☞ CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

A L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS J, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1884—172nd Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000		10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
200	do	100	20,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9 Approximation Prizes of $750			6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$365,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. Dauphin,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

CHEAP SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
AT
NICOL'S,
Commencing on
Saturday, Aug. 2nd.,
To make room for Fall Goods.

WOMEN'S PEBBLED LEATHER LACED BOOTS, High Cut and Back Strap	90c.
WOMEN'S PEBBLED LEATHER BUTTONED BOOTS	$1.00
MEN'S TIE SHOES, pegged, solid leather insole	1.10
MEN'S DOMESTIC CALF BOOTS	3.10
MEN'S FRENCH CALF GAITERS, Laced and Buttoned Boots, all hand sewn	3.75

My numerous patrons can always rely on getting from me, as good value for their money as can be obtained.

JAS. NICOL.

NOTICE.

To the Heirs, Executors or Administrators of the late Agnes Lamont of the Parish of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, widow of the late Thomas Lamont, and all and every other person and persons claiming by, through or under the said late Agnes Lamont, and to all other persons whom it doth or may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-second day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between the said late Agnes Lamont, in her life time, of the one part, and George I. Wilson, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, Clerk, of the other part, and duly recorded in the records of the said County.

There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on MONDAY, the EIGHTH DAY of SEPTEMBER next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham in the said County of Northumberland, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage mentioned and described as follows:—

"All and singular that piece or parcel of lands "and premises situate, lying and being in the "Parish of Newcastle in the said County of Nor-"thumberland, and bounded and abutted as fol-"lows, to wit,—Commencing on the South side "of the Queen's Highway, leading from the town "of Newcastle down the north side of the Mirami-"chi River at the northeast corner of lands owned "and occupied by John Stothart. Thence in a "southerly direction along the easterly boundary "of the said John Stothart's lands to the bank "or shore of the said Miramichi River. Thence "down the shore of the said river, following the "several courses thereof till it reaches the wester-"ly boundary of lands owned and occupied "by John Russell. Thence northerly along the "westerly boundary of the said John Russell's "lands till it strikes lands also owned by the said "John Russell, thence westerly along the said "John Russell's land till it strikes lands owned "by David McEwen, thence southerly along the "said David McEwen's land or the easterly boun-"dary thereof, thence westerly along the said "David McEwen's southerly boundary, to the "south west corner of the said David McEwen's "land, thence northerly along the westerly boun-"dary of the said David McEwen's land to the "Queen's Highway, thence westerly along the "said Highway, to the place of beginning, togeth-"er with the boomage and water privileges in "connection therewith, and all and singular the "buildings, improvements, privileges and appur-"tenances to the said premises belonging or in "anywise appertaining."

Dated the fourth day of August, A. D. 1884.

GEORGE I. WILSON.

JOHNSON & MURRAY, Solicitors for Mortgagee. 8.t.28

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

Mount Allison College
SACKVILLE, N. B.

J. R. INCH, M. A., LL, D. - PRESIDENT.

THE FIRST SESSION of the Collegiate Year 1884 will begin on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11TH.

Two Prizes, of the value of Thirty and Twenty Dollars respectively, will be offered for competition at the Matriculation Examination which begins on FRIDAY, Sept. 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For Calendar, containing full particulars as to courses of study, expenses, etc., address the President of the College.

Sackville, July 28th, 1884. 8. t. 21.

Tea! T Tea!!

On Hand and to arrive from London

100 HALF CHESTS TEA.

E. A. STRANG, - Chatham.

William J. Woods,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN

Marbelised Slate Mantels and Register Grates, plain, stamped and Japaned Tin-Ware, Kitchen Furnishings, House Furnishings, Hardware, etc. Orders solicited.

June 21st, 1884.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

One year, in advance, - - - - - $1.50.
After 6 months, - - - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or *twenty* cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Special Announcement.

