossal effrontery will hardly be equal to the assertion that the present Government will not be masters of the situation until the dissolution of the present House. His intrusion upon the County with his candidacy at the present time is therefore only a menace to our interests, and his friends ought to be sufficiently wise to advise him to repack his gripsack and return to Montreal until the general election, at least, when we may have new issues as well as new candidates to deal with.

Mr. Mitchell has given the country a new example of his peculiar methods of advertising himself and of the use he will make of his friends regardless of their interests. The meanest thing perpetrated by him, since he gave to the public his dastardly attack on dead Sir John A. Macdonald is the revamping of a garbled report of an alleged interview with Mr. James Robinson M. P. P., at Montreal some two years ago, which he has caused to be published in the Montreal Star and sent broadcast over this county within the past few days.

In view of the fact that Mr. Robinson was never interviewed by a reporter of the Star and that he never spoke the words attributed to him, people will wonder what the origin of the alleged interview was. A real interview of the reporter of the ADVANCE with Mr. Robinson has disclosed the fact that Mr. Mitchell himself did the whole business. Mr. Robinson happened to be in Montreal and he and Mr. Mitchell met at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Mitchell had been disappointed over his failure to get the governorship of New Brunswick, but was pulling the wires for some other office in the gift of the government, and he told Mr. Robinson that if he (Mr. R.) would let him use his name as authority for the opinion that he (Mr. Mitchell) was a strong man in Northumberland and could beat Mr. Adams, the government would, probably, be influenced by the fear of losing the constituency, to give him what he wanted.

With his usual generosity towards an old friend Mr. Robinson carelessly said, "All right, if it will help you."

Mr. Mitchell, thereupon, in Mr. Robinson's presence, made some notes in a memorandum book, and Mr. Robinson, as well as his friends in the County, were surprised, a few days after, to see the alleged interview published. When it originally appeared it contained personal abuse of the late Hon. John Boyd, then governor of the Province, for Mr. Mitchell's envy of that gentleman was at fever heat because he had been made governor—the office Mr. Mitchell had made great efforts to secure, but when it is remembered that the whole thing was a little scheme of Mr. Mitchell's, that Mr. Robinson never spoke a word of it to a reporter, and that it was got up by Mr. Mitchell with the view of helping himself to an office in the gift of the "Tory" government, which he professes to despise since he left it, the character of its conception and the utter meanness of the use Mr. Mitchell is now making of it will only invite contempt. That episode more than anything else is leading Mr. Robinson's friends to urge him to become the candidate of the people in the pending bye-election, and should he be chosen Mr. Mitchell will find that the "interview" of his own manufacture and the use he now wishes to make of it, will do him no good, but rather harm in the eyes of honorable men.

The Fredericton Gleaner publishes the following paragraph:

"Peter will run:—The liberals of Northumberland County are organizing for the coming election. Hon. Peter Mitchell has assured them that he will be their candidate."

What the Gleaner might have truthfully said is that Mr. Mitchell has practically told friend and opponent alike that he intends to run for Northumberland, whether they want him to do so or not. The "Liberals" don't want him, but they can't, shake him off.

That Judgeship.

The Moncton Transcript, referring to the protest of the government supporters here against the proposed superannuation of Judge Wilkinson in order to effect the appointment of either Dr. Quigley or Mr. McInerney to the county court judgeship, says:—

"McInerney is naturally anxious to get out of the storm, and to whom has he a better right to look for refuge by appointment to office than to his Tory political godfather along the lines of political shortcomings—the Hon. M. Adams. The latter having looked out for himself, might naturally be expected to look out for his pervert".

It is understood that Mr. Adams favored the appointment of Dr. Quigley to the vacancy proposed to be created, so the Transcript must, as usual, be creating a situation in order to have a fling at a political opponent, the object of its attention in this case being Mr. McInerney.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

VERITY OF THE "MISSING LINK"—THE PSYCHOGRAM—ELECTRICAL STOPPAGE OF MACHINERY—MODERN TEACHING OF SCIENTIFIC HORTICULTURE—MARVELS OF VIPER'S BLOOD—PROPOSED MEETING OF ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING SCIENTISTS—UNDERGROUND WATER IN AUSTRALIA—A NOVEL VIEW OF GOUT.

