POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine.

Female Weakness.

No better remedy in the whole materia-medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthy vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhœa or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofula in the system or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, Vegetine can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by Vegetine, has simply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try Vegetine, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine.—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

Greggsville, Ill., July 25, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney disease, and other female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit, until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am a woman in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

For all Ladies who are Sufferers,

Cincinnatti, O., March 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for Female weakness; and in justice to the medicine, and to all ladies who are suffering from such complaints, I will recommend the Vegetine. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed it is invaluable for such complaints.

MARY E. MEREDITH, 100 East ave.

It is What is Needed — Female Weakness.

Des Monies, Ia., Sept. 6, 1878.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: For a long time I have been troubled with Female weakness and a weak sinking feeling at the Stomach, and through the advice of a friend I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints.

Yours, respectfully,

MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD, 312 Fourth St.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all Diseases of the blood I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Sept. 18, 1878. DR. W. ROSS, Druggist, Winton, Ia.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease nor complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never ailed in one instance.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., & Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

In Store,

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap.
100 Bbls. and half bbls. HERRING.
100 Qtls. CODFISH.
20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.

☞ Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock o

General Dry Goods,

At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CHATHAM.

WM MURRAY

For Sale.

For sale by the subscribers, their valuable property situate in the centre of the town of Chatham, being the stand and premises where they formerly conducted their business, it is large and commodious, has a large wharf frontage on the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, deal yard, warehouses or erections of any description. There is a store and small warehouse on the premises, also a small boom connected with it, and is altogether an excellent property for commercial or other purposes. For particulars apply to.

D. & J. RITCHIE & Co.
4120 Newcastle, N. B.

FOR SALE,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

1000 Qtls. COD FISH.
100 Bbls. MACKEREL.

J. B. SNOWBALL.
Chatham, Oct. 13, '80

BEST

REFINED IRON.

Lowmoor, Swede, Londonderry and English
COMMON BOLT IRON and PIG IRON.

CAST STEEL.

Thos. Firth and Son's Extra Axe, Tool and Drill Steel.

Spring, Sleigh Shoe & Tire Steel.

ALSO:

ROUND MACHINE STEEL
Manufacture of SPEAR & JACKSON.

Tinplates, CHARCOAL and COKE.

Sheet Iron,

Black and Galvanized.

☞ A special lot of Galvanized Sheet Iron:—
6 ft x 39 in. x 20 gauge.
7 " x " x " "
8 " x " x " "
First class make (Davies') and well adapted for LOBSTER BOILERS, &c. Besides a heavy stock in store, we expect early in March, per good Ship
"Alfarin:" 11,224 Bars } Refined Iron.
2,556 Bdls.
265 " Hoop Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
St. John N. B.

R. FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM.

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DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing.

Choice Brands of LIQUORS, always kept on hand,

Customers will find our Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate and all sold at moderate prices.

Executors' Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Grant, are hereby notified to make payment to the Subscribers, within three months from date, and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are hereby requested to hand in the same duly attested within the same time to

WILLIAM GORDON, } Executors of
A. K. McDOUGAL, } the Estate.
Newcastle, 21st March, 1881.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

If paid in advance, - - - $1.00.
" " within 2 months - - - $1.50.
" " after 2 months, - - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance." Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - - MARCH 31, 1881.

The Legislative Council.

The popularity of the platform announced by the Opposition in the Legislature forced the Government to take definite action and, accordingly, they had a bill passed through the Assembly, by which the "Lords" were to be abolished. Hon. T. R. Jones of St. John led the latter body against the Government and moved the following resolution in amendment to Hon. Mr. Young's motion for a reading of the bill.

Whereas, As the Assembly refused the proposition of the Council and without further conference have passed a bill whereby the Council should cease to exist: and

Whereas, The Council is still of the same opinion that the best interests of the Province would be conserved by such conference and firmly impressed that a large reduction of legislative expenses may be so obtained, while at the same time the safeguards which have hitherto guided us would not be departed from, and no violence done to the form and spirit of our admirable constitution;

Therefore Resolved, That the abolition of this Council is a measure that would not tend to economy in the administration of public affairs nor lead to safe and satisfactory legislation; and

Further Resolved, That the Council will not deal with this question in any other than a constitutional manner; and

Therefore Resolved, That the said bill be not read a second time, but postponed for three months.

