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Vegetine.

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

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Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

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Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the System.

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Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

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Cures Pains in the Back.

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Chatham, April 28th '81.

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Chatham, April 30, '81. 3m.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - - JUNE 23, 1881.

Town Management and Condition.

In several cities and towns of Canada there are complaints, which find expression through the newspapers, of unreadiness for visitors from abroad.—The principal ground of complaint is that property owners and householders have not made the preparations reasonably expected of them in the way of making the premises under their control presentable and attractive. One paper, the *Witness*, goes so far as to refer pointedly to particular city property. It says:—

The fences of Victoria Square are in a disgraceful state of dilapidation. They should be removed at once.

Then, a hint is given to private citizens who fail to spend a few hours in the Spring in "setting up" their fence-posts in line.

A great many people's front fences need attention, and where the owners are wedded to their preservation should be at once set square upon their posts.

Then, the Street Commissioners get a hint:—

A still more palpably necessary piece of advice is that the streets should be cleaned. We are glad to see some of the blue stone sidewalks being laid in asphalt. It would probably have been better if the asphalt had been used at first, as it is, we are inclined to think, when well laid, as durable as stone, while it is both cheaper and much nicer. It is not necessary that it should have any perceptible odor, and when it has it is said to be a powerful destroyer of some diseases. However, having for some reason gone to the expense of the stone, we are very glad that we are to have a foot or two of shoe and nerve sparing sidewalk between it and the fence.

"Blue stone sidewalks" would be a luxury here, although asphalt walks, like scientific drainage—the foundation of permanent streets in northern cities and towns—can never become an established thing until the present system of managing our town is conformed to the more civilised and modern modes. We appear to be very slow to learn some things on the Miramichi—not because we lack enterprise or are naturally more dull than other people, but rather because we are too apt to assume that there is very little we do not already know. Strangers, however, who visit us are, perhaps, not so favorably impressed with the appearance of the town as are we who live in it, and, whether we realise the fact or not, it is perhaps because they are accustomed to see even smaller places managed under a better system. Our people who go abroad often remark upon the neat and tidy appearance of small towns they visit and they wonder how it is that Chatham, with its five thousand people, presents so few evidences of the public and private taste which renders other places attractive. Many of our citizens do not object to old boots and shoes, tin cans, barrel-hoops, old hats, bottles and other refuse occupying the gutters, which, in most other places, are kept clean and tidy. The people who dispose of their domestic *debris* by depositing it in the gutters hate to see cows perambulating the sidewalks, but, as they, themselves, are permitted to use the streets as if they were private property, they refrain, on principle, from expressing their views of their neighbors' wrong-doing. Then, the gentlemen interested in the tannery or the slaughter house, think people are over-fastidious if they suggest that these useful establishments are offensive in both sanitary and æsthetic respects, when situated in the midst of the town. If ornamental trees are planted in the Public Square the embryo citizen and the citizen's cow combine to destroy them, so that the place may be their play ground and pasture, respectively. Fences get crooked through faulty construction or frost, and are left so summer and winter, without paint or white-wash. Barns built on the streets and unpainted, tumbledown old houses are the leading features of some localities. We might enumerate other things which people of good taste would like to see dealt with and remedied, in order that less cause for complaint in reference to town management might exist among us—not forgetting the habit indulged in by so many young men and boys of spending their time on the sidewalks and street corners—but the field is less inviting than large and those interested, while thinking over what we have referred to, will find much more in the same line suggesting itself.

The question of remedy for our shortcomings and bad habits is an important one, and it ought to be taken up seriously. It is possible for the policemen to increase their usefulness by checking persons who throw refuse and dirty water into some of the streets. It is their manifest—though too often neglected duty—to clear the sidewalks and corners of loungers, whose persons and language are too often alike objectionable. It is the duty of the local Government to no longer neglect the appointment of a Board of Health to look after premises which are loading the atmosphere of their vicinity with malarial stench. If some people can endure or even enjoy unsightliness and filth, as home surroundings, they should not be allowed to stamp their wretched tastes upon a whole town. If they will not voluntarily become clean and tidy, they should be shamed into better habits by the example of their neighbors. There should be an organised crusade established against the miserable want of taste, and happy-go-lucky slip-shod disposition displayed by so many of our people in the matter of town improvements. It is only necessary for an earnest beginning to be made in correcting many old abuses, in order that a spirit of improvement may get abroad which will lead to salutary changes If we were only half as far advanced in such matters as they are in the New England villages many of our citizens would find Chatham a much more agreeable place than it is to live in.

