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When you can stop it quick by using PENDLETON'S PANACEA?

Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895 Propr. of Pendleton's Panacea. DEAR SIR :-I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panaces. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's panacea, which very shortly cured my somplaint Trusting this will be a service to you.

Yours sincerely W. E. ROOD. Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other. PRICE 25CTS.

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GRAND DISPLAY OF Fall and Winter Millinery

THE BOUQUET The ladies and public generally are most cordially invited to the Bouquet on Tuesday and Wednesday Oct., 13th and 14th, to inspect the newest designs in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques and

Sonnets.

There will also be exhibited a dazzling display the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feather the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feather and supplying another supplying and supplying an analysis and supplying an another supplying another supplying an anoth Ribbons etc., as well as the most unique and super Millinery Noverties. The above are direct importations from Par. London and New York. JOSIE NOONAN. Noonan Block, Chatham.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Perliament of Canada at the made to the Perliament of Canada at the next Session by the Temiscouata Railway Company for the passing of an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 65, so as to enlarge the time for commencing the work of extending the Railway of the said Company from Edmundston to a point on the intercolonial Railway, as provided by said Act, and also for the purpose of authorizing the said Company to build a Railway connecting such proposed extension with the Central Railway at Chipman in Queens County, or any extension thereof, and also with power to the said Company to acquire by lease or otherwise other lines of to acquire by lease or otherwise other lines of Railway.

Dated the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1897.

WILLIAM PUGSLEY,

Solicitor for Applicants

For Sale or to Let.

Dwelling House and connected premises on King Street, Chatham. Possession will be given at any time required to a suitable purchaser or tenant. I rented it can be let furnished. ANGUS MCEACHERAN, Pilot



Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM, N. B.. APRIL 1, 1897. Opening of Parliament-The Speech.

The speech with which the Governor-General opened parliament on Thursday of last week, and which was simply a declaration of policy, and expression of its sentiments and intentions prepared by the Government, is one of the best documents of its kind that has been given to the public for some time. It, therefore, escaped the "chestnut" of opposition criticism, that it was most remarkable for what it did not con-

Passing the appropriate reference to the diamond jubilee of Her Majesty, in which all will concur, that to the arrangement between the federal and provincial governments for a settlement of the Manitoba School question touches a very important subject, the chief interest in connection with which is that whatever may be the views entertained in different quarters as to the merits of the question itself, or the method by which the settlement has been reached, the necessity of Dominion legislation upon it has disappeared, and with it the danger of the matter continuing to be a disturbing factor in federal politics outside of Manitoba. In view, however, of the alacrity with which the settlement was made, we shall all, no doubt, continue to wonder how it happened that Mr. Laurier could have made the nistake, less than a year ago, of placing great stress upon the supposition that the Dominion authorities could not know enough of the facts and cir-Complaints cumstances connected with the question to warrans them in taking action upon it, until they had been thoroughly investigated by a commission to be appointed for the purpose. That a short cut has, however, been found, by which so much that Mr. Laurier thought to be necessary has been evaded, is another illustration of the difference

> The reference to the tariff question is brief and sufficiently ambiguous to warrant the expectation that no revolutionary changes, such as those foreshadowed in the declarations of leading gentlemen of the opposition of a year ago, are contemplated. The most influential members of the Government have had such experience in public life and such acquaintance with the manufacturing, industrial and commercial them to give the quietus to the former fiscal heresies of their associates, and we shall probably see a practical continuation of the existing tariff. There will, of course, be modifications to meet changed conditions-a levelling up and down,—and changes in the fiscal policy of the United States under the new administration, will be duly considered and met as far as possible, all of which will be more satisfactory to the people than if effect were given to the rather drastic and revolutionary free trade declarations with which Sir Richard Cartwright and politicians of his school

entertained us a year ago. Everybody will agree that the existing franchise law is not only cumbersome and unduly expensive, but that it has also proved inoperative to a large extent, because of the fact that it has I desire to express the gratification I feel prevented thousands of young men to whom it was designed to give votes entertained by the Canadian people for 11.10 p.m. from exercising their franchise. That 3.50 a.m. it is to be repealed and a more simple, parts of the empire in celebrating the dia-7.25 a.m. operative and inexpensive measure Pullman Sleeper runs through passed on this important subject, will entitle the Government to the people's

> tem and the extension of the Govern ment railway system, together with the establishment of cold storage depots are all calculated to facilitate the de velopment of the country's resources and promote its trade and commercial interests. Anything the Government will do in this direction, provided it be governments, which was the best arrangethe outcome of a general and not a sectional policy, will invite public dently hope that this session will put an confidence and popular support. The improvement of the St. Lawrence canals is required, and the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal and reciprocal good will, is of great importance. They should go, in a large measure, together, but ought only to be undertaken as part of a scheme for enlarging and developing the Government transportation system east and west. In this scheme the acquisition of such railways as the Bay de Chaleur and Canada Eastern must be included, for popular sentiment will not approve of large sums of government money being expended merely to handling which private railway corporations may unduly tax the people through their arbitrary tariffs.

