General Business

ATTENTION!

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year or two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, formerly of Lesemahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, about the year 1777. Any information concerning his estate or heirs will be thankfully received by

JAS. NEILSON.

Chatham, Miramichi, N.B.

CITATION NOTICE,

NEW BRUNSWICK,
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

Whereas Ann Forrest, the administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Robert Forrest, late of the Parish of Chatham in the said County, deceased, hath filed her account of administration on the Estate of the said deceased and hath by her petition represented that there has not come to her hands any personal estate, belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, and hath prayed that the said account may be passed and allowed and that License may be granted to her to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased for the payment of the debts due by the said deceased.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle within and for the said County on Friday the Twenty-Seventh day of November instant at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause (if any they have) why the said account of administration should not be passed and allowed and why License to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased should not be granted to the said Ann Forrest as prayed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this Third day of November A. D. 1885.

(L.S.) (Sgd.) SAM'L THOMSON,
Judge of Probate,
Northumberland.

(Sgd.) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates
for said County.

Notice of Sale.

To John Forsyth and the heirs, administrators and assigns of Robert Forsyth deceased, of the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmers, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage bearing date the First day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, and made between the said Robert Forsyth and John Forsyth both of the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmers, of the one part and the undersigned Alexander Morrison, of Chatham in the said County, merchant, of the other part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the third day of March A. D. 1879, in volume 59 of the County Records, pages 304, 305 and 306 and is numbered 247 in said volume—

There will, in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the Eighteenth day of December next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, in the said County at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said indenture mentioned and described as follows namely; one equal undivided moiety or half part of all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying or being in the Parish of Northesk aforesaid, being part of that certain lot or tract of land originally granted to William Curry, situate at Bass Point, (so called) on the North side of the Northwest branch of the River Miramichi, and abutted as follows to wit, commencing on the shore of the said River at the upperly line of that part of the said tract known as the upper homestead of the lot, (parcel of the same tract) now occupied by James Forsyth, thence running back along the upper line of the said lot occupied by the said James Forsyth to the rear of the said tract, thence westerly along the rear line of the said tract to the upper side line or corner of the said tract granted to the said William Curry as described in the said grant, thence along the said upper side line of said tract to the bank or shore of the said river, thence down stream along the bank or shore of the said river to the upper side line of that part of the said tract occupied by the said James Forsyth being the place of beginning, being the same lands and premises on which the said Robert Forsyth and James Forsyth resided and which were conveyed to them by James H. Peters by deed, dated the 27th July, A. D. 1860, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder, rents, issues and profits thereof, &c., of the said Robert Forsyth and John Forsyth, of, into or out of the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1885.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. ALEX. MORRISON, Mortgagee.

At the request of the mortgagees above named the sale is postponed until the 15th of January next.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. ALEXANDER MORRISON, Mortgagee.

Chatham, N. B., 15th Dec., 1885.

General Business.

CAPTIAL PRIZE, $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

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

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

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

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March 1886

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886—188th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000

10,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do do		25,000
1 do do		10,000
2 PRIZES OF $5000		12,000
5 do 2000		10,000
10 do 1000		10,000
20 do 500		10,000
100 do 200		20,000
200 do 100		20,000
500 do 50		25,000
10,000 do 25		25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9 do do 500		4,500
9 do do 250		2,250
10,607 Prizes, amounting to		$295,500

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gradually. Now is the time. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

MIRAMICHI Steam Navigation Company

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Friday, January 15th, next, at three o'clock, p. m.

WM. MURRAY,
PRESIDENT.

Chatham, Dec. 19th, 1885.

Purdy & Currie,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

WATER STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B

We beg to quote the following low prices to the public for the remainder of the year:

PARLOR SUITS—Walnut Frame,	from	$40.00	up to	$300.00
BEDROOM SUITS -	from	12.75	"	200.00
SOFAS—Walnut Frame, -	from	14.00	"	30.00
LOUNGES - -	from	4.75	"	25.00
STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS	from	5.50	"	15.00
MATRASSES - - -	from	1.75	"	25.00

The above goods are our own make, and we Guarantee Satisfaction We also keep on hand a large stock of

Centre Tables, Extension Tables,

CHAIRS, ORGAN STOOLS, WASHSTANDS, SIDEBOARDS and BEADSTEADS, which we are offering at small advance on cost.

