POOR COPY

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SQUIBS:—The Advocate's "squibs" of this week are fair specimens of the refining processes operating in Scott Act ranks.

BOOK-BINDING:—Persons having magazines, or other periodicals to bind, old books to be rebound, or any similar work, can have their orders attended to at the ADVANCE office, where information as to style, price, etc. may be obtained.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING:—Do not forget the public meeting to be held in connection with the Teachers' Institute in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 8 p. m. Among the speakers will be Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education.

SERENADE:—St. Michael's band serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allen in front of their residence on Monday evening, they having returned from their wedding trip to P. E. Island. The members of the band were invited inside by Mr. Allen and refreshments were served.

TYPE-WRITING:—Mr. J. F. Benson is prepared to do type-writing for all-comers at his well-appointed private office in the Benson Block, Chatham. He has one of the best type-writing machines made and his work is first-class. He writes letters, copies law and other documents, makes deeds, mortgages and other papers at short notice.

BENGOUGH will be at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Monday evening next. He is a genuine artist and will give an entertainment well worth witnessing. He makes pictures of your well known friends and hits them off in a good-natured and unobjectionable way. He amuses and at the same time, instructs. The newspapers all over Canada are unanimous and enthusiastic in their praise of his public exhibitions.

AFLOAT:—Work upon the bark Zio Battista, which was run ashore just before the late storm, about a mile off Crab Island, Tabusintac, has been going on since Wednesday last, with a view of getting her afloat and out her dangerous position. She has been twice pumped out by the wrecking pump of the str. St. Nicholas and each time, moved from her position—the last time quite a long distance,—but the water was found so shoal as to prevent her reaching deep water. Further lighting may however, crown Mr. McMullan's efforts with success.

Shame!

Mr. E. P. Ford, who is selling the Auto Harp, a very sweet and meritorious musical instrument, that is used and appreciated in many households on the Miramichi, called at the ADVANCE office yesterday in reference to an attack aimed at him and his business in the World, which intimated that he was a tramp, and the instrument worthless. As all who own Auto harps know they are not worthless, and as Mr. Ford does not impress one as a tramp, by any means, we are inclined to believe that the attack referred to is purely the outcome of a little personal difference that Mr. Ford had on Tuesday afternoon with the editor of that paper. This attack upon a young man who appears to be only endeavoring to make an honest living seems a very contemptible thing, and we hope it will not injure Mr. Ford's business.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The Porteous Concert.

The Porteous concert on Monday evening in Masonic Hall was well patronised and the stage presented a very tasteful appearance. The entertainment was varied, consisting of instrumental and vocal music, recitations, character sketches and a musical farce. Some of the selections, familiar as old friends, and some of the recitations would have been appreciated at even high school examination exercises. Mrs. Porteous was, unfortunately, out of voice, in consequence of having a cold, and was, therefore, not at her best, which disappointed the audience. What singing she did was deservedly appreciated and her performances at the piano gave life to an otherwise rather dull evening, although Mr. Porteous' comic and character efforts were also effective in the same direction. The amateurs on the bill acquitted themselves with confidence, and their efforts were rewarded, in several instances, with unmistakeable evidences of appreciation. Mrs. and Mr. Porteous are quite capable of agreeably entertaining an audience for any reasonable time.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Barry's Building, as follows:—
Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.
Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.
Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training class.
All young men are most cordially invited to all of these meetings.

The Notorious Thompson.

The case of Thompson vs. W. A. Mott, mayor of Campbellton, recently decided at the Circuit Court in Dalhousie was an action for the alleged malicious arrest of the plaintiff at Metapedia in June last on a warrant issued upon sworn information and the advice of defendant in Campbellton and backed by a magistrate in Quebec, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from the Bank of Nova Scotia. The plaintiff claimed that the prosecution was instituted for the purpose of bringing him into this province, in order that he might be arrested on a civil process, and that the defendant had made himself an active participator in the prosecution.

The defence was that information had been laid by F. W. Daniel, agent of the bank at Campbellton, and that what defendant did in the first instance was merely to give legal advice to Mr. Daniel while his participation in the arrest of plaintiff in this suit was done in aid of the constable and under his directions.

The judge directed the jury virtually to find for the plaintiff on the ground that the defendant had gone beyond the statement made by the bank agent to him, and had himself stated to the magistrate that the makers of one of the notes in question was a minor, which statement was untrue, and that the representations alleged by the bank agent to have been made by the plaintiff did not apply to the particular notes in question, but were made up on the occasion of previous discounts and were in no sense shown to be false in the knowledge of the plaintiff.

A verdict was given to the plaintiff for $400.

