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[1600 Tons,

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LEAVES ST. JOHN (from' Co'n wharf rear of Custom House for NEW YORK, via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me. and Cottage City, Mass. every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

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PIER 40, E. R., FOOT OF PIKE ST., NEW YORK.

every Tuesday at 5 p. m.

(Eastern Standard Time,) for Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

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MUSIC!

PROF. SMYTHE'S CLASSES

will reopen December 30th 1889.

NEWCASTLE:—Mondays and Thursdays.

CHATHAM :— Tuesdays and Fridays.

DOUGLASTOWN:—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

December 23rd 1889. t. f.

ATTENTION !

Great Reduction

in prices of

Dry Goods & Groceries

LOWER THAN EVER!

at F. W. RUSSELL'S,
BLACK BROOK

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO'Y.

The steamers "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes from and after Monday, May 26th, as follows :—

STR. "MIRAMICHI," Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for Newcastle at 7.30 a. m., and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 8-15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON,"

CAPT. THOMAS PETERSON,

—WILL LEAVE—

Chatham	Nelson	Newcastle
for Douglas'wn, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson.	for Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham	(Call's Wharf, for Kerr's Mill) Douglastown and Chatham.
SOLAR TIME	SOLAR TIME	SOLAR TIME.
9.00 a. m.	9.40 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11.00 a. m.	11.40 a. m.	12.15 a. m.
2.00 p. m.	2.40 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
4.30 p. m.	5.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
7.00 p. m.		7.45 p. m.

carrying freight and passengers between the points named.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Single fare between Chatham and Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c. Return, tickets issued on board at 30c. Card tickets good for 20 or 25 trips issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"

—CAPT. DEGRACE—

will leave Chatham for points down-river, viz.: Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church Negnac and Point aux Carr, DAILY, at 9 a. m., calling at Escuminac on Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight between all points named, and the "MIRAMICHI'S" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON," free of charge. Meals served on board the "MIRAMICHI" at regular hours and at reasonable rates.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be excursion days.

Excursion tickets from all points 50 cents.

☞ Parties having Freight to ship to any points down-river must have it on the wharf in the evening. Freight sent by the "NELSON" must be prepaid and Freight on all shipments by the "MIRAMICHI" for points down-river, amounting to one dollar or less must also be prepaid.

T. DESBRISAY, Manager.

Salesmen Wanted

To canvass for a full line of Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock. Honest, energetic men, 25 years of age and over, can find steady work for the next twelve months. No experience needed. Full instructions given. We engage on Salary and pay expenses, or on commission. Address (stating age and enclosing photo.) STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal, Que. J. W. Beall, Manager. Name this paper.

Special inducements to new men. Nurseries—Fonthill, Ont. Established 1842, 405 acres, the largest in Canada.

Drs. G. J. & H. Sproul,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.

Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 58.

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UNDERTAKER'S NOTICE.

The subscriber intends going into the Under taking business and will furnish

COFFINS & CASKETS

—IN—

Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,

Coffin finding and Robes and will supply at the very lowest rates. He will also furnish Pall Bearers' outfit.

James Hackett, Undertaker.
Chatham, May 29th, 1890.

Baby Carriages.

For sale by

W. S. LOGGIE, CHATHAM

Skin Diseases

Itching, Burning, Scaly, Crusted, Pimply and Blotchy Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONIAL.

About two years ago I was attacked with an inflammatory disease on my face (psoriasis), which was very troublesome, being extremely itchy and painful, giving rise to the production of small bran-like scales. My general health was affected by it. I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP according to directions, and experienced a change from the very first day; they worked wonderfully, and by their continued use for about five months I was completely cured. I have unbounded faith in the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I regard the CUTICURA RESOLVENT as the very best blood purifier; a trial will convince any one. The CUTICURA SOAP is the best in the market, and cheap at twice its present price. I shall use no other for the toilet and bath. With the prevalence of skin diseases among us as a people (and they are the most difficult to deal with,) I regard the CUTICURA REMEDIES of more important and intrinsic value to the world than any other medicine now before the public. I am, with deep gratitude,

(Rev.) WM. CREELMAN, York Corner, Me.

