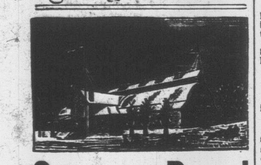
New Advertisement.



SKATING RINK!

The Directors of the Chatham Skating Rink beg to inform the public that

Skating&PromenadeTickets

FOR THE

Season of 84-5

May be obtained either at Mackenzie's Drug Store or from the Secretary.

Season Tickets-SKATING.

FAMILY TICKETS $6.50.—This ticket will entitle 3 members of a family to skate and promenade ogtivrp for the season, said three members to consist of—

1st.—The parent and one child, (the latter to mean any child except a young man of 18 years or over)

2nd.—A widowed parent (or a guardian) and two children (excepting young men of 18 years or over,)

Memembers of the family (over the three above designated) will receive tickets (excepting young men over 18 years of age) at $1 each.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $4.50, entitles the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class of ticket holders.

LADY'S TICKET, $2.50, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class.

CHILD'S TICKET, $2.00, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season in the day time, but will not include evening skating. Ages under 12 years only to be included in this class of ticket holders.

Season Tickets—Promenade Only.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holdens to promenade privileges only.

Monthly Tickets.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00.
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the period of one month from date of issue only.

Single Admissions.

Single Admission for Skating 25 cts., or Six Tickets (each of which will entitle the holder to one day's skating) for $1.00.
Single Admission to Promenade (Band Nights) 10c
" " " " (Ordinary Nights) 5c

Holders of aforesaid tickets will not thereby be entitled to Admission on Carnival Nights, as all Carnivals and such Entertainments are Extra

The Rink will, at all times, be under the supervision and control of two members of the Board of Directors, assisted by a competent Janitor, and proper order and discipline may be relied upon, and good behaviour will be strictly enforced.

The Rink will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p m. and close at 10 p., m. On Saturdays it will open at 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m., intermission of one hour each day between 1 & 2 and 6 & 7 p. m.

MUSIC

WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE

Chatham Brass Band

Two evenings eachweek from the opening of the season.

Notice of the Rink being open for Skating will be given by hoisting the Rink Flag as well as by Dodgers.

GEO. WATT, Secretary. D. FERGUSON, President.

$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.

IN STOCK

AND ARRIVING

AND FOR SALE

by the Subscriber:

Mes Pork,
Clear Pork,
Prime Mess Pork
Plate Beef,
Roll Beef,
Extra Me Beef.

LARD IN TUBS.

WHITE BEANS.

(in Barrels.)

Codfish Large & Medium

MOLASSES

(Puncheons and Tierces,)

SUGAR, Granulated and Yellow,

Rankine's Biscuits,

Mariners' Tobacco.

Prince of Wales Tobacco,
Napoleon Tobacco,
Myrtle Navy Tobacco

Royal Crown oap,
Princess Louise oap,
Atlantic P. Y. Soap.

Flewelling's Matches,

BROWN'S AXES.

Cut Nails all sizes,

with usual Supply of

CHOICE BRANDS

Flour,
Cornmeal,
Oatmeal,

Lowest Rates **FOR CASH.**

John McLaggan.

NEWCASTLE, 24th June, '84.

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.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - JANUARY 8 1885.

The Lumber Trade.

From a Liverpool letter reviewing the past year's lumber trade at that port and coming from, perhaps, the best authority there on the subject, we infer that the prospects for next season's business are far from satisfactory. The year was begun (Feb. 1st) with a spruce deal stock of 21,050 standards, which was more than sufficient for the poor consumption of the winter months. The prices then ruling were £6.10 to £6.15 for St. John, and lower for other ports, ex quay. There was no change of any note, for several months to gether although the winter import was light, because consumption was comparatively small. Though the early spring import was lighter than usual prices remained unchanged until early summer, when they declined about ten shillings in July owing to comparatively heavy arrivals, principally by steamers. At that time the stock was about double the quantity on hand at the corresponding date in 1883. There was from this period a slight falling off in imports and a very considerable one in October, still, at the end of that month the stock was heavier than at any previous corresponding period, and though there were continued light imports to 1st Dec. the stock at that date was 3,500 standards in excess of that held at the corresponding date in 1883. The import of the 10 months from 1st Feb. 1883, to 1st Dec. 1883 was 76,000 standards, while that of the same period of 1884 was 69,953 standards, showing that consumption had fallen off over 9,500 standards in 1884. The hope is expressed by the Liverpool trade that production will be curtailed on this side, as that is the only way in which the market can be toned up, there being no signs of improvement in consumption. Other markets seem to be on a par with that of Liverpool.