The evidence supporting the sensational claim of Dr. Eugene Dubois that a genuine link between man and the apes had been discovered, has been submitted to recent scientific meetings, and its substantial character is admitted by even the most conservative anatomists. The remains were dug up in 1892 from the bank of the Bengawan River in Java, where they were surrounded by bones of the hippopotamus, the hyena, several species of deer, a gigantic pangolin, and other animals. Among all these bones there were four—a wisdom tooth, a skull-cap, a left femur, and a second molar—that undoubtedly represent an animal hitherto unknown. It seems quite certain that the four bones belonged to one individual, although they were scattered 50 feet in the gravel. The skull has twice the internal capacity of any modern ape, but is small for a man of the size indicated by the femur; the femur is decidedly human, and its possessor must have walked erect, but up to this time human remains have never been found in lower pleistocene deposits; the teeth are larger than human teeth, with a development that is characteristically Simian. *Pithecanthropus erectus*, as the animal is now known, seems to be assigned by all to a place between existing man and apes, but opinions differ as to whether it was a man-like ape or an ape-like man.

Genuine photographs of images impressed on the retina seem to have been taken by Mr. W. Ingles Rogers. In the presence of three trustworthy witnesses, he looked steadily at a postage stamp in strong light one minute, then at a photographic plate in non-actinic light 20 minutes. Development gave a picture in outline—or "psychogram," as it is to be called.

A contrivance for quickly stopping machinery—as in case some person is being drawn between cogs or rollers—has been devised by a French electrician. On touching one of a series of push-buttons placed at convenient points, the power is shut off and a powerful brake is applied to fly-wheels. A 20 horse-power engine, working at 90 revolutions, was stopped in two-thirds of a second.

In the Christmas holidays of 1894 a new idea in University extension teaching was instituted by Cornell University, and, according to Prof. R. H. Bailey, is destined to produce far-reaching and important results. An itinerant school of horticulture, devoted to the particular interests of the locality, was opened for four days at Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. This was the first school of its kind, and it has been followed by about a dozen similar schools, which have been attended by the most intelligent men and women of the rural communities, and are producing an awakening to rural needs that is described as almost volcanic. Rural life is the life of the future, but it is to be modified by the progressive spirit of the age. It is of interest to record that the programme of the first horticultural school included observation lessons upon twigs, fruit buds, seeds, leaves, flowers and fruits, with lectures—several of them illustrated—upon plant growth, the analysis of landscapes, the evolution of plants and origin of varieties, the geological history of soils, the chemistry of the grape and of soils, the theory of tillage and productivity of land, fungi, and commercial grape culture in Chautauqua County.

The blood of the viper, Messrs. Phisalix and Bertrand some time ago discovered, contains the same poison as its venom. These investigators, who had supposed that the viper resists its own stings because accustomed to the poison, have now made the additional discovery that the blood not only contains the poison but also a substance that neutralizes it. Different temperatures are required to destroy the two substances. The poison disappears after the blood has been heated to 136° F., for a quarter of an hour, while the anti-toxic substance remains, and if a guinea-pig is inoculated with this blood the animal not only survives but is made proof against an inoculation of fresh viper's blood.

When the wordy war is over, the distinguished scientists of the three great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race may meet together for humanity's weal. Two or three months ago, Prof. W. H. Hale suggested that the British, American and Australasian Associations for the advancement of Science hold a joint meeting at San Francisco in 1895, and the plan has been favorably received.

Many thousand square miles of the northwestern part of New South Wales and the adjacent territory, were once covered by an inland sea, and are now occupied by a cretaceous formation that absorbs like a sponge the entire drainage of the western side of the tablelands, carrying the water in unknown subterranean courses to the sea. As the annual rainfall is scanty, this region is too dry for cultivation. In 1879 an attempt was made at Killara station to get water by boring, and an abundant artesian supply was tapped at a depth of 140 feet. In 1884 the Department of Mines took up the work. Its first bore, struck a small supply of water at 89 feet; and in December, 1894, it had completed 30 wells, with 9 in progress and 23 others located, and had failed but once to get water. Of the 30 completed wells, 20 yielded an artesian supply of over 7,000,000 gallons daily, and from 10 a daily supply of 500,000 gallons could be pumped. Water for the northwestern traveling stock routes is furnished by fifteen of the largest wells. In addition to the government work, private enterprise had completed 90 bores in June, 1895, of which 73 gave a combined daily flow of about 90,000,000 gallons, and 17 supplied water by pumping. Gardens and orchards flourish luxuriantly near these wells.

Little water is yet used for irrigation, but recent investigation tends to show that the artesian water-bearing basin extends much further southward than has hitherto been supposed, and that a great barren region may be transformed by further well-boring into a rich farming country, adding much to Australia's resources.