We have made an arrangement for supplying our readers with general news and other matter, which, with the local news in our own columns will give our subscribers a wider and more acceptable range of reading matter than has ever before been offered to the local public at the same cost.

The arrangement is made with the publisher of the *Toronto Weekly News* and it enables us to offer that paper to our subscribers as a Premium, at no additional cost over the regular subscription price of the ADVANCE, which will still be $1.50.

For one subscription price we thus furnish our subscribers with two papers—a metropolitan and a home weekly. By this arrangement our readers are placed in command of the whole situation. All events of interest, local, national, and foreign, will be presented completely and promptly by one or the other of these publications. To those who are not familiar with the character of the Toronto *News* we would say it is the best representative of Independent journalism in Ontario. The *Weekly News* is a thirty-two column paper, "cram full" of telegraph and general news (no advertisements) pictures, humorous sketches, stories, short and pithy editorials on the topics of the day, written in a familiar yet incisive style, and in all departments evidently aims to give facts in few words. Pictures and facts, not words, appear to be its motto. We trust that all our readers will avail themselves of this unusual opportunity of securing a general weekly and a first-class local paper at so trifling a cost.

Specimen copies of the *Toronto Weekly News* may be seen at this office.

The *Toronto Weekly News* and the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE will be sent for one year to every one of our subscribers who pays his subscription account in full to date, and one year in advance.

This means just what it says—The *Toronto Weekly News*, one year for nothing. Send in your subscription.

Hereafter the names of no new subscribers will be added to our list without payment in advance, but all new subscribers will receive the *two papers* at the regular rate $1.50 as well as those who pay arrearages and their subscriptions in advance.

Subscribers to the ADVANCE, who prefer the *Canadian Dairyman and Farmer*—a monthly journal—to the Toronto *Weekly News* may have it on the same terms as above.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - AUGUST 14, 1884.

An Important but Neglected Industry.

It is a matter of surprise to persons acquainted with the deep-sea fishery business as it is pursued, particularly by Americans and Nova Scotians, that it is an industry comparatively, if not altogether neglected on the Miramichi. On two or three occasions during the last ten years we have referred to the subject, but beyond having enquiries from a few who would like to find employment under those who might engage in the business, nothing has been done until the present season, which has seen a pioneer effort made in the mackerel fishery. Whatever may be in the future for the lumber business, which monopolises the capital and commercial enterprise of the river, we all know that there is a too well-founded belief that it cannot forever continue to support our people to the extent it does at present. But even should it again flourish with the prosperity of former years, are we not partially blind to our interests in neglecting an equally important field of enterprise, of which so many of us are comparatively ignorant, but which, nevertheless, employs thousands from abroad and invites our occupancy with most promising prospects.

The mackerel venture made this season is by an enterprising business man of Bay du Vin—Thos. B. Williston, Esq.—who has, hitherto, confined his operations to the shore and river fisheries. He has purchased an American purse seine and fitted out and manned a schooner, which he has despatched to the mackerel grounds of the Straits and Gulf. We sincerely hope that he will be rewarded by the fisherman's best luck, not only on his own account, but because his succeeding well will encourage others to imitate his example.

The result of this single effort of Mr. Williston, however, can in no way affect the established fact that the deep-sea fisheries of the Straits and Gulf of St. Lawrence are especially inviting to Miramichi enterprise. The reason is because whole communities a thousand miles, and more, further away than we are have been enriched by engaging in them. The extent of the fish trade of such places as Gloucester, Beverly and Marblehead in Massachusetts and of Lockport, Lunenberg and Halifax, in Nova Scotia, is great. Notonly is the population of those places largely dependent on the deep-sea fisheries and the shore industries and employments they maintain—such as curing and preparing fish for market, vessel and boat-building, coopering, trading in supplies, etc.—but men from other places are also drawn to them thereby. The Gloucester crews, for instance, are, perhaps, one half, made up of Nova Scotians and Prince Edward Islanders, while the Lockport crews are drawn, in part, from all portions of the section of Nova Scotia, west of Lunenberg and east of Barrington. The deep-sea fisheries are the foundation on which the West India and American ports trade of Halifax, Lockport and such places rests, for the outgoing cargoes which purchase the molasses, sugar, flour and provisions constantly arriving, are chiefly composed of dried codfish in casks and boxes and mackerel and herring in barrels. The West India Islands take the cask codfish, which are smallest, while the large codfish, the mackerel and herring go to the United States.

