

Vegetine. Female Weakness.

No better remedy in the whole materia-medica has yet been discovered for the relief and cure of Female Catarrhs of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to be the only medicine that will cure these ailments, and never fails to give a new and beautiful complexion to the sufferer.

A Splendid Medicine—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

Gregory, N. J., July 25, 1878. I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney disease, and other female weaknesses, and several bottles of your medicine were used, and I feel perfectly cured.

For all Ladies who are Sufferers.

Ms. Stevens—Dear Sir: For a long time I have been troubled with Female weakness, and a sinking feeling at the stomach, and through the veins of the face. I have used your Vegetine, and it has helped me very much.

It is What is Needed—Female Weakness.

Ms. Stevens—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with Female weakness, and a sinking feeling at the stomach, and through the veins of the face. I have used your Vegetine, and it has helped me very much.

Serofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

Ms. Stevens—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with Female weakness, and a sinking feeling at the stomach, and through the veins of the face. I have used your Vegetine, and it has helped me very much.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass., & Toronto, Ont.

FISHERMEN!!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS,

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at lowest prices.

In Store,

50 CHESTNUT TEA, very good and cheap. 100 Bbls. and half Bbls. HERRING. 100 Cds. CODFISH. 100 Bbls. and half Bbls. MACKEREL.

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.

Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock of

General Dry Goods,

At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CHATHAM. WM MURRAY

For Sale.

For sale the subscribers, their valuable property situate in the centre of the town of Chatham, being the premises where they formerly conducted their business. It is large and commodious, has a wharf fronting on the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, and is also a desirable site for a saw mill.

FOR SALE,

1000 QUILS, GOD FISH, 100 Bbls. MACKEREL. J. B. SNOWBALL, Chatham, Oct. 12, '80

BEST REFINED IRON.

Lowmoor, Sweda, Londonderry. Common Best Iron and Pig Iron.

CAST STEEL.

Thos. Firth and Son's Extra Axle, Tool and Drill Steel.

Spring, Sleigh Shoe & Tire Steel.

ROUND MACHINE STEEL.

Manufactured by BIRKS & JACKSON.

Tinplates, Sheet Iron,

Black and Galvanized.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

St. John's N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, MARCH 17, 1881. Is it Right?

Our readers who are interested in the lumber trade, will be doubtless, remember some of our references to Crown Land sales in November last, in which we condemned the new policy of the Department, under which its own agents were put forward to bid upon lands and force gentlemen interested therein, through their milling and other trade investments, to pay exorbitant prices therefor.

It is this we proposed to raise for the current and the next fiscal years a revenue of \$50,000,000, being \$2,425,000 in excess of the expenditure for those years, and \$1,800,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure for 1877-78.

That the rate of taxation is excessive and should be reduced; and in effecting such reduction regard should be had to those taxes, which press most severely on large masses of the population, which bear most unequally on different parts of the Dominion, and which are most oppressive to the consumer, are least productive of revenue.

He supported his amendment in a very terse and vigorous speech in which he brought out very clearly the deceptive and hypocritical course of members of the Government, especially of the Premier and Finance Minister who, by the infamous telegram to Mr. Boyd, and in other ways too numerous to be mentioned here, had promised that they would not increase the taxation, but that they would inaugurate an era of economy, and had often imposed new taxes on the people, and other necessities of life, while variously increasing the imposts on other articles of popular consumption.

The Finance Minister apparently felt the full force of the attack and was greatly taken aback by it. At first he tried to appear indignant, and as usual on such occasions got badly mixed in his grammar. Then he took refuge in the budget speech, which, as it had been criticised and amended by skillful hands, was tolerably correct in construction though still faulty in logic.

He read long extracts from this and then sat down. The debate went on for nearly the entire afternoon, when the vote was taken and the amendment negatived by a vote of 131 to 63. An Amendment to the motion to go into supply is always treated as a motion of want of confidence, and is voted strictly party.