"Buck" and "Jim"

The special court for the trial of Buck and Jim, the two desperadoes who robbed Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s store here and afterwards killed policeman Steadman at Moncton, opened at Dorchester on Tuesday. Hon. Attorney-General Blair and Hon. H. R. Emmerson appear for the Crown, R. Barry Smith for "Jim" and D. Grant for "Buck." The men are to be tried separately. Hon. Judge Fraser presides.

Uric acid in the blood is the cause of nearly all disease, it visits every part of the body and is liable to fasten disease on any organ; the duty of the kidneys is to extract wastes from the blood; a cold will stop this action, a pain in the back follows, and unless relief is obtained, permanent inability of the kidneys to perform their functions follows, which may terminate in liver complaint, dyspepsia, blood disease, dropsy, diabetes or Bright's disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills assist the kidneys to natural work, and cure all complaints and results arising from same.

A Misrepresented Act.

Much is said, in the way of misrepresenting the New Brunswick Act for the regulation of the liquor traffic, by Scott Act advocates. We, therefore, publish a resume of its most essential provisions, which show its optional character as well as the wholesome guards it provides against the abuses which accompany the traffic as carried on under the Scott Act.

Under the Act the Municipal Council is not obliged to grant any licenses whatever, the granting being optional with the Council. Two kinds of licenses may be granted—the one authorising sale in any quantity up to a quart, the other in any quantity above a pint—the latter being called wholesale licenses and which prohibit the liquor sold from being drunk on the premises where sold.

Applications for licenses, whether wholesale or retail, must be by petition to the Council and be fyled with the Chief Inspector—who must be appointed by the Council and approved by the Governor in Council—"on or before December next preceding the day when it is to come in force;" the petition must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one-third of the ratepayers of the district in which the premises sought to be licensed are situate, which certificate shall be as to the character and fitness of the applicant and of his premises for the purpose intended and also as to the probability of the business not being an annoyance, but rather a convenience to the public.

The genuineness of the signatures to such certificate together with the qualification of the ratepayers signing and their residence in the district shall be established on oath.

The name of each applicant for license, description of license applied for, with particulars as to premises, etc., must be posted at the Chief Inspector's office and on the outer door of the Court House, at least fourteen days before the meeting of Council at which the application is to be considered.

Objections against the granting of license to any applicant may be made at any time after the posting of particulars respecting application, up to within four days of the meeting of council and such objections may be made against the character, habits or previous record of the applicant, against the condition or suitability of his premises for licensed purposes; or because of their contiguity to a place of worship, hospital or school, or of the probability of the quiet of the vicinity being disturbed if license is granted.

All applications, petitions, certificates, objections, etc., shall be kept on fyle by the inspector and shall be open to public inspection without fee.

The inspector shall investigate every application and certificate, objection, etc., and such investigation shall be open to the public.

The inspector shall report, in writing, to the Council upon every application for license and his report shall contain:—

1. A description of the house, premises and furniture.
(2) And if the application be by the person who held the license for the same premises during the preceding year, a statement as to the manner in which the house has been conducted during the existence of the previous license, and the character of the persons frequenting the house;
(3) A statement of the number, position and distance from the house in respect of which a license is applied for, of the other licensed houses in the neighborhood;
(4) A statement whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to have a license, and is known to be of good character and repute;
(5) A statement whether the house and premises sought to be licensed is, or is not, in his opinion required for public convenience.
(6) A statement whether the applicant is, or is not, the true owner in business of the premises, hotel or shop proposed to be licensed;
(7) A statement whether the applicant has complied with all the provisions of this Act in respect of applications for license and whether in his judgment the license should be granted.

The inspector shall, with his report, return to the Council the evidence taken by him at any investigation, and such report and evidence shall be for the information of the Council, who shall, nevertheless, exercise their own discretion on each application.

No license at all shall be granted in any town or parish if a majority of the ratepayers thereof object thereto by petition to the Council.

The aggregate number of tavern licenses to be granted in each town or parish (not incorporated as such) shall not be in excess of one for each four hundred of population up to twelve hundred and one for each full thousand beyond twelve hundred.

The Municipal Council may by bye-law, ordain that no tavern license shall issue within the municipality.

The Municipal Council shall also have power to make bye-laws and regulations for the following purposes:
(1) For defining the conditions and qualifications in addition to the requirements of this Act, which shall be requisite to obtain tavern licenses within the Municipality;
(2) For further limiting the number of tavern licenses to be granted in any District;
(3) For regulating the taverns to be licensed;
(4) For further fixing and defining the duties of Inspectors of licenses;

Heavy penalties and forfeiture of license are provided if liquors are sold or drunk on licensed premises after seven p. m. on Saturdays, until six o'clock a. m. on Mondays, or between ten p. m. and six a. m. on other days of the week. Penalties and forfeitures are also imposed for receiving anything but current money in payment for liquors.