Call and examine our stock and if we have nothing on hand to suit you, we can make to order in short notice.

Re-upholstering and Repairing done on the Premises.

PURDY & CURRIE.

Nov. 2nd, 1885. Water Street, Chatham, N. B

LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES.

Save Your Sight!

A further supply of those celebrated SPECTACLES just arrived. We are daily fitting glasses to persons who are delighted at being able to procure a properly adjusted Spectacle and who have been tormented with cheap glasses, which ruin the sight. We fit them on scientific principles and guarantee perfect satisfactisn. Testimonials from hundreds in this County.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, Oct. 14th, 1885.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and Children—that the great staff of editors, who, headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the *American Agriculturist* at the front for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey, Sam Green, and other writers. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

is read and revered, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD, AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a Home Periodical, as well as being devoted to Horticulture and Agriculture. Everywhere we hear from those who immediately send us $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 cents for postage book, making $1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the American Agriculturist Law Book, just published, a Compendium of everyday Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The *American Agriculturist*,

WANTS THE EARTH

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers, 15 cts.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, New York.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L L. WILLIAMS, Sec

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 24, 1885.

Christmas.

Another Christmastide is with us, bringing its time-honored memories, associations, duties and pleasures. To those whose years enable them to look back to many such seasons, the recurrence of each one has seemed to follow its predecessor with increased rapidity and they almost wonder that another Christmas is at hand so soon. To these the great festival is alike a monitor that warns them of the rapid flight of time—the swiftness with which this life passes away—and a solace in the suggestion of better things beyond. To the young it is a time that comes not often enough, for it brings to them unalloyed pleasure. To their minds and experiences all is joyous. There are no memories which come as shadows upon the sunshine of the season, no long ago peopled with those whose absence takes much of the Christmas joy away. It is Christmas, with its Santa Claus, its holidays, its gifts, its feasting and parties and that is enough for them. They understand, in their own way, that He whose birth they celebrate, has brought them something better than earthly joys, but they cannot be expected to analyse the subject and they are content to be happy because, in the words of John Norton, "This is Christmas!"

If, however, the elders do not find in the season the unalloyed and demonstrative enjoyment manifested by the children—if the cares of life, the infirmities of age, or memories of those who have joined the silent majority render their Christmas-time less joyous than when life was new and all before them—it is none the less a blessing and source of true happiness. The cares, infirmities and sorrows that have come to them are the discipline by which the lessons of life have been realised. When they are called upon to celebrate the birthday of Him who offers to relieve them of their cares and heal their infirmities, while, through Him, they sorrow not as those without hope, what marvel is that the new commandment which He gave finds an especial response in their hearts and that their chief happiness is the realization of the angels' "Peace on earth and good will to men?" The season, therefore, is one which especially suggests the interchange of kindly feelings, friendly greetings, thoughts and deeds of charity and efforts by which those around us may be benefitted. The reflection that it is the birthday of Him who went about doing good and who gave up his life to secure the eternal happiness of even his enemies, ought to lead us all towards a better discharge of our duty to others and to the practice of charity in both word and act. The manner in which we do our duty in this way will be the true measure of our deservings in the way of Christmas enjoyment.

The New British Parliament.

The returns of the elections recently held in Great Britain and Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's new franchise act of last year, have not only been a surprise to both parties but a grievous disappointment to the radicals. Under the new act, upwards of 2,000,000 new voters were added to the registered list of electors throughout the country, and as the great majority come from the ranks of the labouring classes in both cities and country districts, the radicals, judging from the returns of the general elections of 1880, were confident that the new electors would cast in their lot with them, and, by so doing, give them a sweeping majority in the new House of Commons.

