General Business.

Special Attention!

RECEIVED THIS DAY:

LADIES' UNDER VESTS,

BLACK CASHMERE HOSIERY,
(All sizes.)
DULL JET BUTTONS,
FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Black Costume Cloth,

NEW MANTLE CLOTHS, in Black & Colored, at

B. FAIREY'S,
(Successor to J. C. Fairey.)
Newcastle, N. B. Oct. 9, '83.

CHEAP for CASH.

A Full Line of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES, etc.
—AT—
F. W. RUSSEL'S

Notice to Mill Owners

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIPPING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves.

The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT McGUIRE.

R. FLANAGAN,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing.

Customers will find our Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate and all sold at moderate prices.

1883 1883

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International S. S. Com'y

Fall Arrangement.

3 TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 8th, the Steamers of this line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning, will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

☞No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

☞Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CRIKSHOLM, Agent.
10-8 up Reed's Point Wharf.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female Teacher is wanted to take charge of school in District No. 6¾, on 1st November. Apply, stating salary, to

JAMES EDGAR,
Secretary.

Napan, Sept. 25th, 1883.

Money to Lend.

ON good real estate security for one or more years.

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Attorney,
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Fish Warehouse,

PUBLIC WHARF,

NEWCASTLE.

50 Brls. Heavy Mess Pork;
50 " Plate and Extra Mess Beef;
50 Tubs Lard;
50 Brls. and boxes Rankine's Biscuits;
100 Brls. Refined Sugars;
100 Boxes Raisins;
100 " Soap;
100 Kegs Nails;
100 Dozen Brooms;
100 Boxes and caddies McDonald and Adams' TOBACCOS, Mariners, Imperial, Napoleon, Little Sargeant, Black Bird, Prince of Wales, Bird's Eye, and Brunette;
150 Half-chests TEA;
50 Caddies "
20 Tubs BUTTER;
20 Puncheons MOLASSES;
20 Kegs SODA;

CHOICE BRANDS.

Superior Extra Strong.

BAKERS AND PATENT FLOUR,

CORNMEAL & OATMEAL,

—AT—

Lowest Wholesale Rates.

JOHN McLAGGAN.

July 11 1883

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, ... NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

The True Tariff Policy.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is an undoubtedly able man and his utterances on public questions are entitled to attention. He does not, however, appear to have thought over the Tariff question as deeply as one of his position ought to have done before expressing his views, unless he is misreported in the following, which we find in the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"Do you think the tariff question should be re-opened by the next Congress?" asked a reporter of Henry Ward Beecher.

"Most certainly, and should be kept opened until the entire iniquity is wiped out."

"You are a tariff reformer, then?"

"I am in favor of absolute free trade. Protection benefits one and cheats twenty. This is not equitable or honest, neither is it in line with our system of government, or with progressive statesmanship. We don't need any artificial protection. Our soil, climate, and the ingenuity and industry of our people give us all the protection we require."

"What plan of tariff reform would you adopt?"

"Oh, if I had the doing of it, I would wipe out the entire system in two hours. But as I have not, and the politicians have, it is very probable that it will be left undone. I think, however, that if the politicians are not equal to an heroic stroke, a sliding scale might be adopted that would be of some benefit to the country. I think that if 10 per cent. on everything was lopped off yearly until the bottom was knocked from the entire system it would be a good idea."

"Absolute Free Trade" sounds well, but Mr. Beecher would not find it a possibility, even if he "had the doing of it." It is also easy to say that he would "wipe out the entire system in two hours," but any old woman could say the same thing. It is such "Free Trade" utterances as these that help the protectionists by reason of their absurdity. Absolute Free Trade, as everyone acquainted with the subject knows, is an impossibility in the United States, as well as in Canada. The Free Trade school of politicians—in Canada, the Liberal Party—are in favor of such incidental protection as can be given with a tariff by which a revenue sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service may be raised. Absolute Free Trade would wipe out the public revenue and make a very objectionable inland revenue system necessary. That would be as bad as the present tariff system by which nearly three times the amount of money raised by the Confederation tariff is taken out of the people's pockets. In order to build up the cotton, sugar and other monopolies, which have already become sources of threatened commercial disaster in the Dominion, the Conservative party have forced upon us a tariff by which a surplus revenue equal to more than one half our whole public expenditure of the first year after Confederation is needlessly extorted from the people. The surplus revenue will, this year, be equal to a special tax of nearly two dollars a head on every man, woman and child in the Dominion, or an average of say ten dollars per family. This, in addition to about thirty dollars a family contributed to meet the actual very extravagant public expenditure—millions more than the late Liberal Government spent in any one year of their administration—is sufficient to set every man in the country, and woman too for that matter, to the devising of some plan by which we may be delivered from the burden.