Drunkenness on the premises, the sale of liquor to or the permitting to drink liquor by any intoxicated person, gambling on the premises, etc, are all forbidden under heavy penalties.

The supplying of liquors to minors, for themselves or others is also a penal offence.

Any officer, policeman, constable or inspector, may for the purpose of preventing or detecting any violations of the act, whether in licensed or unlicensed premises, enter into any and every part of such premises and search them; and any person refusing such officer, etc, entrance or of obstructing him in the performance of his duty shall be subject to penalty.

Any club or association carried on especially or chiefly for the purpose of selling, bartering or supplying liquors to its members, etc., shall be illegal and subject to the penalties provided for selling liquors without license.

Any purchaser of liquors in a wholesale licensed place who drinks or causes another to drink on the premises shall be liable to a fine.

Any person who sells liquors without license shall be subject to $50 fine for first offence, $80 fine for second offence and $80 fine and also imprisonment for third and subsequent offences—all with costs.

Severe penalties are imposed upon all licensed and other persons who may give or sell liquors to known drunkards after being warned in respect thereof.

Any husband or wife whose wife or husband has contracted the habit of excessive drinking; or the father, mother, curator, tutor or employer of any person under 21 years of age who has contracted such habit; or the parent, master, guardian or creditor of any person who has contracted such habit—may require the Inspector to give notice in writing signed by him to any licensed person that he is not to sell or deliver liquors to the person addicted to such habit, and if such person thereafter for one year sells or delivers liquors to such interdicted person he shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars.

Whenever in any tavern or other place where liquors are sold, legally or illegally, any person has drunk to excess and become so intoxicated as to commit suicide or come to death by drowning or other means as a result of such intoxication, the keeper of such tavern, or other place or other persons who may have been implicated in selling or giving the intoxicated person liquor shall be jointly and severally liable to the legal representatives of the person whose death is so caused.

Liability is similarly imposed upon vendors for any damage to person or property caused by intoxicated persons.

Penalties are also imposed upon magistrates, inspectors or other persons who compromise or assist in compromising violations of the Act.

Conviction for second offenses against the Act include amongst other penalties forfeiture of license.

No magistrate, inspector, municipal council or municipal officer shall have power to remit, suspend or compromise any penalty or punishment inflicted under the Act.

(Advocate)

In Camp.

Newcastle field battery of artillery, Lieut. Colonel Call commanding, went into camp at local headquarters at Camp Hamill on Monday last, for the purpose of performing their annual twelve days' drill.

The battery marched in with the following strength:—

Lieut.-Colonel Call commanding.
1st Lieut.—R. L. Maltby.
2nd Lieutenant—A. A. Davidson.
Surgeon—Dr. Pedolin.
Vet. Surgeon—J. Morrissy.
Sgt. Major—W. Tushie.
Qtr. Master Sergeant—Arthur Russell.
Orderly—Charles Sargeant, jr.
Sgts.—Gremley, Kethro, Matheson & O'Shaughnessy.
Corporals—Williston, Copp, Holt & Williston.
Bombardiers—Graham, Jones, Murphy & Kitchen.
Trumpeter—Thibadeau, and forty-one Gunners and Drivers.

There are twenty-nine horses and this year they are a particularly fine selection.

Last year a large number of the men completed their term of enlistment and their places have been filled by young recruits, these are young active men and give promise of making efficient, smart artillery men.

The tents are pitched in the field belonging to J. D. Creaghan, Esq., immediately in rear of the I. C. R. Station. This makes a very pretty as well as suitable camping ground, and with the orderly camp lines, smart looking soldiers in their new natty uniforms, makes the camp well worth a visit. The officers are always glad to see their citizen friends and make them welcome.

The drill is performed in the old drill ground now made historic as 'Camp Hamill. Monday was devoted to pitching tents and establishing the camp and its duties.

To day a beginning was made in driving and standing gun-drill and Col. Call on dismissing the Battery from the last parade to-day expressed himself as much pleased by the aptitude shown by Gunners and drivers.

This is Col. Call's twenty-fourth annual Camp and with this long experience he has all his old-time energy, and mounted on his handsome new black charger looks the thorough soldier he is.

Sir John Franklin.

It is scarcely possible to take up a single number of Littell's Living Age and not find in it some specially valuable paper. In No. 2514 (Sept. 3d issue) it is a biographical sketch that attracts particular attention.

Sir John Franklin is the subject, one of the most noted Arctic explorers, whose terrible fate was for many years shrouded in mystery and for whose rescue or discovery so many gallant efforts were made. The sketch is by one who, as a very young man, lived for three years an inmate of the great explorer's family.

