POOR COPY

General Business.

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 Quarterly 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.
J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

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 extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1886—197th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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
200	do	100	20,000
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			$265,500

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 (at our expense) address

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

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing. At owest cash prices.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS
Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD
CHOICE WINTER PPLES,
1 MIXED CAR
CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS, CHEESE. ETC. ETC
BOTTOM PRICES.
D CHESMAN

SAMPLES DOINION

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 an retail trade.

ADVERTISERS
Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American Papers by addressing
Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.
Send 10 cts. for 100-page Pamphlet

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves.

The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Subscriber

ROBERT McGUIRE.

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra.
50 Oatmeal.
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
29 barrels Pork.
10 " " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Butter Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham N. B

Dress Goods Etc.,

Black Dress Veleteen, Plain and Twilled Back.
Button New Dark Colours Rullion Kid Glove "Ladies."
Button New Dark and Light Duprex Kid Gloves "Ladies.'
4 Button New Dark Rullion Kid Gloves.
Ottoman Dress Goods, in Navy, Grenat, Bottle
SOLIEL DRESS GOODS BLACK
Grey Cotton 37 inches from 5cts. yd. up.
Grey Cotton 36 " " 7cts. " "
Berlin Wools, New Colours Light to Dark Andelusian, Shetland, Bee Hive, 3 4 & 5 ply fingering etc., etc.

W. S LOGGIE

General Business.

TIN SHOP

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

I would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash

The Perless Creamer,
ROCHESTER LAMP,
The Success OIL STOVE.
—Also a nice selection of—
Parlor and Cooking Stoves
with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN,
the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning, thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as is the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

London Teas Direct
per S. S. CLIFTON.

I can offer the Tea drinking Public the best qualities Tea at prices that will astonish purchasers

—IN STORE.—
30 Packages Tea, in ½ Chests,
60 " " in ½ "

Wholesale and Retail.
—ALSO—
From MONTREAL by RAIL
2 Casks Boiled oil
2 " Raw "
2 Cases Turpentine
5 Cwt No 1 White Lead
5 " assd. Cols. in small packages

ALREADY MIXED FOR USE

In my Auction Rooms and other places, on Commission.

—Farmers tools, Stoves, Mattresses, Furniture, Carriages, Waggons, Buggies, Harness, Hay, Codfish, Sewing Machines,
in fact almost anything that cannot be got elsewhere—GIVE ME A CALL.

WM. WYSE,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
Golden Ball, Mart.
Chatham, 5th July, '86 7.29

Groceries Etc.,

100 Puns. } Barbadoes Molasses.
40 Tierces }
15 Barrels
1 Car Oatmeal.
1 " H. P. Beans.
50 Barrels New Plate Beef.
20 half bbls. } Med'd Mixed Pickles.
10 qr. bbls. }
50 Cases Canned Corn, and Oysters
100 Boxes Valencia Raisins.
54 Cases Colmans Starch.
6 do do F Mustard ¼ and ½
20 Barrels Raw and Boiled Oil.
Just received,

GEO. S. DeFOREST,
13 South Wharf
St. John N, B, July 1886

The "Imperial Wringer. AND Wash-tub Stand. Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS,
Cunard Street.

Flour, Pork, Fish Etc.

200 Bbls. Brown FLOUR;
hlf-bbls do. do.
125 bbls. CORN MEAL.
50 do. MESS PORK.
150 Quintals new CODFISH.
40 Cases CANNED OYSTERS.
10 do do LOBSTERS'
10 do do PEACHES.
7 do COLEMAN'S MUSTARD.

Geo. S. DeForest.
13 South Wharf
th May, 1885.

CONFECTIONERY
FRUITS ETC.
Fresh Goods of Superior Quality
Always to be found at
M J. STAPLES'S
Foundry Building.

Groceries.

Groceries and Provisions New and Fresh goods at lowest rates.

J. Ferguson & Co.,
Hawbolt Store, - - Water St. Chatham.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

—Offering cheap—
DAMAGED CORN MEAL.
very suitable for PIG FEED in
BAGS and BARRELS,
will sell at low price.
W. S. LOGGIE.