A new and surprising theory of gout has been advanced by Mr. Mortimer Granville. He concludes that it is not due to an over-production of uric acid, but that its cause is the presence in the organism—not necessarily in the blood, but in the organs and tissues generally—of an undue proportion of lencocytes. The treatment called for is a meat diet, to multiply the red corpuscles in the blood, and so assist in reducing the white corpuscles—the uric acid makers—to normal limits.

Electric motors for winding, hauling and pumping in coal-mines are estimated by a South Wales engineer to save three-fourths of the fuel used for power, or a value equal to nearly four per cent of the coal production of the mines.

THE CRISIS IS OVER!

Continued from 1st page.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER CASE.

The following letters dispose of one feature of this case (which was referred to in my last letter) and the second feature, the publication of the story, will probably come before the courts shortly, as Dr. Montague has announced that he intends to take legal proceedings against the Toronto World for making the charge against him that he had been guilty of such dishonorable conduct. It is inconceivable how anyone who knows Dr. Montague could suspect him of committing any act not strictly and scrupulously honorable; but it is still more inconceivable that anyone who has ever seen Dr. Montague's writing could trace any resemblance between it and the anonymous letters. I have seen photographs of these letters and the first thing that would strike any judge of handwriting (except, perhaps, an expert) is that the first letter is evidently written by a Frenchman, although the English is good, and that the writing is slightly disguised, while the second letter is as evidently written by an Englishman with little, if any attempt at disguise. Hon. Dr. Montague thinks that the insinuation that he was in any way connected with these letters is the result of a conspiracy to ruin his political career, and believes that he has clues which will lead to the detection and the punishment of the criminals, a task in which every honest and honorable man in Canada will wish him success.

"January 13th, 1896.

"Dear Sir Adolphe Caron,—Although I have already in my place in parliament denied any complicity whatever in the matter of these annonymous letters, I wish to repeat in this personal manner my emphatic denial of having been in any way connected with their authorship.

"I wish at the same time to say that I entirely acquit you from the suspicion of having been the cause of communications to the press in regard to this matter.

"I remain yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. H. MONTAGUE."

THE REPLY.

"Dear Dr. Montague,—In reply to your letter I fully accept your repudiation of the annoymous letters, (as indeed I have already stated in parliament), and I regret the annoyance to which you have been subjected by the publication of an allusion to the matter in the press. I wish to add that I am glad that you exonerate me from the suspicion of having been the source of any communication to the newspapers upon the subject.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed), ADOLPHE CARON."

THE END ON'T.

Government House, Jan. 13.

"Dear Dr. Montague,—It is with much pleasure I have read Sir Adolphe Caron's letter to yourself, in which he fully and honorably accepts the denial in the other statements you have sent to me. While thoroughly recognizing the bona fides of Sir Adolphe Caron's conduct, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere regret that you have had so much annoyance in connection with the matter, and to assure you personally that it has in no way shaken my confidence in yourself.

(Signed), "ABERDEEN.
"To Hon. Dr. Montague."

A TOUCH OF HUMOR.

The seriousness of the situation has been relieved by a touch of humor, and a story is going the rounds, which is causing a good-natured smile at the expense of the genial and popular Conservative whip, Mr. George Taylor, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to "get things straightened out" and restore peace and unity so that the session may go on. The story goes that in his anxiety to promote unity, Mr. Taylor prepared a document to the effect that the signers bound themselves to support as leader of the Government whoever the party should select as leader, no matter who that person should be. To this document he obtained some twenty odd signatures, and all was going well until he approached Professor Weldon, who had some doubts as to the legality of the proceeding. Together they visited Mr. Speaker White, who, with a twinkle in his eye, for he dearly loves a joke, gravely took down the statute and read sections from the Independence of Parliament Act, which showed that the energetic whip was unwittingly making himself liable to various "pains and penalties" for subornation of members of Parliament, conspiracy, treason and almost every other offence against "Her Majesty the Queen, her Crown and dignity." Alarmed at the magnitude and variety of the crimes he was committing, without knowing it, the loyal and patriotic whip, who would as soon think of committing suicide as doing anything to offend "Her Majesty, her Crown and dignity," sought counsel of the Premier, and, on his advice, promptly threw the incriminating document in the fire.

VICEREGAL DRAWING ROOM.