The mover supported his resolution by a forcible speech and it was carried, Hon. Mr. Young only voting against it. The Government's action in the matter is looked upon as most insincere and childish.

The Government cannot be surprised at the wide-spread doubt of their sincerity in introducing the bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council, as it is only too plain that it was the abolition plank in the Opposition platform that prompted the Government to introduce this bill. No friend of the Government can pretend that, at so late a period of the session, the Government could have seriously expected the bill to get proper consideration in the Council.—*Moncton Times.*

The Legislative Council threw out the Government bill to abolish the Council. Only one vote could be got in support of the measure, and that is from the gentleman who is most concerned in the maintenance of the body. Of course, the result was a foregone conclusion, but it was supposed that the proposition to abolish might command more votes. Popular opinion, is, we think, largely in favor of the reform; the Government, however, did not take any earnest steps to bring it about.—*Globe.*

A Wretched Job.

The more that is known of the new Bay des Vents bridge, which broke down a few weeks ago, the greater appears to have been the carelessness of everybody concerned in its erection. The design of the structure seems to have been one quite new to this part of the country, and more suited to iron or the very toughest of woods. The specification, we are informed, called for material quite different from that used in very essential parts, pitch pine being required where our common soft pine was used, and refined iron where the commonest and most trashy grades were put in. When the work was slighted in such important particulars, it is not hard to believe that a great deal more in the details, not so easy to detect, was either entirely omitted or badly and cheaply done. A feature of the case not easily explained on honest grounds, is that after the work was so manifestly slighted in the interest of the contractors, the latter are said to have had a bill for extras amounting to some seven hundred dollars. It appears that the contract price of the bridge had been paid before the work was finished, and at the time the structure was breaking down, simply through its own weight, bad materials and faulty construction, those who had fallen so far short of their contract obligations, were looking for extras, with a good prospect of receiving them.

This case is not the first of its kind known to the people of Northumberland. There is a class of persons among us who interest themselves with more or less prominence in public affairs, chiefly in order that they may be benefited at public expense. When they succeed in getting one of their friends in power they make the most of it. They tender low for public works, knowing they will be favored in the performance of their undertakings, and be allowed "extras" which independent contractors could not secure, and honest ones would not. This Bay des Vents bridge job appears to have been one of this kind. The disposal of it was placed—with the best of intentions, no doubt—by Chief Commissioner Landry, in the hands of Surveyor-General Adams. The contract was so managed that it fell into the hands of two persons who are better known for their activity in election campaigns than as good mechanics. They are found departing from the specification on which other parties tendered, and they undoubtedly, were favored in this respect. They were also on the point of securing a large sum for extras, when the crazy structure they had been allowed to palm off upon the public, through and with the aid of the Surveyor-General, went crashing into the river.

It is thus public interests are trifled with by unprincipled men. The worst feature of the whole affair is, that the best part of another season must pass before—under the most favorable circumstances—the bridge will be restored. It is quite probable that not only the span now lying in the river, but also that which yet stands ready to follow its mate, will have to be rebuilt. This will leave the people living below Bay des Vents river without the accommodation, they should have rightly had last spring and which would have been provided had Wm. M. Kelly—with all his faults—been the representative of Northumberland in the Government. We will be obliged to suffer for another year under such mismanagement, but after that, let us hope the people will realise the importance of protecting themselves against a continuance of it. We mistake the temper of this County, if it does not resent the impertinence, incompetency and corruption which have been the manifest characteristics of our present Surveyor-General's late public career.

MR. GIROUARD:—The *Sun* is having a terrible time of it endeavoaing to show that the Dominion Government did not buy the support of Mr. G. A. Girouard of Kent and the Moncton *Times* is engaged in a tough struggle with the facts which indicate that Mr. Girouard sold himself to the Government.

The Girouard Claim.

Sir John A. Macdonald defended the payment of $2,640 to Mr. Girouard, M.P., by the following statement:—

"Mr. Girouard had contracted to deliver ties along the Intercolonial, and, acting on orders, he had put them together in rafts sufficiently strong to be taken to Bathurst. Subsequently he had been ordered by Stevenson to take them from Bathurst to Petit Rocher. Stevenson was told that the rafts were not strong enough to go to Petit Rocher, whereupon he promised that whatever loss was sustained, if any, would be defrayed by the Government. The ties had been lost, and hence Girouard's claim was good."

