POOR COPY

General Business.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150000.

"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.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

LA SPENLDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1887—210th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	...	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	...	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	...	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	...	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	...	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	...	20,000
50 "	500	...	25,000
100 "	300	...	30,000
200 "	200	...	40,000
500 "	100	...	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300	...	$30,000
100 " "	200	...	20,000
100 " "	100	...	10,000
1,000 Terminal "	50	...	50,000
2,179 Prizes amounting to		...	$535,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

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

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER That the payment of all 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 any imitations or anonymous schemes.

TO LET.

The Hotel and premises known as the Revere House, Lower Water Street Chatham N.B., owned by Daniel Desmond and at present occupied by Mrs. Annie Walsh. Good Stabling on the premises. Possession given immediately.

Apply to L. J. TWEEDIE

Northern & Western Ra'y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect July 11th 1887.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave Gibson every morning (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE GIBSON

6:45 a. m; Marysville, 7:10; Cross Creek 8:30 Bolestown, 9:45; Doaktown, 10:45; Blackville, 12; Chatham Junction, 1:30; arrive at Chatham 1:50

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

4:45, a. m; Chatham Junction, 5:20; Blackville, 6:15; Doaktown, 7:25; Bolestown, 8:15; Cross Creek, 9:25; Marysville, 10:50; arriving at Gibson at 11.

CONNECTION.—Close connection is made at Chatham Junction with I. C. R. Accomodation Train going North. Connections also made with trains on the Intercolonial Railway to all points East and West, and at Chatham with Steamers for Newcastle, at Gibson with N. B. Railway for all Western Points and St. John, and Union Line of Steamers for St. John, and with Stage at Cross Creek for Stanley.

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR.

PATENTED JUNE 1880.

MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED —BY— AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.

—THE BEST— RAZOR in USE

Sent by mail to any address n receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

G. STOTHART. Chatham NB

LIME ARRIVED!

IN CASKS —AND— BARRELS

NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURNT LIME.

GEORGE WATT.

Chatham, April 6, '87

Cheese! Cheese!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

2,500 BOXES

Factory Cheese.

For sale low in lots by

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

General Business.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Caution & Notice.

I hereby caution any and all persons against giving employment to my son, James Walls, a minor, without first making arrangements with me in reference thereto, as I shall hold them responsible to me for his wages.

And I further give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said James Walls.

DUDLEY P. WALLS.

Chatham Oct., 5th 1887. 2—6

Percheron Horse.

FOR SALE a Percheron Horse three years old, off; weight nearly Twelve Hundred.

Apply to L. J. TWEEDIE.

Chatham, 5th Oct., 1887

White Beans.

In Store—30 Bbls. White Beans.

For sale by C. M. BOSTWICK, & CO. St. John.

Hides! Hides!

The highest market price paid for hides at the Subscriber's Tannery.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Chatham, Oct., 5th 1887.

MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The subscribers are now carrying on the business of

BRICK MANUFACTURING

on an extensive scale.

They are located near a siding of the Intercolonial Railway. All orders attended to promptly. Brick delivered f. o. b. cars, or at wharf. Address all orders to

G. A. & H. S. FLETT.

Nelson Miramichi, N. B, May 2, 1887

W. & R. Brodie

GENERAL Commission Merchants AND DEALERS IN FLOUR PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. No. 16, ARTHUR STREET, Next the Bank of Montreal QUEBEC.

Wrought Iron Pipe —AND— FITTINGS.

GLOBE & CHECK VALVES.

BABBIT METAL.

RUBBER PACKING.

Cotton Waste, Etc., Etc.

J. M. RUDDOCK.

Chatham, N. B.

SAMPLES DOMINION Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and retail trade.

NEW VALENCIA RAISINS.

Landing: 75 BOXES VALENCIA RAISINS. Choice Fruit.

For sale by C. M. BOSTWICK, & Co., St. John.

Cheese. Cheese.

LANDING TO-DAY: 413 Boxes Late Made Cheese.

