POOR COPY

New Advertisements.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150000.

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Lousiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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

It never scales or postpones.

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

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1887—209th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 17th day of December next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and 5 o'clock p m.

All the right, title and interest of David J. Buckley in and to all that piece or tract of Land situate lying and being in the Pleasant Ridge Settlement in the Parish of Rogersville and County of Northumberland, abutted and bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at a stake standing on the Southern side of a reserved road at the North west angle of lot number thirteen granted to Lemuel Bourk on the western side of the Intercolonial Railway, thence running by the magnet South seven degrees and thirty minutes east forty-four chains and 50 links, thence South eighty nine degrees West thirty four chains and fifty links, thence North one degree West forty-four chains to a stake standing on the southern side of the aforesaid reserved road, and thence along the same north eighty-nine degrees east twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as the North part of Lot number seventy-four in the Pleasant Ridge Settlement, and granted to the said David J. Buckley on the 10th January A D 1884 as by reference to the said grant will more fully appear.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of John D Buckley against the said David J. Buckley.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Newcastle, Sept 6th, A D 1887.

Notice of Sale.

To the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of Timothy McCarthy late of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, Wheelwright, deceased, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty third day of October in the Year of Our Lord onet housand eight hndred and seventy eight and made between the said Timothy McCarthy of the one part and Abraham Lacey of Chatham, aforesaid, Teamster, of the other part recorded the twelfth day of May A D 1879 in Volume 59 of the Records of the said County pages 365 and 366 and numbered 298 in said Volume which said Indenture of Mortgage has been duly assigned to me the undersigned Edward Johnson, there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured by and due on the said Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the said Town of Chatham on Friday the fourteenth day of October next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said Town of Chatham being part of the Patrick Henderson land and in the said Indenture described as follows: "Commencing on the north side of the street or Highway running past the Presbyterian Church at the southeast angle of the piece of land sold by the late George Kerr to Emanuel Fernandez, Junior, thence easterly along the north side of the said street or road fifty feet or to the west side line of the late James Danford's land thence northerly along the said west side of the said Danford land and the land of John Carney one hundred feet or to the rear line of the land formerly owned by Peter Loggie, junior, thence westerly along the said Loggie southerly side line fifty feet or the northeast angle of the said land sold to Emanuel Fernandez, jr, and thence southerly along the easterly side line of the said Fernandez land one hundred feet to the place of beginning" being the same land and premises occupied by the said Timothy McCarthy at the time of his death: together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated this sixth day of September, A D 1887.

EDWARD JOHNSON.

FOR SALE.

All that Lot of Land situate in the Town of Chatham between Mr. Thos. Flanagan's store and the Temperance Hall.

Also, all that Lot adjoining Mr Roger Flanagan's residence on Wellington Street.

Also, all that Lot on the East side of John Street with House and Barn thereon.

Also, all that Lot of Land known as the Murphy Lot, adjoining the county Alms House, containing 50 acres, more or less.

Also, all that Lot known as Lot No. 59 in the Parish of Newcastle near Bartibogue River, containing 200 acres more or less.

The above named are properties owned by the late Henry Cunard, Esq.

Also 100 acres land in Lot No. 23, situate in the Parish of Blackville on the north side of the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, in the rear of Bergan's, formerly owned by the Hon. John Ambrose Street. For further particulars apply to

Dr. STREET, or
GEORGE WATT, Auctioneer,
Chatham.

Chatham, 20th July 1887.

TO LET.

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

Apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE.

General Business.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

LIME ARRIVED!

IN CASKS
—AND—
BARRELS

NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURNT LIME.

GEORGE WATT.

Chatham, April 6, '87

MEAT STALLS.

HOMAS BUCKLEY

begs to inform his friends and public generally that he intends to re-open his meat stall, in connection with his **GROCERY**, adjoining his own residence on ST. ANDREW'S STREET, opposite the Pulp Mill.