Except that the ties were lost the Premier's whole statement is false. Girouard had contracted to deliver the ties at Petit Rocher, and could not in any case be entitled to damages for loss by the way. Stevenson was a paymaster, and not in a position to give orders concerning delivery of material. It was not in his power to pledge the government in any way. He denies that he gave orders, or made a promise on behalf of the Government, or did anything except pay Girouard, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the settlement. Duplessis, who was present at the time, says that Girouard was contented. As a reason for discrediting the officials in favor of the claimant Sir John said:—

"The truth was that Stevenson had given the authority for sending the rafts to Petit Rocher, but finding afterwards that he was getting into a scrape, and was liable to be discharged, tried to get out of the difficulty by denying that he had given the authority."

There is not a particle of evidence to support this assertion, evidently an afterthought of Sir John to get himself out of a scrape. It is incredible that a paymaster should attempt to give authority which he could not have given had he wished to do so. Moreover Stevenson could not have been tempted to lie by fear of discharge, because he was not in such fear for a moment. Mr. Brydges, Mr. Cowan, Dominion arbitrator, Mr. Mackenzie, and Sir Charles Tupper, all agreed that Girouard's claim was baseless, and there can be no doubt that it was paid by Sir John's order as the price of Girouard's support.—*Toronto Globe.*

The Exodus.

The St. John *News* of last Friday published the following paragraph, which it, no doubt, considered very "smart":

"Over a dozen returned exodeans, a forlorn band, came in on the American boat, yesterday afternoon."

"A Drover," however, happened to see the paragraph and wrote as follows to the *Globe*:—

The above shows what a small matter will give comfort to Government papers at the present day. Were it true that "over a *dozen* exodeans" had returned by the American boat they would be but a small percentage of the hundreds who leave the Maritime Provinces every week, but the fact is *fifteen* of the "over a dozen" who came by the American boat yesterday were farm hands from Westmorland County who were returning from London (via Boston) whither they had gone with a shipment of cattle. That the majority of them looked "forlorn" is true, but it ill becomes the organ of a Government which has heaped taxes upon farmers to ridicule them because they cannot make as good an appearance as those who fatten on Government *pap*.

"Drover" is certainly *one* ahead of the *News*.

The National Policy and the Milling Interest.

Last week a prominent hardware house in this city presented at the Custom House the invoice of a number of mill saws from a Philadelphia manufacturer and with it the amount of the duty at 30 per cent. The invoice was refused, as it was claimed that the valuation was not sufficiently high. The goods were valued, and the amount upon which duty should be paid was determined on. The price list of the manufacturer had evidently been examined, as the value arrived at by the officials is the retail price of the manufacturer, who sends a list to consumers, giving his prices and allows a profitable discount to jobbers. This action the manufacturer considers necessary, as he wishes to control his own business and not be at the mercy of jobbers. It does not make the slightest difference to the dealer, as he will be obliged to increase his price 10 per cent. to pay the extra duty, and allow him a profit. It is with the consumer—the millowner and manufacturer of lumber, for our export trade that the shoe pinches. In other words, owing to the Government regulations, the manufacturer of lumber—almost the only export trade the National Policy has left to New Brunswick—is obliged to pay an additional 10 per cent. on already altogether too high tariff on the saws with which he cuts his lumber. What the dealers here wish is that they be asked to pay duty on the wholesale prices and not the retail.—*Tel.*

The Crown Lands' Scandal.

The Newcastle *Advocate*, which improperly calls Mr. George McLeod's letter a "rabid" one, says in defence of the conduct of the Surveyor General:—

It is well known that as a rule, lumber operators are very much opposed to the payment of the stumpage tax, looking upon it as a grievance and that to further their own interests they sometimes form a "ring" to keep down the prices of the lands bid in by them. Even though Mr. McLeod's charges are true, (which we shall not believe until they are substantiated in the proper quarter,) we ask if it is right for a number of men to combine to lessen the value of our Provincial lands—our best source of revenue—would it be looked upon as wrong for those interested in the welfare of the Province—those charged with the duty of administering its affairs—to step in and break up such a combination.

