## Medical.

# VEGETINE

**Purifies the Blood, Renovates & Invigorates the Whole System.**

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

**Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.**

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS HUMOR, TUMORS, CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, CANKER, FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT and SPINAL COMPLAINTS, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

FOR ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN, FUSTULES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, TETTERS, SCALDHEAD and RINGWORM, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

FOR PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS, LEUCORRHŒA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and GENERAL DEBILITY, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflamation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

FOR CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEADACHE, PILES, NERVOUSNESS and GENERAL PROSTRATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

### Valuable Information.

BOSTON, MASS.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

*Dear Sir,*—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,
Pas. Agt Mich C. R. R.
69 Washington street, Boston.

**VEGETINE**
Prepared by
**H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.**

**Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.**

# CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

**Large Discounts for Cash**

—IN—

# Hardware!

**PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand one of the best assorted and most complete Stock of Hardware in all its branches that can be found in any Hardware Store in the Province, which will be sold at such low prices as will insure a ready sale to all who may require goods in this line.

**SPECIAL LINES IN**

Joiners' Tools.
Locks, &c., Knobs.
Hinges.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Electro-Plate, Silver Ware, Spoons, &c.
Carriage and Machine Bolts (all sizes), Nuts, Washers, etc.
Metal Castings.
Traps.
Powder, Shot, Blasting Powder and Fuse.

## GUNS, REVOLVERS,

Vest Pocket Pistols, English Pistols.
Cut, Clinch, Wrought and Galvanized Nails and Spikes.
Chain Traces.
Coil Chain—3-16, 4-16, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, ½ in.
Paint, all colors—dry and in oil.
Graining Colors and Tools.
Boiled and Raw Oil, Turpentine, Neatsfoot Oil.
Glass and Putty.

## AXES.

8 different kinds of Varnishes, including best Copal, Paint Brushes (all kinds).
Counter and Tea Scales.
Pots, Kettles, Bake and Camp Ovens.
Long and short handle Fry Pans.

Lamp Black.
Seam Pans.
Skates.
Rosin.
Buck Saws.
Cross-cut Saws.
Tarred and Dry Paper.
Zinc, Coal Hods and Vases.
¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ Lead Pipe.
Wove Wire.
Shovels.
Spades.
Forks, &c.
Door Springs.
Horse Hems.
Sleigh Bells.
Bench, Ship and Tinber Axes. Mauls.

## Choice Assortment of Whips.

Best Refined Iron and Steel, Sled Shoe Steel (selling at such low prices as will defy competition).

One Ton TURNED HORSE SHOES.

**Choice Trays and Waiters.**

Undertakers will find an extra large assortment of

**Coffin Mountings**

All sizes and prices.

## VIOLINS,

From $3.25 upwards.

Together with a large and well selected Stock of

## Fancy Goods, &c.

As I have such an endless number of different articles it would be a matter of utter impossibility to enumerate them here, but I respectfully solicit a call for inspection by which you may satisfy yourselves that the stock and prices are just what is here represented.

As I am entirely in the Hardware business I can buy to better advantage and consequently can sell cheaper than others who have not given their whole time, attention and means to this branch of trade.

**General Hardware Store,**
**Chatham.**

**J. R. GOGGIN.**

N.B.—Having reduced prices down so very low there will *positively* be no credit given.

## LAW BLANKS!

All kinds, for sale at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.



## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - JANUARY 9, 1879.


### A Useless "Public Service".

About twenty Inspectors of Weights and Measures have been suspended. The gentlemen holding these offices during the last five years have had a "soft" time of it, doing little or nothing but draw their salaries.—*Ex.*

If the Government will "suspend" the operations of the whole Weights and Measures humbug the people will, no doubt, approve of their action. It is quite necessary that weights should be correct and measures just, but like other matters of every day trade, they may be safely left to be regulated by the parties most interested—the buyer and seller.

