POOR COPY

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90.

A Safe Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING! OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard, J. A. Early, Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1892.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$150,000 is	$150,000
1 PRIZE OF	40,000 is	40,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	10,000
5 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	10,000
25 PRIZES OF	600 are	15,000
100 PRIZES OF	400 are	40,000
200 PRIZES OF	200 are	40,000
500 PRIZES OF	120 are	50,000
500 PRIZES OF	80 are	40,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of	$200 are	$20,000
100 do	120 are	12,000
100 do	80 are	8,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 Prizes of $40 are		$39,960
999 Prizes of 40 are		39,960
3,434 Prizes	amounting to	$530,920

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at $10; Halves $5; Fifths $2 Tenths 1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club rates, $55 worth of Tickets for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

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

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force until 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

CANVASSERS WANTED

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscribar has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

		per 100 lbs.
Between Chatham and	Doaktown,	6½c each way.
" Gushman's "	"	6 " "
" Chelmsford "	"	6 " "
" Blackville "	"	5 " "
" Up "	"	4½ " "
" Blissfield "	"	3 " "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

HARVIE DOAK.

Teacher Wanted.

A second or third class female teacher is wanted for school district No. 4, parish of Glenelg, County of Northumberland, to take charge at the beginning of the next term. Apply to

GEO. McKNIGHT, Secretary to Trustees, Lower Napan P. O.

TO LET.

The dwelling house and premises on John St., (West End) Chatham, owned by William Rae and lately occupied by Mr. John Doran. Apply to

WILLIAM LAWLOR, or WM. RAE,
12-8 Chatham, Newcastle.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 8, 1892.

The Intercolonial.

Everybody in the country will be glad to hear that, pursuant to his formerly expressed ideas of reforming the management of the Intercolonial Railway, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways, has brought into effect the principle of centralising the control of that great public work in Moncton. Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, who has been general manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, has resigned that position to take the office of Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals—one that he is splendidly equipped to fill and has fairly earned by long and faithful public service. He succeeds Mr. T. Trudeau, who has been thirty-three years in office and twenty-four years a deputy-minister, under different governments.

Mr. D. Pottinger, under the new arrangement, becomes general manager of government railways, with headquarters at Moncton. He has been connected with railway work for about thirty years, first in Nova Scotia and, afterwards, as Storekeeper and Chief Superintendent of the Intercolonial at Moncton. He is a comparatively young man, being only in his fiftieth year, and while affable and courteous, is possessed of the firmness that will, doubtless, be necessary in giving effect to the new policy of economical administration undertaken by Minister Haggart. This change is in accord with the views of the people, especially of those who patronise the road, and who have, heretofore, experienced much inconvenience from the fact of the management being so largely controlled from Ottawa. The business community is to be congratulated on the change, and all who know Mr. Pottinger will also congratulate him on his deserved promotion.

Miramichi Trans-Atlantic Lumber Shipments.

Following are the lumber shipments from Miramichi for the season of 1892 just closed: -

Shippers.	No vsls	Tons.	Sup ft deals, sctlg, ends and boards.
J. B. Snowball,	38	28,443	24,730,591
Wm. Richards,	23	19,699	17,987,498
W. M. McKay,	22	18,890	17,722,654
D & J Ritchie & Co.	23	12,625	12,199,258
E. Hutchison,	14	10,169	9,280,654
Geo Burchill & Sons,	6	7,199	8,081,000
F. E. Neale,	6	4,588	4,745,119
Am. Spool &c. Co.,	2	1,952	160,749
	134	103,565	94,907,523

	Palings. pcs.	Timber. Birch.	Pine.
J. B. Snowball	2,223,360	1470	57½
W. M. McKay,	29,000		
E. Hutchison,	94,800		
Am. Spool etc. Co	1,093,733 s. f. birch spool wood.		

