POOR COPY

General Business

ATTENTION!

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year or two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, formerly of Lesemahagou, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, about the year 1777. Any information concerning his estate or heirs will be thankfully received by

JAS. NEILSON.

Chatham, Miramichi, N.B

CITATION NOTICE,

NEW BRUNSWICK,
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND SS.

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

Whereas Ann Forrest, the administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Robert Forrest, late of the Parish of Chatham in the said County, deceased, hath filed her account of administration on the Estate of the said deceased and hath by her petition represented that there has not come to her hands any personal estate, belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, and hath prayed that the said account may be passed and allowed and that License may be granted to her to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased for the payment of the debts due by the said deceased.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle within and for the said County on Friday the Twenty-Seventh day of November instant at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause (if any they have) why the said account of administration should not be passed and allowed and why License to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased should not be granted to the said Ann Forrest as prayed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this Third day of November A. D. 1885.

(L.S.) (Sgd.) SAM'L THOMSON,
Judge of Probates,
Northumberland.

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

Notice of Sale.

To John Forsyth and the heirs, administrators and assigns of Robert Forsyth, deceased, of the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmers, and to all others whom in may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain Mortgage bearing date the First day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, and made between the said Robert Forsyth and John Forsyth both of the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmers, of the one part and the undersigned Alexander Morrison, of Chatham in the said County, merchant, of the other part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the third day of March A. D. 1879, in volume 59 of the County Records, pages 304, 305 and 306 and is numbered 247 in said volume—

There will, in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the Eighteenth day of December next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, in the said County at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said indenture mentioned and described as follows namely; one equal undivided moiety or half part of all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying or being in the Parish of Northesk aforesaid, being part of that certain lot or tract of land originally granted to William Curry, situate at Bass Point, (so called) on the North side of the Northwest Branch of the River Miramichi, and abutted as follows to wit, commencing on the shore of the said River at the upperly line of that part of the said tract known as the upper boundary of the lot, (parcel of the same tract) now occupied by James Forsyth, thence running back along the upper line of the said lot occupied by the said James Forsyth to the rear of the said tract, thence westerly along the rear line of the said tract to the upper side line or corner of the said tract, granted to the said William Curry as described in the said grant, thence along the said upper side line of said tract to the bank or shore of the said river, thence down stream along the bank or shore of the said river to the upper side line of that part of the said tract occupied by the said James Forsyth being the place of beginning, being the same lands and premises on which the said Robert Forsyth and James Forsyth reside and which were conveyed to them by James H. Peters by deed, dated the 27th July, A. D. 1860, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members' privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, reminder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, &c., of, in to or out of the said lands and premises and every part thereof,

Dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1885.

L. J. TWEEDIE, ALEX. MORRISON,
Solicitor for Mortgagee. Mortgagee

At the request of the mortgagors above named the sale is postponed until the 9th of January next.

L. J. TWEEDIE, ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Solicitor for Mortgagee. Mortgagee

Chatham, N. B., 15th Dec., 1885.

General Business.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

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

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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by a vote of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE.

FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY JAN. 12, 1886—185th Monthly Drawing

CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do do		25,000
1 do do		10,000
2 PRIZES OF $5000		12,000
5 do do	2000	10,000
10 do do	1000	10,000
20 do do	500	10,000
100 do do	200	20,000
300 do do	100	30,000
500 do do	50	25,000
1000 do do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9 do do	500	4,500
9 do do	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$326,500

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gradually. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

MIRAMICHI

Steam Navigation Company

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Friday, January 15th, next, at three o'clock, p. m.

WM. MURRAY,
PRESIDENT.

Chatham, Dec 19th, 1885.

Purdy & Currie,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

WATER STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B

We beg to quote the following low prices to the public for the remainder of the year:

PARLOR SUITS—Walnut Frame,	from	$40.00	up to	$300.00
BEDROOM SUITS -	from	12.75	"	200.00
SOFAS—Walnut Frame, -	from	14.00	"	30.00
LOUNGES - - -	from	4.75	"	25.00
STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS	from	5.50	"	15.00
MATRASSES - - -	from	1.75	"	25.00

The above goods are our own make, and we Guarantee Satisfaction

We also keep on hand a large stock of

Centre Tables, Extension Tables,

CHAIRS, ORGAN STOOLS, WASHSTANDS, SIDEBOARDS and BEADSTEADS, which we are offering at small advance on cost.