If we enquire whence these fish are procured we will find that most of them are taken in Northumberland Straits, the Baie des Chaleur and on the banks of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The mode of pursuing the cod-fishery—which is largest of all—by those who are engaged in it around the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia could easily be adopted here. It is about the same as prevails in Gloucester and the other American fishing ports. A person having sufficient capital builds or buys a schooner—they range from say 30 to 100 tons—and either fits her out (that is supplies her with the necessary provisions, fishing gear, boats, &c.) himself, or obtains the assistance of some merchant in doing so. The crew consists of fishermen, under a "skipper" or captain, who must be a man well acquainted with the fishing grounds the vessel goes to, and of experience in catching and curing fish, besides being a good seaman and navigator. The crew ship on what is called "the lay," that is, they, generally, receive no fixed rate of wages, but are dependent entirely upon the catch they make for remuneration for their services. Some years ago, when we made enquiries on the subject at Lockport we learned that each man's share was one half of his catch. The man therefore who is the luckiest or most hard-working fisherman makes the best summer's work, and to be "high line" of a crew means something more than acquiring merely an honorary distinction. The "skipper" and cook of these schooners are engaged under special arrangements, which differ somewhat according to their known merits and experience.

The fish, when taken, are split and dressed, and salted in bulk in the hold of the vessel—no packages of any kind being used—and, when a fare is obtained or the time arrives, sail is set for the home port. Arriving there, bulk is broken, and the fish washed out and taken ashore to be dried on flakes, of which there are acres at some of the fishing centres. These flakes are generally made of poles and dried spruce or fir boughs of small size. The drying process occupies from four or five to ten days, depending on the size of the fish and the state of the weather. The piling, sweating, boxing or casking of the fish follows in due course, when they are ready for market. Sometimes, the larger schooners which are engaged in the mackerel fishery, are used for voyages to the markets where the fish are sold, although brigantines and schooners not in the fisheries are largely employed in these voyages from several Nova Scotia ports.

The question which seems to present itself every year, and each succeeding year more pertinently, is—cannot this business be prosecuted to a large extent on the Miramichi? The reason why it has never been engaged in is, primarily, no doubt, because our men of capital have, from custom and precedent, turned their attention, almost exclusively, to the lumber business and, next, because our practical fishermen have never had opportunity to learn how those who pursue the best methods on a large scale operate. Vessels can be built or bought on the Miramichi to quite as good advantage as elsewhere. We have as hardy and intelligent a class of men, as material for fishing crews, as can be had in other places. We have men of capital who are not afraid to embark in ventures quite as uncertain as the fisheries, and we have the advantage of being, practically, on the fishing grounds, as against those who have to sail for days and weeks before reaching and in order to return home from them. Salt, provisions and other supplies cost us no more than they do other people, and we have clearer skies and better weather during the season for "making" fish than any of the places along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia where the business is followed. What we have not, however, is the men of experience to take charge of vessels as "skippers." But these can be had. If one or two vessels were fitted out a "skipper" for each would soon teach the business to the shore fishermen who would form the crews. These, in their turn, would, in a short time, be qualified to take charge of other vessels which would be added to the fleet, and the business would soon become an important and ever-expanding industry of the Miramichi.

Silly Tory Statements.

The *Telegraph* makes the following good point against the Montreal *Gazette*:

"The Montreal *Gazette*, referring to the suspension of the *Freeman* in this city, says:—

'The *Freeman* was a staunch and vigorous liberal journal, with all the sins that term implies, and its collapse is significant of the waning influence of the party in the province.'