It graphically portrays the character of the sailors of fifty to ninety years ago, the dangers, hardships and privations they underwent, and of which the subject of this sketch certainly bore his full share,—in battle, storm and wreck, for he partook—

"Of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents, by flood and field;
Of hair breadth escapes i' th' imminent deadly breach;
Of being taken by the insolent foe."

But it is of his Arctic travels that this paper mainly treats and for which he is best known. He took part in four different Arctic expeditions; the first in 1818, and the last which resulted so disastrously in 1845 when in his sixtieth year.

Those who believe that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure them are more liable to get well than those who don't.

If you happen to be one of those who don't believe, there's a matter of $500 to help your faith. It's for you if the makers of Dr. Sage's remedy can't cure you, no matter how bad or of how long standing your catarrh in the head may be.

The makers are the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. They are known to every newspaper publisher and every druggist in the land, and you can easily ascertain that their words are as good as their bond.

You wind your watch once a day. Your liver and bowels should act as regularly. If they do not, use a *key*.

The key is—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a dose.

The Champion Defeated.

(New York Herald, Sept. 8.)

HAIL THE NEW CHAMPION!

John L. Sullivan, the peerless pugilist, is vanquished. Before last midnight a shout went up from the admirers of James Corbett, and the Californian was hailed as the world's champion and the winner of $45,000.

There is a moral, a lesson to this fight, and let us point it out. No man, certainly no athlete, can afford to indulge, even spasmodically, in those things which the laws of health and morality forbid, and continue in the full possession of the physical power with which Nature had endowed him. Sullivan, the athlete, although no worse than men of his profession, has been no better than many. He has not lived strictly according to the laws of health, and last night the champion—champion now no more—found it out.

Overindulgence in the so-called "good things" of this life had predisposed him to fleshiness, had caused him the loss of lung power and of the endurance that had once distinguished him.

On the other hand, James Corbett, his vanquisher, has lived modestly and temperately and for several years has been "in training." Moreover, he had youth on his side. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that he could hit his bigger opponent when and how he liked and that he escaped without a scratch himself.

Everybody must admire Sullivan's courage and the frankness with which, when he recovered from the blow which dazed him, he acknowledged his defeat. He was glad he was beaten by an American.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1892. The battle by rounds was as follows:—

Round 1.—Sullivan immediately became the aggressor. He made a left lead and was stopped. Corbett danced all about his opponent, eyeing him closely. Sullivan made a rush, but Jim backed away. He also attempted a left hander, but Jim would not bite. Sullivan looked vicious as he played for an opening. He attempted a right hand stomach punch, but the blow fell short. Sullivan tried to corner Jim, but the latter slipped away. The gong sounded and not a blow had been landed by either man.

Round 2.—Sullivan was still the aggressor He attempted a left for the head and missed it, Jim slipping neatly away from a left hand swing. A moment later the men came to a clinch, and Jim aimed a left hander. Sullivan upper cut Jim in a duck, and touched him again with his left hand a little later. Jim eyed his man closely, and when Sullivan would rush the Californian would slip away. Sullivan landed a heavy right on the shoulder, but received a stomach punch in return.

Round 3.—Corbett ducked away from a heavy lunge. Sullivan followed him about the ring trying for the stomach. Jim's head missed a heavy left hander and Sullivan looked vicious. Jim landed two heavy stomach punches and duly missed a vicious right. Both hit each other on the head. Corbett stepped out of harm's way. He came back quickly and landed his left on the stomach. He also planted a heavy left on the champion's ear, sending his head back. Both men were fighting hard when the gong sounded. Sullivan was ringing wet with perspiration.

Round 4.—Sullivan missed his left again, but he chased Jim around the ring. Sullivan landed a light left, Corbett stepped up close, attempting to punch the stomach, but John was guarding that member with his right hand. The champion followed his opponent all over the ring and received a heavy left hand swing on the head for his pains. Corbett was standing well up in this round against the great gladiator with whom he was fighting. Jim landed both hands on Sullivan's head as the round ended, and the champion went to his corner with a sneering smile.

FIRST BLOOD FOR CORBETT.

Round 5.—Sullivan stepped to the centre with a smile and Corbett touched his nose with the left. The champion tried to land a left on the stomach and the men clinched, Sullivan landing his first heavy right. Sullivan missed a fearful left hand, and staggered forward from the force of the blow. The men boxed cautiously for an opening and the champion seemed eager for hot work. He followed his antagonist all around the ring and first blood came from Sullivan's nose. The fight was fast and furious and Sullivan nearly fell on the ropes from left hand jabs on the head. As the round ended Corbett landed a heavy right on the champion's head.