More Fishery Tyranny.

We have received the particulars of another case of official insolence and tyranny in which Mr. John Hogan, Overseer, Newcastle, figures in his favorite *role*. Our information is to the effect that during last winter Mr. John Goodfellow, jr., had a bass fishery at Whitney Flats. He was charged with violating the fisheries laws, convicted and fined some $19—the expenses and fine together amounting to some $30, which he was compelled to pay. Mr. Goodfellow had a salmon fishery off the McLeod property near the Scott School House, and when he wished to fish it, as usual, Overseer Hogan refused to give him a license, claiming he was an outlaw.

Mr. John Goodfellow, sr., then leased the shore privilege from Mr. McLean, and applied for a license, but was refused by Hogan, who said he had decided to close up that particular salmon-fishing stand.

From the above facts, it will be seen that Mr. John Hogan's self-importance and insolence is about on a par with the assumptions of the Department of which he is an officer. Taking the most extreme view of the case of Mr. Goodfellow, Jr., it may be assumed that he had broken some regulation of the Department. But he was subjected to a penalty which, though large, he paid. Having done so, he was in the same position as any other fishermen respecting his right to a license. Mr. Hogan, however, took it upon himself to place a civil disability upon Mr. Goodfellow—to pronounce him an outlaw—and on that ground to refuse him a license, which he was prepared to pay for. This is an outrage for which Overseer Hogan should be required to answer. It is an attack upon the rights and privileges of one of his fellow-citizens, which can only be temporarily excused on the ground that he is incapable of comprehending the magnitude of the offence of which he has been guilty. We think Mr. Hogan will find it rather difficult to explain the origin of his authority for proclaiming a fellow-citizen an outlaw, and proceeding to give effect to his *ipse dixit* by robbing him of his means of making an honest living. Mr. Hogan is morally and legally in the wrong, and if his conduct should lead to reprisals equally illegal and uncomfortable as those it has caused Mr. Goodfellow to experience, who will pity him?

The closing up of the McLean fishery is quite as high-handed a proceeding as the outlawry of Mr. Goodfellow, jr. Here, we have a fishery that has been, for years, a source of income to the owner of the property off which it lies. Of his own motion, and because he has conceived a prejudice against the fisherman leasing it, Overseer Hogan closes it up, thus depreciating the legitimate value of the property and establishing a precedent which menaces property rights to an alarming extent. No such power as Mr. Hogan has assumed should be placed in the hands of any one man, and especially such a man as Overseer Hogan, whose sense of equity and respect for the privileges of his fellow-citizens is as dull and barbarous as his general conduct in dealing with fishermen is unfeeling and tyrannical. Aside altogether from the question of hardship upon the fisherman-lessee, we think that owners of property ought to be protected against the whims of fishery officers, and that riparian privileges which give value to land should not be practically swept out of existance as has been done in the case under notice. The Fisheries Department will do well to tone down its exercise and usurpation of authority in New Brunswick. Our people are law-abiding, but when they find attacks made upon their rights and privileges, without authority in law therefor, they cannot be expected to be restrained from resenting it. There are many men who would not allow Mr. Overseer Hogan to close up their fisheries as he has done in the case of Mr. Goodfellow. They would tender to him the license fee and if he refused it, proceed to fish as usual. The Department and its officers ought to be taught the difference between their duty in *regulating* fisheries, and their insolent assumption of power to repress and confiscate them.

THE DREDGE is all right again, now that her six Pictonians helped to save their county.

Our Manufactures.

Under the title "time will tell" the *Advocate* says:—

The *Advance* tries very hard to believe that the lumbering interest is not waning, and doubtless has strong personal reasons for hoping that it may flourish here for many years to come. But it is no use hoping against hope. There are persons in the County whose pursuits enable them to speak, not ignorantly, as does our contemporary, but intelligently, and who give it as their unprejudiced opinion that within ten years from this date the lumbering interest cannot be profitably conducted in Northumberland.

