New Advertisements.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"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.

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.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **FEBRUARY 10, 1885—177th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in prodortion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5 do	2000	10,000
10 do	1000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
300 do	100	30,000
500 do	50	25,000
1000 do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9 do	do 500	4,500
9 do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$355,500

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 (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. Dauphin,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

FLOUR,
BACON, &C.

3 Cars Golders Patent Flour.
75 Tubs Lard.
52 Boles Spiced Bacon.
10 Half Chests Oolong Tea.
10 Cases Evaporated Apples.
2 Cs. Brown Nutmegs.
25 Cases Canned Peaches.
5 Bags Almonds.
25 Boxes Welcome Soap.
10 Casks Raw Oil.

JUST RECEIVED.

GEO. S. DeFOREST.
N. B Dec. 84 13 SOUTH WHARF.

SKATING RINK!

The Directors of the Chatham Skating Rink beg to inform the public that

Skating&PromenadeTickets

FOR THE

Season of 84-5

May be obtained either at Mackenzie's Drug Store or from the Secretary.

Season Tickets-SKATING.

FAMILY TICKETS $6.50.—This ticket will entitle 3 members of a family to skate and promenade equivalent for the season, said three members to consist of—

1st.—The parent and one child, (the latter to mean any child except a young man of 18 years or over)

2nd.—A widowed parent (or a guardian) and two children (excepting young men of 18 years or over,)

Memembers of the family (over the three above designated) will receive tickets (excepting young men over 18 years of age) at $1 each.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $4 50, entitles the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class of ticket holders.

LADY'S TICKET, $2.50, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class.

CHILD'S TICKET, $2.00, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season in the day time, but will not include evening skating. Ages under 12 years only to be included in this class of ticket holders.

Season Tickets—Promenade Only.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holdeus to promenade privileges only.

Monthly Tickets.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00.
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the period of one month from date of issue only.

Single Admissions.

Single Admission for Skating 25 cts., or Six Tickets (each of which will entitle the holder to one day's skating) for $1.00.
Single Admission to Promenade (Band Nights) 10c
" " " " (Ordinary Nights) 5c
Holders of aforesaid tickets will not thereby be entitled to Admission on Carnival Nights, as all Carnivals and such Entertainments are Extra

The Rink will, at all times, be under the supervision and control of two members of the Board of Directors, assisted by a competent Janitor, and proper order and discipline may be relied upon, and good behaviour will be strictly enforced.

The Rink will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. and close at 10 p. m. On Saturdays it will open at 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m., intermission of one hour each day between 1 & 2 and 6 & 7 p. m.

MUSIC

WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE

Chatham Brass Band

Two evenings each week from the opening of the season.

Notice of the Rink being open for Skating will be given by hoisting the Rink Flag as well as by Dodgers.

GEO. WATT, Secretary. D. FERGUSON, President.

A PRIZE. Send six centsfor postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from the first hour. The broad road of fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address. TRUE & Co Aug'a, Maine.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:

One year, in advance, - - - - - $1.50
After 6 months, - - - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or *twenty* cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - JANUARY 15, 1885.

The Bay Chaleur Railway.