Free Trade, as Mr. Beecher proclaims it, is not the panacea. What is needed in Canada, as well as in the United States, is a simple revenue tariff, so framed as to favor the leading industries of the country, and honest public administration. In Canada the increase of public expenditure is really startling. It is so extravagant as to suggest dishonesty on the part of the Government, for it is running up at the rate of millions each year. The Protective policy of the Conservatives is taking so much more money from the people than is required, that the large surplus encourages extravagance in all the deparments of the Government. Unless the people generally will act upon the facts as they exist and vote the Protective Tariff party out of and the Revenue Tariff party into power we shall find matters going from bad to worse until the country will be a very hard one to live in.

The Gloucester Mail Robbery.

The following letter, without date or any indication of even the locality from which it emanated, appeared in last week's St. John *Freeman*,—

There is a flaming account given in two or three instalments in recent numbers of the Miramichi *Advance* about an attempted seizure of a registered letter at the Shippegan Post Office by the Sheriff of Gloucester

The account reads as of some desperate attempt at robbing Her Majesty's mail, of some nefarious deed calculated to horrify the public, and calling for swift vengeance and condign punishment. And what does the affair amount to after all, even on the correspondent's own showing?

The Sheriff, acting under legal advice, which proved erroneous, went to seize an article which, in the particular place where it happened to be, was, by a special enactment, exempt from seizure. Had he seized the letter in any other place than under the protection of the postal department, he would have had a perfect right to do so, and would only have performed his duty. Believing it to be his duty to seize it wherever he could lay his hand upon it, he showed, in following up the letter, in spite of the difficulties he had to encounter, that he is an energetic and efficient officer, although liable to make mistakes as any other man. The *Advance* correspondent unwittingly represents him in this light, though his object appears to be to belittle and bespatter him as much as he can.

Assuming that the Sheriff had the right to take possession of the letter in question whilst it was under the protection of the postal department, had he not a right to search for it, to use, if necessary, a certain amount of force to effect its seizure? Mrs. Hammond is, no doubt, "a lady of pleasant and gentle manner, of superior intelligence," and all this sort of thing, but could anything like this be a consideration for the Sheriff to refrain from performing what he believed, though erroneously, to be his duty, and show a little energy in the performance of it, if she, in a manner which, of course, could not be otherwise than *pleasant*, and *gentle*, and *intelligent*, tried to prevent him?

The aim of the *Advance* correspondent, as every one can see from his colored and high wrought account of the Sheriff's proceedings on that occasion, is to create a feeling against him and elicit loud calls for his removal. His efforts, though backed by those of persons more powerful than him, are not likely to succeed. Drawing sensational accounts, and indulging in sentimental balderdash on the circumstances which attend the Sheriff's acts in the discharge of the very disagreeable duties which he has sometimes to perform, can have very little effect upon the mind of the intelligent public in forming their estimate of his capacity and efficiency as a public officer. Sheriff Doucet is only a short time in the office, and has proved, so far, well qualified for the position he occupies. It is not one or two mistakes that he might make, especially when acting under legal advice, that can be accounted sufficient to have his appointment cancelled. He is a very intelligent young man, of a gentlemanly demeanor, and has, by a persevering study and self-application to the acquirement of knowledge, greatly improved his school education. His success in this and other respects is an incentive to others to improve upon their stock of knowledge and turn their intellectual acquirements to good account.

The Sheriff "assuming" that he could "enter the Queen's Palace," as he "erroneously" asserted at the time, was after money due to himself. We will say nothing of the "intelligence" which drove him into such a strait in the pursuit of his debtor, but his resort to bullying and "a little energy," as his apologist puts it, when he had but a woman to deal with, is rather against his claims on the "gentlemanly" score. There are other things which the Sheriff might "assume" he had a right to do, and in doing which he might employ "a little energy," but few persons would defend him in his wrong. The "lady in the case" might shoot him while he was thus "performing what he believed to be his duty." His belief—real or pretended—would be no palliation of his offence, for while no man is to be excused for ignorance of the law, a sheriff "acting under legal advice" ought, certainly, of all men, not to set up that absurd defence.