Call and examine our stock and if we have nothing on hand to suit you, we can make to order in short notice.

Re-upholstering and Reparing done on the Premises.

PURDY & CURRIE.

Nov. 2nd, 1885. Water Street, Chatham, N. B

LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES,

Save Your Sight!

A further supply of those celebrated SPECTACLES just arrived. We are daily fitting glasses to persons who are delighted at being able to procure a properly adjusted Spectacle and who have been tormented with cheap glasses, which ruin the sight. We fit them on scientific principles and guarantee perfect sotisfactisn. Testimonials from hundreds in this County.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, Oct. 14th, 1885

1886---HAPPY NEW YEAR---1886

TO ALL.

Sutherland & Creaghan,
NEWCASTLE.

Immense Bargains! Tremendous Reductions!

SWEEPING LOW PRICES IN DRESSES, MANTLES, HOLIDAY NOVELTIES and MEN'S CLOTHING!

In fact, $50,000.00 WORTH OF GENERAL DRY GOODS MUST BE SOLD OFF before Stock-taking, REGARDLESS OF COST.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Sutherland & Creaghan,
NEWCASTLE

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

Fair Trade.

There cannot be more than a modified surprise at the intelligence that the Imperial Government is preparing a bill to submit to Parliament based on the report of Lord Iddesleigh's (Sir Stafford Northcote) commission of enquiry into the present depressed condition of trade in the United Kingdom—its causes and possible remedy.

The principle of reciprocal trade relations is to be that adopted (or "Fair Trade," as it has been called to distinguish it from Free Trade and in contra-listinction to Protection, to which its promoters are nevertheless opposed as a policy.) It is to be regretted, however, by all well-wishers for the final success and adoption of Free Trade principles by the leading countries of the world, that the stronghold and fortress of their truth should deem it necessary to suspend their practice, even in a modified form and for a temporary period of time. Still, on the other hand, the result may be that some such change in the commercial relations of the United Kingdom will convey a lesson to other countries on the double-edged character of all arbitrary interference with the natural laws of trade, even for legitimate revenue purposes, by the imposition of protective duties which may hasten a reconsideration of their doubtful advantages and show that "things that are equal to the same thing are equal to one another."

It is, nevertheless, impossible to think out or imagine how the United Kingdom could continue her almost solitary battle for Free Trade in which she is not even backed up by her most important colonies. Peace, no doubt, is better than war, but only to be maintained on peaceable conditions which cannot be all one sided, and though honesty is an unquestioned virtue we still resort to locks and bars to insure security against gentlemen of the shade. The times are gone forever when Britain was the centre and school of the industrial arts and could afford, in the plenitude of her earned monopoly, to be generous as well as just in her commercial policy. The inequalities of the tariffs of other countries was more than met by the start she had in the race. Her insular position and maritime supremacy and her resources of coal, iron and cheap skilled labor gave additional advantages. But the levelling effects of time, steam and electricity and the advances made in mechanical science, in which she was mainly instrumental, have distributed some of these things abroad and, to encourage their progress and permanence within their borders, the rest of the world have imposed protective duties. Now, when the arrow of protected competition is directed in its flight by pinions from a wing of the bird against which it is aimed and the instinct of self-defence would naturally raise a shield to stop it, we can hardly criticise such a prudential act, no matter what our theories may be. The principle of reciprocity appears only reasonable in this light and emergency, and it is the motive of our individual conduct in our daily business. It follows that it must be the trade model of the nation, which, after all, is only the total of the people in corporate capacity. We deal with those who buy from us and they who boycott us we would fain boycott in return, not on principle or in revenge, but to teach them, if possible, better manners. The exchange of products between countries is their common source of wealth and not the payment of balances in coin all going one way, with an occasional addition of interest on account.