> The desirability of ascertaining the views of the people on the subject of prohibition is very great, no doubt,as great as the views of different people on the subject are diverse and conflicting. A prize of \$100,000 might be offered for the invention of a system of prohibition that would indeed prohibit, or for the discovery of any sovereign civilised country in which hibition is sanctioned by law. If the Government will devise some means by which our already temperate people can be made more temperate, or to lesson the evils of the liquor traffic. they will make an advance of a practical character in a great and desirable enabling the electors to vote upon the

The superannuation question, like one requiring the attention of reformers. Abuses have arisen under the system and has completed taking evidence submitted to will increase as long as it exists and it by the respective governments of Her Majesty and the United States, and has furnishes temptations for the practice of adjourned for a time to hear arguments the frauds that have been perpetrated indulge the hope that a final and satisfacupon the country through it, So long as tory adjustment of those long delayed adjournment of the debate, challenged that Spain can stand the strain of waiting full justice is done to those who have full justice is done to those who have The calamity which has befallen our already contributed to the fund, and all fellow subjects in India has evoked a wide-

and equitable manner, the practical suppression of the system will be move in the right direction.

The reference to the famine in India, and to the necessity for the aid which Canada, in common with other portions of the empire, is extending, are opportune; and the knowledge that the generous response of our people to the cry of discress is so widely appreciated will, no doubt, stimulate them to continued efforts to increase the already large Canadian fund raised in so many ways for that humane purpose.

Let us hope that all the subjects mentioned in the speech will be considered in a patriotic spirit, and that there will be less of vindictive partyism and recrimination in the House of Commons than there has been in the recent past. Canada will suffer neither abroad nor at home should her parliamentary leaders not forget, as often as they have done, the dignity of their work, and that the people are more in terested in good government than in the fortunes of the two great parties, which, however necessary as part of the political machinery of the country, are not justified in subordinating the ad ministration of public affairs to their factional exigencies.

Still After Mr. Tweedie.

The St. John Globe is to be admired for its persistency, which is as marked as inspires it. The legislative session at Fredericton is over and Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie, by the ability he displayed as acting leader of the House, disproved all the Globe's prophecies concerning him, and met the attacks and coufounded the tactics of its friends so essfully that they went home discredited and weaker than ever. The Globe knows that it would only be laughed at if were to continue its former attacks, so it follows Mr. Tweedie home and assails him in connection with the practice of his profession. It has, of course, nothin original to say, but it has friends in Chat ham who know that it is a receptacle for between theoretical and practical polianything, however stale, that may assist the warfare it is waging, and that, probably, accounts for the old article of the defunct Chatham Herald against Mr. Tweedie appearing for one of the accused in the Newcastle post office cases, bobbing ap serenely in a new dress in last Saturday's Globe. As everybody knows Mr I weedie has, practically, sacrificed his practice as the leader of the North Shore bar to his public duries, and it seems to be a very small business for the Globe which is known as having a vendetta against him, to be assisted in its warfare by those who, in their little way, seem to interests of the country as will lead think they are personally handicapped because he cannot be kept out of the courts on account of his having reached a position in public life to which they can never hope to attain.

Parliamentary.

OTTAWA, March 25. At three o'clock this afternoon His Excellency the Governor General proceeded to the chamber of the Senate of the Parliament buildings and took hi seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excelwas pleased to command the ttendance of the House of Commons nd that House being present, Hi Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the eighth Parliament of Canada with the following speech :

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons In welcoming you on your attendance at

at the evidences which prevail throughout the Dominion of the loyalty and affection Her Majesty the Queen and of the desire o join with their fellow-subjects in all iubilee in a manner worthy of the oyous event, and I am pleased to be able to announce that in accordance with an invitation from the Imperial government arrangements are being made for an effective representation of the Dominion in connection with the commemoration of this The improvement of the canal sys- historic occasion at the capital of the

Immediately after the last session the government of Manitoba was invited to d a conference with my ministers on the subject of the grievances arising out of the act of that province relating to education passed in the year 1890. In response that invitation three members of the Manitoba government came to Ottawa and after many and protracted discussions a settlement was reached between the two ment obtainable under the existing conditions of this disturbing question. I confiend to the agitation which has marred the harmony and impeded the development of our country and will prove the beginning of a new era to be characterized by generous treatment of one another, mutual concessions

A measure will be submitted to you for the revision of the tariff which it is believed will provide the necessary revenue and while having due regard to industrial interests will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people. You will be asked to give your support to a bill abolishing the expensive and unsatisfactory franchise act and adopting for the election of members of the House of