The *Gazette* is not wise in raising a discussion on such a topic. There have been two newspapers in St. John which unfortunately have had to suspend publication recently. The *Freeman* was a weekly publication, the other was a daily with a weekly edition attached, a Conservative daily too, and older than even the *Freeman* in years. We have not noticed in any of our contemporaries any effort to make political capital out of the misfortunes of the *News*. They took a more generous course. But since the *Gazette* sees that the collapse of a Liberal paper is significant of the waning influence of the party which it supported we invite it to pass judgment on the significance of the other "collapse." If it should turn out as is hinted that the plant of the collapsed Conservative organ in St. John should be removed in order to the publication of a new Liberal paper in Montreal the *Gazette* will find new food for reflection in that fact. It might also consider whether the business troubles of newspapers in the two instances referred to are "significant" of that booming prosperity which the National Policy was promised to inaugurate and maintain in the country."

If the *Gazette's* argument were good the Tories of this County ought not to feel very cheerful over the fact that within a short time, the *Herald*, *Gleaner* and *Star*—all organs of their party—have died in Chatham, alone, while the other two papers representing them are only "living to save funeral expenses."

Business is Business.

If the Dominion Government wishes to keep "Canada for the Canadians"—that is, if it would entirely prevent the people of the Maritime Provinces from buying in the most advantageous market and force them to buy exclusively from Toronto, Montreal and Quebec parties—it will have to boost the tariff up a peg higher. Yarmouth pays $30,000 a year to Ottawa for the privilege of buying flour and corn meal in the States. This shows that the bread-tax under the N. P. is large enough to be thankful for, if taxation is the blessing the authors of Confederation would have us believe it is. It is gratifying, however, to know that Yarmouth business men can stand the tariff and have set about the work of improving their trade facilities with their natural market. They had a meeting with their American friends at Bar Harbor last week and arranged to have their steamers run directly to Mt. Desert Ferry, making railroad connections at the latter point with the Maine Central Railroad. One steamer will be placed on the route for trial, and when the business develops sufficiently, another steamer will be put on. The effect of this new connection will not only increase business, and effect closer commercial relations between Nova Scotia and the United States, but will also tend to increase the fraternal spirit among the people of the two sections.

Yarmouth is itself the distributing point annually of 50,000 barrels of flour and of 15,000 of meal coming from the United States into Nova Scotia. The duty is 50 cents per barrel on flour, 40 cents per barrel on meal, and 7½ per bushel on corn. There is scarcely any corn raised in Nova Scotia.

The *Bangor Commercial* says that under the new arrangement Mt. Desert Ferry will be a billing point and produce will be shipped there from the West as cheaply as to Boston. The freight for Yarmouth will be flour, meal and the cereals, and the imports from Nova Scotia will be chiefly apples, and other kinds of fruit and fish. These imports are on the free list, and few articles of produce will be shipped from N. S. which are not on the free list, the most important article being fish.

After dinner at the Hotel at Bar Harbor three rousing cheers were proposed for the success of the new enterprise, which were given with a will. Brief remarks were then made by different persons all commendatory of the new arrangements for business between the two sections. One of the Railroad party expressed strongly a desire for closer relations between the countries, even going so far as to express a belief that the narrow business restrictions between them must be removed and that the present friendly feeling will doubtless at last result in annexation. Pleasant speeches were then by by Hon. J. R. Kinsey, M. P., and American Consul at Yarmouth, and J. B. Flint, sheriff of the county of Yarmouth and connected with the Yarmouth press. The former spoke happily coinciding with the sentiment expressed for closer commercial relations, and he good naturedly said he was in favor of annexation, but perhaps the United States would be annexed to Nova Scotia. Mr. Flint then proposed a toast to the President of the United States to which hearty response was given, and a U. S. party then proposed the health of the Queen, which was met with an equally fraternal response.