He will, as usual, run a waggon in Chatham and between Chatham and Nelson for the accommodation of customers; and thanking the public for past patronage hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Thomas Buckley.

MONEY SAVED!

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

—ALSO—

Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, under ware, 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 3½cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 8cts., per yd at

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

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

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

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

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

JAMES R. AYER.

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR.

PATENTED JUNE 1880.

MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED
—BY—
AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.
—THE BEST—
RAZOR in USE

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

G. STOTHART,
Chatham NB

Northern & Western Ra'y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect July 11th 1887.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE GIBSON

6:45 a. m; Marysville, 7:10; Cross Creek 8:30 Boiestown, 9:45; Doaktown, 10:45; Blackville, 12: Chatham Junction, 1:20; arrive at Chatham 1:30

RETURNING, LEAVE CAATHAM

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

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

COAL!

TO ARRIVE,

and expected about the 12th August, per Schr "LEONORA," a Cargo of

Old Mines Sydney Coal.

—Also a Cargo of—

VICTORIA MINES Coal,

by the Schr. "J. B. SAINT."

This cargo will be sold from the Vessel at a small advance on Cost.

T. F. Gillespie.

8-11.

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.
20 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Crocks, Chamber Sets, &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

Chatham, N B.

Special Notice.

We beg to notify subscribers and others indebted to the ADVANCE that they are required to pay what is due promptly. We have, heretofore, been lenient with many who act as if they do not intend to pay up until compelled to do so, and we, therefore, notify all that prompt settlement is now required in *all* cases.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - SEPTEMBER 15, 1887

The Law's Delays.

At the Circuit Court on Tuesday, there was what appeared, to those present, an unnecessary delay of business which, although it was not a new thing, ought, nevertheless, to be avoided. The Court is supposed to meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and, in fact, it is so set down in the official notices, but it was nearly eleven before the opening proclamation was made. At least fifty persons were obliged to be present and even this delay, which may seem a very small thing to those who caused it, meant a loss of fifty hours' time in the aggregate, some, at least, whose time was thus wasted being ill able to spare it. This want of punctuality is unbusinesslike and unfair to citizens who are called upon to give their time for nothing, as well as to litigants, witnesses and others concerned.

After the Court was opened it was to be expected that there would be no further unnecessary delay of business, but, to the surprise of many, His Honor, at about a quarter past eleven, after saying he was informed it was customary to do so, deferred having the docket of cases made up until two o'clock, and adjourned until that hour. There did not appear to be any unreadiness on the part of the lawyers, who were present in force, while litigants and petit jurymen were also in waiting. The adjournment obliged all who were in attendance to spend about two hours in idleness, when that time might have been devoted to entering up the docket and making progress in some case. The petit jurymen, who were farmers, merchants or other persons who had business of their own and ought not to be kept therefrom unnecessarily, felt that they were not fairly dealt with. Many of them had been summoned from their homes at a distance, and their enforced presence at the shiretown meant not only neglect of their personal concerns, but hotel expenses. Then, there were litigants from a distance, who, as either plaintiffs or defendants, very properly desired that they should be afforded opportunity to have their cases tried and go about their ordinary business as soon as possible, while some of them, at least, realised that lawyers sitting in enforced idleness at $25 or $50 a day were a luxury they could ill afford to indulge in. Witnesses were there, also, who had come punctually at ten o'clock and it was not a little irritating to them to find only a quarter of an hour out of the half-day devoted to the real work of the court, and that they might better have remained away, attending to their own concerns, instead of coming in respectful obedience to those to whom their interests or convenience were apparently matters of indifference.