Mr. Myrshall had a number of letters in Northumberland and Restigouche knocked down to him, and Mr. Richards subsequently took them off his hands at the price bidden by him—a fact which reasonably proves that he was acting for the Department in endeavoring to give a fictitious value to the lands. Had it not been for Mr. Richards assuming these purchases, Mr. Myrshall, would not have been required to pay for them, any more than he was for his Kent "puffing." Mr. Myrshall wanted Mr. McLeod, of Kent, to assume his purchases there; but that gentleman declined, so the lots reverted to the Government. We understand that Mr. McLeod, of Kent, was not aware of the fact that the applications for them were not bona fide, else he would have allowed the Government to play the farce between the Department and its agents only.

Having been personally told by the Surveyor-General that parties had applied to purchase lands covered by his licenses, he believed they were bona fide intending purchasers, and he inquired who they were. The Surveyor-General said he did not know, as they had applied through agents. The fact that these agents secured the lands and the Government assumed the purchases, is undoubted proof that the Surveyor-General himself, was the real applicant. His conduct in the matter is discreditable to the Government, and calculated to still further weaken the mutual confidence that should exist between lumber operators and the Crown Lands Department. It really appears that the Government has sought to make up by a more fevered department on this already over-taxed industry, as well as by such under-hand and double-dealing as to which we now specially refer.

Our Ottawa Letter. Yesterday, 10th, was a busy day in the Commons. The Session opened with closed doors. As the Speaker always read prayers before the galleries are opened to the general public the usual delay in opening the doors on this occasion might naturally have been credited to a more fevered department on this already over-taxed industry, as well as by such under-hand and double-dealing as to which we now specially refer.

There is a good deal of croakery about many of the items. Among these is \$50,000 for the Pembina Branch. As the reader knows this is the Railway running from Pembina on the American frontier to Winnipeg in Manitoba. It forms a branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, and was built by the Government of Canada (and is now handed over to the Syndicate) six hundred miles of railway completed or to be completed, and with twenty-five millions of acres of land and twenty-five millions of money. When the proposal to vote \$50,000 more for the Pembina branch came before the House it was thought there must be a mistake about it. Enquiry was made and the Ministry said it was to complete the ballasting. Mr. MacKenzie, whom nothing escapes, at once read from Sir Charles Tupper's last report as Minister of Railways the statement that the ballasting of the branch had been completed before June last. The reader might think that such a revelation would have stopped the appropriation. I will even do you some of the Ministers the credit to say that they appeared ashamed of the action, but they voted all the same. A more shameless vote has never given in Parliament, a bold \$50,000 sop to the Syndicate! But if we begin in this way, sure early in the Syndicate's history, where will we end? As I have before stated the impression gains ground that the bargain with the Syndicate is a corrupt and disgraceful one, which, if its secret history were written would astonish the people of Canada. Already there is a considerable outcrop of scandal. Perhaps, as in 1873, we shall come to know the truth and the whole truth by and by.

It is but just to say that the watchful care and attention of members of the Opposition was never more apparent than during the present session. The voting of the supplies goes on at late hours, the discussion is merely conventional, consisting largely of question and answer, but nothing passes without close attention and scrutiny. In this important work the member for Northumberland, who daily becomes more popular in the ranks of the liberal party, and is greatly respected upon both sides of the House, takes his full share.

The County Judiciary.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Edward Williston, Judge of the County Court of Northumberland, and Gloucester and Restigouche, has been filled by the appointment of William Wilkinon, Esq., Q. C., of Chatham. There is no doubt, whatever, that this appointment has been wisely made by the present Government—made because of the eminent fitness of the gentleman selected for the position. Mr. Wilkinon, though an Englishman by birth, has resided in this County since his fifteenth year. He came from Liverpool, G. B., in 1840 to join his half-brother, the late James Johnson of the old firm of Johnson & Mackie, and entered the law office of the late Hon. John Johnson as a student of the profession in which he afterwards rose to a leading position. On being admitted to the bar he became an active and successful practitioner, and has, for a long time, been recognized as the leader of the profession on the North side of the Bay.