Cuticura Remedies

Are compounded upon scientific principles, are absolutely pure, delicately manipulated, and in every respect bear the stamp of a refined and cultivated origin. Wherever there is the highest intelligence, there you will find the greatest appreciation of these remarkable remedies. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause,) and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair,) cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

LOVELIEST, Whitest, Clearest Skin and Softest Hands produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL KIDNEYS. With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.
For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows :

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual 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.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State ational Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 9, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths 2; twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZE OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED

☞ FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M A DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

or M A DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

REMEMBER that the present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, which the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. has decided to be a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana and part of the Constitution of the State, DOES NOT expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1895. The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMENDMENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1892, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

FOR SALE.

The two dwelling houses situate on Cunard Street, Chatham, at present occupied by Capt. McLean and Archibald Gamble, respectively.

For terms and particulars, apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister

Seine Boat & Rigging.

A first class American Seine Boat and fittings in first-class order. For sale by

A. & J. ADAMS, Negnac.

J. N. GARDNER & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers In

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, country Produce &c.

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REFER TO—
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Joseph Read & Co., Stonehaven, N.B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - AUGUST 28, 1890.

Disloyal to the North.

Readers of the *Advocate's* article of yesterday on the subject of the Victoria election will, no doubt, wonder what that paper's ideas of the purposes of government are. For a good many years even the *Advocate* was in sympathy with the general feeling of all the people of the North Shore—and of those, also, who were disposed to be just, in the southern parts of the province—that the northern counties were unfairly treated in the matter of the stumpage impost. It, no doubt, shared also in the belief that the witholding of a government portfolio from the important County of Northumberland was an injustice which ought to be remedied. Others in this section of the province also felt that Northumberland, particularly, did not receive as much consideration in the matter of public expenditure as her contributions—which are so much larger than those of other counties—entitled her to. Our public men, who studied the subject, saw that the sinister influence of St. John and other southern counties operated against the north in these matters, and some of the leading supporters of the government were becoming alienated from their party because of the manner in which this section of the province was treated. This was the situation when the general election campaign was in progress last spring. Two sets of men were in the field as candidates. One of these were avowed government supporters, whilst the other was in opposition on well-defined grounds. The latter were in accord with the administration of the government, generally, but stated that their opposition rested chiefly on the excessive stumpage impost and the witholding of a portfolio from Northumberland. In the present day the opposition newspapers are particularly reckless in their statements, seeming to deem it a more creditable thing to injure their opponents than state the truth. It is better, however, to judge men by the truth, and it is fair and honest to assume that when they are seeking election they will state their position as they wish people to understand it. When Mr. Tweedie was making his declaration in behalf of his associates and himself in regard to their attitude towards the government at the general election, he said he told Mr. Blair that

"the county would never be satisfied until a portfolio was given to it and the stumpage reduced. He felt that the people of the county who had larger business transactions than those of any other county with the departments at Fredericton, ought to have a man of their own in the Government, through whom their affairs might be placed before that body, so that they would not have to talk to strangers. He had told several of his friends in the county of this interview and said that if they pressed the matter they might succeed. The Government was strong in 1886 but public opinion was now aroused and there was a prospect of a healthy opposition in the next House. Northumberland would no doubt send four on that side, *but if the Government would change its policy towards the County, these would no doubt, give it a fair support.*"

When the six members from the City and County of St. John, who had so long supported the government and stood out against the just claims of Northumberland, were either defeated or had raised the anti-Catholic cry and gone to the opposition, Mr. Blair felt free to do justice to us, and our elected representatives were also free to honorably accept what they had contended for.