As we have given the facts respecting the outrage committed by the Sheriff we willingly publish the apologetic letter which, we presume, is the best defence that can be made for him. It will be observed that the Sheriff's apologist refers to the criminal seizure and appropriation of the registered letter in question as an "attempted seizure" and strives to dismiss the matter as unimportant by exclaiming, "and what does the affair amount to, after all?" It amounts to this,—that the Sheriff of Gloucester, as endorser of a dishonored draft or bill of exchange, caused a bailable writ to be issued against his debtor, armed with which, and accompanied by an attorney, one Narcisse A. Landry, who was also personally and professionally mixed up in the transaction, as drawer or endorser, went to a Post Office and took possession of and opened a mail bag and searched it and, also, criminally seized a registered and other letters which he took from the Queen's custody, improperly and illegally, with a view of satisfying his debt. It is not a sufficient answer for the Sheriff to say that he acted under "legal advice," for if he was advised to the course he pursued the advice was not legal, but criminal, inasmuch as it made the attorney giving it an accessory in the offence committed, especially as he was in the Sheriff's company at the Shippegan post office where the mail bag was forcibly seized and opened, in spite of the protests of the Postmistress. If the Sheriff and his partner in the transaction escape the imprisonment to which they are properly liable, because of the powerful influences at work to shield them from the consequences of their high-handed acts, they should be taught by other means that their real or pretended criminal ignorance unfits them for the exercise of the duties they are now empowered to discharge. This country is not in so backward a condition—it is not so insensible to the claims of civilization—as to tolerate such persons as sheriffs and attorneys. We shall not allow the apologist of the Sheriff to "assume" that the latter had a right to take possession of the letter in question, for it is well known that he had no such right, and that in doing so he set a most dangerous example to other men. "Assuming that the Sheriff had the right," etc., would mean that any man—constable or sheriff—had the same right. The Sheriff showed his incapacity by being obliged to resort to such desperate means to recover the amount of the dishonored draft. He should have tried a different process and if he had been a prudent man, instead of a reckless and ignorant one, and had he been advised by a competent Attorney, he would not have done an act for which there is really no defence.

We have been served with papers in a libel suit brought by Mr. Landry in connection with this affair and other means have been resorted to in order to intimidate us, but the circumstances attending the case are so positively aggravating and the behaviour of the Sheriff so high-handed and indefensible that we propose to follow it up.

The charge of malice on our part against the Sheriff, made by the fellow, Landry, in his silly and ungrammatical letter to the *World* of Wednesday of last week, is disproved by the fact that the ADVANCE office did the Sheriff's work and its account with him was a very good one, which we shall probably lose. We take the ground that it is our duty as a public journal to expose and seek to bring to punishment, men who disgrace our public offices by such acts as that committed by the Sheriff of Gloucester. It is a duty to expose and seek to secure the punishment of any man who opens mail bags and appropriates any of their contents against the protest of those who legally have the custody of them. It makes no difference to us whether others do their duty in the matter or not, nor can we be deterred by libel suits or more subtle and suggestive intimations that we had better let the matter alone. The ADVANCE is not the kind of journal that can be muzzled by threats in any form, or cajoled by such sophistries as are contained in the *Freeman* letter.

Gloucester County may just as well, first as last, be brought into line with the rest of the Province. There is no reason why public officers and attorneys or private citizens, there, should grossly exceed their authority and privileges and virtually set themselves above both the civil and criminal law. Everybody knows that if the Sheriffs of Northumberland, York, St. John, or any other county in New Brunswick were to commit the offence of which the Sheriff of Gloucester has been guilty, they would be punished immediately. No good citizen, however great his sympathies might be with the offender on personal grounds, would so far forget his duty to the laws and institutions of the country as to wish to see men capable of committing such acts, occupying the highest office in their County. It is this aspect of the matter that calls for the impartial application of the law. The Government of Canada, representing the Crown, owes it to the County of Gloucester that its Sheriff's offence shall be punished. If other and corrupt councils prevail, then every good citizen of Gloucester is to be pitied, for he will be constantly reminded of the fact that he lives in a community where the laws made for the protection of all, may be flagrantly violated by privileged people and where no man's rights and liberties need be respected as they are in other sections of the country.