The large proportion which manufacturing labor bears to the population of the United Kingdom makes anything that tends to distress in this class a matter of serious importance, as empty stomachs and idle hands are impatient of logic and of the to-morrow of correct theory. If the cause of want of employment and depression in trade can, in any respect or degree, be assigned to unfair conditions arising from unreciprocal relations with other countries which may be met and neutralized by reprisals—"similia similabus curantur"—it cannot be contended either that Free Trade is a fiction of hobbyists and a failure or that the country has gone back on its convictions in taking exceptional steps to meet conspiring circumstances. The calling in of the doctor is no reflection or slur on good health, but only a disagreeable means of recovering it.

The character of the bill to be introduced and its reception by parliament and the nation will be waited for with great interest and anxiety and will divide the honors with that for the municipal government of the United Kingdom in general, and not any part in particular, which is also said to be in preparation. We may assume, however, that it will be a very cautious measure, with more elasticity of application than definiteness of detail. It may grant discretionary powers to the executive similar to those possessed with regard to the importation of cattle. The preamble will doubtless enunciate an abiding faith in the doctrines of Free Trade and express a hope in their future general adoption, and only justify exceptions to their tenets when in presence of extremities beyond the control of their jurisdiction, but which may be met on equal terms by special legislation, in view of the premises, till the necessity for the seeming heresy shall have passed away.

How will it affect ourselves? is, naturally, the question. Till we know the drift of the bill we can only speculate on its effect and even then the discretion of the executive being the measure of its application will make us no wiser till that is expressed by orders in Council. But as we are not yet exporters to any extent of manufactured goods—particularly to the United Kingdom—we need not be alarmed. Our exports, being raw material, will still be free, and it is not likely that any articles of necessary food will come within the schedule. Protection has not yet made us able to even protect ourselves, if that were a boon, much less has it enabled us to threaten the industries of others with our warehoused surplus. The same wall we build to keep the world out confines our own operations within the area of their circumference. The rationale of this many sided question—cut and carved on as it is with the circumstances created by the varying national interests of the hour—might be expressed in the adage, "every man for himself and the deil take the hindmost."

New Brunswick Shipping.

The following is a summary of the shipping of New Brunswick as the record stood on the books of the various Custom Houses on 31st Dec., 1885:

PORT.	Newly Registered. No.	Newly Registered. Tons.	Stock Off. No.	Stock Off. Tons.	Total No. Vessels. Dec 31 1884	Total No. Vessels. Dec 31 1885	Total Tonnage. Dec. 31, 1884.	Total Tonnage. Dec. 31, 1885.	Increased or Decreased Tonnage. Inc.	Increased or Decreased Tonnage. Dec.
Chatham	12	537	7	1,800	169	174	15,387	14,024		1,243
Dorchester	1	1,846	1	992	28	28	12,728	12,740	308	
Westmorland	1	92	1	92	12	11	3,429	3,029		.....
Richibucto	1	74	1	74	14	14	4,126	4,126		.....
Sackville	1	393	1	393	12	11	3,422	3,029		393
St. Andrews	8	140	27	1,687	188	169	12,268	10,721		1,547
St. John	32	7,840	51	25,029	677	655	251,136	235,947		17,189
Totals	55	10,524	91	30,029	1,096	1,060	307,762	288,357	867	20,372
Showing total Decreased Tonnage									637	
									19,505	

The new vessels placed on the register of Chatham during the year 1885 were:

	Rig.	Name.	Tonnage.	Managing Owners
	Schr.	Marion T.	24	Wm. Ferguson, Tracadie, N. B.
	"	Wm. Sinclair	17	W. S. Loggie, Chatham, N.B.
	"	Jno. McLaggan	149	E. Sinclair, Newcastle, N. B.
	"	Lizzie D.	17	Jas. Davidson, Tracadie, N.B.
	Stmr.	Ada	3	J. M. Ruddock, Chatham, N.B.
	"	Miramichi	51	Miramichi Steam Navigation Co. Chatham.
	"	Nelson	44	J. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.
	Schr.	Geo. Middleton	67	T. B. Williston, Bay du Vin, N.B.
	"	Morning Star	12	G. Gionet, Pokemouche, N. B.
	Transferred from other ports:			
	Stmr.	St. Patrick	13	John Stewart, St. John, N. B.
	"	Sea King,	87	New Brunswick Trading Co. of London, (L'td)
	"	Storm King	73	New Brunswick Trading Co. of London, (L'td).