It is evident that the interest of the people living along the Bay Chaleur, in the proposed Railway from Gaspe to the Intercolonial, keeps well in advance of Government action in carrying the work forward. Considering the isolated situation of the large population of Gaspe and Bonaventure—their important trade interests and the immense advantages that railway communication with other parts of the country would be to them, and in view of the vast sums being spent by the Government in railway enterprises which are, in some cases, far in advance of the requirements of population—the people of the Quebec side of the Bay Chaleur have just cause to complain of Ottawa indifference to their interests. We have grown accustomed, of late, to hear rumors indicating an intention to do something practical in the way of undertaking this much-needed work, but ,so far, there has been comparatively nothing done. It is true that the Railway Department advertised for tenders last summer for a portion of the road, but it was a part that ought never to be built. All competent authorities on the subject agree that the comparatively uninhabited fourteen miles of country between Mission Point and Metapedia ought not to be thought of as a route for the proposed railway when connection with the Intercolonial can be made at Campbellton at little or no additional expense. By making the Junction at Campbellton instead of Metapedia the line would be fourteen miles shorter and terminate at a large and important centre of trade and population, while its route would be through a comparatively well-settled country. If it be carried past Campbellton it will run parallel with the Intercolonial through a wild piece of country unfit for settlement, necessitating a constant fight with snow drifts and slides, which would be avoided entirely by taking the Intercolonial rails fourteen miles below, and which would be kept clear by the regular traffic of that great inter-provincial highway. Freight and passenger traffic for points north would have no appreciable difference of mileage to go over by the Campbellton route, while that for points south would have twenty-eight miles less carriage, thus securing a saving of time to travellers in the transaction of business, besides bringing people belonging to two provinces the more effectually together, increasing their local trade, promoting closer business and social relationships and making the best possible use of the railway in securing to all the people concerned the benefits which such an important work is calculated to bring.

We know that interested parties have been quite successful in misrepresenting the claims of the Campbellton terminus at Ottawa, and it is a matter of great regret that the interests of thousands of people should be trifled with just because a few gentlemen of wealth and high social and political position have the ear of those in authority when they ask to have their whims gratified. The difficulties of construction by the proposed route between Metapedia and Mission Point have been minimised and the cost of the proposed bridge at Campbellton exaggerated in this interest, and it is not to the credit of certain high officials in the pay of the people that they have lent themselves to this unworthy purpose.

The duty of the public men who live in the localities most directly interested is to combine for the purpose of impressing the merits of the question upon the government at Ottawa and in this connection it is gratifying to know that so energetic a representative man as Mr. La Billois, M. P. P., of Restigouche is moving in the matter among the people of Bonaventure, where he is well and favorably known. The people of Bonaventure and Gaspe as well as those of Restigouche understand the subject thoroughly and their neighbors of the other counties of northern New Brunswick are in full sympathy with them. But there can be no manifestation of their will, where it is most desirable that it should be effective, save through the medium of their representative men. Their members of parliament and of the provincial legislatures must be earnestly appealed to in the matter and these, acting in concert upon the governments, can undoubtedly secure a decision in accord with popular will and the interests involved. We hope that the proposal to build from Metapedia downward has ended with last season's advertisement for tenders. If it was seriously contemplated to build a first-class road by that route it is probable that the high figures at which the tenders were made have awakened the government to the difficult character of the undertaking and has opened the way for those who ought to press the claims of Campbellton as the terminus. We hope, therefore, to hear of the subject being taken up in an earnest and practical way by the people and, through them, by their representatives, so that the Ottawa Government, especially may be impressed with the necessity of no larger trifling with the railway claims of the Bay Chaleur people as they have done in the past.

The Senatorship.

It is quite an interesting pastime to note the variations of the senatorial barometer and the indications it gives both here and in St. John. The *Telegraph* almost anticipated the vacancy in its anxiety to announce its "Newcastle correspondent's" prognostications, but its exceedingly early effort appears to have exhausted its knowledge of the subject, the discussion of which appears to be monopolised by the *Globe*. The latter paper has, however, been giving uncertain sounds only, the last being from a correspondent, who writes over the initials "N. B." and, like editors and royalty, speaks in the plural as follows:—

SIR,—We have just received a letter from a generally reliable political authority in the North, and as a matter of news send you the following extract from it on matters political:—"Who will be the next occupant of the seat in the Senate vacated by Muirhead's death is the question of the hour in political circles here. A few of our leading Liberals discussed the possibilities of the situation in an uptown office yesterday. By them it was considered certain that Mitchell, being a Provincial non-resident, could not be appointed. He visited us here a few weeks ago and Adams and he canvassed the county in the interests of the former. The probabilities are that we will have Dominion elections in Northumberland and Restigouche within a short time. Mitchell and Moffat are expected to resign their seats in Parliament; Moffat will receive the vacant Senatorship, Mitchell will stand for Restigouche, and Adams run for Northumberland." The writer went on to tell who Adams would be opposed by should the foregoing political deal be made, but as this paragraph was marked confidential. we are not at liberty to give the name of the probable Liberal candidate.