MONEY SAVED!

You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, etc

—ALSO—
Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, underware, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses' & Children's sizes.

—ALSO—
Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves, Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy small wares, Grey Cottons, from 4½cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 8cts., per yd at

F. W. Russell's
CHEAP CASH STORE. Black Brook

WHIPS! WHIPS.

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and finish.

CALL AND INSPECT.

These and al other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel,
CAST STEEL,
IRON AND CHAIN,
always on hand.
J. R. GOGGIN
General Hardware Merchant
Chatham, N. B!

$75 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS Write immediately and secure this offer Particulars free. GRAY & CO., St. John, B N

HIDES WANTED.
—THE—
BEST MARKET PRICES.
paid for Hides, at the Subscriber's tannery.
ROBERT NICHOLSON.
Chatham, Sept 29th
10—28*

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - OCTOBER 7, 1886

Politics and "Metaphors."

The New York *Herald* correspondent's notes of an interview with Mr. Ellis of St. John, to which we referred last week, will be found in another column. We publish the article because some of the papers have misrepresented Mr. Ellis' views and also because what he says is substantially endorsed by every intelligent person in the country.

In this connection it may not be amiss to refer briefly to an effort of the St. John *Sun* to be facetious over what we said last week on the subject of our political relationships. It must require but little to satisfy the supporters of that paper when it can refresh its indolence and save its mental outfit by refusing to discuss an important question, which is claiming more attention to-day in the Maritime Provinces than any other before our people. It is not within the *Sun's* power or influence to put aside our remarks on a closer connection with the United States by a bit of ridicule or to condemn them for being "metaphorical." If it had styled them Pickwickian it would have been just as appropriate without calling in question the source of the criticism. A man in the *Sun* is not more metaphorical than the man in the moon, nor is it consistent for the former metaphor to be casting reflections on metaphors generally. The *Sun* itself is a metaphor—a mere travesty or parody on the luminary it slanders by the party darkness it casts on all public questions. It aids in an attempt to isolate Mr. Ellis, but it will fail. The blame of the condition of things in the Maritime Provinces, which he correctly states, is upon the leader of the party of which the *Sun* is the dark lantern. That leader and party have been giving Canada and its people a wild goose chase after metaphors, phantoms and will-o-the-wisp unrealities until they are now disenchanted and, having come to their senses are realizing that the whole political business of the country has been made a maze, muddle and humbug, and that their interests other than political have been and are being sacrificed in the process. When the *Sun* is prepared to discuss the question of our political and commercial relationships with the United States in other than metaphorical terms, we shall be equally ready, for we believe that figures of arithmetic will be quite as conclusive as figures of speech. Till then we shall not be deterred by the *Sun's* disposition to treat the country's present condition as a huge joke from framing metaphors to further what we believe to be "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by all who desire to earn a living in the Maritime provinces.

Coming Events.

There are indications of a desire on the part of Sir John A. Macdonald to have his supporters in readiness for a Dominion election this fall. Certain St. John Conservatives are said to have received a hint to make ready, and it is announced that no less than three Ministers, viz. Messrs. Thompson, White and Foster are to hold a political meeting in that city on Wednesday next. It seems a foregone conclusion that St. John will be entirely lost to the Government at the next election—that it will fall into line with the province generally, which will be, practically, a clean sweep for the Liberals. Northumberland, we know, will return an undoubted Liberal, while Restigouche and Kent will do likewise. Gloucester, will, perhaps, be out of line with the rest of the province, but Mr. Burns will, of course, not be an entirely uncompromising party man.

The Jail.