Total number 12; total tonnage, 557.

Struck off:

	No.	Tonnage
Wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire or missing	3	1,036
Destroyed as unseaworthy	1	14
Sold to foreigners	1	693
Transferred to other ports	2	57
Total	7	1,800

The number of vessels on the register on December 31st, 1884, was 169, of a total tonnage of 15,267. The total number of vessels registered here to the present date is 174, of a tonnage of 14,024, an increase during the past year of 5 vessels, but a decrease of 1,243 tons.

The Proposed New (?) Lightship.

To persons acquainted with the lightship service of most maritime countries the old craft that has done lightship duty during the navigation season on the Miramichi Bar has, no doubt, seemed somewhat unsuited for her work. At the time that vessel was converted into a lightship there were good reasons therefor, as the service was new, the necessity for providing a light on the station urgent and the craft had come into the possession of the Government as a prize captured for contravention of our fishery laws. When she became unfit to be longer used it was only reasonable to expect that a lightship suited to the position and more in conformity with the requirements of the service to be performed would take her place. In other branches of the Government service we see plentiful evidence of a desire to keep abreast of the times, as is abundantly proved by the fine buildings with which the Public Works Department has adorned and is still adorning many of our cities and towns, in the latest improvements which engineering skill, mechanical science and decorative art have devised being furnished for our railways, as well as in the scientific appliances by which our weights and measures are adjusted, our gas tested and regulated, our food purified and in many other ways which it is our pride, as it is our duty to commend and admire. There is no good reason why the Marine and Fisheries Department should not, in the same way, keep pace with the times, or why, when it displays a proper regard to the efficiency of the services under its control in some localities, it should take the opposite course in others. This it has done, as we regret to observe, by advertising for tenders from parties who might have second hand schooners to offer for sale, for the purpose of procuring a craft of that description to take the place of the Miramichi Bar Lightship. In dozens of places we might name in Great Britain, Europe and on the American coast, including Canadian waters, there are lightships which are—as they should be—specially designed for the service in which they are employed, and it is proper to enquire why an old schooner should be considered good enough for so important a place as the Miramichi Bar? If we are not greatly mistaken, the difference in cost between a new lightship properly constructed and a vessel such as the Department proposes to buy, would be very little—a trifle in comparison with the advantages to be gained. A vessel of the ordinary model is not at all suitable for a lightship. Having to be moored in position fore and aft, both ends should be alike, while a model wider and shallower than that of a sailing vessel is required to suit the position and accommodate the keeper and his assistant, who must live on board for months at a time. She should be built with every regard for strength and durability, while much less regard for beauty of design and fineness of finish is required than in ordinary vessels. Why such considerations as these are overlooked and a second-hand article unsuited to the service provided cannot be justified on any grounds of correct policy or regard for the public interests involved.

We do not know, nor will we venture to say, that someone who has a friend at court has induced the department to issue an advertisement and prepare a specification to cover some craft he desires to get rid of, but as such things are charged to have been done before it is not an unreasonable thing to find a repetition of the operation suspected. Indeed it has already been said that the vessel was bargained for before the tenders were asked—all of which may be, and we hope is untrue. The new Minister has an opportunity to show that he is master of his own department by refusing to go further with this old schooner business. There is ample time between now and the opening of navigation to advertise for tenders and have a new and suitable craft constructed, either on the Miramichi or elsewhere. The government may be assured that the men and materials for the purpose are not, just now, fully engaged, and that, aside from the right and necessity of building a new vessel, instead of purchasing an old one, the employment of our people, even to the small extent involved in such a work, would be a good turn done in season. Besides, as everyone knows, the first cost of a ready-made vessel would fall far short of representing the expense involved in making her ready for actual service, while the bills for constant repairs and maintenance from year to year must be greater than those of a new and suitable vessel. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the department will reconsider the old-schooner proposition and do what is so manifestly right in providing a new Miramichi lightship.