For sale low in lots by

C. M. BOSTWICK, & CO., ST. JOHN.

LONDON HOUSE.

—ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE.—

100 Chests of well selected TEA

which will be sold low at a small advance fo Cash.

My TEAS at 20c, 25c, and 30c, give general satisfaction and are better than any yet offered.

—IN STORE—

'Crown of Gold,' 'White Pigeon and other Brands of FLOUR.

CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO AND SUGAR, at bottom prices.

—ON CONSIGNMENT—

100 Qtl. GOOD CODFISH.

R. HOCKEN.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Dwelling House situated on Sherriff Street, lately occupied by G. P. Loggie,

Apply to J. B. SNOWBALL.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - OCTOBER 20, 1887.

Sir Charles Leads.

A Montreal despatch of 12th says: "Sir Charles Tupper arrived in town this morning and left this afternoon for Ottawa. In the course of an interview, being asked whether he intended to stand for Cumberland as Minister of Finance, he said:—"As far as I intend at present, it is to stand for Cumberland in my present position, and it is very unlikely I should do anything else, but I am at the disposal of Sir John Macdonald and it is impossible for me to say what he will do. I am at his service and shall do his bidding. As to the supposition that I will be the representative on the Fishery Commission, there is no ground for it. I have no doubt Sir John will accept that position."

Later despatches announce that Sir Charles has carried out his previously announced intention of being Canada's representative on the commission. He is, of course, the virtual moulder of government policy in all important matters, but adroitly lets Sir John down as easily as possible when the latter is in his periodical mood of old-time dictatorship. Sir Charles knows that it is only a fitful and flickering reflection of the G. O. M's former brilliancy and after it passes off the doctor gets there all the same. Sir Charles came from England to serve on the commission and, although he is the best man in the government ranks for the position, and should have taken it in the ordinary way, he preferred to indulge his usual habit of prevarication before the public were informed of the truth. The party of which he is the real leader would hardly be satisfied unless he had tooled them as far as possible before being informed of his intentions. As for Sir John, he is still to stay at home and do his best to keep the party together by his peculiar and old-time methods, which are quite sufficient for them, as they are not hard to please.

The Drum-beating Sustained.

The judgment of police magistrate Murray dismissing the complaint against the drum-beater, whose noise on the streets of Chatham caused a horse to become so unmanageable as to run over a child, was given on Monday, and is reported in another column. His Honor was thoughtful enough to appeal to the Army not to do so any more when horses might be scared, but if they choose not to take the hint, owners of horses will of course know what is safest for them. The judgment is not, we believe, approved by citizens generally, although it was, no doubt, in accordance with His Honor's convictions. Under some circumstances a review of the judgment as applied to the evidence might be in order on our part, especially as the decision prevents a further test of the matter by a higher court, but as the editor of the ADVANCE was the complainant, we will let those interested form their own opinions without further comment on our part.

The Scope of the Fishery Commission.

A good many statements respecting what the Fishery Commission would or would not do have been made by newspapers in both the United States and Canada. Some of these have given the Commission a large field for its deliberations, while others have so narrowed their scope as to suggest the idea that it were better had no commission at all been thought of. U. S. Secretary, Bayard, however, referring the other day to the statement that at an informal conference between himself and Messrs. Angell and Putnam, it had been determined that in the coming negotiations with the Chamberlain commission the United States representatives would under no circumstances agree to admit Canadian fish free of duty into the United States, and would urge that the three-mile limit controversy be submitted to arbitration, and would not allude to the Behring sea question, said "these propositions were not even discussed, much less agreed to. I asked President Angell and Mr. Putnam to come here at this time chiefly that they might meet each other. I myself had never met President Angell before. While they were here, they, of course, examined the records of the case, and the documents and citations produced on both sides. There is nothing hidden or mysterious about the case. It is all spread before the world in official reports. Our claims, Canada's claims and our reply to Canada's claims have all been published in full by the department of state. Our attitude at the beginning of the coming negotiations will be the same that it is now and has been in the negotiations with the British foreign office. All these mysterious predictions and anticipations about the negotiations and their probable results are nothing but speculations.'

