If the address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it, and the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement on 4th Page.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 18. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 19, 1891. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

BAIRD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Purely Vegetable

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR Established over 50 years

Coughs, Colds, Croup, WHOOPING COUGH, CONGESTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

CURES AS IF BY MAGIC.

Unprecedented Success proves its reliability

AT ALL DEALERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

H. PAXTON BAIRD, PROPRIETOR

NEW 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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, or 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line for subsequent insertion.

Yearly or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $ 75 an inch per year. The matter, if space is 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.

MARBLE WORKS.

The Subscriber has removed his works to the premises known as Golden Ball corner, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES. TABLETS & CEMETERY WORK.

generally also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscellaneous marble and FINE STONE work.

A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS,

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

a good stock of Marble always on hand.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Garden Vases; Etc., etc.

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM N. B.

COFFINS & CASKETS

—IN—

Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,

Coffin findings and Robes supplied at the very lowest rates. Pall Bearers' outfit furnished.

James Hackett, Undertaker

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Law.

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Insurance Agent,

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CHATHAM N B

G. B. FRASER,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC

AGENT FOR THE

NORTH BRITISH

—AND—

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Warren C. Winslow.

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—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

olicitor of Bank of Montreal,

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A. Kortright Neales, M. A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary, Conveyancer, &c.

Office, Winslow's Building, Chatham, N. B.

MONEY TO LOAN.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Torryburn Corner,

CHATHAM,

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best

British, and Canadian Makes, Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

of all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable rates.

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

cut to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

PIANOS.

The Subscriber having taken the Agency of the Mason Pianos, the best and cheapest in the States, and show Catalogue Prices and a sample instrument to any requiring one.

A. W. S. SMITHE.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Tenders!

We tender the citizens of New Brunswick the most valuable and certain

ROAD TO HEALTH.

There never was so valuable a combination as ALE, BEEF AND PEPSINE, and hundreds are daily receiving benefit from

ALE AND BEEF PEPTONIZED.

THE GREAT FOOD TONIC!

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laundry Manoleate

A SOAP POWDER,

Combined with the disinfectant Manoleate, is alike useful in washing clothes, walls, floors etc., purifying and cleansing, at the same time assuring

Cleanliness---Health---Safety.

PRICE 25 CENTS A TIN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co.,

AMHERST, N. S.

Dunlap, McKim & Downs,

WALLACE, N. S.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,

AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

AMHERST, N. S.

This firm carries one of the finest selections of Cloths, including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from his establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that he prices are right.

FALL STOCK!

COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

—FULL LINES OF—

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Provisions,

Boots and Shoes,

Hosiery,

Dress Goods,

Haberdashery,

Carpets,

Cutlery,

Hats

Caps,

etc., etc.

HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

J. B. SNOWBALL, CHATHAM.

FOR 1892 SECURE A COPY OF The Weekly Globe

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN CANADA

ENLARGED TO 16 PAGES.

It is the Standard Family Newspaper of the country. Every effort will be devoted to making it bright, readable accurate and interesting in all of its departments. Special pains will be taken with its agricultural pages, and more space will be devoted to select reading for the family.

THE GLOBE SHOULD BE LIBERALLY CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to Club Agents. Send for Sample Copy and Terms. Address

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

HALIFAX!

JAMES A. MORRISON,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANT.

SPECIALTIES:

TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

—AGENT FOR—

WARREN CAKEBREAD & CO., TEA MERCHANTS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DACOSTA & CO., BARBADOES, W. I., &C. &C.

Reference:—Thos. Fyshe, Esq., Manager Bank of Nova Scotia.

General Business.

MEDICAL HALL.

The following have just been received direct from the manufacturers and are FRESH:—

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,

SHILO'S CONSUMPTION CURE,

NASAL BALM,

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS (FOR PALE PEOPLE)

HANSON'S CORN SALVE,

MOTHER GREEN'S TANSEY PILLS,

WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP, (WHICH IS GUARANTEED. OR NO PAY)

PLESANT WORM SYRUP,

SULLIVAN'S OINTMENT, (FOR SCRATCHES)

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

TONGALINE.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, N. B April 1st, 1891.

BUTTER & CHEESE

IN STORE AND BOUGHT

1000 Tubs Butter.

1200 Boxes Cheese.

—FOR SALE LOW BY—

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

ST. JOHN

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED

—HIS—

SHAVING PARLOR

Benson Building

Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, and Smokers' Goods generally.

SUGARS.

LANDING AND TO ARRIVE:

500 Bbls. Standard, Ex. C. and Granulated.

BEANS.

Landing 80 Bbls. Ex. Prime.

—FOR SALE BY—

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

ST. JOHN.

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN McDONALD,

(Successor to George Cassady)

Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings

—AND—

Builders' furnishings generally.

umber planed and matched to order.

BAND AND SCROLL - SAWING.

Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumber, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N B.

H. MARQUIS,

TINSMITH

Galvanized and Sheet Iron Worker.

—DEALER IN—

Kitchen Utensils and Furnishings.

New work and repairing of all kinds in the tinware line done with neatness and despatch.

Shop next door to Canada House, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

DRS. C. J. & H. SPROUL,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid! Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.

Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 53.

In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J: G KETHRO'S Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

THOS. FITZPATRICK,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boarding & Livery Stable

TO THE PREMISES ADJOINING

Messrs. Sutherland & Creaghan's

Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned have a few Smelt and Lobster shooks still on hand, which they offer at low rates.

THE N. B. TRADING CO., Black Brook.

Anthracite Coal.

TO ARRIVE BY SCHR. "THERESA,"

300 TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL,

ASSORTED SIZES,

—TO LAND AT—

CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE.

Parties desiring same will please send in their orders to

Gillespie & Sadler.

Chatham, Sept. 15th, 1891.

ASK FOR THE BEST GOODS.

BARTLETT'S BLACKING,

PEARL BLUE,

Bartlett's Shoe Dressing,

for sale at wholesale prices

W. S. LOGGIE.

Chatham, N. B.

General Business.

Closing Out Sale!

—AT THE—

GOGGIN BUILDING.

Now is the time to get

HARDWARE CHEAP.

As all the Stock must be disposed of at once Purchasers may look for bargains in

Joiners' Tools,

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

BUILDERS' MATERIALS,

together with all kinds of goods usually kept in

HARDWARE STORES,

which are too numerous to mention.

CALL EARLY.

TERMS CASH.

This Sale is positive and must be made to settle up business affairs.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Having completed our arrangements we are now prepared to make

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS

in any size from 8x10 to 24x30 inches, and finish them in Ink, Oil, Crayon or Water Colors.

We cordially invite the public to call and see samples of above work.

We are now making Cabinet Photographs at $3 and $5 per Dozen.

No more cheap tintypes, after Saturday, June 13th.

Pictures framed as usual.

J. Y. MERSEREAU,

Stothart Building, Water St.

Chatham, June 10, 1891.

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop a superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES

which he will supply at reasonable rates. BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied.

WM. McLEAN. - Undertaker

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

Laths,

Pailings,

Box-Shooks,

Barrel Heading,

Matched Flooring,

Matched Sheathing,

Dimensioned Lumber,

Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT,

NELSON.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

DON'T MISS IT.

A new and attractive publication containing many useful, interesting and instructive features has just been issued by T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, under the title of the Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac for 1891. It is now in the hands of druggists and merchants for free distribution and we would advise our readers to secure a copy before the supply is exhausted.

