General Business.

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 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 authorize 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 National 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, January 14, 1889.

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 PRIZES 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		$1,064,800

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."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket issued by Us in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

Notice of Sale.

To John Nowlan, formerly of Escuminac, in the parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, and all others whom it doth, shall or 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 twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six and made between the said John Nowlan of the one part and John Brown, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, merchant, of the other part, recorded the fourteenth day of March, A. D., 1887, in volume 65 of the Records of the said County, pages 107, 108 and 109 and numbered 92 in said volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys due on and secured by said Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the said town of Chatham, on Saturday, the fourth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Escuminac, in the said parish of Hardwicke and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as "being part of Lot letter F granted to Ralph Casey beginning at the sea-shore on the line between Lot letter G and Lot letter F, running south five degrees West until it strikes the rear of said lots, thence westerly along the said rear line fifteen rods, thence north five degrees east until it strikes the shore, thence easterly fifteen rods to the place of begining which said piece of land was sold and conveyed to the said John Nowlan by his father James Nowlan by deed bearing date the fifteenth day of June, A. D., 1880, as by reference thereto will appear," being the same lands and premises lately occupied by the said John Nowlan and on which he resided. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this thirtieth day of October, A. D., 1889.

JOHN BROWN,
Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of Jacob Price, in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of land and premises situate, lying and being on the south side of the Tabusintac River, in the Parish of Alnwick and County of Northumberland, abutted and bounded as follows, viz.:—Southerly by lands occupied by Richard Price, Westerly by lands occupied by Gordon Strang, Easterly by lands occupied by Mrs. John McKenzie, and Northerly by Indian Reserve lands, containing 100 acres, more or less, and being the lands and premises on which the said Jacob Price at present resides.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Loggie and James Anderson against the said Jacob Price and Henry Price.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, N. B.,
12th November, A. D., 1889.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof by the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick, for an act to enable the said Company to amalgamate or otherwise acquire the railway known as the Chatham Branch Railway and change the corporate name to the Canada Eastern Railway Company, with power to lease their said railway or to make arrangements for the joint operation of the same with any other company, and to authorize the said Railway Company, after such amalgamation or acquisition to issue bonds or debentures.

Dated the 29th day of November, A. D., 1889.

WELDON & McLEAN, Sol. for Applicant.
J. B. SNOWBALL, Pres. N. & W. R. R. Co

Free Treatment FOR 1 YEAR,

regardless included, will be donated by Dr. Sweet the celebrated natural born setter and physician, to one worthy person in each town WITHOUT EXPENSE except $1.00 for drawing examination papers. Send no money until return of papers. Application must be endorsed by Minister or Postmaster. Send stamp for FREE EXAMINATION BLANKS and particulars to Dr. Sweet's Sanitarium for the Lame, 18 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass.

General Business.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

HOLIDAY GOODS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—AT

I have as usual at this season imported a large stock of Fancy Goods suitable for presents. As I do not carry this line at any other time they must be all sold before X'mas. I have in consequence marked them very low and feel confident the quality and prices will suit everybody. The stock consists of

Plush Dressing Cases, Plush Comb & Brush cases, Plush Work-Boxes, Plush Collar & Cuff Boxes, Plush Smokers' sets, Plush Companions, Leather Dressing Cases, Leather Travelling Cases, (very rich & handsome), Babies' Dressing Cases, Rieksecker's Elegant Perfume in the following odors: Golden Gate, Floral Chimes, Martha Washington, Kuli-Kuli, Spanish Jessamine, Floral Echoes, Lubin's Perfumery—a full line Genuine Farnia Cologne, 4711 Cologne, (2 sizes), Wicker Cologne, (Genuine), Cut Glass Toilet Bottels, 'very nice', Bay Rum, Toilet water Cologne Etc.

MILITARY BRUSHES in LEATHER CASES for gentlemen and for the old folks. I have a nice line of MACKENZIE CELEBRATED DIAMOND CUT SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in SOLID GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL FRAMES. I can suit any case of defective vision in old or young. These will be sold cheap during the Holiday season.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 1889.

General Business.

Baby one Solid Rash

Ugly, Painful, blotched, malicious. No rest by day, no peace by night. Doctors and all Remedies failed. Tried Cuticura. Effect Marvelous. Saved his life.

