Legal Notices.

EQUITY SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY.

Between George Burchill, Senior, Plaintiff, and Charles Tye, Defendant.

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the province of Newbrunswick, on Saturday, the ninth day of March, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made in the above cause on the first day of December last past, with the approbation of the undersigned, a Referee in Equity, duly commissioned, appointed and sworn to act in and for the said County of Northumberland under and by virtue of an Act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice in Equity" the mortgaged lands and premises described in the said Decretal Order as follows:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the south side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, known and distinguished as the lower or east end one-third part of lot number six, bounded as follows, to wit:—Commencing on the southerly bank or shore of the said River at the lower or eastern side line of the said lot; thence southerly along the said side line to the rear of the said lot; thence westerly along the rear line of the said lot a sufficient distance to include one equal third part thereof; thence northerly on a line parallel with the side line of the said lot to the River; and thence easterly along the said River, following the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor or to the undersigned Referee.

Dated this second day of January, A. D., 1892.

HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor — ROBERT MURRAY, Referee in Equity

NOTICE OF SALE.

To John A. Ferguson of the Parish of Inkerman, in the County of Gloucester, Merchant, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and made between the said John A. Ferguson of the one part and the undersigned, William Ferguson, of the Parish of Saumarez in the County aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in volume 35, pages 75, 76, 77, and 78 of the Gloucester County Records, I here will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of February, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Court House, in Bathurst, in the said County of Gloucester, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Inkerman, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a fir tree standing at the south-easterly angle of lot number 16 of Trout Brook, a branch of Pokemouche River, thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight north, two degrees and thirty minutes, east fifty chains to a birch tree; thence north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes west ten chains and twenty-five links; thence south two degrees and thirty minutes west fifty chains, and thence south eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east, ten chains and twenty-five links to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as lot C, east on Trout Brook, as aforesaid.

Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Inkerman, aforesaid, bounded as follows:—North-easterly by the road leading from the Great Road down to Green Point; south-easterly by land owned and occupied by David Robichean; south-westerly by land owned and occupied by Romain Robichean; and north-westerly by the Great Road leading from Pokemouche to Tracadie, containing altogether five acres more or less, being a part of lot number ten, originally granted to one Patrick Busher.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in Inkerman, aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the easterly angle formed by the Great Road and Trout Brook Road, following the said Trout Brook Road to the land occupied by Antoine Robichean; thence southerly along the division lot No. 10 and land occupied by the said Antoine Robichean till it strikes the Great Road; thence following the said Road in a northerly direction to the place of beginning, containing one and a quarter acre more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated the 20th day of December, A. D., 1891.

JNO. J. HARRINGTON, Sol. for Mortgagee. — WM. FERGUSON, Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

I take the earliest opportunity of notifying all Licensees that the Stumpage Regulations prohibit the cutting of small Spruce timber for pulp purposes and any person or persons that cut this description of lumber from Crown Lands will be dealt with as the law directs and their license forfeited.

J. McD. BARKER, Government Cruiser.

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 22nd, 1891.

TO ALL YOU LADIES

now in need of warm

WINTER BOOTS,

I beg to say

I'VE GOT 'EM

good and cheap.

Full stock of Gents' Slippers and other goods.

J. NICOL.

SANTA CLAUS!
OVERCOATS!
HOLIDAY SUITS!

BUSINESS SUITS

AND GENT'S GARMENTS OF ALL KINDS TO SUIT.

SPECIAL PRICES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Cloths of all Kinds

TO SELECT FROM.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

TORRYBURN CORNER, WATER ST., CHATHAM

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

XMAS 1891

—AND—

NEW YEAR 1892.

HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT—

Reduced Prices.

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:

1 BBL. AND 4 CASES OF MIXED CONFECTIONERY, NUTS &c., ALSO APPLES, ORANGES AND LEMONS, PURE GOLD FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND PURE SPICES A SPECIALITY. CITRON AND LEMON PEEL, VALENCIA RAISINS AND LONDON LAYERS, AND A NICE LINE OF GIFT CUPS AND SAUCERS AND MUGS, AND THE USUAL ASSORTMENT OF PROVISIONS, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

ALEX. MCKINNON,

Commercial Building, Water Street, Chatham

Dec. 15, '91

MUSICAL!