The *Advocate* which is so blindly wedded to a certain coterie of dissatisfied politicians, that it would rather see the county and its best interests suffer than have those interests promoted by others, abuses the government, says it purchased our representatives and, therefore, gloats over the defeat of the gentleman who ran on that side in Victoria. Those, however, who place the material prosperity of the North Shore above the success or defeat of any set of candidates, will continue to approve of the class of men who hold themselves ready to support the party or government that will redress public grievances rather than assist their narrow-minded partizans in working out unworthy personal animosities and avenging disappointments suffered through their own overweening vanity and presumption. The *Advocate* is bound hand and foot to the remnant of the little "rule or ruin" faction for which it, now and then, ventures to speak, but our people at large, who are realising the advantages of the measure of justice secured to them by our present representatives keeping their nomination day promises, will think it is time the whining of the disappointed ones had been hushed in a loyal general effort to improve the opportunity we have of substantially advancing the North Shore's position.

What Canada Boasts of.

Canada is first in canal development.
Second in the production of copper.
Third in area.
Fifth in mercantile marine,
Eighth in railway mileage.
Ninth among coal producing nations.
And tenth in the production of iron.

This is all the wealth produced. In undeveloped wealth the Dominion takes a still higher position as compared with other countries.

The largest deposits of coal in the world are in the North-West.

The richest petroleum beds are along the Mackenzie and Athabasca

The greatest copper mine is at Sudbury.

The best iron ore is in Nova Scotia, and Canada, as a whole possesses a supply sufficient for the whole world. Toronto *Telegram.*

What about Canada's rating amongst lumber producing countries? The *Telgeram* might have mentioned that she stands second amongst the countries of the world in that important respect and is holding her own—moreover that her apparently despised wood trade is worth more to her than any other of her industries, save one.

General Booth's Policy.

There is quite a flutter in one branch of London industry at least at a new developement of Salvation Army Booth's methods. We all remember that the general and his followers sought a foothold in the communities they invaded by professing to seek only the conversion of the godless, in order that they might connect themselves with any of the existing church organizations. When it became apparent that an important consideration with the army managers was the exacting of pretty heavy dues from their votaries, in order to supply the general's treasury, many, who felt that it required all they could spare to religious purposes to sustain their own particular churches, ceased to encourage the new and peculiar organization. The wisdom of the course thus followed has become the more apparent in view of the fact that the Army now makes no secret of its pretensions as furnishing an all-sufficient religion, of itself, and its palpable and intrusive interference by its noises and gaudy parades with regular church and sunday school services, indicates that it does not propose to let anything not positively forbidden by law prevent it from having itself heard and seen, even though it may not be entirely respected.

In England, general Booth has determined to go into the business of firewood cutting. An idea of the effect of the new departure may be gathered from the following, which we take from the London *Timber Trades Journal*:—

A meeting of the firewood cutters was held on Thursday week at the new committee rooms of the association at Walworth. Mr. J Bliss, who occupied the chair, stated that it had come to the knowledge of the firewood cutters that General Booth was about to enter into competition with them by employing outcasts and others to chop firewood. The firewood cutters' secretary was instructed to write the General to point out to him that while he was providing work for persons of the lowest kind, he was at the same time taking away from others, who had been wood cutters all their lives, the means of earning their living. In reply the General states that no wood has at present been put upon the market. And when it is they (the firewood cutters) may rest assured that the highest possible price will be charged for it, and thus obviate any competition with the trade. A discussion followed, and it was agreed by the meeting that wood chopping as a means of employment for recruits in the Salvation Army could not but have a detrimental effect to those who all their lives had been wood choppers, and it was determined to oppose this new encroachment to the very utmost, and the secretary was instructed to write again to General Booth and lay the objections of the association fully before him.

Commenting on the subject the *Journal* points out that the "highest possible price" will be fixed by competition and it says:—

"That the Salvation Army is going to extend its ramifications so as to embrace within its operations firewood cutting for the public, is an act that will come as a surprise to the timber and firewood trades, and be viewed as an extension of the Army's already world-wide labours that even its friends will hardly tolerate.