The man who evolved the above programme must have a "great head." He, probably, knows as much about the Senatorship question as the rest of us in Chatham and Newcastle, which is just nothing at all. We have excellent reasons for stating that those who control the appointment have not yet decided exactly as to when or with whom they will fill the vacancy, while it is very improbable that the deal referred to by "N. B." was very seriously contemplated outside of the "up-town office" referred to, wherever or in whatever town said office may be located. The only matter of absolute fact touched upon is that of Mr. Mitchell's well known weakness in Northumberland which suggests to his friends the necessity of finding another constituency for him. It is, however, very doubtful whether that of Restigouche can be so easily manipulated as "N. B's" correspondent would have us all believe. The talk of the Senatorship being taken from Northumberland and transferred with Mr. Mitchell to Restigouche is mere flapdoodle. Mr. Mitchell must, of course, prepare to leave the representation of Northumberland in the hands of someone more in accord with her people, but the coming man is not Mr. Adams, for he would be a poor substitute even for our apostate Member. The fact is that the Senatorship and the settlement of the Ottawa representation of the County in the next House of Commons are matters of great anxiety to Mr. Mitchell's three Newcastle managers and the half dozen others who are permitted to think they also are keepers of the seals and archives of the harness store, and their anxiety is the more aggravated because they are as much in the dark as anyone else as to who the lucky man for the Senate is to be.

Unconstitutional.

The following Ottawa despatch of 13th is self-explanatory,—

In delivering judgment yesterday in the Dominion Liquor License case, after reading over the questions submitted by the Government, Chief Justice Ritchie said: "We have considered all the matters referred, and my learned brother Strong, my learned brother Fouriner, my learned brother Gwynne, and myself are of opinion that the acts in question are *ultra vires* of the Parliament of the Dominion except in so far as they regulate vessel licenses and wholesale licenses. My learned brother Henry is of opinion that the acts are *ultra vires* in whole; and in accordance with the practice of this Court we shall transmit our opinion to the Crown without any reasons."

This judgment will give satisfaction to all who wish to see the affairs of the Dominion administered as was intended at the time of Confederation and as provided by the British North America Act. We all knew, when the Act was passed, that it was a measure calculated to deceive, while it partially satisfied the temperance people, because it could not stand, being contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. On moral grounds, many who believed that the act was *ultra vires* recommended that it be carried out in its integrity, and the commissioners appointed for the different districts had a large moral support, even when they failed to do what was considered their duty. It all goes for nothing now. That the Canadian Premier is proved, on the highest authority, to have added another great constitutional bluuder to his record in that line is a matter of regret, for the people cannot but believe, hereafter, that he lacks knowledge in such matters, or is willing to secure and endorse enactments of parliament, knowing them to be worthless, whenever he can thereby further his political plans or quiet the importunities of troublesome friends. The judgment of the Supreme Court is a rebuke of Sir John's attack upon the powers of the local legislatures, and it is gratifying to know that the policy of robbing the provinces of the powers left to them under the constitution has received so abrupt and positive a check.

[Contributed by the Newcastle W. C. T. U.]

Archdeacon Farrar on "Intemperate Language."

