General Business.

J. S. Maclean & Co.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Beg to notify their Customers and the Trade generally that they have now on hand a very large stock of GROCERIES suitable for the Autumn requirements, embracing in part, a choice assortment of

600 Half chts. Tea, of all grades, personally selected.

600 Puncheons Molasses, favorite brands, Demerara, Cienfuegos Trinidad.

50 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.

500 Bbls. Refined Sugar, all grades besides the usual general assortment of other goods in their line.

CHEAP for CASH.

A Full Line of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES, etc.

—AT—

F. W. RUSSEL'S.

Probate Notice.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, S. S.,

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

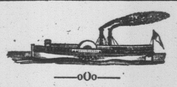
WHEREAS John Brown and Jabez B. Snowball, Executors of the late Will and Testament of James Gray, late of Chatham, in the said County, Tinsmith, deceased, have filed an account of their administration on the estate of the said deceased and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are, therefore, required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in his said estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle, within and for the said County, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1883.

(L. S.) (Signed) SAM. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates,
Co. North'd.

(Signed.) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates,
for said County.

1883  1883

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International S. S. Com'y

Fall Arrangement.

3 TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 8th, the Steamers of this line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning, will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

☞No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

☞Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
10-8 up Reed's Point Wharf.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female Teacher is wanted to take charge of school in District No. 6½, on 1st November. Apply, stating salary, to

JAMES EDGAR,
Secretary.

Napan, Sept. 25th, 1883.

Money to Lend.

ON good real estate security for one or more years.

RICHARD CARMAN,
Attorney,
Chatham.

IN STOCK

and ARRIVING at the

Fish Warehouse,

PUBLIC WHARF,

NEWCASTLE.

50 Brls. Heavy Mess Pork;

50 " Plateand Extra Mess Beef;

50 Tubs Lard;

50 Brls. and boxes Rankine's Biscuits;

100 Brls. Refined Sugars;

100 Boxes Raisins;

100 " Soap;

100 Kegs Nails;

100 Dozen Brooms;

100 Boxes and caddies McDonald and Adams' TOBACCOS, Mariners, Imperial, Napoleon, Little Sargeant. Black Bird, Prince of Wales, Bird's Eye, and Brunette;

150 Half-chests TEA;

50 Caddies "

20 Tubs BUTTER;

20 Puncheons MOLASSES;

20 Kegs SODA;

CHOICE BRANDS.

Superior Extra Strong.

BAKERS AND

PATENT FLOUR,

CORNMEAL & OATMEAL,

—AT—

Lowest Wholesale Rates.

JOHN McLAGGAN.

July 11, 1883

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - OCTOBER 25, 1883.

The Frog and the Ox.

Almost everybody is familiar with the fable of the Frog and the Ox, of which a portion of the local public are reminded by resolutions published under the authority of the Blissfield and Ludlow Agricultural Society, as having been passed at Doaktown on the evening of 13th inst. They are as follows,

Whereas the Government of New Brunswick has ignored the farmers of this Province in the appointment of a Commission to manage the Provincial Exhibition, in violation of the law.

Therefore Resolved, that we the officers and members of the Blissfield and Ludlow Agricultural Society approve of the course taken by the Provincial Board of Agriculture in not accepting the appointment on the Exhibition Commission, and, further resolved, that we disapprove of the course taken by the Government in the appointment of the Exhibition Commission.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the *Maritime Farmer*, the *Union Advocate* and the *World* for publication.

As the Cattle Show at the Centennial Exhibition was the largest and best ever seen in the Maritime Provinces and the display of farm produce, generally, a splendid one, it is evident that the farmers of the country, save a few in the region of Doaktown, were quite satisfied with the composition of the Commission. It is true that the Doaktown bull, which, on account of its condition, was such an interesting object among the cattle at the Exhibition of 1880, was not in the stock yard at the late Centennial show, but, as it is well known that said bull and the B. and L. Society are both controlled by one of the sulking members of the Provincial Board, the absence of the bull and the passing of the above resolutions, are easily accounted for. Doaktown must not, however, be held responsible for the action of the Society referred to, simply because it has the misfortune to be the place at which the resolutions were passed, for the majority of its people are quite sane; nor must local agricultural societies, generally, be condemned because the B. and L. Society has done a very silly thing. It is quite evident that the Doaktown member of the Provincial Board is determined to overthrow the Government. Those resolutions and the absence of that peculiar bull from the Centennial Exhibition which the Board was not allowed to manage prove it. Whether the Government will ever realise that the B. and L. Society is individually and collectively angry with it for the treatment the owner of the bull has received, or whether it cares a rap, cannot now be determined, but it is quite clear that it would not be conducive to the interest of any level-headed agricultural society to be again represented by any member of the Provincial Board, which has so impudently arrayed itself against the Government.