Commons the franchises of the several My government has determined that the advantages to accrue, both to our western producers and the business interests of the whole Dominion, from the completing of the works for the enlargement of the St open channels for supplying traffic, in Lawrence canals, could no longer be deferred, and has, subject to the approval of Parliament, taken the initial steps for a vigorous prosecution of those works and for the perfecting of the caual system by

the close of the year 1898. I have much satisfaction in informing you that arrangements have been concluded which if you approve, will enable the Intercolonial Railway system to reach Montreal and thus share in the large traffic centering in that city. The many advantages which will flow from this extension of that railway are apparent and I have no doubt you will gladly approve of the

Appreciating the difficulties encountered by our farmers in placing the perishable food products on the English markets in good condition, my government has arranged a complete system of cold storage accomodation at creameries, on railways, at ports and on steamers, by which these products can be preserved at the desired temperature during the whole journey from the point of production to Great Britain. The contracts made for this purpose will be laid before

It is desirable that the mind of the people of Canada should be clearly ascertained on the subject of prohibition and a measure question will be submitted for your The Behring Sea claims commission constituted during the past year to adjust the British sealing vessels seized by the cruisers of the United States on the high seas,

thereon on behalf of both governments. I claims will now speedily be reached.

responded to has elicited warm assurances grateful acknowledgment from the government of India, which has also been specially and heartily endorsed by the imperial authorities.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: aid before you. The estimates for the coming year will be presented at an early day. They have been framed with every regard for economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

I regret that the receipts from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the consolidated revenue. The proposed revision of the tariff and the application of strict economy in the administration of the government will, I trust, restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate : Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Among the bills which have been pre pared and will be submitted for your pproval are bills amending the superannuation act and civil service act. These and other measures I commend to your earnest consideration and express the hope that your deliberations under the divine guidance will tend to increase the happiness and prosperity of every class in the Dominion. The opening of Parliament evoked

more than the usual interest. Large crowds gathered on Parliament Hill to see the outdoor display. Lord Aberdeen rode in state, escorted by the Princess Louise dragoon guards, and was received by a detachment of one hundred men the guards forming a guard of honor While the band played the nationa anthem His Excellency entered th building and took his seat on the throne in the Senate chamber. Hon, Wilfred Laurier, the First Minister, stood at his right hand and other privy councillors, together with a brilliant military staff. The speech from the throne was read the littleness of spirit which generally first in English and next in French by His Excellency.

> On the return to the House of Commons Mr. Laurier moved that the speech from the throne be taken into consideration to-morrow, which was agreed to.

The new member for Cornwall and Stormont, Mr. Snetsinger, was introduced and took his seat amid Liberal

The Governor General was accompanied by Sir Casimir Gzowski, A. D. C. to the Mr. Foster's recent reference to the expen-Queen and administrator of the government in Ontario. Among those present at opening were the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Van Horne, Miss Van Horne, Lady Gzowski, Mrs. Arthur Mowat, and Mr. and Mrs. Majoribanks, who are guests at Government House.

In the House Hon. Mr. Mulock gavnotice of a bill to abolish civil service superannuation and for the retirement members of the civil service; the Solicitor General, a bill to repeal the franchise act and to make provisions in lieu thereof; Mr. McInnis, a resolution calling upon the Governor-General-in-council to disallow bill passed by the British Columbia Southern Railway; Mr. Casey, a bill to secure the safety of railway employes and passengers and a bill respecting drainage across the lands of railway companies; Mr. Cowan, three bills-(1st) to abolish reciprocity in wrecking privileges, (2nd) respecting alien labor, (3rd) amending immigration laws: Mr. Charlton, a bill respecting seduction and Sunday observances; Mr. Taylor, a bill to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada; Mr. Reid that he will move a resolution that it is expedient that the government pay the Canadian farmer a bonus of one cent per pound on butter exported : Mr. Maclean, that on Monday he will inquire whether i is the intention of the government to enter into negotiations with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the abrogation or modification of certain rights to construct branch lines, etc.; McLennan, a bill respecting the sale of railway return fare tickets.

OTTAWA, MARCH 26 .-- In reply to 8 Mackenzie Bowell, the Secretary of State to-day said the terms of the settlement of the Manitoba school case would be laid before the House before the address would be proceeded with, informing him at the this second session of the present parliament | same time that there had been no correspondence in the matter, either before or after the settlement