The experience of Tuesday is not, by any means, a new one at Newcastle, nor is Judge King responsible for the custom on the information respecting which he announced what was, practically, a half holiday. It is evident, however, that these unnecessary delays ought to be discouraged by the judges, for while they serve no good purpose they are unbusinesslike, causing loss of time and money and placing unnecessary burdens and inconveniences upon those who have to do with the courts. For our own part, we would prefer having nothing to find fault with in connection with the courts, because, in their general conduct, they deserve and command the highest respect. The bench, the bar and the officers are everything that is commendable. They are able, affable and courteous, but they should not forget that jurymen, litigants and witnesses have rights and interests which are entitled to consideration, and that it seems like taking an unfair advantage to compel their attendance from all parts of the county, at certain hours and for specific purposes, only to inform them it is customary to waste half a day before going on with the business for which they have been summoned.

If the idea upon which the court acted on Tuesday should continue to have the sanction it has so often received in the past, notices connected with the court-openings will soon become meaningless. It has come to be generally understood that ten o'clock in the forenoon for the opening of the County Court, invariably means about half past eleven, while it is little less wide of the mark for the Circuit Court. Such being the case, we may, before long, expect grand jurors, for instance, to govern themselves accordingly; but we can imagine the righteous indignation of a Judge who might happen to be on time, should he—only one individual—have to wait as long as his brethern, at their mere caprice, so often cause jurymen, by the score, to wait,

The higher the individual is exalted, the more important it is that his example should be good, and it seems a travesty on justice for a judge who has kept scores of his fellow-citizens waiting his dilatory appearance to turn about, as judges have done, and fine some poor fellow who has been prevented from responding to a call for service on a jury which may, after all have nothing of importance to do.

Somebody, it seems, told the Judge on Tuesday that it was the custom at Newcastle to defer making up the Court docket until after recess, and His Honor fell in—to use a familiar phrase—with "the custom of the port. If that custom is to have the sanction of invariable usage—and it should have that or be discontinued—it should be so understood by the bar, litigants and petit jurymen, for to require their presence—some of them under penalty of fine—when there is no intention of utilizing their services, is a legal impertinence. It might be tolerated as a first of April business, but must grow irksome when practiced half a dozen times a year.

It is to be hoped that our higher law courts will endeavor, in future, to show us a better example in the matters referred to than they have in the past, and cease to teach by their practice that punctuality and promptness in the transaction of business are incompatible with the administration of law and justice. If they do not thus reform, it will be in order for the lay element in the community to apply to the legislature for such an amendment of the law as will enable Grand Jurors to enforce observance of punctuality by fining the judges and court officers when they transgress, as most of them do in Northumberland.

Our Shooting and Fishing Privileges.

Complaint is made to us in behalf of the people of Miscou and of sportsmen who have resorted to Mal Bay and the shooting grounds in their vicinity, against the appropriation, by private parties, of some two thousand acres of public lands there, over which they have assumed proprietorship. It is said that these parties, under the name of the Miscou Shooting Club, profess to have acquired from the Government the sole right of this great game preserve, over which they have appointed a local keeper named Wilson, to whom they require all who wish to shoot there to make application for permits to do so.

The shooting grounds in question have been, for many years, the resort of local and other sportsmen, and they are, perhaps, the best on the north shore for wild geese, brant, black duck and similar birds. We have not heard of any complaints of illegal practices against the frequenters of these grounds, or of any demand that the people of the country should be shut out from enjoying the sporting privileges they afford, nor does it appear that the Government has publicly adopted the policy of leasing such lands. If any club or individual has acquired the right of exercising exclusive ownership of the shooting privileges referred to, it must have been by private arrangement, without the public notice and public competition which have, heretofore, been had in connection with the leasing of the public domain. In the absence of any official announcement in connection with the matter, we can hardly believe that the claims of the "shooting club" to exclusive rights over the tract in question are valid. At all events, if the country is to be parcelled out in this way to private parties, those interested should be made acquainted with the fact, for it is not a pleasant thing for sportsmen, who have, for years, frequented our favorite game resorts, to find, after they reach their old grounds, that they have been put by the government into private hands for speculative purposes. We shall be glad to hear something further regarding the claims of this Shooting Club, either from its members, or those whose privileges they seek to curtail. If the two or three thousand acres of public land referred to have been leased or sold, were they advertised in such a way as to acquaint the public with the value of the game privileges attached? Were they advertised at all, or did the club secure them by private bargain and back stairs influence? We observe that two of our most valuable trout rivers have been leased privately—one to a gentleman who has the run of the Crown Land office and the other to a member of the Legislative Council. If the North Shore shooting grounds are also to be closed to the people of the country for a mere trifle paid or promised to the Government, it is time enquiry was made into the nature of the transactions and steps taken to have all the rights involved more fully considered.