Scaler's Appointments.

We have had several enquiries from Alnwick in reference to the appointment of scalers. It seems that while Messrs. Faylo and Robinson of that parish have not been continued in office, the Government has entirely neglected Alnwick in making its new selections. Among the new men are, we hear, Messrs. Michael Haley, Jas. Harrigan, Jas. Dee, John Pallen, Frank Cassidy, Benjamin Flood, —— Crocker and others. A large quantity of lumber is scaled on the Tabusintac and it was only reasonable to expect that local interests would have been duly considered when the appointments were made. Some of our correspondents seem to think that the editor of the ADVANCE is somewhat to blame for the mistakes made. We beg to say, however, that he was not in any way consulted in the matter, nor is he aware of any one in the County who was. The member of the Government for Northumberland does not impart confidences to any one in such matters, so far as we know. He does all the work and will, no doubt, assume all the responsibility.

The Gloucester Mail Outrage.

For some reason which connot, we think, be explained with satisfaction to the public, the press—with exception of the ADVANCE—has been silent in reference to the Gloucester mail outrage of which we gave particulars several weeks since, until Tuesday last, when the St. John *Sun* repeated the facts already stated by the ADVANCE, and gave some additional particulars. Recounting the circumstances of his opening of the mail bag, in spite of the Postmistress's protest, his taking possession of and carrying away letters he found therein, and his forced seizure of a registered letter against the protest of Postmaster Ahier, the *Sun* says,—

Any person would think that the Sheriff had carried his oppressive measures to their utmost limit, but no! he had a still more arbitrary course in hand, which he lost no time in carrying out. With the registered letter in his possession the Sheriff, on the some day, proceeded to execute the bailable writ and arrested the Nova Scotian. This poor individual not having the friends at hand to give the necessary bail consented to confess judgment for the balance of the debt due to his creditor and this was done. The most curious part of the whole story has to be told. When the Nova Scotian was released from custody, he—having in the meantime heard that the Sheriff had obtained possession of a registered letter addressed to him—asked the Sheriff what he was going to do about it, when that official said he intended to pay himself the amount of the two judgments. The gross amount of debt found to be due was $104, and as the amount contained in the registered letter was $150, there should have been $46 returned to the Nova Scotian, but, as may be imagined, this amount was considerably decreased by payment of "Sheriff's fees and other incidental expenses."

It seems incredible that a person should have had to undergo the indignity of being subjected to an arrest when the Sheriff had at the time a sufficient sum in his possession to pay the amount due. Comfort, must, however, be obtained in the thought, that if the Sheriff has overstepped his strict legal rights, by an action at civil law he will be made to pay dearly for any injustice that he may have perpetrated.

There is, however, another side to the question that has be considered—the gross outrage that has been offered to the sanctity of the mail service. Inspector McMillan on the 18th inst. held, at Bathurst, a searching investigation into the whole circumstances and his report has been forwarded to the Postmaster General at Ottawa. It is to be hoped that the post office authorities will take care that swift and sure justice will be meted out to every person who in any way participated in the grave offence; and in this connexion a sharp look out should be kept for the party (possibly a public official) who informed the Sheriff that the letter in question was in the mail.

It is now six weeks since this offence—this serious crime—was committed and the offender is held as harmless by the authorities as if he had done nothing amiss. The rights of the person to whom the letters intercepted by the Sheriff, belonged, can, no doubt, be vindicated by civil process if necessary. It is the criminal aspect of the case that demands attention. If an ignorant person without the means of informing himself as to the criminality of the act, had committed the offence, there might be grounds for leniency, but the offender is the Sheriff of the County—a man who could hardly be ignorant of the nature of the crime he was committing. If it goes abroad that it takes six weeks or two months in New Brunswick for a post office robbery to receive the attention of the Government at Ottawa, and that registered letters can be seized in transit by anyone who pretends to have authority to do so, people abroad will be careful how they entrust their correspondence to such hands.

Sensation-Makers.