The increasing unity among good men of all creeds on the anti-drink question has just had another remarkable illustration. Archdeacon Farrar, one of the leading preachers of the Established Church of England, was the chief speaker at a recent great meeting of the congregational Total Abstinence Society. The archdeacon said: I wish to say, that, as a rule, any one of us arguing with a person for five minutes about Total Abstinence would not fail to hear the remark, "Oh! you Temperance people use such very intemperate language." Supposing it were true; supposing that the Temperance reformers were in the habit of using intemperate language, so much the worse for the Temperance reformers, but that does not affect in the slightest degree the vast mass of absolute and irrefutable truth they have to bring forward. Take the speech of Mr. Cowen, M. P., at Newcastle, a man who is not a total abstainer. He said:

"What fresh condemnation can language apply to intemperance? It produces poverty, disease and crime. The injuries it inflicts are not irregular and exceptional, but as regular as the motions of the planets, and as deadly as the sirocco of the desert. There is not a profession in the land which the serpent has not drawn the spells of his sorcery around; there is not a household that has not been despoiled by its leprous pollution, and yet with the vast accumulated experience of ages men persist in the practice. It is not ignorance, it is not infatuation, it is insanity."

All true language will always be called and regarded as intemperate by those whose interested monopoly we are obliged to assail. The fact is, the blackness and darkness of the horrors of the facts with which we constantly have to deal is such that it is almost impossible for us to use any language which can be called intemperate, because it is impossible for us to have the power of painting the scenes of misery and disease, of which we have almost every day ghastly evidence in the reports of the police courts and assize sessions, and if we use what they call intemperate language, it is only because men do not like to hear us say things which are perfectly true. We are not going to paint the gates of hell as Paradise to please either millionaire brewers or licensed publicans. Though we may not use intemperate language we may state facts as they are, and testify to things exactly as we have seen them to be. (Cheers.) It seems to me that if ever again we are charged with using intemperate language, we should reply that we say things far less strong than those who are not Temperance reformers at all. Reformations are never wrought with rose-water. Luther knew this. When Luther was charged with violent language his answer was;—

"The Word of God is a sword, a battle, a fire, a ruin, and a hurricane."

It is not only we who use what is called "intemperate language," but poets, statesmen, publicans and brewers, and even those newspapers which always seem so glad to seize an opportunity to have a fling at us and our cause. Supposing I were to say that the drink was, as I heard it called on this platform, "the devil in solution"—that phrase was used 300 years ago by Shakespere, and the words he puts into the mouth of Cassio:—

"Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine; if thou hadst no other name to be known by, let us call thee Devil."

Suppose I say that gin is the authentic incarnation of the evil principle, and a black throat, down which all kinds of wretchedness whirls, calling upon delirium to help it—that term was used by the departed giant, Thomas Carlyle. Supposing I were to make this statement:

"The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of gaining money is a more desperate form of assassination than has ever been adopted by the bravos of any age or any country."

Is that intemperate language? If so it was used by the highly polished and highly cultured John Ruskin. Supposing I make the remarkable statement that one day in the week, viz., Saturday, is "payday, drink-day, crime-day," is that intemperate language? If so, it is used by a gentleman who is very far indeed from wishing to be called a Temperance reformer, though an extremely able judge—Lord Bramwell. Suppose I use this striking statement:

"The amount of alcohol consumed in a District is the measure of its degradation.

Only weigh that sentence, and see whether any one has said a stronger thing than that. Who said it? The able and witty Irish judge, Baron Dowse. I might give an immense number of similar instances. Who said "Let us crush this artist in human slaughter?" I never said that; Sir Wilfrid Lawson never said that; even the dauntless Canon Wilberforce never said such a thing. The man who said that was a man who was in his day "the pink of fashion and the glass of form," the famous Lord Chesterfield.

(to be continued next week.)

Railway Meeting at Carleton, P. Q.

Carleton, Bonaventure Co., P. Q., Jan. 9, 1885.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR,—In view of early intimations of the early begining of work on the Bay of Chaleurs railway a very large meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of Nouvelle, Marie and Carleton, was held at this place yesterday forenoon, in order to consider the connection of the proposed railway with the Intercolonial.