The prospects are that freights will again rule low and if steam tonnage is continued in the trade—as it, doubtless, will be—the business will be all the more uncertain.

We are glad to know that the stocks held on this side of the water are light. At least, it is so in this Province, where the production also will be reduced very materially. If other centres of supply also fall into the same line the trade will not be so bad next season as it was the last.

Railway Development.

Mr. Gibson and his friends appear to be working to some purpose in the matter of Railway development in New Brunswick, as will be seen by notices published in the ADVANCE and other papers, announcing applications to be made at the forthcoming session of the legislature for enactments to enable them to carry out their views. The projected lines to Woodstock and Grand Falls will, when constructed, open up very valuable lumber and agricultural lands, but the line which will have first attention, no doubt, will be that to connect with the Northern and Western at Cross Creek and run to the St. John river by way of the Nashwaak Valley. This road will run in the most direct way towards Quebec, one half of it being through a well settled country. It will accommodate the people of Stanley—a consideration of importance to the Northern and Western Company—and open up splendid hardwood timber and sleeper lands about the head waters of the Nashwaak. Penetrating into the fertile farming region stretching through to the St. John river it will enable our lumbering people to draw therefrom supplies which now come, to a large extent, from Cumberland, Westmorland and Prince Edward Island and, therefore, strengthen and consolidate our local trade interests and, at the same time, create traffic for the main line. As part of a trunk line between New Brunswick and points west, the proposed new link will be of great importance as it will make a thorough line between Chatham and Hartland at least sixty miles shorter than by the Riviere du Loup road from Fredericton. Discussing this branch of the subject, the York *Gleaner* says,—

The most interesting light in which to regard the proposed line is as part of a through road giving the interior of the Dominion the shortest access to the sea. Before giving the distances it may be mentioned that the claim which Quebec is making to have a railway built from that city to Hartland appear to be making satisfactory progress.

The last Quebec *Chronicle* seems to regard the construction of this road, for which it has contended so strenuously, as quite likely to be secured by the action of Parliament at the next session. If it is, then we are brought face to face with the interesting fact that by the proposed line from Cross Creek to the St. John, Chatham would gain a position in which she ought to be able to command an important share of the summer ocean traffic of Canada. The following table of distances will show this.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO OTTAWA VIA CHATHAM.

Liverpool to Straits of Bellisle,	1878 m'ls
Straits of Bellisle to Chatham,	473 "
Chatham to Cross Creek,	75 "
Cross Creek to Hartland,	45 "
Hartland to Quebec,	200 "
Quebec to Ottawa,	267 "
Total	2938 m'ls

From Liverpool to Ottawa via the Straits of Bellisle, and the St. Lawrence to Quebec and thence by rail is 56 miles less than this, but for the transportation of mails and express freights, where time is an object, the route via Chatham would be much the shorter. The great argument in favor of the Short Line was that it would give quick transit from the interior of Canada to Europe. But we find the distance from Liverpool to Ottawa via the proposed Short Lines to be as follows:—

FROM LIVERPOOL TO OTTAWA VIA HALIFAX AND THE SHORT LINE.

