

Holiday Advertisement.

CENTRAL GROCERY.

Go to CENTRAL, Brass, and get the worth of your money. They are prepared to sell during the

Christmas Holidays

The following goods at unvaried prices.

- TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, LARD, TOBACCOS, SOAP, and choice TUB BUTTER.

London Layer Raisins,

In Boxes, Half Boxes and Quarter Boxes.

- CURRENTS, FIGS, NUTS, SPICES, COFFEE, SAUCES, PICKLES, MARMALADE, CITRUS & LEMON FRUIT.

The following Goods are of the quality and value usually to be had:

- PINEAPPLE, PEACHES, PEARS, BLUEBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, LOBSTER, SALMON, TOMATOES, & OYSTERS.

Biscuits.

Fine and plain of all qualities and descriptions.

Splendid Light.

Let there be light! There will assuredly be light.

Provisions.

How is the chance our friends, if you want to purchase any of the following:

- American Plate Beef, Pork, Ham, Sausages, Geese, Partridge, Chickens, Ducks, Labrador Herring, Shad, Mackerel, Codfish, pk'd & dry, Finnan Haddies.

Confectionery.

Just arrived from Toronto, a large stock of Confectionery.

Apples,

GRAVESTONES, PIPPINS, AND BALDWIN'S, &c.

Crockery & Glassware.

Bargains may be Expected.

COME ONE, COME ALL, COME EARLY.

And avoid the rush.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

Remember the stand, corner Duke and Cunard Sts.

CLEARING OFF SALE!

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Musical Albums, Vases, Merschan Pipes, Concertinas, Accordions, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, &c., Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, Clocks, Electro-Plated Ware.

Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Pickle Stands, Castors, Children's Mugs, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, &c.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

British Silver taken at the face for goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

\$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase the spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost prices to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

CHATHAM, DEC. 18TH 1879.

Lumber trade between New Brunswick, and the United Kingdom and Continent etc. for the years 1878 and 1879.

We publish in another column the delayed statement of lumber shipments from Shediac to the United Kingdom and Continent, etc., for the Season of 1879, which shows, as we anticipated, a large falling off as compared with last year.

With the figures for that port before us we are enabled to make up a comparative statement of the export Lumber trade of the Province to the United Kingdom and Continent—the only one ever published in the Province. It is as follows:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LUMBER SHIPMENTS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE YEARS 1878 AND 1879 TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE CONTINENT, COMPILED FOR THE "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" FROM THE RETURNS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT THE SEVERAL PORTS INDICATED.

Table with columns: Year, No. of Vessels, Tons, No. of Men, No. of Horses, No. of Cattle, No. of Sheep, No. of Pigs, No. of Cattle, No. of Sheep, No. of Pigs. Rows include Dalhousie, Bathurst, Miramichi, Richibucto, Shediac, St. John, and Totals for 1878 and 1879.

We have not the figures representing the Sawmill shipments for 1878, but they are not sufficiently large to affect the proportions of the above.

There were 255,000 a feet of deals shipped from Harvey, Albert County, this year but a meeting of the information before us to show their destination. Presuming this small lot went to the United Kingdom or the Continent, the whole Province to the United Kingdom and Continent, etc., for 1879, would be the above total with the Sawmill and Harvey shipments added, thus:—

Summary table for 1879: Vessels 632, Tons 371,490, Men 322,733, Horses 3,891,788, Cattle 1,440,228, Sheep 25,223, Pigs 1,260.

Respecting Harvey we judge from the tonnage that there was one vessel only, although there might have been more.

St. John being an open port all the year round shipments are constantly being made from it. In making up the above statement, therefore, we have taken the shipments from Dec. 1st to Nov. 30th in each year. The shipments from the other ports are those of the years indicated, the navigation season at nearly all being from about the 1st of May to the 25th November or 1st December.