Cured by Cuticura.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blo ched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvellous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH,
Att'y at Law and Ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, O.

Boy Covered with Scabs.

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to directions, the humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold.

GEORGE F. LEAVITT, No. Andover, Mass.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure in early life itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary humors with loss of hair, thus avoiding years of torture and disfiguration. Parents, remember this: cures in childhood are permanent.

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

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

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp, and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30 cts.

Art and Artists' Materials.

MISS KERR

has received a Kiln for

FIRING CHINA

and is prepared to teach

PAINTING ON CHINA

at her Studio over Brown Bros. store, Chatham.

Unpainted china

FOR SALE; ALSO

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

STUDIO open for regular classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LUNG PROTECTORS!

Chamois Vest,
Chamois Lung Protectors,
Felt Lung Protectors,
Swansdown Lung Protector
choice hamois skins for making Lung Protectors or Vests.

—AT THE—

Medical Hall,
CHATHAM.

Nov. 26, 1889.

MOLASSES
HERRINGS.
OATS & COAL.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for sale at the Lowest Market Rates.

1 Car Molasses in Puncheons and Tierces.
1 Car Mess Pork.
1 Car Plate Beef.
1 Car Extra Plate Beef.
200 bbls No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
2000 Bushels Oats,

They also have on hand

FLOUR, MEAL, PARAFINE OIL, LIME, ANTHRACITE & SOFT COAL.

—And a general stock of—

GROCERIES

of the best description and quality, at the lowest prices for CASH.

GILLESPIE & SADLER.

Chatham, Nov. 20th, 1889.

5c. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5
Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

BARGAINS!

We are offering special prices in all lines

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and see our prices on

DINNER AND
TEA SETS,
FANCY GOODS,
HANGING LAMPS &c

—IN—

SILVERWARE

our Cruet Stands at $3.00, Pickle Stands at $1.40, Cake Baskets at $3.50 are great bargains. Other lines in proportion.

G. STOTHART.

Miramichi NERAL.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - DECEMBER 25, 1889

That Mr. Blair.

According to the *Gleaner*, Mr. Blair is the incarnation of all that is undesirable as a Government leader. He is both sweet and bitter and, as everybody knows, that isn't a proper mixture for anybody to like. Then, he smiles on men, until he gets them within the clutches of his influence, when, suddenly, they find that his smile has been only the exemplification of his method of showing his teeth. The *Gleaner* says he is such an inscrutable mystery and tyrannical master with the other members of the Government, that he won't let them know when the elections are to come off, so that they are really not able to give anybody any satisfaction on the subject—particularly, we suppose, the *Gleaner*. Worse than this, the awful, in-crutable and tyrannical Blair, himself, when asked what the Government's intentions are in reference to the elections, merely smiles—or, rather, shows his teeth, as aforesaid—and says the matter has not been decided. But the most shocking phase of the matter is that all this mystery is designed by Mr. Blair to cheat the opposition, who, according to the *Gleaner*, represent the people, so that he may spring the elections suddenly upon the province and have the Government sustained before the electors wake up.

If all the *Gleaner* says is true, its readers ought to wonder how it learned positively, the other day, all about when the elections were to take place. Then, if Mr. Blair's colleagues are not in his confidence as to the time when the elections will be held, it ought to follow that they and their friends, as well as the Government's supporters, generally, are at as great a disadvantage as the opposition. If we thought the *Gleaner* would not be jealous of the ADVANCE having the correct tip in reference to Mr. Blair and the elections, we would inform it that its ideas concerning that gentleman's inscrutable qualities and characteristics are all moonshine. He is simply an able public man, the secret of whose power lies in the fact that very few of those about him are of similar calibre. As to the elections, he, himself, don't know when they will be held. A large number of government supporters object to being sent about their business, to either retire from local politics in disgust, or be put to the trouble of another election before the term for which their constituents elected them has expired; and he don't want to bring on a general election unless Mr. McLellan finally insists upon it, as the only means of holding St. John in its present relationships to the Government—as nearly as possible. It may be that a general election will take place before another session of the legislature. As a matter of strategy on the Government's part, in its own interests, that course would be an expedient one. The public interests, however, do not demand an election, and it would be right not to have one until next summer. The *Gleaner* may rest assured that Mr. Blair is not so bad as it paints him, but that he is really perplexed over the question as to whether he shall do what is right, or what is expedient.