This competition in the trade is now only too keen, and allows but small pay to the multitudes of poor who are engaged in it. If an "army" be brought in to the fields against them, be clothed, protected and subsidised by mighty "forces" outside, what is to become of them? Is this remedy for providing employment for the outcasts not likely to be worse than the disease?

Some hundreds of persons now idle may be forcibly employed, but as such a thing happening without being called for by the natural laws of supply and demand would create enforced idleness among those who are already employed, and who are quite numerous enough to satisfy all demands, where would be the beneficial result? Nowhere. The poor would simply change places. The present cutters could not compete with an "army" which undoubtedly would be subsidised, and the soldiers in it perhaps be clothed with the uniform worn by all those who enlist under its banners.

It is to be hoped that General Booth may see that the result we allude to is most likely to occur if he should engage in the transaction contemplated, and that he will ponder seriously ere he launches upon an undertaking which in the end can bring no good either to himself or the other persons engaged in it.

One other point. Should a professedly and avowedly religious organisation, supported by public funds for the spreading of Christianity and the redeeming of mankind, engage in commercial enterprises? And ought money subscribed for the expressed purpose of saving souls to be spent in business undertakings? We trow now. Should such things become general a state of affairs would exist that would be wholly intolerable, and end in nothing but the downfall of religion itself.

Men of business and workmen engaged in trades are content to labour and to support organisations which tend to uplift them morally and spiritually, but never will they be content to see their money given for one object, spent upon another which might work their own destruction.

All the same, General Booth will go into the wood-cutting business, no matter who suffers. As he gradually loses contributions, under old methods, he will devise new schemes by which to turn his forces to account. He would be a poor general if he didn't. But what a travesty it is on Christinity !

The Victoria Election.

The election in Victoria county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Baird. has resulted in the return of Mr. Porter, the opposition candidate, by a majority of nine votes. We are not thoroughly informed in reference to the different items which make up the local politics of that county, but are led to believe that they are, in some respects, unique. To give our readers an idea of them we reproduce an article on the subject from the St. John *Telegraph*, which was represented there during the campaign by a special reporter, and is, therefore, well-informed:—

To those who are aware that in the election of January last Mr. Baird's majority over Mr. Porter was but 19 votes, it will not be surprising that in the contest of Saturday last Mr. Porter gained his election by the small majority of nine. The friends of the two candidates being so evenly divided, the presence or absence of a few persons from the polls would turn the scale. There was a very vigorous campaign on both sides, Mr. Baird having the assistance of Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Hon. James Mitchell, Mr. Wilson, M. P. P. and Surveyor-General Tweedie, while on the opposition side were arrayed Messrs. Gregory, Stockton, Alward, McKeown, Smith and Atkinson. Public meetings were held in all parts of the county and the public questions of the day were very fully discussed. At these meetings, local issues affecting Victoria were very prominent, and every effort was made on the part of the opposition speakers to arouse prejudices and turn them against Mr. Baird and the government. Among these questions was the by-road appropriations for the county, which, before Mr. Baird was elected in 1884, were distributed by the members of the county council. Mr. Baird followed the practice pursued in most other counties, and distributed the moneys through commissioners. This resulted in arraying against him the larger number of the members of the council, who would necessarily have considerable influence in their respective parishes.