In the foregoing table the totals of Mr. Richards' operations do not appear, as his mills cut the whole of Mr. Neale's shipments, as well as the greater part of those of Mr. McKay. His total cut of deals, etc., on the Miramichi for the year was 32,891,397 sup. ft.

The whole of the palings, timber and spool wood exported by the different Miramichi shippers went to Great Britain while the deals, scantling, boards and ends were distributed as follows:—

Country.	No vsls.	Tons.	Sup ft deals, sctlg, ends and boards.
Great Britain,	75	61,632	55,494,073
Ireland,	45	32,235	31,267,221
France,	7	4,893	4,073,991
Africa,	3	1,852	1,770,955
Spain,	2	1,190	931,542
Australia,	2	1,763	1,369,741
	134	103,565	94,907,523

Miramichi shipments of last season were 87,638,259 s. f. deals, scantling, boards and ends. There is, therefore, an increase this season of 7,269,267 s. f. The effect of the new French tariff on wood goods is shown in the fact that while we sent to that country last year 13 cargoes, containing 6,431,767 s. f. deals, we sent only 7 cargoes containing 4,073,961 s. f. this year.

Geo. V. McInerney, M. P.

This seems to be an "off season" for convention-made candidates for Ottawa. Only the other day, Mr. Geo. Robertson, who was chosen by a convention of the Liberal-Conservative party in St. John was handsomely beaten by Mr. John A. Chesley, and on Tuesday two convention-made candidates in Kent were beaten by Mr. Geo. V. McInerney who ran as an independent Liberal-Conservative. The regular nominee of the Liberals was Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, and that of the Liberal-Conservatives was Mr. Basil Johnson, and the result of the polling was:

McInerney,	1317
LeBlanc,	954
Johnson,	859

Mr. McInerney, therefore, leads LeBlanc 363 and Johnson 458, while LeBlanc leads Johnson 95. While the defeated candidates are gentlemen of excellent character and standing in their respective communities, Mr. McInerney, is by great odds, the best fitted in all respects for the position to which he has been chosen. A large majority of the electors of Kent are French and their prejudices were appealed to in behalf of the candidates of their own nationality, by the French newspaper—the Moniteur Acadien—as well as by canvassers. It is, therefore, very creditable to the County as a whole that its electors returned the man best qualified to be their parliamentary representative. Mr. McInerney will add materially to the strength of the already superior contingent of eloquent speakers representing the Maritime Provinces.

Hasten Slowly.

A lot of excited persons are clamoring for a liberal demonstration, because of, or on the occasion of the formation a new government at Ottawa. The Montreal Herald appears to believe that it is ordained for the purpose of leading in the movement, because the Ontario papers do not. We think the Herald is wrong and the Ontario papers right. We are all waiting, in the hope that there may not be very much, after all, to complain of.

Canada's Future.

Six thousand people gathered in Sohmer Park, Montreal, the other night to listen to a debate on the future of Canada. They were brought together under the management of one, Lavigne, who is referred to as the Barnum of Canada. He charged them ten cents each for admission, but, for all that, the meeting took on the character of a popular gathering of an essentially representative character. Amongst those present were members of the Quebec government and legislature, including Count Mercier, also of the parliament of Canada, common council of Montreal, mayors of cities and ladies. There were four principal speakers, Mr. Cardinal who advocated continuance of the present relationships of Canada with the mother country; Professor McGoun of McGill University, who favored Imperial Federation, Mr. Lemieux, who advocated Independence and Mr. Elgin Myers, annexationist. Each speaker received a good hearing, with exception of Mr. Myers, who was very frequently interrupted by Professor McGown's few supporters, most of whom were University students. The audience had the privilege of voting after the speeches were delivered and over three thousand did so, by means of ballots, which they received on entering the vast building. The result was as follows:—

For Canadian independence	1617
" annexation	992
" Confederation as it now stands	364
" Imperial Federation	29