Dr. Russell, of Halifax, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In his opinion the only question that threatened to provoke sharp divergence of opinion was the proposed tariff changes, regarding which there was a wide difference of opinion. According to the theories of honorable gentlemen opposite even though it were not necessary to tax the country for revenue purposes it would be necessary to impose an import tax to protect local industries. The outcome of their policy had been to unnecessarily tax the people and to build up combines and trusts. In spite of the money they had abstracted from the people we have had deficits to face, with obligations to fulfil and a credit to maintain. A revenue, he held, could be raised without direct taxation, which would give all the protection that might fairly be required, although he was not prepared to admit the wisdom of the principle of protection In their proposed measure of tariff recon struction he did not think the United States had regard for any other than the interests of their own people at heart. They had a right to legislate as they saw fit. would proceed to legislate in our own interests, but not in a spirit of retaliation. Mr. Russell spoke favorably of the proposed extension of the I, C. R. to Montreal, and the past, dealt briefly with all the other topics in the

Mr. Ethier, of Two Mountains, who seconded the address, spoke in French. Sir Charles Tupper followed, speaking for over two hours. He attacked the Manitoba school settlement, denounced the removal of civil service officials, and found fault generally without suggesting a remedy. His greatest complaint was that the Liberal party had "stolen our clothes, and go about masquerading in them without a mask on

their face." Their mission to Washington had been a failure; their record was one of broken pledges and unfulfilled promises. Mr. Laurier said he regretted that his honorable friend was not in a happier frame of mind. He had attacked the government for removing certain public officials, but he would assure him that not a dismissal would be made, unless for cause. The government had been charged with not carrying out their pledges, yet one of their first acts of the session was to announce a bill to repeal the franchise act in aggordance with their promises for ten years back. Sir Charles fact that, with very few exceptions, the had referred to the tariff. If he had any doubt, the country had none, for there was not a consumer or producer who did not be lieve that the government's aim would be to relieve the burden of taxation without im pairing any of the industries now existing. The school question, Sir Charles had said had not been settled on constitutional grounds. Was it unconstitutional for two governments to come together and effect a End of London, has been advertising for settlement that would remove this question | salaried solo singers and paid choir boys. from the arena of politics after a struggle of

by the late government was a sham. Mr. Foster followed Mr. Laurier in an all round attack upon the administration.

six years? The effort to effect a settlement

Sir Richard Cartwright, in moving the who had attacked the settlement of the blow

practical tokens of this feeling has been it had pursued in the matter. There was

OTTAWA, March 29. -Mr. Casey introduced a bill to secure the safety of railway employes and passengers: Mr. Maclean The accounts of the past year will be (York), a bill to promote the safety of railway employes by compelling railway companies to adopt the automatic brake; Mr. McLean, a bill to amend the railway act as to making of returns and to compel companies to close the upper berth in all rail, way sleepers whenever it is unoccupied and the occupant of the lower berth required it: Mr. Cowan, a bill to prohibit the importation and employment in Canada of alien labor under contract; Mr. Taylor, a bill for the same purpose; Mr. Gibson, a bill to amend the railway act, making wages a

first lien on a railway under construction. Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced the government franchise bill. This bill, said the Solicitor General, is drawn largely on the lines of the bill introduced by Sir John Thompson in 1894. Since 1885 the franchise is to end this expense.

After some opposition from Sir Charies Tupper and Mr. Foster the bill was read a

Resuming the debate on the address Sir Richard Cartwright said that possibly Mr. Foster would be able to answer his (Sir Richard's) question of a few days ago, whether he will support a vote of censure on the terms of the school settlement. Sir Richard here made a pause, but Mr. Foster remained silent, and Sir Richard went on to say that if no such vote was to be proposed then the opposition showed small discretion in dwelling on the subject at all. It was one that could not be settled by a mere phrase maker, but required statesmanship. The minister of trade and commerce was in rather a happy mood and got in some delightful thrusts at the expense of his opponents. For instance, went on to recall how Sir Charles Tupper had at of his speech on Friday washed his hands of the school affair, and said: "If the honorable gentleman had consulted some friends he would have added that in futur he intended to hold his tongue about

Sir, I don't want to be unreasonable, and do not except impossibilities." Turning to diture, Sir Richard referred to the supplementary estimates printed by Mr. Foster in the first session of 1896, but concealed. amounting to \$3,180,000. He had a right to be charged with these and to have them added to his main estimates of \$38,308,000. making Mr. Foster's anticipated expenditure for 1896-97 equal tc \$41,488,000. Sir Rich ard asserted that the result of a special audit of the books of the post office department was to show that some \$500,000 or \$600,000 of accounts which ought to have been charged to and paid in 1896 had beer thrown over to 1897.

Mr. Foster-Does my honorable friend

Sir Richard-I know the audit has been made and I am sure that is the result. Mr. Laurier-Hear, hear.

Sir Richard Cartwright -- I have reason to believe that the same practice was carried on with reference to the public works. Many important works were neglected and others that were executed were thrown forward to 1897. Mr. Foster-It cannot be done.

Sir Richard Cartwright - My honorable friend underrates his own ingenuity. (Roars of laughter.) Mr. Foster-I mean it could not be done while I was finance minister.