In discussing the proposal to expend a sum of money which doubles the amount voted last year by the Municipal Council for the erection of a new County Jail the *Advocate*, with a narrowness peculiar to its surroundings, charges that the ADVANCE opposes the proposed extravagance because it relates "to the improvement of the shiretown." It is the practice of the *Advocate* and its sympathisers, who seem to intensely hate the ADVANCE, to represent us as entertaining sentiments unfriendly to Newcastle, and, doubtless, there are some people living there who are simple enough to believe them. That kind of thing, however, is a part of their stock-in-trade and, like other delusions which are the outcome of their peculiar policy and methods, it works more damage to themselves than those whom they hope to injure thereby. Unfortunately, they assume—and the assumption are too often conceded—that *they* are "the shiretown," and that in opposing their schemes and impertinences occasionally, the ADVANCE is attacking Newcastle. Everybody, however, does not agree with them—a great many Newcastle people included.

If a new jail were necessary, that would end the matter so far as the ADVANCE is concerned, and we would be as anxious as anyone in Newcastle to have one erected, but believing the present jail can be repaired and made to fully answer all reasonable requirements, for one quarter of the sum asked for a new one, we oppose what we consider a useless and extravagant public expenditure. This the County cannot afford and its Municipal councillors ought to oppose.

LAST WEEK the *Advocate* said it was not necessary to open the Indiantown Branch Railway for traffic This week it says that "the road will be opened shortly." The indications are that the *Advocate* knows very little about the matter.

Earthquake Peculiarities.

A Charleston correspondent says,—

Pedestrians in their wanderings through the ruins discover many interesting freaks of the earthquake. Some of them were found at the residence of Major J. H. Robinson, a well-known citizen. The building was badly wrecked in some places, while in others it seemed to have escaped injury. In one bedroom of the house the strangest freaks imaginable took place. On one side of the chamber oil paintings were thrown from the wall with such force as to destroy the canvas and crush the frames, while on the mantelpiece a few feet away in the same room stood a slender, tall vase which retained its perpendicular. On another wall in the room two or three small photographs in frames were left undisturbed, while within three feet of them the plastering was, as it were, wrenched off and ground into dust, and the scantling upon which the lathing was nailed was torn out of its place. A lounge was hurled across the room and broken to pieces, while chairs a few feet away were not even overturned. In some places a gate-post on one side of an entrance was twisted off, while the other post, but four feet distant, was neither loosened nor cracked. The old magazine in Cumberland street, a building constructed of brick, stone, and concrete, in the eighteenth century, which stood as a monument among the landmarks of the city, having weathered three wars and the many earthquakes and cyclones of the country in its time, and which carried in its wall a shell from a British gun fired during the revolution—a building which the oldest inhabitant believed could not be destroyed by any earthquake which did not engulf the city—is in ruins.

Some curious freaks of the earthquake were found and photographed at Summerville, a suburb of Charleston. Most of the three hundred houses there are wooden buildings, and, as a consequence, the damage is largely confined to their interior. Of one building the foundation has been affected on one side to an extent that the structure had toppled over in a half-reclining position, while the remainder of the foundation was unimpaired. The foundation of both sides of another house, it was found, had parted and shot outward, permitting the structure to drop to the ground. On many houses one chimney had been destroyed and the other left intact. A large number of geysers were found, some ten feet in diameter, and nothing had been found long enough to prove their depth.

The hydrographic office in Washington has received a letter from Captain Leo Voegel, of the steamer City of Palatka, briefly describing the effects of the earthquake at sea. He had just left Charleston, and was about twelve miles off the harbor of Port Royal, in eight and a half fathoms, when he experienced a terrible rumbling sensation which lasted one and a half minutes. There had been quite a heavy sea from the southeast, but when the rumbling began the wave motion ceased and the waters remained a perfect calm until the rumbling came to an end, when the swell was again manifest. The wind was southeast and light; weather cloudy; barometer, 30,01; thermometer, 80 degrees. The sensation, Capt. Voegel says, resembled that upon a ship scraping a pebbly bottom. The ship's vibrations were very great.

A New Brunswick Journalist on Confederation.