Round 6.—Both men landed light lefts, and Sullivan's nose was bleeding again. The champion was beginning to look tired, for he missed a heavy right aimed for the jaw. Corbett took plenty of time and used the entire ring to manœuvre in. He landed a light left on the stomach and punished the champion on the face. A little later there was heavy exchange of lefts on the head, and Sullivan seemed to be angry and slapped his opponent with his left hand. Corbett landed with blows on the head and ran away. The men were in the centre of the ring, and it began to look like some of the fight was out of Sullivan. Jim landed a heavy left on Sullivan's head and the champion went to his corner looking tired.

Seventh Round.—Corbett walked right up to Sullivan and barely avoided a left hand punch. The champion was trying his hardest for the right on the jaw, but foxy Corbett was not there. The champion landed two light blows on the head and Corbett sent in a hot shot for the left on the nose. He jabbed Sullivan continually on the nose in this round and blood flowed freely. Jim was cheered to the echo for his skillful fighting. Sullivan's only hope was looked for from his heavy right. Sullivan was forced on the ropes by a heavy right on the jaw, and as the gong sounded he received a heavy left on the jaw.

CORBETT THE AGGRESSOR.

Round 8.—Sullivan landed a light left on the stomach and received the left on the mouth. Jim was now the aggressor, forcing the champion toward the post and Sullivan, attempting a left hand stomach punch, slipped away. Sullivan hit Corbett in a clinch and the audience yelled "foul." Both exchanged heavy lefts, but Jim's head missed the mighty right. Jim barely escaped the right and sent his left in the champion's stomach, forcing him to the ropes. Jim landed a heavy left on the mouth which brought blood and a smile from the champion. Sullivan looked very tired as the gong sent them to their corners.

Round 9.—The men got in the middle of the ring and Jim's head barely missed two swings. Sullivan was puffing and both exchanged good lefts. Sullivan received a light one on the ear and got another on the nose, but evened up matters a little with his right. Jim landed a heavy left on the nose and both men hugged each other in the clinch. Sullivan was missing many blows now, though when he did land it was twice as heavy as his antagonist's. Both men landed light lefts, but the Californian landed heavy on the stomach. As the gong sounded Jim had all the best of Sullivan and went to his corner looking like the victor.

Round 10.—Sullivan attempted to land his left, but the blow was very short. He followed his opponent, however, and both exchanged lefts. Corbett's right found the champion's head and his left got there a moment later, but the champion landed on the head in return. This was a great fight so far and Corbett apparently had the admiration of the crowd, as he was doing most of the hitting. When the round ended Corbett was lustily cheered.

SULLIVAN VERY CAUTIOUS.

Round 11.—Both landed good blows and Sullivan got twisted around from the force of his left. Corbett showed greater ability even at clinching than his more bulky opponent. Sullivan was extremely cautious, though he got a crushing blow on the nose. Jim tried to deliver a heavy right hand blow and the champion was forced to the ropes to avoid it. Sullivan received a punch in the stomach from the left and got it again a moment later.

Round 12.—Sullivan was last to respond, and when he did he got a left in the stomach. He got it again very heavily, and a repetition a moment later. Sullivan landed a fairly good blow with his right, though he got the left in the stomach in return. Jim landed another left in the stomach and ran away, smiling. The Californian landed a good left on the head, but the champion stopped the right with his shoulder. Sullivan made a vicious rush and Corbett clipped him in the stomach with his left. The champion's head was forced back twice from two heavy left handers, and the round wound up with both Corbett's hands in Sullivan's stomach.

Round 13.—Jim first up again. Dodging the usual left lead from the champion, he slipped away from the left a moment later, and the men boxed scientifically for an opening. Sullivan could not draw his antagonist on with left hand feints, but he barely touched his body with the left. The men's toes touched, they stood so close, and Sullivan never attempted to land the right. His left was short, Corbett stepping away. Sullivan was now forcing matters, but carefully. He got a left on the nose that sent his head far back, though the champion landed light on the head.

CORBETT STOCK WAY UP.

Round 14.—The Californian's stock was sky high now and he stepped to his opponent, though he got a left on the nose for his pains. Both men landed good blows. Corbett landed a left and Sullivan the right. Both men got heavy blows on the head and Sullivan's was pushed back with the left. Again both men got in good lefts, though the first blow was the heavier of the two. Jim landed a left on Sullivan's face and slipped away. Sullivan landed on the forehead, but in attempting to land his left he fell into a corner, standing closely to his man. Honors were easy.

Round 15.—Jim was first to the centre. Sullivan made his famous rush and forced his man all over the ring, though he was nearly knocked down with a right. The men clinched and separated. Sullivan receiving a right on the ear. The latter landed his left on Jim's nose, but his stomach was uncovered and he received a heavy blow. Jim landed the usual left on the head, but he got the right on the body in return. Both men landed lefts. Sullivan missed his vicious right for the body. Both men received light lefts, though Jim recorded a heavy stomach punch as the round ended.

