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sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

One year, in advance, - - - - - $1.50
After 6 months, - - - - - $2.00.

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Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or *twenty* cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 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, - - - - NOVEMBER 20, 1884.

His Second Shipwreck.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's visit to Northumberland—the first he has made since 1882—has, no doubt, convinced him that while the people of his constituency are disposed to receive him courteously, and many of them even warmly, they have entirely lost confidence in him as a representative. Whatever might be his offences, as a public man, against the County at large, his position as a prominent politician and his bygone associations with many of our people must command for him, personally, a friendly reception. Indeed, it would be strange were it otherwise, for he is a man in whom diplomacy and geniality are so happily combined as to win for him the personal friendship even of those who widely differ from him in public matters. It is very unfortunate for the County—and for Mr. Mitchell, also—that he is not more in accord with the sentiments and interests of its people, for with his good natural abilities, aided by his wide experience, his opportunities, and the possibilities open to him are of no ordinary kind. He might, had he made an earnest endeavor to that end, have been as popular in Northumberland to-day as ever he was, but many of his best friends admit that at no time in his public life has he had so weak a hold, as a representative, upon the regard of the people. Such being the fact, the time seems an opportune one for considering the subject.

We observe that a paper friendly to Mr. Mitchell refers to persons or other papers who have used the non-resident canvass against him, and it may not be amiss to refer to that matter, in passing. We do not believe that the fact of a member of Parliament residing out of his constituency necessarily renders him ineffective or undesirable as a representative. Crown Ministers, for instance, ought to spend most of their time at the seat of Government, which would practically make them non-residents of their constituencies. In the case of Mr. Mitchell, who is a professional politician, it can, by no means, be held that he could, as a resident of Northumberland, as well attend to all the duties of public life devolving upon him as if he had his domicile nearer the political capital. But his mistake has been that while his constituency has tacitly consented to his being a non-resident, he has seemed to lose that interest in its affairs, generally, which even a busy public man ought to manifest, so long as he sits for it in Parliament. Above all things, a non-resident member should be particularly careful to keep himself as fully and widely informed as possible of all matters transpiring in his constituency, which may demand his present or future attention. If he holds his seat as a party man he will, of course, be expected to seek his information largely through party channels, but, even then, he will not be altogether unmindful of the duty of guarding himself against excesses of party prejudices, which may require restraint in the general interest, and which it is the duty of every representative, regardless of party, to apply. It is, we venture to affirm, Mr. Mitchell's voluntary isolation of himself from communication with his constituents, generally, that has led to the present strained relationships between him and them. This state of things is not, of necessity, the outcome of his non-residence, but of his voluntarily neglecting the most important duty devolving on him—that of keeping himself correctly informed of leading events transpiring in his County and their influence on the interests of the people he represents.

It is not three years since Mr. Mitchell asked for a renewal of the confidence of Northumberland, which its people had, before, declared he had forfeited. He had, from Confederation up to 1878, represented the County in Parliament. He had been a Crown Minister and possessed all the facilities which public success and its prestige could place in his hands as a means of establishing himself securely in the regard of his constituency. He had, however, made shipwreck of his splendid prospects. How? By failing to keep himself correctly informed of events transpiring in the County and of new and changing interests affecting its welfare. He had given himself over to the promotion of private and sectional interests, which had undermined his hold upon the people. The blood had been sucked out of his political life by the vampires who fawned upon him to the exclusion of those who would be real friends. The result was that in 1878 the people rejected him. Unfortunately, his successor's large and growing business operations in the County rendered it necessary that he should give to them all his attention, and prevented him from again accepting election from the constituency. This was a great disappointment to every well-wisher of Northumberland, for during the four years Mr. Snowball sat for the County in Parliament he served it faithfully and it suffered nothing in prestige at Ottawa, though a new representative, with nearly all his political experiences to gain, had taken the place of an ex-Minister who had been, by no means, a weak member of a strong coalition cabinet.