A Montreal despatch of 20th inst. to the press says,—

The commercial situation here the past two or three days, notwithstanding the satisfactory settlement secured by Mr. Morrice, is far removed from being reassuring. Yesterday, most alarming reports were circulated about a first-class dry goods house of probably more influence than the lately embarrassed firm. The startling report threw commercial people and banks into despair, as well as causing a panic in the stock exchange, where Bank of Montreal stock rapidly fell five per cent., the firm alluded to being customers there, and other banking securities followed its lead downward. Managers of city banks, including the leading institution, were interviewed and one and all declared they were ignorant of the house assumed to be tottering being in any financial trouble. The manager of the Bank of Montreal gave further assurances that the firm had never been in as good a position as at present and that it was not menaced by any impending financial catastrophe. These are assurances that can be safely accepted in reference to the standing and credit of the great house being in no peril. It is openly asserted here that adverse rumors, now so numerous about the Dry Goods trade, generally, originate in the purlieus of the Stock Exchange and are propagated to lower prices in such a sensitive market as now prevails. The stock market showed a decline of from 10 to 5 per cent. all round yesterday.

The papers whose managers think it is important that they should establish a reputation for enterprise and who seem to regard business considerations as of little consequence, contribute to a large extent towards the unsettling of the stock and money markets by publishing panicky rumors such as those referred to in the above-quoted despatch. When, by the invention of stories affecting the credit of large business concerns, the gamblers of the Montreal stock exchange could succeed in causing a fall of from five to ten per cent. "all round," the duty of all good citizens is to act against the brokers; and the press telegraphers, as well as newspaper managers, should carefully guard against helping the gamblers along by giving currency to their sensational falsehoods. In such matters "no news is good news."

Defending a Blunder.

Although the *Telegraph* does not choose to admit its error in publishing what it terms the first despatch respecting the Morrice cotton difficulties, in the manner it did, everything that has yet been developed in the matter goes to show that our criticism was right. The party who made up the despatch knew when he was writing it that the Morrice firm had made acceptances to a large amount through several banks for cotton goods shipped to them by different cotton mill concerns and, as the cotton was not sold owing to the market being overstocked, the banks interested had determined to carry the firm through their temporary embarrassment by extending their paper. In the words of the telegrapher, "the firm referred to would be sustained by their banks. Most liberal offers of assistance from influential correspondents of the menaced firm in all parts of the United States were received, and, no doubt, it would proceed as usual."

Such being the information in the telegrapher's possession, and the closing statement of his despatch, the business community will, we think, agree with us that it was stupidly sensational and inconsiderate to telegraph or publish as a preface thereto, that a "national calamity" was impending, that the firm's paper was "gilt edged *before* the *failure*," that if the *suspension* took place it would "embarrass *thousands* of business houses," etc. A careful and conscientious editor would have drawn his pen through the whole despatch, after reading its closing sentences. The *Telegraph's* statement that its only "fault" was that it was a day ahead of its neighbors in publishing the sensational despatch is not calculated to add to its prestige, for very few papers of any standing published it at all, especially with political editorial comment. The Golden Rule, in such matters as this, as well as in all affairs of life in which the business and personal credit of others is involved, is the safest to follow. Men who write such mischievous press despatches as that so approvingly published and defended by the *Telegraph*, ought to be severely reprimanded and have their productions thrown into the waste basket.

A MONTREAL despatch says warrants have been taken out against parties for circulating false reports as to the financial standing of firms in that city.

LIBEL SUIT.—Mr. N. A. Landry, attorney-at-law, publishes a letter in the *World* stating that he is to proceed against the editor of the ADVANCE for "libellously" connecting his name with the Gloucester mail robbery. Our information was that the High Sheriff acted under Mr. Landry's advice in the matter.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL.—Referring to the telegraphed statement that notes of the St. Croix Cotton Mill Company have gone to protest, the Montreal *Witness* says:

One of the trustees of Mr. Morrice's business informs us that the St. Croix Mill has a large surplus of cotton, and might draw on Mr. Morrice for $40,000 or $50,000 if he were in a position to pay. This Mill had no representative at the last meeting here, and so has doubtless failed to make the necessary arrangements to renew its paper such as were made with banks by most of the other mills. The trouble will doubtless be only temporary.

Lumber Notes.