Our Public Men.

The Marquis of Lorne, replying to an address presented to him by the citizens of Montreal, paid a merited tribute to the leading public men of the Dominion, and, at the same time, administered a derserved rebuke to the class of journals whose columns are employed in persistently bespattering the reputation of the political leaders to whom they are opposed. His Excellency said,—

"Almost the only pain I have experienced during my term here has been caused by the personal attacks which are too frequently made on both sides against party men. Believe me, gentlemen, such personal attacks do no good in advancing any cause, but belittle the nation in the eyes of strangers. They are also as a rule as unwarrantable as they are repulsive, useless and mischievous. I have seen a good deal of public life and of the politicians of many countries, and I unhesitatingly affirm that you have in general in Canada as pure and noble-minded statesmen as may be found anywhere the wide world over. Where, in other lands, you see those who had political power and patronage occupying palaces and raising themselves to be among the richest of the people, we here see perhaps too much of the other extreme, and men who have led parties to battle, and been the victorious leaders in honest political strife are too often left to live in houses which an English Squire would not consider good enough for his bailiff."

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. George A. Sterling, M. P. P. for Sunbury County, died at his residence, Maugerville, on Wednesday night of last week, of paralysis. Mr. Sterling was a gentleman of the highest integrity, a descendant of a staunch Loyalist, a first class farmer and a man of prominence in his County. He supported the present Government in the Legislature.

THE KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY is to be formally opened on Wednesday next and the event is to be celebrated by a grand ball in the Masonic Hall, Richibucto, invitations for which were issued by Mr. John C. Brown, C. E. and builder of the road, last week.

LIBEL.—One N. A. Landry, who evidently desires notoriety, has had the impertinence to enter an action for libel against the editor of the ADVANCE, in connection with the Gloucester mail-robbery business. He will find, should he have the temerity to follow the matter up, another illustration of the saying "fools rush in," etc. Mr. Landry, Attorney *per se*," is evidently advised by as great an ass as the man who advised poor Sheriff Doucet when he was rumaging for that registered letter in the Shippegan mail.

All's Well That Ends Well.

An Ottawa despatch of 24th inst says,—The Supreme Court opened here at twelve o'clock to-day, all the judges being present with the exception of Mr. Justice Taschereau, who is absent in Europe. The first case tried was the Gloucester election trial of Mr. Commeau, the petitioner and appellant against Mr. K. F. Burns, the sitting member, respondent. At the general Dominion elections in 1882, when Mr. Burns was elected, a petition was filed against his return by Mr. Commeau, and Mr. Burns entered a counter petition against Mr. Turgeon, one of the defeated candidates. Mr. Burns also filed preliminary objections to the petition against him, and a time was fixed for the hearing of the argument thereon, but the hearing was postponed from time to time and the matter has not yet been heard.

In October, 1882, an order was made by consent of both parties that both petitions be taken off the files of the court and the deposit of money paid out. This was done. The security money was paid to Mr. Read, appellant's agent.

In January last the appellent obtained, upon summons, an order from Mr. Justice Weldon rescinding his order of October and directing that upon the appellant repaying the security to the clerk of the Court he would be at liberty to proceed. This order was rescinded on an appeal by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. From this decision the petitioner appeals to the Supreme Court.

Mr. L. R. Harrison, for respondent, moved to quash the appeal on the ground that no appeal could be taken under the Supreme Court Act except from the decision of a judge who has tried the case upon its merits. This case had not been tried, and consequently there could not be an appeal. The appeal was allowed on preliminary objections, but these objections had never been argued. He contended that the whole matter was entirely one of precedence and within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court. The appellant had acted upon an order of October last to the extent of withdrawing his deposit, and he could not, after a lapse of some months, go back asking to be restored to his former position. The absence of security, at the time tho order was made in January would also have the appellant, as he contends that the order to pay out money was wrongly made, but he acted upon it and must take the consequences of his own conduct. When the deposit was withdrawn there was no authority to make any order to proceed in the matter. In support of his view he quoted the judgment of the Court in the case of Brassard vs. Langevin.