(New York Herald)

Mr. John V. Ellis is the editor of the St. John *Globe*, a journal justly regarded as one of the ablest, and perhaps the very ablest, in these lower provinces. Mr. Ellis is widely known in the United States, and in his own country, both as a journalist and as a member of the Provincial Parliament, he stands deservedly in the highest rank of New Brunswick's public men. Naturally one who comes here to inquire into the politics of these provinces finds it an advantage to talk with Mr. Ellis, and he is kind enough to allow me to send to the HERALD the following minutes of a conversation with him on this subject. Mr. Ellis said:—

"In this province there is a political growth which is not represented in any political party. Men are conservatives or liberals as they are

INFLUENCED BY CURRENT OR PRESENT ISSUES

but under these is a movement which will take form as soon as some leader comes forward able to mould the issues. We are in the Canadian confederation, but confederation has no great hold upon our people. It is satisfactory to the office-holding class and to their families and to the ultra loyal people who thought that the stability of the British Empire depended upon the Canadian union. It has not proved satisfactory to the great bulk of our people. Perhaps you do not remember that when the Quebec scheme of confederation was proposed to our people at the polls it was rejected by them by an unmistakable vote, although all the political and commercial advantages which it was said to possess were presented in the most attractive form. The next year it was again presented by

A POLITICAL MANŒUVRE

and carried by a good majority. Now, the judgment of the people was not convinced in this period, but their loyal feelings were worked upon. The Fenians were then active in the United States. A large number of them came down to our borders and along the State of Maine and declared that they intended to invade New Brunswick. They professed to be opposed—or it was alleged that they so professed—to confederation, and the result was that our loyal people were, to use a phrase of yours 'stampeded' into a union with old Canada in order to spite the Fenians.

THIS UNION HAS NOT WORKED SMOOTHLY.

The country is no more united than it was twenty years ago."

"Why is this?"

"In these provinces our principal trade with the upper provinces is a forced trade. We are compelled by processes of interference with natural laws to buy from the Canadians. We sell very little of our products to them. As a consequence we do not like them. Thus there are growing up feelings of dislike between the two sections as powerful as those which eventually separated the Netherlands from Belgium. We see hundreds of Americans here yearly, interested in us as friendly tourists, as observers of our social life, as concerned in our political condition; but we see no Canadians of any great account, except sometimes a high class official, a travelling auditor of some general department or a bagman with goods to sell. For the drama, music, literature, entertainments of all kinds and pleasures of many kinds we turn to the United States. There is very little Canadian literature circulated here. We are flooded with American papers of all kinds—monthly, weekly, daily, religious, political, social, moral, and, I might say, immoral. All that we were told twenty years ago of a political union making us a homogeneous people has proven incorrect. We built a great and costly railroad to unite us by iron bands. Instead of taking the shortest route to connect us with the large cities of Western Canada we took the longest, because it was all on Canada soil. We are

A THOUSAND MILES BY RAIL

from Montreal, and now the most ardent and ultra royalist in this vicinity is begging and praying for a short route of four hundred miles, and he will even make the awful sacrifice of building a portion of it over American territory. Over the route which we have built—the Intercolonial—a vast stretch of uninhabited country separates us from older Canada. When we do reach the populous centre of Lower Canada we meet a people speaking another language and whose institutions are different from ours. We are therefore separated from Western Canada by the fact that we have no satisfactory business relations with them, by the fact of the intervening French population of Lower Canada, and by the fact that a large and unsettled territory intervenes. Many of our people who have to go to Montreal or further west prefer the route via Portland or Boston, as carrying them through a country which is more interesting to them and more congenial to their feelings to travel through. I mention all this, and I might add a great deal more, to show you that though politically united, we make no progress toward a real union. We are only

ONE DAY'S RIDE BY RAIL FROM BOSTON

—fourteen hours. We are thirty six hours from Montreal. We have four or five steamers a week to Boston, and freight can be carried quickly. The Boston market is our natural market to purchase in. But what we can buy there is met here with duties that are almost prohibitory.

STRONG REASONS FOR CANADIAN SEPARATION.