We may be very ignorant and the *Advocate's* informants very intelligent—all in our cotemporary's judgment—yet "while there is life there is hope," and until we see better reasons than now exist for taking the sombre view of our lumber industry presented in the above paragraph, we will continue to contend that our people are engaged in a branch of manufacture that is as beneficial to the community as any other in which we may engage. We admit that we have strong personal, as well as other reasons for hoping that the lumber business may flourish here for many years to come, and if we had not we would fail to represent the feeling of every good citizen of the country. We also have such faith in the enterprise of our friends and neighbors in the trade as to be quite confident that we are not hoping against hope. At all events, it will be time enough to croak over and belittle the greatest industry we have when those directly interested in it—and who are the best judges of it—set the example.

We found fault with the *Times* of Moncton, for being misled by the *Advocate* into intimating that we had no manufactures on the Miramichi. We saw the *Advocate's* article when it appeared, but did not think it worth correcting, because we did not wish to give a currency to its absurdities which they could not gain when simply confined to its own pages. When the *Times*, however, treated them seriously, and intimated that we were doing nothing in the manufacturing line in Chatham and Newcastle, we said among other things:

The Miramichi is already a great industrial centre, and the value of its staple manufacture exported abroad is larger, per head of population than that of any other locality in the Province. At the same time, there is ample room and opportunity for introducing new industries. What we require, however, is new capital, because nearly all that is available among our wealthiest people is now invested in our present mills and workshops.

There is nothing in the above to justify the *Advocate* in saying:—

The advocacy of new industries in our midst may perhaps not be acceptable to mill-owners, as a rule, in that increased competition in labor would result in better pay for the workmen. * * * It seems to be the policy of one journalist in our midst to keep up a monopoly in the labor market, and by insinuation and otherwise, to attempt to thwart the efforts of those who, actuated by the desire to further the interests of the people, are seeking to open up new avenues of labor.

The fact that the *Advocate* attacks the millowners without cause is proved by its own pages, for in its first article it stated that Senator Muirhead—one of our prominent millowners and lumber merchants—had offered a site to any person or company who would start a factory. It is well known that Mr. Snowball, M. P., has not only offered free sites for similar purposes but also to take stock, and he is, perhaps, the largest millowner, and employer of labor in the lumber business on the Miramichi. Our columns furnish abundant evidence that we have always done what we could to encourage the starting of manufactories, other than those of lumber, but in doing so we have not fallen into the *Advocate's* error of croaking over the live manufacturing establishments we already have.

The Moncton *Times* returns to the subject of our manufactures. It denies it *intended* to intimate that we had not "a certain class of manufactures" and says it never "threw cold water on the milling enterprises of the Miramichi." Unfortunately, for it however, newspaper readers generally interpret a paper's intentions and meaning by the language it uses. The *Times* said:—

The time has come when no town or locality in this Province can count on continued prosperity and progress without engaging in some branch of manufacturing enterprise. It is well that the wide awake men of Chatham and Newcastle recognize this fact, and are preparing to bring to themselves a share of the manufacturing business that is springing up all over the Province.

The plain inference to be drawn from the use of such language by the *Times*, was that we had no manufactures of any kind in Chatham or Newcastle. As to the *Times'* assertion that it never threw cold water on the lumber industry, we may say that "actions speak louder than words." It supports Sir Leonard Tilley, who pronounced the lumber business a "waning industry," and for that reason argued that it did not make much difference even if the increased tariff did bear heavily upon those engaged in it. We presume the *Times* intends the following, which we take from its article, as encouragement for those engaged in the lumber trade:—

There can be no denying the fact that lumber production in this Province has reached a limit beyond which it is not safe to go very far, with due regard for the future.

We observe that the *Times* attempts to lead us into a controversy on points outside of those on which we corrected it, and it is unfair enough to say that we stated the manufactures of Moncton were not beneficial to the country. It was not necessary for the *Times* to make so unjustifiable a misstatement, but if it can afford to do that kind of thing we shall neither imitate its morals nor follow it on the new ground it pleases to take. We accept its explanations, though we can admire neither its sincerity nor its candor.

PICTOU COAL or Pictou electors were evidently the cause of the disabling of the Dredge last week.

The Elections on Saturday.