GRAND MORAL SPECTACLE.—The *World* labors to show that "you never can tell" what law is, and proceeds to let Sir John A. Macdonald down easily in the matter of his damaged reputation as a constitutional lawyer. From this self-imposed labor of love the paper glides naturally into a kindred theme and endeavors to demonstrate that religion don't amount to much, as long as a man does as he would be done by. What a grand spectacle it would be to see a state turned entirely over to be worked under the code of the political morality that might be compiled from the record of Sir John's rule and to a social system that would be based on the do-as-you-would-be-done-by practices of the *World*! Barnum's greatest show on earth would be a small affair beside such a combination.

[Telegraph.]

Sir John as a "Turner."

The ministerial journals relate with considerable satisfaction that Sir John Macdonald has been presented with the freedom of the Turners' company, and invested with the livery of that ancient guild in London. The great event took place on the 17th ult. The Londen Times records the proceedings and quotes Sir John's speech, made after his investiture. In his opening remarks the premier said:—

In his public life he had not had much to do as a turner, but he had had no small experience in the sister art of cabinet making.

Of course the distinguished assembly laughed at Sir John's little joke, notwithstanding its flavor of antiquity. All must admit that he has, as he said, had a great deal to do with cabinet making, and something also with cabinet breaking and repairing. His most recent job in the last named line tends to show either that his hand has lost something of its cunning or that good cabinet timber is becoming scarce in the Tory forest. But this is not the point that strikes us most in Sir John's little joke. The point is that he does not do anything like justice to his reputation as a "turner." That he has had much to do as a "turner" in public life is apparent to all who are familiar with the great man's history. He began political life on one side of the clergy reserves question, and turned over to the other side. He supported Sir Allan Macnab's leadership for a time, and he helped to turn him out of that position. He attacked Francis Hincks as a man "steeped to the lips in corruption," and afterward turned round and made him his finance minister. One of his most memorable turns has passed into history as the "double shuffle,"—a regular turnabout and jump Jim Crow in Canadian politics. He afterwards opposed the federal plan of Canadian union, but turned around and accepted it. He was formerly a free trader, and he turned protectionist. He turned Hugh Allan's money to political account, turned contractors into political henchmen, and turned the secret service money into a corruption fund. He turned the boundaries of fifty-five Ontario constituencies by the gerrymander. He turned our fisheries over to the Americans. He turned Peter Mitchell and William Macdougall out of the party and D. L. Macpherson out of his government. He turned the county judges into license commissioners and revising barristers. He turned the loyal halfbreeds of the Northwest into rebels. He turned Riel to account to get his seat for Sir George Cartier, and has since turned him over to the executioner. He has now turned Quebec into a seething hotbed of disaffection.

And what shall we say more? Time would fail to tell all the turns of this great modern "turner." But the story would be sadly incomplete if we left it here. He has sometimes been an involuntary "turner." His little turn with Hugh Allen turned him out of office in 1873. In a series of contests with Mr. Mowat before the judicial committee of the privy council he has been pretty roughly turned to the right about. The insurance case gave him a turn, and the Mercer escheat case gave him another, and the streams bill increased his velocity, which the boundary case further accelerated, and he had only just completed the grand pirouette which the license question gave him when the Turner's guild caught on to the idea. Here was the greatest turner of modern times, who, like a spinning top, could only be kept erect by turning. So they gave him the freedom of their guild, bedecked him in their livery and proclaimed to the world, "The right honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Commander of the Bath, premier of Canada and prince of Turners!"

Arctic Relics.