The scene in the Senate, Saturday night, on the occasion of the annual drawing room, was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed within the precincts of the Parliament buildings, and, although there have, undoubtedly, been drawing rooms which have been more numerously attended (but not many), there have been few, if any, which have been more brilliant in their general effect, and, certainly, none which passed off more pleasantly in every respect.

The reception commenced shortly after nine and lasted rather more than an hour, during which time over five hundred ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen. Viewed from the gallery, towards the end of the reception, when the chamber was almost filled with ladies in magnificent costume and gentlemen in evening dress, mingled with which were the scarlet coats and gold trappings of the Headquarters staff, and the gorgeous gold laced uniforms of the Lieut.-Governors and ministers and ex-ministers of the Crown, the scene was one of dazzling brilliancy, and presented a mass of varied and pleasing life and color which delighted the eye of the artist and gratified the taste of all to whom well-dressed humanity is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The drawing-room was, in many respects, in marked contrast to the one of last year, and in none more so than in the large number of prominent and representative citizens of Ottawa, outside of the official class who were present, and who were last year conspicuous by their absence

THE ATTENDANCE OF MINISTERS

and "members of the Privy Council not now of the Cabinet" was much larger than usual, and in that latter class, which was headed by Sir Hector Langevin as the senior privy councillor not in office present, it was curious to notice Messrs. Foster, Tupper and Wood, who wore their official uniform, and Haggart, Ives and Montague, who were in evening dress. The only one of the dissident ministers who was not present was Mr. Dickey, who has been too unwell to leave his home for several days. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, with Messrs. Costigan, Daly, Ferguson and Sir Frank Smith stood on the right of the dais, and on the left were Sir Adolphe Caron, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, Major-General Gascoigne and members of His Excellency's staff. All of the ministers wore their official uniforms with the exception of Hon. Dr. Ferguson. The costumes of the ladies were, in many cases, very elaborate; trains and veils, with two or three feathers, predominated. Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen wore a magnificent costume of pearlcolored brocade, the bodice of which was trimmed with claret colored velvet and point lace. Attached to the back of the gown was a court train of claret colored velvet, lined with satin of the same shade as the gown, and trimmed round the edges with ermine. This train was carried by Hons. Dudley and Archie Gordon, who wore handsome page costumes. Her Excellency wore a magnificent tiara of diamonds, white feathers and veil, diamond necklace and pendant, and various diamond ornaments clasping the laces in her bodice.

PRESS GALLERY ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the Parliamentary Press Gallery was held, yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the session:—President, William Mackenzie, Herald, Montreal; Vice-president J. A. Phillips, Montreal Gazette; Secretary, George Simpson, Toronto Globe; Committee, S. E. Atkinson, Globe, Toronto; A. Oliver, La Minerve, Montreal; R. M. MacLeod, Citizen, Ottawa; Horace Wallis, Mail, Toronto; J. A. Magurn, Witness, Montreal.

J. A. PHILIPS.

PEACE IS RESTORED,

AND THE ORDINARY BUSINESS OF THE SESSION WILL NOW GO ON.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS BEGUN

And may Last for Two or Three Weeks, as the Opposition has much to say.

The chief Peacemakers.

List of the New Cabinet—Sir Charles Tupper to run in Cape Breton County—The Address Moved and Seconded by Good Men—Mr. Laurier still behind Tores Vedras—New Notes, etc.

OTTAWA, 18th January, 1896.—The political storm is over for the moment, and everything looks quiet and peaceful for the present, and every friend of the Conservative party sincerely hopes that no such storm will ever occur again. Of that there is not much danger if Sir Charles Tupper takes the Premiership before the next general elections; and there does not seem to be much doubt about that, although Sir Mackenzie Bowell has taken occasion twice in the Senate to deny the statement made in almost every newspaper in Canada that it has been agreed that he is to retire from the Premiership shortly and be succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Mackenzie has not perhaps given any definite pledge to retire at a certain time, but I do not think the party has the slightest intention of appealing to the country under the leadership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. However, for the present, everything is quiet and peaceful, the business of the House is progressing in the usual manner, and there is nothing to indicate that the session will either exceed the normal length of sessions or be unduly cut short.

TUPPER IN THE FIELD.