Although there is a good deal of lumber manufactured in the southern part of the Province, most of it is sent to the United States.—There were no deal shipments from either St. Stephen or St. Andrews to the United Kingdom, although we remember that a few years ago quite a large business was done in that direction by St. Stephen shippers. Any New Brunswick deals manufactured on the St. Croix that have recently been sent across the Atlantic have been cleared from the Calais, Me., Custom House, as cargoes from United States ports have had an advantage in the markets of Great Britain over those from southern New Brunswick. We make this explanation in order to account for the absence of any mention of St. Stephen or St. Andrews exports in our statements for the past two years. It may also be mentioned that the shipments from Musquash and some other points on the Bay of Fundy are included in the St. John report.

The School Book Question.

The St. John News says the school-book question is one that merits attention. It involves a grievance that ought to be redressed. The News adds that uniformity of text books in our public schools ought to be insisted on, and that the text books approved should be the best of their kind procurable, but it sees no reason why such books may not be manufactured in our own Province. If as good an article can be turned out here as can be imported at the same cost, our printers, bookbinders and publishers ought to have the preference beyond doubt. Still more ought they to have the preference if, at a lower cost, they can furnish as good an article as the imported one. This matter, the News says, should engage the attention of the Local Government and Legislature at an early day. The News is excellent authority on the matter of printing and book binding and was so at the time the arrangement with the Halifax publishers was sanctioned by the Government. Further—the News ought to have the most intimate knowledge of the nature of that arrangement and be in a position to inform us what it is that prevents the Government from permitting our own publishers to manufacture the books required for the schools of the Province. The amount of work involved is large and it would afford employment for a considerable number of work people of both sexes and different ages. The production of these books in the province would be a legitimate item of home-manufacture that could be engaged in with profit to all concerned, and it is singular that the Government of New Brunswick, whose energies—at the North, at least—have been fully exercised in furthering the interests of the Dominion Protectionist party, should stand so determinedly in the way of the change so frequently urged upon them, and which would be protection of the proper kind. It is possible that there may be some insuperable barrier between our own people and this source of employment. If so the Local Government has kept the matter a secret, and those who have to pay so dearly for the prescribed books are demanding that the reason be stated or the cause of complaint removed.

The Wood Trade.

The more recent advices from Great Britain respecting the lumber business indicate an improvement in tone. Stocks are reported as having been reduced, while there is a better feeling throughout the trade, owing to signs of activity in shipbuilding and other important branches of business. Efforts have advanced in sympathy with freights, which will leave shippers at ports of production at least no worse off than they were during the latter part of the shipping season, while the fact that Baltic and Canadian ports—with exception of St. John—are closed for five or six months, encourages the hope that the heavy stocks on hand will be worked and buyers rendered more anxious to do business. Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine, in their last Liverpool Wood Circular say:—

The support during the past year has been on a much reduced scale, the aggregate tonnage from the different shipping ports during the past three years up to this date, as shown by the table below, having been as follows:—

Table showing tonnage for 1877, 1878, and 1879.

There has been a slight improvement in the aggregate consumption as compared with the like month last year, and stocks, owing chiefly to the light imports, are now in a moderate compass. Square Timber of all kinds being about 30 per cent. less, and Deals and Boards

should be traced by the authorities in Canada, as well for our own protection and credit as for the interests of English dealers and consumers. But from salmon preserved in ice or frozen artificially may be lawfully shipped from this country, and yet reach their destination in an unwholesome state. Such a result might prove ruinous to shippers and injurious to trade. The principal of our dealers in fresh salmon are prudent, experienced, and respectable men, having considerable capital embarked in this business. It seems improbable, however, that they would ship any unsound fish, or traffic in such as are of an unwholesome nature. I am informed that an experimental shipment of salmon from Restigouche consisted of fish caught in July last, which were packed in ice and conveyed in refrigerators on board of one of the coast steamers, reaching Liverpool on the 24th of October. It seems impossible that this consignment could suffer so much in transit thence to London.