Liverpool to Cape Race,	1970 miles
Cape Race to Halifax,	463 "
Halifax to Ottawa via Quebec,	817 "
	3250

If we take the proposed short line via Megantic and Montreal we find the distance to Ottawa from Liverpool to be 3285 miles: that is to say the distance from Ottawa to Liverpool via Chatham and the Northern and Western and proposed railway is between 300 and 350 miles shorter than by any other route. The distance from Liverpool to Chatham is less than to any other port on the mainland of America, except it be Shippegan, and it is practically the same as to Shippegan. This will be seen from the following.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Liverpool to Chatham	2251	miles.
" Halifax	2533	"
" Quebec	2615	"
" St. John	2685	"
" Portland	2749	"
" Boston	2790	"
" New York	2980	"

In view of the fact that the ocean voyage is less to Chatham than to any other harbor and that a short overland route for a railway is available, it seems not unlikely that sooner or later the thorough business between Europe and the West may find its way over the Northern and Western, up through Stanley and across the country to the St. John and thence west via Quebec. Such are some of the considerations which suggest themselves in connection with the proposal to build a road westward from Cross Creek. The promoters of the scheme are possibly not looking so far in the future and have in view only the local traffic, but it is possible that the road, if built, will play an important part in the Canadian Railway system.

The Fishery Interest.

A Gloucester, Mass., special of 27th ult. says,—a large meeting of the fishery interest was held on that afternoon and a National Association formed for the protection of that interest against injudicious legislation through the renewal of the fishery treaty with Great Britain, and entering into reciprocal relations in fishing matters with Great Britain, or Canada or in other directions.

A Disloyal Minister.

In connection with Sir John A. Macdonald's abandonment of his former independence notions and the howl he and others are raising over the alleged disloyalty of those who believe in Canadian independence, an extract is published from an old Royal *Gazette* in which the dismissal of the present Minister of the Interior, Sir David Macpherson, from a lieutenancy in the Canadian Militia under Lord Elgin, is announced, his offence being that he had signed a manifesto favoring annexation to the United States. It is said the fact was lost sight of when the Queen recently knighted the old gentleman and that it would not now have been brought up, but for the fact that he so for forget himself as to denounce as traitors those who favored independence. It is no wonder that in such company Sir Leonard Tilley imagines he was always a protectionist.

An Astounding Statement.

Sir Leonard Tilley had the hardihood to tell the recent Liberal-Conservative convention at Toronto that he has been a protectionist since 1850. Referring to this statement the *Week* says,—

"But this does not blot out the fact that in 1878 the declared policy of the party of which he was a member was a re-arrangement of the tariff, without such an increase of duties as would give more revenue than the needs of the Government demanded. Declared protection, with or without a surplus, as the fates may determine, is a complete change of base; and that change the Convention, for weal or woe, has pledged itself to maintain. Weal to the country it cannot bring; that it may prove a messenger of woe to the party is not impossible."

We, in New Brunswick, well remember the indignation of Mr. Tilley and his friends in St. John in 1878 when they were told that the party headed by Sir John A. Macdonald advocated an increase of the tariff for the purpose of protecting certain manufactures. The effervescent Mr. Boyd immediately telegraphed the adroit Sir John, who protested that it was not an increase," but only a "readjustment" of the tariff that was proposed. There was about as much truth or sincerity in that statement as in Sir Leonard's assertion that he had been a protectionist for the last thirty-four years. The fact is Sir Leonard used to be a Liberal and advocate of a pure revenue tariff. Now he is obliged to be whatever it shall best please Sir John to have him.

LOOKING AHEAD.—*Truth* says a marriage has been arranged between the heir apparent of the Russian Throne, and a daughter of the Crown Prince of Russia. The boy is seventeen and the girl thirteen.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.—The way they do things in the Militia Department at Ottawa was illustrated the other day in connection with the announcement of the disbanding of the Chatham Battery of Garrison Artillery, the *Gazette* conveying the "official information" that Lieut. J. W. Fraser was to retire, retaining his rank. Lieut. Fraser, however, left the limits, in a military sense, some seven years ago and has been dead about four years.

[Paris Correspondence of "London Life."]

Another Claimant.