It is said that almost every Conservative constituency in Nova Scotia was placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Tupper, by the member representing it, and that several Ontario and Quebec seats were also offered him. But he finally accepted Cape Breton County because it was in that constituency he commenced the great fight of 1878. Mr. McKeen at once resigned and the writ was issued. Nomination takes place on the 28th January and polling, if any, on 4th February. Sir Charles leaves for Cape Breton on Monday, and will address two or three meetings next week. Sir Charles is personally very popular amongst Conservatives and is always at home in "Sixteen," the party head quarters in the House. Immediately after he was sworn in on Wednesday he paid a visit to 16 and was most enthusiastically received by some fifty or sixty members, who had gathered there, as usual, pending the opening of the House. No intimation whatever had been given of Sir Charles' intention, and, as his visit was very brief, he had come and gone before many of the Conservative members who were in the Chamber, reading room, and other parts of the House, knew that he was in the building. After the applause which greeted Sir Charles on his appearance had subsided, he spoke for a minute or two, expressing the pleasure it gave him to be amongst his old friends again, and assuring them that it was only his sense of his duty to the Conservative party which induced him to again enter the arena of politics. He said that he was leaving for Nova Scotia almost immediately and expected to be back again in a few days to take his place in the House. He briefly expressed his confidence in the success of the Conservative party at the general election, which must take place in a few weeks, and his belief that the National Policy, which had done so much for the development of Canada, would be sustained at the polls. He said a few words about the greater interest in Canadian affairs which was being shown in Imperial circles, and concluded a very short but pointed address by strongly urging the necessity for union in the party, so as to present a solid and unbroken front to the enemy.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The announcement of the reconstructed Cabinet was not made on Tuesday as had been expected, but on Wednesday after noon Sir Adolphe Caron made the following official statement:

"The statement I am about to make has been submitted to the Governor-General by the Prime Minister, and I am authorised to say that in its bearing on the position of the Crown in matters of this nature, it has His Excellency's approval:

"Since reference was made in this House to the retirement from office of certain members of the government the Prime Minister has had an opportunity of carefully reviewing the circumstances connected with those resignations, and has satisfied himself that the best interests of the country would be served—notwithstanding any difference of opinion that exists respecting the importance of filling the portfolio made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Angers—by the return to their former positions in the Cabinet, by those who deemed it their duty to retire on account of that vacancy. While it is true that this point was freely discussed between the Prime Minister and his colleagues, it is equally true that the Prime Minister did not regard that vacancy—the importance of filling which cannot be questioned—as a sufficient reason for the resignation of any member of the government. This view, however, was not concurred in by some of his colleagues, who urged that the meeting of parliament with a Quebec portfolio vacant might seriously imperil certain important measures to be presented during the session. He had reasonable hopes of being able to fill that position up to the very day when parliament met, and was disappointed when his efforts failed. After the opening of parliament certain members of the government sent their resignations to the Prime Minister, giving amongst other reasons the fact that 'having failed to fill the portfolio,' and that he evidently 'intended to go on with the transaction of public business with an incomplete Cabinet,' they thought this course so great 'a departure from sound constitutional practice and so weak as a matter of policy' that they were 'unwilling any longer to remain as members of an incomplete government.'

QUEBEC VACANCY FILLED.

"Since the receipt of the resignations referred to the objections put forward by the Ministers who resigned have been removed by the acceptance of a seat in the cabinet by the Honorable Alphonse Desjardins, a gentleman well known and esteemed in the Province of Quebec for his ability and integrity of character and by the accession to the Ministry of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.

"Under the circumstances and with these objections removed the Ministers who resigned have deemed it consistent with duty to their country to resume the positions they respectively held in the Government. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to inform the house and the country that a Ministry has been formed which will command the support of the majority in Parliament and enable us to proceed with the measures foreshadowed in the speech from the throne.

The Government as re-constructed is as follows:

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—President of the Council.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.—Secretary of State.

Sir Adolphe Caron—Postmaster-General.

Hon. John Costigan—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster—Minister of Finance.

Hon. John G. Haggart—Minister of Railways and Canals.

Hon. J. A. Ouimet—Minister of Public Works.

Hon. T. Mayne Daly—Minister of the Interior.

Hon. W. B. Ives—Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Hon A. R. Dickey—Minister of Justice.

Hon. W. H. Montague—Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Alphonse Desjardins—Minister of Militia and Defence.

Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. Donald Ferguson—without portfolio.

Hon. John F. Wood—Controller of Customs.

Hon. E. G. Prior—Controller of Inland Revenue."

From the Opposition benches—And Solicitor-General?

Sir Adolphe Caron—There is no Solicitor-General at present. This is the statement I have the honor to lay before the House. I move that this House do now adjourn.

DEBATING THE ADDRESS.