The subject was placed before the meeting at considerable length and very intelligently by Mr. LaBillois, M. P. P. for Restigouche County. The question was whether it would be more in the interest of the people of Bonaventure and Gaspe Counties to have their road in connection with the Intercolonial by building a bridge over the Restigouche from Mission Point to Campbellton, or to build the fourteen miles parallel with the Intercolonial from Mission Point up to Matapediac? Mr. LaBillois said it was at the request of his constituents residing in the town of Campbellton that he desired to meet his friends in Bonaventure County to consider this important matter. He showed the great engineering difficulties in the way of the portion of the proposed road from Mission Point up to the Matapediac and said that several competent engineers had given the opinion that a bridge could be built over the river with less money than it would cost to construct a lasting road from Mission Point directly to the Matapediac. Mr. LaBillois said he intended to bring the matter before the Local Legislature at Fredericton with hopes of being able to secure a good "subsidy" to help in the building of the proposed bridge.

The great advantages to be derived by the connection at Campbellton were also shown. The people of Bonaventure and Gaspe Counties would, by direct railway communication with Campbellton, have a local market for themselves, while the road would be shortened (28 miles) for shipping to St. John, Halifax and American markets, as great quantities of fish, etc., are daily shipped thereto, particularly those of the United States.

The people of Carleton and the other counties expressed themselves fully in accord with Mr. La Billois' views on the above subject, and he asked his numerous friends to help him with their influence upon their representatives, both in Parliament and the Quebec Legislature, to obtain the connection at Campbellton. He also said he intended visiting Ottawa at the pending session of Parliament in order to obtain necessary information to further the matter before the Local Legislature of New Brunswick.

Knowing, Mr. Editor, that your numerous readers will take an interest in this important subject I will endeavor to keep you posted in reference to it. Being neighbors to Restigouche Co., our interests are identical and we know we have the sympathy of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche in the matter.

Truly yours, JOSEPH A. A. CULLEN.

Halifax Letter.

HALIFAX, JAN. 13TH, 1885.

Since the advent of the New Year the weather has been the principal topic of conversation here, and the oldest inhabitants do not remember such a mild and changeable winter for many years past. Up to this time we have only had one good snow-storm and two days sleighing, there is no frost in the ground, and on Friday evening last a heavy thunder-storm visited us, a thing that has not occurred in winter for years. Startling peals of thunder rent the air, and the lightning flashed vividly, followed by heavy torrents of rain. Should such a storm have burst upon us on the 4th inst., the day the world was to have come to an end, many of the superstitions and ignorant would doubtless have been frightened, and the hearts of the Second Adventists would have gladdened, thinking that great and wisely prophesied event was about to come to pass.

People talk of hard times; our city is full of grumblers, and yet on Christmas, money was spent as freely, and perhaps more so than ever before. Business has been dull as it always is this time of the year, and Bank Stock is ranging low, but we cheerfully look forward to better times, and the outlook is not so discouraging as certain of our city papers try to make out.

There has been little doing in the way of amusement this winter, and the skating rinks are closed nearly all the time, and the gentleman who had enterprise enough to establish the roller skating here are reaping a good harvest, as their rink is very well patronized and our young people have taken to this style of skating amazingly.

Joseph Cook, the celebrated lecturer from Boston, is to lecture at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening and the two succeeding evenings. A rich intellectual treat is expected by those who hope to hear him. The subject for the first evening is "England and America as Competitors and Allies."

Next month the Boston Opera Company propose to come here for a short season, and as we have not had an Opera Company here for a long time, it will be doubtless well patronized, that is if the Company appears to be a little above the average. Very soon, our city will be illuminated by the Electric Light, as a Company has been formed, most of the stock has been subscribed, and a number of posts have been put up on Hollis St. in order that the first test may be given. Who shall say that Halifax is not progressing and that the spirit of enterprise does not exist amongst her citizens? There is no reason why we should be behind other cities of the same size. We have a magnificent harbor, second to none in the world, splendid manufacturing facilities, our Bank coffers are filled with money, and yet with all these advantages and all this wealth we advance but slowly in the eyes of our American neighbours who say we are too backward in investing our wealth to be very prosperous. W. B.

Death of William Carman, Esq.