As our readers know the elections in Pictou and Colchester, Nova Scotia, came off last Saturday, and as we predicted in last week's issue, resulted in the return of Messrs. McDougald & Cummings the Conservative Candidates. Mr. McDougald's majority over Mr. Carmichael, in Pictou, was 208. As Mr. McDonald, the ex-Minister of Justice had a majority in 1878 of 314 votes over Mr. Carmichael, it will be seen that there is a Liberal gain of 106 votes. in the County of Pictou. In point of fact Mr. McDougald had about the same number of votes on Saturday that Mr. McDonald had in 1878, while Mr. Carmichael had one hundred more on Saturday than he received in the contest of '78. In Colchester the Conservatives a little more than held their own, but considering the fact that Mr. McLelan was the strongest man in the County, and that he was running as a Minister, with the railway and iron interests in his favor, it would be strange if he did not better Mr. McKay's vote of 1878. The figures of these two strong Conservative constituencies taken together, however, show a net Liberal gain of about 50 votes—a very encouraging result under all the circumstances—a result that is cheering to the Liberals for the general fight of 1883.

[St. John "Globe."]

The Government men breathed freely yesterday. They had a fear of an impending catastrophe, and were anxious enough over Pictou. Of Colchester they felt sure and their reliance in that eminently Conservative constituency was not misplaced. Of Pictou they did not feel sure, although it is the centre of many monopolies, and they were greatly relieved when, on Saturday night, the returns satisfied them that they had suffered no defeat. The Government put forth every effort that it was possible. They were able to concentrate their whole strength on the two counties. In one they have a great influence through the railroad; they were running a minister who has much personal influence, and the constituency is naturally Conservative. In the other they have also the railroad influence; they had the powerful influence of the mining industry; and they had the special influence of the leader of the Local Government. Thus, the Liberals went into the fight handicapped. They made a splendid, even if ineffectual, struggle. But, the principle of contesting every vacancy is a sound one. The voice of the people should in every free country be always tested whenever the opportunity offers, and a party is, at least, no worse off defeated in a vigorous battle than when it lets the enemy walk to victory.

So far as the result is concerned it must be decidedly encouraging to the Conservatives of Nova Scotia. They have gone through two battles, and they have not suffered defeat. They will gain hope and courage for the great contest of 1883; and although there is much difference between a single contest and a fight along the whole line yet undoubtedly the winner in a preliminary skirmish goes into the fight with more of hopefulness than the vanquished. We congratulate Mr. Jones and Mr. Carmichael on their vigorous attack, and only regret that success was not for them.

Dr. Tupper is, undoubtedly, to be congratulated by the faction of the party which sustains him. We long ago pointed out that should he win in this battle he would gain a great victory. He not only justifies his continuance as the leader of the Conservatives from the Maritime Provinces, but he proves his superiority to Sir Leonard Tilley, to succeed Sir John in the Premiership. Sir Leonard, defeated in his own Province, proves that he is not the master of his own situation. Tupper victorious in this double contest demonstrates his capacity to control, and his ability to lead men to victory, and he lays his party under obligations to him which it cannot overlook.

["Telegraph."]

Contrary to the hopes, and expectations of many Liberals, and almost equally contrary to the manifest fears of some of their organs of opinion, the Government have carried their men in these two constituencies. The situation as regards the Nova Scotia M. P.'s who support the Government may be described as, "as you were," but as Mr. Carmichael gains largely in Pictou, and Mr. Cummings nearly holds the Liberal vote in Colchester, the gains are on the Liberal side, though they are not of the extent that we desired and hoped. The facts show that the Government found the contests very onerous and severe, and the fact that the Liberals more than held their own, in two constituencies selected by the Government for the conflict, and dominated over by Government, by railway and by coal and iron interests, is, next to the election of their candidates, a most gratifying circumstance for the Liberals. If the Government cannot increase their majorities in such Counties as Pictou and Colchester, what must they expect in constituencies which are not dominated by influences so favorable to them? The severity of the fight only tends to give zest to future contests, and to inspire the wish on the part of Liberals that the contest were general instead of partial.