Mr. S. W. Fareham will remain in Chatham during the present winter to teach music. Terms moderate to any 3c desiring private lessons in voice culture.

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. When-ever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market." ①

Hereditary Consumption

FOR SALE.

The undersigned have a few Smelt and Lobster shooks still on hand, which they offer at low rates.

THE N. B. TRADING CO., Black Brook.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

Write for pamphlet. Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY 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 Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 10, 1892.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 numbers in the wheel.

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 are	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	$300 are	$30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
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

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths $1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

Here is a *straight tip* for you, and a good one.

Are You Suffering from a cold?

Estey's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil will cure it.

Take nothing else.

No other preparation is so reliable for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Lung and Throat troubles, Whooping Cough, etc., etc.

Estey's Emulsion

Is a great flesh producer. For weak and delicate children it has no equal. Ask your dealer. Take no substitute—It hasn't any.

Sold everywhere. Price, 50c. Bottle, 6 Bottles $2.50.

E. M. ESTEY MANUF'G CO., MONCTON, N.B.

Song little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Pegg, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bone, Toledo, Ohio. See est. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $400.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JANUARY 21, 1892.

The Dominion Government and the Smelt-Fishery.

Last Thursday's St. John Sun published the following as an attempt to justify the attitude of the Fisheries Department towards the Chatham smelt fishermen, and an intimation that Minister Tupper has determined to continue the persecution inaugurated after the election of 1887—

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—That there are two sides to a question is a very old and true saying. The regulation which prohibits bag-net fishing above Middle Island, near Chatham, was adopted in 1888. Constant complaints had reached the government that owing to the excessive use of bag-nets, a most destructive fishing engine, the splendid bass of the Miramichi, which at one time had provided a very remunerative industry to the fishermen of the district, bringing a much higher price per pound on the spot than the smelt, had become almost extinct, and that the smelts, of which these nets took tons upon tons, were in great danger of sharing a similar fate.

On full enquiry these facts were ascertained to be substantially correct. The number of bag-nets, which amounted to 337 in 1879, had nearly doubled in 1888, and owing to their destructive nature, the killing of young bass was so great that this fishery was in immediate danger of being entirely ruined. It was deemed necessary to entirely prohibit bass fishing in the Miramichi for three years, with the expectation that such a prohibition will have to be continued for a longer period.

The government is fully alive to the fact that the smelt fishery is one of the most important industries of Northumberland. It gives employment to a large number of hands at a time when labor is particularly scarce, and the above regulation in question was adopted after lengthy public interviews with the fishermen and shippers. Both sides of the question were discussed and fully argued, and the result of these conferences was at the time a general, although not unanimous, approval of the present regulation. It is now believed that if the bag-net fishermen were now allowed to set their destructive engines where they propose, all the work of former years would be neutralized by the consequent destruction to the bass.

Experience has since proved that the restriction was needed, not only for the protection of the bass, but for that of the smelt fishery as well. The present and past agitation is said to be promoted by certain fish dealers, whose anxiety is to secure the fishing above Middle Island because the ice forms there first, and the fish are worth more. They supply the nets, rent them, buy and ship the fish, and care very little what becomes of the fishery afterwards.

When public opinion is strong enough to prevent the enforcement of these and similar restrictions the last of Canada's valuable fishery industry will be seen.

The Sun's Ottawa defence of the persecution to which the Chatham smelt fishermen have been subjected is very familiar to our people. It has been heard every year since they were deprived of their privileges and is "a chestnut" at home and abroad; for those who remain in this part of the country, where such Ottawa rule has made it more and more difficult each succeeding year to earn a living, as well as the many who have been obliged to seek employment in places more in favor with our federal masters, cannot easily forget the treatment they have received or the sing-song repetition of the Department's stereotyped pleadings in its own defence.

The Department of Fisheries, under the Mackenzie Government, attempted a policy similar to that now followed, until the Minister and Commissioner of Fisheries both found it necessary to come together to Chatham, where they soon learned of the deception that had been practiced upon them, confirmed the privileges which they had threatened to take from our people and promised reasonable regulations which were asked for, thus manifesting a spirit which the present Minister would do well to be guided by.