At the general elections of 1880, the total number of registered voters in the three Kingdoms amounted to 3,040,726 and they elected a large majority of Liberals to represent them in the House of Commons. The Liberal strongholds were in the cities and towns, as throughout the counties and country districts of England there were twelve Conservative candidates elected to every five Liberals. At the elections just terminated, the total number of names on the registration lists of the Kingdom slightly exceeded 5,000,000. As the elections progressed, to the astonishment of the Liberals, the Conservatives made considerable gains in the cities and towns as compared with their record of five years ago, and if they could have maintained their relative position in the counties, they would have had a good majority. This, however, has not been the case, as the extension of the suffrage to the country districts has not only saved the Liberal party from an overwhelming defeat, but proved to the Conservatives that by the extension of the franchise to the labouring population of the country, the landed proprietors, clergy and other social dignitaries have lost the control they had over the political destinies of their districts when the voting population was confined to tradesmen who looked to them for patronage and to the tenant farmers who could not afford to offend their landlords.

Among the rank and file of the professional radicals there has been great slaughter, but Bradlaugh is once more to the fore thirsting for vengeance on those who have so long kept him back from the privileges of a seat in the House, and by his side may be found "Labby," the editor of *Truth*, and Cremer, who, after twenty years of trial, has at last succeeded in gaining a seat in parliament. There has, however, been an increase in the genuine representatives of the working classes as, in addition to Mr. Burt of Morpeth, the miners' Secretary, and Mr. Broadhurst, the stone mason, the miners of Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire return members of their union; the Welsh stone-cutters and miners have a representative as well as the Society of Engineers. Although the agricultural laborers of England have not a direct representative, a Scotch crofter and five tenant farmers have been sent to look after the interests of their classes. The aristocratic interests, which had 272 members in the last House, are by no means weakened. Liquor, law, fighting, money, railroad, trading and manufacturing interests are as strong relatively as ever.

The most notable additions are in the journalistic and literary interests. In the last House forty-six authors, fifteen newspaper proprietors, seven newspaper editors and journalists, five printers and publishers and one news-vender held seats. In the present House their numbers are considerably increased. The London *Times*, *Standard*, *Telegraph* and *Echo* are represented directly; the Dublin *Freeman*, Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Newcastle *Chronicle*, Liverpool *Post*, London *Truth*, *United Ireland*, *Athenæum*, *Fortnightly*, the venerable *Quarterly* and Glasgow *Mail* are returned in the persons of their proprietors, while the *Eastern Morning News*, of Hull, the *Western Morning News*, of Plymouth and other papers are represented by their projector, William Saunders, of the *Central News*. In addition to these there are a number of Irish journalists of whom the most prominent are E. D. Gray, the two McCarthies G. J. Clancy, Corbet, O'Donnell, W. H. O'Brien and Sexton.

From present appearances, it would seem that the Liberals have a meagre majority of from six to eight over the Conservatives and nationalists combined. This, however, is not sufficient to carry on a Government if the present Premier, Lord Salisbury, resigns and Mr. Gladstone is called upon to take his place. In consequence of this we may look forward to an unsettled state of Government affairs in Great Britain for some time to come, and unless some new and unforseen issues spring up, which will break down present party lines and create others out of which a policy can be outlined that will give the Premier—either Salisbury or Gladstone—a good working majority, we may expect to see another dissolution very soon.

A London despatch says that Mr. Gladstone's proposed concessions to Parnell, if correctly stated by his close followers, ought certainly to satisfy the home rule chieftain, for the Tories will not go so far. The scheme, it is said, includes a sub-parliamentary sitting at Dublin, its members to be popularly elected, Ireland being districted for this purpose on the same lines laid out for elections of members to the British parliament. The body is to have jurisdiction in all matters of municipal and provincial regulation, including railways, canals, markets, internal navigation, highways, poor laws, etc. Of course the purely national functions, such as of the army and navy, customs and excise, will be under the control of the government, and a clause that is sure to cause much disgust in Ireland provides for the retention of the powers of the government police who are the objects of the most intense hatred and suspicion among the Irish masses. Mr. Parnell's support of the measures as a whole is nevertheless confidently looked for.