"In the meantime dissatisfaction grows apace. People are never satisfied with a one sided trade. We sell as best we can in your market and we are forced to buy in the market of Western Canada. You are losing a good trade, and we are too. For the most part the goods we buy are carried on the government railway at lower rates than the government can very well afford to carry them, yet at rates that are too high for us. The lower the railway rates the greater the deficiency the taxpayer has to make up. But all the earnings for the carriage goes into the coffers of the government. If we could buy in the United States, much of our purchases would be brought here in our own vessels, and the freight would pass into private hands. We send in our vessels lumber, laths, shingles, coal, plaster and a few other natural products to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston or New York.

THEY COME BACK EMPTY.

All this and much more has been going on in the interest of an idea. For instance, look at the enormous debt we have created. Interest and the other annual charges on that debt now amount to a yearly tax of over $2 50 a head of our population. I could show you fifty speeches or essays, when confederation was being talked up, in which it was said that your heavy war debt would crush you with taxation, while this would be a good country to live in, as taxation would be low. Your annual interest per head is now less than ninety cents. What is the result? Our population by thousands yearly go to your country, because they can live more cheaply. When this is pointed out the only answer is that there is a large emigration from Maine and other New England States to the West; but if this is true these people still live in your country and share the general burdens. You can form an idea of the magnitude of our debt when I tell you that when this province became part of the Canadian union and our debt was pooled this province owed about $5,000,000. To-day our share of the debt is over $22,000,000, and we have created a provincial debt besides of $1,500,000.

DECEPTIVE PROMISES.

"We were told before we entered the Confederation that our Province would be rapidly developed, its trade largely increased, its population multiplied; but finding instead that we are not progressing — that we are relatively going backward—is it any wonder that there is a rapidly growing element of dissatisfaction? So long as the older politicians like Sir Leonard Tilley were in office they exercised a restraining influence to check any rapid development of dissatisfaction; but they are fast passing away, and no one with like views and like power takes their place. The advent to power of the liberal party may in some measure change the condition of things by giving us a more economical government, by reducing taxation and by putting in practice free trade ideas so far as it is possible to adopt them in a land where there are fiscal burdens that must be borne. But failing the advent of that party to power, or failing that party to redress existing evils, I am satisfied that an upheaval of some kind will take place."

SEPARATION A STRONG FACTOR IN POLITICS.

"Does the separation policy which has come to the front in Nova Scotia gain adherents here?"

"Nova Scotia is acting upon us now as a disturbing force. Just as the advent of a new planet into our system will destroy the existing equilibrum, so the position of that Province on repeal of the union is influencing people here, both liberals and conservatives. Mr. Fielding has here many sympathizers in both parties, and this is weakening old party ties. If secession is not active here it is due not to the conservative power but to the hopes and aspirations of manyliberals strong in the idea that their a live it to power will bring the dawn of a better day. But there are many others who think the case hopeless—who believe that the union has been experimented upon for all its worth, and that as soon as we stop borrowing money to expend in public works, as soon as we reach the end of our borrowing powers, affairs will even prove worse. People like these would readily enlist themselves under the banner of an honest leader who would raise here the standard of repeal. If such a leader showed capacity and courage I believe he would carry this province. At the present moment, and in the absence of such a man, the liberal party feel that their leader, Mr. Blake, and his principal supporters should have a chance to govern the country."

WOULD REPEAL BE GRANTED?

"Suppose the case that in your next year's general elections the liberals were defeated, or that a liberal government should prove unable to remedy what your people complain of—what, then, lies in the future here?"

"If New Brunswick should pronounce for repeal and join with Nova Scotia the matter would be very serious. The British government could not very well overlook the demand of two important provinces. They cannot be coerced into remaining with the union. There could not be, of course, rebellion such as that of the Northwest, where the people had no local Legislature. If the people of these maritime provinces by such a majority as that of Nova Scotia express through their Legislature the desire to have the British North America Act amended so as to enable them to withdraw from the union, and are willing to bear their fair share of the existing Canadian debt, the mother country would not refuse them. The consequences of refusal would be too serious. Any attempt by the upper provinces to use physical force would intensify the existing feeling and would precipitate the annexation idea."

ANNEXATION A LATENT FORCE.

"Is there much feeling for annexation to the United States?"