In these days claimants of one kind or another seem to be very plentiful, but we have at present in Paris a lady who appears to have taken quite a new departure in this—often very profitable—line of business. I believe that by birth she is a German. Her name is Gusser. She claims to be nothing else than the eldest daughter of the Queen of England, and says that soon after she was born, the Princess Royal, then of course, a baby, was substituted for her in order to please the late Prince Consort. Why that exchange should ever have been made, I have not yet heard, but there is something in connection with a morganatic marriage of Prince Albert that is put forth as the reason. It would seem difficult for any one who knows the history of the English Court for the last fifty years to believe in such a tale, but like every impostor, this lady has her followers, or rather, those who believe in her story; and I hear she is about to publish a book, which, she says, will prove her to be what she says. To carry out her intentions she wants funds; and I am told she has been supplied, to a certain extent, with what she requires. Her chief supporter, on whom she relies for assistance to carry out her plans and bring her case before the public of Gaul, it is said to be an American gentleman who has long resided in Paris. This may or may not be true; but the universal talk is of her in this city. I may and that she is at present residing at a small private hotel, and, however absurd her claims may be, she conducts herself with the greatest propriety. I have not yet seen her, but a gentleman who is a firm believer in her story tells me that she is about forty-five years of age and resembles Her Majesty very much. But this, as a matter of course, must be taken with a very large share of the proverbial grain of salt.

[From "The Daily Globe," Toronto.]

Waste at Ottawa.

INTERVIEW WITH A WELL-KNOWN CONSERVATIVE SENATOR.—UNSPARING CONDEMNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—SOME FACTS ABOUT THE RECKLESS EXPENDITURE.

Hon. Senator Alexander, who has been suffering from a long illness, but is now happily recovering, was interviewed by a representative of THE GLOBE a few days ago. An interesting conversation took place. The following is the substance of it:—

Question—When did you first enter Parliament?

Answer—I was returned to the old Legislative Council in 1858 for the Gore Division (North Oxford and South Waterloo.)

Do these constituencies generally return to the Commons members of the Liberal party?

North Oxford always. In South Waterloo parties are about equally balanced. My political leanings before 1868 had always been with the Conservative party, and I could not have been returned for the Gore Division without the votes and influence of a large number of the leaders of the Reform party, such as the late Mr. Thomas Oliver, M. P., Sheriff Perry, the Halls and Parkers, etc., etc., etc., who supported me, upon receiving my solemn assurance that I would always act upon my own convictions, irrespective of party in the interests of the country.

Q.—You have latterly differed frequently from the Conservative leaders in the Senate?

A.—The leaders of the House have at times done things calculated to affect the good name of the House, and which I did not conceive to be in the interest of the country. The Senate is composed of some of the most estimable men in the Dominion, but appointed as they are it is natural that they should defend the acts of him to whom they owe their appointment. The Senate, as now run by the Ministers of Justice and of the Interior, is simply run as a partizan body, for the party—as a pocket borough of the Conservative chieftain. The most objectionable members are five or six office-seekers, especially those who are great professors of religion—men looking for perferment, who by their servile partizanship bring discredit upon the whole body.

Q.—What is your opinion of the policy of Sir John and his Government in precipitating, as he is now doing, the completion of the Conadian Pacific Railway before the end of 1885?

In common with a large number of the leading commercial men and railway engineers of Montreal and Toronto, I cannot view but with the deepest anxiety and alarm the fiscal burdens, which that precipitate action must of necessity entail upon the older Provinces, which I very much fear must engender widespread discontent and may weaken confidence in our own institutions. We all desire to secure the earliest development of our North-West by constructing through Canadian territory a railway into the heart of that fertile belt, and the Dominion Parliament provided by enactment for the completion of the whole line in 1891. When the fact is realized that no capitalists in the world can be found to operate a road 2,900 miles long through a territory, more than one half of which may be pronounced unfit for agricultural settlement (while up to the present moment there is still a very sparse and not opulent population in the prairie portion), and when they come to know that after expending, as the Dominion Government will have done, $70,000,000 in money upon construction, the obligation of running the road must necessarily devolve upon the Dominion Government, involving for the first ten years an additional vote of Parliament of