It really appears that the whole Weights and Measures system is one in which a few specialists succeeded in imposing their theories on the Government at a comparatively enormous expense, and as the gentlemen who allowed the incubus to be foisted upon the country are again in office they ought to strangle it at once. We have heard of no one save those who receive salaries for doing nothing in the "Weights and Measures Branch," thinking the system of any service in Canada, and we know that, in many places, rents and salaries to officials have been paid without anything, whatever, being done in the way of testing Weights and Measures.

So far as the service at the North Shore is concerned it is a glaring humbug. We have a lot of costly standard balances, yardsticks, measures of capacity, etc., which have never been used, while officers supposed to have charge of them have not even seen them more than once or twice. In the same way, we have our gas-testing apparatus put up years ago and never used. The whole organization, so far as we can learn, is a large and useless expense to the country. The Government should not only suspend the Inspectors, but call in and sell the idle plant on hand and relieve the country of a branch of the "public service" which is not only useless and costly but an unnecessary annoyance to business people, even in many places where the law has been put in force.

### The Wimbledon Rifle Team.

We have, for some time, been waiting for an opportunity to refer to the subject of several recent letters in the St John *Telegraph*, viz., the necessity for a change in the affairs of the Dominion Rifle Association and the mode of selecting the Rifle Team which annually represents Canada at Wimbledon The writer of the *Telegraph* letters is, evidently, a person well qualified to deal with the matter in a practical way and the method which he suggests commends itself to the judgement and experience of those who give it intelligent study.

We are quite sure that we express the feeling of all North Shore marksmen when we endorse the main features of the propositions referred to which are,

1st. The reorganization of the Dominion Rifle Association, and the holding of the Annual Matches at Quebec, instead of at Ottawa, as at present.

2nd. The selection of the Wimbledon Team at Quebec based on a series of competitions, the matter to be brought up at the next meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The matter is one that should be practically considared, with as great a freedom as possible from local influences and official bias. Some persons may be inclined to think it of little importance from a public point of view, but when it is remembered that some $10,000 of public money are annually spent by the Association it is surely reasonable that those for whose benefit the grants are made by Parliament should have the best possible results secured to them by the expenditure.

Many of our best marksmen have been long debarred from competing at the Annual Matches of the Association, simply because they have been held at Ottawa, which is not a convenient point in any general sense. At all events the holding of the matches at Ottawa has practically shut out Canadian marksmen at large from participation in them, those of Ontario and Quebec doing nearly all the shooting and, of course, getting the money, which is intended for general distribution among Dominion marksmen, according to their merit at the ranges.

We earnestly hope that at the next meeting of the Association the propositions we have stated will be taken up and acted upon. Quebec is mid-way between Sarnia and Halifax, is accessible by rail from all parts of the Dominion, besides being on the St. Lawrence, which offers superior facilities for the conveyance of men very cheaply from many points. Were the Matches held at Quebec we are quite sure that every Province having a Provincial Association would send a large team composed of its best aggregate marksmen competing at the Provincial matches, and there would be an interest awakened in the affairs of the Dominion Association which does not now exist simply because the great majority of our best shots feel like resenting the manner in which they are treated through the system by which so much is lost to them by Ottawa centralization.

### Twin Stars

The holiday business caused us to overlook an attempt made by the St. John *News* to reply to the ADVANCE in the matter of Mr. Blair's position towards North Shore interests. Our attention being directed to the *News'* effort we perused it and have made a discovery—viz., that the editorial mind of our amiable cotemporary has become unhinged under the operation of political complications. It has "Adams" on the brain. All its thoughts and aspirations are mixed up with "Adams."

The doctrine of Mr. Blair, M.P.P., in regard to the claims of the North Shore on account of its large Crown Lands interests, was opposed by us and the *News* took upon itself the task of defending Mr. Blair's position. We observed that Mr. Adams' name was introduced here and there in the reply of the *News* and we showed that Mr. A. and his differences with Mr. Willis, his late leader, had nothing to do with the question. But it appears that Mr. Willis (and we mention him only as a political leader) cannot see anything except through the lenses of his trouble with Mr. Adams and he asks:

"But what have the claims for railway help of the Miramichi people to do with Mr. Adams' rushing into a Government he was elected to oppose, or with his administration of the Crown Lands Department?"