Warning the Lumbermen.

Referring to the stocks of wood goods at Liverpool, the *Timber Trades Journal* says although the deliveries during the month of November were very favorable yet the imports overran them. "We think it our duty," continues the *Journal*, "to those amongst our subscribers abroad who are engaged in the lumbering business to advise caution if they wish to save themselves from trouble in the future." There is little doubt that a portion of the spruce deals, which went overside on arrival, and were forwarded to Manchester, were not going into legitimate consumption, but they were going there to be stored on Liverpool merchants' account. It follows, then, that whatever the amount may be, whether large or small, it should form as much a portion of the Liverpool stock as if it were in the merchants' yards at the Canada dock. The case is the same at Fleetwood. No stock is affected by these circumstances so greatly as spruce deals, and it is upon the lumbermen, mill-owners and shippers of these goods that we specially urge our remarks." The *Journal* hopes that the operations in the woods during the coming logging season will be moderate as regards birch timber, as the stock of timber and planks together is not less than 296,000 cubic feet, or nearly two and a half times as great as that of last year, with more to arrive before the season closes. The stock of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia deals at Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston, for the month ending December 1st, is placed at 20,136 standards, and the consumption 7,285 standards.

Kent County.

There is great activity in political circles in Kent County, and candidates are as thick "as leaves in Vallombrosa." Amongst the men who are said to be in the field are Messrs. J. D. Phinney and Hon. G. J. Leblanc, the present members for the county, while Messrs. John S. Goguen of St. Marys, Geo. V. McInerney of Richibucto, Peter H. Legere of Dundas and August Legere of St. Louis, each, have their adherents. It is reported that Mr. Phinney—who, it will be remembered, seconded the Address at the opening of the Legislative session of 1888—and was, therefore, a pronounced supporter of the Government—is to run as an independent. He disapproved of the treatment his county received in connection with the proposed railway from Buctouche to Kingston, and because of that, together with the treatment the North Shore received in regard to stumpage, and some other matters in which he differed from the Government, he opposed them on the Prince William railway and some other bills. Mr Leblanc, having, since the last session, been given a seat in the Government, is, it is reported, looking for another colleague, and Mr. McInerney is said to be his man. Many friends of Messrs. Phinney and McInerney will be sorry to see them opposed to each other under, such circumstances, for Mr. Phinney has been an excellent representative. He should be the more valued for having stood by the interests of his county, even at the risk of breaking with his friends on the Government side and we, therefore, hope that Mr. McInerney will not oppose him. Kent has generally been represented by one English-speaking and one French-speaking member, and she will not, it is thought, in the next election, depart from the custom. To that end, the friends of the Messrs. Legere and Mr. Goguen are expected to meet, or communicate with each other, with a view to the retirement from the field of two of them, and it is probable that should Mr. McInerney decide to run with Mr. Leblanc, Mr. Goguen will join Mr. Phinney and form an independent ticket, and the election in Kent be contested by the four men only.

Chatham Misrepresented.

Whatever may be the bias of any newspaper in regard to certain communities and those in authority therein, no good purpose can be served by such indirect attacks upon them as that of last week's *Advocate* upon Chatham. Not only was Chatham misrepresented but it was also intimated that it was doubtful whether the Municipal Council was prepared to do its duty in reference to the appointment of a Scott Act inspector, unless it was taken in hand by another organization. Now all this pretence of a belief in the Council's unwillingness to afford every facility for carrying out the law has nothing whatever to justify it, and we are quite sure that the *Advocate* knows the Council was prepared, last July, to appoint an inspector, provided those who had usually taken the initiative in such matters had come forward with a request to that effect. It may be fairly assumed that the Council will, in January, appoint an inspector, if it is requested to do so. We have no doubt that its members will be glad to have the names of as many good men for the office as the friends of the Scott Act can suggest, so that an efficient officer may be selected for the work, but as the Council is a self-respecting body, it will hardly help the matter to assume beforehand that it is either unaware of its duty, or unwilling to perform it.