Other barristers, who would have brought great experience, talent and dignity to the position were also mentioned as being among those whose names were presented by gentlemen of great respectability and influence. Politically, they were, doubtless, all equal in the eyes of the Government, and the choice appears to have been made on the ground of superior general fitness, after all claims had been fully considered. The fact that Mr. Wilkinon has been chosen therefore gives general satisfaction, and as he is but fifty-five and in the enjoyment of vigorous health there is, no doubt, a long and honorable judicial career before him. As he was obliged to leave for Bathurst and preside at the County which opened there on Tuesday, we are not in a position to know what his arrangements are in reference to business at Chatham, etc., but they will not doubt be made so as to meet the reasonable views of the local bar and others most interested.

The St. John Globe of Monday last, under the following reference to the appointment:—

JUDGE WILLISTON'S SUCCESSOR.—A telegram to the Globe from Chatham, N. B., dated March 15th, announces that Wm. Wilkinon, Esq., Q. C., of Chatham, has been appointed to succeed the late Judge Williston, of the County Court of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, vice Williston, resigned. Judge Williston's commission will be signed at Ottawa to-morrow. The new Judge is an Englishman by birth, and came to Miramichi in 1840, being then 14 years old. He is now fifty-five years old.

It is unnecessary for us to say anything particular for glory, for its own sake. The wars in which he had to engage were mainly forced upon him by men of more ambition and force of character than himself.

The long reign of Alexander, the act for which he will be honorably remembered as long as the history of Russia is handed down to future generations, is the emancipation of the Serfs. Compared with this stupendous act of emancipation all other deeds of manumission seem small. Even the granting of liberty to the negro slaves of the South will be a sort of comparison with the emancipation of 23,000,000 subjects of the Russian Empire.

The emancipation of the Serfs was followed by a similar measure with regard to the Crimean war. It is unnecessary for us to detail at length the warlike enterprises in which Russia has been engaged under Alexander during the past fifty years. The policy of Russia has been steadily aggressive and her progress both in Europe and Asia has exceeded the alarm of her neighbors. Even now Russia is engaged in a war with the Tartars, which some people think may yet imperil the safety of India. In these wars Alexander seems rather to have been the passive instrument in the hands of others, for even an able general is not always successful. He was a man of amiable disposition, rather too fond of pleasure, but with a mind of a liberal cast and ambitious of placing his country on the same intellectual level as the nations of the West. That he did not quite succeed in doing this, may be due to the fact that a nation of slaves cannot in a single generation be brought up to the standard of men who were always free.

Last year the Czarina, who had long been ill in health, died a few months afterwards Alexander married a princess of Denmark. Nicholas is believed to have died by poison; Paul was murdered in his bed; Peter III. was also murdered; and Ivan VI. was killed in prison. With such memories hanging over him, it is wonderful that Alexander II. should have been a melancholy man. The eldest son and successor of the dead Czar is Alexander, who was born March 10th, 1845, and married in 1866 to a daughter of the King of Denmark. Alexander the III., for that will be his title, is a very different man from his father, and there is little doubt that under his reign the policy of the Russian Empire, especially its attitude towards Germany will greatly change. The young Czar has not been unkind things have been said about him, most of which, we trust, are not true. It is to be hoped that he may have better fortune than his father, who after living in hourly dread of assassination for many years, became the victim of a foul murder at last.

THE HATCHERY.—We observe, by the *Hatchery* report, that Mr. Snowball, on Thursday last, made enquiries in the House of Commons in reference to the Miramichi Hatchery, and was promised the latest information. It is to be hoped that when he receives it, it will be more truthful than that furnished by the Department in 1876.

THE SPENT OTTAWA.—Our latest advices from Ottawa indicate that an almost uneasy hurry is the order of the day in the Commons. Ministers are impatiently accorded a hearing, and even ex-Ministers are put down when slamming of desks, cut-calls and other noises when they attempt to speak. In this way the Government obtains full talk for in the way of supply, the people's representatives protesting in vain against prevailing and increased extravagance.