Another factor in the election in the parishes on the Tobique river is what is known as the "four rod reservation" provided for by the act of 1884, which makes it imperative on the governor in council to reserve a strip of four rods wide from grants of land facing on rivers. This act was passed for the purpose of enabling the government to lease the right of fishing, and has secured to the province a revenue of several thousand dollars annually. Although this act was passed six years ago, no one in the house supporting it more strongly than Mr. Hanington, then as now the leader of the opposition, and although Messrs. Stockton, Alward and Atkinson, by their support of the government in the past, were as much responsible for the law as as the members of the administration, our advices are that they made every effort to prejudice the people against Mr. Baird on this ground. The shooting of Mrs. Howes and the imprisonment of the settlers on the Tobique concerned in the crime were made to do duty with telling effect. Their canvas on this point was greatly aided by the fact that the New Brunswick Railway Company, who are the owners of a large tract of land on the Tobique, have this summer placed several guardians on the river, and arrested some settlers who were found taking fish from the waters in front of their lands. The opposition speakers not only sought to inflame the minds of the settlers against the government because of the four rod reservation, but offered them a direct inducement by promising that if the opposition obtain power they will repeal the law, and have grants issued without any reservation. The effectiveness of this canvass is shown by the returns from the parish of Lorne, in which the shooting of Mrs. Howes occured. There Mr. Baird in January last had a majority of 18 which was changed on Saturday to a minority of 20. This accounts for Mr. Baird's defeat.

Of the six parishes in the county, four front upon the St. John River, namely, Andover, Perth, Grand Falls, and Drummond, while the parishes of Gordon and Lorne are intersected by the Tobique, with their principal settlements, particularly in Lorne along the banks of the river. In the four parishes just named Mr. Baird was in a minority at the last election, while in this election he polled a majority of four. This majority was increased to 11 by the vote in Gordon, where Mr. Baird's popularity in Birch Ridge and other settlements back from the river more than offset his losses along the river from the fishery trouble. But in Lorne, the settlements being along the river front, he had to meet the full force of the fishery grievances and the net majority of 11, which he had in the othre five parishes was here overthrown and changed to a minority of nine. This is the more significant from the fact that the total vote polled on both sides in Lorne was only 64.

It will be seen at a glance that the general charges against the government in regard to public affairs, such as the reduction of the stumpage, the elections act, and of maladministration generally, all of which were urged to the fullest possible extent, had no effect upon the electors, save to increase Mr. Baird's vote in the five parishes named. Nor can it be said that the order in council providing for aid to the Tobique railway had any appreciable effect. Take for instance Grand Falls, No. 1, where Mr. Baird's majority at the January election was 50, and is now 69, an increase of 19 votes. This parish is far removed from the route of the railway, and the electors there would not be benefited by the railway The same remark would apply to the important parish of Drummond, where Mr. Baird at the last election was in a minority of 51, which is now changed to a majority of 16. We are informed that some votes were lost to Mr. Baird in Grand Falls, No. 2, by a local grievance in respect of bridge and road matters. In the parishes of Andover and Perth, the resident parishes of Messrs. Porter and Baird respective, the result is not materially changed from last election, Mr. Porter having, in the two parishes, only six more of a majority than in January last. In addition to the many unfair canvasses used by the opposition was the expenditure of money on the part of Mr. Porter's friends, the needful being very freely distributed, as we are informed. It is needless to remark that the slight gain of the opposition vote resulting from the Victoria election will not at all affect the balance of parties in the assembly, where the opposition have never been able to muster more than 14 on a test vote, leaving still a clear government majority of 10.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR:—A letter from Central America to a San Francisco man states that a Gautemalan proclamation has been issued that all men who are not ready for military duty shall be shot. Nearly all the men who went to the front have been killed in battles with the Salvadorians. Every servant, even those on coffee plantations, had been drafted in to the army and there are not enough left to supply food. Previsions bring enormous prices. Business is a standstill and the city is under martial law.

A later despatch says that hostilities have ceased and the United States will become a mediator between the contending countries.

Premature gray whiskers should be colored to prevent the appearance of age, and Buckingham's dye is by far the best preparation to do it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Benefits of School Training and Discipline.