A CRYING EVIL.—The poor *World* has "put its foot in it" again, according to the *Sun's* Bathurst correspondent. It seems to be inspired from the Gloucester direction by the policy of "crying down everything Canadian." Why should the *Sun*—the leading New Brunswick organ of the Dominion Government, now that the *Bay Pilot* has "weakened"—trouble itself over the "crying" of the *World*? The poor thing must cry about something; and, besides, why should not the great American war affair cry down everything Canadian if it pleases? The *Sun* oughtn't to give it away, however. There ought to be honor among, etc.

Sound Words.

In his address to the Ontario Press Association the President, Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, threw out some suggestions which the members would do well to ponder upon. With justifiable pride that gentleman claimed that the press of Canada as a whole is characterized by considerable enterprise, not a little literary ability, and, outside the extreme party organs, with a fairness which enables it to compare favourably with the public organs of any other country. Unfortunately the unscrupulous manner in which many prominent journals conduct their party warfare deprives the press as a whole of half its power, and renders impossible that interchange of thought and social courtesy amongst its representatives which ought to characterize citizens of the great republic of letter. Criticism, opposition, political antagonism, or commercial competition, are desirable and healthy, and when conducted on honourable lines and in gentlemanly terms rather add zest to, than interfere with, the social amenities of co-workers in "the fourth estate." But it is impossible and undesirable to bring together for mutual advancement or individual pleasure men who in cold blood dub each other cut-throats and thieves and shelter themselves under the exigencies of party. Every person who has the welfare and advancement of the public press at heart will be glad to think, with Mr. Robinson, that there are signs of an improvement. It is a reproach to the press that, in this respect, it is following rather than leading public opinion. Intelligent men of all shades of politics are revolting against the diurnal hash of billingsgate and slander that is served up to them with news of the hour, and are either turning to the independent organs or content themselves by reading merely the intelligence columns of offending papers and treat the editorial writing with the contempt it deserves.—*The Week.*

Acadian French Convention.

Representative Acadian Frenchmen of the Maritime Provinces will meet in annual convention at Miscouche, P. E. Island, to-day and to-morrow. Delegates from all the Acadian parishes in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and the Magdalen Islands will be present and the Westmorland and Kent County representations especially will be large. The proceedings to-morrow will open with celebration of Solemn High Mass in French, at which a sermon in French will be delivered. The remainder of the day will be spent in amusements of various kinds.

During the convention reports will be submitted on the following subjects:—

Colonization—Rev. Jos. Ouellet, P. P., St. Mary's, N. B., chairman; Hon. S. F. Perry, secretary.

French Language and Education—M. Pascal Poirier, Ottawa, chairman; M. Blanchard, attorney-at-law, Charlottetown, secretary.

National Flag and Poetry—Rev. S. Doucet, Tracadie, N. B., chairman; Rev. Andrew Cormier, Memramcook, N. B., secretary.

Agriculture—Rev. M. F. Richard, N. B., chairman: Hon. J. O. Arsenault, Egmont Bay, secretary.

Commerce and Industry—M. Robicheau, M. P. P., N. S., chairman; M. G. DesRoche, Miscouche, secretary.