Dr. Landerkin-Perhaps it was done during the six days you went on strike. (Renewed laughter.) A brief reference to the tariff closed Sir Richard's remarks. It would be the gov-

ernment's earnest desire to do justice to all classes-consumer, producer and manufacturer -and they hoped to produce a tariff at an early day that would show that the government had made an honest attempt to do their duty by the people.

After remarks by Messrs. Davin and

Monek the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

DOUBLE-ENDER:-The Moneto Times says:-An amusing correspondence is printed in the Auditor General's report as Senator Adams' drawing mileage while member of the House of Commons and on being appointed to the Senate the same session drew mileage again.

Auditor Genefal was very severe. He McAdam. said: "I am sure there can be no ground legally, and certainly there is no equitable ground, to pay any man in a public trust twice for expenses which have been incurred only once." Nobody, of course, believes that Sen-

ator Adams would draw mileage or

Protecting Game. Chief Game Commissioner L. B. Knight has been making a visit to the Northern Counties, with the object of getting on the trail of certain law-breaking hunters who have been killing moose, caribou, etc., out of season. They are reported to have become so bold on the Restigouche as to make contracts with certain lumbermen to provide their camps with moose meat at two and three cents a pound. Mr. Knight is taking the matter in hand very energetically and is determined that the law shall be better observed than heretofore all over the province. He has cer-We tain illicit hunters in Northumberland under surveillance and they will, probably, find their occupation a little more hazardous hereafter than it has been in

Another Heresy-Hunt.

A special from London says: Th Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England, at which it is proposed to arraign "lan MacLaren" for heresy, will open at Sunderland on April 26th and will last a week. The reverend novelist has decided not only that he will not keep still, but also to carry the war into the enemy's camp by attending the Synod and lecturing and preaching in the biggest halls he can get in the North of England. This vigorous policy rather frightened the would be heresy hunters, and there is some talk now of mercifully ignoring "Ian MacLaren's" doctrinal unsoundness. The idea among old-fashioned orthodox English Presbyterians now is to let persons alone and attack the pernicious influences which, it is contended, are sanping the vigor and threatening the simple ritual with which their grandfathers used to be content. Older men bewail the Presbyterian churches of this country are now fitted with organs, and that many pastors, probably the majority of them. actually read their sermons. In the large towns the departure from primitive orthodoxy has been even more marked. This week, for instance, the fashionable Presbyterian Church of St. Paul, at the West

The Situation in Cuba.

A late Havana despatch says :- The crisis must come soon. The tension is intolerable. The rainy season is fast approaching and it seems hardly possible either Sir Charles Tupper or Mr. Foster, until it passes before striking a decisive

the war by whipping Gomez or if that is not possible, by coaxing him to capitulate. The captain general has failed in both. Goinez will not fight in the open and he will not talk compromise. All negotiations looking to a conclusion of the war have utterly failed. The insurgents

'Freedom or death.' General Weyler has taken to the fiel repeatedly of late to administer a coup de grace, but every time returns humiliated and neitled at not being able to accomplish anything promoting the success of the Spainish arms. Just now he is on his way to the division line between Santa Clara and Puerta Principe where he hopes vainly to cripple Gomez.

The insurgents are well informed of it. Before he had fairly started the news reached Havana that there was a general eastward movement of Insurgent bands for the purpose of reinforcing Gomez in act has cost \$1,141,000. The chief object | the neighborhood of Sancti Spiritus before General Weyler could march inland from Caibarion.

How many times Weyler can report rowing, riding, boxing and every other failures of his attempts to corner the kind of athletic sport will be taught. Insurgent chieftain and yet retain the confidence of his government is a question now agitating Havana. It would not surprise the friends of Cuba if the blow that Spain strikes within the next fort night should be the blow that almost killed Weyler.

St. John Letter.

TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY -THE MAR KETS -ITEMS OF NEWS, ETC.

There appears to be a good deal of significance in the advice sometimes tendered to the excited individual to "keep cool." The doctor, mindful of the physical wellbeing of his patient, counsels him to keep his head cool and his feet warm, but the boy who admonishes his companion to keep cool soars higher than he, generally unconsciously, into the regions of philosophy. Professor Moore, of the United weather bureau finds that man's moral nature is regulated by the thermometer. is vicious when the mercury rises and placid when it is depressed. It is not safe to cross him in having time but when he is barvesting his potatoes or turnips with numb fingers and a weeping nose he is the mildest mannered of men. Professor Moore says that in the United States a few years since there were 1,600 suicides and 2,500 murders committed during the months of June, July and August, while only 1,200 of the one and 1,700 of the other occurred in January, February and March. As winter has many temptations and privations for the poor that are not experienced in summer, Professor Moore concludes that the tourist who hies to the Adirondocks, The Thousand Isles or the woods of Northern Maine at the approach of the heated term, is prompted as much by an instructive desire to avoid the assassin's kuife or the gallows as by a de sire for physical recreation. It may be we would have as many lynchings here as they have in Mississippi if the thermometer so ordered, as many revolutions as they have in Central America It is certainly humiliating to think that our moral characters as well as our physical health is dependent upon the state of the