SHOP TO LET.

The shop in Water Street, lately occupied as tinsmith shop, adjoining the Trading Co.'s Building, is to let. Apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE or SAM. JOHNSON.

TO LET.

The dwelling house and premises owned by Thomas F. Keary, Esq., situate on St. John street and now occupied by Mr. Richard Stothart. Possession given 1st November next. For particulars apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE.

Barrister-at-Law.

Chatham, 30th August, 1891.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC

Auction! Auction!

Great clearance sale of the balance of the stock in the Commercial House, Chatham, beginning

Monday Evening, November 9th, 1891,

at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Pants, Vests, and suits, Hats, Caps, Collars, Neckties, Scarfs, Mufflers, Comforters, Undershirts, Drawers, Sacques, Ribbons Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, White, Black and Colored Silk, and Cotton Laces, Curtain Netts, Lambrequins, Fringes, Binding and Trimming Braids and Gimps, Silks, Satins, Velvets and Plushes, Mittens, Gloves, Wristlets, Stockings, Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats, Sealett, Beaver and Plush Cloths, Black, White and colored Silk and Cotton Reels, Woollen and Cotton Yarns and Berlin Wools, Knitted Wool Shawls, Clouds and Jackets, Hamburg Insertions, Embroidery and Trimmings, Shirt Studs, Collar and Sleeve buttons, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Smallwares, Boompaper and Bordering.

Chatham, Nov, 1891. WM. WYSE, Auctioneer.

$5000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

A Cardinal Sin.

CHAPTER XIII. (*Continued.*)

WOOED AND WON.

So Allan left the house, wondering why such bliss was reserved for him in particular, and Frances went in quest of Mrs. Melville, whose ailments were not serious enough to induce her to defer the news.

'Oh, my dear,' said Mrs. Melville, 'I am so glad. I have been hoping it would be so ever since he first came here. Nothing could be better. I do congratulate you with all my heart, and, above all, I am delighted to think you will leave the stage.'

Frances opened her eyes astonished.

'Leave the stage!' she echoed.

'Of course you will. Why should the wife of a country gentleman continue on the stage! Did he not say so at once?'

Mrs. Melville, in her inexperience, quite ignored everything to do with contracts, heavy penalties, etc.

'He never mentioned such a thing,' said Frances. 'Indeed, I understood the opposite.'

'My dear, naturally he took it for granted. It will be the first thing he will insist upon.'

The girl was silent a minute.

'I think not,' she said; I hope not.'

But she grew thoughtful, and wondered whether Mrs. Melville's surmise was correct. When she met Allan the next day she determined to clear this point at once.

'You will have a wandering life with me, Allan,' she said.

'No matter; it will be a life with you—what more do I want?'

'We shall go almost over the world together. France, Italy, Germany, America—who knows where my profession will take me.'

'You will not give it up, then?'

It was not an entreaty, simply a question.

'I cannot for a long, long time. Could you, with fame and fortune to make? Are you rich, Allan? I care so little whether you are rich or poor that I can ask.'

He kissed her, and quite believed her.

'I am fairly well off now,' he said; 'and, of course, I shall be rich some day—but may that day be a long one, as it means my father's death.

'You will take me as I am, Allan—not asking me to give up my career?'

He held both her hands, and looked passionately into her face.

'Love me, and be my wife,' he said; I ask nothing else. My life shall be shaped by yours—it must be a blessed one. Perhaps the time may come when you will grow tired of triumphs—tired of all save my love—then we will settle down into private life like an ordinary couple. Till then let us say no more about it.

He was promising a great deal—more than he dreamed of. It was rash; but who would not be rash and promise everything when such eloquent eyes were ready to thank him—such lips willing to reward him?

'Ah, he says so now, my dear,' remarked Mrs. Melville, ominously but not unkindly. 'But wait and see. Every gentleman likes to have his wife all to himself, not share her with the public—that is, unless he means to live on her earnings, which Allan does not. Wait and see; but when the time comes take my advice and do as he asks you.'

The next day Allan went home. He left London feeling, or persuading himself he felt, no fear as to the result of his interview with his father and mother. Why should he? He was going to give them the most beautiful, sweetest daughter in the world. If she followed a profession against which some vulgar prejudice still lingered, she was at the top of the tree in it, and her name was above reproach. Still, as he came mile by mile nearer his destination his sentiments were less sanguine. Difficulties began to crop up, and he saw objections forming with fearful rapidity. However, in spite of all that might arise, there was but one thing to think of. He loved her passionately, and he was pledged to marry her—marry her at once. With or without his parents' consent, on his return to town he would settle the very day. This was his frame of mind when he drove up to Redhills.

His advent was a welcome one to his father and mother. He thought the former looking rather better, and was glad to think so, knowing his impending revelation would be an agitating one. It took place after dinner, when father and son were alone at the table. Allan plunged headlong into the matter.

'I came down to tell you I am thinking of getting married—soon,' he said.

'I fancied you had something to tell me; your manner has been so nervous. I was afraid you were in debt; but this is better news.'

'Yes, you have been telling me for some time I ought to marry; so I take your advice.'

'Tell me who it is, Allan, although I have no fear as to the suitability of your choice.'

He told him without excuse—without even stopping to assure his father that Frances was so far beyond any possible shadow which, rightly or wrongly, is supposed by some to be cast by the stage. He spoke so firmly, so confidently, and as one so grateful for the happiness he had won, that Mr. Bourchier, knowing his son's disposition, was compelled to feel that for good or for ill the thing was settled; that opposition from him, although lamented, would be disregarded. The news was grievous news to him, but he heard all that Allan had to say without comment or betraying how it affected him. He was disappointed, but somehow of late years he had given up expecting to get any more gratification from his life.

'I suppose, Allan,' he said, as his son ceased speaking, and looked for his reply, 'that you mean to please yourself in this matter, whether I consent or not?'

Allan made no reply.

'Your mother and I are asked to accept as a daughter a girl you saw a few months ago for the first time—a public singer.'

'See her, and you will not wonder at me,' said Allan.

'It is no use my commanding or entreating, I conclude.'

'I am afraid—I mean, I hope not.'

'Then I don't see what more I can say. I cannot prevent; you cannot expect me to consent. As to my future action, I must be guided by circumstances.

'Circumstances I have no fear about, sir.'

'That's as may be—anyway you will be able to live on your wife's earnings, I suppose.'

The son flushed. 'You wound deeply, father,' he said. 'I love her—more I cannot say.'

'I did not wish to wound you. You are my eldest son—I care for no one as I care for you.' There was deep affection in his voice; so much that Allan held out his hand and grasped his father's.

'Go and tell your mother,' said Mr. Bourchier; 'leave me to think.'

Allan obeyed. He was not dissatisfied with the result of his confession. He could scarcely hope his father would at once agree to his wishes. With his mother he expected a far easier task.

In this he was mistaken. She was shocked at what she called his infatuation, scandalized at the thought of a daughter-in-law who sang for money, indeed wanted to pooh-pooh the affair as a boy's folly. Allan had great work to restrain himself. Mother and son were nearly on the brink of a serious quarrel. It was only evaded by the mutual agreement that Mr. Bourchier was the right person to decide the matter.

'And he will never, never, countenance such an outrageous thing, Allan,' said Mrs. Bourchier.