The Commissioner wrote the above, no doubt, on good authority and there was, therefore, fair ground on which to base our remarks that Dr. Buckland had been led to condemn the Canadian shipment through sympathy with the English fish dealers, who do not approve of their monopolies being broken in upon by the trade which would soon follow. We have not the figures representing the Sawmill shipments for 1878, but they are not sufficiently large to affect the proportions of the above.

There were 255,000 a feet of deals shipped from Harvey, Albert County, this year but a meeting of the information before us to show their destination. Presuming this small lot went to the United Kingdom or the Continent, the whole Province to the United Kingdom and Continent, etc., for 1879, would be the above total with the Sawmill and Harvey shipments added, thus:—

Summary table for 1879: Vessels 632, Tons 371,490, Men 322,733, Horses 3,891,788, Cattle 1,440,228, Sheep 25,223, Pigs 1,260.

Respecting Harvey we judge from the tonnage that there was one vessel only, although there might have been more.

St. John being an open port all the year round shipments are constantly being made from it. In making up the above statement, therefore, we have taken the shipments from Dec. 1st to Nov. 30th in each year. The shipments from the other ports are those of the years indicated, the navigation season at nearly all being from about the 1st of May to the 25th November or 1st December.

Although there is a good deal of lumber manufactured in the southern part of the Province, most of it is sent to the United States.—There were no deal shipments from either St. Stephen or St. Andrews to the United Kingdom, although we remember that a few years ago quite a large business was done in that direction by St. Stephen shippers. Any New Brunswick deals manufactured on the St. Croix that have recently been sent across the Atlantic have been cleared from the Calais, Me., Custom House, as cargoes from United States ports have had an advantage in the markets of Great Britain over those from southern New Brunswick. We make this explanation in order to account for the absence of any mention of St. Stephen or St. Andrews exports in our statements for the past two years. It may also be mentioned that the shipments from Musquash and some other points on the Bay of Fundy are included in the St. John report.

Red Wheat at Harwich.

A most successful experiment with Red Winter Wheat has been made in the lower part of the Parish of Harwich, in the township of St. John's, in the most intelligent farmers of Northumberland County. It appears that his son, Cornelius, who was on the point of returning home from Wisconsin, happened to purchase three quarters of Red Winter wheat at Green Bay, in that State, which he carried all the way to his father's farm in a sack. Mr. O'Neill sowed the wheat in the latter part of September 1878, and it grew finely that fall. About the 10th of August of this year it was reaped and on being threshed the yield from the three quarters was found to be two and a half bushels. Mr. O'Neill sowed the product of this year at the usual time and it was about nine inches high at frost-time. It will lie upon the ground, under the snow, for the winter with little or no injury, and in the spring when growth will continue. It is hoped that this grain will take the place of the winter Rye, which has been cultivated to a great extent in the district referred to, and as the start is so good it is not unreasonable to expect excellent results from Mr. O'Neill's experiment. The weather, so far this fall, has been against winter grains, owing to the absence of snow to protect the roots. As the frost has not been unusually severe, however, this particular crop may not suffer greatly.

Commercial Distress.