When Mr. Mitchell, therefore, in 1882, sought a restoration of the confidence of the County, he professed to be sensible of the causes that had led to his former defeat. Some of his friends were very plain with him. They told him they would ask for no better or abler member, if he would only make up his mind to represent the whole County, instead of a few individuals and interests in it. To such friends as these he said that if he should be returned by acclamation he would only ask to be judged not by the past but by the future. He was returned by acclamation. He went to Ottawa with a clean sheet. He then occupied a position which should appeal to the good faith and best aspirations of any representative. He had, behind him, the experiences which had nearly defeated the purposes and possibilities of the best years of his public life, and, with him, the assurance that whatever mistakes he had made, had been condoned by a constituency as generous in its judgment of its public men as its interests were varied and important.

It would have been a most satisfactory thing to the people of Northumberland—and to none more so than those who had been his opponents in the election of 1878—had Mr. Mitchell carried out his pledges of 1882. He has not done so, however, and it is, therefore, our duty to remind him of the fact, in justification of the change of sentiment which he has discovered during his present visit, and which, it is said, he is not at all times willing to attribute to the true cause.

It is not our wish or desire to encourage those sectional feelings and prejudices which Mr. Mitchell's policy has done so much to promote within the County, but at the risk of inviting charges of that kind, we shall repeat what is said by nearly everybody from Ludlow to Escuminac and Portage River, viz., that he has been almost exclusively influenced by a few persons in Newcastle, to the prejudice of the rest of the County. He has deliberately steered for and—so far as this constituency is concerned—suffered political shipwreck upon the rock that stranded him in 1878. To carry the simile a little further, he is the bark that started out in 1882 with fairest winds and brightest prospects, but has fallen a prey to the Newcastle wreckers who before spoiled him. He must have known that the lights they displayed were false; he could not have forgotten how they had deceived him before; yet neither former experience nor the good resolves he professed to have set out with, were sufficient to save him.

While sharing the regret of the County, generally, over the position in which Mr. Mitchell has placed himself—chiefly for public reasons, but not without personal consideration for him, also—we must not forget that time brings its changes. In his present attitude towards the people of Northumberland—bound, as he appears to be, hand and foot to Newcastle, and either not daring or allowed to go anywhere among the people without a Newcastle mentor beside him—he will, in all probability, retire as quietly as possible from the position of their representative, rather than be again rejected for the same causes that led to his former defeat. The constituency will have its experiences with Mr. Mitchell and his political advisers, as a warning against being again handicapped by their influences in its representation. The time will not be long—only about two and a half years, at most—when Northumberland will have an opportunity to replace Mr. Mitchell with some man who, even if he may not have that gentleman's experience and prestige as a politician, will care sufficiently for our people to, at least, visit them once a year, and avoid the mistake of acting as if the interests of the whole County were not to be sought outside of the limits of one of its parishes.

We are informed—and if our information is incorrect we would be glad to have an authentic statement to that effect—that is explaining his course in the Railway matter to several former supporters, Mr. Mitchell has complained that he was slighted, in his representative capacity, by the Valley Railway promoters, and, on this ground, he endeavors to justify the attempt he made to crush the Miramichi end of the enterprise. Even if it were true that the Company, or those who represented it here, had ignored Mr. Mitchell as the member of parliament for the County, it would hardly be thought consistent with the interest he professes to have in the welfare of the people, that they should be deprived of a railway to which they had so long looked forward, and the construction of which Mr. Mitchell and his friends hoped to prevent by securing the withdrawal of the Dominion subsidy after the work was practically commenced. To some persons, we understand, Mr. Mitchell states that his action was not intended to defeat the road, because $128,000 was given to the Fredericton end, in lieu of the $102,400 taken from the Chatham end, but, against this, we have Mr. Mitchell's distinct avowal, in his place in Parliament, that he had nothing to do with the York end of the road. His purpose, therefore, was, clearly, to have the subsidy withdrawn from the Miramichi end of the Valley Railway, in the hope that, thereby, its construction would be prevented. This would, indeed, be revenge for the slight he claims to have received as a representative, but it is not of a kind to which any public man ought to point without a sense of humiliation. It has the appearance of childish petulance, ill-becoming a gentleman of Mr. Mitchell's position and experience—even admitting that he was slighted as he claims to have been.