Some of the papers appear to believe that they do well in making an attempt to belittle the meeting and its results, but they only show thereby a disposition to blind their own eyes and those of the country to the fact that there is a decided and preponderating sentiment amongst the people in favor of Canada setting up for herself as an independent nation. We have twice as many people as Denmark, Greece, Norway, Switzerland or Brazil, as many as Portugal or Sweden, more than the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Columbia or Peru, while there are more people in some of our many provinces than are in any one of half a dozen of the smaller South American and insular states. As we own one half of the North American Continent, we have ample territorial room to grow, while we have Lord Dufferin's assurance that "no people better understand the working of British institutions, than Canadians, and parliamentary knowledge has there attained its highest development." We seem to lack only the spirit of independence, which, unfortunately, is beaten back and discouraged in every way by far too many of our present political leaders on both sides of Canadian politics.

The Bass Fishery.

We hope that the Miramichi bass-fishery matter, now that it is in process of settlement, will not be hastily disposed of, or the regulations which are to govern it, passed without due regard to the conditions which affect it in different localities. The trouble heretofore has been that the fact of at least three distinctive fisheries, each different in its season and processes, existing on the Miramichi has not been properly recognised. Each has its commercial value and each requires regulations suited to its conditions. At the present time there is but the one bass fishery to be regulated. It is that of the Northwest Miramichi, and the restrictions required are we think very simple and easily enforced. If the Department makes the mistake of permitting indiscriminate fishing over all parts of the fishing ground where the bass lie during the winter, the stock frequenting the river will soon be exhausted and the same danger of extinction threaten as there was three years ago.

A more important restriction, however, than that of reserving a portion of the fishing ground unmolested by the fishermen's scoop-nets, is that respecting the capture of small bass. The regulation of the size of scoop-net meshes is very well in its way, but everybody acquainted with the subject knows that it is evaded and pretty openly ignored. Indeed, nothing is simpler than its violation, and, owing to the small area of net required, it is almost impossible for officers to prevent illegal-sized ones being used by fishermen who are disposed to do so.

If there is not, therefore, some more stringent regulation against the taking of under-sized bass, the fishery will, in a short time, be rendered valueless. The correct principle seems to be to get at the shipper, not only by the usual confiscation of his whole shipment, which is now the penalty of detection in shipping these small fish, but by a money penalty or imprisonment also. It is the shipper, after all, who has the whole matter in his hands. If he will be careful not to ship contraband fish, buyers will not purchase them from the fishermen, and if the fisherman knows he cannot sell them he will be only too glad to return them alive to the water, even if occasionally caught in his legal-sized net—to say nothing of his dispensing entirely with his "pocket handkerchief." The shippers all declare, of course, that they do not encourage the taking of these undersized fish, but we know that some of them at least do so—and it happens that the gentlemen who protest their innocence in this respect the most vehemently, are the greatest offenders. Let the regulations be aimed at the detection and punishment of these gentlemen, for if they were all driven out of the trade, it would be better for everybody in the end. There might not be so many fish caught and shipped this year, or next, but the average for ten years would be better, the fishery would be maintained and a greater respect for and understanding of the benefit of the regulations prevail amongst those interested.

It Doesn't Count.

The Montreal Herald says:—"On dit that a Montreal senator, whose politics are of the deepest blue, paid his railway fare to Ottawa and return for the privilege of telling Sir John Thompson that if W. B. Ives is made a Cabinet Minister he will never again cast a Conservative vote."

It is said that the senator referred to was a deBourcherville man, who was induced to array himself against Mr. Chapleau.

Light Needed.

We frequently observe amusing evidence of ignorance of Canadian affairs in both British and United States newspapers, but think the following from the leading English daily of the city of Quebec—the Chronicle—on the subject of the late election in Queens County, bears testimony to the fact that there is ignorance of our own affairs in some Canadian newspaper offices quite as dense as that outside. Of one thing we are certain, viz.—that editor George Stewart of the Chronicle was not guilty of perpetrating this item under the head of New Brunswick news:—

"In Queens City contest to-day the Attorney-General has undoubtedly swept the County by over 500 at least. Two polls will not be heard from to-night, but those in are all carried by Hon. P. Blair, while less than two months ago these places went for the Opposition. Mr. Blair's majority exceeds 600."