Yet he did. To Allan's surprise, he announced his intention of returning with him to town. He went to his hotel, and spent the next day making delicate inquiries. He had many friends who knew everything about every one. He learned all that the world knew concerning Mdlle. Francesca, and from some to whom he intrusted the true reason for his inquisition he found that his son should be an object of envy, not of blame. From old Keynham for instance.

'By gad! Bourchier,' he said, 'your boy may think himself lucky. That girl might marry any man in England she chose. I wish she'd take a fancy to Willsbridge. In ten years she'd have sung all the mortgages off the property. I'll lend them one of my places for their honeymoon. You go and see her, Bourchier; the very sight of such a fine woman will do you good.'

He did go and see her—next day. It was by his own request. Frances received him gladly, naturally, without embarrassment. Then he went back home and told his wife that he should offer no opposition to Allan's marriage. His word was law with Mrs. Bourchier, so the matter was at an end.

He used exactly the same words to Allan, who thanked him, but added he feared none when his father and Frances once met.

'By the by, Allan,' he said, as they parted, 'what is her right name?'

'Not unlike our own—Boucher.' His father shuddered. It was an ominous name. He looked upon it as a pure coincidence. Boucher is not uncommon.

'She is English, I suppose?'

'Yes,' replied Allan, who always considered her so. He fancied his father had a prejudice against Americans, and saw no reason for awaking it.

'Who are her connections?'

'She has no relatives—she is an orphan.'

All the better, thought his father, and there the matter ended.

How little Frances thought whose blood was on the hand of the man she was both pleased and proud to welcome—Allan's father!

Why was Philip Bourchier, a man, proud in some of the worse senses of the word, so easily induced to give his consent or withhold his opposition to his son's marriage with Mdlle. Francesca, the singer? To know why, you must look into the man's secret thoughts; then you will perhaps understand. To begin with, he was passionately fond of his children, and the fear that was gnawing at his heart, day by day, sapping his health, was that with the knowledge possessed by Manders the hour might come when he might have to stand before his children—not, perhaps, a convicted but a proven murderer. The sword might fall at any moment—the eyes of those who, if they feared, yet loved and respected him, might turn from him in horror and grief—their lives even as his would be blighted by the crime. At any cost he would keep his children's love as long as he could. If Allan some day should mutely accuse and blame him, it should not be in his power to say he had thrown other obstacles in the way of what he had determined was his happiness in life. He knew that Allan would walk in his own path—so be it. He had chosen, and he might be right in his choice—but, right or wrong, father and son should be friends till the dreaded hour came.

Allan and Frances were married in a few weeks time—married so quietly that not half a dozen people knew it. So well was the secret kept that when it became public property it was almost too long past an event for the journals of the day to trouble much about. They feared to retail stale news; and fresh-culled gossip is the life of a society paper.

They were very, very happy. Nevertheless a private gentleman who marries a *prima donna* must indeed be a sanguine man if he thinks that his life is to be quite free from annoyance and trouble.

Continued on 4th Page.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

General News and Notes

A lad named Burnett was killed in Montreal on Sunday 8th by a fall from a horse.

A Popular Physician.

THE popular physician is unassuming pleasant and successful in treating disease. Such an one is Burdock Blood Bitters—unassuming,—only a dollar a bottle—pleasant, agreeable in taste,—successful in nine cases out of ten. In truth it may be said B. B. B. is the popular physician to the people, a tried and trusted family friend in all the diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Alfred C. Hobbs, who had a national reputation as a lock picker, is dead at Bridgeport, Conn.

Twelve Years' Test.

DEAR SIRS,—We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for twelve years and find nothing to equal it for rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, frost bites, etc. We would not be without it.

MRS MATILDA CHICK, Winnipeg, Man.

The Peterboro Times, an evening paper, has suspended publication.

Over a Century Old.

Many cases are known of persons living to be over 100 years old and there is no good reason why this should not occur. By paying attention to the health and by using Burdock Blood Bitters when necessary to purify the blood and strengthen the system much may be added to the comfort and happiness of life, even if the century mark is not attained.

Provisions and Groceries.

JUST ARRIVED

ONE CAR OF FLOUR

Choicest Brands, also in Stock, Choice

Family Groceries,

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Raisins Currants, China and Glassware, Lamps, &c. all of which I will sell at bottom prices

ALEX. MCKINNON

Commercial Building, Water St.

Dec. 2nd, 1890.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all Impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES

DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE. SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH. DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

Oranges, Lemons and Grapes

and a large assortment of

CONFECTIONERY.

PURE GOLD FLAVOURING EXTRACTS AND SPICES A SPECIALITY,

—ALSO—

Raisins and Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel,

—AND A NICE LINE OF—

Gift Cups and Saucers and Mugs,

All of which I will sell at

REDUCED PRICES

ALEX. McKINNON.

DERAVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin.

LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

TIN SHOP.

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped

—AND—

Plain Tinware

would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash.

The Peerless Creamer;

ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success OIL STOVE

—Also a nice selection of—

Parlor and Cooking Stoves with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as is the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS

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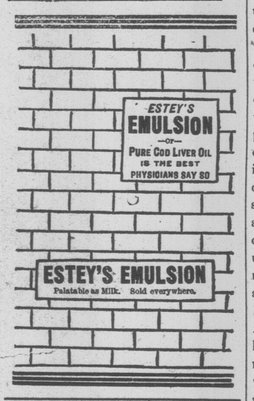

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Commissioners.

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WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 15, 1891.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

LIST OF PRIZES

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5 PRIZE OF	10,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	50,000
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100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF	600 are	120,000
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Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

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ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 16th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1915—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

The "Telegraph" and Trans-Atlantic Mail Subsidies.

The St. John Telegraph professes to give its readers the full text of the ADVANCE's views of trans-Atlantic mail subsidies, for which it has found the name of the "Winterport Atlantic Mail-service question." In doing so, it quotes a paragraph from the columns of this paper, but omits an article on the subject. We do not complain because the Telegraph does not quote the ADVANCE article, but we object to its endeavoring to impose upon its readers by pretending to give our views when, in point of fact, it really suppresses them. The business management of the Telegraph, with whom, we are glad to say, our relationships have always been most friendly, doubtless disapprove of such editorial methods, and it is rather unfortunate for its prestige that such tricks as that, and the erasure from correct press reports of matters of fact damaging to the verity of certain gentlemen's political statements, are arts which its present editor has evidently not forgotten how to perform. The bias of the editor of the Telegraph is evident in that paper's statement concerning the ADVANCE, that "it has been rather difficult to understand its course during the past year," and such expressions as, "The ADVANCE, in its new-born zeal to defend the government of the day," etc. Would it not be much more in keeping with the dignity of a leading daily paper, if it displayed the ability to discuss these purely commercial matters without the intrusion of a seemingly ever-present political bias? So far as the course of the ADVANCE is concerned—and which the Telegraph, very unnecessarily, imports into the discussion—we venture to assert that it will compare quite favorably with that of the Telegraph in almost any matter with which it has dealt "during the past year," for it has endeavored, in its comparatively limited sphere, to give its readers a fair and truthful idea of current events, without either suppression on the one hand, or enlargement and invention on the other. Such a course may be "rather difficult to understand" in the Telegraph's editorial rooms, but it is both understood and appreciated on this side of the province. If the Telegraph wishes to discuss the ADVANCE's views on any subject, we hope it will, hereafter, do so on their merits and avoid making imputations, which, however effective and fashionable they may be between large city dailies, owned by political corporations, are, after all, only the old and obsolete methods of the days, when big dailies, telegraphs, railways and even journalism itself, were either comparatively unknown or little understood.