Chatham Oddfellows' Lodge recently offered to the pupils of the High School here a prize, "Webster's unabridged Dictionary," for the best short essay on "The benefits of School Training and Discipline." Quite a large number of the pupils competed. Their work was judged by Rev. Joseph McCoy, A. D. Smith, S. U. McCulley and J. L. Stewart. Miss Alice Loggie, daughter of Mr. Robert Loggie, of Chatham, was awarded the p ize, while Miss Beatrice Gunn's essay was also considered a very close competitior. Indeed there were many excellent ideas in other papers submitted, and the competition developed the fact that the pupils of Mr. Harrison's school take an excellent position in respect of the purposes of school training. We append the two essays mentioned:—

MISS LOGGIE'S ESSAY.

The benefits to be derived from attending a well regulated and highly principled school are innumerable. First, there are the benefits of the education received. These are, of course, apparent to the dullest intellect, but they may be divided into four classes.—the knowledge acquired of subjects about which we must study in order that we may have a knowledge of them; the training which the brain undergoes by being taught to think and reason about things, which sharpens the intellect and causes forethought and prudence in the affairs of the future; the morality which is the result of the honesty and truthfulness taught at school; and lastly the training of the body which is none the less important because it is often neglected, but which causes the health of body and gracefulness of movement so essential to happiness.

Then, there are the benefits of enforced obedience to rules laid down, and the punishment for violating them. When the tendency to obey becomes habitual to a person, he will be better fitted to fill a subordinate position when he leaves school, and a superior one when he grows older. He will also be trained to sacrifice his own wishes by controlling but not conquering his own will, and he will be able to live according to a standard of right and obedience to his Creator, which will cause him to leave "footprints on the sands of time."

Again, the necessity of having a regular system of work and recreation at school, will have a valuable effect on the character of the pupil. When he goes into business or engages in any of the occupations by which men earn their bread, he will save himself a good deal of anxiety and ensure his success by recognizing the need of the systematic regulations of his school life.

Last, but not least in importance, is the result produced by the necessity of prompt and regular attendance on the duties of school. It will, like the last case, and in the same circumstances, benefit the working man. Indeed a man of business who has not these traits is almost certain to fail.

If these principles of morality, industry regularity etc., were all united in one man, we might imagine an ideal character. But this is a rare occurrence and indeed we have to imagine an ideal school, in order that there will be any chance of these high principles being engrafted into our wayward natures.

MISS GUNN'S ESSAY.

The school is like a minature world, where there are "all sorts and conditions of men," and the after effects of the discipline and training obtained there are undoubtedly beneficial. The same mode of training may not do for all, but, probably, the character is more fully developed in the school than in any other place. The good and bad qualities of the pupil are alike displayed and while the former are fostered the latter are kept back by knowledge.

One of the chief aims of the school is to teach the pupils to think, and when the mind is awakened and interested in the right direction one is not very likely to return to his former inactivity. Perseverance has to be continually practised in school, and since it is "but another name for genius" the results of this training are undoubtedly beneficial.

The responsibility which is thrown on each, individually, tends to make one self-reliant, and better fits him for the position which he is to fill in after life. Each knows the character and honor of the institution to which he belongs, depend, to some extent at least, on the way in which he conducts himself; and the sense of this responsibility strengthens the character.

In school, as in the outer world, industry is rewarded, while indolence brings its own punishment and, thus, it is evident that those who make the most of their talents and opportunities will take a higher and more honorable stand than those who neglect their advantages.

Altogether, the advantages derived from training are incalculable. The order and method, together with the mathematical and literary knowledge not only fit one for a more lucrative position than could otherwise be obtained, but also enlighten the mind and encourage one to seek out new truths and inventions for himself.

St. John N. B. Exhibition Notes.

The attention of the Directors of the Exhibition Association, having been called to the omission of Cleveland Bays, from the list of horses, for which prizes are offered, have notified the parties interested, that the omission was entirely unintentional, and that the same amount of prizes will be awarded, for that class as all other enumerated in the Horse section.