NO FOULS FOR CORBETT.

Round 16.—This round commenced with a rally. Sullivan received the left on his dial. He attempted a left lead for the head and Jim saved himself by pulling away. The champion's head was pushed back once more. Sullivan landed heavily on the nose and stomach a moment later. Jim looked very fresh as he punched the champion in the head and stomach. Sullivan received two good punches and Jim clinched. During the lock, Sullivan hit his opponent and the audience yelled "foul," though Corbett refused to have the victory that way.

Round 17.—Jim was up again, looking none the worse for wear. Sullivan landed a good left, though his right for the body was short. Sullivan was breathing hard. Jim neatly avoided a left for the face, but sent his own fist home a moment later on Sullivan's head. Sullivan's face was very red and he received a left handed swing in the stomach for coming too close. Both ex changed light lefts and boxed for an opening for the right. No severe punishment was administered to either man in this round.

Round 18.—Jim was as usual first to respond. A beautiful rally took place in the centre of the ring. Jim landed two stomach punches, but got two light punches on the head. A fearful left hand jab on the nose was presented to John, and he got a hot one on the head for being too familiar. Jim's left found the champion's stomach and face and also the head. Later John L. landed a right punch on the ribs that sounded all over the house, though he got a left swing in the stomach a moment later. Sullivan was extremely cautious, although he got four heavy rights on the face. This was all Corbett's round.

SULLIVAN LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Round 19.—Both men were quick to respond. They boxed cautiously. Sullivan landed and Jim retaliated on the stomach and then stepped away from a heavy right and the champion looked tired. Sullivan's left was continually in motion, seemingly from the rattles. The Californian looked too clever for him and he laughed sarcastically at the champion as he leisurely boxed for an opening. Corbett landed two quick lefts in the stomach and Sullivan lost his temper from a staggering right, rushed at his opponent, but he looked like a beaten man.

Round 20.—Sullivan looked tired and his left was very short. He was blowing hard and seemed very cautious, but he was the same resolute, ferocious man of yore. Both exchanged rights and Sullivan was beaten to the ropes with a right and left. The champion was nearly knocked down with the left on the stomach and right on the head. Corbett was dead game and unhurt so far. Sullivan tried a right and received five clips on the head and stomach. The champion's knees were shaking and he seemed unable to defend himself. Sullivan was fought to the ropes with heavy rights and lefts and the gong seemed his only safety.

Round 21.—Corbett was first to respond to time, Sullivan's left lead was very weak and he seemed anxious to wait so his opponent was with him. Corbett, however, saw the champion base in his bonnet, and the champion received a left on the nose. Sullivan was trying for the right, though he made little attempt to send it home. Sullivan was beaten down with heavy rights and lefts, falling to the ground. He attempted to rise and fight, but nature gave way and he fell and was counted out, and Corbett was proclaimed the champion of America by referee Duffy.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

John L. Sullivan, was born in Boston, October 15, 1858, anh first attracted attention to his prowess as a pugilist by the easy manner in which he bested "Joe" Goss, the ex-champion, in three minutes, at Masonic Hall, Boston, in the spring of 1880. A few weeks later he met George Rooke in that city and did him up with the gloves easily in seven minutes. In December, 1880, he beat Professor John Donaldson, in Cincinnati, in ten rounds, and in March, 1881, he knocked "Steve" Taylor senseless at Harry Hill's place in this New York in less than 3 minutes. His first fight for blood was with John Flood, of New York, on May 16, 1881, on a barge in the North River, for $1,000 a side, with skin tight gloves. He beat Flood in eight rounds, occupying eighteen minutes. His performances by this time were the talk of the sporting men, and a match with "Paddy" Ryan, the then champion, was made. The battle was fought in Mississippi City, Miss., February 7, 1882, and Sullivan won easily in nine rounds, taking eleven minutes. He could get none of the would-be champions to fight him with bare knuckles for a while, and the four round glove contests were invented for his whirlwind style of fighting. Among the most noteworthy battles and victories in this style to his credit are these:—"Jimmy" Elliott, at Washington Park, July 4, 1882, in three rounds and seven minutes; on July 17, 1882, "Tug" Wilson, Madison Square Garden, a four round draw; May 4, 1883, "Charley" Mitchell, three rounds, seven minutes; August 7, 1883, Herbert Slade, "the Maori," Madison Square Garden, three rounds, seven minutes. A month or two later he started on a nine months' tour through the West and South, offering at every place he exhibited to give $1,000 to any man who stood before him four rounds. More than fifty men tried for the prize and were put to sleep with neatness and despatch in time ranging from two seconds—the time occupied in knocking out William Fleming, of Nashville, Tenn.—to nine minutes for George Robinson, of San Francisco. The latter went down sixty-eight times to avoid punishment.