The Telegraph represents us as saying: "Canada does not need a direct "mail steamship connexion with Great "Britain at all. We have just as good "a mail service by way of Portland or "New York as we ever had by way of "Halifax and at less cost."

We protest against the first sentence. The ADVANCE never said or believed that Canada did not need a direct mail steamship connexion with Great Britain. The ground taken by the ADVANCE is that Canada has been paying too dearly for inferior services. Our words—which the Telegraph ignores—were these:—

"If these companies ran first-class steamers, like those of the lines running out of New York, they might be entitled to consideration, but their boats are comparatively slow. Two letters, for instance, may be mailed to London on the same date, one to go via an Allan liner from Halifax and the other by a Cunarder or White Star liner via New York. That by the Allan line will reach its destination two days later than that via New York. The fact is that these companies have so long bled the Canadian, Government by means of their subsidy operations, that they are not satisfied with an ordinary business arrangement. Is it worth while to pay so dearly for the comparatively slow service Canada has heretofore had for her large subsidies, simply for the sentimental advantages of having steamers come to our ports?"

It will be seen, by the foregoing quotation, that the Telegraph has understated our position in its second sentence. We hold that we have, and have always had, a better trans-Atlantic mail service via New York than the steamers so largely subsidised by the Canadian Government have given us. If the object of having ocean mail steamers come to our ports is to give a few men employment at those ports and swell the volume of non-paying traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, the subsidies paid by the Dominion Government to those steamers coming in the past to Halifax has accomplished it, but it has not facilitated the transmission of mail-matter, or the movements of passengers; nor has it helped the commercial community in the least, in the way of forwarding freight, either more cheaply or more expeditiously. We said—and this also has been conveniently ignored by the Telegraph, when it quoted the ADVANCE "in full":—

"Trans-Atlantic mail matter from points in Canada, via New York, has only to be carried to the United States border, where it is taken charge of by the postal authorities of that country, and forwarded without further expense to Canada or the senders. If it is to go by the Allan or Dominion lines, the expense is the same to the senders and, in addition, the taxpayers of Canada are called upon to pay heavy subsidies for having the work done."

If the Telegraph will make enquiry, it will find that its friends in the mercantile community, who have business with Great Britain, have not found the withdrawal of the big and slow Allan liners from Halifax a material drawback to their transactions. If these gentlemen went to Europe, they took passage via New York, in the majority of cases, and if they had freight coming out, or to forward, they did not find the discriminating rates charged against other than through goods to or from Halifax an inducement to ship through that port.

It would be much more sensible, and to the point, if the Telegraph would address itself to the solid business facts stated, than for it to trump up an imaginary position for us, mix it with some of its stock insinuations of a political character, and by stating a few things which every schoolboy would know better than to contradict, endeavor to lead its readers from the true issues involved.

The ADVANCE does not need to be told by the Telegraph of the advantages of steamships or other vessels visiting our ports—provided, however, they come thereto on the usual commercial bases. The vessels under discussion—let us remember—are of an exceptional character, and they can be induced to favor us with their visits only on unusual and exceptional terms. It is the part of prudence and sound policy not to go blindly into arrangements to secure these visits, but to consider their value and compare the necessity for them with what they are to cost us. Mr. Andrew Allan received $126,533.33 in the year ended 30th June, 1890, as subsidy for the service between Liverpool and Halifax. The Allan liners entered Halifax for say six months of the year, and it would be interesting to read the items of their disbursements for that period, which directly benefitted Canada. They employed, at most, say an average of fifty men per trip for a few hours twice a week—once on arrival from Liverpool and once on the return from Portland. Two hundred dollars per week would more than cover the labor expenditure, and if the port charges were added, the amount would not be greatly swelled. But, assuming that the disbursements were doubled, is it a legitimate reason why the taxpayers of the whole country should contribute an enormous subsidy in order that a few people at one of their ports should thus have a small percentage of their contribution filtered into their pockets, while the lion's share went to the capitalists owning the steamers, and who, as we may be well assured, do not go into these matters because of either loyalty to the country or other sentimental considerations.

"The vanished prestige of a direct Atlantic mail service" may have a charming and almost poetic pathos for some people, and the steamship owners, doubtless, count largely upon the class that can be influenced by such phrases for the support necessary to secure the success of their designs upon the public treasury. The solid and unsentimental people of Canada, however, who are prepared to rub along through life on their merits, and do not feel justified in asking their fellow-taxpayers to contribute thousands, directly, in order that hundreds may come indirectly to them, will not set as high a value upon the service as the Telegraph does. The Allans have run their steamers to Canadian ports for many years. They did so long before Confederation, and Portland was always their only winter port, as we presume it always will be, unless they can induce the Dominion Government to pay them much more than it is worth to merely touch at Halifax. Their boats are excellent, in their way, but those familiar with the first class liners on many of the world's routes, will wonder where "the leading daily" of the maritime provinces of Canada acquired its ideas of greatness, when it depicts the country as suffering through a "vanished prestige" because a sixteen-knot Allan steamer had ceased to touch once a week at Halifax.

If any steamship company will put first-class vessels in our trans-Atlantic mail service—vessels which, by their speed, will give to Canada the benefit of the short routes to Europe offered by way of her ports—its claims to a sufficient subsidy would be good, and we would hold up both hands for either or both Halifax and St. John being made its western winter termini. Such a line would give us what we have never yet had, viz., trans-Atlantic mail facilities equal to, or even better than those which are and have been ours, without extra cost, via New York. It would also attract European travel through our ports, just as the superior lines running out of New York now attract travel from Canada through that port, in spite of the enormous subsidies we have paid to the Allans. If we had such a line we might be proud of it, and the well-informed would not be amused when we referred to it as a matter of "prestige."

We are, let us remember, in the closing year of the first quarter century of confederation, and it is time we put by our playthings and faced the realities about us. Halifax and St. John, like other ports in Canada, will have to be satisfied with the business that is legitimately theirs, and they must not expect to be made rich by acts of parliament or unreasonable and unnecessary subsidies from the national treasury, for the country has not a surplusage of wealth for the purpose, while the pre-confederation bosh about "the Liverpool of America" and New Brunswick as "the workshop of Canada" has been consigned to Cinderella and Mother Goose regions by the cold and unsentimental logic of experience.

These are the ADVANCE's views, in a general way, of the trans-Atlantic mail steamer question, and we assure the Telegraph that they are convictions formed without reference to whether they please the government or the opposition. Neither party has any claim upon the ADVANCE, so far as its editor knows, and if our city contemporary will only deal with the subject as we present it, it will probably find room for legitimate argument and discussion and no necessity for resort to the method which rendered its article of Friday one that suggested the idea of "the vanished prestige" of a paper for which, notwithstanding its more recent weaknesses, we still entertain a special regard, connected with the time when it was toned by the "touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still."

The Price of Deals.