Try Them for Piracy.

(Telegraph.)

A new outrage upon a Canadian sealing vessel in Behring's Sea has come to light. The schooner Alfred Adams has arrived at Victoria, B C., and the story of her capture and escape are related in an Ottawa despatch as follows:—

The United States revenue cutter Rush seized the schooner in Behring's Sea some time last month, and took away nearly 1,400 seal skins, guns and ammunition, spears and her papers, put a prize crew on board, and then ordered the captain to proceed to Sitka. The captain for some time seemingly obeyed, but when he had fairly parted company with the Rush he coolly headed the schooner for Victoria, at which port she arrived safely a few days ago. The prize crew, it appears, tried to induce the captain of the Adams to obey the cutter's order, but without success, officers and crew of the schooner being numerically far superior to the prize crew. What will be the outcome of the "outrage" on the part of the Adams, in disobeying foreign orders, it is hard to say. It is reported, however, that members of the prize crew have been advised to enter an action for damages for abduction.

It matters little what action the so-called prize crew may take. What is of more consequence is what action the Canadian government will take. If the facts are as stated, and our government is worthy of the name, they will at once put these pirates on their trial for piracy. Such robbery upon the high seas in time of peace is not only a crime against Canada and Great Britain, but against all nations. This sort of thing has been repeated during the past year with impunity, and the Ottawa government, by its feeble and timid attitude, has invited new aggressions. Now that we have a number of the aggressors within British jurisdiction, if they are not held for judicial punishment, we may as well give up the farce of government, and admit that Canadian ships and cargoes are henceforth to be at the mercy of any spoiler who chooses to seize upon them. The Ottawa government has now a great opportunity to show what estimate they place upon Canadian rights.

Reciprocal Trade.

The N. Y. *World* says:—

The reason why we will not admit Canadian fish untaxed is that a few thousand fishermen on our northeastern coast want to be free from competition and fix the price of fish to suit themselves. Now the principal consumers of salt fish are the poor, and it is bad policy for us to make millions of them suffer for the benefit of comparatively few. We would be the gainers by removing the cause of the grievance, not only in the matter of food supply but by cultivating a trade with neighbors through taking the only product they have to offer us.

Hear, hear! but you will pardon our remarking that Canada has several other commodities to offer to the United States, and that if it is good to deal freely in fish, it will be equally advantages to arrange a free deal all round.—*Montreal Herald.*

Destructive Gale.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 8.—Reports daily arriving from all parts of the country show that the gale of the 26th of August was one that will long be remembered for the loss of life and extent of damage sustained from it. At and around the Island of St. Pierre the gale raged with great fury. Several large vessels went ashore on Dog Island, and in many cases became total wrecks. One hundred thousand dollars will not cover the extent of damage to property sustained by Newfoundland vessels that were on the banks during the storm. A number of men who were out in dories are missing and will probably never be heard from. The French banker Acadience lost two of her crew on the banks in this gale. The Joseph Amadie also had two of her crew swept overboard. The French banker Chevreuel, reports having passed a large vessel bottom up on the banks. The captain of the banker Ruby M., of Fortune, Nfld., was knocked overboard by a stroke from a cable. Five banking schooners are missing from Bury, five from Grand Bank and one from Barge.