The maritime provinces are practically "foreign lands" to the average Quebecer, and his Ontario neighbor isn't far ahead of him. This is too bad when we have to supply the parliament of the country with its leading statesmen and orators.

Native Rulers.

There have been only four first ministers and two changes of Government since Confederation.

The first, under the premiership of Sir John A. Macdonald, lasted from 1867 to 1873; the second, under the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, from 1873 to 1878; the third, under Sir John A. Macdonald, from 1878 to 1891; and the fourth from Sir John A. Macdonald's death to the retirement of Sir John Abbott.

Of these Sir John Abbott was the only native born Canadian, Sir John Thompson thus being the second of native birth to hold the reins of government since Canada became a united country.

Canadians in the U. S.

The United States census returns from 1890 show that the number of Canadians in the United States in that year was 980,941 as compared with 717,157 in 1880, an increase of 263,784, or about 37 per cent. The number of Canadians in the New England states in 1890 was 380,167, as against 175,426 in 1880, showing that in ten years the number has considerably more than doubled. The division of the population of Canadians in the New England States is: English, 174,406; French, 205,761. In Massachusetts the increase is very marked. The number of Canadians residing there in 1890 being 207,601, as against 74,203 in 1880.

Sir John Macdonald Memorial.

The London Times of Nov. 19th gives an interesting account of the unveiling of the memorial bust of the late Sir John Macdonald, in St. Pauls Cathedral, London. The Earl of Roseberry, British Secretary of Foreign affairs, officiated and there was a very large attendance of distinguished people.

The Earl of Rosebery said: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to come here to-day to unveil this bust. We are gradually collecting within this cathedral the Lares and the Penates—the household gods—of our commonwealth. Up above there sleep Wellington and Nelson, those lords of war who preserved the empire; below here we have the effigies of Dalley and Macdonald, who did so much to preserve it. We have not, indeed, their bodies. They rest more fitly in the regions where they lived and labored; but here to-day we consecrate their memory and their example. We know nothing of party politics in Canada on this occasion. We only recognize this, that Sir John Macdonald had grasped the central idea that the British empire is the greatest secular agency for good now known to mankind; that that was the secret of his success, and that he determined to die under it, and strove that Canada should live under it. It is a custom, I have heard, in the German army that when new colors are presented to a regiment the German emperor first, and then his princes and chiefs in their order each drive a nail into the staff. I have sometimes been reminded of this practice in connection with the banner of our empire. Elizabeth and her heroes first drove their nails in, and so onward through the expansive eighteenth century, when our flag flashed everywhere, down to our own times, when we have not quailed or shrunk. Yesterday it wrapped the corpse of Tennyson; to-day we drive one more nail in on behalf of Sir John Macdonald. This standard so richly studded imposes on us, the survivors, a solemn obligation. It would be nothing were it the mere symbol of violence and rapine, or even of conquest. It is what it is because it represents everywhere peace and civilization and commerce, the negation of narrowness and the gospel of humanity. Let us then to-day by the shrine of this signal statesman, once more remember our responsibility and renew the resolution that, come what may, we will not flinch under it.

Lord Rosebery then formally unveiled the bust, and it was unanimously admitted that the features were an excellent likeness of the deceased statesman.

Hon. Mr. Blake's Strong Position.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—This morning's Daily Chronicle editorially says that it is regrettable that Mr. Justin McCarthy's ill-health will in all probability result in his being compelled to relinquish the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party. The editorial suggests that Mr. Edward Blake, who, like Mr. Parnell is a Protestant, might advantageously be raised to the leadership. Mr. Blake is, it is claimed, easily the ablest man in the Irish ranks at present available.