Hon. A. G. Blair, Q. C., for the petitioner, contended that no portion of the deposit money was received by or paid to the petitioner, nor was the petition removed from the files. The decision in the case of Dickie vs. Woodworth had no bearing on the present case. He submitted that the question was not one of practice or procedure. The judge had no power to make a first order, in being in effect an order granting leave to withdraw the petition because the only conditions under which an election petition could be withdrawn were prescribed by section 54, of the Controverted Elections Act of 1874, and none of these requisites of that Act had been complied with, and therefore it follows than any order made without the authority of the statute was void. It was the intention of Parliament that no petition should be withdrawn without affording an opportunity for the substitution of another petitioner, and here no such opportunity had been given, and if the judgment appealed from was upheld, collusive withdrawals would be encouraged and the object of the Act frustrated. No consent could make legal an illegal act The contestations of the case below were intended to put an end to the petitions and therefore the proceedings of the respondent were in the nature of preliminary objections as described by the Act. The petitioner had not been a consenting party to the withdrawal of the deposit. He submitted that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick had no jurisdiction to reverse the order of Mr. Justice Weldon.

Mr. Harrison in reply urged that if the Court below had no jurisdiction their decision was a nullity and could not be appealed from, and the remedy should be by mandamus.

Chief Justice Ritchie thought the case was not appealable to this Court.

Justices Strong, Fournier, and Gwynne concurred.

Mr. Justice Henry was of the opinion that the Court should endeavor to further the object of Legislature, and the petitioner should have some remedy if, as alleged, his deposit had been withdrawn and the proceedings dropped without his consent. He thought the order of Judge Weldon had been improperly set aside.

The motion to quash the appeal was allowed with costs.

The Business Outlook.

The following letter from the Montreal agent of Dun, Wiman & Co., appears in the papers of that city:

MONTREAL, Oct. 20

"It is to be deeply regretted that sensational rumors and inuendos reflecting upon the collective and individual credit of our banks and merchants are daily circulated. For a month past every day has brought with it a crop of these exciting causes of uneasiness, no class or trade interests being exempt from attack.

"In our opinion, after gathering pretty close data at most points, there is no good reason for apprehending any general commercial distress. The conditions which lead to general weakness are largely non-existent. No one short crop will cause any great or lasting trouble. With the effect still felt of previously fair harvests in our favor, the temporary evil of one low average growth can well be endured. Commercial interests will still maintain sufficient vitality to be secure from serious interruption.

"Most of the stoppages we have seen have been created by the most natural causes—would occur in the best of times and carry but little real significance with them—in so far as their reflection upon a community is concerned If such interests drop quietly out from time to time it is a positive help.

"Many will remember the excitement of last spring and the character of most of the concerns which went to the wall. Wonder was afterwards commonly expressed that the sensations of that time should have reached the pitch they did.

"Within the past ten days we have been asked the most ridiculous questions about some of our oldest and strongest houses. One of the latest—a house handling a capital of several hundred thousand dollars, with the bank balance in its favor of $50,000 or more, and with a well managed business. Another, with a balance in its favor of near $30,000, conservative and able to pick its custom.

"No censure can be too severe upon the authors of these rumors, and if created in selfish interests, they take on a coloring disgraceful and unworthy in the extreme.

"Respectfully yours,
W. W. JOHNSON,
"Manager."

Lord Lorne's Silver Medals.

Lieut. Donaldson, of the Militia Department, is distributing the Marquis of Lorne's silver medals to the members of the Shoeburyness team who won the cup offered by him in the last competition. The medals consist of a shield with raised cross, guns over a pile of shot, the letters D, S. A. around the arms of the cross forming the only inscription. Following are the names of those who receive the medal:—Sergt.-Major Boneffaud, R. M. College; Sergt.-Major Nanton, R. M. College; Staff-Seargeant Linden. "B" Battery; Staff-Seargent Kirby, "B" Battery; Bombadier Gouthier, "B" Battery; Gunner Chartre, "A" Battery; A. M. S. Williams, London Field Battery; Sergt-Major Maltby, Newcastle Field Battery; Sergt.-Major Wilmot, Kingston Field Battery; Sergt.-Major Hunt, Quebec Field Battery; Sergt.-Major Dunnet, Quebec Field Battery;——1st Provincial Brigade; Sergt. Russell Cobourg Garrison Battery; Sergt. Offer, P. E. I. Brigade; Sergt. Dawson, Montreal Brigade; Sergt. Cooper, Montreal Brigade; Sergt. Ward, Montreal Brigade; Swift, Montreal Brigade; Gunner Scott, Montreal Brigade; Sergt. Methot, No. 2 Garrison Battery Quebec. In addition to these medals the Marquis offers $150, which will be distributed as follows:—$50 for the most efficient battalion; $50 for the most efficient garrison, $50 for shifting ordnance. This competition does not close till December 31st. The winners of these prizes will be surprised to hear of their luck, as the Marquis did not make public his intention of offering them.