But, when Mr. Mitchell's claim that he was, in any way, overlooked in his representative capacity has no foundation in fact, what shall be said of his conduct? When it can be shown that his cooperation was sought by Mr. Snowball—the managing director at Miramichi—as soon as the Company was organized, and that the Company's Miramichi solicitor, who was a life-long supporter of Mr. Mitchell, was sent to Ottawa as soon as Parliament met last winter, for the express purpose of laying the Directors' plans and purposes more fully before him with a view of securing his aid, what must the people of the County think of his claim that he was slighted, or that there was any intention or desire on the part of the Company to withhold from him even the least consideration to which he was entitled as the representative of one of the two counties directly interested in the railway.

Mr. Mitchell knows that, after several letters on the subject of the Railway had passed between Mr. Snowball and himself, he closed the correspondence by writing to Mr. Snowball that he had placed the matter with copies of that gentleman's letters, in the hands of Mr. Call of Newcastle, to whom he referred Mr. Snowball. It will occur to most people that if there was any want of due respect for Mr. Mitchell's position as a representative, or of appreciation of what one gentleman ought to expect from another, it was Mr. Mitchell, himself, who manifested it, for there are few people in Northumberland who would care to have their letters referred to Mr. Call when seeking the cooperation of our Ottawa representative—especially if such reference were made without any previous attempt to obtain their consent to so extraordinary a proceeding. So much, then, for Mr. Mitchell's complaint that he was ignored at Ottawa by the promoters of the Railway.

Mr. Mitchell ought, in all fairness, to improve the opportunity his visit affords, to lay, publicly, before the people of the County whatever justification he may think he has for the course he has pursued towards the Valley railway enterprise. The point he must settle with them is this,—Why did he, knowing that the Company had gone, bona fide, into the enterprise and had, on the faith of the subsidy, spent thousands of dollars in material with which to build the road—notwithstanding the fact that his cooperation had been sought—step in and cause the subsidy to be withdrawn from the portion of the line in his own County? If he wished to have the road run through Derby, why did he not make even the slightest endeavor to aid the Company who, as he knew, really desired to bridge the river at or near Millerton? When he knew he had sufficient influence to secure $140,000 to be expended in a work like the Indiantown Branch, why did he not offer even half that sum to the Company as an extra bonus for bridging to Derby and locating their line thence by the north side of the river? His cooperation had been sought by Mr. Snowball, who had asked him to offer any suggestions he might have with a view of securing the best possible results in the important undertaking, but Mr. Mitchell was deaf and blind to everything that a reasonable view of the situation and the interests at stake demanded. He had the subsidy of $3,200 a mile withdrawn from the railway from Chatham through the County and on to Fredericton, and, in its place, he obtained more than $10,000 a mile for a branch line, beginning and ending within the smallest parish in Northumberland, with only wayside farms at its termini. The road Mr. Mitchell has secured as the substitute for that which he hoped to crush, is a fitting climax to a career marked by the series of blunders that have placed him where he now stands in the judgment of his constituents. It is said that he has never forgiven Mr. Snowball for being—in 1878—the means in the hands of our people of punishing him for his apostacy to their interests. It may be that something more coldly vindictive—more maturely and calmly malignant—than the resentment of a passing slight suggested the withdrawal of $102,400 from the Valley Railway, just at the time when Mr. Snowball had incurred a liability in England for $80,000 worth of rails. Mr. Mitchell can, no doubt, recall to mind even strong enterprises and strong men, financially, who might have been crushed and humbled under such a reverse, and it is, therefore, not a matter of wonder that, in view of all the surroundings, many people are inclined to believe that the hope of satisfying an unworthy feeling of revenge upon a former political rival was not the least powerful incentive hidden in the subsidy-withdrawal. Whatever the incentive, however, those whose homes and interests are in Northumberland will be glad to realise that neither Mr. Mitchell nor his allies were able to break the enterprise down. Moreover, they feel a pride in the fact that the County can boast of having seen the uninterrupted progress of a public work involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, carried on almost single-handed by one man against as powerful and vindictive an opposition as it was possible to put in operation under both Ottawa and County agencies. That the work goes steadily on against it all, is a fact that challenges the admiration and support of every public-spirited man who is acquainted with the difficulties that have been overcome. Those difficulties and the plucky manner in which they have been met, would, long ago, have disarmed the opposition arrayed against the enterprise, were it based on less unworthy motives than those which seem to have actuated Mr. Mitchell and his Newcastle allies.