From places so far heard from in Labrador ten schooners were lost, but the crews were all saved. The French schooner Cordelia, fishing on the Grand Banks with a crew of 16 men capsized. It is supposed all were lost. There are no disasters to report from the American fishing fleet.

A Delightful Retreat by the Sea.

[Montreal Herald.]

Far away from our city: shut off from the influences of the busy life of town; perhaps as little known or thought about as its inhabitants know or think of places and peoples outside their own little world; nestling quietly and sleepily near the shiving sea, is the pretty little village of Buctouche, picturesquely situated on the Buctouche river, which falls into Northumberland Strait, which latter, as all my readers know, divide the province of Prince Edward Island from the mainland of New Brunswick.

Moncton, on the Intercolonial line, at the present day is connected with Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by railway, but from Shediac to Buctouche the traveler is jolted over twenty-two miles of road, on an "infernal machine" of rude and ancient manufacture, which, regarded as a "bone shaker," has no rival.

THE DRIVE.

Of this drive an obituary notice of some columns in length might be written, for the tourist whose wandering steps may be turned in this direction next season will not find its experience awaiting him; as the iron road will have usurped the occupation of driver and contrivance alike. Then, while John St Denis still cracks his whip, let one word be said in favor of the ride on the "Royal Mail" car, for after all has been said its pleasures far over balance its penalties. Slightly incommoded by the too close proximity of a fish box to your shins, or a projection of some fishing or farming implement looking for a resting place between your ribs, you begin to think that the journey under such circumstances is not going to be a remarkably enjoyable one. Just as you are going to start up comes a damsel with a huge bundle to pile on the already heavily freight-wagon. The perspiration is standing out on her face in beads: you can see under her enormous straw head gear; and she finds room beside you and looks quite happy there. Rather odd that you don't appreciate the circumstance. Off at last and there is a delightful breeze blowing, and by-and-by the open sea spreads out before you and the fresh salt wind has so exhilirating an effect that despite the furious jolts with which the bowling pace of the car is punctuated you feel that you are really enjoying yourself. The boxes and other traps have managed to get into more convenient positions by this time, and you give the jolting a good deal of credit for bringing about this effect, and the idea pleases you immensely. The road winds

ALONG OR NEAR THE SEA SHORE

all the time, and the view is one of ever changing beauty except the broad blue sea in front dotted with many a white sail, and through the bright haze far out you can trace the faint outline of the coast of Prince Edward Island!

THE VILLAGE.

Buctouche is entered after crossing a pretty big bridge which bears the name of the village. It is situated near the mouth of an important river, the shore of which looks a most inviting place for bathers. The beach is bright and shingly, and the sea creeps on in low splashing waves which run up along the sands until they appear absorbed in them. The village has about five hundred inhabitants, and the houses are clean and bright, each having its pretty and carefully kept garden patch. There is but one inn capable of affording any kind of accommodation, but now that the railway is being opened it is intended to build a hostelry superior to anything at present there. In this little community there are Christians belonging to nearly all the religious denominations, Catholics, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians notably among the number.

THE INDUSTRY

of the village, as may be imagined, is largely in the fishing line, although the traders are supported mainly by the farmers. Mr. Henry Murray had 2,500 lobster traps, employing a large number of men. The men get 30c. per 100 for the fish, and very frequently the takes per day range from 1000 to 6000. Fine lobsters can be bought in the village at two cents a piece. Mr. Murray carries on a great business here in tinning mackerel for exportation. The fresh mackerel can be bought by families at two cents apiece like the lobster.