It is learned on excellent authority that Mr. Gladstone has definitely rejected the moderate counsels of many of his colleagues and is determined to force the fighting against the Tories at the very threshold of the new parliament. He will do this by moving a vote of want of confidence in the government on the first day of the session. He expects to be able to arrange matters with the Parnellites so as to have a majority sufficient to unseat the Tories, even though there may be some Whig defections from his own ranks.

The members of Mr. Gladstone's late cabinet are greatly divided in their views as to the wisdom of this programme. Lords Hartington and Spencer, who are stalwart Whigs, oppose it. Messrs. Trevelyan and Goschen are hesitating between two opinions, but will probably fall into line. Sir William Vernon Harcourt approves the cheme, but it is thought that the only really hearty approbation it receives is from the Radical leader, Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. Sir Charles, however, in a speech at Chelsea said that the Tories would not obstruct, but would do their to shape the Tory policy.

If sufficient pledges are given Parnell to bring his phalanx to Gladstone's support, and if the Whigs, as a stick to him, Gladstone can oust the Tories, resume office himself, and govern it during the pleasure of the Parliament. If the Whigs desert to the Tories in any considerable numbers

WOODS
North Wharf,
St. John, N. B.

lock is certain. In that case the leaders will probably agree to continue legislation to passing the estimates and to dissolve Parliament at the beginning of summer.

The most important cabinet council yet held by the present ministry assembled last week in the premier's official residence in Downing street. All the members were present, including the Earl of Carnarvon, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, who came over from Dublin expressly to attend. The session lasted two and a half hours, which is five times as long as the council usually sits.

There was a long and very serious debate upon the question of resigning office, in view of the fact that the Tories had failed to elect a majority of the whole House of Commons. A majority of the ministers opposed the proposition of resigning. They took the ground that, although they had not elected a clear majority of the House, yet neither the Whigs, the Radicals nor the Parnellites had done so, and therefore it was shown that the country had not given a mandate to either of these parties to administer the government. It was argued that the Tories were numerically stronger than any one of the other parties, and moreover the ministers were confident in the belief that the Whigs would support the present government, thus giving it an ample working majority in the House. This view finally prevailed and the motion to resign was lost by a majority of two to one.

The cabinet then decided to meet the new Parliament, and to submit a comprehensive programme of legislation for the session. This will include a new scheme of county government in England, and a bill to reform and decentralize the administration of local affairs in Ireland. The details of the latter measure were not fully decided upon. The proposed bill is a limited measure of home rule, but it falls far short of what the Parnellites demand, and of what the Liberals have offered.

Another of Sir John's Blunders.

The *Sun* demonstrates to its own satisfaction that it was quite natural for Sir John A. Macdonald to be wrong in swearing by the constitutionality of the Dominion License Act because other lawyers in Parliament—all devoted admirers of "the Chieftain," of course—thought just as he did. The judges of the Supreme Courts of the Provinces and the Dominion differed from "the Chieftain" and his echoes and when the Courts thus stood by the constitution, and protected Provincial rights, it was a pleasure to Sir John to hear of the temperance people and their lecturers abusing them and giving credit to him. He chuckled over the idea that even if the law was against him, the temperance people wouldn't find it out until after his purpose in giving them the License Act was served and, now, the *Sun* and other organs supporting him point to the politically interested consensus of opinion which sustained the view he professed to hold. Sir John's friends, however, have, at present, to decide on the following questions,—

Was he really ignorant of the fact that the Dominion Parliament had not the power to interfere with the license question in the several Provinces?

If he was ignorant of the fact and—as almost every independent lawyer declared—ought not to have used his influence in Parliament to override the law, does it not reflect very seriously on his standing as the leader of the Government and ex-Minister of Justice?

If he knew the License act was *ultra vires* of the federal legislature, did he not play a most contemptible part towards the temperance people in professing to take a different view of it?

What confidence can any class in Canada place in a man who, being premier and leader of a great political party, is either so incompetent as to make such serious blunders in matters of constitutional law, or so reckless of consequences as to bid for class support by forcing unconstitutional enactments upon the country?