Sound Advice.

The New York *Herald*, which has done the American people good service by its powerful and independent support of Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, rebukes a leading democratic organ for making undue haste to tell Mr. Cleveland that he must not call independents into his councils. The *Herald* says the independents contributed so greatly to the election of Mr. Cleveland that common decency, if nothing more, requires that the democratic organs should treat them at least politely, and it cannot be called polite to show a man out of the front door before he has even asked to enter the house. The *Herald* goes on to say,—

The independents have not asked and probably will not ask Mr. Cleveland for office. But in our judgment the President-elect will make a very serious mistake if he does not urge and, so far as he can, compel them to take a share, and an important share, in his councils. It was not the democratic party which elected him; it was by the united effort of honest democrats and honest republicans and against a very great democratic defection that he was chosen, and he cannot hope to carry out the important reforms to which he stands pledged without the continued confidence and zealous assistance of the men of both the old parties who chose him.

* * * To those who regard a political victory as only a means to secure office we do not think it worth while to speak. But we believe that the mass of those democratic voters who supported Mr. Cleveland wish and hope to see the reform organization, composed of themselves and the independents, solidified, and made permanently powerful for good to the country. How can that be done if, as the *World* advises, the independents shall now be kicked into the street?

The President elect is not to be *the head of a victorious clique*; he will be, if he is wise, the President of us all, and, so far as party politics go, the chief of a party composed of the conscience and patriotism of the country, and combining within itself, as a new organization, the best elements of all the old and effete parties.

With Cleveland's election both the old parties died. The old republican party is dead. But the new democratic party is fortunate in having added to it a great mass of the most intelligent, the most conscientious and patriotic voters in the country.

The sentiments expressed by the *Herald* embody a principle which ought to be recognized much more than it is in our own politics as well as in that of the United States. The best men of the democratic party have long been contending for pure Government, but it has only been by the aid of straight independents and the best and most independent men of the republican party that the election of a democratic President has been secured. The policy of the new President in forming his cabinet should be not to heed the clamor of extreme democrats, but to have due regard to the three elements which combined to place him in the presidency. Should he form his cabinet and shape his policy on the lines of the democracy we all knew five or ten years ago, he will disappoint not only the people who are now rejoicing over his election in the United States, but tens of thousands who are in sympathy with them in Canada.

The Stock Farm.

The *Gleaner* intimates that the owners of the Murray Farm have, at the last moment, refused or objected to the transfer of the property to the Government. It is to be presumed that they have behaved meanly in the business, supposing they had the Government at a disadvantage. The action of the Government in allowing the stock, etc., to remain where it is for the winter is, therefore, to be commended. We do not know what the views of others may be, but it may not be amiss for us to repeat our opinion as we expressed it on a previous occasion, viz., that both the Stock Farm and Board of Agriculture ought to be wiped out of existence. They both cost the Province more than they are worth to the people.

Conservative Alarm.