A noteworthy statement as to the Irish leadership is attributed to Mr. Gladstone by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, United States. In a letter of regret, read at the Boston meeting which Mr. Blake addressed early in the present month, just before leaving for Ireland, Dr. Hale said: "I asked Mr. Gladstone when I was in London whom we were to follow among the Irish leaders to inform ourselves as to the true condition. I said that since Mr. Parnell was dead we wanted to know who was the real leader of opinion. He said to me, with great earnestness, 'Read everything that Edward Blake says. Possess yourself of his wishes and plans. He seems to me by far the strongest man whom they have put forward,'" and, added Dr. Hale, "he spoke this with great satisfaction, as if it were a great benefit all round."

Rev. Principal Grant on the New Premier.

KINGSTON, Nov. 28.—Shortly after Rev. Principal Grant returned from Ottawa he was interviewed regarding the selection of Sir John Thompson as Premier. After stating that Sir John was the only man who could have been called in to form a Ministry, and that during the last two sessions he proved he knew how to lead, the principal said: "Sir John is a true Canadian, a friend of British connection, a man of undoubted purity in private life, one whom the office has sought instead of his seeking the office, and whose whole character, as well as his life as a judge, must make him strongly in favor of gathering round him men of integrity and ability. If the constituencies have no able men to send, or decline to send them, it is unfair to blame a Premier because he selects second-rate men."

In referring to Sir John's religion the principal said: "The men whom Protestants most honor were brought up in the Roman Catholic church, and they exercised the ordinary rights of reason and conscience when they protested against what they believed to be abuses in the church. How, then, can we deny to any man the right to leave one church for another that he may consider better? When we do that we cease to be Protestants. Sir John Thompson is an honest man in the opinion of those who have known him longest and most intimately. If he allowed his church connection to influence his political action in any matter he would be dishonest. As to the effect of his change on the mind of others, that, of course, is a question that cannot be answered positively. There are Protestant bigots and Roman Catholic bigots. I think, for instance, if Mr. Chapleau turned Protestant, Quebec would not welcome him very cordially as a governor; or that if Mr. Laurier turned Protestant, he would not have his present following from the province of Quebec. Why, then, should we wonder if there are some Protestants so ignorant as to object to Sir John Thompson on the ground of his being a convert. I should hope for our credit that there are not many such. Of course, he will be watched very closely for the next two or three years, and a glorious opportunity is given him of showing to Canadians that Roman Catholics can be as free from clerical dictation in political matters as Protestants. It is a good thing to trust men, especially when they have shown themselves worthy of trust. We should not forget that the admiral appointed by Queen Elizabeth to meet the Grand Armada of Spain was a Roman Catholic. He was, however, an Englishman first and a Roman Catholic second. Every man in public life in this country must be a Canadian, first, last and all the time. Sir John Thompson knows that as well as any man, and he would not have taken the office had he not felt that he could take it as a free man. I am inclined to think that he will be tested on the Manitoba school question by the people more than on any other. We could not check Quebec on the Jesuit estate question. Men who felt that the Act was bad in itself and insulting in form, opposed the Parliament of Canada interfering with it on the ground of provincial rights. Substantially on the same ground we cannot check Manitoba. I do not know whether the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have been hardly dealt with in the recent legislation or not, but, if they have, the appeal must be taken to the people of Manitoba themselves. Any attempt to coerce Manitoba from outside would rouse such a spirit in the province as would effectually prevent remedial measures for half a century, and would also rouse such a spirit in the other provinces that compromises, which are now accepted and which are working satisfactorily, would very likely be swept away, and bitter feeling thereby engendered that would sadly hinder our unification as a people."

Ottawa News.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5th:—Mr. Schreiber assumed control as deputy minister and chief engineer of railways and canals today. Similarly Mr. Pottinger commences his duties as manager of the Intercolonial railway.

Hon. Mr. Foster arrived home to-day.