Those who understand the circumstances under which the bass question was made to do service in justifying the prohibition of the Chatham smelt fishery—how persons in the pay of the Department manufactured evidence of bass-slaughter by bag-nets off Chatham; how the Northwest Miramichi bass fishermen were made to believe and act upon the manufactured evidence; how the Department refused to verify the truth of the stories which Deputy Minister Tilton was only too glad to hear and afraid to test, lest they would be disproved and the Department be obliged to recede from its false position—feel that it is useless to endeavor, by any ordinary or friendly method to obtain justice from a man so stubborn, so ignorant of the facts, and apparently more than determined to neither take the steps which a conscientious and just administrator would take to ascertain the truth, or to act upon it when learned. That the bass fishery of the Northwest Miramichi declined and became nearly extinct, ought not to surprise anyone acquainted with the manner in which it was prosecuted—even before bag-nets were used off Chatham. The ADVANCE warned the Department, and personal representations were made to it by the writer years before the Chatham bag-net scare was invented by the fishery officers, that unless *restrictive* regulations were made and enforced on the Northwest bass-fishing grounds, they would be depleted. When our prediction was verified, the Department endeavored to cover up its neglect of the precautions recommended by attributing the results to the Chatham bag-nets. It is not necessary to refer to this branch of the subject further than to say that the Department, for years, and against warnings, licensed bass-nets upon every foot of bass-fishing ground in the Northwest, and after the fishery was thereby destroyed, the officers and interested politicians attributed its depletion to Chatham smelt nets. Why the Department—after its neglect of warnings given and its own destructive policy in licensing bass nets without limit on that ground—came from fifteen to twenty miles to Chatham, where there is no bass fishery, to look for a cause of the obvious results of its own work on the Northwest, is quite well known here, and we judge Minister Tupper and his motives accordingly.

The statement conveyed to the public by the Department through the Government organ in St. John, by which it is implied that the Chatham smelt fishermen were deprived of their privileges "after lengthy public interviews with the fishermen and shippers," is not true. The only "public interview" held was that by Deputy Minister Tilton in the up-stairs room of Masonic Hall, Chatham, when he hurried here, after making a trip to St. John and hurried away again, after a stay of only two or three hours in Chatham, our fishermen and shippers having no adequate notice of his intended visit, or opportunity to have the subject gone into. It is not true that "both sides of the question were discussed and fully argued," while the statement, that "the result of these "conferences was, at the time, a general, although not unanimous approval "of the present regulation" is an inexcusable mockery of and insult to our fishermen and shippers. Any person who would—even after so partial a test of Chatham opinion as the Deputy Minister made on the brief and solitary visit with which he honored us—make such a statement, must place a small value upon truth and have little regard for the good opinion of those who know it. It has been said that Mr. Tilton spent most of his time many miles from the district and took pains to get statements respecting it from persons who really knew nothing about it, but had been told by his friends beforehand what to say. It is, doubtless, upon such testimony that the Minister acted, lacking the inclination to analyse its value.

Our people wish that there should be no misunderstanding of the nature of the privilege to which the Department's sanction has been asked, or of the facts concerning the "bass" stories.

1st—Every fisherman knows that bass are not taken in any appreciable quantity in *the month of December*, either above or below Middle Island.

2nd—If bag-net fishing were disallowed in the shoaler water on each side of the channel no more bass would be taken, *at any time*, above Middle Island than below it.

3rd—Our fishermen only ask to be allowed to fish off Chatham for *the first fortnight* after the ice forms each year, or until the ice forms below Middle Island—should it be longer than that.

It was proposed to the Deputy Minister, when he was here, that the Department allow the fishing off Chatham when the ice formed, and place two men from the Northwest and two from Chatham—men of known probity—to patrol the ice and take account of the bass caught, for the purpose of testing the truth or falsity of the alleged slaughter of those fish. Even that was refused, although those who knew the character of the Department's manufactured testimony and wanted the test made, offered to pay the expenses. What more significant indication can be had of the Department's determination to deprive the Chatham people of their fishery—right or wrong?