Good Advice.

Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, is always saying good things. He never opens or closes a term without giving the young men before him something to think about; some idea to carry away with them. He has the happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time. The other day he addressed a body of his students on the eve of their joining their classes for the autumn term of college work. The Principal is a hearty believer in manly sports, but he despises the young man who sacrifices the best years of his life to them, and dwarfs his mind by playing games when he ought to be studying. In his address to the students the other day he said:—

"I have time for only a few words to the students. The Senate extends a hearty welcome to those who have returned and to the freshmen. Gentlemen, let us not forget to attend with all our might to the duty that is nearest to us. You have come here to study, and everything must be subsidiary to that. The captain of a University football club nearly thirty years ago, and having just returned from crossing three great ranges of mountains on horseback and foot, with the Chancellor, forcing our way up and down precipices, across torrents, and, through the densest underbrush I have ever seen, you may be certain that I am not likely to belittle sport, manly games, or any kind of muscular Christianity. But I am afraid that some of you are a little inclined to forget the rule of proportion, and instead of giving nine hours a day to study and three to athletics, would fain invert the proportion, or worse, remit books to the Christmas or Easter holidays, which means to the Greek kalends. Gentlemen, it is an awful thing to be a fool. A fool is a man who does not live close to realities, and who is living in dreamland and not on *terra firma*, who acts as if games of any kind will enable him to earn his living, develop his mind, or form his character. Stick to football, of course, but I shall think less of the good old game than I ever did unless I find that the best footballists are also good students."

General Notes and News.

Professor Cope, the naturalist, denies Mr. Seth Green's assertion that trout can not hear.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

Mark Twain, on seeing a place called "Battle Lawn," owned by a leather man, asked why they didn't call it "Hide Park."

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children.

There are two colored female lawyers in the United States, Louisa V. Bryant, of Colorado, and Mary A. S. Cary, of Michigan.

Robert Burdette, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, has a brother, the Rev. Charles Edward Burdette, who has just sailed for India as a missionary.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

Sir Moses Montefiore entered the ninety-ninth year of his life on 24th inst. and received many congratulations from all parts of the world as a centenarian. The mistake is a singular one.

A new charge has been formulated against the Halifax dynamiters, by which they are sought to be made amenable to the law for smuggling explosives from the U. S. A.

At the Protestant Episcopal Convention on 24th the Committee on the State of the Church unanimously reported that the matter of ritualistic practices was outside their jurisdiction and fully provided for by canon.

Thomas Robinson, Farnam Centre, P. Q., writes: 'I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all.'

The shop in which Andrew Johnson—late President of the United States—labored as a tailor still stands in Greenville, Tennessee, and is now occupied by a colored family. The late President is buried in the same town.

Mr. F. J. Smith, a county coroner in Arizona, has four gold fish-hooks that he found in a placer in South America, and which without doubt are the work of prehistoric South Americans.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne, Co., writes: 'I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year.'

Miss Emily McTavish, a noted Baltimore Belle, a famous equestrienne and huntress, a granddaughter of General Winfield Scott, a grandniece of the Duchess of Leeds, of Lady Stafford, and of Marchioness Wellesley, a connection of Madame Bonaparte, and a descendant of Charles Carroll, has just taken religious vows and entered the cloister.

The New York *World* says:—Lord Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada, is respectfully informed that Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's favorite child, always holds a full hand, and never plays without winning the buttons on his rival's coat.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: 'I have sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately.'