There's political nightmare for you! The singular conduct of Mr. Adams, like that of Mr. Willis has troubled very few people. When the latter was rushing back and forth between the ranks of the Government and Opposition and doing it over and over again, the world wagged on in the same old way, and now when Mr. Adams has imitated his late leader the latter ought not to wonder. Two such powerful political giants as Messrs. Willis and Adams must be allowed to pursue the *uneven* tenor of their way. It would be sheer madness to oppose their movements, and while the former is taking a rest after his erratic performances on the political trapeze, it seems unreasonable that he should feel jealous because the imitator of his course is following in his footsteps. He may rest assured that "another Richmond" in that field is a matter of small consequence to the public. We have, therefore, only to say that when the *News* makes up its mind to deal with our arguments in an impersonal and proper manner, we shall be glad to return to the discussion and, in the meantime, we hope it will not continue to occupy so much of its valuable space with diatribes expressing the opinion of one notoriously changeful politican on the conduct of "another of the same" It is too much like a Punch and Judy show—pleasing enough for children, but only so much wood, rags, and tinsel in the eyes of more experienced and sensible people.

### Acadia—Historical Outlines.

The writer of the "North Shore Sketches" which have appeared in the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE has changed his plan and before continuing them will give an outline of the history of Acadia which he has compiled from various sources.

*Continued from issue of 25th Dec.*

Biencourt still held possession of the country and claimed to be its commandant under the French King. With his lieutenant, young Charles de la Tour, he lived among the MicMacs, dressed after their fashion, and with them fished and hunted. The expedition of Argall in 1613 paved the way for the occupation of Acadie by the English. Sir William Alexander, a Scottish Knight who had an enthusiastic imagination and a patriotic mind, conceived the project of founding a new Scotland on the American Continent. He obtained from King James a concession of a large tract of country, which was named in the patent, Nova Scotia. In this manner was introduced the confusion which, at a subsequent period, caused so much difficulty, and gave rise to a tedious and intricate discussion whether Nova Scotia and Acadie were words indifferently the name of one and the same country, or whether they were two distinct and neighboring Provinces. In August 1622 Sir William despatched a number of Scottish emigrants to take possession of the country. About the middle of September the vessel had approached the Island of Cape Breton, when a violent gale drove her far to the east. Having at length arrived at Newfoundland the emigrants determined to winter there. In the spring of 1623 the party set sail for Acadie and coasting along the shore they visited two or three harbors near Cape Sable. Here was Biencourt and his lieutenant, Charles de la Tour with some few survivors of the Colonists of Port Royal, also a number of fishermen and adventurers, and the Indians of the Cape. Biencourt had built a fort which he named St. Louis on the harbor of L'Omeron, now known as Port Latour. When the Scottish emigrants noticed such a French stronghold, they abandoned the idea of settling in Acadie and returned to England where they published an extravagant and exaggerated account of their voyage.

After the death of Biencourt in 1623 Charles de la Tour succeeded to the nominal dignity of Commandant of Acadie. His father Claude Turgis de St. Etienne, Sieur de la Tour, of the Province of Champagne, quitted Paris in 1610 taking with him his son Charles, then 18 years old, to settle in Acadie near Poutrincourt at Port Royal.—Charles was a Catholic and his father a Huguenot. In 1627 Claude de la Tour obtained an extensive grant, on the river St. John, and his son Charles held Fort St. Louis, to which he gave his name in 1631.

In 1627 a number of gentlemen of the principal towns of France submitted to Cardinal Richelieu, who was at the head of affairs in France, a project of forming a company called "New Company of the Hundred Associates." The project was approved by the Cardinal and accordingly a royal charter was granted, ceding to them all New France, including Florida, Canada, Acadie, Newfoundland, and all the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Act confirming the establishment of the New Company received the assent of Louis XIII, and was proclaimed by an edict dated 6th of May 1628.