As to the alleged exhaustion of the smelt fishery by the Chatham nets, it may be said that no tendency in that direction had been observed up to the time of the prohibition, and the departmental returns prove that we are right in this contention. The prohibition was, of course, expected to cause a great falling off of the catch and enable the Ottawa statisticians to show that their claim of a depleted fishery was correct. They appear, however, to have overlooked an important matter bearing upon this phase of the question, but its significance will be understood by those who feel an unbiased interest in the subject. It is this:—Up to sixteen or seventeen years ago—that is, before smelts were of commercial value on the Miramichi—thousands of tons of them were scooped by dip-nets all along the banks of our rivers, as they were ascending from the salt water in spawning time—June. They were taken in that way for fertilising purposes and also to feed stock, some animals eating them with relish after they had been dried in the sun and stowed away, as they were in those days. That mode of taking the fish at the very time of spawning—frequently, when they were in the act of depositing their ova and milt—was very properly prohibited by the Department, and it is, therefore, not a great wonder that these fish which, notwithstanding they were taken in that way for generations, yet showed no sign of lessened numbers, have not been affected by the comparatively few taken since by bag-nets during the non-spawning season. The Department, however chooses to ignore this, and after lessening the catch by its needless prohibitions and annoyances of fishermen, is ever eager to direct public attention to the alleged decline of all our fisheries, regardless of the facts. This season—as we all know—is an exceptional one. Owing to there being no ice at the time when the largest catch of smelts usually takes place, comparatively few were taken. It will, however, be in keeping with the Department's usual method—after refusing to allow the fishery to go on off Chatham, where it ought to have been prosecuted—for attention to be called in the departmental report of the year to the falling off of the smelt fishery, "owing to the destructive greed of the fishermen" etc.

It is true that some of our fisheries have declined, but it has been largely because of mistakes of administration. The Government fails in the duty of protection. It will not recognise the importance of spending sufficient money to properly and efficiently enforce necessary *regulations*, but it sanctions unreasonable and oppressive *prohibitions*, the effects of which simply foster a spirit of lawlessness and encourage the reckless and destructive methods of the poacher. Hundreds of thousands of dollars can be found at Ottawa for services which are, at least, of questionable utility and for purposes and transactions that have much need of prohibitory treatment, but our valuable salmon nurseries, for instance, are left without adequate protection and at the mercy of the poacher, while those who are deprived of their legitimate fishing privileges, either sympathise with their depletion or become participants in it. If our migratory fishes grow less in coming years, the blame will be due as much to the inefficiency and blundering of Ottawa mismanagement as to the unstinted pursuit and reckless methods of our fishermen, so many of whom have learned, from the past policy of the Department, to feel that they must not expect protection from it, but prohibitions which deprive them and their families of their rights and privileges and render emigration from the country a necessity of existence.

The gratuitous Ottawa attack upon our fish dealers published in the Sun is characteristic of the Department, and it is unfortunate that persons high in its service are capable of descending to even worse tactics than that. There are, perhaps, a few dealers on the Miramichi who have not an adequate regard for the future of the fisheries, but the Chatham dealers, we think, have quite as intelligent a regard for the fishing interests of the country as their official assailants. Both they and our fishermen are, however, accustomed to these Ottawa "courtesies," for they are only a manifestation of the spirit in which they have been met by the Department. It is the Tupperarian and Tiltonian idea of the kind of treatment that is good enough for the Miramichi. Hereafter, let it be understood that for Chatham merchants to import nets and rent them to poor fishermen who are not able to buy them, and for these merchants to purchase and ship the fish caught, is such an offence in the eyes of the superior departmental beings at Ottawa as to subject them to the offensive and ill-mannered charges telegraphed to the Sun.