The following is the personnel of the new ministry:

Sir John S. D. Thompson, premier and minister of justice.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, trade and commerce.

Hon. George E. Foster, finance.

Sir A. P. Caron, postmaster general.

Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state.

Hon. C. H. Tupper, marine and fisheries.

Hon. John Haggart, railways and canals.

Hon. J. A. Ouimet, public works.

Hon. J. C. Patterson, militia.

Hon. Thomas M. Daly, interior.

Hon. A. R. Angers, agriculture.

W. B. Ives, president of the privy council.

Hon. John Abbott and Hon. Messrs. Smith and Carling, cabinet ministers without portfolio.

Clarke Wallace, controller of customs.

J. F. Wood, controller of inland revenue.

J. J. Curran, Q. C., solicitor-general.

Boston Letter From Mr. A. B. Sweezey.

BOSTON, Nov. 28, 1892.

Election is over: With Thanksgiving week and the season of foot ball among the "have beens" the milder festivities of the winter will assert their sway. Christmas and New Years are approaching, visions of roast goose, broiled turkey, partridge and jelly, mince pie and cider and four years of Democratic administration cause us to smile alike, asleep and awake. With such a panorama of niceties before me I heartily congratulate the Republican party on its overwhelming defeat, and propose the health of the Democracy leaving your many readers to voice the refrain, "They are jolly good fellows."

Having rested on our oars long enough to partake of, and digest our Thanksgiving turkey, we have again set all sails to catch the holiday breeze, which, after the comparative lull that immediately followed the presidental election, will blow noticeably furious until the new year.

December is a notably busy month in the hub, for here it is that upwards of 450,000 people, reinforced by the innumerable dwellers of suburban towns and cities crowd her streets, making rapid transit an infeasible impossibility, overflowing the electrics, packing the outgoing trains to suffocation, and causing the jamedest jam imaginable in her mercantile houses where, already, things have assumed a holiday appearance, although not so conspicuously so as were the streamers that memorized Columbus day. They are of a more enduring character, however, and bear the impress of profit. Everything that the feminine mind can possibly conjure within the radius of her thought-tank is provokingly displayed, while the masculine fancy is equally well looked after, particularly when the indispensable lucre is behind it all.

At this particular season, when the youthful mind is bent on roving iceward, a stranger in town with the average proclivity for sight-seeing first locates The Common, and in summer the Public Gardens, with their artificial lakes and density of foliage, and does not quit these much-traversed grounds until he discovers the historic frog pond (under the shade of the soldier's monument) the original of which is said to have created morose contempt for the British at the time the Americans gained their independence; where, can be seen a representative mob of Boston undergrowth, whose unmistakable capacity for assiduous clamor, while disporting as lovers of liberty, is only surpassed by the vocabulary of a raving Dutchman.

Those of your readers who are familiar with Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," the acknowledged cream of modern literature, may be interested to know that it will receive its first dramatized presentation in Boston this week at the hands of Mr. Richard Mansfield, who not so very long ago stood as a salesman in one of our extensive dry goods houses and is to-day a foremost star in the dramatic world. His impersonation of the Rev. Arthur Dimmersdale is said to be admirable, and will doubtless receive a cordial hearing from critical Boston.

There are numerous standard attractions at the various city theatres, playing in most cases to the capacity of the houses. "1492," a historic operatic extravaganza of exceptional brilliancy closes a fourteen week's run at the Globe Theatre with this week. The author is a Boston man and the piece was originally produced by member of the 1st Corps Cadets M. V. M. So you see, Boston is well to the front.

Weather delightful.

A. B. SWEEZEY.

A New Fish-drying Process.

THE DRYING PROCESS PATENTED BY T. S. WHITMAN OF ANNAPOLIS. SOME PARTICULARS OF ITS NATURE AND THE MODUS OPERANDI EXPLAINED.

[Halifax Chronicle.]