William Carman, Esq., a native and once a representative of Northumberland in the Provincial Legislature, died at his residence Fredericton on Saturday morning 3rd inst. He was born in 1804, and admitted to the Bar of the Province in October 1825 and at the time of his death was the oldest barrister on the roll of New Brunswick, and his brother, Richard Carman of Chatham, now succeeds to that distinction.

Mr. Carman after practicing law for some years in his native county, was elected to the House of Assembly as one of the representatives of Northumberland. Subsequently, on the resignation of Col. Shore, he received the appointment of Clerk of the Pleas. In 1860, upon the death of D. Ludlow Robinson, Esq., he was appointed Clerk of Equity, which position he continued to hold until April 1883. As a court officer, he was noted for the exactness with which the rules were observed and the order and correctness with which the rules of the office were discharged.

Until the evening before his death hopes of his recovery were entertained, especially as his natural strength had proved superior to many former and severe attacks of illness, but towards night it became apparent that the vital powers were fast failing. "Never, perhaps," says the *Capital*, did a citizen of Fredericton pass away in possession of affection and respect more universal, deep and sincere, than has our late and beloved friend. From whatever point of view his life be regarded,—whether in the high example which he set of faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of a responsible public officer, or the uprightness of his dealings generally with his fellow men—whether in the affectionate care and love exhibited in his family relationship, or his fidelity to his Church and Christian duty,—the recollections of the past all point to the excellence of him whom God has been pleased to remove from among us."

At the meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, Fredericton, the following resolution was adopted,—

Resolved; That the Church of England Temperance Society desires to place on record its sense of the great loss which it in common with the whole community has sustained, by the death of Mr. William Carman, who ever since the formation of the society in 1875 has been one of its vice-presidents. The noble consistency of character which marked his whole career, the wise and prudent advice which he was so well fitted to give, and the high christian principles which influenced his life and actions, are now memories which the society recalls with thankfulness, and would hold up to the young as a lofty example for imitation. This society also wishes to convey to Mrs. Carman and her family the strongest expression of sympathy in their great loss.

In the Supreme Court which was in session the week of Mr. Carman's death, C. W. Weldon, Q. C., M. P., said that, as the senior counsel present, he wished, on behalf of the members of the bar, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late William Carman who had passed away at the ripe old age of four-score years. For upwards of thirty years the deceased had been Clerk of the Supreme Court, and at the fusion of the Court of Chancery and Common Law in this Province had become clerk of the former. His Honor and others who had at that time been actively engaged in practice, could bear testimony to the attention he had displayed in the discharge of his duties and the consideration he had ever shown the members of the bar. With him passed away one of those men who have memories of bye-gone days in the history of this Province, and one who will be missed not less in the legal than he will be in the social circle.

His Honor Judge Palmer said he felt obliged to the Counsel for affording him, as the representative of the Court, an opportunity of paying a sincere tribute to the worth of Mr. Carman. That gentleman was, in his capacity, the first creation of the Court and during the long years in which he honorably filled his position, he was not only an efficient officer but a kind and considerate friend to the profession. Courteous and affable to all, he would be particularly remembered by the Bench of the Province as an officer who had always done his duty faithfully, while his character as a Christian gentleman made him worthy of admiration and deserving that his memory be kept green.

It was His Honor's wish that a minute of the remarks should appear on the records of the Court.

Fishing With a Flock of Geese.

In Scotland they have a curious way of fishing that takes the medal for the ease and repose with which it is conducted. The fisherman we will say is after pike. Selecting a big goose from his barnyard or half a dozen geese, as the case may be, he lies a baited hook and line about five feet on to their feet and on reaching the water turns them in. The birds of course swim out, and the fisherman lights his pipe and sits down. In a few minutes the fish sees the bait and seizes it, giving the goose a good pull. The bird starts for shore at full tilt, frightened half to death, dragging the fish upon the bank, when it unhooked.