The subject that occupied the tongues of all the village gossips was the tribulation of

GOOD CURE MICHAUD,

the parish priest. His church was burned down very recently, the damage being $3,000 and no insurance. The good Cure took the loss with true Christian resignation and made all haste to rebuild, but when the frame work was up, along came a storm, and it took the efforts of the Cure and a number of his parishioners, who were called out of their beds for the purpose, to keep this frame together by the help of ropes. The people, however, are coming forward very generously, and within a short time Father Michaud will have as good a church as before. They are developing a very lively interest in picnics. They held a big one about six miles out of the village in honour of Rev. Mr. Nicholls of our city, who was out there spending a holiday with his family. This was a big event, in which Rev. J. D. Murray was one of the prime movers. There was a wonderfullly big line of buggies, and a most enjoyable time was spent. A week later another big picnic came off at a place six miles at the other side of the village, and was almost as big a success.

VISITOPS TO THE VILLAGE.

It may be well to sandwich in here the names of Montrealers who will bear me out in saying that Buctouche is a very sweet place to summer at, because they have been spending a good time there during the past month. There were Rev. Mr. Nicholls and family, Rev. Dr. Smith and family, Mr Keswick and family, Mr Storer and family, and others whose names have slipped memory. A bathing house was erected on the beach for the ladies, where they enjoyed a daily plunge in the very brimiest briny. The gentlemen had some splendid boating and fishing. Some excellent speckled trout were caught in a stream two or three miles distant from the village. Mr. Nicholls one afternoon put 30 fine trout in his basket. Amusements, however, may be derived by the ingenious from various quarters, and my taste in the way of pleasure lies in the paths of

"Those who slumber life away,
And do—just nothing—all the day,
Who void of thought and free from care
Live but—a kind of—as it were."

If it were always summer, Buctouche would be a very heaven of idleness. In average weather the atmosphere never changes and the mercury hovers about in the region of 65° to 70° (in the shade) at noon. The evenings are sublimely beautiful.

But to come back to life in the village again and tell the prospects which the future has for it. The opening of the

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY,

will give the greatest facilities for the development of the fishing industry, and consequently tend to the rapid growth of Buctouche village. The line will be opened to the public in October, and already engines are running over its entire length. The postal arrangements of the present time are very defective, but when the mails come to be changed to the railway company the communication will be very rapid. Now, a letter posted in Buctouche on Monday would not reach Montreal until Thursday, whereas by rail they will reach 36 hours earlier. As a watering place the village is almost certain to grow very popular. People who go to Murray Bay, Tadousac or Cacouna never enjoy the full benefit which sea breezes confer on the city man or woman, who tries to absorb health for the other eleven months of the year from the one he gives free from the cares of business. Game of all kinds abounds, so that sportsmen will find plenty of occupation for their skill.

Professor Henry Drummond of Glasgow, spent a few days rambling through the district, of which he spoke in most glowing terms to his friends.

The Margate, P. E. I., Murder.

SUMMERSIDE, Aug 9—Interest is revived in the Margate murder by the announcement that additional witnesses, strengthening the chain of evidence against Millman, have been secured. It will be remembered that Millman was proven to have been with the victim on Sunday evening previous to her disappearance, and that he made arrangements to meet her the night she was made away with. The girl had slipped out at nightfall to meet her lover and was never seen afterwards alive. Then it is presumed, in the shadows of the spruce and maple woods, the bullets were despatched on their awful mission. The corpse was towed out to the centre of the stream, near a boiling spring, a huge stone was tied to the waist, and all that was earthly of Mary Tuplin was dropped to the bottom of the river. Her seduction by Millman and the latter's attempt to induce the witness to swear falsely at the inquest, were two important points established at the preliminary trial. The two new witnesses can prove, it is said, that Millman crossed the river at sundown on the eve of the murder, in the boat which was found adrift, and disappeared in the woods, and that he borrowed a revolver and bullets the day previous from a young man of his acquaintance. The first witness is a girl. Both were afraid to come forward at the inquest, but have since became frightened to remain silent.