On the death of King James in 1625 the grant to Sir William Alexander was confirmed by Charles I. At this time the order of the Knights-Baronets of Nova Scotia was founded and consisted of 150 members. Under the patronage of Sir William, David Kirkt, son of a Scotchman naturalized in France, received a commission in 1628 from Charles I. to seize Quebec and all the French forts of Acadie. He accordingly seized Port Royal and took formal possession of the country for Sir William. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence he captured a vessel fitted out by the new Company to aid Quebec, on board of which was Claude Turgis de la Tour. In 1629 the Scotch made a settlement and built a fort on the west side of the basin of Port Royal at Grenville, opposite Goat Island.

When Claude de la Tour was brought to England by Kirkt (1628) he was caressed and flattered by Sir William and persuaded, not only to change his own allegance, but to engage that his son would do the same. In 1629 Claude was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, with the title of Sir Claude Saint Etienne, Seigneur de la Tour and Vaure; his son's name appeared on the roll as Sir Charles Saint Etienne de la Tour, Seigneur de Saint Deniscourt and Baigneux: On the 30th November 1630 Sir William, then Earl of Stirling, made them a free gift of the country from Cape Jebogue to La Heve.

Sir Claude married a lady of the Court. He sailed to Nova Scotia with two frigates and asked his son to yield up the stronghold (Fort St. Louis, the only French post then held in Acadie,) offering him high honors at London and the supreme command of Acadie, on behalf of the English power. "Charles at once told his father that he was mistaken in supposing him capable of giving up the place to the enemies of the state. That he would preserve it for the King, his master while he had a breath of life. That he esteemed highly the dignities offered him by the English King, but should not buy them at the price of treason. That the prince he served was able to requite him, and if not, that fidelity was its own best recompense." The father employed affectionate intercession and bold menace, alike in vain, and the English naval commander then landed his forces, but was severely repulsed from the fort, and finally gave up the siege. A traitor to France and a cause of disaster to England, the unfortunate La Tour dared not return to Europe, but advised his patrician wife to go back with the fleet, since naught now remained for him but penury and misery. The noble lady replied "that she had not married to abandon him. That wherever he should take her, and in whatever condition he might be placed, she would always be his faithful companion, and that all her happiness would consist in softening his grief." He then threw himself on the clemency of his son, who tempered filial affection with military vigilance, and welcomed Sir Claude with his family, servants and equipage, giving him a house and liberal subsistance, but making and enforcing the condition that neither himself nor his wife should ever enter Fort St Louis. There they lived in happiness and comfort for many years.

It is now the year 1632, and, after prolonged negotiations, peace was proclaimed between Great Britain and France by the treaty of St. Germain, which was the first public treaty between the two Crowns, which settled the possession of Acadie. By this treaty King Charles I. restored to the French Crown Canada and Acadie. Isaac de Ragilly, Knight Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was appointed Lieutenant General of Acadie. He received an extensive grant at St. Croix, comprising the river and the bay. Charles de Menon, Seigneur d'Aulnay Charnisay acted under Ragilly as lieutenant of the western district, which included all the country north of the Bay of Fundy to the Kennebec in the west (in Augusta, Maine.) Charles de la Tour had received in 1631 from Richelieu a commission on la Heve, but when Isaac Ragilly arrived there he was so much charmed with the beauty of its situation that he made an arrangement with Charles de la Tour, by which he obtained possession of it, and having fortified it he established his residence there. Charles de la Tour was appointed lieutenant of the eastern district, which comprised the peninsula (Nova Scotia.) Nicholas Denys, Sieur de Fronsac, held all that portion of the Province which lies between Canso along the gulf shore to Cape Rosieres (Cape Gaspe.) Isaac de Ragilly died at la Heve in 1636. He was a relative of Cardinal Richelieu, and had fought in the Campaigns of la Rochelle and the coast of Morocco. His brother, Claude, Seigneur de Ragilly, des Eaux Mesles et Cuon, en Anjou, who afterwards became commandant of Oleron and vice-admiral of France, had in 1634 received a grant of Port Royal, and on the death of his brother, Isaac, he inherited all his estates in Acadie. Claude de Ragilly transferred all his Acadian estates to D'Aulnay de Charnisay. There was now bitter strife between D'Aulnay and La Tour. D'Aulnay, of an imperious, harsh, and ambitious character, strove to assume authority over the whole country. He removed the French settlers of La Heve to Port Royal, which he made his residence. About 1634 a shore-fishery was established at Port Rossignol (Liverpool) by M. Denys and Governor Ragilly. This enterprise was for a time successful, but was finally crippled by the capture of its heavily laden freighting-ship by the Portuguese. Soon afterwards Denys was forced to leave Port Royal on account of the machinations of D'Aulnay, and the settlement was broken up. In 1633 M. Denys founded St. Peter's on Cape Breton to command the lower of the Bras d'Or, as his post at St. Anne's commanded the upper end. He built a portage-road here, opened farm-lands, and erected a fort which mounted several cannon. St. Anne's is on the North of Cape Breton and in 1629 this harbor was occupied by the *Great St. Andrew* and the *Maryuerite*, armed vessels of France, whose crews, together with their English prisoners, constructed a fort to command the entrance. It was armed with 8 cannon, 1,800 pounds of powder, pikes and muskets, and was garrisoned by 40 men. The commander of the fleet raised the arms of the King and of Cardinal Richelieu over its walls, and erected a Chapel, for whose care he left two Jesuit Fathers. He then named the harbor St. Anne's. Before the close of that winter more than one third of the troops died of the scurvy and the commandant assassinated his lieutenant on the parade ground. In 1634 the Jesuit Fathers founded an Indian mission here, but both this and the garrison were afterwards withdrawn. Some years later a new battery and settlement were erected here by M. Denys who traded hence with the Indians of the North of Cape Breton.