A few days ago, we briefly noted the improved process of drying fish, patented by Thos. S. Whitman of Annapolis, and which is said to be giving satisfaction to those engaged in the fish trade. Believing that further and more definite information as to the nature of the process and mode of operation would be of interest to the general public, a representative of the Chronicle waited upon Mr. W. in order to obtain further particulars, when the following conversation took place:—

"I understand you have perfected, and have now in practical working, a new process for drying fish, independent of the sun or fine outdoor weather?"

"Yes, I have laid in stock about 20,000 quintals of green salted cod, haddock and hake, which I am now drying most sucessfully by my new process, quite independent of out door weather."

"Have any attempts been made before this to dry fish artificially?"

"Yes, particularly in Newfoundland, where I am reliably informed much money and time have been spent to accomplish this much desired end. But in every case, without any exception, the result has proved an entire failure and large quantities of fish have been spoiled."

"What are the main features of your process and wherein does it differ from others that have failed?"

"I have closely studied the process of out door fish drying in climates where the best grades of fish are cured and dried, as at Gaspe, the coast of Norway, etc., and have studied diligently the causes of evaporation, the prime cause of which is the temperature of the atmosphere which surrounds or passes over the substance to be dried. Air when heated takes up moisture like a sponge, and cold air, (which expels moisture) coming in contact with heated air, partakes of the heat and with it moisture. So in passing cold air over warm fish the fish gives out its moisture as it is cooled by the air and the air in turn takes up the moisture as it receives heat from the fish. It follows that if this air was forced to pass quickly over the warm fish that it will take off with it moisture, and if the fish can be kept warm by the sun, or any artificial means, and at the same time cool or cold (colder the better) air is forced over the surface of the fish, constant evaporation is the result.

Fish, and particularly codfish, have in them a glutinous substance which if properly dried or evaporated becomes very tough. But if subjected to heat, say over 85 degrees to 90 degrees, it loses its toughness and becomes either soft and oily or brittle. This is why so large a quantity of fish are spoiled in summer months on our coast by the hot sun on calm days, and has been the main cause of the failure of all former attempts to dry artifically by heat. I place my fish on wire net trays, over iron pipes warmed by hot water, all encased with flues at the top to carry off the moisture and opening at the bottom to admit currents of cool or cold air. To force these currents of air over the fish in imitation of a strong cold wind on a bright sunny day (such as would be a good fish drying day at Gaspe in June), I place in the main shaft or flue (to which all the flues lead from the several compartments,) a large exhaust fan which is driven at high speed (say 1,500 revolutions per minute) by a small oil engine or water motor; or it may be by a windmill—although the latter is objectionable, depending on wind. This causes a strong current of air to pass constantly over the fish spread on trays in the several compartments and steady evaporation is the result, taking from 30 to 48 hours to dry the fish hard.

"To make fish suitable for Brazil, Havana, or the British W. I. markets, I extract more or less salt from the fish before placing them on the dryers and prefer to only partially dry them. Then give them 4 or 5 days on sweat pile, or they may remain in this half dried state for months in cold weather, and can be prepared for shipment with 10 or 12 hours' second drying."

"How do you heat the pipes with hot water?"

"I simply use an ordinary hot water heating apparatus, the same as private or public buildings are heated with. I place a hot water boiler on the house (where the fish are washed out) so that the workmen will have it comfortable to work in winter months, passing hot water pipes through as well as around the tanks in use for washing the fish in. From this boiler I carry a main flow pipe to the loft or floor on which my heating apparatus is placed and from this heat the sections."

"Is this the only fire used in the building?"

"Yes, I light with electricity and I am now informed that it has been discovered, and practically applied that a hot water apparatus can be worked by electricity, at much less cost than by the present mode by fuel (coal), of which it only takes about 6 bushels per day to work my dryers, with about 6,000 feet pipe, through which hot water passes."

"Have you tested the West India climates with your new process for drying dried fish?"

"Yes, I had samples held in Havana last summer about two months and they stood the climate better than sun-dried fish."