Not long since the Fredericton Gleaner attempted to give its readers information respecting hemlock bark extract, and was only successful in showing how little it knew of the subject. We then advised it to let such things alone. It has not done so, however, but on Tuesday of last week addressed itself to the deal question and said:—

"The recent increase in the price of deals in the English market of $1 per standard, or nearly $2.50 per thousand has been received as very glad tidings. With this increase however, freights have gone up ten shillings, but even with this deals bring one dollar per thousand more than they did last spring."

The Gleaner's readers ought to be grateful to it for making the whole business so clear to them. We all know that deals are quoted in England at advanced rates every fall, but it is at a time when the trade on this side of the Atlantic have little to sell, contracts being all filled and business practically ended for the season. Besides, owing to advanced charter rates and the increased demands of the insurance companies, any advance in prices is quite swallowed up. If present rates could be maintained as a basis for next season's business, it would be a good thing for the trade, but experience prevents any hope of that from being entertaind. The Gleaner's statement that an advance of $1 per standard means nearly $2.50 per M. is good in its way and quite up to its hemlock extract efforts.

Another Quebec Disgrace

Quebec has made another of its contributions to the humiliation of Canadian politics, by the disclosure of a steal of $114,000, made in connection with the building of the Quebec Court House, and paid to nearly the same gang that profited by the Bay Chaleur Railway steal. The Toronto Empire and St. John Sun published the details in the form of an interview with contractor Whelan, from whom the money was obtained, and the Montreal Herald endeavored to break the effect of the disclosure by publishing an alleged interview in which Mr. Whelan was made to say very uncomplimentary things about the Empire's interviewer, and to put a somewhat different face on the matter. Other papers then had their innings, and our readers will understand the "magnitude of the scheme" by reading the following from the Montreal Star.

The amount of $115,000 was claimed to have been paid as follows:—

Hon. Mr Mercier	$ 13,750
Hon. H. Mercier and C. A Beausoleil, M. P.	23 500
Hon. H. Mercier and Ernest Pacaud	17,000
Achile Carrier, M. P. P. for Gaspe	2,550
Hon Chas. Langelier	2,500
Hon. P. Garneau and others	4,950
Hon. A. Turcotte, ex-attorney general	2,650
R. Prefontaine, M. P.'s, law office, of which Hon. J. E. Robidoux is partner	18,500
Hon. James McShane, mayor of Montreal	7,100
Sundry liberals	8,000
Dominion elections, 1887	14,500
Grand total	$115,000

As an additional guarantee that its story was true, the following details were given of the last item mentioned above:

Paid Perreault	$ 5,000
Paid Matthew Ijaaris's election in Quebec East	1,000
Paid H. J. Cloran in Montreal Centre	3,500
Paid Mercier, per D. F.	2,500
Paid Senator Pelletier	2,500
Total	$14,500

Mr. Whelan was seen this morning by a Star reporter and asked for a straight version of this affair. Acting upon the advice of his counsel, he went into the case again. It dates back to some six or seven years. The first item of $13,750 he states was a purely political subscription paid to Mr. Mercier or on his behalf when leader of the opposition. The second item of $23,500 paid to Hon. H. Mercier and C. A. Beausoleil, he says, is also a political subscription. The third item he says is $16,000 instead of $17,000, and included the $15,000 paid to Pacaud which formed the subject of enquiry at Montreal two years ago when the Royal Commission broke down, Mr. Tarte and others refusing to answer. For the fourth and fifth items he says: "I paid these moneys to Messrs. C. Langelier and A. Carrier before they were members of the house for professional services in connection with my claims against the government." For the sixth item it should be $4,950 and was not paid directly to Hon. P. Garneau. It was also a political subscription. The seventh item of $2,650 was for subscriptions to Mr. Turcotte's elections. Regarding the eight item, "R. Prefontaine, M. P.'s law office, of which Hon. J. E. Robidoux is a partner, $18,500," he says that the amount was paid for professional services in connection with his claims, and that $9,000 of if was paid after the attorney general became a member of the firm and the final settlement was made. Regarding the ninth item to "Hon. James McShane, mayor of Montreal, $7,100," Mr. Whelan said: "The money was given for political purposes; $3,000 for the Ottawa county election, $2,500 for the Laprairie election, $500 for his own contested election, and $100 for the Montreal East election, in all $6,100, not 7,100. Regarding the tenth item, he says he is unable to give details, but they were also political subscriptions. The eleventh item, he adds, is practically correct. In all he admits that he paid from $113,000 to $115,000. It was claimed that Mr. McShane had asked Mr. Whelan for a political subscription of $20,000 saying "We should have a permanent election fund and you ought to chip in.' Mr. Whelan replied: "I have already given enough and decline to give any more."

"Did you pay these monies under undue pressure?" Mr. Whelan was asked.

"I was in the power of the Government and I felt that in paying these sums I was likely to get my settlement, some of the amount I knew if I did not pay I could not get my money. Mr. Whelan insists on saying that the money was paid for political and professional, and not for personal purposes. Mr. Whelan's claims against the administration have all been paid some time since.

Referring editorially to this new scandal, the Montreal Witness, which is an out and out Liberal paper, says:—

Now the contract for the building of the Quebec court house was given and was in great part carried out while the conservative government was in power, so that according to this statement the payments may have been made to Mr. Mercier and the rest while the latter was leader of the opposition. In fact, Mr. Whelan declared to a reporter for another paper that the payments had been made while Mr. Mercier was in opposition. At that time Mr. Whelan had a large claim against the conservative government for extras, and it is charged that a settlement of this, favourable to Mr. Whelan, was promised by Mr. Mercier, in case he came into power as a result of the general election then about to be held, and to influence which the money was, it seems, to be paid. According to the interview, such a corrupt agreement was actually come to between Mr. Mercier and Mr. Whelan in August, 1886, or just before the dissolution of the legislature in September and the subsequent general elections, which resulted in the accession to power of Mr. Mercier in January, 1887. If this story is true, Mr. Mercier accepted contributions for election purposes while in opposition which he, in effect, promised should be paid back with interest if and when he came into power. The payments in 1887, were apparently for dominion election purposes, and were made according to this statement to Mr. Mercier and his friends. These statements should surely, in connection with the exposures in the Baie des Chaleurs case, impress Mr. Laurier with the necessity of separating himself from the partnership or alliance with Mr. Mercier, which has for a good while been from a moral point of view, his party's weak point.

The Herald, Hon. Peter Mitchell's paper, seems very rabid over its failure to cover up the disclosures made by Mr. Whelan, and calls him bad names, referring also to the alleged fact that he was drunk when he was interviewed by the representative of the Empire. We feel quite sure that it must have been some wicked employee of Mr. Mitchell and not that gentleman himself, who wrote so plainly of the alleged weakness of the hon. gentleman's former friend; for Mr. Mitchell knows that it is hardly the correct thing for a man to admit he has been drunk, or to say the same of another, the proper form in which to put it being to say he has had "la grippe." The public, however, are mainly concerned about the effect of these new disclosures upon the good name of the country. It is, as we have intimated, another besmirching from the province of Quebec, whose public men have the unsavory distinction of originating all the scandals that have brought disgrace on Canada since Confederation. It was only quite recently that Mr. Mercier was reported as having threatened to break up confederation unless investigation into these matter was discontinued. It would be no loss to the honor of the country if he were to lead his province out of a union upon which it has brought so much odium through the scandalous corruption of himself and his political friends. At all events, it is to be hoped that we shall hear less of the demands of Quebec "leaders" for places of trust and responsibility in the Canadian Cabinet, until the country has more reason than exists at present for belief in the claimants' integrity.