Earthquake at New York.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt through the cities of New York and Brooklyn at seven minutes past 2 Sunday afternoon. It lasted 10 or 12 seconds and was accompanied by subterranean rumblings which were clearly audible. The earth's motion was a quick trembling movement without any lateral vibration, though some people, in various localities, seem to think they felt undulations. Every house in the city trembled. Chinaware setting edgewise on shelves slipped out of place, chandeliers and pictures trembled, bells were rung and glass pendants were jangled. People started from the chairs where they were seated and ran excitedly into the streets, and in several instances walls and ceilings were cracked. The residents of Harlem were thrown into a state of intense excitement in consequence of the shock. It was so great that men, women and children rushed pell mell and screaming from their homes, coatless, hatless and shoeless, fearing that the walls would fall upon them. All of the streets were literally swarmed with an excited multitude. The west side of the city in the vicinity of Christopher and Hudson streets felt the shock severely. The people rushed excitedly from their houses and sought the most open parts of the streets. Many ran all the way down to the wide unoccupied ground along the North River front and only ventured back to their homes when hours had passed without any damage being done. Probably the greatest excitement was occasioned at 27 and 29 Frankfort street, in two tenement houses thickly populated. When the rumbling noise was heard, the utmost excitement prevailed, and the inmates blocked the stairways in their mad rush for the street. Windows were broken, crockery smashed, and the policemen were called to preserve order among the affrighted crowd. It appears that the shock was felt with about the same intensity all over the city, although it produced more alarm in the thickly settled tenement districts on the east side. The greatest excitement prevailed in Jewish and Bohemian quarters on the east side. The houses, which are mostly high and lightly constructed tenements, were violently shaken and the terrified inmates rushed out into the streets carrying with them whatever of their household effects they could move. Children screaming with fright were borne out by their parents who were no less panic stricken, and the whole population massed itself in the centre of the streets. The disturbance was generally felt, with more or less severity, in many towns in the circuit of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Delaware, Massachusetts (including Boston) and Vermont, but reports do not intimate that any serious damage has been done The shock was felt generally along the river fronts of New York and the piers were shaken as if by a heavy loaded truck passing over them. At the iron steamboat pier, which is built of solid masonry, the motion was so violent, that the ticket takers rushed from their offices. Late in the afternoon the boats brought back crowds from Coney Island, where it is said the shock was much more violent than in the city. The piazzas and dining-rooms at the Manhattan and Brighton beach hotels were well filled with people when a rumbling noise was heard, followed by rocking ground, which made the window panes rattle and shook the dishes and wine glasses from the tables. There was a general rush for the open air and for some time general excitement prevailed all along the beach.

New Brunswick at the Forestry Exhibition.

(North British Agriculturist.)

Great Britain is the best customer which the Dominion of Canada possesses for its vast timber trade. Indeed, more wood is drawn for the manufacturing enterprises of this country from British North America than from any other country. The value of fir logs annually imported from that region is nearly a million, of oak quarter a million, and other timber about £200,000; while the sawn fir from the same territory reaches nearly three millions sterling. It is therefore matter of surprise that Canada should have been represented at this important Exhibition only by a map, showing the zones of the forest trees of the Dominion! New Brunswick—one of the oldest colonies on the American continent—has, however bestirred herself for the occasion, and has brought to the notice of home merchants the considerable forestal resources of the valley of the St. John River. A first-class collection has been carefully placed and arranged by the Commissioner from the Colony—Mr. E. Jack, Fredericton. There are 17½ million acres in the colony, two-thirds of which are said to be virgin forest, consisting of spruce and pine, black birch, maple, beech, ash, elm and oak. As yet no system of conservation has been introduced, and a great part of the forest land has been acquired by the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, who for their own sakes ought to institute a scientific method of cropping and working their reserves. Lumberers cut down trees during the winter months very much at their sweet will, mark them, and drag them to the channels of the small streams which interlace the forests, whence they are floated by spring freshets to the Miramichi and St. John rivers, formed into rafts, and eventually shipped for England. Hitherto the greatest waste has occurred with the Hemlock Spruce—*Abies Canadensis*—the timber of which has been despised, though tough, durable, and easily worked. It has been almost solely cut for its bark, regarded with more favor in America than oak as a tanning medium. When felled the trees are stripped of the bark, which is conveyed to the nearest port and shipped to the States, while the bare logs are left to rot on the ground, to obstruct drainage, etc. Some idea of the sinful waste of this valuable timber in New Brunswick and adjacent Provinces may be obtained from the fact that one firm of leather manufacturers in New York State annually consumes the bark of 100,000 large trees. The collection consists of forty different woods, accompanied by a description—scientific and economic—written by Professor Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick, and Mr. Jack, Surveyor of Crown Lands and Commissioner to the Exhibition. The specimens are shown in the rough and finished state. Nearly all are light in color, many are remarkable for fineness of grain, such as the ash, bird's-eye maple, and birch. The capabilities of the wooks for constructive purposes are illustrated by an office whose fine panellings and other internal fittings are make of New Brunswick timber; while some idea of the exquisite coloring of the forests in autumn is obtained from four cases of leaves, arranged by Mrs. Coney and shown by the Hon. George F. Hill, St. Stephen. There are also some fine fretwork in native woods, engravings on native woods, edge tools for wood working, and samples of the sugar, honey and candy made from the maple.