Respecting the enforcement of the Act in Chatham the *Advocate* says:—

"Whether an inspector is appointed or not, there is need of some change being made in some of the municipal laws in various parishes. Take Chatham for instance. In that town the policemen refuse to have anything to do with summonses against violators of the Scott Act, and there is no way of forcing them to perform this part of their duty, so long as it does not call them to leave the police district. And why cannot they be forced to perform a duly belonging to their position? For the simple reason that the Police Committee of Chatham is composed of two persons, and one alone cannot discharge a policemen because he refuses to perform his duty, and among the list of constables appointed for that parish there is not one who is willing to take and serve papers in reference to violators of the Scott Act."

Last year there was a rumor to the effect that the Chatham policemen would not execute papers in Scott Act proceedings. Whether it was well-founded or not we do not know. Since the present Police Committee was appointed there cannot have been any doubt in the minds of the policemen on the subject, for we have the very best authority for stating that they were positively instructed that it was their duty to execute Scott Act papers, and the police magistrate also knew that such instructions were given. We know that the policemen have executed such papers, and if they have refused to do so in any case, the police committee is unacquainted with the fact. No complaint of their refusal has been made, but if made it would be promptly entertained and acted upon by the dismissal of the policeman refusing to do his duty. This is the situation so far as the Chatham police committee is concerned and we hope the *Advocate* will have the fairness to relieve the town of the unjust reflection it has made upon it.

(Contributed) Christmas 1889.

More than three quarters of a century ago, a "queer small boy" sat at work at a small table in a blacking warehouse at 30 Hungerford Stairs, in the city of London. His occupation was covering pots of paste blacking, first with a piece of oil paper, and then with a piece of blue paper. The whole was then tied round with a string and the paper clipped closely and neatly all around. Other small boys sat at other small tables in the same dingy apartment, and covered and tied similar pots. But our queer small boy had passed his early childhood amid happier scenes, and his soul sank within him at this forced and uncongenial companionship. The time was when he had aspirations to become a learned and distinguished man, but now he felt these hopes completely crushed. Nevertheless, he did not neglect the work which he had to do, but soon became expert in covering his blacking pots, and trimming them up neatly. Subsequently our queer small boy got out of the blacking warehouse, and after going through various experiences at school and in an attorney's office, became a newspaper reporter, and in the different kinds of tasks which now fell to his lot he also did well, and "there was never such a reporter," said one who knew him in the gallery of the House of Commons, as our queer small boy. The name of this lad whose early existence was so wretched and unpromising was Charles Dickens. Those early experiences were never lost upon Dickens. The time when no advice, no counsel, no encouragement, no consolation, no support from any one, brightened the dreary day, when he toiled despairingly, a shabby boy, with common men and boys, and might, but for the mercy of God, have easily become, for any care that was taken of him, a little robber or a little vagabond, was present to his imagination throughout life, and no doubt the remembrance often prompted the noble liberality which he always displayed towards the weak and struggling.

Dickens did much to give a character to Christmas celebrations, and since his pen has been still a slight reaction appears to have set in. No doubt, to the over-excited nervous system of modern civilization, there may be something abhorrent in the old fashioned mirth and jollity and feasting which Dickens delighted to depict. But apart from any peculiar tinge which may be impressed upon a celebration by the pen of an illustrious writer, we have abundant reasons for not giving up our Christmas festival. The commemoration of the great occasion when the Prince of light began his reign of peace in our world,—when

"The winds, with wonder whist
"Smoothly the waters kissed,
"Whispering new joy to the mild ocean,"

remains to us, and will be renewed this morning in our churches with earnest and thankful hearts.

"Are we better than our forefathers?" is a question some people are fond of asking. Poverty was as well cared for in the past as now; industry had a more social and kindly organization; parishes and factories were not so multitudinous; the unit was not so lost in the crowd; men and masters were not so widely severed, and charity was not thrown with so cold a hand to deserving poor. However this may be, it is certain that the past has now taken wing and cannot be recalled by any wistful looking back. We have a new state of things to deal with, and we must do it in our own way. It may be that we are too much disposed to do good vicariously; it may be that our charity is practised too much by deputy. The physical welfare of the needy may, it is true, be as well or better provided for under this systematic mode of relief, but closer contact with distress, the magnetism of voice and touch, is needed to rouse the poor to fresh exertion, to kindle latent energy and manhood and self-respect, and instil the feeling that the acceptance of charity is humiliating and disgraceful as soon as it can by any exertion of their own be dispensed with. The adjustment of charity to the fluctuating wants of the poor is a problem which we have always before us, and in our Northern clime it presses more especially upon the attention in the Christmas season, when the cold strengthens and work is less abundant and sickness and distress are prevalent. Some of those to whom we offer our Christmas greeting this morning are well endowed with the goods of this world, and we feel that to them the Christmas season has its peculiar obligations in this respect. It may be distinguished chiefly by large demands upon their liberality. Their hearts are large and they find their purses none too long. The great middle class also feel the claim upon them. They give from their little store, and, having done something towards alleviating the distress of the less fortunate, turn with greater zest to the enjoyments of the season, the reunion of the home circle, and the recollection of the Christmas scenes of the past. A third class, under whose eyes our words may fall, may, peradventure, be those who are weighed down by distress and misfortune. Rejoicing to these may be impossible, but even they may find consolation in Christmas observances, forgetfulness of the past, hope and resolution for the future. We recommend the story of the "queer small boy," as he called himself, to their attention, and as that boy was wont to do, conclude by wishing one and all