Charles de la Tour had erected a fort at St. John, N. B., in 1634, whence he carried on a lucrative fur trade with the Indians. This fort was in Carleton, near Navy Island. Intelligence of the contests between La Tour and D'Aulnay reached France, the King interfered, and by a letter dated the 10th Feb. 1638, appointed D'Aulnay his Lieutenant-General "on the coast of Etchemins (New Brunswick, south part) from the middle of the mainland of the Bay of Fundy stretching towards the Virginias and government of Pentagoit (Penobscot, Maine;) and La Tour his Lieutenant-General on the coast of Acadie, from the middle of the said Bay of Fundy as far as the Strait of Canso." He adds on the same letter:—"The settlement of the River St. John will thus remain to the Sieur de La Tour, who will command of his economy and people as he may please, and the said Sieur de La Tour will not meddle with the settlements of La Heve and Port Royal" belonging to D'Aulnay. By this royal command the title of Lieutenant-General was given to La Tour in a part of the country where he had no more authority nor possession and D'Aulnay was in the same way. War soon burst out again between the two rivals. On the second trial La Tour lost all, and on the 13 Feb. 1641 the King in Council revoked his commission and ordered La Tour to embark for France. La Tour, disobeying the mandate, on the ground that it was given on false accusations, fortified himself within his fort on the St. John. In 1643 this stronghold was attacked by D'Aulnay with six vessels, but La Tour escaped on the ship *Clement*, leaving his garrison to hold the works. He entered Boston harbor with 140 Huguenots of La Rochelle and sought aid from Massachussetts against his rival. La Tour obtained such a fleet that D'Aulnay's forces were quickly scattered, and the siege was raised. In 1645 while La Tour was absent, D'Aulnay again attacked the fort but was handsomely repulsed.

PARLIAMENT is summoned for the despatch of business on 13th February.

CARVELL BROS., Charlottetown, P. E. I., are in financial difficulties. Their liabilities are put down at from $100,000 to $200,000.

ELECTION PETITIONS—Judge Wetmore has given his decision in the Albert election case in which he has overruled nearly all the preliminary objections of the Respondent. The Albert case has now reached a stage at which the Respondent may appeal to the Supreme court against the Judge's decision, or drop the objections and let the case proceed on its own merits.

The Northumberland case is still under consideration by the Chief Justice on the preliminary objections.

### Publishing Statistics of Trade.

The *Advocate* of yesterday said:—

"Some time ago a paper printed in this County took occasion to sneer at the *Advocate* because its publishers had the enterprise to give *detailed* statements of lumber shipments, &c., from our Northern ports at the close of each season."