atmosphere. If Prof. Moore's theory is correct Yakootsk, a governmental post in Siberia, must be a sort of moral paradise, when a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees below zero is reported annually, a temperature of ten to fifteen degrees above is considered excessively hot. In Mourzouk, North Africa, a temperature of 135 degrees above, in the shade is reported, and Mourzouk is persumed to be the world's moral and physical pandem mium. The seventh volume of the American Cyclopedia of Biography, in the preparation

of which Mr. H L. Spencer of this city is engaged, will be published next month. It will contain about 1500 sketches of eminent men and women, living and dead, and about the same number of authentic portraits and autographs. The work will be completed in twelve superb volumes at ten dollars per volume.

There are 200,000 bushels of grain in the elevator and about 800 cars of inward The freight on the sidings between here and

On her last voyage to Liverpool S. S. Lake Huron took away over 500 head of

After the first of May the spiritual welfare of the Jews in this city will be looked after by Rabbi Gorvitch. He comes from

New York, is a Russian and a fine Hebrew and English scholar. Few changes have occurred in the market during the last week. Flour continues dull with few purchasers. Cornnieal has advanced 10 cents per barrel. Eggs are in fair demand at 10 cents per dozen. Strictly

Country merchants are still large buyers of tea in anticipation of a duty. There are now in port uncleared four steamers, one ship, four barques, two brig.

choice butter is in good demand at 17 and

18 cents; ordinary grades are unsalable

autines and 64 schooners. There were cut in the Restigouche district last winter about 14,000,000 feet of spruce and 8,000,000 of cedar. About 75 toughs witnessed a prize fight

in one of the city's notorious dives last two grand juries in the same court. Wednesday night. The river is open as far up as the Reach and large quantities of ice are passing

through the falls. A five ton cylinder for the new steamer Victoria was cast at Fleming's foundry last

Counterfeit five dollar bills and maple sugar are in the market. Wild geese are journeying northward over

Assassin Sullivan escaped his worst punishment-the "religious" wrangle over his The remains of Jesse Reynolds, one o the oldest residents of Indiantown, was in

terred last Friday afternoon. Sch. Abbie K. Bentley arrived here from Boston last Friday night, making the run Edward Edwards, the richest man Patchogue, R. I. died a week ago last Sun-

St. John, March 29. Fitzsimmons' Angel.

day. This was not your correspondent.

Bob Fitzsimmons has found an "Angel"; in the person of a New York broker, who proposes to establish the "Retired champion" as instructor in a new athletic club at Gotham. Speaking of the matter in San Francisco the other night, Martin Julian said: -"For months we have had plans under John Bell,

consideration for the execution hinged Wm. Campbell, chiefly on the result of the fight at Carson. The building we propose to occupy is a five story structure in the business centre of New York, occupies a whole block, the owner of the belling, Fitzsimmons and myself know of our plans. We proskill as may be interesting to the members \$20,000 or \$30,000. The dams held suffi- Mr. Allison.] already contributed to the fund, and all spread sympathy in this country. The vested interests are guarded in a fair generous manner in which the appeal for censure upon the government for the course urged by the Spanish government to end urged by the

desperately stand by their ultimatum

> much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. tolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will pop. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL. us the best attractions to be had. Nothing, however, will be done that will in | deed of the property and sent it to Mr. any way conflict with the law. By fall the building will be ready for use. Fencing,

must be rightly used if

results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as

There will be a magnificent bath and luxurious club rooms. "We will stay here for a short time before starting East. Arrangements have been made to give an exhibition in each of the principle cities between here and New-York. Of course Fitz will be the chief instructor in the club, having particular supervision of boxing."

Circuit Court. The March circuit of the Supreme Court opened at Newcastle on Tuesday morning, as stated in last week's ADVANCE, but was adjourned to Wednesday morning. On Wednesday morning His Honor, Judge

McLeod addressed the Grand Jury summoned by the Sheriff. The grand jury summoned by the Sheriff found true bills against Sutton and Watson for stealing iron and lead, and against Charles Rich for receiving stolen property. Sutton pleaded guilty. Watson and Rich pleaded not guilty. The prisoners were remanded. Charles Rich was released on bail, furnished by Messrs. R. R. Call, and R. M. Maltby, in the sum of \$100. each.

THE POST OFFICE CASES. In the afternoon the grand jury summon ed by the Coroner was called, as follows: George Burchill ir., Foreman,

Robert H. Armstrong, Edward Johnson, D. M. Loggie, Timothy W. Crocker, John Morrissey, John C. Miller. George E. Fisher. John Maloney. John McCallam. James Falconer. John Sargent, Thomas Fanagan. James M. Troy, M. S. Hocken, Angus Ullock. The Judge addressed the Grand Jury for about a half hour.