This does not meet, explain, or deny Mr. McLeod's most damaging statement against the Surveyor General's honor, to the effect that he (S. G.) told McLeod that some parties had applied for his land, and that he forgot their names; when it appeared as a matter of fact, that there was no such application. Further than this, when the Government put their own upset price on the land, it is a most dangerous thing for them to bid on the land themselves over and above that price.—*Globe.*

General Telegraphic and Other News.

THE MILITARY REVIEW at St. John is to take place on July 1st instead of on the Queen's birthday, as at first announced.

MR. BLAKE:—The *Irish Canadian* calls on the Irishmen of Quebec and Montreal to give a thousand welcomes to Mr. Blake, "the foremost man of their race in Canada."

OH, HO!—It is said Mr. Parnell's frequent visits to Paris are made, not to conspire, but to court. They are transits of Venus, not Mars. Rumor has it that he is to wed a fair French woman.

ARCHBISHOP MCCABE'S PASTORAL:—A Rome despatch says the publication of the pastoral letter of Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, in the *Aurora*, is regarded here as an expression of the Pope's displeasure with Bishop Croke's reply to the pastoral.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. Shaw, Liberal, and Home Rule member of Parliament, has returned from Ireland. He reports the people in the west of Ireland busy working on land and everything quiet, but they are anxious to know the terms of the Government's land bill.

TORONTO, ONT., March 26.—The election in East Northumberland for the Dominion Parliament, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Keeler, (Conservative), took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of Darius Crouter, (Reformer), who defeated William Kennedy, the Conservative candidate, by 189 majority.

CATTLE TRADE:—A firm of agents in Edinburgh, Scotland, for shippers of cattle from Canada, write to their clients in Toronto, that cattle greatly deteriorate on the passage after the first of October, in consequence of the cold weather; they also warn Canada shippers not to expect as high prices the coming summer as last year, as there is a greater supply of cattle in England.

A correspondent of the *News* at Mount Prospect says: "It is generally thought when the Boers are left to themselves there will be a civil war amongst them in a few months. Several influential Boers have told me that if the Royal Commission decide on the retention of the country east of 30 longitude, or south of Vaal River or to retain Utrecht or Waakerstown General Joubert will rise instantly as his property is in that district."

The *Daily News'* Rome despatch says: The Pope recently ordered the Cardinal-Vicar to institute strict inquiry into the sacriligious traffic in spurious relics. The Cardinal-Vicar has accordingly addressed a circular to Catholic administrators throughout the world, intimating that no bodies have been taken from the catacombs for 30 years and warning them against imposters. It should be noted that entire osteological specimens, purporting to be remains of the early Christian martyrs freshly dug from the catacombs in Rome, have been shipped to America.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A London special says: "The poor law guardian elections just held through Ireland resulted disastrously for the Land League, its candidates having been defeated almost everywhere. The League exists in name, and Patrick Egan has certainly no reason to complain of weekly receipts from America, but there is no denying the fact that its power as a politico-agrarian engine is dead, For this Parnell alone is to blame. His visits to Hugo and Rochefort and his continued absence from the country have created the belief that he is 'not the man for Galway.'"

ACTIVE CHRISTIANS:—The Rev. T. J. Mackey is a clergyman stationed in Leadville. In the course of an address in a Philadelphia church the other day, he allowed that Leadville was a pretty tough missionary field. "My first vestryman could drink more whiskey than any man in the town. Shortly after I made my appearance in the town, my parishioners invited me to a church sociable, and upon going I was astonished to see the worthy people waltzing and dancing in the most scandalous manner." He soon broke up the scandalous "round dances," but had to compromise with the light-heeled parishioners on square dances.

THE CENSUS of the United States shows that men and women are nearly equal in the population, the surplussage of men in a total of 50,152,866, being only 888,298. Women predominate in twenty of the States, in the following order: Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, New Hampshire, South Carolina, New York, Virginia, Alabama, Maryland, Georgia, New Jersey, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Maine. In the West, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorada, the men predominate. It is a curious fact that in Utah, where a marriage creates less comment than a passing shower of rain, the men are in a majority of over 5,000.