John Hatch, the young lad who gained such a notoriety as a "fire bug" in Charlottetown some time ago, is at his old tricks again. In the Boston Foundlings' Hospital, the other day, he set fire to his bed clothes, and a terrible calamity would have been the result had the flames not been discovered. He wants to go to the Penitentiary. If his mouth were filled with dynamite and the explosive fired it would be a suitable ending of the young wretch's existence.

IF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE could be infused into the thick noddles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both."

At Black River Falls, Wis., Miss Lena Richman, daughter of a wealthy German, had been sick for some weeks, and died, as was supposed. The body was prepared for burial. There was fear in the minds of some that the appearance of the young lady's face did not indicate death, but on the fourth day the funeral was held. While the ceremony was in progress, Dr. Baxter, of Milwaukee, seeing the face of the supposed corpse, asked that the services might be interrupted long enough for him to attempt resuscitation. This was done, and he succeeded so well that the woman arose with a shriek. The scene which followed was highly exciting. Men turned pale with horror, and women fainted. It was a long time before anything like quiet was restored. Miss Richman says that while in a trance-like condition she realized with unspeakable agony, that she was being prepared for the ground, but could do nothing.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—take Hop Bitters.

R. O. Carscaden, master mechanic of the south-western division of the Rock Island road, says of the mammoth locomotive in process of construction at the Central Pacific shops at Sacramento:—"The name is 'El Gobernador.' The total length of the engine and tender is 65 feet and 5 inches; driving wheel base, 19 feet and seven inches; 5 pairs of drivers, 4 feet 9 inches in diameter, with a four wheel truck in front; cylinder 21 inches in diameter, with a 36 inch stroke, total weight of engine, 73 tons; weight on drivers, 64 tons weight of tender (light). 50,650 pounds. There are two six-wheels trucks under the tender, making a total of twenty-six wheels under engine and tender. The valve gearing, designed by A. G. Stevens, is something entirely new, there being nothing like it in the country. It is said to be the largest engine in the world."

A Query Answered.

People often ask when is the best time to take a blood purifier? We answer, the best time is now. Burdock Blood Bitters does its work of purifying, regulating, and toning the system at all times and all seasons. Purity in all things is always in order when required.

UP THE YUKON.—'I see that Lieut. Schwatka thinks that he went up the Yukon river, Alaska, further than any other white man," remarked Capt. J. T. Dyer to a *Star* reporter. "He is mistaken. Francis E. Ketchum, of St. John, New Brunswick, and Michael Le Barge, a French Canadian, who was associated with me in building a line for the Western Union in 1867, went up that river in the early part of the year as far as Fort Selkirk, which is considerably above St. Michaels. Lieut. Schwatka should acquaint himself with the record of early explorers."—*Washington (D. C.) Evening Star Oct. 15.*

A Good Introduction.

J. Kennedy, a merchant in Dixie, about three years ago introduced Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers by trying it in his own family for Coughs and Colds. Being pleased with results, large sales followed, and it is now the favorite remedy in that neighborhood.

There has been considerable discussion over the action of certain oarsmen in the regatta recently held in St. John harbor, and the New York *Clipper* was appealed to clear up certain points. The questions and answers were as follows:—

Did the St. John crew of Neptune Club do right in withdrawing from the race on account of Referee Smith allowing a professional crew to start?

Answer—The Neptunes did right by withdrawing.

Can a man rowing in a professional four (Vail) row two hours after in an amateur scull race?

Answer—He should not have been allowed to start.

If an amateur crew or sculler starts in a race with professionals knowingly do they violate the amateur rules?

Answer—An amateur crew or sculler starting in a race against known professionals would thereby violate the amateur law.

Another Witness.

A. Chard, of Sterling, testifies to the efficacy of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which he used for a badly injured knee joint. It is the great household remedy for inflammation, pain, soreness, lameness etc., and is used both internally and externally with infallible success.

It is said that one of the passengers by the steamship "Canada" who passed through St. John the other day was recognized and spoken to at one of the hotels by a gentleman who formed his acquaintance in New York some time ago, as the now notorious informer James McDermott, whom the despatches still locate in England. McDermott—if it was he—of course denied his identity and disclaimed any previous acquaintance with the gentleman. The latter, however, was almost positive that he was not mistaken in the man, but in order to satisfy himself on the point started out in search of an acquaintance who had met McDermott on an ocean steamer a year or two ago. When he returned the stranger was not to be seen, and he was not visible again during the day, so that the gentleman was not afforded an opportunity of verifying his more than suspicion that the man was the real McDermott.—*Freeman.*

A Wrong Opinion.