An Extraordinary Course.

The St. John *Globe* says:—

When Mr. Schreiber paid his last visit to this province he observed what he considered a piece of extravagance by the management in Moncton, of the I. C. R.,—the running of the express train between Campbellton and Moncton. Though it was a great convenience to the travelling public the cost, Mr. Schreiber considered, was too great and must be stopped, so he accordingly ordered a change by which the train is run to Bartibogue on express time, running the remainder of the distance as an accommodation train. Not infrequently passengers coming on this train fail to make connection with the Halifax train from St. John.

It is worth while for men of all shades of politics to analyse the probable motives of the government in the above matter, for Mr. Schreiber, as is well known, makes no railway changes of importance without the approval of the Ministry. Bartibogue is about on the line between Gloucester and Northumberland, but Northumberland does not send a supporter of the Government to parliament and Gloucester does; therefore it is good policy from a government standpoint to impose a slight on Northumberland, even though the travelling public generally should be inconvenienced. But, in addition to the interests of the travelling public which are involved in the change proposed the Government seems to equally disregard those of the railway itself, for the reason that it begins so slow up its trains just at the time when they should rather move the faster. It is well known that the chief object of running on express time between Campbellton and St. John, is to make sure connections with the railway and steamboat lines running into the United States. It is also well known that the passenger traffic to connect with those lines is supplied from the North Shore and other points east of Quebec province. Moreover, the government has built the Dalhousie branch and aided the Caraquet railway, the Indiantown Branch, and the Northern and Western while the Kent Northern and Chatham Branch also contribute—with these—a large traffic to the Intercolonial, and it seems an unusually short-sighted thing for the management at Ottawa to deliberately make the train service less effective just in the section of country where all these feeders contribute their volume of traffic. If the intention were to injure these roads it could not be more successfully carried out than by the order referred to. The order is in keeping with the stupidity that has characterised the government's administration in all matters affecting the general public wherein they have sought to serve political purposes. It will be, however, like the time-limitation put on tickets, and, which had to be abandoned after time and business lessons enlightened the management. Meantime the public will have to submit to this latest Ottawa idea of punishing Northumberland.

Our Interests as a People.

A correspondent of the St. John *Globe* writes a letter on the subject of our position as a country, which we believe, voices the sentiments of a large majority of Canadians, and especially of those in the Maritime provinces. After stating that the conception of the British-American Fishery commission seems to have originated with the British government, while the questions to be decided are of great interest to the Canadian people, he proceeds to say:—

Is it not time that the people of this Dominion were granted the right to deal directly with other countries in negotiating treaties which affect and concern their own interests? That right it is impossible to think can long be delayed, for as Canadians acquire a better knowledge of the greatness of their country, the immensity of its resources, and grasp more fully the belief in a high destiny awaiting them, they will not consent to have any of their affairs directed or controlled by England even. At the same time, before we can hope to obtain the absolute control of our own affairs we must expect to afford due evidence that we have attained to such a degree of excellence as will give assurance that our relations with other countries will be based upon reason and justice. Have we always presented such evidence? A shiftless, halting policy will not hasten so desirable an end; on the contrary, such a policy will tend to convince even Canadians that their national life has not reached such an advanced stage as would justify the demand to obtain full control of all matters Canadian, wherein negotiations need to be carried on with foreign powers. A feeling of true independence should be fostered by Canadians, and they should insist that those elected to direct the affairs of their country shall do so in a manner reasonable and equitable. A people numbering upwards of five millions, essentially democratic in sentiment, of sturdy and independent character, progressive and intelligent, cannot long consent to occupy the somewhat inferior position that is theirs now. The time cannot be far distant when greater latitude, more liberty of action, will be required, when Canadians will insist upon the unshared control of all matters appertaining to their own welfare and affecting their own interests. How humiliating it is that we should be so largely ignored by the United States authorities with reference to the questions which have arisen respecting the fisheries, their communications being addressed across the sea. Our position should be such that we could deal with the United States direct, settling this important matter without the intervention of any other country, unless indeed—in event of encountering difficulty in harmonizing seemingly conflicting interests—it should by mutual agreement be decided upon to engage the offices of a third party to arbitrate between the two interested countries. As matters now are the United States authorities know that England, in view of the vast general interests of the two nations, will not likely be disposed to insist too strongly on any course that may elicit pronounced hostility from the Americans, and hence Canada may be induced to acquiesce in some arrangement that may not accord to her a reasonable measure of justice; thus in a matter of much importance we may have to suffer for lack of liberty of action.