The lumber manufacturers of the North-Western States are agreed that some restriction ought to be placed on lumbering operations there. They urge two principal reasons for this:—First, that at the present rate of consumption the forests will soon disappear; second, that the markets are overstocked as it is. The American Commissioner of Agriculture declares that if the present rate of cutting be continued the pine forests of Minnesota and Michigan will be exhausted in ten years, and those of Wisconsin in twenty years. The pine forests of Maine are hardly expected to last more than four years longer, and the spruce forests scarcely more than fifteen. The best fields now are the South Atlantic and Gulf States. At present rates of cutting the pine forests of Georgia will last 80 years, those of the Carolinas 50 years, those of Mississippi 150, and those of Arkansas perhaps 300 years. Into the latter State, however, lumbermen are crowding by hundreds. Already the number of saw-mills is more than quadruple what it was in 1880. They are seen along every railroad track and on the banks of every navigable stream. The production of lumber is twenty times greater than it was seven years ago.

Au Revoir

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise are now homeward bound. They left Ottawa at noon on Monday of last week for Montreal. From Rideau Hall to the railway depot they were escorted by the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and at the depot there was a guard of honor composed of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. There was a great crowd assembled to witness their departure, and to many present the Marquis and Princess bade a kindly good-bye. As the train moved off a royal salute was fired. On Saturday the Corporation of Ottawa had presented the Marquis with a farewell address, in which they acknowledged his able and distinguished services, and expressed their candid regret that his official connection with Canada had expired, and at the same time desired him to convey their most respectful regards and remembrances to the Princess. To this address the Marquis made an appropriate reply, and returned thanks for himself and the Marchioness. He said, their stay in Canada had been a very happy one, and although they were about to leave he hoped the Canadians would remember that the Dominion would always hold a high place in the kindly memories of the Princess and himself. The Vice-regal party reached Montreal Saturday afternoon. They were met at the depot by the Mayor and other civic dignitaries, who accompanied them to the Windsor Hotel, where several complimentary farewell addresses were presented to the Marquis, and fittingly replied to by him. In the evening a grand ball took place, at which the Marquis and Princess were present. It was one of the most brilliant social affairs ever held in Montreal.

The Banks 1883 vs 1882.

The Government Bank returns for September, 1883, compared with the same month for 1882 show some important changes in the direction of a wise contraction of liability and business on the part of our banking institutions. In September, 1882, the balance due from banks in the United Kingdom was only $661,018, for September 1883, it is $3,489,351; this is a favorable feature. Loans and discounts to the public for September 1882, $143,890,314; for September, 1883, $141,171,448,—a reduction of $2,718,866. Overdue debts for September, 1882 were $1,378,071.40; for September, 1883, $1,998,679,—an increase of $615,608. But the assets of the banks in September, 1882, only amounted to $80,113,786 over liabilities, while in September, 1883, they are $82,960,888—an increase in profits of $2,847,102. Some idea of the conservative policy of the banks can be had from the contraction in the volume of business within the year. The liabilities of the banks in September, 1882, were $159,862,962, while in September, 1883, they are $145,449,469, a contraction of $11,413.493. Notes in circulation were $33,953,887 in September, 1882, against $33,145,848 in September 1883.—*Montreal Witness.*

Mr. Chipman's Funeral.

ST. STEPHEN, Oct. 20.—The funeral of the late Z. Chipman, Esq., took place on Thursday afternoon from his late residence "The Cedars." The occasion was marked throughout town by the closing of many mercantile houses and the almost entire suspension of business. Flags floated at half mast, the schools were closed for the half day and other tokens of respect manifested for him who had made St. Stephen's interest his own during the many years of his residence here. Long before the hour appointed for the last ceremony, crowds of people had assembled in and around the house where the service was held. The room where the body lay was literally filled with flowers—magnificent floral offerings, the gifts of thoughtful friends, being arranged in the utmost profusion around the apartment. At the head of the casket was placed a floral pillow of tuberoses, carnations, heliotropes and smilax, having the word "Rest" interwoven with purple violets, and on the lid lay a cross and anchor of roses, carnations, English violets and Maiden hair Fern. The plate bore the inscription "Zachariah Chipman, aged sixty-nine years six months." The service was conducted by the Rev. Robert Duncan, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Love, Hunt and Lucas; and consisted of the chant by a male quartette choir, "Beloved it is well"; the hymn "Forever with the Lord;" the reading of the 90th Psalm and a portion of a chapter of Corinthians and prayer. At the conclusion of the services the procession was formed headed by the children and teachers of the Sabbath School, whose acting superintendent the deceased gentleman had been for many years, and whose honorary superintendent he was up to the time of his death. After them came the carriages, containing Rev. Robert Duncan and pallbearers—Hon. Judge Stevens, G. M. Porter, Esq., John Veazley, Esq., S. H. Hitchings, Esq., C. B. Eaton, Esq., and Hon. B. R. Stevenson. Then came the hearse followed by the mourners, the trustees and members of the Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church, and citizens, all forming a procession which was fully more than half a mile in length. The service at the grave was read by the Rev. Robert Duncan, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Dutcher. The choir sang "There is no night there," the words "Dust to dust" were spoken, the benediction was pronounced, and to their last resting place were committed the mortal remains of one who by his Christian character, his liberality, his uniform interest in schemes for the public good, won a place in the heart of the community which it will be very hard to fill.