"A Merry Christmas."

News and Notes.

GOOD JURY.

The verdict of a jury in Toronto, delivered the other day, deserves honorable mention. A man was tried for a terrible crime against a child, and the evidence was clear enough. The penalty in the discretion of the Judge is imprisonment anywhere from four years to life. The jury found this verdict: "Guilty, with a recommendation that the full penalty of the law be imposed." Put this down on the credit side of the jury account.

LEGAL TIME.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has made an interesting decision regarding legal time. A verdict in the Supreme Court of Cobb county was appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that it was illegal in that it was delivered on Saturday midnight after sun time, though before midnight by the railroad standard time. The Supreme Court, Judge Simmonds delivering the judgement in appeal, said that sun time, and not railroad time, is the proper time for courts of law and for the performance of legal duties. But the verdict was not illegal because it was rendered on a Sunday. Where a case is heard and argument concluded and the jury has been charged and has retired to make up a verdict before midnight on Saturday, and no agreement is reached until Sunday, the reception of the verdict on Sunday is proper, said His Lordship.

TRUE CHARITY.

There are some causes in which all who practice Christian charity may enlist, and where denominational zeal is subordinated to a broad tolerance for the purpose of pushing forward a reform for the common good. Such a movement is the society in England for the prevention of cruelty to children. Her Majesty the Queen, who is the head of the church of England, has communicated to Cardinal Manning, of the Roman Catholic church, who is a chief promoter of the society, her desire to be patron of the organization and contributed ten guineas to its funds, and a service was recently held, presided over by the Protestant Bishop of Shrewsbury and addressed by Rev. B. Waugh, a Methodist minister. The cause of the children secures the sympathy of many good people who differ widely on other subjects.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works and Agricultural Implement Depot.

A large assortment of

Single and Two-Seated

PUNGS AND SLEIGHS.

Prices, Resonable,
Terms Satisfactory,
Inspection Invited.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, - PROPRIETOR.

GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE

—OF—

FURNITURE!

During the Month of December

—I SHALL MAKE—

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

TO ALL CASH PURCHASERS.

I HAVE IMPORTED THE HANDSOMEST FURNITURE EVER SHOWN IN THIS COUNTY.

Parlor Suits, Bedroom Setts, Fancy Tables, Fancy Chairs, Hat-Racks, Sideboards, Etc., Etc.

—ALSO, 3 CASES OF—

GERMAN TOYS ADD FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTS.

call and see them at

B. FAIREY'S, - NEWCASTLE.

NOT ONLY THE GIRLS AND BOYS,

—BUT THE—

OLD GENTS AND LADIES

—MAKE A GRAND RUSH FOR—

NOONAN'S CHEAP CASH STORE,

—TO PURCHASE—

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Our store is packed with all sorts of Dry Goods and Clothing; our Prices are away down in order to ensure the largest sales.

Fine Overcoats, Nobby Reefers, Stylish Suits, Rich Silk Handkerchiefs.

All the latest styles in Caps, Gloves, Underwear, Woollen and Dress Goods.

Useful Christmas Presents are most acceptable to ladies and gentlemen—such as Fur Boas, Muffs, Collars, Wool Shawls, Mufflers, Suspenders, Neckties, Handkerchiefs and Hoods.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE

—OF—

DRAPERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Sutherland & Creaghan

respectfully announce a grandclearance sale during the holidays of their immense

NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

at prices never before touched on the Miramichi.

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