The "Lodgings and Refreshment Committee" of the Association are making most complete arrangements for billeting visitors during the Exhibition. Cards have been sent out to most of the citizens, asking each one having a room vacant, to place it at the disposal of the Committee, during the Exhibition, in order that ample accomodation may be made for the large number of visitors, that will be in the City. A Reception Room will be opened, where a sufficient staff of clerks will be kept constantly employed, night and day, during the Exhibition, and on arrival of visitors in the City, they should call at this room, which will be duly advertised, and obtain the addresses of parties, having vacant rooms. Persons wishing to obtain rooms in advance should communicate with Mr. Ward, C. Pitifold, Chairman of that Committee.

About 70 cases of West India Island goods have already arrived, and the Committee have received notification that large shipments of fruits and other perishable articles, will be made through the Steamers via. New York and Boston.

In reference to Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural products, the Committee are making arrangements whereby, they hope to meet the wishes of all parties, interested as near as possible, relating to the time for ticlesfitsy be datained, and other arrangements which they have been asked to modify.

(Burlington Free Press and Times.)

Surgeon General Baxter.

The contest for the surgeon-generalship of the army was brought to an end last week by the appointment of Col. Baxter. the former chief medical purveyor. In thus promoting Colonel, now General Baxter, the president was not acting under any arbitary law, but in so doing he acted in strict accordanee with the civil service reform idea, and at the same time placed a man at the head of the medical department of the nation who is in every way qualified to fill the position.

Surgeon General Jedediah H. Baxter is a Vermonter, a native of Derby Line, a on of Portus Baxter who was for some years a representative in Congress from this State. Jedediah H. Baxter was graduated from both the academical and medical departments of the University of Vermont, just before the breaking out of the civil war. He was appointed surgeon of the 12th Massachusetts infantry (Col. Fletcher Webster) in June, 1861; surgeon of the United States volunteers in March, 1865, and colonel in the regular service July, 1867. He was appointed assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army in July, 1867, and advanced to the position of chief medical purveyor, with rank of lieutenant-colonel in March, 1872, and was given the rank of colonel in June, 1874, which rank he has since held. His brevets were given for faithful and meritorious service during the war, especially in the recruitment of the armies of the United States.

It was after meritorious service in the field under Gen. Banks and on the staff of Gen. McClellan during the peninsular campaign, that he was placed in charge of the great Campbell hospital in Washington, having 1500 beds, which position he held for eighteen months, till advanced to the position of chief medical officer of the provost marshall general's bureau. It is said that not less than 15,000 sick and wounded men passed under his care during the war. It was doubtless due to these remarkable opportunities for coming in contact with the volunteer soldiers, that he came to be one of the best known and highest appreciated of the army surgeons. Always noted for his kindness and continuing in the service after the close of the war, there is no officer in the regular army held in higher esteem by the veterans of to-day than the present surgeon general. His many friends in Vermont extend congratulations to the Green Mountain boy, who, born and educated in Vermont, has now been advanced to the highest position in his especial department in the gift of the government.

Surgeon General Baxtor is well known on the Restigouche and also here, as a friend of his namesake, Dr. J. McG. Baxter.

Our dear little daughter was terribly sick,
Her bowels were bloated as hard as a brick,
We feared she would die
Till we happened to try
Pierce's Pellets—they cured her remarkably quick.

Never be without Pierce's Pellets in the house. They are gentle and effective in action and give immediate relief in cases of indigestion, billousness and constipation. They do their work thoroughly and leave no bad effects. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Best Liver Pills made.

CANADA'S International Exhibition.

Industrial and Agricultural Fair,

ST. JOHN N. B.

September the 24th

—TO—

October the 4th, 1890.

Entries Close Sept. the 1st.

$12,000 in premiums,
Competition open to the World,
Space and Power Free,
A large Array of Special Attractions,
Ample accom'n for visitors at low rates,
Special Excursions on all Rys.,
and Steamboats.