A Task for Serious Men.

"The fact is," said one of Montreal's oldest business men, "it is a pity that serious men do not come forward and drive these rascals of both parties to the wall. We are ruled by a pack who simply ruin and degrade the country. I am bled by these fellows, sometimes to the tune of $500; and if I do not pay I am 'out of it' altogether. We want a stringent election law which will make it a crime to take as well as to give a bribe in an election."

This is a businesslike view of the situation, but, unfortunately, the professional politicians and their heelers have quite a different policy. We have, on several occasions, endeavored to show that it is partyism, instead of patriotism, which rules in Canadian politics, and threatens the destruction of healthy and honest public sentiment. Each party appears to be possessed with the idea that its first duty is to demonstrate that the other is composed of all the rascals in public life, while none but the honest and patriotic are within its own ranks. They would sooner see the country continue to be misgoverned and their own councils dominated by leaders who have demonstrated both their corruption and incapacity, than make an effort to combine their honest men in a new party for the bettering of public administration, lest the people might thereby learn that Conservative and Liberal are but names with which to keep up meaningless distinctions and divisions, and that neither party contains all the good or all the evil in the political make-up of the country.

Political Rumors.

It is interesting and also amusing to observe the processes of manufacture in the political gossip line. A Fredericton paper, from whose office a St. John paper is furnished with news, starts a rumor, and forthwith furnishes comments and enlargements thereon to its St. John ally and, between the two, the public get some pretty "giddy" ideas of the political situation in certain localities. They are at Northumberland now, and the political "parties" here are represented as holding meetings and putting candidates in the field, in view of a Dominion election. We are not in the confidence of the parties, but as neither of them could hold meetings and arrive at decisions, such as those referred to, without our knowing something of it we, therefore, feel quite safe in saying that the statements of the papers referred to are purely speculative. So far as we can judge, both parties are "drifting" just now and nobody in particular is looking after their interests. The real leaders—as has always been the case between elections—are quietly attending to their ordinary business, quite prepared to gather up the loose ends and get the battalions into shape when fighting is to be done. Meantime, the active spirits in the ranks, including the more volatile of the non-commissioned officers, are playing at campaigning in an amateur kind of way, but it is all quite informal, largely meaningless and certainly quite harmless. It must, however, be in the nature of a relief to the troubled party organs in St. John and Fredericton, to attempt the diversion of local public attention from their own pitiable perplexities and dissensions, by presenting an imaginative picture of political activities in Northumberland, where we seldom bid good morning to a certain old gentleman until we meet him.

Discuss it on its Merits.

An illustration of the futility of looking to the political newspapers for a square, businesslike expression of opinion on the subject of subsidising such slow steamers as those of the Allan Line, for carrying the Canadian Atlantic mails, is furnished by the Fredericton Herald. It adds a faint-hearted contribution to the cry against the non-subsidising of these steamers, but adds:

"We are not about to denounce the government at Ottawa because those ocean steamers are withdrawn and New York made the winter port of Canada. It may be that unless the steamship companies are heavily subsidized—very much more heavily than the revenue would sanction—that they cannot be induced to make their port of arrival and departure in Canada during the winter months. Neither are we prepared to say that the companies should be induced by large subventions to take up a route which otherwise they would not favor; but we do feel that our conservative friends are placed in a very awkward situation."

* * *

"To have to descend to offer the hundrum, common place justification, that it would not pay to give Canada independent communication throughout the whole year to the outside world, and that to stimulate ocean traffic to and from Canada, and thereby secure the transit of British mails direct between Canada and England, would mean a tax upon the people of the whole dominion. This must be galling to those friends of bounties and high tariffs. This excuse made for not subsidizing these steamers might be satisfactory to liberals as being in accord with the main principle of their policy, but the application of the doctrine which specially hurts the maritime provinces, while adhering to the grand old policy which certainly does not help us, is an ijustice that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not deserve to suffer at the hands of the party now in power.

We respectfully submit to the Herald that it would commend itself to the public, and do better justice to the political party of whose principles it is recognised as an exponent, if it would come out fairly with its views of the merits of this question, which it seems now to touch only for the purpose of making political capital against the party it opposes. The consistency or inconsistency of either of the political parties in their attitude towards any particular proposition affecting the interests of the country is, surely, not of more importance than the question as to whether the action taken in regard to it is right or wrong, from the standpoint of public utility. We should like to see not only the Herald, but every newspaper in the maritime provinces, address themselves to the question on its merits, regardless of whether they agree or not with the prejudices of their party leaders, or whether their views will help or mar the designs of these gentleman in regard to the use they hope to make of it, in the way of political capital. It is natural that the Halifax papers should advocate the payment of any subsidy the steamship owners may demand, because of the direct benefits to be derived by that port therefrom. We suppose, also, that the St. John papers, which generally disagree with those of Halifax, will, in this matter, make common cause with them, because even the broken promises of twenty-four years have not yet taught them the true value of election assurances, or the uselessness of reaching out to grasp that which the rest of the Dominion knows to be unattainable. But we believe the maritime press outside of those cities is not wedded to the idea that the country will go to the dogs, unles a fourteen or fifteen-knot mail steamer ceases to call for an hour or two per week at Halifax for six months of the year. Let us not all take our cue from the Halifax and St. John papers, but apply our own disinterested and unbiased judgment to the subject.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

In the course of investigations at Ottawa into civil service irregularities, something wrong is alleged to have been discovered in connection with the official doings of Col. John Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries. The St. John Globe referring to the matter says:—

Almost all of what is made public just now is based upon hearsay. It originated in the publication of a rumor in the Ottawa paper, *Le Canada*. Following this up the Ottawa *Free Press* "ascertained that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had been for some time investigating reported instances of irregularity in his department, and that he had made a report reflecting to some extent upon the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Lieut. Col. John Tilton. The real nature of the report could not be ascertained, but it does not deal with the Boulton case or the incomplete returns of fisheries revenues which were discussed before the Public Accounts committee some years ago. The report which Mr. Tupper made would go to Messrs. Haggart, Dewdney and Foster, the three members of the cabinet who make up the committee appointed to investigate civil service irregularities. In the meantime it is said that Mr. Tilton has been suspended, but, as he is reported to be absent from Ottawa on official business, it is more than likely that this report is at least premature.

Spruce Deals.

The London Timber Trades Journal's Liverpool report, 7th inst., says:

"Spruce deals remain without any material change in value since we wrote last week. At the same time we are of opinion that we shall see no lower value, but on the contrary, that they will be increased as the year progresses.

"We are about 2,000 standards short of last year's stock at this time, and about the same quantity for an average of the past seven years at the end of the past month, therefore, we may assume that this class of goods is in a fairly healthy position upon figures. And on this side may also be placed the probability of a curtailed supply, but what is of more tangibility is the curtailment of imports by disasters of sea, not only to homeward, but to outward bound vessels during the recent disastrous gales."

News and Notes.

SNOW.

Snow fell in Washington and also in Virginia and Pennsylvania on Thursday

GOOD!

All the leading saloonkeepers in Winnipeg have been fined $50 and costs each for keeping open after hours.

NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

Right Hon. Wm. Jackson, M. P, for Leeds, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Balfour as Irish Secretary.