Therefore we should be in a position to settle the fishery dispute with the United States people, without the action of England, yet, as before stated, our statesmen should show that they are capable of carrying on negotiations in all such matters in a dignified manner, and in an enlightened, comprehensive spirit. Should the approaching fishery commission result in a sacrifice of Canadian interests, something of a feeling of resentment toward England may naturally be expected, and an impetus will doubtless be given to the demand from Canadians that they be granted the power to negotiate their own treaties, with the possible hastening of the day when independence will be brought about. Indeed, it is a grave question if Canada would not occupy a better position by becoming independent, yielding withal a generous support to England. At all events, Canadians should possess the right to negotiate treaties with other countries, they should be at liberty to elect their own governor-general, a sine qua non in that connection being that he should be a Canadian, they should in brief have absolute liberty of action in all matters relating to their own interests, external as well as internal. If it be said that such concessions would imply independence let it be so. The strength of the tie which binds us to Great Breat Britain is not likely, however, to become weakened by our having greater latitude accorded us. On the contrary, it is likely to increase our love for, and attachment to the mother country. On the other hand, were England to evince a disposition to refuse compliance with such requests, a feeling of discontent would speedily be aroused in the breasts of Canadians, which would ere long resolve itself into a determination to possess these privileges—privileges only such as would seem to be compatible with the aspirations of a sturdy, progressive and intelligent people. It is greatly to be desired that the commission will enter into a full discussion of the question of reciprocal trade relations between the two important sections of this continent, and that satisfactory results may flow therefrom. That reciprocity would be a great and lasting benefit to this province seems to be unquestionable. It has become a trite, yet none the less true, remark that our natural market lies to the south of us. The people are becoming more and more convinced that if our country is to obtain a full share of prosperity we must have freer and better trade relations with the United States. The cry so often raised that this will be merely the prelude to political union seems to have little foundation upon which to rest. By way of parenthesis, however, it may be said that if so many of our countrymen are to continue departing from the Dominion, to take up their abode beneath the American flag, the question may be asked, of what avail are our sentimental feelings, our attachment to the mother country, if we cannot retain our population, if so many thousands will persist in leaving our Dominion, from dwelling under the protection of the British flag, to make for themselves homes in the United States; whether would it be better to enter union and strive to keep our population in our own country, than have them continue to leave the Dominion in considerable numbers, and gradually become merged into American citizenship?

Am I in favor of annexation?