THE TABUSINTAC LIGHT.—Official utterances are always unmaneuverable. Mr. Admiral Porter, C. C. R., and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in a joint opinion in reference to the matter of the Tabusintac Light and the lighthouse on Crab Island. On Thursday last when the item of \$159,000 for Salaries and Allowances to Lightkeepers, was before the Commons Mr. Snowball said:—

"The hon. Minister's attention has not already been called to the subject, I would declare that since the lighthouse was placed at Tabusintac Bay, on the Miramichi, the storms of 1879 have opened a new gully, and the consequence is that the old entrance is filling up, and the new entrance, which has been formed, is much more available for boats coming to the bay. Crab Island, which is submerged very very high tides, and in case of a storm it is dangerous for the keeper to stay on the Island. The building is in good order and can be removed at little expense and placed opposite the new gully on the main land where it would be perfectly safe and of benefit to vessels entering the bay and by placing a beacon range light on the beach near the new entrance, it would answer all the purpose the light originally intended for, and would cost little extra to the Department."

The Minister subsequently furnished the following memorandum on the subject:—

The light at Tabusintac is situated on Crab Island at the mouth of the Tabusintac river, and has a white light projected from a pole at a distance of 150 feet from the water, and is visible from a distance of 10 miles. The light was opened in 1875, and has always given satisfaction. In the fall of 1879, on the occasion of a severe storm, a new gully was opened up. This however has not in any way interfered with the usefulness of the light, and the light keeper should be satisfied at present. The Inspector of Lights knows anything at all of the matter, he cannot be ignorant of the fact, that while the old gully has gradually been closing up and is practically abandoned by vessels and even small boats entering leaving Tabusintac Bay, the new gully has opened a deeper and more direct channel than the old one ever had. He ought also to know that in the storm of 1879 Crab Island, on which the light stands, was submerged over four feet and the light keeper's life was endangered. Both the Inspector and the Department should know that during the fall of 1880, when a storm was approaching, the light keeper took to his boat and made for the mainland, where he remained for three or four days, leaving the lamps unattended. It is unnecessary to say that light was of any use, it should have shone brightly.

The difficulty is that the light keeper, who is quite an old man, has been made to believe that if the light on Crab Island is abandoned, he will lose his office and salary. This, however, is an error, because both the light and keeper should be transferred to the main land, and a beacon range light should be established at the new gully on the beach. The writer personally inspected the light last fall, and visited the light keeper, who is a man of some ability. We are, therefore, convinced that the Inspector of Lights has misled the Department, and it is not difficult to believe that he has done so wilfully. He ought to be brought to book for thus dealing with an important matter, especially in a case of this kind, where the safety of fishermen and persons engaged in the coasting trade.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—The following is a statement of the assets of the Province of New Brunswick, as submitted to the House of Assembly by the Provincial Secretary, on the 8th instant:—

Due to Gov. Balfour's Bond 5,228 00

Balance on Road from St. Stephen 1,382 50

Balance on Road from St. Stephen 3,028 00

Stock Western Extension 300,000 00

Amount owing to Dominion Gov. 100,000 00

Due to the Province on County Fund 15,000 00

Albert County 41,000 00

Carleton Place 1,212 25

Kingston 886 40

St. John 1,117 40

St. Stephen 7,541 43

Total 419,428 01

Total 419,428 01

There are, it will be seen, some of the liabilities which are wholly worthless and might as well be stricken out of the list. The Western Railway stock, for instance, is no good whatever. Mr. Wedderburn also submitted the following statement of the liabilities. They are, we regret to say, more substantial than the assets. Provincial Debentures outstanding, \$750,000; Balance of special loan to St. Stephen \$200,000; Amount owing to Dominion Gov. \$100,000; Total \$1,050,000.

The Railway liabilities are made up of the following:—The oldest is at \$5,000; Grand Northern Railway, \$2,000,000; Grand Northern Railway \$2,000,000; St. John Globe.

A Corrupt Transaction.