LAST STEAMER.

The last Atlantic steamer to leave Montreal this season will be the Lake Winnipeg, timed to sail to-morrow, 20th inst.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

Brigandage is increasing in the famine-stricken districts of Russia, where desperate men are plundering freight trains and sacking farms and mansions.

A ROYAL PRESENT.

The theatrical profession in London presented the Prince of Wales with a gold cigar box weighing 100 ounces, on the occasion of his Royal Highness' birthday on 9th inst.

A COLOSSAL CALAMITY.

An official report of the earthquake in Japan gives the number of killed as 6,500; injured, 9,000; houses totally destroyed, 7,500, and badly damaged, 12,000.

BERING-SEA.

An agreement has been entered into between the United States and Great Britain upon the terms of the arbitration of the Bering Sea seal fisheries dispute. The particulars are not known.

CARELESSNESS.

John McEachren and George A. Summers went duck-hunting on Wednesday on the Humber at Toronto, and by the accidental explosion of one of the guns carried in the boat in which they were rowing, McEachren was instantly killed.

STANLEY.

SYDNEY, Nov. 11.—Upon the arrival of the steamer "Acadia," Mr. Henry M. Stanley stated it was his intention to cease lecturing upon the completion of his present Australian tour, and he would, he thought, resume exploration work in Africa.

MAINE GAME.

Some notable specimens of game have been killed in Maine recently. Ralph Lord of Westbrook shot a golden eagle which measured 6½ feet from tip to tip of wings, with talons 2½ inches long. At Surry a wildcat was killed that measured 4 feet in length, 20 inches in height and weighed 52 pounds. Two hunters in the woods of Shirley were followed by a strange animal, which they finally killed. The beast proved to be an "Indian devil," 5 feet in length. It had teeth 3 inches long.

ROWDY STUDENTS.

A large mob of French students in Montreal attacked the French Baptist church, in which an ex-priest was, a few evenings since, delivering an address on "How he came to leave the Church of Rome." The students entered the church and scattered assafœtida over the floor. The stench was unbearable. They stopped the service and would have committed violence had not a large body of police broke in upon them. Two arrests were made. When the students got outside the police charged them with drawn batons and eventually drove them off.

THE COLOR LINE.

The St. John Gazette says:—

"A colored man in New York has recovered $825 from a hotel keeper in that city under the civil rights law, for having been refused a drink when he called for it. The remarkable feature about the case is that the plaintiff is a noted prohibition orator." The Gazette's information is hardly correct. The colored man referred to is a newspaper editor, the place he entered was a restaurant and he called for a lunch. He did not recover from the proprietor for being refused what he called for, but for assault committed by the proprietor's employees in ejecting him from the premises. The court held that the proprietor could legally refuse to fill the order of the plaintiff or any other would-be patron.

GETTING AROUND THE DIFFICULTY.

It is reported that in one of the towns of the diocese of Sherbrooke, Ont., where Catholics and Protestants live on the most friendly terms, and where the Roman Catholic priest, an Irishman who is a great favorite with all classes, often receives contributions from Protestants, the members of a Protestant congregation recently called upon this Roman Catholic pastor to ask him to subscribe for the erection of a new church. The good priest, it appears, was at first greatly puzzled, not being able to contribute, in his quality of Roman Catholic clergyman, to the erection of a Protestant temple. However, the thought struck him that the old church was to be pulled down, and he joyfully subscribed $25 to be applied to the latter purpose.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A despatch to the *Herald* from Shanghai says: "Intense excitement prevails here. The course of events is tending toward a great civil war. Foreigners in China are in extreme peril. The chief of the great secret society of the Kaalae Hui has been arrested in the French concession at Shanghai. The Viceroy at Nankin has ordered him to be tortured, hoping he will betray his accomplices. If not he is to be beheaded. The whole province of Hunan is in a state of siege and open revolt. The European ministers at Pekin are seemingly indifferent. The Chinese ministers and officials fraternize with them, call them friends, banquet them and get up fetes for them every week. As a result of this the foreign residents in China are furious. Their indignation is beyond expression, because of the meanness of those diplomats who are forgetting their duty to their own countrymen."

LORD DUFFERIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Times* London correspondent says: The selection of Lord Dufferin to succeed Mr. Smith in the comfortable sinecure of Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, involving the possession of Walmer castle as a residence, has struck every one with amazement, all the more as it is announced that he will continue to hold the post of Ambassador to Italy. Naturally, much has been said about the wonderful luck which now for many years has showered honors, titles and emoluments upon this nobleman, whose greatest admirers cannot urge for him more than a pleasing manner, fine good sense, and a certain facile all-round cleverness. Nothing is written, however, about the true explanation, which is that Lord Dufferin several years ago expressed himself to Lord Roseberry as a believer in Home Rule, and that ever since the Tory Government has been doing everything in its power to prevent his making a public declaration of this nature. Certainly, if gratitude governed sympathies, Lord Dufferin ought now to keep still.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

Much political interest centres in the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London because the Imperial Government is nearly always represented at it in the person of the Premier, who makes it one of the occasions for declaring the policy and views of the government. At the lord mayor's banquet at Guildhall on 9th inst., Lord Salisbury, in the course of his address, commented upon the legislation of the past session of Parliament, which, he said, was satisfactory to the Government and acceptable to the people. Regarding affairs in Ireland, he said that the work which Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary, had done in that country in the last four years was the best ever done by a statesman. This statement was greeted with cheers. Continuing, his Lordship said:—"What we have recently seen in Ireland has not altered our policy, nor has it made us think that a domestic legislature in Ireland would be distinguished by peace or abstinence from the use of blackthorns or by freedom from the curse of ecclesiastical domination." (Cries of hear, hear.) As to foreign affairs, the Premier said there was not a single speck of cloud upon the horizon foreboding danger to the peace which prevails. It seemed that the spirit of nations was changing towards industrial competition. The great present question for consideration was the treaties of commerce which expire in 1892. The question of tariffs was engaging the attention of various nations. Though with respect to material warfare Lord Salisbury said he could hold out the most promising anticipations, so far as industrial warfare was concerned, having as a weapon protective legislation, he feared that Great Britain would occupy for a time a peculiar isolated position. The recent elections in America had shown that the slight reaction against protection had lost its force. (Cries of hear, hear.) Continuing, he said:—"The only colony we are able to cite as a free trader—New South Wales—no longer wears an unspotted robe. We shall have the advantage, therefore, before ong of being the Athanasius contra mundam of free trade. Referring to Egypt he said that the Government was not responsible for the condition in which it felt itself to be in that country. England had made a great sacrifice in order to rescue Egypt from the evils which threatened to destroy that country, and it was her duty to remain there until the Egyptian Government was strong enough to repel external invasions and quell internal disorders. Until that end was attained the Premier declared the Government could not consider England's duty achieved.

BRAZIL IN REBELLION.

Brazilian advices bring further alarming intelligence regarding the situation of affairs in that country. There is no doubt that the situation arising out of the assumption of dictatorial powers by the late President of the republic, Marshal Da Fonseca, is rapidly approaching a point where a resort to arms is necessary to establish the position of the dictator. The Republicans see in this last move of Da Fonseca an attempt to override the authority vested in him by the constitution. So strong has the opposition to Da Fonseca grown that the important province of Rio Grande do Sul has declared its independence. Steps will have to be taken immediately to prevent if possible the disintegration of the republic.