I reply unhesitatingly, emphatically, that I am not. I am opposed to it. But it seems to be undeniable that our progress has not been what it should have been. There is more or less dissatisfaction throughout the country, and unless a remedy be applied that will result in greater prosperity to all sections of this wide dominion, then the question of annexation will assume greater prominence, and grow till it becomes a more burning question. Believing, therefore, that a liberal, comprehensive reciprocity treaty is what Canadians need, I declare unreservedly in favor of that, as approaching nearest to a panacea of our commercial ills. Let us seek to obtain that boon with the United States, believing that that would better enable us to eradicate the growing annexation sentiment. We would not then require, we would not then desire, political union. There are faults in our own constitution, because parliaments, like individuals, are fallible and commit errors, yet we do not want to engraft into our system of government the faults that have existence in that of our neighbors. Rather would we preserve our own system, eliminating gradually that which is faulty and pernicious, substituting therefor that which is elevating and ennobling. There is room, an amplitude of room, for both peoples to work out, each their own destiny on this vast continent. Remove the causes that now operate to produce friction, the large and important questions involved in the fisheries, the minor and petty matters so frequently arising, and being magnified into unreasonable prominence, by reason of the restricting, vexatious and often unnecessary regulations on both sides of the boundary line, and there would be no need to consider the question of annexation. There is much greater danger of the latter being more generally considered by a continuance of the present state of affairs, rather than under reciprocity. Those who affirm that the altered condition of things would weaken the bond of attachment to the mother country have not adduced convincing reasons in support of that argument. The greater prosperity which would flow in upon the Dominion would not be likely to weaken the ties that have so long existed and are so strong now. Moreover, if a comprehensive reciprocity treaty be entered into, the beneficial results which would flow to the Americans as well as the Canadians, would afford an additional argument to the low tariff party in the United States in favor of a gradual reduction of their high protective duties, against the outside world, this, too, being necessitated further by the rapidly augmenting wealth and prosperity of that great nation. When that day arrives, who will undertake to estimate the ensuing growth of the greatness of the people of this continent? And what an enlargement of commerce may be expected to be developed between Great Britain and North America? It would seem to be the manifest destiny of the people occupying the great body of this continent that their trade should not be restrained by artificial barriers, that they should be permitted freely and without restriction to carry on commercial dealings among themselves. Is it then not a high and worthy cause for citizens of both countries to use their influence and abilities for the furtherance of whatever will tend to the removal of the barriers that now arrest the natural interflow of business between the two peoples? It is surely a worthy cause, calling for concentrated effort from all who desire to see the rapidly increasing millions on this continent, participating in the full benefit that will become theirs when shall be removed the obstructions which now arrest and divert the full tide of prosperity.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in its American edition of October 15th furnishes as usual many pictures upon a variety of subjects, including a double page picture, Deer Stalking in the Highlands, three pages devoted to the British Mission to Morocco, a most pleasing and instructive picture entitled A Sad Day's Day, Sketches of Life On Board a Man of War, The Home of Florence Nightingale, &c., &c. The supply of reading matter is abundant and interesting. The office of publication is 237 Potter Building, New York.

The Late Festivities in Woodstock.

PASSING GLEAMS BY AN "ADVANCE" OBSERVER.

The Carleton and Victoria Agricultural Exhibition has been heralded a an event that would prove of much profit and importance to the people of the two counties. Fears were at first entertained of protracted wet weather. Tuesday 4th inst, there was rain, mud and many rueful faces, but Wednesday morning came with clearing skies, sunshine, and renewed activity. The speeches at the formal inauguration by the distinguished gentlemen so well known in public life, were received with a natural enthusiastic response when we were reminded, in eloquent words, of the progress of the Agricultural industries and trade in these counties in a period of thirty years.

The attendance of visitors increased the second day, all contributions not having till then been forwarded, encouragement also being extended to private parties to send contributions of art and manufacture, with success attested by the expressed opinion that the display of fancy work was the best ever exhibited in the county. Crowds came by trains and teams, and hotels were pressed beyond reasonable capacity to afford accommodation — streets were thronged and men were seen going to and fro looking for stable-room. Later might be seen vehicles of various kinds crowded about yards and vacant lots; hotel-saloons were buzzing beehives and the seeming torpidity of social life awakened to animation by gay and friendly greeting. For some time before reaching the grounds you can easily learn by the clamor of the presence of that individual known as the "fakir." Sometimes he is quiet. These roving adventurers, as might be expected, were actively at work near the park entrance, and strange it is that so many place themselves in danger of losing their hard-earned cash by the artful manœuvering of these gentry. It was said that one young man lost twenty-five dollars in less than fifteen minutes.

There was evidence of more than ordinary industry on the part of those who occupied the alotted space for art and manufactures, but it was apparent that the building for the display of those articles was deficient in light and space. The decorations and artistic arrangement and effects were pleasing and attractive. Pianos and organs (for of those there was a large exhibit) played by skilled and talented performers furnished charming music almost constantly as the crowd slowly pushed to and fro.