DOCUMENTS OF STRANGE INTEREST RECOVERED FROM BEECHEY ISLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A series of Arctic relics of strange interest has been brought home by Captain Fairweather, of the whaler Terra Nova, of Dundee, and transmitted to the Admiralty through Mr. Leigh Smith. These relics consist of various documents in a cylindrical tin case, which had been deposited by several of the Franklin search expeditions thirty years ago, and a statement left by Sir Allen Young when at Beechey Island in 1875. Captain Fairweather says that he picked up the documents in Prince Regent's Inlet, under the following circumstances:—While lying at the floe edge in that inlet, about the end of June last, he was surprised to see several sledges with natives coming off to the ship. He had never seen natives in that quarter before, and therefore thought that they had come from Admirality Inlet for the express purpose of robbing the depots left by former Arctic expeditions on Beechey Island and thereabouts. The captain was also, with good reason, surprised at the manner in which the natives were dressed. Their trousers were cut from "Dreadnought" cloth, serge and woollen shirts and big pilot overcoats supplied the place of the usual Eskimo trappings, their outfits being completed with English caps of various descriptions. It did not require much acuteness on the part of the captain to surmise where the store was located from which the lucky natives had been so liberally supplying themselves. Their sledges, also from the depot, were loaded with tobacco and various other little luxuries, down even to onion powder, the purpose of which, however, rather puzzled them. On overhauling the sledges, the captain was fortunate enough to find the tin cylinder referred to, and just in time, as the natives were about to use up the contents as wads for their guns. The Eskimo admitted they found the treasure trove on Beechey Island no doubt in the "Northumberland House" depot, familiar to all readers of Arctic travel. They had also broached the rum casks and the preserved meat tins, many of the latter, however, being bad. Tobacco was the article they seemed best supplied with, and the crews of the ships lying in the inlet bartered not less than 80 pounds from them. Captain Fairweather is of opinion that the natives have cleared out Beechey Island depot of everything that would be of service to man in those regions.

Great Fire in Detroit.

A despatch from Detroit, dated Jan. 1st says: Detroit was visited to-day by the worst fire in her history. An entire square bounded by Randolph, Brush, Lafayette and Croghan streets is in ruins. Ferry's seed warehouse, the largest in the United States, occupied one half of this square, facing on Brush street; music hall block, facing on Randolph, and two other large brick buildings covered the other half—a twenty feet alley separating the two blocks. Ferry's box factory on Brush street opposite the seed house was also burned, as were several houses on Croghan street opposite the north end of Ferry's building. At 9.30 a. m., smoke was seen issuing from a window on the alley side of the Ferry block and the alarm was given at once. Five minutes later a second alarm was turned in and at ten o'clock the entire fire department was called out. At first the flames could be seen, but the building seemed filled with smoke. The firemen were unable to get into the buildings and broke several windows through which to pour streams. The breaking of windows let in a brisk wind which was blowing and instantly the fire broke out, the flames leaping high in the air. The roof opened and hundreds of burning brands were vomited forth as from a volcano. The entire contents of the building were as inflammable as tinder and burned as rapidly from one end to the other. It seemed to start into flames at once. It was a roaring furnace of solid flames, and water had no effect on it whatever. The heat came in so suddenly and was so extreme that engine No. 2, which was working on Brush St., was placed in jeopardy. The horses could not get to it to pull it out and a force of pipe men ran in at chief Battle's orders to rescue it from under a shower of burning boxes and light timber. Only their heavy fire helmets and rubber coats saved them from being seriously burned. As it was their companions had to play on them with streams of water to save them while they pulled out the engine. At 10.15 the southerly wall fell. Up to 10 o'clock confidence was felt that the fire would be confined to the Ferry building and that the music hall block which contained White's Grand Theatre and several stores, would be saved. The intense heat from the almost solid sheet of flame the entire length and depth of the Ferry building soon set the upper part of the Music Hall block on fire. There was the utmost confusion on the Randolph street front when it became known that the theatre must go. The actors of "The Pavements of Paris" troupe rushed frantically to the dressing rooms and secured their baggage. Costumes, equipments, etc., were thrown down the stage entrance stairs and piled indiscriminately into express waggons in waiting. At eleven o'clock Captain Richard Filban ordered ladder truck No 3 to station itself at the corner of Croghan and Randolph streets. Ladders were taken off the wagon and the men began to run them up alongside the burning walls of White's theatre on Randolph street. The intense heat made work exceedingly slow and the wind drove the smoke in the eyes of the firemen. After great labor an extension ladder, one hundred feet long and reaching to the cornice work of the building, was set in position. Captain Filban and three other firemen began to mount the ladder, which sprung like a steel spring at each pressure. Filban got well up the ladder, but the heat and smoke prevented him going further. The walls began to totter, then a small portion of the wall to the right of the ladder fell in with a loud crash. At 11.10 the roof gave way and the Randolph street front of the theatre, against which the ladder was placed, was left unsupported. The thin wall of brick began swaying. Hundreds of voices were lifted up in warning to Filban and his men, but every human sound was swallowed in the roaring of the flames and the thundering of the engines. Filban's companions finally saw their danger and began descending. They called to their captain, but being bent upon his work he did not hear them. Then the wall gave a convulsive quiver, the top began breaking off and finally the whole gave way. The ladder broke in three places. The men near the foot of it were thrown upon the pavement and Filban was lost to sight in the mass, being instantly killed, while the others were dangerously wounded. The Ferry building cost $60,000 in 1879. They carried insurance of $420,000 on building and stock. All leading American, English and Canadian companies are represented. All the Detroit companies held risks.