Was Sir John himself fooled or was he fooling the temperance people?

In any case, isn't it about time the people learned to look to a safer and more consistent guide in constitutional matters, in view of the fact that whenever appeal has been had from his attacks on Provincial rights he has been proved wrong?

Hard on Our Representatives.

The "frantic demagogueism" of Peter Mitchell, the Conservative member for Northumberland, is vigorously denounced by the Conservative *Herald* of Halifax. "Dishonorable," "insincere," "selfish," "treacherous," are among the terms applied by the *Herald* to the ex-Minister of Marine. He is described as "screaming and howling" in a manner "ten fold more disgraceful than the most rabid rouge sheet." When a Conservative journal gets on the rampage its feelings run away with it.—*Globe.*

Yet, this same *Herald* praised Mr. Mitchell highly not long since, when it wanted him in parliament as a supporter of Sir John. It suits Mr. Mitchell, just now, to berate Sir John and, hence, the *Herald's* wrath. Sir John, however, can whistle Mr. Mitchell back whenever he wants him, and the process will be easy or difficult, according to Sir John's ability to maintain himself in power. Whenever Sir John is in trouble Mr. Mitchell's independence is conspicuously displayed, and if the old gentleman can "come up smiling" to meet parliament our facile representative will not be half so much afflicted with "left-centreism" as he is just now. Should it be made convenient for him to cease abusing Sir John the *Herald* will take back all that it is now so bitterly says about him. Such the elasticity of Conservative opinions, principles and friendships.

A General Election Foreshadowed

The Toronto *Mail* indicates that a speedy dissolution of Parliament and a general election are on the Government programme. It advises the Conservatives to "prepare at once for action" as the Premier is bound to obtain the verdict of the country with all convenient speed." Sir John doesn't seem to be satisfied with the constitution as it is. He is constantly allowing acts of Parliament attacking it to be passed only to be declared worthless by the Imperial court of appeal, and the provision that general elections shall take place every five years is likewise distasteful to him. The last house was not just as he would like to have it at the end of four years, so he brought on a general election and now, after this one has had but three sessions, he finds it will not support him longer, so the country must go through the election process again. The proper way for Sir John to get the country's verdict is through the people's representatives in Parliament. They are, no doubt, against him and he will find a direct appeal to the country not more favorable.

THE SHORT DAY of the year was Monday last. The sun rose at 7.43 and set at 4.14. From sunrise to sunset was, therefore, eight hours and thirty-one minutes. The days are now lengthening.

A Shocking Plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—One of the most sensational and startling plots for the wholesale assassination of the most prominent men in this city, came to light last night. Some time ago the police obtained information of the existence of an organization called "Socialistic Revolutionary Association," which it was asserted was composed of ultra-socialistic members. A close watch was kept on their movements, and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings held on Nov. 23. From these minutes it was learned that a plot existed to put about 20 men out of the way by assassination, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, General W. H. L. Barnes, Mayor Bardlett, U.S. Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, the millionaire, Charles Crocker, Gov. Stoneman and the principal police officials. These names were put on a "Proscriptive List" and placed in the hands of the executive committee. The committee were to devise the best means of accomplishing the base plot and were engaged in considering the method to be used when their work was brought to a sudden termination by the discovery of their headquarters and the arrest of four of the conspirators. The officers found in the headquarters a complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison where they boldly asserted they were dynamiters and that they proposed to get rid of the citizens named and then raze Chinatown. The prisoners are also members of the German branch of the anti-Coolie league.

Killed by Work.

Dr. J. W. McLane, Professor of obstetrics in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the family physician of the late William H. Vanderbilt, speaking at the regular lecture in the College on the subject of Mr. Vanderbilt's death said,—

His death teaches us as physicians one lesson upon which we may well reflect. I mean the evil of overwork. Mr. Vanderbilt was possessed of an excellent constitution, a fine physique and great muscular power. He should have lived with these advantages many years longer. Since his father's death—eight years ago—he has lived, measuring by work and care, fully twenty. This laid the foundation of arterial changes which resulted in the rupture of a large vessel in the brain. He was not without warning. He often asked me if he would be taken off suddenly, and I replied 'yes.' The duty of a physician is not so much to give drugs for the cure of present ills as to prevent their occurrence by proper advice tending toward the regulation of the mode of life. Most railroad men have shortened their lives by either not having proper advice in this respect or by not heeding it.