The second story was still more thronged. One space contained various rich fancy goods in profusion—mantle, table, shelf and bracket draperies, brilliant and gay in the recognized harmonious colours of the period. There were two places for millinery; one "just lovely" ladies' hat of heliotrope plush dotted with imitation snow crystals, glistening silvery ornaments and towering plumes was in sad obscurity: the other show case contained also a rich and tasteful display but there was a similiar disadvantage of obscured light. Near by were shown samples of woolen fabrics and carpets, and many of the gentlemen were admiring the superior workmanship of a large canoe of basswood, oakland ash. Two large spaces contained rich and elegant furniture from manufactories in town. A large screen in one of the departments was richly decorated in oil colours of clustering flowers and sky effect and was much admired, as also was an easy chair which with its bright "Kensington" fancy work, was prepared by a young employee. A large tent of heavy frame-work and covered with 900 yards of cotton from the "Gibson" mills was attached to this building and was partly occupied by the celebrated carriage display.

One of the many attractions here was a miniature high-pressure steam engine kept in constant motion. This piece of mechanism was of exquisite workmanship, and was manufactured by a machinist in the town and in evening leisure hours, which he devotes to the ease and comfort of his family. We have here a contrast with the habitual absence from his home, when he should be there and endeavour to make it bright and happy—the excuse, perhaps a matter of "business" which means a game of bluff with the "boys"—result loss of needed cash and peace of mind, not to speak of moral defection which brings its punishment sooner or later.

"Did you see that butter?" said a mild, cheerful looking dame to her companions.

It was a pretty sight—bright golden pyramids with ornamental curving branches and covered with glass. I have been at the exhibition in our neighbouring province in—80" said a gentleman "and those turnips, beets and potatoes are as good or better than I saw there." A number of "Plymouth rock" fowls raised by a gentleman in the town were pronounced by a competent judge the finest he had seen anywhere, not excepting the neighbouring republic.

The stalls for the animals formed two enclosures, one of which was filled with farming implements. The hobby of the horse fancier would next find a place here as the show of horses was said to equal that of the State of Maine agricultural fair this year. Here was the draft horse 16½ hands high and 1530 lbs weight—the yearling colt of the trotting species 15 hands high, and also yearlings weighing 1000 and 1070 lbs—good stock and all from either of the two counties.

The grounds are distant from the principal hotels about three quarters of a mile, and the hacks were busily employed. The hum of voices where knots of men gather to talk of horses is likely to be avoided by the sentimental man who has not this included in his tastes, and so it was in the case of our friend who sought the mild air and calm retreat of the verandah; his brow wore lines of care, and his face a pensive look; he held a periodical but was not reading. The quiet farms and distant hills were in view and he seemed to be musing. Perhaps he has not learned to avoid haunting the shadows of the past in vain and fruitless regrets over the broken air-castles of his youthful days; but to profit by the present that the future may reap its merited reward of worthy efforts; but he is awake now and seems to look for the voice of sympathy. There is another man near: he too is pensive and sad as he looks calmly at the broad landscape—his neighbour speaks:—"A fine view, sir, and yon expanse of foliage must have lately been a gorgeous sight. 'Tis sad to think that the beauty of those forest-covered hills just precedes the death of those frail drooping leaves." The person thus addressed turned his head, stepped forward and looked earnestly. "I wouldn't gamble a cent, sir, but I like to see a fair test of speed of horses and when Nellie M. took the start in that "free-for-all" race I don't see how the judges"————a low rumbling sound and a whang of the dinner gong and the look of dismay left the first speaker's face.

Though much precaution was taken to suppress possible disorderly conduct it is worthy of remark that this feature was almost entirely invisible.

There was an evening scene on the third day of impatient teams and flying trains a curtailing of friendly congratulations and farewell speeches, and this little section of humanity's restless tide gradually calmed and the industrial element was left to the pleasing reflection that an enterprise planned with care and involving a considerable amount of labor was attended with a success that may be the dawn of a new era of improvement in all that should contribute to genuine peace and progress.