A PORTION of the secular press of St. John, N. B., has been discussing the question, "What shall we do to be saved?" in respect of the distressed state of trade, and financial troubles which now abound everywhere. Various opinions are given. Some, thinking that Parliament are omnipotent, and that Prime Ministers are the physicians of the national health, bitterly complain of the course of legislation. Others advocate schemes of different kinds, and some of those which have been proposed seem to commend themselves to the judgment of practical men. No solution out of present difficulties has been found, and we still hear all round the cry of trouble, poverty, and distress. Men have been hoping against hope for better days were coming, but seasons after seasons have passed, and matters have grown worse rather than better. So exceptional a state are we convinced, calls for more serious reflection than the secular press is inclined to give it, and the real answer to the question raised is not to be found in any scheme which would not thereto be agreed. Believing in an overruling Providence, it is abundantly clear that our trade and commerce have been blighted for national sin. Temporal calamities are to be accounted for by mere want of foresight, or political blunders; they are, however, they have always been, Divine visitations on account of sin. We profess to be a Christian country, indeed so great a blessing do we affect to hold Christianity, that we send out missionaries to convert the heathen to its tenets, and turn away from their idolatry and abominable practices. But what is the record of our own life? There is in our midst, on every side, idolatry of the worst description,—for the sin of covetousness is idolatry. There are in every city, and throughout the country, dens of lawlessness, and of the deepest dye. There is drunkenness—the dead spot of every crime—the prevailing vice of all classes of society. There is extravagance, bowing like a reed before the wind, and a morbidly morose selfishness, and a selfishness which is not content with its own selfishness, but is bent on the ruin of its neighbor. There is a selfishness which is not content with its own selfishness, but is bent on the ruin of its neighbor. There is a selfishness which is not content with its own selfishness, but is bent on the ruin of its neighbor.

The Irish Agitation.

A New York Herald cable despatch of 9th inst., says:—

The leading article of the London Times this morning is upon the Irish question. Mr. Parnell and his co-laborers, their appeals for sympathy and aid, and a long and elaborate review of the entire Irish situation. It says:—"Apparitions have recently made for sympathy from France and America by the Irish agitators, and it has been boldly assumed—that they—perhaps merely in ignorance—that they were our support, moral and material, both on the Continent and in the United States. We published the other day an extract from the New York Herald, which showed that Americans think of Mr. Parnell and his recent proceedings. At the Mayo meeting the suggestion of emigration as a measure of relief for the overcrowded, sterile and poverty stricken districts of Western Ireland was denounced as an outrage. But the New York Herald plainly gives the American people not to give one cent for Parnell and his crowd, but millions to aid in the immigration of the Irish to the United States. The practical good sense of the Americans warns them against the social and economic errors which Mr. Parnell's 'crazy programme' promulgates. They have no faith in the superstitious notion that by securing the Irish peasant in Ireland the people of this country will be benefited. It is a far more likely, quoting Mr. Parnell's American critic, 'that if the change is carried out, and cabins will be as numerous in Ireland ten years hence as they were in 1841.'"

The Times' leader further says that "the madness of urging on people to provoke social war by refusing to recognize the landlord's right either to his own rent or his own land, must be apparent to any community in which the importance of securing the law of property against the attack of individual or sectional willfulness is clearly understood." The article concluded as follows:—"Neither another Wolfe Tone nor another Stephens would now be able to find in Europe or America any sympathy. The plots against England, but it is important to observe that both in France and the United States the true character of Mr. Parnell's agitation is perceived, and that under its constitutional phrases a violent revolutionary character has been discerned."

The Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that the arrest of Brennan caused no excitement whatever, the newspapers taking little notice of the matter. The trials at the Dublin Queen's Bench Court are likely to be attended by no unusual interests as in that city there are no real sympathizers with extremists of socialistic land agitators. The very urgency of the necessity for providing for the temporary wants of the poor in towns and country districts is killing any desire for agitation. The distress prevailing in many districts is very great, and the best measures that can be devised for their relief are being put into operation, and boards of guardians and local committees are too busy in devising means to assist the suffering to engage in public demonstrations. The severity of the season is also unsuitable for hillside gatherings. The notice given in the New York Herald in so formal and decisive a manner to Mr. Parnell, that he will get very little money in New York for his Irish enterprise, has also produced a visibly discouraging effect upon his followers.

The Albert Railway.