Many a dollar is paid for subscriptions for some disease that never troubled the patient, and when the sole difficulty was worms, which a few of Freeman's Worm Powders would remove. These powders are pleasant, safe, and sure, contain their own cathartic, and are adopted for children or adults.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell the Farm owned and occupied by him, situated on the west side of Eel River in the Parish of Hardwick, containing 100 Acres, 40 acres of which are cleared and well fenced with new Cedar Rails, produced this past season 12 Tons Hay, &c; Good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises.

Possession given this fall if required.

ROBERT A. WILLISTON

Oct. 23rd, 1883.

BOAT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his fast-sailing, commodious and well-found sloop *Fisherman*. The boat is well known as the fastest on Miramichi waters and is well adapted for coast fishing or purposes of pleasure, Apply to

ERNEST HUTCHISON,
Douglastown.

FOR SALE.

50,000 BRICKS.
50,000 Face and Common Brick
AT THE
MIRAMICHI BRICK YARD.
HARVEY FLETT,
NELSON, N. B.

Nelson, Sept. 13, 1882.

CHATHAM SKATING RINK.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Chatham Skating Rink Company will be held at the Rink on MONDAY, the 5th Nov. next, at 7:30 p. m. for the election of Office-bearers, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

D. FERGUSON, Prest.
GEORGE WATT, Secy.

Chatham, 23rd Oct, 1883.

Money to Loan

On Good Real Estate Security
Apply to
M. S. BENSON,
Benson Block, Chatham.

October 25, '83.

TO LET.

THE STORE adjoining the Desmond Cottage, Church Street, near the Skating Rink. Apply to

MRS DESMOND,
Newcastle.

General Business.

LEE & LOGAN,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Groceries,
Liquors,
Wines,
&c.,

45 and 47 DOCK STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscribers have in Bonded Warehouse and Duty Paid, the following Goods, which we will sell LOW FOR CASH or Approved Paper.

We would again remind our customers that we neither MANUFACTURE NOR BOTTLE ON THE PREMISES, nor do we import Brandy from Holland,

But We Do Import Direct

from the Leading Houses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, France and Holland.

175 OCTAVES,

250 Cases, Qts., Pale and Dark,
180 " Pints, " " "
70 " ½ " " "
50 " ½XXX, " " "

VINE GROWERS'
—AND—
JULES BELLERIE
CELEBRATED
COGNAC BRANDY.

NOTE—We wish it distinctly understood that these Brandies are imported direct from FRANCE and not from HOLLAND.

—ALSO—

100 Cases Martell Brandy, } Pale and Dark.
100 " Hennessy do. }
25 " Martell * * *.

175 OCTAVES
AND
765 Cases, qts. and pts.,
JAMES WATSON & CO.,
LOCH KATRINE.

WM. HAY FAIRMAN & CO.,
GLENLEVITT,
Old Scotch Whiskies.

75 OCTAVES
AND
576 Cases, qts. and pts.

Geo. Roe & Co. * * *,
Geo. Roe & Co. *,
Bagot, Hutton & Co.,
B,
Kinnehan's L L,
E. & J. Burk,

FINE OLD
IRISH WHISKEY.

1000 Green Cases,
50 OCTAVES and
50 QUARTER CASKS

John DeKuyper & Son,
J. H. Henkes,
Houtman & Co.,

HOLLANDS GIN.

75 Cases, Qts. & Pts.,
CHAMPAGNE,
VARIOUS BRANDS.

300 Barrels, Qts. & Pts.,
Guiness Porter,
BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE.
AND
Bass & Co.'s PALE ALE,
Bottled by Patterson & Hibbert.

100 Cases, quarts,
OLD JAMAICA RUM.

50 OCTAVES
Port and Sherry.

350 Cases, Consisting of
6 YEAR OLD RYE WHISKEY,
Old Crow Bourbon,
Camp Bittters,
Stoughton Bitters,
John Bull Bitters,
Rock & Rye,
Cherry Whiskey,
Cherry Brandy.
ASSORTED FRUIT SYRUPS.