"This idea of annexation is powerful but latent. I have often expressed the idea that it is a growing force, and those who are most strongly opposed to it are doing nothing to arrest it. In a hundred ways it gains force as our Canadian connection fails to realize our aspirations. It argues no disloyalty to England, as it is now observed that England is far more warmly friendly with Americans than with Canadians, and the inference is in many minds irresistible that it might be an advantage to England were Canada part of the United States. In the minds of a large mass of our people annexation is always an alternative, and its strength is manifest in the readiness with which so many of our people go and live under the Stars and Stripes. To-day annexation is not an active element of our politics, and the question submitted, pure and simple at the polls would probably get an adverse vote, on the ground that the time is not opportune. But it would get a large vote, and that would be augmented should the moment any circumstance arose in which annexation was presented as the better of two alternatives."

"Do you believe the repeal policy is growing in New Brunswick among the people?"

"I am satisfied that the repeal idea will grow here, and may take shape rapidly. If it can be carried in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia and union effected, a policy of free trade would be adopted consistent with our financial needs. The idea must appeal to commercial Eng and. It may appeal even to the United States. The hope and belief is that with a union of our own your country might be disposed to give us a reasonable trade arrangement; that we could make a bargain with our fisheries that would be beneficial to both. I know that there is a prevalent idea in the United States that if no reciprocal move or arrangement is made we will be compelled at an early day to join you. There are other views of this matter. I do not think that the United States has anything to gain by the annexation of more territory, and believe that your country would act wisely to use no force either of hostile guns or hostile tariffs to bring about that which will be of no especial benefit to a land already blessed with plenty of territory. But if there is to be annexation at all it had better come as a spontaneous movement from this side of the line as the result of the growth here of democratic principles and of the acceptance of your theories of government and of the rights of man. We are a self-governing people and a remarkably orderly one. Should ever Fate move us to join the United States, we should go as a willing bride and not as one forced to the altar to a marriage which is but a mercenary arrangement. Indeed, the idea of uniting all the English speaking people on this continent in one nation is an idea in which there is something of grandeur. If other causes conspire to bring about such a union a reciprocity treaty might or might not hurry it, but a reciprocity treaty would prepare the intended parties for the event and would make it more agreeable for them when the honeymoon began."

A Scientist denounces Wiggins.

Three days before the time set by Wiggins—the weather "crank" of the Canadian Finance Department—for his earthquake and storm, the English astronomer, Richard A Proctor, in an article contributed to the *Globe Democrat*, entitled "Mr. Wiggins' Prophecy," said "It appears to me shameful that any man, even though he be not a student of science and therefore fully aware of the mischief he is doing, should spread abroad predictions of coming disaster in such sort that foolish folk are likely to be disturbed and terrified. Mr, Wiggins, a half educated and wholly unscientific employe of the meteorological office in Ottawa, has long endeavored to acqire a cheap reputation by weather predictions of that kind which of itself assures the students of science that the weather prophet is either utterly ignorant or exceedingly knavish. After noting several instances of the failures of former predictions made by Mr, Wiggins, Mr. Proctor said, "Mr. Wiggins claims to have predicted the earthquake of Aug. 31. But truly he has so continuously threatened storms and earthquakes that no disturbance of either sort could steer clear of his predictions. He now loudly proclaims that on the 29th inst., there will be another earthquake, one of the most terrible subterranean upheavels ever known on this continent. He knows that such a prediction will attract attention for awhile tol his name that if no disturbance should take place on the 29th, or near enough to that date to seem like the fulfilment of his prediction, people will soon forget the failure of his predictions and be as ready as ever to listen to him again. He may, however be perhaps asked whether there is not some reason for regarding the 29th of September as a day of danger. Even a Wiggins, it may be suggested, must at least imagine reasons for his predictions, as the Pices, the Venners, the Grimmers and others of the mischievous tribe have imagined for theirs in the past."