As a paper friendly to the Government we regret that we are compelled by our regard for the interests of the community and also of sound political policy, to so strongly censure the management of our fisheries under the present Minister. We are the more convinced of the necessity and right of our course by the statement telegraphed to the Sun from Ottawa, and which, no doubt, is on the Minister's authority. The attempt to make the public believe that the grievances of our people have been investigated, shows a determination to still deny them the official enquiry they have always desired, and to compel them to accept as a substitute the touch-and-go visitation of Mr. Tilton, who did not spend a longer time in Chatham than it would take a thorough enquirier to issue invitations to witness—to say nothing of examining them. We want only what is reasonable and right in this matter, and the Government will do well not to continue the indifference with which they have treated it. If their friends at Chatham have no influence whatever with them, let the fact be known and a clear understanding established that, in their estimation, it is of more importance than Minister Tupper should be sustained in the unjustifiable stand he has taken than that the privilege of which our people have been deprived through political spite and on manufactured evidence, should be restored to them.

Death near the Throne.

The Duke of Clarence, eldest son of the Prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the British throne, died on Thursday last, of congestion of the lungs. The exalted position he occupied, the fact that his marriage engagement with Princess Mary of Teck was announced only the other day, and that he was a young man of good character, good attainments and considerable natural ability, furnish reasons why not only all British subjects, but all civilised peoples as well, should be interested in the event. It is not one of great political importance, but it comes near to the hearts of our people because their sympathies are evoked by the sorrow it brings to the Royal Family, which, after all, claims the love and respect of British subjects as much by considerations connected with its domestic life, as on account of being politically at the head of the nation.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, heir presumtive to the British throne, died this morning at 9:15 o'clock.

London, in common with the whole of Great Britain, is in mourning. There was very little business done during the day and tokens of mourning are everywhere visible. Flags are flying half mast everywhere and bells are tolling. The social season, which was at its very height, has been brought to a complete stop and all engagements of social nature cancelled. Perhaps the most touching manifestations of sorrow are those by the poorer class of the community. The sad event once more brings out proof of the great devotion felt by the great mass of the English people for the royal family and of their affection for the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The recent engagement of the late Duke to the universally beloved "Princess May" of Teck was one of the most popular events of the kind which have occured in the history of the present royal family. Among the crowds of people who have thronged to inspect the bulletins at Sandringham, Buckingham Palace and the Mansion house, none manifested more pronounced sorrow than the humblest subjects of Her Majesty. The eyes of many of them, particularly at Sandringham, were dim as they read the sad message. The result was generally expected after the despairing tone of bulletins issued yesterday. There were, consequently, not many people about the bulletin boards this morning when the bulletins announcing the young Prince's death were posted; but as the day wore on large crowds congregated.

THE GREAT BELLS OF ST PAUL'S TOLLED.

On receipts of the news the Lord Mayor at once gave orders to have the great bells of St. Paul's Cathedral tolled, and sent a message of condolence to the Prince of Wales. The tolling of St. Paul's bells conveyed to everyone within hearing of their deep-mouthed booming the fact that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale had passed away. The bells of St. Paul's are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of an heir to the throne, and therefore no further information was necessary for the people of London to make them aware that after a gallant struggle the Duke had finally succumbed.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

It is understood that the funeral arrangements have been left in the hands of the military authorities, and as he was an officer in active service he will be given a military funeral. It is stated that all the officers and non-commission officers of his regiment, the Prince of Wales Own Tenth Hussars, now quartered at the Marlborough Barracks Dublin, will be brought over to England for the funeral. The Prince's old troop will also be brought over to act as escort. It has not been quite decided where the interment will take place, but it will probably be at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where the late Prince Leopold was buried. The people of London have expressed their desire that the Prince should be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey. Wherever the funeral takes place it will certainly be the occassion of a great military official demonstration.

THE SCENE AT THE DEATH BED.

A late despatch from Sandringham says that when the last moments came the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Teck and the Princess Victoria Mary, commonly known as the Princess May, the betrothed of the dying Prince, were grouped at the bedside. The Princess May had passed a sleepless night but she bore herself with courage in the face of her terrible affliction. Her eyes, red with weeping, and the heaving breast told of her broken heart. The Princess of Wales was apparently overwhelmed by the sense of her privation there was a marked improvement during the early part of the night, but the Duke's strength suddenly failed at about 2this morning and he gradually sank until he died.