Mr. Chipman's works truly live after him. By the terms of his will he manifested that love for his church and her institutions which distinguished his whole life. To the Methodist institutions at Sackville he leaves $10,000; to the superannuation fund of the Methodist church $5,000; to the church here $1,000, together with $500 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Lord Lansdowne.

While greatly regretting the approaching departure of the Marquis of Lorne, we think Canada may well be congratulated upon the nobleman whom the Home Government have selected as his successor as Governor-General. Nothing short of the best in both ability and position will now satisfy the Dominion for her Governor-General, and to find worthy successors to Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne is not an easy task. But in selecting the Marquis of Lansdowne for the office the Government have shown their desire to do their best. Although only thirty-eight years of age he has already filled various public positions with credit, and has thus obtained considerable experience. He has been a Lord of the Treasury, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, and Under-Secretary of State for India. So he may be assumed to be well qualified to discharge the onerous duties of the office.

Then, in addition, the Marquis of Lansdowne will be able worthily to uphold the dignity of the position. He represents one of the most ancient families in the United Kingdom—one of his predecessors having been created a Baron by Henry II. in 1181. And he is no needy adventurer dependent upon his salary to maintain duly the honors; he owns 135,000 acres of land, from which he derives an annual income of about £50,000.

Farther, the Marquis of Lansdowne has a most earnest desire to discharge the duties of Governor-General in a manner which will promote the greatest good for the Dominion, and reflect credit on himself. Before sailing from Queenstown the other day on his way to Canada, he expressed his sense both of the high honor and the onerous duties of the office, and his determination to exert his utmost endeavors and to follow in the footsteps of the Marquis of Lorne and Dufferin in promoting the development and prosperity of the Dominion. We have little doubt that he will earnestly endeavor to do so, and that success will crown his efforts. Certainly the people of Canada will accord him a most cordial welcome, both on his own account individually, and as the representative of their Queen.—*Scottish American.*

Monsignor Capel.

Since Monsignor Capel's arrival in this country, says a New York letter writer, he has proselyted to the Catholic faith an incredibly large number of people. Whenever he has lectured the hall has been crowded; his sermons have been listened to with marked attention and admiration, and to his most frivolous remarks have been attached important meanings. One of the aristocratic families of Brooklyn Heights—heretofore strong Presbyterians—embraced the Catholic faith after hearing one of the great English prelate's sermons, and the eldest daughter, at one time a society belle well known in the "City of Churches," has announced her determination to become a nun, to the amazement of her "dear five hundred" friends. Monsignor Capel is a most brilliant and fascinating speaker; his similes are plain, though always beautiful; he rarely indulges in rhetorical flights, yet his language is peculiarly rythmical and satisfying to a musically attuned ear. His presence is imposing, his manner is earnest and impressive, his gestures are the poetry of grace—indeed he merits his fame as one of the most popular living preachers. Monsignor Capel will spend several weeks in Canada before his return home.

The New Atlantic Cables.

The New York *Herld* says:—"Messrs. Siemens are energetically pushing the work on the new Mackay-Bennett cables now being manufactured by them at Charlton Pier, Woolwich. They will form a duplicate line from Ireland to Nova Scotia, continued from Nova Scotia by special cable to Cape Ann, and having a branch line from Ireland to France. The work was definitely begun last week, and though materials are still being prepared and tested, yet it is already possible to determine the character of the cables.

"Their core will contain a strand of eleven copper wires of the highest conductivity, weighing 350 pounds per nautical mile, and the dielectric will consist of eight coatings of gutta percha placed upon the wire according to the improved method of Messrs. Siemens, and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile. The deep sea portion will be covered with galvanized steel wire and Manila hemp. All the intermediate cables are armed with steel wires. The shore ends are of the usual heavy types. Messrs. Siemens are convinced that nothing superior has ever come from their factories.