Mr. Carmichael, though defeated, is to be congratulated on his vote. After nearly three years of the National Policy, supposed to be so beneficial to the coal owners, however it may be as regards manufactures and other consumers, who in Ontario, according to Dr. Tupper, pay some $400,000 a year, on account of this tax, Mr. Carmichael gets a much larger vote than at the last general election. He does so notwithstanding the persistent eloquence of Sir Charles Tupper, which was required to enable the people to feel that they were really compensated in the coal duty for the oppression of the tariff otherwise, and not only the eloquence of the Minister of Railways, but all the influences which he could exercise otherwise, and they were not small. With the Dominion and local Governments against him; with the Railway and Coal influences against him, aided only by Mr. Anglin and one or two other friends in speaking, whose services were great and undoubted, Mr. Carmichael comes out of the conflict with 100 more votes than in 1878. His position in defeat is a proud one, and we tender him our hearty congratulations, and the expression of our hope that in the next contest he will gain as much on that of 1881, as he did in the latter on that of 1878, and thus secure his election.

In Colchester, with all the assistance that Dr. Tupper could give, and all the prestige which a Dominion portfolio could give to the most prominent man in the County; and with all the Governmental, iron and railway interest in his favor, Mr. McLelan and Mr. Cummings' respective votes do not differ essentially from those of Mr. McKay and Mr. Page in 1878.

It will thus be seen that while the results are not such as Liberals desired and expected, they are, considering the influences at work against them, and the nature of the constituencies, more reassuring than discouraging. There are not two other constituencies in the Maritime Provinces; nay, there are not, so far as we know, two other constituencies in Canada, in which so many special circumstances combined to favor the Government; while there are scores of constituencies in which the reverse is the case. Indeed, the increase in Mr. Carmichael's vote in 1881 compared with 1878 is equal to the small majorities by which several Government Candidates were elected.—It is just possible too that when all the facts come out we may discover that there were still other influences at work in the contest than those which we have already indicated, and that some well known friends of the Minister of Railways, who were distributed over the constituencies, were not uninterested observers of the contest in which the Government and Sir Charles Tupper had so much at stake.

Sir Charles, having carrried the seats, is entitled to the congratulations of his friends. Those who believe that he aspires to be chief of the Tory party in Canada will, no doubt, be glad that his candidates were more successful in Pictou and Colchester than was the Covernment candidate in the County of Carleton.

IN ADDITION to the Pictou voters sent home last week from the public offices, Ottawa, and from their employment on the Intercolonial Railway, the Dredge, *St. Lawrence*, was laid up at Newcastle, ostensibly to repair machinery, but really to enable the Government to send six Pictonians who belonged to her, to poll their votes in that constituency. It is said that nearly one hundred non-resident voters were hunted up and sent home at public expense, in order to save the Government Candidate from defeat on Saturday last. Sir Charles Tupper is to be admired for the pluck, industry, and perseverance with which he directed the campaigns in both Pictou and Colchester.

Correspondence.

Our Local Government.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:—

SIR:—Since Confederation, as I have shown in my two last letters, this Province has been drifting from bad to worse, and now that every member in its Government, except three, are *Lawyers*, it appears to have reached the lowest depths of incompetency and political immorality. That the members of this Government have not only wastefully squandered every available dollar of the people's money that they could lay their hands on, but are every year sinking the Province deeper and deeper into debt, is a fact which any person can perceive by referring to the financial state of the Province that has annually been laid upon the tables of the House during the past seven or eight years. From these statements, it will be seen that they first drew upon the fund that was to our credit in the Dominion treasury, and the yearly interest of which we were receiving, and after that was all used up—not in public works for the benefit of the country but upon members of Government and venal representatives of the people, who, from mercenary motives, were willing to prostitute themselves and sacrifice their constituents—they resorted to the spendthrift mode of *raising the wind*, and that was by drawing largely in advance of their income. That this state of things cannot last long, every well-informed man in the country knows right well, and unless the people take the matter in hand and at the next general election send honest and upright men to represent them in the Local Legislature, men who will pledge themselves to drive from power the men who, by their wasteful expenditure of the public money, are rapidly bringing the Province to a state of bankruptcy, they will find DIRECT TAXATION staring them in the face to pay the interest of the money that our present Government has been squandering upon themselves and their disreputable host of mercenary followers.

No doubt, some of the warm and interested friends of the Government will say that there is no truth in our impeachment of them for their wasteful expenditure of the people's money. Well, if some of these men will only take a trip over some of the Great Roads of the Province, which, before Confederation, had immense sums spent yearly upon them to keep them in repair, and were a credit to the country, they will see where some of the money *ought to* have been spent, but *was not*. In what condition will they find them? Why, worn out, from the simple fact that from one year's end to another there has not been enough money spent upon them to keep their gutters open, let alone, keep them in a state fit for farmers and travellers to pass along without breaking down or sticking in the mud, and holes are to be found upon them in all directions. Just think what condition a road would be in, that by rights should have from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars expended upon it, to keep it yearly in repair, when it has not had that sum laid out upon it during the past seven or eight years, and as this has been generally the way our Great Roads have been treated, the public can form a pretty correct idea of the state they are in from one end of the Province to the other.