We are quite sure that our amiable friend of the Shiretown is mistaken. We were glad to find the *Advocate* publishing trade statistics and remember its lack of enterprise in that way before the ADVANCE was established. To show how far the *Advocate* has gone out of its way in the above attack on us, we may remark that it never, for years, published statistics of our lumber shipments until after they appeared in the ADVANCE at the close of the season 1874. For some seven years its readers were never informed through its columns in reference to the business done by the several lumber merchants, but when we published the statistics of 1874, (which was our first year of existence) we were imitated by the *Advocate*. It has, every year since, published the lumber statistics after they appeared in the ADVANCE, with the addition of details giving the destination of each vessel, her name, etc., which we have always eliminated on account of such items not being of moment to our readers, those interested in the lumber trade being chiefly concerned in reference to gross quantities shipped to each port abroad, rather than in the details of each vessel and cargo. These things, however, are only matters of taste and judgement. We will pay $10 to any person who will show us a copy of the *Advocate*, published prior to the winter of 1874 (when we began our yearly publication of lumber statistics) containing the "Statements of Lumber Shipments" which it has given since we led the way and showed it what ought to be done in that line. A learner, like the *Advocate*, ought not, too soon, to put on the airs of a master. It ought to be grateful to us for the example we have set it in the matter of lumber statistics, as well as in other things by which it has, at times, profited.

### Trying to Galvanize a Dead Issue.

The Fredericton *Star*, a journal which is partially printed in the United States, shows a disposition to keep up the School Law agitation and appears to think the changes made in the Government since the last session are an improvement on the old stock in that connection. In the course of an incoherent article on the subject it exclaims:—

"Now the same party, that brought about such a change as the introduction of such a system could not fail to establish, have been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Venial offences they have committed by the score,—one mortal offence crying aloud to heaven for vengeance on behalf of the country,—the Chatham Branch job. Yes, the men guilty of this offence, are the men who wanted to establish a school law that would make the young people good moral citizens. If the community were like the actors in the Chatham Branch drama, some change was certainly needed."

The *Star* is a decided supporter of Mr. Willis's night-mare—the Surveyor general—and we wish the latter and the *Star* joy over all they can make out of either the Chatham Railway or the other grevience. We should like to see our representative in safer company.

### GENERAL NEWS.

NOT HIS FLEA.—At a show in Paris, where the wonderful "Performing Fleas" were exhibited, one of the creatures, which acted as coachman to the great flea coach, managed to hop off his box, and selected a rather stout lady, standing near, as his first resting place. The proprietor of the show, who had spent much time and patience upon the education of his favorite insect, was in despair, and the lady was asked if she would mind making a search for the missing pet. She accordingly retired to a private room, and in a few minutes returned triumphant, carefully holding the captive in the most approved style. She handed him to the showman, who started and changed color, and returning the flea to the lady, remarked: "Je vous remercie, Madame, mais celle la est a vous, pas a moi!" Thank you, Madame, but that's not mine.

ARE WE NOT, said Dr. Hitchcock in his lecture on socialism last evening, organizing through our fine churches and pews a system of religion in this country to shut out the masses who constitute two-thirds of our society? The question is an important one for nearly every one of the different denominations.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SIR JOHN TO RETIRE.—The Ottawa *Free Press* indulges in certain speculations in reference to the early retirement of Sir John A. Macdonald from the Premiership and his appointment to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

IN DIFFICULTIES.—S. R. Foster & Sons, the well known nail and tack manufacturers of St. John are in business difficulties.

### The new Volume of the Living Age.

The number of *Little's Living Age* for the week ending Jan. 4th begins its one hundred and fortieth volume.

In this volume George MacDonald's new and increasingly interesting serial story, "Sir Gibbie," will be continued from week to week until completed; a new serial, "The Bride's Pass," by Sarah Tytler, whose stories "What She Came Through" and "Rev. Adam Cameron's Visit to London," attracted so much attention in the *Living Age*, will be begun in January; a serial story, "The Romance of Calcot House," by Katharine S. Macquoid, author of "Patty," etc., is announced to appear early in the new year; choice short stories, for which the *Living Age* has become noted, including translations from the French, etc., will continue a feature of the magazine; and, through the year, the leading foreign authors will be represented in this department of the periodical.