AT LEAST $8,000,000 ANNUALLY,

which may be regarded as representing for that period of time the principal sum of $200,000,000, additional public debt. I say that when the great body of our industrial classes realize that fact they will be deeply incensed with those representatives in Parliament that could permit any Administration to load them so wantonly with such overwhelming burdens. I ask the First Minister who has by the most ingenious arts and arguments persuaded his followers to acquiesce in his visionary purposes, where is the large immigration to come from, that would be necessary to sustain such a colossal work? He appears to forget that is bidding for immigration we have to compete with three great inter-oceanic lines, viz., the Northern Pacific terminating at Puget Sound, close to the Pacific terminus of the C. P. R., the Union and Southern Pacific, all offering lands in a more favoured latitude and climate, and so we shall have to fight the same sharp competition and American enterprise in trying to carry off a portion of the Japanese or Asiatic trade, with all the geographical and climatic difficulties of our northern position. It is to me an enigma and mystery which requires to be explained, how Sir John Macdonald, a man of such astuteness, could rush as if he were in a phrenzy, leading the Parliament with him into an overwhelming maelstrom which must engulph his past reputation for prudence and sare, and engender widespread discontent. A great public object may be carried out with wisdom, or it may be carried out to inflict disaster. Every enlightened and patriotic mind would gladly agree to make great sacrifices to carry railway facilities to every homestead in our North-West as fast as any incoming population could utilize the same, and further, to extend to British Columbia such advantages as soon as the state of our public finances would safely admit, but our Pacific Province never demanded, and the Parliament of the Dominion did not intend, that the road should be carried to completion before 1891. Our Conservative Chieftain possesses an extraordinary power to influence and band together his fellow-men for his own purposes of ambition and fame, but my conviction is that this last act of his public life must, for a considerable period of time, bring severe commercial disaster, and it is the duty of a public man to warn the banking institutions of the country to prepare in proper time for a more trying stringency in the money market than we have ever before passed through.

Why have you not expressed these views at an earlier moment?

Because my long and serious illness, extending over a year and half, has prevented me.

The Washington Treaty.

Referring to the resolutions adopted at the meeting of persons interested in the fisheries at Gloucester, Mass., in which a decided stand was taken against a renewal of the fisheries clause of the Treaty of Washington, Mr. John Davis, First Assistant Secretary of State at Washington says that the terms of the treaty expire in July, as far as the fisheries clauses are concerned. It is not the intention of the Administration to take any steps towards renewing these clauses as it was by direction of the House that the Department notified the British Foreign Office that it was desired that this section should be no longer operative. Officials of the Department say that it is quite likely that an attempt will be made during the next two months to take prompt action to restore to American fishermen the rights taken from them by the treaty of 1818, or provide for them a full just compensation therefor. It is demanded that the United States Government return at once to its early policy of aiding and encouraging the fisheries, which all Governments have found necessary to secure their successful prosecution, and that it shall recognize the importance of this national industry as requested by the Gloucester meeting unless some step is taken by Congress which will indicate the popular feeling on the subject. A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee at Washington says that nothing of the kind will be done, as Congress already has its hands full of treaties.

The Tory papers pretend to regard with supreme indifference the difficulties and embarassments likely to arise from the lapse of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington. Of what passed at the meeting held in Gloucester, Mass., the Montreal *Gazette* coolly says:—

"These utterances confirm the generally accepted belief that the American Government will take no steps to renew the fishery clauses, and it will be rather interesting in view of this fact to note the course of the Liberal press, which has heretofore maintained that the consumer pays the duty, and which, on that reasoning, cannot well hold the Canadian fishermen to be prejudiced by the reimposition of a duty on Canadian fish when imported into the United States."

The people of Canada will not allow their attention to be diverted by such means from the important subject in which they are so deeply interested. Farmers and lumbermen will not feel their exclusion from the markets of the United States more easy to be borne because Canadian fishermen will also be excluded.—Toronto *Globe*.

The Pacific Scandal.