IMPORTANT CASE:—A case of more than usual importance was tried in Toronto on Friday last before His Honor Judge McKenzie. Mrs. Annie McKay sued David Clarke, tavern keeper on Front Street west, for $200 damages for selling liquor to her husband, who has the habit of drinking to excess, after having been forbidden to do so by her. The action was laid under section 90 of the Temperance Act of 1864, which provides that the husband, wife, parent, brother, sister guardian or employer, or any person may prohibit any one selling to those who are in the habit of drinking to excess, and claim damages from them should they persist in doing so. The case was given to the jury at five o'clock the same afternoon, and Mrs. McKay was awarded $60 damages with costs.

The campaign against intemperance in some of the Western States is being waged with an earnestness and vigor such as its Eastern champions never ventured upon. In Wisconsin, for instance, the anti-liquor party is endeavoring to secure the passage of a law imposing a fine of ten dollars upon any one who invites another "to take a drink." But it is in Kansas that the acme of prohibition has been reached. In that State a statute will go into effect on the 1st of May next under which the use of wine will not be allowed even in the communion service. A Lawrence clergyman, referring to the law recently in an address to his congregation, said:—"The law absolutely forbids the use of wine in the sacrament, punishing the minister who so administers it with two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and shutting up the church itself as a public nuisance." Legislation of this character is of course absurd, and in the end defeats itself.

It is reported in London that the Government will make a compulsory purchase of 1,000,000 acres of the most reclaimable portion of the waste lands of Ireland. This will be reclaimed, and it is proposed to expend in doing it £1, 500,000. The lands will be afterward apportioned among tenants in thirty-acre farms. The project is an important one, and meets with general approval as a step in the right direction for relieving the distress among Irish peasantry, adding to the permanent value of real estate in Ireland and increasing its productiveness. It is understood that measures for practically carrying out the plan will be taken at as early a date as possible. This proposition, which is understood to be one of the features of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, will doubtless be opposed by the Conservatives, on the ground that the Government will not be likely to evict its tenants whether they pay rents or not, and the Opposition point out this as the weak spot in the arrangement, and predict from it the defeat of the measure.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The superintendent of foreign mails at Washington has written to the Postmaster General of Canada, proposing that the existing postal arrangements between Canada and the United States be changed to provide for forwarding letters from either country to the other, on which has been prepaid at least one single rate of postage, deficient postage to be collected and retained by the country delivering them. Under the existing arrangement prepayment of postage in full on all correspondence is compulsory. The rule works hardship by delaying many letters and subjecting senders to great inconvenience and sometimes loss.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT:—An electric light of 100,000 candle illuminating power has just been successfully tested at the Brush Works in Cleveland. The light is fifty times the magnitude of the ordinary electric lamp, such as is used for street-lighting purposes. It is the largest light ever produced by human hands. The light was built to order for use in the British Navy. It is intended to be used in night attacks and to scan the sea for the approach of torpedoes. With the aid of an ordinary reflector, it is estimated that a beam of light so powerful will be produced, that a person fifteen miles distant could see to read by it.

A Lady M. D.—At the twenty-ninth annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, held on the 17th inst., at Philadelphia, there was a class of nineteen graduates. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. Rachal Bodley, M. D., and was a most interesting production, to which we shall refer again. Among the ladies on whom the degree of M. D. was conferred, was Miss Alma A. Lapham, of Carleton, whose thesis was "Leprosy in New Brunswick." Miss Lapham is, we believe, the first New Brunswick lady to take a medical degree, and the energy and ability she has displayed while pursuing her studies are guarantees of her future success. We believe that it is her intention to practice her profession in St. John. The Philadelphia *Ledger* in noticing the exercises at the College, says that this list of graduates—the last for the season—makes 422 young doctors sent out from Philadelphia medical schools in seven days, but it justly adds that in all competitions there is room enough on the top.—*Globe.*

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN, at the conclusion of the service in the Cathedral last evening, briefly addressed the large congregation on a few topics of interest to the members of his church. He announced that he will leave for Rome on Thursday or Friday of this week. It is his duty, he said to pay a visit to His Holiness the Pope every ten years. Bishops in Italy and in countries near Rome are obliged to go to Rome every three years; those in the more Northern countries of Europe must attend every five years, and those who are separated from the old country by the great ocean need visit Rome only every tenth year. He said he would have gone last year, but for the work to be done in connection with St. Patrick's Industrial School. Regarding that institution, he said some debt had to be incurred in order to erect the building and work the farm; $18,000 had been expended on it, while only about $11,500 had been received from legacies, collections, etc. His Lordship referred to the value of this noble charity, and the great good it is accomplishing. He also spoke of the trouble to which he has been subjected by the Christian Brothers in reference to the late Rev. Dean Dunphy's will, and explained his position in the matter as he had previously explained it before the Judge in Equity. In conclusion, he hoped that, in his long journey, he would have the assistance of the prayers of his people.—*Globe* of 28th.