It has been said that the members of the Government have got *economy* and *retrenchment* everlastingly upon their tongues when asked by the people's representatives for small grants of money to keep the great and bye roads of the country from falling altogether into decay, but when these same gentlemen travel, ostensibly on the business of the country, but in reality for their own pleasure or a big time, as some of them term it—they do not think of *economy*, neither do they practice *retrenchment* when they call for the good things of this life in the shape of "solids and liquids," to be placed before them. No! The thousands of dollars a year that these same journeys, on Her Majesty's service, cost the country, and from which no good accrues, would be of inestimable value if laid out upon the roads, or in repairing a few of the broken down bridges that are to be met with in all quarters of the Province, and which are a crying disgrace to the head of the department of the Government that has this most important branch of the country's service in his charge.

Yours for the present,

FACTS.

PETER FRANCIS of Redbank expects to be appointed to the Dredge. He is an Indian, a sailor and a non-voter. He thinks he can raise a full complement of competent Indians who will keep the machinery in order during election times, and not fool away time and keep the Dredge idle by leaving for home to vote for Government Candidates.

The Lumber Market.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine's circular, Liverpool, June 1st, says of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals:—

There has been a large consumption during the past month, viz., 6,309 standards, against 4,910 standards for the like month last year, and the stock now is very little in excess of what was then in the market; sales, however, have been made at continuously declining prices during the month, though we cannot but think that we have arrived at about the lowest point. A new feature in the trade is the number of cargoes coming forward by steamers, though mostly to outports; this tends still further to make early sales difficult.

PINE DEALS.—The demand is limited.

BIRCH—The stock is rather large for this time of year, and though the prices are low there has been no recent decline.

WE BELIEVE we have a paragraph or two respecting the Dredge having been laid up at Newcastle last week *for repairs*, while the six Pictou voters, belonging to her crew, were sent home to vote. If we forget having already done so, we shall write more paragraphs on the subject.

Fearful Storm.

On 12th inst—the Sunday next preceding the date of the predicted storm, the most severe tornado that has for many years past visited the Western and South-Western States, passed over the States of Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and even Illinois, dealing out devastation on all sides, and causing great destruction of life and property. Human beings, live stock, residences, farm houses, barns, and stables were swept away; nothing appearing to withstand the violence of the storm.

At Peoria, Ill., hailstones descended as large as goose eggs, crashing through weather boards, plastering, and glass, and killing live stock and poultry.

At DesMoines, Iowa, the Baptist church was struck and a large hole burnt through the roof, while the crops in the neighborhood were levelled to the ground.

Near Rising Sun, Iowa, half a dozen houses were blown away and several of them completely demolished. A man named Erickson was killed, and his wife and child carried a distance of a quarter of a mile by the fury of the wind. Many families took refuge in their cellars.

In Camp township of the same State four houses were blown down and completely destroyed, the damage caused by the hail being great.

Near Monteith the crops were beaten into the ground, and much live stock was killed by the hail.

At Casey a farm house was blown away.

At Summerset a flour mill and house were unroofed, one house blown away, and a bridge demolished. Six inches of hail fell.

Near Adair two men were killed by lightning.

At Newark two houses and four barns were destroyed?

In passing North River, the storm cloud sucked up the water and tore away the planking from the bridge.

At Hopkins, Mo., the cyclone caused great destruction of property. James Young was killed and his wife fatally injured. John Crahill and several members of his family were also badly hurt, some of them it is thought fatally.

At Topeka, Kansas, the storm was particularly severe. One negro child was killed and two others fatally injured. Houses were unroofed, horses and cattle caught up and carried, in some instances, a mile away. Trees were wrenched from the ground and many fine orchards entirely destroyed.

Near Meltern, Mrs. Rosecrants and Mrs. Harper were killed, and nine others badly injured.

At Queen Emma, a Presbyterian church was destroyed, and the *debris* of the building scattered over acres of ground.