It is strange that a man of so much sense as Sir John Macdonald and one at the same time so versatile and buoyant should be so little able as he appears to be to throw off the disagreeable recollections of the past, and that he should even be given to awakening sleeping dogs which his sagacity ought to tell him he had much better let lie. Why cannot he allow the Pacific Railway scandal to be forgotten? That it was condoned and practically consigned to oblivion, though it would have ruined any public man but himself, is the best proof that he can have of his wonderful popularity and of his hold upon his party and the people. With this reflection he had much better rest content. Yet he is always challenging afresh the moral judgment of the country, which cannot be given in his favour without a total abandonment of principle and a ruinous debasement of the standard of public life. To compare such a transaction to the subscriptions of politicians in England to the Election Fund of the Carlton or Reform Club is proposterous; there is no resemblance whatever between the two cases. Sir Hugh Allan was not a politician, nor did he care a straw for any question between the two parties. His object was purely commercial, and he pursued it like the miracle of moral callousness that he was. We had his letters to his American confederates telling them that in his opinion the most desirable course would be to corrupt the Government through Sir George Cartier; the record of his negotiation with Sir George for the presidency of the railway, the Prime Minister taking part by telegram; his undertaking in the form of a letter of even date with the concession to furnish to each of three members of the Government a large sum to be used in the elections; and his letter to his confederates assuring them that he had obtained from the Government all that he and they could desire. Finally we had the telegrams at the crisis of the election, calling upon Sir Hugh for further payments in consideration of the good thing which he had obtained. A subscriber to the Carleton or Reform Club Fund would be stung to the soul by the slightest suggestion that his subscription was in any way connected with the hope of obtaining a commercial favor from the Government. To say that the Presidency was sold to Sir Hugh Allan would be harsh; but he was compelled, in consideration of the concession, to pay a great sum to the election expenses of the party from the heads of which he had received it; perhaps the practice of assessing office-holders for the party expenses in the United States is the closest analogy that can be named. Nobody calls for Sir John's "vouchers," or has ever imagined that any part of the money allotted to him by the agreement was used for any purposes than those of the party. On the other hand it is not true that the Opposition "spent money in bribing a man to steal papers from his employer." The papers came into their hands in a much less objectionable way. And now surely this most offensive corpse may be allowed to rest in its grave till the historical Day of Judgment.—*The Week.*

Do Low Temperatures Produce "Colds"?

No man can freeze himself into a catarrh. In cold weather the hospitals of our Northern cities sometimes receive patients with both feet and both hands frozen, with frost-bitten ears and frost-sore eyes, but without a trace of a catarrhal affection. Duck-hunters may wade all day in a frozen swamp without affecting the functions of their respiratory organs. Ice-cutters not rarely come in for an involuntary plunge-bath, and are obliged to let their clothes dry on their backs: it may result in a bowel-complaint, but no catarrh. Prolonged exposure to a cold storm may in rare cases induce a true pleural fever, a very troublesome affection, but as different from a "cold" as a headache is from a toothache—the upper air-passages remain unaffected. Sudden transition from heat to cold does not change the result. In winter the "pullers" of a rolling-mill have often to pass ten times an hour from the immediate neighborhood of a furnace to the chill draught of the open air; their skin becomes as rough as an armadillo's, their hair becomes grizzly or lead colored; but no catarrh. On my last visit to Mexico, I ascended the peak of Orizaba from the south side, and reached the crater bathed in perspiration; and, following the guide across to the north west slope, we were for ten minutes exposed to an ice-storm that swept the summit in blasts of fitful fury. Two of my companions, a boy of sixteen and an old army-surgeon, were not used to mountain-climbing, and could hardly walk when we got back to our camp in the foot hills, but our lungs were none the worse for the adventure. Dr. Franklin, who like Bacon and Goethe, had the gift of anticipative intuitions, seems to have suspected the mistake of the cold-air fallacy. "I shall not attempt to explain," says he, "why damp clothes occasion colds, rather than wet ones, because I doubt the fact; I believe that neither the one nor the other contributes to this effect, and that the causes of colds are totally independent of wet and even of cold." (Miscellaneous Works," p. 216.)—*From "The Remedies of Nature," by* DR. FELIX L. OSWALD, *in Popular Science Monthly.*

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

The crop of municipal scandals in Montreal is large.