A Philadelphia despatch says:—The *Record* to-morrow will publish the confession of the bogus diploma vender, "Dean" John Buchanan, who is now undergoing imprisonment in consequence of the exposure by that paper some time ago, of the character of the different medical colleges with which he was associated. It will say: He has given up all the books he had, the matriculation books, the minutes of faculty, minutes of trustees, account books, alumni minutes, and a mass of valuable information, including a list of foreign diplomas sold, and a catalogue of addresses, including over 5,000 names of persons who had corresponded with him. He gives the names of wholesale druggists in Philadelphia who have sold his diplomas, and he gives the names of the parties to whom the diplomas were issued. He relates how diplomas were signed by the faculty; how in one instance three professors for $5 each signed 500 diplomas for him, and how, for $3.50, the diplomas which were to go abroad were certified to by a Spanish Consul. In all, about 10,000 names are tangled up in his disclosures. He has given the names of many professional abortionists and the means whereby they destroy life. He tells of the tricks of his trade, the quack nostrums that are advertised to cure all diseases, and of the imposters who prey on public credulity. He recites incidents wherein he robbed graves; how, in one Saturday morning, he stole five dead bodies from Blockley Almshouse. He tells how he kept himself clear of the courts and their penalties. He tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold. He figures that fully 20,000 diplomas are current in America and 40,000 more in Europe. He gives the authorities a lever by which they can uproot every diploma dealer in America.

OMAHA, NEB., March 27.—The valley of the Platte river is suffering from a disaster which has destroyed a vast amount of property, and which it is believed has been the cause of considerable loss of life, with a prospect of hourly additions to the death roll. An ice gorge had been for several days forming in the Platte river near North Bend, and on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock the river reached a point where it suddenly rose above the banks and swept over the prairie in the direction of North Bend in a devastating flood. A mile and a half of the Union Pacific track was swept away at once, and the current poured into the town, driving the people to the upper floors of their dwellings, and flooding the streets several feet deep. Many slept on the depot platform. The water rose steadily yesterday. The only means of communication between residences was by boats. The river continued to spread over the surrounding country, which is almost as level as a floor, until it had well nigh surrounded Benten, Columbus and Duncan, and covered the country east and west, forming a great lake several miles in width. While matters were in this condition, the ice began to move in the Loup of the North Fork, which flows into the Platte, near Duncan, and gorging at several points, swept that valley, as had previously been the case with the Platte. In this crisis, a great body of water and ice swept across the country between Columbus and Duncan, severing telegraph poles like pipestems and cutting of all communication with the devastated valley of the Loup. The extent of the damage here can only be surmised, but Division Superintendent Nichols of the Union Pacific, who has just returned from that region, believes the farmers were not anticipating a flood, and from the nature of the valley many of them must have been swept away with their houses. The destruction of live stock and farming property has been immense, this being a rich agricultural region and well settled. The Loup bridge, which cost $50,000, has been carried away. The Union Pacific is nearly washed out from here west to the Loup bridge, about two miles, and the railway bridge across the Loup on the Omaha, Nebraska and Black Hills railroad is reported gone. It is just learned that several families east of here on the Platte bottom are surrounded and in great danger of their lives. Three small children are reported lost at Loup. It will take some days to get at the facts, as communication west is now entirely cut off.

Great Ocean Steamers.