At Wells, Minn., a barn was lifted from its foundation, carried some fifty feet, and dashed to pieces on the ground. Several other buildings were destroyed.

At Danville the house of R. Jones was rolled over several times, the owner and his wife being inside. The house of Jno. Wance was lifted bodily and carried over the tops of high trees near by. The occupants of the house escaped almost unhurt.

At St. Joseph, Mo., and surrounding country twelve lives were lost and many houses destroyed.

At Flay's Springs and King City the cyclone was very destructive; the loss of life will probably amount to fifty men, women and children. Hundreds of houses were demolished, and cattle, hogs and sheep killed.

In Western Iowa, including Audobon, Cass, Pottowattamie and Guthrie Counties, the storm on Sunday was very severe. Calves, hogs, chickens, ducks, etc., were killed, and the cattle much bruised by hail. Buildings and trees were blown down. The hail stones in many places were of the size and shape of door knobs, weighing over a pound each, and covering the ground in places to a depth of six inches.

An Audobon farmer coming to Atlantic, Cass County, this morning, drove through a drift of hail stones two and-a-half feet deep. At Minden, Pottowattamie County, a train of cars were thrown off the track by the wind, and the locomotive overturned and much injured. Five thousand panes of glass were broken at Avoca. The damage to the growing crops which are almost obliterated in many places, is impossible to estimate.

IT IS NOT TRUE that six Pictou voters deserted the Dredge last week at Newcastle, rather than face the expected high tide and that storm of Sunday. It is suspected that they were ordered home to vote against Mr. Carmichael.

Fisheries Claims.

It appears that in the recent settlement of the Fortune Bay affair, the United States claim to compensation for damage in the Aspy Bay matter was also considered and settled. It will be remembered that in the spring of 1880 two American vessels that appear to have been legally engaged in seining squid at Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, were interferred with by native fishermen. The American Government sent down Collector Babson of Gloucester, and Mr. Foster, son of their agent Foster who conducted the United States case before the Fishery Commission at Halifax, to obtain information and report. They took a large number of *ex parte* statements, and it would seem that upon these, without any counterstatements from the Canadian Government, Sir Edward Thornton and Secretary Blaine have settled the matter. We have yet to learn whether or not, Canada will be held liable to the Imperial Government for the portion of the money paid on account of the Aspy Bay transaction. That the settlement includes the Aspy Bay matter is not officially known, but it is so stated in telegrams from Washington, and is believed in well informed official circles here.

THE 19TH being the day on which it was believed that the world would come to an end, the six Pictou voters on the Dredge concluded that they had better be at home on Saturday, especially as there was an election contest in their county on the latter day.

The Search for the "Jeannette."

(New York Herald, Friday.)

Two important expeditions set out for the Arctic regions yesterday. On the Pacific the steamer Rodgers, recently purchased and retitted for the purpose, left San Francisco to endeavor to pursue, in the Arctic seas, the course of the exploring steamer Jeannette. She will go, as the Jeannette did, by way of Behring Strait; will visit, if possible, the comparatively unknown world of Wrangell Land, and will exhaust the courage and ingenuity of accomplished and capable officers in the hunt for cairns and other traces of the previous visits and adventures there of Captain DeLong and his comrades. Her further movements will be determined by the results of that hunt.

On the Atlantic the Alliance will proceed to the neighborhood of Spitzbergen, and will explore so much of the seas between that country and Greenland to the westward, and Franz Josef Land to the eastward, as the ice or other obstacles will permit. Her voyage is based upon the theory that while the Rodgers may be vainly pursuing in Behring sea and the waters to which it immediately opens a vessel which passed, more or less fortunately, through those seas many months since, that same vessel, having been carried by the eastward drifts, may be coming out on the Greenland coast or at Spitzbergen or Franf Josel Land, and may be sadly in need of assistance at one or the other of those points. That assistance the Alliance will be prepared to render.