Florence's Salmon Beaten.

A new York reporter recently made the famous comedian, W. J. Florence, responsible for a tough story concerning the salmon. According to Mr. Florence it takes about an hour and a half after he is hooked to worry the lordly fish into manageable form. Then, he is gaffed and "yanked" ashore; then, the circus commences,—the salmon begins to balance to partners, balances into a waltz, waltzes into a polka and polkas into a breakdown, in which he makes stones and sticks fly in lively fashion, until the angler spears him through the head and transfixes him to the earth with a stake gun through his body. Even then, the gentle disciple of the rod must keep his weather eye lifted lest Mr. Salmom should recover sufficiently to attack and devour him while he is innocently endeavoring to woo his next fish. This "Salmo Florensis" is equalled only by the shark of which *Galignani's* Messenger relates the following story,—

"A fearful shark adventure is reported from Passade, a small fishing village between Nice and Villafranche. Two fishermen returned late in the evening with a shark measuring ten feet in length in tow. The monster had been harpooned, and lost considerable blood, which fact enabled them to draw it on shore easily and secure it in their hut, intending to take it for exhibition to Nice the next day. About two in the morning a terrible noise arose from the hut, the unearthly howling of a dog and screeches of children predominating. The two fishermen hurriedly lit their lamps and hastened to the spot, when a terrible sight met their gaze. The monster, whose wounds were mortal, had so far recovered, that he was seen flapping about, snapping at everything within reach. The dog, which had been left sleeping by the bed of the two children, who, with their mother, occupied the hut, had been nearly bitten in two. The mother herself, in trying to shield her infants, had had her leg cut off below the knee. One of the men seized a harpoon, and managed to strike the brute in the eye, but, in the bound it gave, the lamps were knocked over and extinguished, and a struggle of unprecedented horror took place in the dark. The fishermen suddenly made for the door, but were unable to open it. In the meantime a neighboring fisherman had been drawn to the spot by hearing the fearful din. With his help the two children were first rescued through a small window above the door, after which this was broken down by the united efforts of the men. The shark was held in respect by means of the table, the legs of which were already bitten through, as so much straw, and, directly the door was opened, it flapped its way outside and sought the sea. It was mastered in the end, however, through a harpoon thrust in the remaining eye. Dr. Gabrielli was immediately sent for, and amputated the stump from the mother's leg. It is expected she will recover. The children luckily escaped unhurt."

The Wonderful Power

of Shaker Blood Syrup, in eradicating every form of Scrofula, has been so clearly and fully demonstrated, that it leaves no shadow of doubt about its being the greatest medical discovery of this generation.

"My son had several ugly scrofulous sores between the ankle and knee of his right leg. He has taken two bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, the sores have disappeared, and he seems to be free from this humor."

T. J. AKELEY,
Carriage Manufacturer,
Portland, Me.

I have been afflicted with cancerous and scrofulous humor from infancy. My mother, sister and brother died of this terrible disease. Before I had taken one bottle of Shaker Blood Syrup I began to improve, and am now nearly well.