In science, politics, theology and general literature, articles are mentioned as forthcoming from the foremost thinkers, investigators and writers, including W. H. Mallock, author of "Positivism on an Island," Dean Stanley, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Jas. Anthony Froude, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Richard A. Proctor, Prof. Huxley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Prof. Max Miller, Matthew Arnold, and others, with sketches by R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," Wm. Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Anthony Trollope, etc. In short, with the recent great impetus given to foreign periodical literature, *The Living Age* promises to be richer than ever in the work of the ablest minds of the time, and will give their productions with a completeness not elsewhere attempted.

The beginning of a new year is a favorable time for the beginning of a subscription; and the publishers still present to new subscribers for 1879 the six numbers of 1878 containing the first part of MacDonald's "Sir Gibbie."

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four larg pages each (or more than three thousand pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Little & Gay, Boston, Publishers.

### A Sudden Death.

There is something terrible in the thought of having our friends stricken down at our side, without a parting word of endearment or consolation—one moment at our side in the flush of vigorous life, cheering our hearts with their loving sympathy; the next at our feet, pale with death, deaf to our cries and heedless of our tears. Every excessively fat person is in instant danger of such a death. Seven-tenths of the victims of obesity die of heart disease or apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat, the only remedy for obesity, reduces the weight by regulating the digestion and assimilation of the food. It is perfectly harmless, and its use will insure, in every instance, a reduction of weight from two to five pounds a week.


### NO RISK.

*Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.*

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat; one dose cures BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH. One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF ECORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications" Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric* — Selected and Electrized.


VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Of the many Guides and Seed and Plant Catalogues sent out by Seedsmen and Nurserymen, and that are doing so much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, none so instructive as *Vick's Floral Guide*. Its paper is the choicest, its illustration handsome, and given by the hundred, while its Colored Plate is a gem. This work, although costing but five cents, is handsome enough for a Gift Book, or a place on the parlor table. It is published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y., who, as so many of our readers are aware, is far ahead of all competitors the world over in his line of business.

EXPOSITION OF 1876. Wandering through the United States section of this truly wonderful Exhibition, hyperornamented and over-displayed as the most of it is, I came upon an elegant glass case, whose modesty was the more conspicuous from its neighbors' finery, surmounted by the motto *Dignis Praemia* and displaying, in neat packages, the medical preparations of the house of DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

I was aware of the world-wide reputation of this eminent firm, for the character and quality of their goods and remember well their agents in London, Messrs. NEWBERRY, in St. Paul's Churchyard. Having a leisure hour, I determined to examine the contents of this case, myself, and I was suprised to see the delicate perfection to which they have brought their household remedies. I was chagrined at the reflection that, while we have at home the most skilful and, pre-eminently, the best physicians in the world, these Yankee doctors distance us so far in the line of popular medicines for family use. They have the sharpness to take advantage of the high scientific discoveries among us and make pills and potions as palatable as they are salutary. I was told by a leading druggist in Philadelphia, that DR. AYER's manufactory was the largest in America, giving employment to hundreds. I must go to Lowell and see it, on my way home. *Correspondence of the London (Eng.) Telegraph.*


## HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

# CHRISTMAS ANNOUNCEMENT!!

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

# Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

## J. B SNOWBALL,

## CHATHAM, MIR.,

Begs leave ts announce that his Stock of FRESH AND FASHIONABLE FURS for this Season stands unrivalled in this Market in regard to QUANTITY QUALITY and PRICE.

THE STOCK CONSISTS PRINCIPALLY OF

**Ladies' & Misses' Real & Imitation Seal Caps, the "Lorne" Shape (a Novelty and Very Stylish.)**

LADIES' ENGLISH CONEY, BELGIUM SEAL, MINK

—AND—

**South Sea Seal Muffs and Boas.**

GENTS' CONEY, SEAL, BEAVER, & MINK CAPS,

(VARIOUS STYLES.)