The line being rebaited, the feathered fisherman is again sent out to try its luck. A flock of geese can make quite a haul in the course of a day, the human fisherman having only to take off the game and bait the hooks, the pulling in and hooking being done by the birds.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

Decided progress has been made in the breeding of stock during the last ten years, but with a clear probability of low prices for wheat in the future, the farmers of the midland district are called upon to use their best efforts in improving their stock yards. The great drawback to the business is the length of the winter, and and for this reason the object must be to raise cattle that mature early. The old style of animal had to be kept through three winters to make four or five hundred pounds of what was called beef. Keeping such stock as that means a man struggling with poverty, and poverty a trifle the strongest.—*Ex.*

Corn and oats ground together make an excellent ration for fattening steers. At first given equal number of bushels of each ground together, which will give most of the bulk in oats. Then, as the animal gains, increase the proportion of corn and add oilcake meal. One pound of this mixture for every 100 pounds weight of the animal is sufficient, and it should be given in two feeds. The increased feeding towards the last will consist in stronger feed rather than greater bulk.

Notice of Sale.

To James Harnett, of the Parish of Rogersville, in the County of Northumberland, Ex cutor of the last Will and Testament of Donald Buckley late of the Parish of Rogersville, aforesaid in the County aforesaid Merchant, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and made between the said Donald Buckley, of Carleton, in the Parish of Rogersville, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, of the first part, and the undersigned John McCall of London, England, John Sterling of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and Joseph Sheehyn of Quebec, in the said Province of Quebec, of the second part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the nineteenth day of September, 1883, in Volume 62 of the County Records, pages 113 and 114 and is numbered 113 in said volume, there will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the nineteenth day of March next in front of the Post Office in Chatham in said County at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture, mentioned and described as follows, namely,—All and singular that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, in the said County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows—

Commencing on the north side of Pleasant Street at the south-west corner of the piece of land deeded by one David Rogers to one James Elkin, thence westerly along the north side of Pleasant Street, thirty feet four inches, or to the easterly side of land now or lately owned by James Ahearn, thence northerly along the said James Ahearn's easterly side line seventy-three feet or to John Kirby's rear line, thence easterly along John Kirby's southerly side line thirty-four feet four inches or to the north-west angle of the said James Elkin's land thence southerly on a line parallel with the said James Ahearn's side line to the north side of Pleasant Street being the place of beginning—being the same piece of land conveyed to the said Denald Buckley by Deed bearing date the twelfth day of December A. D. 1870 and Registered in the County Records of the County of Northumberland in volume 54 of the County Records pages 403 and 404 and is numbered 988 in said volume—

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Chatham aforesaid, being part or parcel of lots number 3 and (or) 4 and being a part of the same conveyed to the said Donald Buckley by George Burchill and George A. Blair, executors of the last will and testament of George Parker, deceased, and being all of the said lands yet owned by the said Donald Buckley. Also all and singular that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, lying on the west side of Bay du Vin River in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, known as the two lots granted to Isaac Mace, containing two hundred acres more or less which piece of land was conveyed to the said Donald Buckley by Thomas Power by Deed bearing date the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868 and registered in the County Records of the County of Northumberland in volume 62 of the County Records pages 507 and 508 and is numbered 373 in said volume. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders and issues and profits thereof &c, of the said Donald Buckley of, in, to, out of or upon the said land and premises and every part ther of. Dated the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1884.

WILLIAM McCALL,
JOHN STERLING, } Mortgagees.
JOSEPH SHEEHYN,

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicit Mortgagees.

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling book. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS

AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates. BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied

M. McLEAN, Undertaker.

General Business.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs of the late Francis Carter, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Shoemaker, and all others whom it may concern.

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the property hereinafter mentioned in Newcastle in the said County on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon.