Mr, Proctor then goes on to show that certain well known astronomical facts had probably induced Mr. Wiggins to make his late prediction, one being the slight tendency of earthquakes to increase during the months of August and September, and another the earth-throes are more apt to occur when the moon is in or near the line connecting the earth and sun than at other times. The moon will be in such a position during the latter part of the present month, but such conditions, Mr, Proctor observes, recur year after year, and resulting earthquakes are no more liable to occur this year than in any September of the coming century. On the contrary, he argues that there has already been one great earthquake, and it is exceedingly probable that the imprisoned forces of the earth beneath the American continent have for awhile found relief, and that no great earthquake will occur in the same region for many years, possibly centuries.

Telegraphic.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.

A public meeting, held at Ottawa Saturday evening, decided to form a mock parliament on a large scale. The meeting was polled, and the Liberals were found to be the strongest party. The latter have elected a newspaper editor their premier, and formed a government. The Conservative opposition is led by a prominent Ottawa barrister. The membership is likely to reach several hundred within a few weeks.

Chief Jones, who was Sir John's henchman among the Indians in the Haldimand election, and a deputy returning officer at the Indian polling station, has been bounced from his position as Indian chief by the Indian council.

Hon. Peter Mitchell has, in the Montreal Herald, given a most positive denial to the Tory canard stating that he admitted that Hon. Mr. Mercier would be defeated in the Quebec elections. He not only denies he ever said so, but adds that the opposition prospects are, on the whole, brighter than they have been at any time since the campaign opened.

The first sod of the Riviere DuLuop and Edmunston Railway was turned yesterday. The line has not even been located yet or the contract given out and this is looked upon as a Tory dodge to affect the Temiscouta election.

Mr. Light reports 30 miles of the Baie Des Chaleur railway from Metapedia graded and ready for the rails, which were received at Dalhousie a couple of days ago.

The Salvation army invaded Ottawa this morning and held a meeting in the Market square, The army was assaulted by roughs and several members wounded. The army retreated but will attack again next Sunday in full force. This is likely to lead to trouble.

NEW YORK, Oct 1.—A special from London says "A sensational trial for murder has just been concluded at Pas de Calais, France. Last April the dead body of a girl of 15 years of age, named Marie Ledont, was found in a field. The victim had been gagged and stabbed to the heart, and for a long time no clue was obtained to the perpetrators of the crime. Attention was eventually drawn to two cousins of the girl who live in the same hamlet. They were youths of 16 and 17 years, named Muchembled, and the oldest of them was the girl's sweetheart. These boys were arrested and handed to the magistrate. A manuscript narrative giving an extraordinary and fanciful account of a murder of a young girl by a great serpent and a fleet deer, ending with the death of the murderers was found on their persons. This, saving an incident, tallied in general description with the murder of Marie Ledont. To this the young culprits confessed and added that their courage had failed them when it came to the question of suicide, Each were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 years, and to pay 4,000 francs damages to the father of their victim.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Brazilla Vandervere, 26 years old, a native of Red Bank, N. J., but lately living in this city, was brutally murdered this p. m. by John Hughes, known as the dangerous blacksmith. Hughes and two friends went into an oyster saloon to get a chowder. They were under the influence of liquor and acted boisterously, throwing chairs around and swearing loudly. Young Vandervere went into the place and sat down to eat. The roughs refused to pay for their meal and assaulted the cashier, who grappled with his assailant. The cashier was a little man and Vandervere went to his assistance. Hughes struck him a terrible blow on the forehead, felling him to the floor. Vandervere was picked up dead. His skull had been fractured by the blow. Hughes escaped.

Law.

WM. A. PARK,
Attorney-at-Law. Solicitor;
NOTRY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq
CASTLE STREET
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Warren C. Winslow.
BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Solicitor of Bank of Montreal
CHATHAM, N. B.

DesBrisay & DesBrisay.
BARRISTERS,
Attorneys Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c
OFFICES
St. Patrick Street, - - - Bathurst, N. B.
RICHARD DESBRISAY, Q. C.
T. T. SWAYNE DESBRIS

Robert Murray
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Insurance Agent,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
CHATHAM, N. B.