**GENTS' FUR GAUNTLET GLOVES.**

## RACCOON AND BUFFALO COATS,

VERY GOOD.

## BUFFALO ROBES,

**Lined & Unlined. (Prices Lower than for Years past.)**

☞ **IT IS ADMITTED** that a **SET OF FURS** is unquestionably the Choicest and Most acceptable Christmas Gift that can be Presented.

ALL FURS WILL BE OFFERED BY ME DURING THIS MONTH

**At Remarkable Low Prices FOR CASH.**

CHATHAM, 10th Dec. 1878.

## FOR SALE.

**OIL** of Lemmon, Peppermint and Cloves.
**ESSENCE** of Lemon, Cloves, Almond, Vanilla, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Pineapple and Strawberry.
**PEELS** Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel.
**SPICES** Cloves, Cinnamon, Caraways, Coriander, Allspice, Ginger.
**FOR PUDDINGS, &C.**—Macaroni, Sago, Tapioca and Arrowroot.
**SEASONING** Sage, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram.

ALSO:—AN ASSORTMENT OF

## CHOICE PERFUMES

—AND—

## TOILET SOAPS.

**J. PALLEN, & SON.**

## Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of

**W. C. McDONALD'S TOBACCO,**

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid,

**CHEAPER THAN CAN BE IMPORTED.**

Call and see Samples and prices.

**ISAAC HARRIS,**
**Water St., Chatham.**


## Executors' Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late James Stothart are requested to render the same, duly attested, within 3 months, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Wm. Scott who is duly authorized to receive then.

MARY STOTHART, Executrix.
GEORGE I. WILSON Executor.

tf


## A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL,

And Bargains in all Classes of

STAPLE & FANCY

## DRY GOODS,

—AT—

**W. B. HOWARD'S,**
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
**CHATHAM.**

## LONDON HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Christmas and New Years,

THE Subscriber has in Stock a good assortment of

**FANCY GOODS,**

suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, which will be sold at reduced prices during the Holidays.

Work Boxes, Reticules, Card Cases, Papeteries, Glove Boxes, Dolls, Parian Ware, Dominoes, Blocks, Ninepins, Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders and Cases, Money Boxes, Table Matts, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Christmas Groceries, Spices Essences, Canned Goods, Pickles and Sauces.

RICHARD HOCKEN.

Chatham, 18th Dec., 1878.

## SPECTACLES!

EYE GLASSES,

COQUILLES,

SPECTACLE CASES,

OPTICAL GOODS,

—AT—

**MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.**

Agency for Lazarus and Morris's "Perfected Spectacles."

## MESS BEEF.

LANDING:—30 bbls. EXTRA MESS BEEF, the Kennedy Brand. For sale by

HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 and 18 South Wharf, St. John.

## HOLIDAY REQUISITES,

THAT WILL BE USEFUL

**THE YEAR ROUND,**

MAY BE HAD AT

## JAMES GRAY'S,

**George St., Chatham.**

EVERY FACILITY IN THE WAY OF

**SMALL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,**

Indispensable in the Kitchen.

Call and see the Useful and Fancy

TIN WARE, WIRE GOODS, ETC.,

—AT—

JAMES GRAY'S, GEORGE ST., CHATHAM

## COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

We are now giving especial attention to our

COMMERCIAL LAW DEPARTMENT.

The subjects taught are Contracts, Negotiable Paper, Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Sale of Chattels, Right of Stoppage, Payment, Tender, Liens, Contracts of Affreightment, Law Bailments (including Deposit, Mandate, Gratuitous Loans, Pledge or Pawn, Hire of Things, Hire of Labor, Hire of Custody, Hire of Carriage of Goods, and Common Carriers of Passengers), Marine, Fire and Life Insurance, Arbitration, Real Estate Conveyances, and Administration of Estate.

Though no extra charges are made for this department, it, alone, is worth more than the cost of Scholarship entitling to our full course of Study. The present is a favorable time for entering.

EATON & KERR.

99 Prince Wm. St., St. John,
Sept. 9, 1878.

## ST. NICHOLAS,

Scribner's Illustr