The steamer "Servia," though the largest boat afloat, will not be without a rival, for there will shortly be launched from the Barrow ship-building yard a vessel for the Inman line, to be called the "City of Rome," which though 500 tons smaller in bulk, is 70 feet longer, her length being exactly 200 yards. Her engines are calculated to give her a speed of 18 knots also, being 10,000 horse-power, and as the ship, from her extra length, has longer and easier lines than the other, some predict for her the highest speed. Between these two ships, the "Furnessia" of the Anchor line, the "Alaska," of 6400 tons, in a forward state of construction for the Guion line on the Clyde, the "Parisian," 5500 tons of the Allan line, now on her maiden voyage and a White Star liner now being built at Belfast, there is likely to be considerable rivalry and some interesting ocean-racing. The Anglo-American companies are taking advantage of the low price of iron, steel and labor to renew their fleets, the Cunard Company having 26,300 tons of new boats in course of construction on the Clyde, which, with the "Cephalonia," 5100 tons, building at Birkenhead, gives a total of 31,400 tons. Altogether, taking boats launched and boats on the stocks, something like 120,000 tons of shipping has lately been added to the transatlantic fleet.

Window Gardening.

There are people who are "lucky" with flowers, under whose hands roses bloom and lilies grow tall and stately, whose garden borders are gorgeous from May until October, and who, give them three or four seeds and a flower pot or two, will raise a window garden anywhere.

But you, perhaps, have never felt yourself to be of the number. It is with some fear and trembling that you decide to have a window garden, and consult your flower-loving friends as to *their* methods. On the whole, you search after information being over, you find you have collected very little. One tells you that the *mould* is everything; another, that you must water them "just enough and not too much."

Another, more romantic, tells you that "if you *love* flowers they will grow for you." This inspires hope, for you do love flowers dearly.

You forthwith buy a patent window-box, and get your carpenter to build you a broad shelf for it, and give unlimited orders for roots, and have the best mould possible, on the oath of a gardener of reputation, and begin to hope for wonderful results, and promise all your friends geraniums for their hair. You add hanging baskets to the windows, and they look so fresh and green and beautiful — as do the pots of monthly roses you have brought home in your own arms—that you rejoice.

Alas! those very roses bring you your first disappointment. You have been "sold" with them. They were to bloom regularly every month, but after the original over-blown flower has dropped off, no more appear. The plant has the air of having done its duty and being quite satisfied with itself. The leaves drop from the ends of the branches, which remain bare and dry. You examine them with a microscope, wash them with soap-suds and doctor them in twenty different ways. They take it all calmly, but as for you, *you* have a general feeling that reminds you of the time when the whooping cough broke out in the family. For now your Martha Washington geranium flowers begin to mould on their stems, the leaves turn yellow, and the branches soft, and buds appear that produce something like boiled squash and still stick on. There is an awful tendency in every plant in those dreadful boxes to crook itself toward the window panes. You remark what a wonderful provision of nature, it is that they should seek the light; but that does not make them look any better, and there is a certain dry, twiggy look about all your plants that greatly troubles you. You consult every one who calls. Some shake their heads and say that this is exactly what happens to *their* window gardens every season. Some superciliously smile, and remark that "failures are generally the result of a want of knowledge of one's subject." You hear, over and over again, the Bunsby-like advice to water them enough and not too much; and you alternately try all degrees of soaking and neglect. Meanwhile, as the season advances, buds come to nothing, leaves drop off, bare branches increase, and at last your better half remarks, as he takes his morning peep at your window garden: "Lizzie, my dear, don't you think you'd better throw that rubbish away? You can't imagine what it looks like from the other side of the street." And so ends your window gardening. M. K. D.

A Remarkable Case.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, the other day, just as the jury were beginning to consult as to their verdict, the prisoner, an ex-convict, who had been taken into custody with spurious coin in his possession, was allowed by the judge, Justice Hawkins, to question a policeman. The following sensational episode being the result:—

"Was it a woman (he asked) who gave you the information?" The policeman hesitated.

"Answer," commanded the judge.

"It was," said the officer.

"Do you see her in court?" asked the prisoner. The officer looked about vaguely.

"Is that the woman?" asked the prisoner, pointing to a rather showily dressed woman with handsome features, but a cold, disdainful expression of face.

"It is," replied the officer.

"My Lord," said the prisoner, with a slight tremor in his voice, "that woman is my wife!"

A buzz of surprise followed the announcement, and the woman turned her head away from the dock.

"I would like to say a few words, my Lord," continued the prisoner.

"The court will hear you," said Mr. Justice Hawkins.