S. F. R.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—A medical gentleman who, being a Surgeon of the Fusiliers, has naturally the spirit of war in him, came in contact with those other warriors, the Salvationists, yesterday. As his horse approached the paraders the big drum struck up, and the horse began to prance about in anything but a devotional spirit. The Doctor tried to hold his animal in, and called to the alleged music to stop for a moment. But this was not heeded and finally the animal got in among the crowd. Then a Salvationist seized it, and commenced the usual "jigging" and jerking of a man who tries to stop a restless horse and does not know how. If there is anything the Doctor prides himself on, besides his medical skill, it is his skill in handling a horse. He shouted to the man to let go, but he would not. Then the Doctor drew his whip and laid it over the Salvationist's shoulders. The Salvationists by no means showed the spirit which demands that when one cheek is smote the other shall also be turned to the smiter. Instead of that some of them prepared to lynch the Doctor, or at least to punish him, when people outside interfered, and the combatants were separated. A few such occurrences will add very much to the feeling that these Sunday street parades will have to be put under some restraint.—*Globe* 17th.

The Farm.

PLEASANT PHASES OF FARM LIFE.—It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and rational occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has; his friendship with his cattle, his teams his dog his trees; the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields, his intimacy with nature, with bird and beast, and the quickening elemental forces; his co-operation with the clouds, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers, which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to his system.—*John Burroughs in Signs and Seasons.*

APPLES FOR COWS.—Maine farmer, who had a dozen cows, tried this experiment with them. To six he gave from a peck to a half bushel of apples daily for two weeks. The result was very gratifying, for the amount of milk was greatly increased, and it was also of much better quality.

He then returned to the previous method of feeding, and the quantity of milk at once began to decrease. At the same time he commenced feeding apples to the other six cows, that had been kept on a different diet, and they like the first six, at once gave more and better milk than formerly. Thus he changed back and forth two or three times with the same results, until he was fully satisfied that apples were valuable food for milch cows.

YOUNG PIGS should generally be left unringed. What rooting they will do will be more beneficial than otherwise. Old hogs sometimes develope a taste for the bark of apple roots and may do damage. They will almost certainly injure the trees by throwing up hog wallows, alternating with ridges, covering some roots too deeply and leaving some exposed to freezing or to be drenched by water settling in the hollows.

LIVE WILLOWS FOR FENCE POSTS.—The fence post question is one of the greatest importance to American farmers, and will be for many years. For that reason the solution of it is of interest to a vast number of people. A correspondent of an exchange writes as below in regard to the use of willow for this purpose. Any one who has had experience with willows, especially in soil at all moist, will agree fully with this opinion. He says:

"It is frequently recommended to plant trees along the line of the fences, that when the trees have attained sufficient size, their trunks may be used for posts. Thus live posts, that will not rot, are had, already securely set, at the cost of setting out the trees only. But to this the objection is that the swaying of the tree loosens the nails holding the boards or the staples fastening the wires, whether the nails or staples are driven into the tree or into a piece of timber fastened to the tree. One of our Western subscribers has discovered that when the willow is planted, this objection is avoided, for the top of the willow can be kept cut down so closely that the trunk will be swayed little, if any. The tree should not be used as a post until the trunk attained a diameter of six inches a foot from the ground; and even when it reached this size, the tree may be cut off five feet from the ground, making a post of the desired height, without killing the tree. Such cutting off would be fatal to any other tree that could be used for this purpose; but the willow will send out a thick bunch of shoots, which will soon become respectable branches and may be cut off in their turn. Thus we may have a thick, stocky trunk five feet high with so little top that the wind will not loosen the nails or staples. The branches cut off make good bean-poles, or the summer firewood *par excellence*. They cut very easily when green, dry out rapidly, and, when dry, make a quick, hot fire that dies down at once—just the fire the house-wife wishes during the summer. Other points in favor of the willow for live fence posts are the ease with which it can be got to grow, and the rapidity of its growth. If slips are stuck into the ground in the spring, when the ground is moist, they will at once root and grow. Where fence-posts are scarce, this use of the willow can be confidently recommended; and likely it will pay to so use the willow even where posts are cheap. The willow is slow to die, and will make a firm post for many years."