It is interesting to note the agitation of the Conservative papers of the Dominion over the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency of the United States. They are very anxious indeed to make it appear that it has no bearing whatever on the trade question, when, as everybody knows, the Republican party, whose defeat Mr. Cleveland's party has accomplished, had protection as one of the essential planks in its platform. The protection policy of the Republicans was similar to that of the Canadian Conservative party—it was taxation for the sake of protection. On the other hand, the Democratic party's trade policy is similar to that of the Canadian Liberals—incidental protection through the taxation necessary for revenue purposes. It is only the Conservative organs that tell the people anybody either in Canada or the United States believes in free trade for either country. Free trade is an impossible thing, but the Liberals of Canada and the Democrats of the United States alike hold that taxation should be for revenue purposes only and not for the sake of protection, while protection should be an incident, and not the object of taxation.

The "Times" and "Telegraph."

The Chatham "Advance" goes a little too far when it says the *Sun*, THE TIMES and other journals in opposition to Blair patted the *Telegraph* on the back because of the stand that journal took on the stock farm question. As far as THE TIMES is concerned it has not patted the *Telegraph* on the back at all. If we are not mistaken the *Telegraph* merely makes use of the stock farm business to serve some purposes which do not appear on the surface.

The *Times* cannot even quote correctly from the ADVANCE. We did not refer to the *Sun* and *Times* and other journals as "in opposition to Blair." We, however, accept the *Times'* statement that it did not pat the *Telegragh* on the back. Literally it did not, but it was, for once, in accord with the *Telegraph* when that paper was discussing the Stock Farm question and attributing the most contemptible motives to the Government's action in the matter. The *Telegraph* had a right to object to the removal of the Farm from Kings and to object to its going to York, but its imputation of unworthy motives to certain members of the Government in the matter was simply contemptible. In its mode of discussing the question it placed itself on a level with the *Sun* and *Times*, which it could not well afford to do.

The Grand Trunk and Its Critics.

The *Advance* thinks it strange that Mr. Mitchell, or somebody else, did not go to the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Company in London, and there face the management with the statements made in Mr. Mitchell's letters.

What we said was,—

The *Advocate* will notice that after all the attacks made upon the management of the Grand Trunk by even *abler men than Mr. Mitchell*, not one of them had the pluck or facts with which to appear at the Company's Annual Meeting in London and, face to face with the management, offer to make good their charges

The fact is, Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk, silenced the Directors' critics by his complete vindication of his policy. Men like Mr. Mitchell had, in the interest of the Canadian Pacific, made all kinds of wild statements concerning Grand Trunk management in the press, but not one of them appeared or had a word to say when challenged to show themselves where they could be officially answered, face to face, by the men they had misrepresented.

Sir John.

Sir John A. Macdonald has, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, had the Grand Cross of the Bath conferred upon him by Her Majesty. The *Globe* says,—The order of the Bath is the second order in rank in England, the first being the Garter. Sir John has been promoted from the second class, composed of Knights Commanders, to the first class, Knights Grand Cross. The number is not allowed to exceed 50 for the military service, and for the civil service 25.

Barking At The Train.

The *Advocate* is out this week with one of its angry articles in reference to the Indiantown Branch. Now, how can the *Advocate* possibly affect the branch by its labored criticisms? Moreover, why should it assail the Valley line and the portion of the County through which it passes? Mr. Snowball and his friends are building both lines with surprising rapidity, and if the Dominion Government has, by listening to the *Advocate's* friends, succeeded in getting both itself and Mr. Snowball into an equity suit the fact does not justify the *Advocate* in abusing those who warned them against the blunder that has led to the trouble. The Valley Railway is being built as was intended from the first and that, without any interruption. The *Advocate* and its friends tried to stop it, but they had to "clear the track" or be run over. If they interfere much more with the Indiantown Branch they may get hurt by that. The *Advocate* and its coterie has about as much to do with the railways Mr. Snowball and his friends are building, as the barking dog has with the moon and stars. They will bark all the same, however.