The Music Hall block cost $75,000. The estimated losses are summarized as follows: D. M. Ferry & Co., $1,000,000; Con. B. Wesson, $125,000; The Brush Building, $75,000; Stores under the Theatre, $20,000; adjacent buildings, $29,000.

Besides these are incidental losses of small stocks, etc., which cannot be estimated as yet. They will swell the total to nearly $1,500,000.

A Society Quarrel.

THE SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS DISOWNS THE PATRIARCHAL CIRCLE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 1.—A feud of long standing between the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows and a branch of that order known as the Patriarchal Circle is expected to culminate to-night in either the wholesale secession of the Patriarchal from the parent body or the entire disruption of the latter Order. The Patriarchs Circle was organized in Milwaukee as a progressive display rank of Oddfellowship, though claiming to be distinct in its operation. Since the second year of its establishment there has been a conflict between its members and the non-Patriarchial faction of Oddfellows. Though frowned upon by the Sovereign Grand Lodge the Circle has increased in numerical and financial strength until now it is a powerful society principally rooted in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio, and almost confined to the nine northwestern States. It has 114 subordinate Temples, and a membership exceeding 5,000. At the recent meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, action was taken to completely stamp out the Patriarchial Circle, or to compel its members to abandon all claims to Oddfellowship. The Committee on Credentials refused to recognize delegates who were members of the Circle, and a series of resolutions were adopted, requiring all subordinate lodges not to recognize as an Oddfellow or admit to the lodge any member of the Patriarchial Circle, the resolution to go into effect on January 1st. In his circular of instructions the Grand Sire threatens upon the refusal of subordinate jurisdictions to obey the Order, expelling Patriarchs who decline to give up allegiance to the Circle, to suspend the charters of and blot out all offending lodges. This, it is thought, will create a war all along the line. The Patriarchs, it is said, will dispute the expulsion in the Courts if necessary.

[Boston World]

Adirondack Murray.

THE FAMOUS BRILLIANT AS HE APPEARS UPON THE LECTURE PLATFORM.

Fifteen years ago the lecture lyceum was in its glory in New England. On its platform was a group of intellects such as no other country or age, perhaps, ever had produced. From it the New England people certainly heard such addresses as they never heard before or since. Gough, the great apostle of temperance, was at his prime. Beecher, the greatest pulpit orator of this country in this century, was in full meridian. Higginson and Whipple were illustrating and defining literature as masters of its spirit and canons. Sumner was arguing great points of law in favor of liberty. Phillips was speaking with an eloquence never equalled since the Greeks listened to Demosthenes. Emerson was bashfully reading his gems to those who appreciated his thought and loved the thinker. Miss Dickinson and Mrs. Livermere were proving the ability of woman for the platform, and Murray of the Park-street pulpit, then the youngest of them all, and the last admitted to that celebrated circle of wit, culture and eloquence, was charming us with his descriptions of the woods and waters of the Adirondacks or cutting through the hidebound bigotry of ultra-orthodoxy, with his humor and pathos.

Of those mentioned, but one or two are now engaged as lecturers. The return of Murray to the platform as a reader of his Adirondack tales has been mentioned frequently, but a brief description of how he looks and acts cannot fail to be of interest to the thousands of New England people who were familiar with him ten years ago. He concluded a course of four readings in this city this evening.