Archbishop Taché on the North-West Rebellion

The Winnipeg papers contain a comprehensive review of North-west affairs by Archbishop Taché. His Grace declares himself a non-party man, and regrets being compelled to discuss political matters. With regard to the rebellion he says:—"As a people we have

EXPERIENCED A PROFOUND HUMILIATION.

As men a cry of horror has escaped from our hearts at the aspect of the cruel massacres, as citizens we have had to deplore the evil war, which has brought mourning and desolation to numerous families. Generous blood was shed, and with it abundant tears flowed. Then the scaffold was raised to receive its victims.

The prison cells are closed on honourable men: men whose lives were blameless until this day." He repudiates the contention that Riel was the sole cause of rebellion, and says that this explanation is so unreasonable that if accepted we might expect new disturbances in the near future. The ignorance, incapacity, and indifference of Government officials, is forcibly condemned as largely instrumental in bringing about the uprising. With reference to settlers he says:—I wish to be rightly understood. If there are settlers who acted a vile part in the whole affair they form an exception. The greater number of

THOSE WHO COMPLAINED HAD REASON TO COMPLAIN.

Considering the facts of the case, Archbishop Taché finds it impossible to free the authorities of responsibility for the uprising. He quotes words of Lord Lansdowne at Winnipeg to show the rights to which the Indians are entitled and the treatment which they should receive. He says of them:—"In other cases

INDIANS WERE DEPRIVED OF THE PITTANCE ASSIGNED TO THEM,

or it was given them as if they were dogs. They were too often deceived. The Indian, who is far more intelligent than most people seem to think, was not the dupe of what was going on and felt his contempt increasing. It is among Indians more than elsewhere that it is important to make a judicious choice in appointments. It is not fair to throw on the Metis all the blame of the Indian uprising. The fact that the death of the Crees in rebellion was heard of with grief among their hereditary enemies, the Blackfeet, shows that under Government management

THE INDIANS HAVE COME TO REGARD THE WHITES AS A COMMON ENEMY.

The Archbishop regrets the spirit displayed with regard to the recent Battleford executions. Canada is mistaken if she believes that the Indians will be terrified or have a great idea of our armaments.

WITH REGARD TO RIEL,

Archbishop Taché says:—"Louis Riel was chosen by the Metis for their leader. They went for him to a strange land and brought him to a strange land, brought him to their midst on the banks of the Saskatchewan. This step was owing to the uselessness of the efforts made by the Metis and their friends to have their rights acknowledged. The Metis

COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THEY WERE SO OBSTINATELY OVERLOOKED.

They came to the conclusion that they were played upon even by those in whom they had so far placed their confidence. They believed that Riel, being one of themselves, who had suffered with and for them, would embrace their cause with greater zeal and thus be successful. The assurance that a commission would be soon appointed was not believed, whilst credit was given to the rumor that instead of granting them their rights the authorities were sending

"IRONS FOR THEIR LEADER AND SHOT FOR THOSE WHO WOULD PROTECT HIM."

The inconsiderate attack made upon the Metis at Duck Lake was a declaration of war. Public opinion, Archbishop Taché says, is divided on the Riel execution, but the American press is all, or nearly all, unanimous in considering this act of our authorities a political blunder. I regret exceedingly that men from whom something better might be expected should have so far forgotten themselves as to attempt to lay the responsibility of this extreme measure on the very parties the least capable of advising it. Missionaries have suffered, but missionaries never cried for vengeance. The only two among them summoned to give their evidence at the trial gave it rather in favour of the defence. Why assume the shameful *role* of repeating the trial of the unfortunate victim before the public, by invoking evidence of the Reverend Fathers Andre and Fourmand, who both under oath gave testimony of which the natural conclusion was certainly not the scaffold? Things are carried so far as to torture one so kind-hearted as Bishop Grandin by ascribing to him a *role* equally unworthy of his position and his feelings. And all that, it is boldly said, is in order to have truth prevail. The Government allowed the execution, it has therefore the responsibility of the act, and it is shameful to strive to make it weigh on others whom it was never necessary to consult in the matter. The Archbishop is convinced by twenty years' observation of Riel that he was more or less