An Ottawa despatch of 7th inst. to the *Toronto Globe* says:—"A return brought down to-day gives the correspondence re Mr. G. A. Girouard, the late Premier, M. P., of Kent County, N. B., for arrears procured by him for the Intercolonial Railway in 1871. Mr. Girouard put forward a claim in 1876 for a balance of \$4,450, which he alleged was due him, and was being on account of 8,000 sleepers, which were left in a storm, while being floated from Bathurst to Petit Rocher. He alleged that he was instructed to deliver the sleepers at the latter place, by Mr. Stephenson, paymaster of the Intercolonial Railway, who was then in the statement of Mr. Dupuis, who states that he was present in the railway office in Ottawa when Girouard was paid in full, and expressed himself well pleased with the settlement. This statement of Mr. Stephenson is confirmed by that of W. H. Stephenson, paymaster, who paid the money. He says, "Mr. Girouard expressed himself very well pleased at the settlement and payment." In accordance with these statements, Mr. Dupuis reported to the Government on the 4th November, 1873, Mr. Girouard has local paid in full, and has no claim against the Government. Matters remained until after the change of Government, when Mr. Girouard's claim was again put forward, and on the 10th of June, 1879, the claimant was informed that "the Minister of Railways and Canals finds your claim to be admitted." Later the matter was referred to Mr. James Cowan, Dominion Arbitrator, who reported that W. Stephenson, the paymaster, in evidence before him, had declared that he had not directed or authorized the removal of the sleepers, nor stated that the Government would make good the loss, if any occurred, and further that the sleepers were not required at Petit Rocher, but at Bathurst. Mr. Cowan found the testimony to be "conclusive against the claim of Mr. Girouard. Notwithstanding all these adverse decisions, the claim was again submitted for report to Mr. Shanly, chief engineer of the Intercolonial, who in July, 1880, reported in favour of the payment of \$2,640 to Mr. Girouard. On the following day, Sir John Macdonald received the report, and issued an Order in Council to that effect, and so Mr. Girouard received his \$2,640, and gives his cordial support to the Government.

Referring to the above claims editorially the *Toronto Globe* recounts the facts disclosed by the papers brought down and proceeds as follows:—

But the circumstances of Mr. Girouard's election were such as to warrant a belief that he might get what he wanted by persistence. He had been returned against four rivals who collectively polled 1,808 votes against 810 cast for him, and it was clear that he could give a seat to the Opposition at pleasure. To keep him steady in support of the Government it was necessary for Sir John to find some cause for satisfying his claim. On this evidence of Stephenson and Dupuis, against the judgment of Mr. Brydges, the late Government, Sir Charles Tupper, and Mr. Cowan; the claim of Mr. Girouard was held valid by Mr. Shanly, who reported that \$2,640 was still due. The matter was not within Sir John Macdonald's Department, but no other Minister apparently would take the responsibility of recommending that the money should be paid. The Premier did so, and on the day following Mr. Shanly's report an order was made to hand over the bribe that he asked to the member for Kent. It was perfectly clear that he was bought to a beast in the shambles. The transaction shows that Mr. Shanly undertook to meet the wishes of his employers. It shows that Sir John adheres without scruple to his invariable policy of buying support wherever he can. The result will be to encourage any presentation of any number of claims examined and reported against by the late Administration. Over twenty such were paid during the first eighteen months of the present régime, and we may expect that scores of similar frauds will be perpetrated before the general elections.

An All Night Sitting.

HOW MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS PASS THE TIME—THE HOUSE RULE DRINK AND ITS EFFECTS.—(From the *London World*.)

"An 'all-night sitting' at the House is not such a terrible penance to members as it might be thought by the uninitiated. Members can be very jolly under these circumstances. All I know is, I went down to the House on the first night of the great session, and scarcely had I reached my members' lobby when I was buttoned up by a member on hospitable thoughts. I must die with him at 8 o'clock to meet his wife and some ladies in the new room provided for the purpose under ground. Often as I had dined in the House before, never had I known the pleasure of meeting members in the very precincts of excitement and mystery. So I gladly accepted the invitation, and after listening to Mr. Charles Russell's exordium in favor of his new allies, I found my way, not without fear and trembling, for there was not an iota of electricity or excitement and mystery prevalent and about—the chamber, where in lieu of the gunpowder bags of bygone days, I found a broad groaning under the latest efforts of the Commons' cuisine and magna of champagne. Our little dinner was a pleasant affair after the damnable iteration and transcendent eloquence of the Irish brigade.