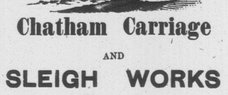
All that piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Newcastle, aforesaid, being part of lot number one and granted to the late William Davidson, bounded on the north by Mitchell street, west by lane leading to the Marsh, south by lands owned by the heirs of the late James Ryan, and east by lands owned by John Murray, being the same piece of land conveyed to the said Michael McLean by James O. Fish by deed dated the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D., 1877, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.—Together with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances,

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th of October, A. D. 1878, and made between the said Michael McLean and wife of the first part and Alexander Ferguson, late of Derby, in the County aforesaid, of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Northumberland, in Volume 56, pages 616 and 617 of the said records, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage

Dated this twenty-second day of December, A. D., 1884.

JAMES ROBINSON,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Ferguson, Deceased.

E. P. WILLISTON, Solicitor for Executor.
Terms made known at sale. 3 25



Chatham Carriage AND SLEIGH WORKS

CALL AND EXAMINE THE NEW STOCK OF

SLEIGHS & PUNGS

made especially for

THIS SEASON

ALL THE

LATEST DESIGNS AND NEWEST STYLES.

Alex. Robinson,
Proprietor.

Dec. 1884.

—FLOUR,—

Superlative, Jupitor Victoria, Star, Peoples, Silver Moon, Ocan, Buda, Cooks Friend, Olive Branch, Golden Age, Tea Rose.

Lowest Wholesale Prices.

JER'H. HARRISON & Co
ST. JOHN, N B.

SMELT SHOOKS!

ON HAND
—AND—
Constantly Making, Smelt Shooks,

PARTIES REQUIRING SAME—APPLY TO

ELSON, Dec. 2, '84 **JOHN FLETT.**

IN STOCK

AND ARRIVING AND FOR SALE by the Subscriber:

Mes Pork,
Clear Pork,
Prime Mess Pork
Plate Beef,
Roll Beef,
Extra Beef.

LARD IN TUBS.

WHITE BEANS (in Barrels.)

Codfish Large & Medium

MOLASSES (Puncheons and Tierces.)

SUGAR, Granulated and Yellow,

Rankine's Biscuits,

Mariners' Tobacco.
Prince of Wales Tobacco,
Napoleon Tobacco,
Myrtle Navy Tobacco
Royal Crown oap,
Princess Louise oap,
Atlantic P. Y. Soap.

Flewelling's Matches,

BROWN'S AXES.

Cut Nails all sizes,

with usual Supply of

CHOICE BRANDS

Flour,
Cornmeal
Oatmeal,

Lowest Rates FOR CASH.

John McLaggan.
N. NEWCASTLE, 24th June, '84.

General Business.

Notice of Sale.

To Michael McLean, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, laborer, and all others whom it may concern—

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Engine House in Newcastle on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Newcastle, aforesaid, being part of lot number one and granted to the late William Davidson, bounded on the north by Mitchell street, west by lane leading to the Marsh, south by lands owned by the heirs of the late James Ryan, and east by lands owned by John Murray, being the same piece of land conveyed to the said Michael McLean by James O. Fish by deed dated the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D., 1877, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.—Together with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances,

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th of October, A. D. 1878, and made between the said Michael McLean and wife of the first part and Alexander Ferguson, late of Derby, in the County aforesaid, of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Northumberland, in Volume 56, pages 616 and 617 of the said records, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage

Dated this twenty-second day of December, A. D., 1884.

JAMES ROBINSON,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Ferguson, Deceased.

E. P. WILLISTON, Solicitor for Executor.
Terms made known at sale. 3 25

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and have balances arranged within the next 3 months otherwise expense may be incurred, and all persons who have claims may call and receive payment.

R. HUTCHISON.
Douglastown, Jan. 10, 1885.

BRIDGE NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Burnt Church Bridge" will be received at the Department of Public Works, FREDERICTON, until SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY instant at Noon, for the Erection of a Bridge over BURNT CHURCH RIVER, Northumberland County, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at said Department and at Supervisor A. K. McDougall's, Oak Point, and Hon. T. F. Gillespie's, Chatham.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a certified Bank Cheque, or Cash, for an amount equal to 5 p. c. of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the deposit will be returned. Each tender must give the names of two good Sureties The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. G. RYAN,
Chief Commiss