By the upsetting of a whaleboat in the Nile a Major and two soldiers of the Black Watch have been drowned.

A large number of merchants in New York city have decided to ask the Senate to ratify the Spanish treaty, after making certain modifications.

On Monday of last week a motion to allow street cars to run on Sunday failed to find a seconder in the Toronto city Council.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Royal Gazette announces that William B. Stewart, Henry Wyse, Junior, and Walter Elliott, have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland.

A NEW VOLUME.—With the first number in January *Littell's Living Age* begins its one hundred and sixty-fourth volume. The ablest minds of the time are more than ever finding expression in foreign periodical literature, and the best of this literature is presented by *The Living Age* with a satisfactory completeness nowhere else attempted. The value to its readers of this standard magazine is therefore constantly increasing.

The first weekly number of the new year has the following table of contents:—English Songs, Ancient and Modern, *Nineteenth Century*; The Liberal Movement in English Literature, *National Review*; The Home Life of a Court Lady, *Temple Bar*; Wurzburg and Vienna, *Contemporary Review*; Borroughdale of Borroughdale, *Macmillan*; At Any Cost, *Sunday Magazine*; Style and Miss Austen, *Macmillan*; The Archbishop of Dublin, *London Times*; etc., with the usual amount of choice poetry. This, the first number of the new volume, is a good one with which to begin a subscription. 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 $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both prepaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY NOTICE

THE General Annual Meeting of the Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi, will be held at Bowser's Hotel, Chatham, on Tuesday, 13th of January next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

G. B. FRASER, Secretary.

Chatham, 24th Dec. 1884.

COAL.

The Subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

BEST HOUSE COAL,

at Chatham Foundry.

W. J. B. Gillespie.

ULYSSES DRAMATIC CO'Y OF NEWCASTLE!

Will appear in

Masonic Hall, Chatham,

—ON—

MONDAY, EV'G 12 JANUARY

IN THE WELL KNOWN COMEDY

"OUR BOYS."

which has already been very successfully presented by them at Newcastle.

The Reserved Seats in the Hall will be sold by numbers, and may be secured at MacKenzie's Drug Store where a plan of the seats may be seen on and after January 1st.

A GOOD ORCHESTRA will furnish music

ADMISSION - - - 25Cts.
RESERVED EATS - 35Cts.

Doors Open at 7.30. Performance Commences at 8 o'clock.

X'MAS GIFTS.

We are showing some fine goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Our **QUADRUPLE PLATE** is of beautiful design and finish and worthy of your inspection. Our large and varied stock of **WATCHES** in gold and silver cases will be sold at reduced prices during the holidays.

FINE SILVER BRACELETS, NECKLETS LOCKETS, Etc., GOLD AND ROLL PLATE JEWELRY of all kinds. SPECTACLES in steel, silver, and gold frames.

A FEW FRENCH BRONZES, WEDGEWOODWARE.

SALUETTS, TERRA COTTA AND PARIAN MARBLE.

MYER MOSS.

Bannon Corner, Chatham and next to Waverly Hotel, Newcastle.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

B. LAURANCE'S 63 Hatton Garden, Lond'n —AND— 246 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL SPECTACLES

Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD N.S.	writes—	They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD	writes—	I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG	writes—	They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M.P.	writes—	For ease or comfort they excel any I have ever used.
J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., Kingston	writes—	Carefully constructed, good defining power and glasses in each frame of equal focal length.
A. G. BLAIR, Esq., Premier N.B	writes—	Of the comfort and assistance experienced.
LT.-GOV. HAVILAND, P.E.I.	writes—	I never experienced any strain upon my eyes after using them.
REV. FATHER BOLDUC, Quebec	writes—	That he finds them superior to any previously used.
PETER LYNCH, Esq., Q.C., Halifax	writes—	Using one pair of Laurance's specs for 18 years with great satisfaction and benefit to my eyes.
LE CURE DE QUEBEC	writes—	He is more than satisfied with the selection made.
M. F. WALSH, Esq., Sec. Min. Interior	writes—	The glasses suit admirably and give every satisfaction.
DEAN OF ONTARIO	writes—	Of the great comfort and relief found in the wearing of his spectacles.
Lt.-Gen. Sir P. McDOUGALL, K.C.M.G.	writes—	He is greatly pleased with the selection made.