Presently we escorted the ladies to Capt. Gosset's box, and ourselves adjourned to the members' smoking-room, where there was a curious medley of members. At midnight another adjournment was made for grilled bones, and so the night passed away in alternate sittings and "adjournments" of this kind until morning dawned upon us and the House. At this juncture another adjournment was made, when I was introduced for the first time to what is known in the House as the Home Rule drink—the very backbone, I understand, of obstruction; for after a jorum of it, one becomes imbued with staying powers for any number of consecutive hours. This is not a matter of excitement and mystery, but a large glass of real Irish whiskey, and a wine glass of real Irish whiskey. This beats Mr. Gladstone's nostrum of sherry egg-dip into a cooked hat, to quote the expressive language of the House now, and is guaranteed to make the most silent member eloquent. I am ashamed to say how long I remained on at the House after this; suffice it that when I returned to the bosom of my family they scarcely seemed to know me.

Advances Scientific Miscellany.

There are at present sixty-five geographical societies in the world. The oldest is at Paris, and was founded in 1821. A public chemical laboratory has been opened in Paris for the analysis of any substance used for food. The fees are moderate, varying from five to twenty francs.

Several electric railways will be exhibited at the forthcoming exhibition of electrical apparatus at Paris, and will doubtless attract much attention from scientific men.

The effect of alloying certain metals with certain other metals is quite remarkable. The presence of one-twentieth of one per cent of lead in standard gold will render a bar an inch thick so brittle that it may readily be broken by a slight rap with a hammer.

Prof. Maske announces that among the remains of Post-Tertiary animals (such as Hyæna) found in the Schipka Pass, near Stranjan, in Moravia, the jaw-bone of a supposed diurnal human being has been discovered. It was embedded in the immediate vicinity of a spot where carboniferous animal bones, stone implements and bone utensils were found. The jaw-bone is of unusual dimensions.

An invention which may prove of much importance in architecture and sculpture has recently been made by Dr. Gebrung, of Landshut, Bavaria. By means of an enameled liquid, he claims to be able to color any kind of stone or cement harder than granite, and gives it the appearance of any other mineral desired. The enamel may also be applied to metal, and is said to effectually preserve it from rust.

A London journal reports that a new and somewhat remarkable invention has appeared at Torino. It consists in the application of light giving materials to printing ink, by which print becomes luminous in the dark, so that in future it will be possible to read at night, in bed or during a journey, without the assistance of candle or lamp. It is said that a new paper is about to be printed in Turin with this luminous ink.

Meteorologists have found that United States storms usually advance from the Upper Mississippi Valley toward New York and New England, less frequently toward Virginia, and seldom toward the Carolinas. American storm centres most frequently pass the coast between forty-five and fifty degrees North latitude. The great waves of high barometer, with fierce north-west winds in their front, usually advance from the Rocky Mountains toward Virginia and the Carolinas, but less frequently toward New England.

A medical hygienist was lately occupied in Paris, having been built at a cost of 100,000 francs. Physicians find it times very desirable to give special exercise to certain muscles of the body, and for this purpose about seventy mechanical contrivances of different descriptions have been arranged in a series of rooms. The greater number of these are worked by a steam-engine.

and all of them can be graduated by screws, so that the extent, duration and velocity of motion can be regulated according to the direction of the physician.

Sig. G. Bignami Sormani, of Milan, has found that the density of snow at times of falling varies remarkably. During his observations, he has found snow so dense that it weighed over thirty pounds to the cubic foot, being nearly half as heavy as water, while the lightest snow weighed by him showed but a trifling more than two and a half pounds per cubic foot. It is assumed that the density of new fallen snow is ordinarily about one-eighth that of water, or, in round numbers, eight pounds each cubic foot.