In manner he is unchanged. He entered the hall walking briskly and as firm of step as ever. His hair is slightly dashed with gray, his face is fuller, his figure stouter, but all else is the same as Boston remembers. His thoughts evidently had been running backward to the old lyceum days, for he began to speak in the way of a prelude to his reading, of the lyceum as it was when he came upon its platform, and as he found it now on his return. Mr. Murray, speaking as though in a parlor rather than in a great public hall, said, "And now what do I find, friends? The lyceum platform in ruins, crushed and broken down beneath the weight of too high prices and too many mediocre men. The 'People's College' of Horace Mann does not exist in New England to-day. The platform, to be admitted to which was the greatest honor of my public life, the only one I care to remember, is no longer an educating, ennobling and entertaining force among you. And how has the group of bright intellects, warm hearts and eloquent tongues, that once was its ornament, been scattered. Gough is wrecked with the frost that shrivels; Beecher is like a sun nearly set, the old-time meridian heat and splendor gone from his sinking orb; Sumner has found companionship with a brotherhood larger than our race; Phillips has passed into the skies, carrying with him the only voice among men which in eloquence could match the Greeks; Emerson has found a larger audience than Concord gave him."

And so the speaker continued with a reminiscence which was highly entertaining. After the prelude, by an easy transition, he began his reading, "How John Norton, the Trapper, Kept His Christmas," and for an hour and a half the audience listened as an audience seldom listens to a lyceum speaker. The story already has been heard by thousands, and will go on to be heard by other thousands with the stamp of their approval. Good judges of literature over their own signatures, have pronounced it extraordinary, both as a conception of homely but beautiful life and in the finish of its execution. One thing causes it to challenge attention—its sharp contrast from the "Boston method" of story writing. It is an honest, old-fashion story—that, and nothing more. In it is no attempt to analyze motive and develop character by minute description of physical and mental attributes. The characters are sketched boldly and freely, as with charcoal, strong black against pure white, and they stand out in every act and word strongly and clearly. Each is actual flesh and blood, strictly and wholly human, such as one might meet any day. The humor of the story, and it is full of humor, grows out of each situation naturally. The laughter is such as people laugh when they are tickled. It isn't overdone. It even stops this side the line to which it might easily be pushed.

In reading it Mr. Murray sticks to his manuscript. He is not bound to it, but he never leaves it. Many who heard him years ago are asking: "How is Murray on the platform now? After all these years of silence how does he speak? Is he the same man he was ten years ago, or better or worse?" He is the same and not the same. He seems to have grown, widened, deepened, in some way. He is as quiet but less restrained. He is freer in voice and gesture. It is as if he had got out of bonds and is more his full, natural self. His voice has improved. Its range is fuller, its tone deeper, its quality purer, as if he had better physical health. He seems delighted with his work, as if he felt he had nothing to say that would offend anyone, but please them all. In the stronger, more impassioned selections, he lets himself out more, both in voice and gesture, and adapts himself to each character he is interpreting with a facility that one would not expect considering his long clerical training and practice in speaking on grave themes. Hence he is the same and not the same. He is all those who remember him of old in Park street pulpit and on the Music Hall platform observe and remark.

A Startling Statement.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—The *Globe's* Winnipeg special says:—"Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, of this city, publishes in the *Manitoban* a letter in which he says: 'I desire to put on record my conviction, based on reliable information which I have received from time to time, that a rising of Canadian Indians is imminent. I am of opinion that unless sufficient force is promptly sent to disarm the Indians we shall be plunged into the horrors of an Indian war, to which the late rebellion would be a trifle.' He asserts that within a radius of 100 miles of Fort McLeod there are 70,000 American and Canadian Indians, 27,000 of whom are warriors. The Indians are becoming more impudent daily and their camps are full of stolen horses which cannot be retaken. There is clearly an understanding among all the Indian tribes who are uniting for a final struggle with the whites. 'It appears to me,' says Mr. Pentreath, 'that the Government is being lulled into false security and that it would take 10,000 men to suppress a rebellion once started, while a few thousand might prevent it now."

Said to Have Taken a Scalp.

A SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST CAPT. HOWARD, THE MAN OF THE GATLING GUNS.

The Montreal Post of the 26th ult. charged Capt. Howard, the American who was in command of the Gatling guns during the late half breed rebellion in the Northwest, with having scalped the dead after the fight at Fish Creek, which took place at the latter end of May