A CHANGE in the membership of the Board of Agriculture for the North Shore district, at least, is made, Mr. D. T. Johnstone, of Chatham, being recommended by a vote of about two to one of the societies nominating, in place of Mr. Robert Swim of Doaktown, who has been a member of the Board for several years. The chief objection to Mr. Swim among the societies was that he was too much of a partizan in politics to be of service to the interests he represented.

THE ENGLISH MAIL leaving on Friday night will be the last for the season by the Rimouski route. That leaving on 28 inst. will go *via* Halifax. The English Mail was received Wednesday morning *via* Halifax.

JAMAICA.—The legislature of Jamaica has voted, with but one member dissenting, against entering the Canadian Confederation. Let us all be thankful for our escape.

That Bathurst Grand Jury Matter.

The *World* and *Advocate* publish an attack upon the ADVANCE because we severely criticised the action of a late Bathurst Grand Jury in finding no bill against a prisoner who, on his own admission, was guilty of maiming a dumb brute. The names of the gentleman composing the Grand Jury are given by the correspondent, whose letter appears in the two papers named, and we are accused of "foully slandering" them. Our remarks, which called out this charge were as follows,—

Our Bathurst Notes furnish evidence of a grand jury contributing to a disgraceful failure of justice. There is no crime more cowardly and brutal than that of which the prisoner in the case was guilty, and yet the grand jury, while failing in their duty, attempted to censure the committing justice. Judge Wilkinson's reproof was promptly and none too severely administered.

This is not the first instance in which the jury system has been brought into contempt in Gloucester. The dull, or corrupt moral perceptions of many men who serve as jurymen both there, and elsewhere in Canada, seem to disqualify them for such sacred and responsible duties."

The evidence on which we based our remarks was the following from our Bathurst correspondent's report of County Court proceedings,—

The Queen *vs.* Fabien Hachey.

The Grand Jury ignored the Bill in this cause, and made presentment to the Court that Justices should be cautioned against sending up such *trivial cases* for trial and on such slight evidence, thereby causing expense to the County.

In replying His Honor said he could not endorse the presentment of the Grand Jury, as the offence laid in the indictment was one of a *very grave nature* that of maiming cattle being a felony under the Criminal Law and liable to heavy punishment. From reading the depositions *he had no hesitation in saying there was ample evidence on which to commit the prisoner*, as they disclosed a full confession made before the Justice and he *regretted that their should be such a failure of justice.* His Honor then discharged the prisoner who, while His Honor was addressing him, *confessed to his guilt*

The italics are ours. We think we were fully warranted in our remarks respecting the jury's action. We know several of the gentlemen composing the grand jury to be most excellent citizens. At the time we wrote, however, we had no idea who the jurymen were, nor would such knowledge prevented us from criticising their action as we did. It was our duty to do so under the evidence before us. It is possible that the judge, or our correspondent may have made some mistake. If so, we shall ascertain the whole truth by next week and then be able to determine the matter. So far as we are yet informed the grand jury seem to have failed in their duty. The fact that they are leading citizens of Bathurst has nothing whatever to do with the merits of this particular case. The correspondent of the *World* knows to his mortification, that we do not allow personal considerations to deter us from exposing those who have not a proper appreciation of public duty. We have even punished a correspondent for causing us to make misstatements concerning Bathurst affairs—a duty which we think the *World* will soon have to perform—that is, if it has the moral courage to do so. We have yet to learn that our present Bathurst correspondent has ever misled us in any particular and therefore take it for granted that he and the ADVANCE will come out of the matter all right.

Winslow-Spragge.