The real cause of death was complication of pneumonia and influenza. The epidemic of the latter disease holds all London in its deadly folds. The weather to-day is favorable to the inception of every form of disease. There was a fall of snow this morning and anticipation of continued frost, but before 10 o'clock a thaw began, and to night a cold drizz'e is falling. The depressing atmosphere takes all the spirit out of the people. The doctors are so busy not only with influenza, but with minor troubles, especially among the aged, that they have rest neither by night nor by day. The hospitals were never fuller than they are at this moment. If influenza patients begin to seek hospital treatment in large numbers the county council will have to make special arrangements, as they do in other cases of epidemics of fever, to meet the emergency. Bronchitis is also very prevalent. The death rate for January is likely to be the highest recorded in London for 10 years.

TRYING ORDEAL FOR THE PARENTS.

The Prince of Wales, who has not slept for the past two days and nights, is quite overcome by the death of his son, and is reported to be far from well. The condition of the Princess of Wales is reported to be very serious. She is weak and cannot take the nourishment the doctors are prescribing. The late Duke's betrothed, Princess Victoria Mary, is bearing up nobly under her loss and is proving herself a great comfort to the bereaved father and mother of the Duke. Messages of sympathy from all parts of the world are pouring in constantly, and it will be impossible to acknowledge half of them for many days.

[Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward eldest son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was born Jan. 8 1864. Up till 1871 he was educated at home. In 1877 he entered the navy as a cadet, and passed the usual two years on board H. M. S. "Britannia" at Dartmouth, under the care of Captain Henry Fairfax, R. N., C. B. In July, 1879 he went to sea in H. M. S. "Bacchante," and visited the West Indies. The following year the "Bacchante" formed part of the flying squadron, then organized under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam and proceeded to Vigo, Madeira, St. Vincent, Bahia, Montevideo and the Falkland Island; thence to Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, on which two stations Prince Albert Victor, spent considerable time. From Australia he went to Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore, Columbo and Suez, and returned to England in the summer of 1882 by way of Egypt, the Holy Land and Athens. In October 1883, he became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, continuing his studies during the long vacations at the University at Heidelberg. After this he was transfered to Aldershot to studied military sciences. His dairy, together with that of his brother, Prince George, during their cruise in the Bacchante, was published in the spring of 1885, the editor being the Rev. J. N. Dalton, the Prince's Governor. He was third major of the famous Tenth Hussars regiment of which his father the Prince of Wales is colonel. One of Prince Albert's pastimes, apart from military life, was the collection of photographs. He was very fond of music and was himself a performer on the violin. Prince George is now heir to the throne next after the Prince of Wales. Though all immediate danger from his recent attack of Typhold fever is over Prince George is anything but strong. As is well known the deceased Prince was shortly to have been married to the Princess Victoria of Teck]

PRINCESS "MAY"

[Her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudina Agnes, better known as simple Princess "May" the eldest child and only daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Teck and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth of Cambridge was born at Kensington Palace on May the 26, 1867. The Princess "May" has been brought up very simply at the White Lodge, Richmond Park. It is even said that her visit last autumn to the Queen at Balmoral was the first occasion on which she had been away from home alone. The idol of her home circle, the Princess "May" has made friends wherever she has been. She is a great personal favorite with the Queen. Educated at home the Princess is thoroughly English. An excellent musician, possessed of some artistic ability, she is perhaps fondest of outdoor sports, and is a capital horsewoman and whip. But it is in the surroundings of her own home that the princess "May" is seen at her best, and she is her mother's right hand in many of these philanthropic movements of which the Princess Mary of Cambridge is the centre.]

Death of Cardinals Manning and Simeoni.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, died this morning about the same time as the Duke of Clarence, shortly after 9 o'clock. Cardinal Manning continued to grow weaker and weaker during the night, until finally his prostration became complete. He was able, however, to join in the prayers which were being offered at his bedside. His Eminence continued his supplication for Divine mercy until 7.30 o'clock, when he became unconscious. His death was calm, and he passed away evidently without pain.

Telegrams of regret from all parts of the world are being received.

The shadow of death lies heavy in England to-day. The heir presumptive to the throne is dead, and nearly at the same hour of his demise followed him into that "bourne" from which none have yet returned, another eminent Englishman and a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church. Cardinal Manning is dead and the church loses one of its most devoted priests.