Another important witness has been secured in this case. It appears that a young girl, daughter of a neighbour of Millman, had called there on the night of the murder, while all the family but one or two were out. About 9 o'clock Millman, the accused, came in, and she noticed that his clothes were wringing wet, from the waist down. When questioned, he said had he been swimming. There seems to be a little room for doubt that he is the man.

Bloodshed in Ireland.

A Dublin despatch to the New York *Tribune* from T. P. Gill, M. P., gives a graphic account of a fatal encounter between the police and people at Mitchellstown on Friday last at a meeting held for the purpose of protesting against the proposed arrest of Wm. O'Brien, Mr. Gill, who was present, says:—

Just outside of Mitchellstown we were met by a tremendous concourse of people marshalled by the priests and local leaders on horseback. Large bodies of farmers were mounted and formed at the head of the cortege quite a cavalcade. In this fashion we entered the town, and went in procession through its principal streets winding up in the vast market square where the meeting was to be held. The people cheered enthusiastically the English members of parliament and were in the greatest good humor and delighted when the speaking was about to begin. The members of Parliament some clergymen and other prominent men occupied the large vehicle which constituted a platform. I stood on a high seat of this, and

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE

were spread before my eyes in a compact mass, mounted farmers forming a fringe around the outer edge. Down at the lower end of the square, about fifty yards from the horses, stood a body of police. We had heard with some uneasiness of large drafts of police having been brought yesterday into town, and it was stated that they had been refused lodging and had spent the night drinking in an untenated house. I therefore thought it a good omen to see the force withdrawn so far from the meeting. Dean McCarthy had just begun his opening remarks when I noticed the police advance at a quick pace upon the meeting and press their way roughly in. It appeared subsequently that they had a government reporter in their midst. This movement caused great excitement among the people. Things looked threatening when Dillon began to speak. His well known figure restored the distracted attention of the people. After he had been speaking a few moments all was quiet again and the meeting seemed fairly under way. It was just then the police made a new move. They crushed their way still further into the dense crowd and began

HAMMERING HORSES WITH THEIR BATONS.

The horses plunged and kicked. A man was struck with a baton. He struck back with his stick. Some one threw a stone. In a second the police formed and charged. There was a moment of panic in the crowd, when it swung back, but only a moment. Like a flash, those nearest the police rallied, and, infuriated at this wanton and unprovoked attack, fell upon them with their black thorns. There were a few seconds of brisk fighting when the police turned and fled in the wildest confusion, rolling over each other in their efforts to escape. Several of their helmets tumbled off, which the people seized and tore to shreds or kicked before them like foot balls. They disappeared around the corner in a shower of stones. Soon afterwards we heard a volley of musketry from the street in which the police had fled and in which their barracks were situated. Then another—then another. Dillon rushed down the square and up the street toward the barracks. The

POLICE WERE FIRING OUT OF THE WINDOWS

of the second story. One man fell dead at the foot of the Square. Another, with a bullet in the roof of his skull, lay in his blood against the wall. Mr. Manderville, solicitor, who was to defend O'Brien, had the flesh torn from his temples. Many others were wounded. Dillon rushed into the barracks. There he found the commander of the police raging like a maniac and calling on the men to come out and fire

VOLLEYS UP AND DOWN THE STREET—

an order which Dillon, holding the officer in the hall, prevented him from executing. The firing from the windows continued a few minutes longer. A body of police rushed out and charged up the square, but in a second more the charge was turned into a flight. The people who had massed in a corner wheeled around behind them and sent them rushing pell mell with a well directed volley of stones. The police made for the priest's house and escaped into the hall, banging the door to. Just then I met Dillon coming up the square returning from the barracks. At his suggestion Labouchere and Brunner, English M. P.'s, and I went to the police barracks to see the magistrate in command. Dillon had been unable to prevail upon him to withdraw

THE EXCITED CONSTABULARY

who were drawn up in a line across the street where they had been firing, and he thought perhaps the remonstrance of an English member would have more effect on him. We found him, a young man, white with excitement, the sleeve of his coat smeared with blood, and he held in his hand a stout stick which he shook while he spoke. The corpse of one of the murdered men had been dragged off the roadway and lay right across the threshold of the barracks door in a pool of blood. It would be idle to recount our interview. It was a mixture of alternate fear and bravado on the part of the police officer and magistrate in command—after a few minutes it ended on the latter gentlemen saying curtly he had

SENT FOR THE MILITARY.