EFFECTS OF MIXING CREAM.—That the creams of different cows when mixed do not produce butter at the same time, with the same amount of churning, has been illustrated in the family of Mark Hughs at West Grove, Pa, (1870). They had an Alderney heifer in good flow of milk, and a cow, a stripper; their cream worked together. It was observed that they did not make butter enough for the bulk of cream. The buttermilk looked rich, and seemed to collect cream upon it. They put the buttermilk in the churn again after the butter first came and made five pounds. They churned for a few minutes and found two or three pounds more of butter in the churn, showing that the heifer's cream had made butter first, and that the cream of the old cow needed several minutes more churning." Take note of this.—*Experience, in Southern Live Stock Journal*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

David J Buckley of Rogersville in the County of Northumberland, Trader, has assigned all his estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons wishing to participate in the benefits thereof must execute the deed within three months from this date.

The deed lies at the office of Warren C. Winslow Barrister, Chatham, N. B., for inspection and execution.

Dated the 30th day of July, A. D. 1887

JAMES R. AYER.

SEND FOR SAMPLES of FAIREY'S 25c All Wool GREY FLANNELS.

Fairey's New Dress Goods.

Samples of any goods sent on application to

B. FAIREY, - - Newcastle.

IT COSTS NOTHING —to have— YOUR EYES EXAMINED

at MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL, Chatham and a pair of Spectacles or Eye Glasses

FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY.

Don't injure your sight by using a common pair of glasses. No charge for consultation.

HUNDREDS FITTED AND DELIGHTED.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE THE MEDICAL HALL

CHATHAM, Oct., 6th 1886.

—FOR— BOSTON —via the— PALACE STEAMERS OF THE

International S. S. Co.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

One of the Steamers of this line will leave ST. JOHN at 8 a. m. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for BOSTON via EASTPORT and PORTLAND.

For tickets and all information apply to E JOHNSON, AGENT, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent.

B COYLE, JR Gen Mgr Portland. | E. A. WALDRON Gen. Pass. Agt

7½ Cords of Beech have been Sawed by one man in nine hours. Hundreds have sawed 3 and 4 cords daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secures the Agency. No Duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Write for Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE to all Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 308 to 311 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 21st day of January next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and five o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Whitton in and to all and singular that certain lot piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham aforesaid, at the Northwesterly angle of the land now in possession of William McNaughton, formerly owned by James Kerr, thence Westerly along the South side of Water Street aforesaid Forty-one feet, thence South in a line parallel with the Westerly side line of the said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the Northerly boundary of the property formerly owned by the late Patrick Dulhanty, thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Dulhanty's property Forty-one feet or to the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property, thence Northerly along the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the place of beginning, and conveyed to the said Thomas Whitton by Daniel Desmond by Deed dated the 8th day of April A. D. 1884 and being the land and premises upon which the said Thomas Whitton at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by William A. Hickson against the said Thomas Whitton.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 8th day of Oct., A. D. 1887.

JNO SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North'd

FALL GOODS.

Now landing and for sale low

10 Doz. Coal Hods.
1 " Fire Sets.
1 " Ash Sifters.
3 " Fancy Stove Boards.
3 " Tubelar Lanterns.
2 " Brass hand Lamps.
6 " Lantern Globes.
6 " " Burners.
3 Gross Lamp Wicks.
6 Doz. Fire Shovels.
3 Cases Stamped Tinware.
3 Bundles Plough Castings.
100 Weight Stove Repairs.

W. J. WOODS, CUNARD STREET, - - CHATHAM

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer —AND— Commission Merchant,

—has removed to the— GOLDEN BALL CORNER