It is now nearly two years since the Jeannette left San Francisco. She sailed from that port on July 8, 1879. She was last seen on September 3 of that year. On that occasion she was about fifty miles south of Herald Island, was in motion, and steering due north, with the evident intention of making the island or a point near it on Wrangell Land.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* dated June 4th and June 11th, contain articles on The Unity of Nature by the Duke of Argyll, From "The Iliad of India," and Law Reform in the days of Justinian, "Contemporary;" Carlyle's Lectures on the Periods of European Culture, "Nineteenth Century;" Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, "Blackwood;" Mr. Thrale, "Fraser;" Lost, "Macmillan;" One Year in a German Cookery School, "Cornhill;" Science in China "Nature;" The Hyppopotamus, "Seven Years in South Africa," Hobbies, and The Industrial Ideal of Life, "Spectator; The Ethnology of Eyes, "Standard," with instalments of "Visited on the Children," and "The Freres," "A Bishop's Confession," and the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

General Business.

Wanted.

100 MEN

on Grand Southern Railroad Gravel Train, at Saint George, N. B., by McCABE & POWELL.

Four Coat, Two Vest and Two Pant Makers WANTED.

None but good hands need apply.

F. O. PETERSON, Tailor,
tf. Chatham.

To Let or Sell.

The two story dwelling situate on St, John Street, near the convent Water on the premises. Possession given immediately, apply to the Subscriber.

F. J. LETSON.

Also—For sale, a lot of wooden water pipe, ringed and ready for use. F. J. L.

Chatham, March 8, '81.

Farm for Sale.

Thirty-five acres, more or less, of good farming land, all cleared, at Napan, known as the Nicholson property. For particulars apply to

THOS. C. MILLER,
Carleton Station, I. C. R.

Executors' Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Grant, are hereby notified to make payment to the Subscribers, within three months from date, and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are hereby requested to hand in the same duly attested within the same time to

WILLIAM GORDON, } Executors of
A. K. McDOUGAL, } the Estate.

Newcastle, 21st March, 1881.

Notice.

All persons having any legal demand against Francis Elliot, deceased, will render their claims duly attested within 3 months, and all persons indebted to the said estate, will make immediate payment to

RICHARD HUTCHISON, }
FRANCIS CARRUTHERS, } Executors

Newcastle, May 2nd, 1881. 5 t 3

Notice.

A meeting of the members of the Chatham Driving Park Association, will be held in the Office of L. J. Tweedie, on Thursday, 16th June inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the President,

ROBERT BAIN, Sec'y-Treas.

Notice.

The business heretofore carried on in Nelson, by the Subscriber, in his own name, will in future be carried on in connection with his sons, under the name of Geo. Burchill & Sons.

GEO. BURCHILL.

Nelson, Jan. 26, '81.

NOTICE.

The business carried on under the name and style of A. H. Gillis & Co., in the store owned by George M. Johnstone, opposite the Commercial Building, has this day been closed, and all accounts due will be collected by Mr. W. S. Loggie.

A. H. GILLIS.
W. S. LOGGIE.

Chatham, 2nd April, 1881.

I take this opportunity of thanking my friends for the liberal patronage extended me in the past, and beg to announce that I am engaged with Mr. W. S. Loggie as cutter in his Custom Tailoring Department in the upper end of the Commercial Building, where I will be glad to see my friends, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

A. H. GILLIS.

Chatham, 22nd April, 1881.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will open up in a few days a very excellent line of English Scotch and Canadian Tweeds suitable for spring and summer wear. Also a beautiful and choice lot of English Coating, personally selected in Montreal.

W. S. MORRIS.

N. B.—These goods will admit of my making suits 10 per cent less than heretofore.

FOUNTAIN'S RESTAURANT

Ice Creams, Ice Creams,

made by a treble motion Freezer of the latest style.

—ALSO—

PIES, TARTS, CAKES AND BREAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ Next to Ullock's Livery Stable. ☜

T. H. FOUNTAIN.

Chatham June 1st. '81

Removal.

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

The bread wagon will run as usual daily.

JOHN WYSE

GREAT LOG JAM!

To the people on the South West, Miramichi.
Go to the New Flour Store Millerton, Derby, for flour at Newcastle prices.

GEORGE T. MILLER
Millerton, Derby, Proprietor.
May 25, '81.

F. S. HANFORD & CO.
SHIP BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLOTTETOWN. P. E. I.

Special facilities for supplying vessels to load Lumber, Stone, Coal, Produce, &c., &c.

7r1,81*

CARD.

T. M. HARRINGTON

Teacher of

THE PIANO AND ORGAN

would respectfully announce that he is prepared to give MUSIC LESSONS on very reasonable terms

Dressmaking.

MISS R.