D. G. MACLAUCHLAN,
Barrister-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
BATHURST, N. B.

E. P. Williston,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door,
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B

CARDING.
—(-)(-)—
The subscriber's CARDING MILL at Derby is now in full operation. All Wool left at the Mill will be promptly attended to. Wool left with E A STRANG, Chatham, WM. STOTHART, Moorfield, or M. M. SARGEANT, Newcastle, will be taken to the Mill, carded and returned within one week.
R. D. WILSON.
June, 1 1886

Teacher Wanted.
A second class female teacher is wanted for school in district No. 5, Hardwick. Applying at once stating salary to
Joseph B. Williston,
Hardwicke, Sec'y to Trustees

WE S-LL
POTATOES,
SPILING, BARK,
R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,
Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries,
Potatoes, Fish, Etc.
Best Prices for all Shipments
Write fully for Quotation
Hatheway & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON
Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanical exchanges

LION COFFEE.
40 Tin "Lion brand" JAVA COFFEE, ground or ungrounded, quality guaranteed.
For sale wholesale by
DeFOREST HARRISON & CO

General Business.

Teachers' Institute.

To the Teachers of Northumberland County.—

In accordance with the provisions of the 23rd Regulation of the Board of Education, notice is hereby given that the tenth Annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Academy, Chatham on Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th October, 1886.

Teachers are particularly requested to note carefully the provisions of the regulation above referred to and comply with the same in all respects.

To secure a large and prompt attendance arrangements have been made with the Intercolonial, Northern & Western and Chatham Branch Railways and with Steamers 'Nelson' and 'Miramichi' whereby Teachers who attend the Institute will be granted free returns upon presenting certificates of enrolment.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday.

First Session, 10 a. m. Short papers or addresses by Messrs Inspector Mersereau, Cox, Farley and Hutchison and Misses. McLachlan and Quinlan: Reading of Minutes of last meeting.—Enrolment of Members.—Election of Officers and Committee Management.

Second Session, 2.30 p. m. Arithmetic, elementary rules.—First steps in Reading, Sentence, Words, Sounds, Names—to be introduced by Miss Ida Haviland

At 8 p. m. A public meeting will be held to be addressed by the Chief Superintendent, Messrs G. A. Blair, J. L. Stewart, .. J. Tweedie, Rev. E. W. Waite and others.

Friday,

Third Session, 9 a. m. Physical Geography, its importance and the necessity of teaching it in the common schools, to be introduced by Philip Cox, A. B.—Best plan of teaching history,—Discussion.—Drawing Lessons, extent of preparation by pupils and examination by teacher.

Fourth Session, 2.30 p. m. Examination of specimens of Manual Work

N B.—All teachers are requested to bring to the Institute specimens of Printing, Writing and drawing by their pupils.

J M PALMER
Secretary

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast easily, and honorably Address TRUE & Co. Agusta, Maine

COAL!
The Schr. "UTOPIA" is daily expected to arrive at Chatham from Cape Breton with a Cargo of COAL, which will be sold from MUIRHEAD'S Foundry) Wharf. Apply to
E. M. ARCHIBALD,
Chatham, Sept. 29th 1886 Brown's Building.

To House Keepers!
J FERGUSON & Co.,
—offer a choice selection of—
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
—at their—
GROCERY STORE, WATER ST.
—consisting of—
China Tea Sets,
Coloured Stone Ware Tea Sets,
White do do do do
Bed Room Toilet Sets
Dinner and Tea Plates,
Side Dishes,
Vegitable Dishes,
Sauce Tureens,
Sauce Dishes,
Coloured Pitchers,
White Pitchers,
30 doz. Stoneware Cups and Saucers
40 " Brown Rockport Teapots,
Butter Crocks,
1 and 1½ gal Jars,
Bedroom Chambers in white and coloured
GLASSWARE.
Glass Goblets, plain and figured, Tumblers, Lamp Globes, Lamp Shades, &c, &c.
A beautiful assortment of Paraffine Lamps, LANTERNS in variety for Fishermen and for Barn use