INSANE AND IRRESPONSIBLE,

and says:—"The natural consequences of my conviction on this sad subject were rejected and the hope I had entertained to the end vanished. Nothwithstanding this deception I will not utter a word insulting to those who acted contrary to my convictions. Quarrels of race, says the Archbishop, and still more, those of religion, are very dangerous weapons to wield, especially in a country where men of different origins and creeds are in daily relations with each other. The paper winds up with an appeal to the French to be calm in the face of the hanging, and the insults offered to his memory. The following are the concluding words: "No doubt we cannot bring the dead to life, but it may be possible to give liberty to the prisoners. Let us

ASK FORGIVENESS FOR ALL THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Let us ask forgiveness for the Metis, whose insurrection led to the penitentiary, to prisons, and to exile. Let us ask forgiveness for the poor Indians who took part in the insurrectional movement without steeping their hands in blood of victims of murder or assassination. I think I may be assured that this act of clemency, far from provoking divergences of opinion, would meet the assent of sensible men of all nationalities and creeds."

The Fishery Question.

MAINE FISHERMEN STRENUOUSLY OPPOSE RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12.—Representative Dingley and other Maine members presented in the House today petitions signed with numerous names, reading as follows:—

The undersigned citizens of the state of Maine who feel a deep interest in the preservation and encouragement of the sea fisheries, which have always proved so valuable a nursery of seamen to man our national vessels in case of war, represent to the congress of the United States that

THE SEA FISHING INTERESTS HAVE SERIOUSLY DECLINED

during recent years, largely in consequence of the disastrous competition of Canadian fish which under treaty arrangements have until recently been admitted into the markets of the United States without the payment of any duty. This exceptional privilege was granted to Canadians under the belief that certain privileges of fishing in Canadian waters granted to American fishermen would prove more valuable to our fishing interests than the privilege conceded to Canadians; but experience so fully established the fact that the arrangement was greatly to the disadvantage of our fishermen, partly in consequence of the changed methods of fishing, which made Canadian waters of little advantage for fishing purposes, that Congress unanimously instructed the President to give the requisite notice for the termination of the fishery clause of the treaty, and accordingly the arrangement terminated on July 1st, 1885, and Canadian fish have since been charged the same duty as fish brought into our markets by other foreign fishermen. Your petitioners further represent that the Canadian Government, fully understanding that the free admission of their fish products to the American markets is necessary in order to give their fishermen the advantage which they have secured over American fishermen, has entered into negotiations with the Government of the United States through the British minister to secure

THE RENEWAL OF THE FISHERY ARRANGEMENT,

which so seriously injured our fishing interests, either by special treaty dealing with this subject alone or by a reciprocity treaty including other articles. Your memorialists respectfully protest against treaty arrangement or legislation which would admit Canadian fish into American markets free of duty, except in the case of herrings brought into our ports for sardine packing, and earnestly pray that Congress will early recognize the claims of our American fishermen to the same measure of protection that is accorded the other industries of the nation. We urge this, not simply because of the importance of the industry, which cannot maintain itself in open free competition with the cheaper labor and cheaper vessels and supplies of the Canadians engaged in this industry, but also especially because it is a nursery of seamen, from which the nation has in the past drawn the men that have defended our flag on the ocean in time of war, and which it is as essential to maintain as a resource, and defend in case of a conflict with a naval power, as it is to erect forts and build a fleet.

Board of Agriculture.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 16.