MR. ALBERT RAILWAY.—It is now said that Messrs. A. E. Killam, M. P. P. and James D. M. P. did not make their recent trip to Ottawa for the purpose of again trying the Dominion Government to take the Albert Co. Railway of the lands of the Company and own and run it in connection with the Intercolonial, but on business connected with some other interest they had in Pacific Railway lands. This, however, is believed to be only an invention of the Dominion Government's refusal of Messrs. Domesville and Killam's offer. It is said the Albert road pays running expenses and a little more. If it were embraced in the general management of so large an interest as the Intercolonial it ought to be managed even more economically. The interests of the people and trade accommodated by the road would also be promoted by an undivided management and as the people of the Province will lose nothing by a fair arrangement for the transfer, it appears only reasonable to think that the mission referred to ought to have succeeded.

A Boy's Head Sawed Open and Still Alive.

FOR THE WOODS.—A number of men from the woods near Harwich are in town looking for chances to go to the woods. So great is the number in search of work that wages have fallen to a very low level. Several men have come from Nova Scotia, where it is said bills have been posted for 500 men to work on the St. Croix. Many of the men have had no other means of subsistence.—St. Croix Courier.

The New South Wales Exhibition.

The New York Herald's correspondent at Sydney, New South Wales—whose letter, dated Oct. 6th, was published on Thursday last—intimates that the great Exhibition held then will be a financial failure although a success in other respects. His reference to Canadian agricultural implements is very satisfactory. The letter is as follows:—"The exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales, which was opened on the 1st of September, has been a great success. The building and its surroundings presented a few weeks ago has vanished, but there is still a great deal to be done before 'the Garden Palace,' as it is officially styled, can be called complete. The fine art department is yet ready for its share of the exhibits. The Machinery Hall is something but finished, and there are tons of goods intended for the main building yet unopened. Among these are the German exhibits, which arrived by the war steamer 'Victoria' on the 3rd inst. Thus far the exhibition has proved a great financial success, the receipts not covering working expenses. The United States exhibitors have reason to be satisfied with the position assigned to them, the space allotted and the arrangements made on their behalf by Dr. Williams. Dr. Cox, secretary of the commission, is now the representative here. It would be impossible to convey to the mind of one unfamiliar with the natural beauty of Port Jackson and the picturesque scenery of the Botanical Garden that fringes one of its bays, what the surroundings of this art palace are. Thousands daily ascend the towers to feast their eyes upon the panorama by which they are surrounded. In this particular feature Paris, London, and even Philadelphia, have been eclipsed at the antipodes. Several members of the Legislature have given vent to their feelings regarding the money wasted over the whole affair, and when the bills are presented to Parliament there is certain to be a lively debate. The 'Victorian' sees that unless they can secure some additional attractions to show here their show next year must result in a humiliating failure. They have endeavored to avert this by sending a special commissioner to Europe in order to obtain fresh exhibits. The New South Wales, with its comparatively free trade tariff, under which almost every exhibit came in free of duty, has not made a success, what may be anticipated from the Melbourne experiment, where nearly all the articles shown by foreign exhibitors must go under bond as subject to heavy duties. Many of the English exhibitors say that they will sell off here when the Garden Palace closes, as it is no use showing in a colony having almost a prohibitive tariff on some of their goods. That portion of the machinery now at work is very attractive to country

visitors, and I venture to predict a largely increased rate here for American implements, especially those requisite for farming purposes. In this section the Canadians are the only rivals to be feared. They are pushing their trade strongly and have energetic agents.

New Brunswick's Claims on the Dominion.

Journals in the interest of the New Brunswick Government intimate that the visit of Hon. Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn and Landry to Ottawa, as a delegation to press the unadjusted claims of the Province upon the Dominion Government, resulted only in the promise that ten thousand dollars—out of some thirty thousand due—would be paid on the Immigration claim. If this be true it is not to the credit of the Macdonald administration, for that body, when it was before in power at Ottawa, solemnly promised to the New Brunswick Government a grant of \$10,000 a year for immigration purposes, on certain conditions, which were more than fulfilled by our Local Government. The Macdonald Government, when it went so heavily out of office, left the arrangement in such a position as to prevent the Mackenzie Government from doing justice to New Brunswick, save at the risk of being chargeable with settling a claim not properly established. It will, therefore, appear very extraordinary if this immigration claim shall prove to be a mere whitewash done by Sir Leonard and Sir John to \$10,000, and still more singular if our delegates have consented to accept so small a sum, save as a payment on account.