On Sullivan's return to New York he beat Professor J. M. Laflin at Madison Square Garden in November, 1884, in three rounds. "Alf" Greenfield tried him at the same place a week later and was done up in two rounds. On the 12th of the succeeding January Greenfield had another "go" with him at Boston and stayed four rounds. "Jack" Burke fought him five rounds at the Driving Park in Chicago June 18, 1885, and Dominick McCaffrey faced him six rounds at Chester Park, Cincinnati, on August 29, 1885. Sullivan had another go with "Paddy" Ryan an Madison Square Garden on January 10, 1886, which was stopped by the police, and in November of the same year beat him in San Francisco in eight minutes. On September 18, 1886, he fought Frank Herald at Alleghany City, Pa., but the fight was stopped by the police, Sullivan getting the decision. While fighting with "Patsy" Cardiff at Minneapolis, June 18, 1887, he broke his arm on his opponent's head in the first round, but fought the four rounds out, securing a draw. Sullivan's last fight but one was with Charley Mitchell, at Apremont, France, March 11, 1888. It was with bare knuckles, under London prize ring rules, and lasted three hours and eleven minutes, during which time forty four rounds were fought. The fight was a draw. On account of the showing made in this battle many people thought Sullivan's days as a fighter were over.

On July 18, 1889, at Richburg, Miss., Sullivan defeated "Jake" Kilrain. This was his last fight. Seventy-five rounds were fought in two hours and eighteen minutes, when Kilrain's seconds threw up the sponge. Early in the battle Sullivan's stomach showed signs of weakness, and Kilrain suggested a draw, but the big fellow resented the proposition with a knock down blow. The fight was Sullivan's from the start, and he sustained but little punishment. Kilrain was badly used up.

JAS. J. CORBETT.

James J. Corbett was born in San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1866. His father was from county Mayo and his mother from Dublin. He was named after his uncle, the popular priest, Father James Corbett, who is now in Ireland. Young Corbett was educated at the Sacred Heart College, San Francisco, and when he graduated Flood, the bonanza king, gave him a clerkship in the Nevada Bank, where he remained several years. From boyhood up Corbett had always been fond of athletic exercises, and in the Olympic Baseball Club he always ranked first as fielder and batter.

While still clerking in the bank he joined the Olympic Athletic Club and won the amateur heavy weight championship. This infatuated him with boxing and he left the bank to become sparring instructor for the Olympic Club. While holding that position he had his first professional contest with Jack Burke, of England, whom he fought to a draw in eight rounds. There was no referee, but the San Francisco public decided in favor of Corbett. Corbett then developed into a full fledged professional and bested all the local heavy weights, among them Joe Choynski, whom he met and defeated three different times, once with bare knuckles in a barn belonging to Corbett's father, the second time on the beach near the Cliff House (these were four round bouts), and finally, in a finish fight on a barge in San Francisco Bay. In this last meeting Corbett broke both his hands in the third round but continued to fight, and defeated his man in the forty-seventh round.

Corbett next in a six round contest for points bested Kilrain for a $2 500 purse. In the sparring tour which followed he bested McCaffrey in a four round contest in Brooklyn. His last event of importance was his meeting with Peter Jackson, which resulted in a draw after sixty one rounds. These are all of Corbett's big affairs. Of minor events he has had many, among which were the following, in all of which he proved the victor:—Defeated David Eisemann, two rounds; James Daly, four rounds; Martin (Buffalo) Costello, three rounds; Duncan McDonald, of Butte; Frank Smith, three rounds; Mike Brennon, four rounds, and William Miller, three rounds.

Programme of Ceremonies Attending the Dedication of the Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago October 20, 21, 22, 1892.

When the Congress of the United States authorized the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an International Exposition to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1893, it also provided that the Exposition buildings should be dedicated on the twelfth day of October, 1892 with "appropriate ceremonies." Subsequently, by act of Congress, this date was changed to October 21, 1892.

Aside from the international interest in this fitting prelude to the magnificent picture of the World's progress that will be presented in 1893, this dedicatory service will furnish an opportunity for the world to behold the extent of the preparations which are being made for the Exposition.

The task of preparing a programme of cermonies which will appropriately herald the greater spectacle commemorating the discovery, development and progress of the New World, has been a work involving great care and the consideration of many difficulties. The following programme of the dedicatory exercises and incidents connected therewith is the result of this thought and purpose:

CIVIC CELEBRATION.

The first day, Thursday Oct. 20 will witness an imposing procession, indicative of peace, contentment and prosperity, participated in by civic organizations, which will be reviewed by the President of the United States, his cabinet, the Congress and other honored guests.