Ex-Postmaster John Fish was charged with stealing two registered letters, and with secreting a registered letter. Meddie P. Smith, the Postmaster's assistant, was charged with stealing, delaying, secreting and tampering with registered letters. The Grand Jury returned into court at

noon on Thursday and reported true Bill. against Fish for stealing and secreting certain registered letters, and against Smith for stealing and delaying registered letters. The matter was allowed to stand over antil the next morning. Fish and Smith then entered pleas of no

guilty, and were both released on bail. Messrs. Charles E. Fish and Dr. F. I Pedolin for Fish, in the sum of \$3,000 each and Messrs. John Ferguson and Timothy W. Crocker for Smith in the sum of \$3,000 each. The trials were set down for Tues day morning. John L. Carleton, E.a., o St. John will prosecute in both cases. Fish is defended by A. A. Davidson, Esq., and Smith by Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Q. C.

The united grand juries presented an Address to His Honor on Wednesday afterroon, which was read by foreman Burchill. as follows :-

To His Honor, the Honorable E. McLeod, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick :-

The Grand Juries attending this Circuit beg to tender to you, on this your first official visit to this County, our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the judicial office, an appointment which we believe has met with the approval of the general public.

From your professional experience at the Bar, your business capacity and your ac quaintance with the varied interests of th country, the uniform candour and courtesy and straightforwardness which have always characterized your professional, political and social career, we have a guarantee that performed, and the integrity and dignity of the Bench will, so far as you are concerned, be fully sustained

We feel assured that you will hear with patience, judge with impartial ty and that in the administration of the laws of the ountry you will hold the scales of justice with unbiased and unerring hand, however unpleasant the duties you may sometimes be called upon to perform may be. We beg to express our earnest desire that you may be long spared in health and strength to discharge the important duties of the office you have been called to fill.

March Circuit, 1897. Judge McLeod replied, thanking the Jurors for the address. He remarked that never before had he been present at any court where two grand juries had assem bled, and that he was probably the only judge who had received an address from

The petit jurors summoned by the

James Currie. Alex. Henderson, M. McMurray. Thos. Fernandez, Geo. Bannon, E. A. Strang. David S. Betts. Thos. Jardine Wm. J. Miller. Rueben Sweezie John G. Kethro. Wm. Searle, Jared Tozer, Wm. Woods, Danl. Chesman. John Dalton. David Clark. John McLean. John Sultivan.

The petit jurors summoned by the Cor oner to try the cases of Queen vs. Smith and Queen vs. Fish are:-Thos Ambrose, Wm. Fitzpatrick,

Patrick Gaffoey.

Jonathan Harper.

John Hutchison.

James Johnston.

Alex. Jassamine.

John Jones.

John Jardine.

John Keys,

Charles Lays,

Wm. Lawlor,

Paul Kingston,

Robert Hickey,

John Allison, John Appleby, James Anderson, Joseph Chaplin, Stephen Duthie, Peter Gorman. Patrick Hughes, Wm. T. Harris. Daniel Hogan, Alex. Henderson, Francis Johnston, John G. Kethro, Edward Keaton, James F. Maher. Martin McMurray, H. H. Pallen, Wm. Reid, Peter Russel. E. A. Strang, Wm. Trov. Robert Allen.

James Mahoney, Brian Moran, James Mullin, A. H. Marquis Angus McLean, Mich. O'Brien, Ralph Parker. Robert Parks. Cornelius Regan, John Ratican. Romain Savoy. James Barry, John M. Sutton. James McKenzie. Augus McIntosh.

ALLISON VS. MASTERMAN. with us a certain rich broker of New York, Sullivan, David S. Betts, Martin McMurray, who is fond of sport and besides him only Wm. Wood, John G. Kethro, Charles

manufacturing pulp with. He obtained a Masterman at Montreal. He told Mr. Masterman he would build the mill for \$65,000. He would go to Chatham, and during the construction of the mill, would live on as little as possible, provided Mr. Masterman did well by him afterwards. He arrived in Chatham on Sunday 2nd June '95 and began work on June 3rd. He prepared plans for constructing the buildings and a portion of the machinery. He prepared the plans for the placing of the machinery. No other man worked on the plans for the construction of the mill. He purchased all the machinery. Mr. Mc-Donald came down in the employ of the Mastermans about the middle of February 1896. Pulp was turned out about 17th April 1896. He made the digesters from his own designs. He made them different from other digesters. He had only two digesters in place. The third arrived on or about 17th April. At first the pulp was second or third grade, but afterwards he turned out the finest pulp he had ever seen. The mill was not completed, but could have been for \$400 or thereabouts. The money passed through his hands, and all he got was \$928. There were nine different buildings. By taking advantage of the rise in the hill he was able to do away with the acid pumps. The buildings were heated with steam. Up to May 1st the works cost \$108,000, including a stock of 100 tons of sulphur and 1950 cords of wood at \$2.75 and \$69 freight on sulphur. This exceeded the estimate. He got an act exempting the mill from taxation. In a letter dated April 1st Mr. Masterman referred to private business between them which he would make all right. There was no other private business outside of the mill. Mr. Masterman arrived about May 1st Witness went to his hotel, and Mr. Masterman treated him coldly. Witness was sick for two days