"They will introduce all the improvements suggested by years of research and experience. The length of the entire system of cables will be 5,600 miles. They will be laid by the steamer Faraday in the course of next summer. A visit to the works at Woolwich shows that everything is in a forward state of preparation."

Do Not be Duped.

A recently advertised and highly puffed remedy for deafness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil; none name it but to praise. John Clark, of Millbridge, testifies that it cured him of deafness.

A Remarkable Result.

W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of. He was cured by four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Caution.

We advise all who are afflicted with a cough or cold to beware of opiates and all medicines that smother and check a cough suddenly, as serious results surely follow. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens and breaks up coughs and colds in a safe and effectual manner.

AN OLD VESSEL.—Another illustration of the extreme old age to which some wooden vessels survive is that of a smack of 37 tons register, named the *John and Samuel*, which is now discharging old iron at Greenock. She is 121 years old, having been built in London in 1762. This little craft, which is one of the oldest merchant vessels afloat, seems in fairly good condition.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

Dynamite at Halifax.

Halifax has another Fenian scare. A despatch of 17th to the *Sun* says:—

For some days past, the City Marshal and detective Power have had their eyes on two suspicious-looking characters loafing around the town. They put up at the Parker House, Oxford block, Barrington street extension. They had no visible means of support, but loafed at the barrooms, did a considerable amount of drinking and acted in a suspicious manner generally. Last night they were out pretty late. This morning Detective Power called up to make some enquiries about them he went to their bed-room and found two valises; one of them was opened and found to contain dynamite cartridges of the most expensive and most explosive quality. Both valises were filled with this deadly material Detective Power waited around the locality and about 2 o'clock, when one of the occupants of the room put in an apppearance, promptly arrested him. The prisoner gave his name as James Holmes. The detective then took his prisoner to the station, meanwhile leaving some one on the lookout for his companion. Holmes did not submit to the inevitable without some resistance. At the station he was searched and a large "bull dog" revolver fully loaded with heavy bullets, another small and peculiar looking revolver, and a number of large cartridges and dynamite caps were found on him. He is an able-bodied man; has the appearance of being an American, and is certainly a suspicious looking individual.

The other man, who gives his name as Bracken, was arrested this evening. Detectives are at work on the cases. A railway check found on Holmes was taken to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway depot by the police and found to call for a package containing a complete and peculiar diving suit. The arrested men claim to be miners. Sensational stories connecting them with O'Dynamite Rossa are afloat.

A despatch to the *Telegraph* says the men had visited Halifax several times this year with two valises. After the two arrests the valises were removed from the Parker House to the city marshal's office, where an examination of the contents was made. With the key found on Bracken the largest one was opened, when the same dangerous explosive as found in the small one was displayed, only in larger quantity. In each valise was also discovered a small round clock, made by the American Clock Co. These were exhibited to a city watchmaker, who stated that connected with them were devices for the causing of explosions. In other words, they were infernal machines. It is stated that the smaller weapon found on Holmes, on being discharged at one end of a wire, will, by an electric current, ignite a fuse in the other end, which, in turn, would serve to explode a battery of dynamite with which it would be connected. The men declare they are miners, and laugh at being arrested.

The Halifax *Citizen* says,—The men's overcoats were brought to them from the hotel, and in the pocket of that belonging to Holmes was found a little memoranda book, which contained a lot of extracts and excerptions from speeches and newspaper articles, songs and poetry, on the state of Ireland, patriotism, etc., such as a red-hot Fenian orator might be supposed to have for reference. There was also a description of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and a sketch of that city and bay, followed by a copied extract dated May, "from the *Chronicle*"—likely the San Francisco *Chronicle*—of how a Fenian attempt could be made on the city of Victoria, British Columbia, by Fenian admirals off that coast, for the purpose of making it the centre of a Fenian state. There were also what appeared to be the minutes of some meeting, as follows:

"Citizens' committee of the Barbeque held same time. Affair for the benefit of the 3rd regiment met last evening in the rooms of the department, 12 Superior Court, Philip S. Fay presiding. Treasurer McMaohn reported the total receipts of the Barbeque as $1,364.90; leaving a balance to be paid over to the regiment of $868.45. Also about 600 tickets remaining that may net the regiment $200 more. Balance to be paid to the regiment.