There was, with the exception of the president, a full attendance at the meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, in the parliament buildings, this morning, the members present including Messrs. D. T. Johnstone, F. W. Brown, J. L. Inches, G. L. Colwell, J. J. Anderson and J. E. Fairweather.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Brown, Mr. Colwell was appointed to the office of vice-president of the board, and he duly acknowledged the honor in a brief speech, in which he promised faithfully to discharge the duties of the position.

Secretary Lugrin explained that the president had been subpœnaed as a witness for the present session of the Carleton county court, which he was now attending, and consequently was unable to be present.

The minutes of the meeting of Dec., 1884, were read and affirmed.

On motion of Mr. Fairweather, seconded by Mr. Anderson, an audit committee was appointed, and the vice-president named Messrs. Fairweather, Johnstone and Anderson for the office.

The secretary took occasion to remark on the notable promptness with which the societies had lately forwarded their reports,

It was ordered that the reports from the secretaries of the different societies be read by the secretary of the board, which was done, and an adjournment was then in order, to allow the audit committee to examine and prepare a report on the accounts.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 17.

The Board did not transact any business this forenoon. This afternoon, the President, Hon. D. McLellan, delivered his address, which is as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Agriculture:

I regret that matters over which I had no control prevented my being with you at the time the Board met.

I am pleased to know that the Agricultural Districts have so approved of your actions in the past as to again nominate you as their representative, the last year's members excepting one, being with us. The new addition to the Board in the person of Mr. Inches will I am satisfied give general satisfaction and from his long experience as an agriculturist many valuable suggestions may be anticipated.

I am satisfied that the Board as at present constituted will work in harmony with the Government in all matters pertaining to agriculture as they have in the past.

I am confident that the interests of the great industry, for whose advancement this Board has been constituted, will receive at your hands the most careful consideration. While the scope of operations of the Board are, by reason of the provisions of the law creating it, somewhat circumscribed, yet you will find in future, as in the past, a wide field of usefulness in the extension of the work of the agricultural societies, and in preparing, after full discussion, your recommendations to the Government in respect to stock importations and other subjects which, from time to time, present themselves for your consideration.

Although, in some localities, there has been a partial failure of certain crops, the harvest has, on the whole, been abundant, and in quality the several varieties of grains and roots are, for the most part, excellent. At one time during the summer the prospects were that there would be a great shortage in the hay crop owing to the large quantity of grass that was winter-killed, and the unfavorable character of the first weeks in June. Timely rains prevented this, and I believe that the hay crop was a fair average in most localities, and was unusually well saved. It is to be regretted that owing to the ice freshet in the spring, and the unusual summer freshet, and early frosts, the crops in some parts of Madawaska suffered very severely. Much damage was sustained by the owners of interval farms from the two first named causes.

The season was not especially favorable for grains, and in some places there is a shortage in certain varieties. Generally, however, a fair average is reported. Of the several varieties wheat appears to have done best, the wheat crop on the whole being somewhat larger and better than that of last year.

Very conflicting reports are received concerning the potatoe crop, but, on the whole, I think the crop was above an average one, although a tendency to rot after being housed, which is reported from several districts, will, if readily extended, reduce the marketable quantity. Other roots appear to have been about an average crop.

The majority of the societies appear to be doing very good work, and you will be glad to observe that the importance of improving the breeds of farm stock is, from year to year, becoming more appreciated throughout the Province. You will agree with me that there is no direction in which the societies can extend their efforts from which better results are likely to be obtained.

It is gratifying to hear that the resolution passed at a recent session notifying the societies that their grants would be withheld unless their accounts were promptly forwarded, has had a very beneficial effect, as there are only three or four societies that have failed this year to have their accounts duly forwarded. In the past there was considerable difficulty in getting the accounts in in the time specified by the regulations. Even some of those who have failed to forward their reports, I have reason to believe, have not disregarded the regulations intentionally, but have been hindered by other causes, which when brought to your notice will be excusable.

It is satisfactory to note the districts to which the stock sold on the Provincial Stock Farm is taken. The farmers of the counties of Westmoreland, Kings, Albert, Queens, Sunbury, Charlotte and York have heretofore enjo