[The deceased Cardinal was son of the late Mr. William Manning, M. P., merchant of London, born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, Eng., July 15, 1808, was educated at Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A., in first-class honors in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford; was appointed rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex, in 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851, on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and in 1857 formed an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Boromeo. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of Provost of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, Prothonotary Apostolic, and Domestic Prelate to the Pope. After the death of Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignor Manning was consecrated Archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal priest, March 15, 1875, the title assigned to him being of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Æolian Hill. The same pontiff invested him with the Cardinal's Hat, in a Consistory held at the Vatican, Dec. 31, 1877. Cardinal Manning published a number of volumes of sermons, lectures and essays.]

HIS DEVOTION TO HIS BELIEF.

Like Cardinal Newman, he had the warmest affection for the communion he left, and some of his dearest friends were Anglican clergyman. For the training of the great English universities he also had nothing but praise, but of course would have liked to have seen more of the teachings tend towards the views held by the Roman Catholic Church. It was never disputed that what he believed he held with little or no reference to its antecedent probability or improbability, or to the evidence for or against it. That his devotion to his beliefs was perfectly genuine, sincere and thorough cannot be contested. That he gave up all hope of material advancement in abandoning the Anglican Church is obvious, though the elevation to the Cardinalate subsequently is liable to affect this consideration somewhat in a certain class of minds. His possession of literary powers of a high order—but certainly not of the highest—may be granted; but in the opinion of many these gifts were seriously shorn of their beneficent potentialities by the absolute consecration of them to a single use. The personal character of the Cardinal, it might be said, was unquestionably beautiful. Unselfishness, self-sacrifice, piety, modesty, were its leading qualities.

PROUD OF HIS COUNTRY.

At the great dock strike in London a few years ago, it was mainly owing to his wisdom, tact and influence with the masses, that the serious trouble was satisfactorily settled. He was certainly in every fibre of his body an Englishman, proud of his country's glorious past and working his best to make its history and renown even more brilliant.

At the celebration of his episcopal jubilee in June, 1890, he was congratulated throughout the Empire, Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales not being behind in their congratulations. Among the chief works from his pen are: "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," "The present Crisis of the Holy See Tested by Prophecy," in four lectures: "England and Christendom," "The True Story of the Vatican Council," "The Catholic Church and Modern Society," "The Eternal Priesthood," besides numerous other sermons and pamphlets.

CARDINAL SIMEONI DIES.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Simeoni, formerly Papal Secretary of State and Prefect-General of the Propaganda, died today. His death was due to an attack of influenza, from which he had been suffering for several days.

The death of the Prefect-General of the Propaganda is another serious loss to the Roman Catholic Church. Giovanni Simeoni was an Italian Cardinal. He has played an important part in the affairs of the Vatican for a long time. He was borne at Paliana, in 1816. Having joined the priesthood, he was quickly promoted to offices of trust. He was noted for his learning, caution, and diplomatic skill. In 1847 he became auditor of the Nunciature of Madrid. After some years he returned to Rome and assumed charge as perfect of studies in the Pontifical Lyceum of the Roman Seminary, and was attached to the secretary's office for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. In 1857 he became a domestic prelate of the Pope's household. In 1858 he was made a prothonotary apostolic in full.

For eight years he was Secretary of the Congregation of Propas and for the affairs of the Oriental Rite and in 1868 became adviser to the Roman Inquisition. When the Ecumenical Council was convoked Mgr. Simeoni was one of the advisers for the commission of Oriental churches and missions and discipline. Diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Spain having been re established in 1875, Pope Pius IX. sent Mgr. Simeoni as Nuncio to Madrid, having just made him Archbishop of Chalcedonia. In the Consistory March 15th, 1875, Pius IX. created him a Cardinal, reserving him in petto, and on the 17th Sept. of the same year, published him in Consistory. On the death of Cardinal Antonelli in 1876, he returned to Rome from Madrid and was appointed Secretary of State, a position which he held during Pius' lifetime. In 1878 he was succeeded in this office by Cardinal Franchi, and Pope Leo appointed him to the higher office of Perfect General of the Propaganda.

The British Wood Market.

[Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 13 vessels (11,191 tons), against 21 vessels (14