Among the effects of Holmes was found a baggage check of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, which presented at the depot, produced a bundle done up in packing canvas. It was not addressed nor did it have any marks on it except the baggage check. It was confiscated by the police and on opening proved to contain a complete rubber swimming suit, second-hand, but in perfect order. The inside of the canvas bore the mark "Gregg Bros., N. Y." having evidently been obtained from packages to that firm. The suit is similar to that known as the Boynton swimming suit, being adapted by inflation with air after putting on, to sustain the wearer in the water for any length of time desired. His whole body is enveloped except his face, while his hands, arms, and feet are free for swimming or working in water to any extent. The object of the men having this dress is conjectured by some, when taken in connection with the fact of their having become acquainted with the shores of Richmond while up there, to have been for operations on the men-of-war, for which purpose the suit would be admirably adaptable.

The men had a conference with Mr. Robt. Motton, Barrister, and it is understood they have retained him as their attorney. Their examination was postponed for further preliminary consideration of their case and, it is believed, conference with the Admiral and General.

Bracken and Holmes were arranged before Stipendiary Magistrate Pryor. Bracken gave his age as thirty, stated he was born in New York State, and said his business was mining. Holmes gave the same age and his birth place St. Joseph's, Mo., and stated he was a laborer. The men were asked whether or not they were guilty of having an explosive in the shape of dynamite in their possession at the time of being arrested. Both pleaded not guilty, and were then remanded until twelve o'clock on Monday.

A Halifax special of 19th to the *Telegraph* says,—

Though some maintain that the apprehension of Holmes and Bracken by the authorities was hardly warranted under the circumstances—that they should have been permitted to proceed further with their nefarious intentions, if such they really had, until they were about to or did criminate themselves—the police officers believe their arrest was the most important move of the kind made here for a long time. Subsequent developments may not suffice to bring undisputed evidence that the pair were on a diabolical mission extensively involving lives and property, but their actions before their arrest, in the opinion of the police, were so suspicious as to fully justify their temporary confinement at least.

This afternoon Vice Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell visited the City Marshal's office and made an examination of the articles found in possession of the prisoners, which he pronounced to be exactly what he would expect to discover on any persons connected with conspiracies for the wholesale destruction of life and property, particularly of shipping.

As the result of the Vice Admiral's visit to the Marshal, His Excellency will order the instructor of gunnery on the war ship Northampton to make a thorough inspection of the materials confiscated from the prisoners and to fully explain to the law officers the harm that could be accomplished by their use.

All the British war ships in port, six in number, have, since the arrest, of Holmes and Bracken, been closely guarded, particularly at night time, when a strong force in boats is placed about them.

The *Times* London special says: Before the arrest of Bracken and Holmes at Halifax, the Government at London was warned that Irish Americans from New York were plotting to blow up with Dynamite the British corvette Canada with Prince George of Wales on Board, which was lying in Halifax harbor. The Government at once instructed the Halifax authorites to keep a strict watch on the corvette.

General Notes and News.

Senator Miller, of Cape Breton, has been appointed Speaker of the Senate in place of Hon. D. MacPherson.

If you want fast colors and brilliant shades use the popular package Star Dyes.

Fifty thousand dollars have been expended on the Carillon dam repairs. The expenditure has not finished.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

The papers have been speaking of the "delightful Indian Summer weather" of the past week. Indian Summer never comes before November.

The chief of police of Buffalo defines a suspicious person as "a man standing on the street corner with his hands in his pockets."

An aged couple were a few days ago married in Montreal, George McLaughlin, the groom, being 83 years of age, and the bride seven years older.

A Maryland oyster grew to the weight of two pounds and one ounce, and then let the dredgers scoop him in. He measured eight by five inches.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual.

Poker has almost superseded whist in what might be called its special domain—the Cavendish Club, Stephen's Green, Dublin; indeed, so popular has the American game become that Stephen's Green has been christened "Poker Flat."

Princess Victoria, daughter of Crown Prince Frecerick William, has been betrothed to the hereditary Prince of Anahlt.

An Edinburgh dealer was fined $100 and sent to the prison for 60 days recently for making sausages out of horse flesh and exposing them for sale.

The Rev. T. E. Green of Chicago, preaching upon horse racing, said that he had no faith in a man who does not admire a good horse. The preacher defended horse racing, but not the vices that attend it.

Archbishop Lynch has written to the Poor Law Guardians at Dublin, asserting that Canada is overcrowded with Irish pauper emigrants.