But our people are enquiring in reference to the other claims of the Province against the Dominion—claims which the Macdonald administration can have no good plea for resisting. We refer particularly to the Eastern Extension and other Railway claims. When Sir Leonard Tilley was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and our present Premier—the Hon. Mr. Domesville—was one of the authors of those historical paragraphs in the Speeches with which the Legislative sessions opened, which dwelt so earnestly upon the "just claims" and "just expectations" of the Province in relation thereto. Sir Leonard is now a member of the Dominion Government and a representative of the commercial capital of New Brunswick. He is also Finance Minister of the Dominion. Members of the New Brunswick Government have—as our readers well know—used the patronage of the Province, and, in a measure, sacrificed even their personal honor in upholding the Dominion Government and its policy. The question that presents itself, under these circumstances, is whether either the old-declared justice of New Brunswick's claims nor the sacrifices made by her Government in the interest of those who have the power to pay what is justly due, are to avail in her behalf? The people of the Province will be glad to report of our delegates' success at Ottawa with more than usual interest, and until the Attorney General or Provincial Secretary declares it themselves they will not believe that Sir Leonard has so far forgotten his own position in the matter as to have refused a settlement of his claims, which has often been declared to be just and reasonable.

Letter from Lower Gloucester.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.—Dear Sir—Some time ago a correspondent sent you a report of the damage done at Shipigan by the high tide, referring at the same time to the damage done to the Breakwater and dam. Since that time a Fair Play Committee has been formed, and has been very active in its efforts to have the Breakwater and dam repaired. Having had occasion to travel down the coast in the vicinity of those works I can assure you that your correspondent's report was not in any way exaggerated. The Breakwater is a good deal wrecked from one end to the other. A length of about one hundred feet is totally carried away at the end, and the flooring gone for about one half of the length. The building used by the contractors, as a store, which stood on the bank at the shore and has been carried away and wrecked. The dam is in a very bad way. The small piles of brush and stone being visible at low water. In fact, where the dam stood there is now a good channel in which you will find ten feet of water at high tide, and it will be almost impossible to get a boat up to it. It was located (unless at great expense) as when it was first built the distance across between the Points was some 400 yds, now it is about 600 yds, and getting much wider every day. It will be a great loss to Shipigan Harbour if this is not done in some shape, as a great deal of the tide current will go that way; and eventually destroy our main channel.

Sanford's Radical Cure.

For CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

This medicine is a radical cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, whether of long or short standing, and is the only medicine that will cure it. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure it. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure it.

Collins' Plasters.

THE ANNIHILATOR OF PAIN.

These Plasters are the only ones that will cure all cases of Pain, whether of long or short standing, and is the only medicine that will cure it. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure it.

Sworn to Before Me.

EDWARD MUNRO, Justice of the Peace, County of Miramichi, New Brunswick.

This is to certify that I have been a subject of that terrible disease, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, for some years, and have tried every remedy that I could find, but to no avail. I was cured by the use of Sanford's Radical Cure, and I am now perfectly well. I am a witness to the fact that this medicine is a radical cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Head and Throat, and I am a witness to the fact that this medicine is a radical cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

Collins' Plasters.

THE ANNIHILATOR OF PAIN.

These Plasters are the only ones that will cure all cases of Pain, whether of long or short standing, and is the only medicine that will cure it. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure it.

Sworn to Before Me.

EDWARD MUNRO, Justice of the Peace, County of Miramichi, New Brunswick.

This is to certify that I have been a subject of that terrible disease, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, for some years, and have tried every remedy that I could find, but to no avail. I was cured by the use of Sanford's Radical Cure, and I am now perfectly well