Masterman flew into a rage when he met him, saying he had not attended to his business. He took from witness the placing of the third digester. He sent notices to merchants, notifying them that stores should not be given without order signed by D. McDonald. Witness wrote a letter to Masterman, but received no reply. He placed the mat-

following. He went to the mill, and Mr.

ter in the hands of his attorney-Hon. L. J Tweedie. A man could not be got to put up a mill like the one he erected, for less than \$10,000. He was superintendent

Mr. Gregory cross-examined, but nothing new came up.

Philip Grossett gave evidence. He was Allison's assistant. Allison erected mill, prepared plans, and placed machinery. He made a good job. R. C. J. Duun, of St. John, architect, said that an architect should receive 5%

of cost for drawing plans and placing machinery, and superintending work. Jeseph M. Ruddock deposed that he did work for Allison. He moulded \$8,000 worth of machinery. Allison drove hard

bargains, and received no commission. James Norman and Emanuel Fernandez gave evidence relating to patterns prepared by Allison. Norman said Allison was

a very competent man. Alexander Burr and Geo. Watt, merchauts, testified that they received notices to give supplies on the order of D. McDonald only. Plaintiff's case closed and Mr. Gregory moved for a non-suit, which was not granted, but Mr. Gregory received permission to apply to the Court above therefor. Mr. Gregory addressed Jury,

bening for defence. The first witness for the defence was Mr. Donald McDonald, who, being sworn said he resided in Chatham and was in the employment of the Masterman Co.: was in charge of the mili when Mr. Masterman was away. That was because Mr. Allison was gone. It was in Feby, when witness first went down to Chatham. It was then that he spoke of going into the mill to make himself useful to Mr. Allison. Witness first came in contact with Mr. Allison March 22ad, 1894; was then travelling for Darling Bros. Their business was machinery and steam appliances. Witness was down here to see the Maritime mill people in his capacity as a salesman; was introduced to Mr. Allison. Allison looked over witness' catalogues, but did not purchase. Mr. Allison was looking over the catalogues as an employee of the Maritime mill. Witness started for the hotel, and was overtaken by Mr. Allison. He said in looking over the catalogues he noticed that witness sold to the best firms in Canada. Mr. Allison talked of a mill he had designed and wanted to get someone to give him the job of building. Witness told him he was coming back in June, and if he would have particulars he would take them to Montreal; saw Mr. Allison in June. He had not the papers. He told witness that if he ould take his order book out he would give him the particulars. He gave particulars and witness noted them. He gave an estimate of the cost of the building, the property, his salary, and the profits.

To Dr. Pugsley: - I made a note of it. I have not the order book now. Usually they are destroyed. I suppose it is in Mon-

To Mr. Gregory:-The property was to cost \$1500, containing nearly 400 acres of land, with water power to run half the mill, and water to produce 30 tons pulp, also enough pulp-wood to supply the mill for one year, and a water-wheel worth \$1500.

any Company, free of charge. The salary that he expected while erecting and running the mill was \$2,000. He asked me to interest myself in getting capital,

I told Mr. Masterman about the matter, but he was in a hurry, and he told me to leave a statement of it in the office. I told him that this gentleman whom I had met. told me there was a quarry of stone on the land, which was valuable; also birch for jurymen were-Thomas McMahon. John Allison was very clever, and that if he could spare the money he would do well to build. treal. I was away two weeks, and then Dr. Pugsley (counsel with Messrs. started on my western trip, and in Decempose to give instructions in all sorts of Tweedie, Lawlor and Winslow for the ber, when I returned, I found that Mr. athletic sports to the best class of young Plaintiff) addressed the jury at some length. Allison had been to my house and I think men. The place will be fitted up very Thomas R. Allison, the plaintiff, was the I wrote him a postal card. I wrote him a handsomely with all the luxuries and con- first witness. He described the site on number of letters and received some. [Mr. veniences of a first class club. It will be which the Masterman Sulphite Pulp Mill is Gregory calls for first letter from witness to our purpose to have, from time to time, situated; said there were also two dams on Mr. Allison and witness identifies a letter such contests and exhibitions of athletic the property. These dams must have cost produced as the first letter he received from

The plans and specifications were to go to