In the evening, at Jackson Park, amid myriads of electric lights and other displays, a water pageant, "The Procession of the Centuries," will move through the beautiful water-ways of the Exposition grounds, illustrating with beauty and historic accuracy some of the great facts of history connected with the discovery of America, such as the condition of this country prior to the landing of Columbus; striking events in the life of the great discoverer; important epochs in American history and the world's progress in civilization. The vessels upon which these tableaux will be represented vary from 40 to 53 feet in length, modelled after the naval architecture of the period represented; for example "Columbus before the Court of Spain," will be represented upon a vessel modelled after the lines of the "Santa Maria."

The following subjects will be illustrated:

1st. Aboriginal Age; representing the American Indians.

2d. The Stone Age; representing the Cliff Dwellers.

3rd. The Age of Metal; representing the Aztecs, their religious rites, manners and customs.

4th. Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

5th. Departure of Columbus from Palos.

6th. Discovery of America

7th. Columbus before the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, presenting natives and the strange products of the new country.

8th. English Cavaliers and the settlement of Jamestown.

9th. Hendrick Hudson; discovery of the Hudson river; Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam.

10th. Landing of the Pilgrims, and illustrations of early Puritan life.

11th Ferdinand de Soto; discovery of the Mississippi.

12th. The French explorers. Pierre Marquette. Chevalier La Salle and the Northwest.

13th. Washington and his generals.

14. Signing of the Declaraton of Independence.

15th. Union of the colonies; the thirteen original states; the sisterhood of the Great Republic, welcoming the territories to the constellation of the states.

16th. "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

17th. The genius of invention; application of steam, etc.

18th. Electricity and electrical appliances.

19th. War; representing valor, sacrifice, power, death, devastation.

20th. Peace; representing tranquility, security, prosperity, happiness.

21st. Agriculture.

22nd. Mining.

23rd. Science, Art and Literature.

24th. The Universal brotherhood of man; equal rights, law of Justice; Liberty enlightening the world.

DEDICATION DAY.

The National salute at sunrise on Friday, October 21st, will inaugurate the ceremonies of Dedication Day. The President of the United States, his Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, distinguished foreign guests and governors of the different states and territories with their offical staffs will be escorted by a guard of honor composed of troops of the United States Army, detachments of the United States naval forces and regiments from the various state National Guards, to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, in which the dedicatory exercises will be held.

At one o'clock in the afternoon in this building the following dedicatory programme will be carried out under the direction of the Director General:

1st. Columbian March. Written for the occasion by Prof. John K. Paine.
2nd. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., L. L. D., of California.
3rd. Dedicatory Ode. Words by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston.
4th. Presentation of the master artists of the Exposition and their completed work, by the Chief of Construction.
5th. Report of the Director-General to the World's Columbian Commission.
6th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Exposition to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.
7th. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling"—Haydn.
8th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States.
9th. Chorus. 'In praise of God."—Beethoven.
10th. Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.
11th. Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah"—Handel.
12. Dedicatory oration, Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky.
13th. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
14th. Columbian oration, Chauncey M. Depew, New York.
15th. National salute.

At the close of this programme a special electric and pyrotechnic display will be given, with a repetition of "The Procession of the Centuries."

THE MILITARY CELEBRATION.

A series of military manœuvres and parades will constitute the main portion of the programme on Saturday, Oct. 22nd. In the evening attractive and appropriate celebrations will be provided, followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

A number of brilliant social entertainments will be given by the citizens of Chicago during the three evenings of the dedication celebration.

For invalids and weak delicate women use Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine; no other, it is the best.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Chatham.

ARRIVED.

Sept 9—Bk Ematar, 578, Bonde, Sharpness, bal, J. R. Snowball.
12—Bk Atlantic, 494, Tellepsen, Larne, bal, Geo. Watt.
12—N. S. del Monte, 653, Caneva, Trieste, bal, W. M. McKay.

CLEARED

Sept. 7—Bk Conte Lirjo L. 563, Marovic, Marseilles, deals, J. R. Snowball.
7—Bk Sheffield, 620, Morch, Dublin, deals, E. Hutchison.
7—Bk Lina, 981, Vaccari, Cardiff, deals W Richards
9—Bk Ida B. 707, Cebulo, Cardiff, deals, W. Richards
10 Bk Ebba, 816, Paulsn, Dublin, deals E Hutchison.
10—Bk Wayfarer, 612, Nickelson, Cardiff, deals, J. B. Snowball.

Port of Newcastle.

ENTERED.

Sept. 13—Bk Shelborn, 1164, Larkin, London, bal, W. M. McKay.

CLEARED.

Sept. 7—