For Prize List, Entry Forms and full information, address,

IRA CORNWALL,
Secretary Exhibition Association

90 SPRING 90

Great Slaughter of

DRY GOODS

—AT—

NOONAN'S CHEAP CASHSTORE.

If you want to save an honest dollar buy your Spring Goods at Noonan's Cheap Cash Store.

HATS A SPECIALITY.

For men and boys, all the stylish shapes, Soft and Stiff at popular prices that can't be beat. Our clothing is always ahead, its equal to Custom make and at a prices that defy competition, a good Working Pants for $1.25, Nobby Stylish Suits $8, $10 and $12, excellent value.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just opened, McCready's honest made boot every pair guaranteed and at prices that cannot be equalled anywhere.

The Dress Goods & Trimmings

we are showing are beautiful in design and such special value that all Ladies should call and see them, prices from 12c. upwards.

Have you seen our NEW SACQUES, all colours, a perfect fit, prices from $2.25 to $7.00. Gent's suits made to order.

Having received a fine line of Black Worsted and a nobby line of scotch and Canadian Tweed to select from, also a complete stock of Gent's Furnishings in all the leading novelties for Spring and Summer. We are sacrificing, Prints, Cottons, Ginghams, Ticking and Sheetings.

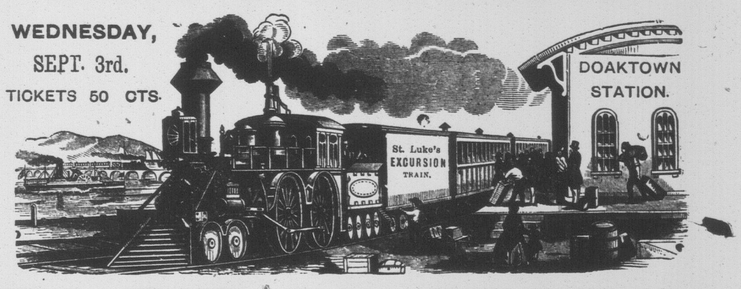
Having a large Stocks and considering the dull times, I am determined to slaughter goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES for CASH.

M. F. NOONAN,
Water Street, - - Chatham.

DOAKTOWN AND RETURN

For 50 Cents.

WEDNESDAY,
SEPT. 3rd.
TICKETS 50 CTS.



HO, FOR DOAKTOWN !

ON WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

OVER 100 MILES RIDE FOR FIFTY CENTS.

The St. Luke's Annual Excursion and Picnic will be held at Doaktown on the above date.

Train will leave Chatham Station at 8.30, local time, stopping at all stations and platforms when signalled.

Arrangements have been made with the Navigation Company to bring excursionists from Newcastle, Douglastown, &c. in time for the train, and return them in the evening on the presentation of the regular excursion tickets.

The ST. NICHOLAS will leave Black Brook in time for the train and return excursionists in the evening. Newcastle and Black Brook excursionists will be landed at Deep Water Terminus where train will be waiting.

Every effort is being made to make this a most enjoyable outing.

The 73rd Battalion Band will be in attendance.

There will be games consisting of Baseball, Football, Archery, Sack Races, Frog Races, Jumping, Running Races, 100 and 200 yds. Dashes, &c. for which suitable prizes will be offered.

Refreshments for sale on the grounds. Dinner will be served and every attention given to ensure comfort at the tables.

Special arrangements are being made with the Canada Eastern to bring excursionists from Boiestown and intermediate stations.

Come all and enjoy a day in the Country.

Tickets for round trip, Adults, 50 cents, Children, 25 cents. Dinner Tickets 35 cents.

J. B. Snowball, D. Chesman, H. S. Miller, T. H. Fountain, William Tait, L. H. Abbott, G. E. Fisher, F. O. Petterson, J. R. Ford, R. I. Greenleese, John Haviland, E. A. Strang, G. H. Harrison, MacD. Snowball, Fred Pallen, R. Dunbar, A. W. Watters.