Thousands of other residents of Canada, including the greatest names among the Faculty, have also testified to their value as aids to vision.

To be found at the following **AGENCIES:**

A. McKENDRICK, Campbellton; HENRY BISHOP, Bathurst; J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, Chatham.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE. SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

—THE LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF—

GENERAL HARDWARE, &C.,

which is TOO LARGE TO ENUMERATE, and was lately partially damaged by Fire and Water in the Store lately occupied by J. R. GOGGIN, and which is

Removed to the Building adjoining Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co.'s Office,

WILL BE SOLD OFF AT PRIVATE SALE FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING!

Intending purchasers will do well to call at once and secure for themselves argains.

CHATHAM, 14th October,

IMMENSE BARGAINS

Dry Goods Opening!

BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

FOR FALLAND WINTER.

LADIES' BLACK DRESS VELVETEENS,
LADIES' COL. " "
LADIES' OTTOMAN DRESS CLOTHS,
LADIES' SOLIEL " "
LADIES' DRESS CLOTHS from 15 c.,
LADIES' DRESS SERGES from 15 c.,

Winceys, Winceys, from 7 c.,
Tweeds, Tweeds, from 7 c

ULSTER CLOTHS in great variety,

Soliel and Matelasse DRESS CLOTH, New Designs.

Knitted Woollen Goods in, Jerseys, Vests, Shawls, Scarfs, Pitticoats, Hoods etc. etc. Children's Knitted Dresses, Pellisses, & Polkas.

LADIES MELON & CLTOTH SKIRTS, very Low.

Blankets! Blankets!! Blankets!!!

Cretonnes, Cottons, Crepe Cretonnes.

Boots & Shoes! Boots & Shoes!!

The above together with a large and complete stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods will be offered at an immense reduction on ordinary prices. Call and examine.

R. BAIN.

Toronto Weekly News

FREE

FOR ONE YEAR TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER OF THE

"MIRAMICHI ADVANCE."

All of our subscribers who will pay their subscription accounts to this paper in full to date, and one year in advance, will be presented with one year's subscription to THE TORONTO WEEKLY NEWS FREE.

THE TORONTO WEEKLY NEWS is an Illustrated Paper, unsurpassed in all the features of enterprising journalism. It stands conspicuous among the best journals of Canada as a complete newspaper, which will be interesting to every member of the family. The children will like the pictures, the young folks the stories and the funny sketches, the more mature will be delighted with the editorials and news matter, which in every issue will be found spicy, incisive, and entertaining. In the matter of telegraphic service, having the advantage of connection with THE TORONTO DAILY NEWS, it has at its command all the dispatches of the Associated Press, besides the specials from NEWS correspondents in every section of Ontario for which the daily paper is so famous. As a newspaper it has no superior. It is independent in politics, presenting all political news free from party bias or coloring, and is absolutely without fear or favor as to parties. The parliamentary reports are written in a humorous vein, and deal with men and measures without gloves, and having regard only to brevity, justice, and truth. It is in the fullest sense a family newspaper. Each issue contains a verbatim report of Rev. Dr. Talmage's latest sermon in Brooklyn Tabernacle, Clara Belle's New York fashion letter, "The Man-About-Town," sketches of people and places, a serial story of absorbing interest, a political cartoon, and a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, etc., etc., etc. Its market quotations are complete and to be relied upon. It is just the paper for the young folks, and the old folks will like it just as well. Our special clubbing terms bring it within reach of al. Specimen copies may be had at this office.

Send your subscription to this office. As this offer is limited as to time, send in your subscription at once.