The Montreal society paper, *Gossip*, contains the following in reference to the recent marriage of Mr. Edward Pelham Winslow, son of F. E. Winslow, Esq., agent of the Bank of Montreal, Chatham, and Miss Spragge, of Montreal,—

At Christ Church Cathedral Wednesday at half-past three, a brilliant company of the elite of Montreal assembled to witness the marriage of Alice, third daughter of Mrs. Spragge, grand daughter of late Thomas Molson, Esq., to Edward Pelham Winslow, of the bank of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Norton, Rector of Montreal, and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Henry Spragge. The bridesmaid was Miss Charlotte Spragge, sister of the bride, the best man Mr. Alex. Strathy; the ushers were the Messrs. C. Spragge, Patton Hooper, and Parker.

The bride wore a lovely dress of ivory white satin, tulle veil and orange blossoms and carried a large bouquet of white rose-buds.

The bridesmaid wore pale blue satin trimmed with coffee lace with hat to match.

The reception was held at No. 6 Prince of Wales Terrace, the residence of the bride's mother, which was elaborately decorated with flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow received the congratulations of a large number of relatives and intimate friends, including many of the old *regime* of Montreal. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Molson, Dr. and Mrs. Molson. Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Pangman, Mr. George Pangman, Mr. and Mrs. Clouston, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Geddes, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Wheeler, Mrs. Labatt, Mrs. Theodore Labatt, Miss Rubigbini, the Misses Macdonald, Dr. and Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Lett of Collingwood, the Rector of Montreal and Mrs. Norton, Revd. Mr. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay and others. The presents were numerous, beautiful and well chosen.

The couple left by the evening train, for an extended tour.

The Wood Market.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, in their circular of the 1st instant, state:—

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 49 vessels, 39,718 tons, against 58 vessels, 45,270 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years, 1882, 1883, 1884 has been 355,944, 383,698 and 368,251 tons respectively. The arrivals have been heavy, and there has been a falling off in the consumption all round as compared with the like month last year; stocks generally are heavy, and the market is weaker.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The import of spruce deals has again been excessive, and with a considerably reduced consumption stocks have rapidly accumulated, and are heavier now than almost at any previous period, consequently there has been a further decline in prices, and we see little hope of recovery, unless supplies are restricted and until considerable impression has been made on the present excessive stocks. Lower Port pine deals are only in nominal request, and few sales have been reported.

Birch fully maintains its value, the demand is good, and stocks are moderate.

Of pine timber there has been a moderate import during the month, but consumption has been unsatisfactory; stocks are still too heavy, but with the probable reduced supplies for the remainder of the season, they should be in a more favorable position at the end of the year. St. John and Lower Port pine is difficult to move even at the present low prices.

Bank of Montreal.

The half yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal has been issued, showing the business done up to the 31st Oct., 1884. A comparison of the principal items in 1883 and 1884 is given below, which will prove interesting, indicating as it does the effect the present dulness in business is having upon the earnings of our leading, and, by common consent, our best and most conservative bank. The profits for the six months are some $30,000 less as compared with the same period in 1883, while "overdue debts secured" show an increase of $50,359: and over-due debts unsecured an increase of $37,974. The profit and loss account carried forward shows a decrease of $44,413.

ASSETS.

	October 31st, 1883.	October 31st, 1884.
Balance, Profit & Loss	$ 314,860	$ 306,462
Profit for last year	692,698	662,994
Total	$ 1,011,860	$ 969,447
Less Dividend	600,000	600,000
	$ 414,860	$ 369,447

LIABILITIES.

	Oct. 1883.	Oct. 1884.
Circulation	$ 6,352,508	7,031,268
Deposits without interest	7,293,916	7,874,011
Deposits bearing interest	13,235,192	13,480,000

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$29,748,049	$28,591,642
Overdue debts secured	181,431	231,487
Overdue debts not secured	257,816	305,790
Gold and Coin	2,101,246	2,829,000
Government demand notes	2,364,345	3,580,000

EGYPT,—A Cario despatch of 18th inst. says advices from Dongo la state that the rebels returned in great force to Andreman some 20 days ago. This place is only a short distance from Khartoum, on the west bank of the White Nile. Gen. Gordon sent two steamers to shell them out, but the attempt was unsuccessful. The rebels returned the fire of the steamers vigorously with Krupp cannon, and with such execution that the paddle of one of the steamers was soon disabled. Thereupon both of the steamers returned to Khartoum.