At Annapolis, Md. on Monday last ten houses and nine store rooms were destroyed by fire. Two lives were lost, Charles Legg, and his aged aunt, whom Legg, after he was safely out of the house, went back to save. The estimated losses will aggregate $50,000.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

At Flemingsburg Ky. on Saturday evening last, Chas. McCartney was attacked on the street by James T. Fenwell and Frank L. Thompson, who were aggrieved by publications in McCartney's newspaper. McCartney drew his revolver and shot them both. Fenwell died Sunday morning and it was thought that the other was mortally wounded.

GENTLEMEN.—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.

J. C. STOETZEL, 683 Fulton st,, Chicago, Ill.

A Montreal despatch of 19th inst. says: Intelligence comes from the village of St. Jerome of the horrible death of Madame Lafantaisie, under the following painful circumstances:—The deceased, who was well advanced in years, owned a colt which she was in the habit of feeding out of a plate she would hold in her hand. Whenever she wanted to call the frisky animal all she had to do was to put some oats in a dish and the colt would come galloping up to her. Unfortunately she did this once too often, for on Friday last, upon finishing his meal, the colt seized her by the hair with his teeth, threw her down, and turning around like lightning he planted his hind hoofs upon her with such force as to break in the poor woman's skull. She was unconscious when picked up and died on Sunday night without having come to her senses.

Lord Coleridge's reception at New York was a gorgeous affair. The transformation of the stage of the Academy of Music far surpassed in beauty any transformation scene ever presented upon it. The stage was a magnificent garden, with pretty lawns of fresh, green grass, beds of flowers, gravelled walks, and most costly shrub trees and plants. Five thousand different plants, shrubs, and flowers, costing $10,000, were used in this garden scene. In the south-east corner of the garden was pitched a Persian tent twenty-three feet in height, supported by gilded cords hung from the ceiling. This was the central point of attraction. Within and about the tent were placed $30,000 worth of Persian works of art, consisting of armour, bronzes, and candelabra. Of the latter, two magnificent specimens, each ten feet high, were on either side of the canopy, while $10,000 worth of handsome Persian rugs and carpets of every color and design immediately surrounded the Oriental camp scene.

General Business.

LEE & LOGAN,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Groceries,

Liquors,

Wines,

&c.,

45 and 47 DOCK STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscribers have in Bonded Warehouse and Duty Paid, the following Goods, which we will sell LOW FOR CASH or Approved Paper.

We would again remind our customers that we neither MANUFACTURE NOR BOTTLE ON THE PREMISES, nor do we import Brandy from Holland,

But We Do Import Direct

from the Leading Houses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, France and Holland.

175 OCTAVES,

250 Cases, Qts., Pale and Dark,
180 " Pints, " " "
70 " ½ " " " "
50 " XXX, " " "

VINE GROWERS'

—AND—

JULES BELLERIE

CELEBRATED

COGNAC BRANDY.

NOTE—We wish it distinctly understood that these Brandies are imported direct from FRANCE and not from HOLLAND.

—ALSO—

100 Cases Martell Brandy, } Pale and Dark.
100 " Hennessy do. }
25 " Martell * * *.

175 OCTAVES

AND

765 Cases, qts. and pts.,

JAMES WATSON & CO.,

LOCH KATRINE,

WM. HAY FAIRMAN & CO.,

GLENLEVITT,

Old Scotch Whiskies.

75 OCTAVES

AND

576 Cases, qts. and pts.

Geo. Roe & Co. * * *,
Geo. Roe & Co. *,
Bagot, Hutton & Co.,
B,
Kinnehan's L L,
E. & J. Burk,

FINE OLD

IRISH WHISKEY.

1000 Green Cases,

50 OCTAVES and
50 QUARTER CASKS

John DeKuyper & Son,
J. H. Henkes,
Houtman & Co.,

HOLLANDS GIN.

75 Cases, Qts. & Pts.,

CHAMPAGNE,

VARIOUS BRANDS.

300 Barrels, Qts. & Pts.,

Guiness Porter,

BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE.

AND

Bass & Co.'s PALE ALE,

Bottled by Patterson & Hibbert.

100 Cases, quarts,

OLD JAMAICA RUM.

50 OCTAVES

Port and Sherry.

350 Cases, Consisting of

6 YEAR OLD RYE WHISKEY,

Old Crow Bourbon,
Camp Bittters,
Stoughton Bitters,
John Bull Bitters,
Rock & Rye,
Cherry Whiskey,
Cherry Brandy.

ASSORTED FRUIT SYRUPS.