MRS. J. J. CAMPBELL,
92 Townsend Street,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Shaker Blood Syrup cured one of my patients who had been confined to his bed for several months with Mercurial Rheumatism. Without the remedy he would have died. I have used it for skin diseases with marked success.

JOHN D WILBUR, M. D.
Westerly, R.I.

For sale at Mackenzie's Medical Hall, Chatham, N. B

Fortune's Freaks—Scattered Everywhere.

Does history repeat itself in vain? Let no man doubt that The Louisiana State Lottery did, on Tuesday, July 15th, at noon, decide by the 170th Grand Monthly Distribution, who should get $265,500 in sums from $75,000 down. All information can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. No. 12,333 drew 1st capital of $75,000, one-fifth paid to a citizen of Canadaville, Tenn., collected through Bank of Commerce, Memphis. No. 99,204 drew the 2d capital, $25,000, sold in fifths—one to N. M. Sewell, Spring Creek, Tenn., paid through 1st National Bank of Jackson, Tenn; another to E. B. Comstock, 295 Ninth st., Milwaukee, Wis. No. 47,879 drew the 3d capital prize, sold in San Francisco, Cal. Nos. 12,362 and 67,552 drew the 4th capital prizes of $6,000, sold in fifths—one to Phillip Roth, cor. Locust and Caliope sts., New Orleans—one to Chris Hettinger, Memphis, Tenn., another to Mrs. Emma J. Hoggard, Norfolk, Va., etc., etc. It all goes over again on Tuesday, Sept. 9th. Let the reader obtain an interest in the next event. It will not break him and may make him, Quien sabe?

CHATHAM, - MON., AUG. 18!

And Positively the only Show that will visit Chatham this Season!

FRANK A. ROBBINS'

NEW RAILROAD SHOWS,

Circus! Museum! Menagerie!

☞ The date is positively fixed, therefore, remember the day and date, and you will see the Great Shows all combined. The Largest and Best Show ever seen in your midst.

All Equipments, Appointments and Paraphernalia this Season are Bran New, every time-worn object discarded. The New Circus contains among its skilful and

TALENTED ARTISTS

QUEEN SARBRO, the Royal Japanese Juggler. MLLE. McDONALD, the only Female Somersault Rider. MISS AURORA GREYLING, in her charming Menage and Principle Act SIGNORA RIGODE, Queen of the Flaming Zone. JAMES E. COOKE, Champion Four and Six-Horse Rider. CHARLES LOWRY, Champion Jockey Rider. ANDREY GAFFNEY; the Modern Hercules. FRANK CHARVAT, in his Equilibristic Feats. THE DECOMA BROTHERS, Wonderful Aerial Bycicle Performers. THE IRKSOVICH BROTHERS, the Russian Sketorial Wonders. COLONEL JOHN FOSTER, the Prince of CLOWNS Heads our squad of MERRY MEN.

The Grand Museum

Embraces the following Living Wonders: The Tattooed Lady, the Long-Haired Beauty—Three-Headed Vocalist, The Hindoo Snake-Charmer, first one ever in America, and a vast collection of the Olden Ages and Modern Curiosities.

A MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD ANIMALS.

☞ Be in town early to witness the free street pageant of Lalla Rookh and the handsomest lady in the land, which will parade through the principal Streets at 10 A. M., on the morning of the day of Exhibition. Immediately after the return of the Parade to the Show Grounds a beautiful young lady will perform a Sensational Act in Mid-Air, free.

Two Grand Performances daily, at 2 and 8 P. M., doors opening an hour earlier

Remember One Ticket for 50 Cents Admits you to all Departments, Circus, Museum & Menagerie, Children under 9 years - Half-Price.

Positively no extra charge under any pretense whatever.

REMEMBER THE DAYS AND DATES!

Richibucto,	-	Saturday, Aug.	16.
Chatham,	- -	Monday, "	18.
Newcastle,	-	Tuesday, "	19.
Bathurst,	- -	Wednesday "	20.
Campbellton,		Thursday, "	21