During the past year two French experimenters have kept nine pigs in a state of habitual intoxication, in order to test the effects of various alcoholic stimulants. The digestive apparatus of the pig quite closely resembles that of man, and for this reason these animals were chosen for the experiments. The savants have found that the pig taking alcohol is first gay, then excitable, irritable, combative, and finally drowsy; the pig under the influence of brandy is cheerful until he falls asleep; the pig treated to rum becomes directly sad and somnolent, while the pig taking pig washes a most eccentric line of conduct—grunting, squealing, tilting his head against the sty door, rising on his hind legs, and otherwise behaving very unlike ordinary sober pigs. The animals subjected to these experiments are said to be none the worse for their year's drink.

Dr. J. Holtebeck has lately given a review of the world's knowledge of the asteroids, or the group of bodies which exist in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. Of the two hundred and thirty of this group which had been discovered up to July, 1879, sixty three were discovered in the United States, sixty in France, twenty-eight in Germany, seven in Austria, fifteen in Great Britain, eleven in Italy, and one in Denmark. Prof. Peters, of the Clinton Observatory, has discovered more (thirty-six) than any other single observer. The orbits of one hundred and seventeen were calculated in Germany, those of forty-eight in the United States, and those of the others in Austria, France, England, Russia and Sweden. No satisfactory theory has yet been advanced to account for the existence of these remarkable little worlds.

The recent efforts of certain prominent European astronomers have failed to give convincing proof of an eleven-year cycle in the occurrence of great financial panics corresponding to the "sun-spot" period, it is believed to be well established that a relation exists between the activity of the sun's photosphere and electrical activity on the earth. It has been shown through a large series of years that the periods of magnetic variation coincide with the period of sun-spots; not only so, but sufficiently close to prevent the possibility of a casual connection. In one case at least, where observations have been looking at the sun through telescopes, and have recorded the exact instant of solar activity, the magnetic needles over the earth were violently affected, rigidly pointing out a new meridian. Auroras were notably seen in southern latitudes. Telegraph lines refused to work, and shocks were given to the operators.

Cut this Out—It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living who will suffer more or less with Lung Disease, Consumption, Catarrh of the Lungs, or any other pulmonary affection, than one who would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boeck's Catarrh Cure has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures astonish every one that tries it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take to your Druggist, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

ZOFERA FROM BRAZIL.

As a result of the new commercial enterprise just assuming importance with Brazil, is the introduction of ZOFERA, a medicine which is known for the cure of all forms of Indigestion. The Company have opened a laboratory in Chatham, N. B., to make bottles at the trifling cost of 10 cents. Sold by MACKENZIE & CO., Chatham, N. B.

Teacher Wanted.

A female teacher having a local license, wanted for District No. 6, Bay du Vin, River. Apply at this office, or to the Suburban, Bay du Vin.

To Let or Sell.

Two two story dwelling situated on St. John Street, near the convent Water on the premises. Possession given immediately, apply to the Suburban, Bay du Vin.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Teacher wanted for District No. 7, Allowick. Apply to the Suburban, Bay du Vin, March 8, 1881.

LANGUAGES.

Miss Lilly Allen, is prepared to receive on reasonable terms, in the English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin languages, for further particulars, apply to the Suburban, Bay du Vin, March 8, 1881.

Notice to Teachers.

A Female Teacher having a Second Class License from the Board of Education of N. B. is willing to teach in the District of Chatham, N. B., or in any other district. She has attended the Normal School, and is qualified to teach in any school, giving references.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm situated in the Township of Chatham, N. B., containing 50 acres more or less, 40 of which are under cultivation. There is a good dwelling house, a barn, and other buildings. For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to J. B. SNOWBALL, Chatham.

House and Rooms to Let.

To let, from 1st May next, the cottage on Wellington Road, now occupied by D. T. Johnston. Also 2 or 3 rooms for let, in the new house, occupied by the subscriber, on Wellington Street. The house is well supplied with every household article, and a good garden. For further particulars, apply to the Suburban, Bay du Vin, Chatham, N. B., 1st.