The red coats were soon afterwards seen coming across the square at the lower end of which they drew up in single line. In an hour or so by great exertion on our part we got the town fairly clear of people. As I returned to the Square I found a tall young fellow dipping his handkerchief in the blood of the man who was first shot. He put the handkerchief in his breast and said to me "I am going to keep this forever as a pledge of mortal hate against English rule." This briefly is the story of the day.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Times* says the blood of the Michellstown victims is on the heads of Messrs. O'Brien, Davitt and Labouchere, whose inflammatory and cynical language drove men against the muzzles of rifles. This teaches the people that although their leaders have amusement and profit, the people pay for it by their skins.

The *Standard* hopes that the spectacle at Michellston will convince Messrs. Labouchere and Brunner of the goal whereto their steps tend, before it is too late, or they will be held guilty for the suffering which otherwise ensues.

The *News* this morning says: "Coercion was not long in bearing its bitterest fruits. The government meant to provoke bloodshed in Ireland. Blood has been shed in perfect wantonness, and butchery is its most revolting feature.

The *Post* says the Michellstown affair shows the necessity for full application of the crimes act to prevent such meetings altogether.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Mr Gladstone entered the commons this afternoon and was greeted with cheers by many thousand persons, who had gathered near the parliament buildings in anticipation of a discussion on the Mitchellstown affair.

In the commons, this afternoon, on motion that the house go into committee on the appropriation bill, Sir William Vernon Harcourt opened the debate on the riot at Mitchellstown, claiming that the general rights of the people to hold public meetings had been invaded, and that attempts to prevent the holding of such meetings violated the common law and the constitution, and were incompatible with the existence of free government or rights of a free people. He said the St. James Gazette had advocated the use of machine guns against the Irish, and the Times used the most detestable, scandalous language for the express purpose of driving the Irish people to revolt. He demanded that the house be informed of the instructions given the police and whether Gen. Buller had resigned the under secretaryship of Ireland. He said the heart of England was with the Irish in vindicating the right to hold meetings and the meetings must continue to be held in all parts of Ireland.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, said the police were acting now under the same instructions as when Mr. Harcourt was a member of the Gladstonian government, which proclaimed the land league. Sir William with Foster and Gladstone, proclaimed 130 meetings under the common law. It was absurd to claim that the meetings, like that at Ennis, were held for free discussion. The object was to disregard the law. The police at Mitchellstown acted in the face of extreme provocation. It was absolutely necessary for them to fire. Their conduct was amply justified. The government did not waver in its policy and would persevere in their course, which must end in the conciliation of Ireland.

Mr. Labouchere said he saw all that occurred at Mitchellstown. He showed that stringent orders had been given the people to avoid violence; that the police assaulted the crowd because they could not get the government reporters through the throng. There were women and children in the crowd and the men had a perfect right to resist attack. When the police fired, there was no danger to any of them. The police behaved like wild beasts. The chief showed a deliberate intention to break up the meeting. He held the constables and resident magistrate responsible. He accused them of deliberate murder.

Mr. Gladstone, on rising, was cheered. He said Balfour had met Harcourt's speech with simple tuquoque, the usual resort of persons in a difficult position, but which legally meant nothing. Balfour had enunciated that all Liberal meetings might be suppressed on the ground that they were called for improper purposes. Mr. Balfour could under such grave circumstances have declined to enter the discussion till a grave inquiry had been held, but instead he rushed headlong to a conclusion that all the police had done was right, and if they had