"Have you any difficulty in disposing of your production?"

"No, I am receiving C. and P. orders from the British, Spanish and French West Indies islands, more than I can fill.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unquestionably the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter and all scalp affections.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

X'MAS! X'MAS!

GREAT PREPARATIONS

are being made in the Newcastle Drug Store for the Christmas season. The largest and most handsome stock of X'mas presents ever seen in Miramichi has been received from Germany. They are

ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES

and are made of Plush, Leather, Wood, Oxydized Silver and Celluloid, are suitable for both young and old and are of the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

They consist in part of: Ladies' Work Boxes, and Baskets, Jewel Boxes, Glove and Hankerchief Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Brush and Comb Sets, Writing Desks, Photograph Albums, Photograph Boxes and Photo Frames, Whisk Holders and a lot of Card Cases, Fancy Mirrors, Ink Stands and Fancy Cut Glass Toilet Bottles of all shapes & sizes.

A FULL LINE OF PERFUMES

has been received which lacks neither in beauty nor quality. The above mentioned goods being obtained from Ricksecker and Seely the two largest perfume manufacturers in America, they are without doubt as fine a lot of perfumes as anyone would wish to look at. They are put up in fancy cut glass bottles and, ranging all the way from

10 CENTS TO $10.00 PER BOTTLE

ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

A fine assortment of Shaving Cases, Feather Fans, Bronze Candlesticks and Celluloid Balls are also on hand.

Before purchasing elsewhere give us a call, examine the goods and judge whether or not they are exactly what we have said.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,

E. LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR.

A full supply of English confectionery on hand.

THE X'MAS HOLIDAYS

WILL SOON BE HERE

and the talk will be where can we get what we want and where can we get the most for the least amount of money? Well everyone knows or ought to know where, and I am bound to tell them. It is at the Grocery and Fancy Goods Store of

GEORGE STABLES,

PUBLIC SQUARE, NEWCASTLE,

and there you will find everything in Grocery and Fancy Goods Lines It would take up too much space to tell everything his stock consists of, but call and see for yourselves and if the prices and quality of goods don't suit, you needn't buy and no harm will be done; only give him a call and judge for yourselves. It will be no trouble to show goods and if you cannot go yourself, send the little folks and they will get every attention. His stock of groceries is one of the finest to be found on the Miramichi and the following are a few of the lines kept in this department & also

THE PRICES FOR CASH:

GRANULATED SUGAR,	20	POUNDS FOR $1.00.
BROWN "	25	" " "
RASINS, THE BEST,	13	" " "
CURANTS, THE CLEANEST,	13	" " "

Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Canned Goods, Lime Juice and Syrups, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Grapes, 150 Bbls Canadian and Nova Scotia Apples, Almond, Filbert, Wall, Brazil and Peanuts, Choice Confectionery from 10c. per pound, Biscuits and Cakes of every kind, Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Ducks, Hams, Bacons, Sausages, 50 Tubs Choice Family Butter, 30 Tubs and Pails Pure Leaf Lard, in fact everything to be found in a first-class Grocery Store.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This department is full up of everything in the fancy goods line and you have only to call and see what there is in it before purchasing elsewhere. You can get anything and everything and at prices to defy competition. Toys of every kind and to suit everyone. Christmas and New Year Cards. A fine line of Booklets and Books of every kind, which will please young and old.

THE STOCK OF DOLLS

is the largest over shown in Newcastle and range in

PRICES FROM 5 CENTS TO $3.50.

Fancy Glass and Crockeryware, Fine China, Cups and Saucers. Dont forget the stand, Public Square, Newcastle. You will easily find it out by the big display at the door and

THE GRAND OLD FLAG.

Come along everyone, old and young will be treated with civility whether you buy or not

GEO. STABLES, THE PEOPLE'S GROCER.

Miramichi Foundry,

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

CHATHAM, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished, complete.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

IRON PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.