A DUDE AT LARGE.—Says the Charlottetown *Herald*: Summerside has a first-class specimen of "a dude." He is a full blooded native who, having graduated in a local bank, "went up for honors" to a bigger institution at Moncton. The society of the "Maritime Hub," however, was not congenial, being largely composed of "railway operatives and their families," and so our "dude" concluded to become a "sawbones," as he so elegantly expresses it and for this purpose has again taken refuge under the parental roof, the better to pursue his studies with a friendly doctor in the neighbourhood. He stalks about in knee breeches and tight-fitting jacket, with either a skull-cap on his head or a very tall pot-hat; upon his hands he wears lemon-colored kids, in one of which he twirls a cane, the other pinches a half-burned cigarette. To complete his costume, upon his left wrist he wears two bangles or bracelets.

General Business.

FALL HARDWARE.

In store and for sale at lowest prices.

A FULL STOCK OF
IRON,
SLEIGH SHOE STEEL,
HORSE SHOES,
NAILS, CHAIN,
ZINC, AXES, LANTERNS, GLASS, OIL.

AND A VARIED STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE.

G. STOTHART.

NORTHERN Fire Assurance Co.
of London & Aberdeen,
Established 1836, Capital $15,000,000

Glasgow & London Fire Assurance Co.
CAPITAL. $2,500,000.

British America Assurance Co'y
CAPITAL. $500,000.

Insurance may be effected with the above Companies at lowest rates by applying to the Agent,

2y16 **WARREN C. WINSLOW,**
BARRISTER AT-LAW,
BENSON BLOCK, - - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

SPECIAL
Millenery Department!

I beg to announce to the Ladies of Miramichi that the above department is now replete with all latest novelties of the season, comprising all the leading styles in

HATS, BONNETS, BIRDS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, ETC. ETC.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

Mrs. B. Fairey,
Newcastle.

EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets, - - $45,529,581.45
Income, - - 13,470,571.68
Undivided Surplus, 12,109,756.79
New Assurance written in 1883, 81,129,756.00

The amount of Surplus over Liabilities is larger than that of any other Life Assurance Society.

The Society' Policies are incontestable after three years.

In case of death, a Policy which has become incontestable is paid *immediately* on receipt of Proofs of death.

The Society has no Contested Claims on its books

SEMI-TONTINE POLICIES.

This system of Insurance combines protection with investment and is more advantageous than any other form of Policy ever devised.

Persons desirous of insuring, best consult their own interests by communication with the Agent

WARREN C. WINSLOW,
Barrister at Law
BENSON'S BLOCK, CHATHAM.

Mr. Winslow, who has lately been appointed agent of the above Company, will furnish all information in reference to the various plans of insurance offered, and parties should consult with him in order to fully understand the benefits to be derived.

CHAS. A. MACDONALD.
General Manager.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs of the late Francis Carter, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Shoemaker, and all others whom it may concern.

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the property hereinafter mentioned in Newcastle in the said County on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon.

All that piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Newcastle, aforesaid, and abutted and bounded as follows,—Southerly or in front, by the street leading along the Northerly side of the Public Square, westerly by lands owned by George Robinson, North by a lane leading from Water Street, and Easterly by the premises of the estate of the late John Regnal, and more particularly described as lot number twenty, Block letter B of the town plot of Newcastle commencing at the westerly corner of the Post Office, thence N. 24° W. 44 feet 6 inches; thence N. 45° E. 23 feet 6 inches; thence S. 45° E. 7 feet 10 inches to the wall of the main house, thence N. 44° E. along the main wall of the house and to the corner thereof, thence N. 20° E. from the