At long and at last the business of the session was started Thursday afternoon by the commencement of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne by Mr. Powell, the newly elected member for Westmorland, N. B. Mr Powell is a pleasing and agreeable speaker of unpretentious manner and address, who created a most favorable impression on the House. His style is easy, forceful and graceful; his method good and his matter better, so that he is certain to prove a valuable acquisition to the debating power of the Conservative side of the House. Unless your correspondent is very much mistaken this young gentleman will make his mark, and it will be a good big broad mark too. Mr. Powell devoted the first twenty minutes of his speech to the paragraph in the speech relating to the Manitoba School question, and he dealt with the subject in a manner which showed that he had deeply studied it, which is more than can be said of the majority of the gentlemen who have spoken on the question in the House He took up the constitutional aspect of the case pointing out the difference between our system of federal union and that of the United States, with its states rights doctrine, and showed that under our system of control by the central authority it would be as reasonable to say that the Dominion Parliament had not the right to legislate in the matter of criminal law or other similar subjects as to deny its power to legislate with respect to schools. He argued closely and logically against the political autonomy of the provinces, and made out an excellent case against the contention that the Dominion had no right to interfere with Manitoba. In concluding a very brilliant half hour speech, Mr. Powell made an eloquent appeal for the exercise of Christian charity and the development of national feeling so that we may get away from narrow provincialisms and learn to be proud of the fact that we were citizens of Canada without caring whether we come from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Manitoba or any other province.

MR. MCGILLIVRAY SECONDS.

Mr. J. A. McGillivray who seconded the address is one of the largest and handsomest men in the House and unless he takes care he is likely to earn the sobriquet of "the beauty of north Ontario," just as in the old Parliament of Canada the late Sheriff Powell gained the title of "the beauty of Carleton." Strong of limb and lusty of voice, he made what would be classed as "a rattling good speech" in support of the address, dealing chiefly with the paragraphs relating to agriculture, the mounted police and arming the militia. In touching on the mounted police he

WHEN You fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the Cottolene is put in. Remember that Cottolene heats to the cooking point sooner than lard and that it must not be allowed to burn.

COTTOLENE

when rightly used, never imparts to food any disagreeable greasy odor or flavor. For pastry or any shortening purpose, but ⅔ the quantity that was formerly used of lard, is necessary, if Cottolene **IS USED**

Look for the trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS!

COME TO THE

NEW STORE

WATER STREET, FOR YOUR

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES,

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK

JUST OPENED,

E. A. STRANG.

WANTED,

5000 BUSHELS OATS,

For which we will pay cash.

E. A. STRANG.

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

SHORTS,
BRAN,
CORNMEAL,
CRACKED FEED,
HAY AND OATS,
Water St., Chatham,
E. A. STRANG.

NOTICE.

The Liberal Conservatives of Chatham have opened their

Committee Rooms,

in the building lately occupied by the

CHATHAM SOCIAL CLUB.

Friends from all parts of the County, will be made welcome.

JAMES F. MAHER,
Secy.

Chatham N. B. January 14th 1896.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Quebec Winter Carnival.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Chatham Jct. to Quebec on the 24th and 25th January at Single First Class Fare good for return up to and including 5th, February, and on the 26th and 29th January at $7.70, good for return on 3rd, February 1896, and at correspondingly low rates from other stations.

Tickets are good for continuous journey only in either direction.

A Buffet Sleeping Car leaves Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and runs through to Levis without change.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.
13th, January, 1896.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Fedelle Poulin, of the parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Caroline his wife and the Executors Administrators or Assigns of the said Fedelle Poulin.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety three and made between the said Fedelle Poulin and Caroline his wife of Shippegan in the County of Gloucester aforesaid, of the first part and William S. Loggie of Chatham in the County of Northumberland aforesaid merchant of the second part, recorded the fourth day of September A. D. 1893 in volume 38 of the records of County of Gloucester pages 345, 346 347, and 348, and numbered 134 in said volume there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured by and due on the said mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at public auction in front of the post office in said Town of Chatham in the County aforesaid, on thursday the thirtieth day of January next at twelve o'clock noon, all those lands and premises in the said indenture of mortgage described as follows viz: All that certain lot piece parcel or tract of land situate lying or being in the Parish of Shippegan and bounded as follows on the north by lands owned by William S. Loggie and now occupied by Romain Poulin, on the west by lands owned by Joseph Goupil on the south by land owned by Joseph Pacquet and on the east by landsowned and occupied by Joseph Dugay, the said piece of land being willed to the said Fedelle Poulin by his father the late Fabien Poulin bearing date in about the fifte