"Thank you, my Lord," said the prisoner, no longer betraying any emotion, but speaking in clear tones: "I have served seven years on a similar charge to that now preferred against me. If I am again convicted you will give me at least one and twenty years, and that will end my life. Before you do so I would like you to know the whole truth of this affair. I married young. My wife unexpectedly showed extravagant tastes and very expensive habits. I was very fond of her. Honestly I could not keep pace with her desires, and we took to coining. She was with me in all my operations, aided in the work, assisted in passing the money. When we were taken the evidence was just as strong against her as against me. In answer to questions I put to my counsel, I was told that if I pleaded guilty and said I had compelled her to help me, she would get off. I did so, and she was acquitted. I was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. I served my full time, and came back to London, determined to lead an honest life and to restore my wife to an honest home. It was some time before I found her; I had obtained work at 30s. a week. I had only one wish—to make a new home for my wife. Eventually I found her. She was living with another man. His name is Foster. She told me that she had been obliged to accept his assistance or she would have starved. Foster was a fellow-workman of mine. I was willing to believe all she said and to forgive her. It was a bitter struggle, but I did it. "Come home," I said to her, 'and let bygones be bygones,' She said she could not come immediately. It would take a little time to break off with Foster; but she would do it. I waited, and every week as I received my wages I took £1 to her and gave it to her that she might have money without asking Foster for any. At last she appointed a night when she declared she would leave Foster. I was to meet her at the corner of Rathbone-place. I did so. She said Foster had come out with her and was a street or so off, but that she would go and tell him now that she had made up her mind to leave him. 'I love you still,' she said, 'better than any other man in the world, and would never have left you of my own free will; hold this until I come back; I will only be a few minutes.' I waited, and almost immediately a policeman came and took me into custody. I did not know what the packet contained; it turned out to be false silver coinage?"

He paused here, and there was considerable sensation in Court, everybody convinced of the man's statement, and impressed by its simple and dramatic force.

"I learned afterward," said he, "that when she left me with the packet in my hand she went up to the first policeman she met, told him where I stood, that I was a returned convict, a coiner of a power of bad money; she knew it, she said, because I had tried to pass some of it upon her. That is my story, my Lord!"

A pin might have been heard drop while the prisoner was making his statement. The Court listened with almost breathless interest. When he had finished a sort of half controlled expression of wonder and indignation went round, and the jury looked up at the judge in a bewildered and puzzled way.

"Policeman," said the judge.

"My Lord," responded the officer.

"Did this woman speak to you, as the prisoner says?"

"Yes my Lord."

"And gave you the information as described?"

"Yes, my Lord."

"Was the packet of spurious silver in his hand, as he says?"

"It was, my Lord."

Upon the direction of the judge the prisoner was acquitted, and those in Court raised a subscription for him. They raised about £70 for him. His story has been verified in every detail.

A Sad Case.

[Halifax Chronicle.]

A couple of years ago a well known and highly popular Dominion official in this city died, leaving a young widow and seven children. He had accumulated some little property, and at the time of his death owned a nice little cottage in one of the best quarters of the city, and had been, with his pretty young wife and family, living a life of comparative ease and comfort. His children, so neatly dressed, clean and gentle looking, were the admiration of the neighborhood. His widow had the amount of a life insurance policy, and the little property left by her husband. The property was sold and the family moved to another part of the city. Times began to get hard with them. The money soon slipped away and, worse than all, the mother had become a drunkard. The children were growing up in ignorance and want. Bailiffs' and Sheriffs officers soon decimated the little furniture they had. They removed to a few rooms in a tenement house in Grafton street. Here one by one the few remaining articles of furniture were disposed of, and the amounts realized used by the drunken mother to satisfy the craving of her appetite. Drunkenness seldom comes alone, and it came out that the mother, about 30 years of age, had a paramour of 17. Her children, one of whom was a cripple, were so neglected and dirty, ignorant and half-starved, that the S. P. C. A. interfered and had her arrested for cruelty to children. The above facts came out in evidence this morning, when the woman was examined. The St. Vincent de Paul Society have undertaken to have the children looked after, and will provide the mother with a home. No one would have believed, two years ago, that this respectable family would, in so short a time, have fallen so low in the social scale.

Pains and Griping in Children.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for this ailment, which is not alone confined to children. Nothing can withstand their subtle action and purifying influences. They are purely vegetable, and never inconvenience the patient. They are sold everywhere.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. In three years two millions four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia, and