The province of Grao Para, has followed the example of Rio Grande do Sul, and declared its independence. Grao Para or, as it is better known, Para, is one of the most important provinces of Brazil. It contains 412,467 square miles, and its population is estimated at 343,511 souls, 10,000 of whom are supposed to be Indians. The capital of the province is Para. It is the great rubber port of the world. It is expected that the independence movement will be followed by a similar declaration by other provinces.

President Da Fonseca is moving rapidly to suppress these attempts to set up separate [illegible]ments, and he has ordered a war [illegible] proceed without delay to Rio [illegible] do Sul to take such action as ma[illegible]cessary to prevent the provincial [illegible]orities from carrying their declara[illegible] independence into effect. The situation, as may be judged from the events which are rapidly crowding upon each other, is daily becoming more grave, and what

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING:—See advt.

PUMP-AUGUR, with patent bit and reamers, for sale. Apply to R. A. Russell, Black Brook.

ELIGIBLE PROPERTY, suitable for manufacturing or other purposes, for sale. See advt.

THE LENTEN FAST:—It is understood that there will be no relaxing of the usual Lenten fast next year.

BIG CROPS:—Mr. Sewell, of Springhill, Fredericton, has housed probably the largest crop of turnips grown in New Brunswick—2,000 barrels.

FINGER INJURED:—Mr. Angus Ullock's many friends will sympathise with him over the fact that he has lost the end off one of his fingers by incautiously allowing it to be caught under one of the knives of a feed cutter at his livery stable.

MAIL CONTRACT:—The contract for conveying the mails between Chatham and Kouchibouguac, via the Richibucto Road, from 1st January next, for four years, has been awarded to the present contractor, Mr. Robert McNaughton.

LEAVING EAST COUNTY:—The Fredericton Gleaner says that J. D. Phinney, Esq., M. P. P., has arranged to take the house now occupied by Mr. R. S. Barker, corner Brunswick and Westmorland streets, where his family will reside for the winter.

SUSPENDED:—The Campbellton Pioneer Company has suspended the publication of that paper, after losing considerable money. Under more experienced management we think the undertaking ought to succeed. We hope that the paper will be revived, as Campbellton can well support a weekly, and ought to do so.

MANSLAUGHTER:—Policeman Caples, who shot and killed McNeil, of Richibucto, on Sheffield St., St. John, will have to stand his trial therefor, although the coroner's jury justified the act. This is right, for the killing of a man, under such deliberate circumstances, ought to be thoroughly inquired into.

$40 STOLEN:—On Monday evening last, Mrs. Kenney of Kenney's Bakery, Cunard St., changed two ten-dollar notes for some children and left the cash box in which they were placed—together with other money—on a shelf near a window in the side of the shop. This was at half-past seven. An hour afterwards she missed the box, and has heard nothing of it since. It contained $40.

MR. RISTEEN:—The National Stenographer contains a portrait of Frank H. Risteen, Fredericton, and says he is classed "the speediest living exponent of the Scovil system." As an example of his ability a recent public test is mentioned, in which he wrote from dictation 1042 words in five minutes, and read back the same absolutely without an error.

PORTAGE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE was deserted for a time lately, showing no light. Enquiries developed the fact that the lightkeeper had gone to the mainland, having apparently taken the liberty of assuming that if navigation had not closed for the season, it should do so, as far as Portage Island was concerned. The matter being brought to the notice of the Department the light is again shown and will, no doubt, so continue to the close of navigation.

THE DESMOND CASE:—Daniel Desmond was arraigned for manslaughter before judge Wilkinson at Dalhousie on Tuesday of last week. The grand jury stood eleven for a true bill to eleven for no bill, and found a true bill only on the casting vote of the foreman. Mr. Tweedie secured a postponement until March, medical expert and other testimony being required, which was not available last week. Solicitor General Pugsley was on hand to prosecute for the crown.

GUN ACCIDENT:—A Yarmouth, N. S. despatch of 13th, says:—While shooting on the sound, Osborne Doane got out on a knoll and pulled his boat after him, then drew his gun out by the muzzle. The piece went off and the charge of shot blew a hole through his arm just below the shoulder. He launched his boat, hoisted the sail and proceeded to Bunker Island, where he went to the hospital and had Dr. Perrin sent for. The muscle of the arm was badly torn, but the bone was uninjured. It is expected his arm will be saved.

THE HALIFAX *Mercury* a short time ago offered two prizes for the photos of the best looking boy and girl in Nova Scotia, and the portraits of a pair of handsome juveniles, the children of well-known residents of the Province, have been selected to appear on the cover of the Christmas Mercury. The holiday number is to appear early next month, in a beautifully lithographed cover of original design, and will contain a large number of illustrations, including an eight-page supplement of engravings by eminent artists. A specially executed portrait of Premier Fielding, 24 x 18, suitable for framing, is given as a supplement. The whole will sell for 35 cents.

DROWNED:—A sad case of drowning is reported from North Cape, P. E. I., Stephen Cahil, a young and highly respected resident of Kildare, in returning from a business trip to New Brunswick in a schooner owned and commanded by Captain Miller, of Tignish, entered a dory which the schooner was towing at her stern, and which required some attention to be made secure, and in the act of putting matters right fell out of the dory and was drowned. The schooner was several miles to the westward of North Cape when the fatal accident occurred, and sailing along to a smart breeze. The captain and small boy on board were helpless to render assistance.

MR. GEO. K. MCLEOD'S MILL BURNED:—Mr. George K. McLeod, who had but recently returned from across the Atlantic, received a telegram from Richibucto last evening, stating that his fine new steam saw mill at that place was burned to the ground during the afternoon. The mill was very completely equipped with the most improved machinery and was only finished last year. The boiler house was detached from the mill, and both were covered with iron roofs, thus affording the best security against fire from the outside. Mr. McLeod has not yet learned the particulars as to the origin of the fire. His loss will be quite heavy as the mill, which cost some $23,000, was insured for only 12,000.—Telegraph of 17th.

A STORMY PASSAGE:—The Belfast barque "Arathusa" arrived from Belfast. Capt. Niblock reports he sailed from Belfast August 21 for Dalhousie, and consequently was out in all the heavy storms that prevailed during the month of September. On September 22, in lat. 39, N. lon. 35 W., he encountered a hurricane. It lasted for nearly twenty hours, and was accompanied by fearful high seas. The vessel was placed under bare poles, and a drag anchor had to be put out to keep her head to the wind. The gale finally moderated some, and this gave the seamen time to straighten things out again. Some of the sails were blown away, and the ballast shifted, causing the vessel to nearly go over on her beam ends. During almost the entire passage heavy blows were met. The fresh water ran out, and the crew were obliged to catch rain water for use. It was too late to go to Dalhousie, so Capt. Niblock decided to come to St. John. The "Arathusa" is an old New Brunswick vessel, and was built at Hopewell.—St. John Globe.

NEWCASTLE FIELD BATTERY:—Last week we announced that this Battery had been rated third on the list for general efficiency, winning $50.00 in prizes. The prizes are made up as follows:—

Third Aggregate,	$30.00
Sergt. Shaughnessy,	10.00
Quarter-master Sergt. Russell,	6.00
Sergt. Loggie,	4.00
	$50.00

Lt-Col Call has received a check for this amount.—*Advertiser.*

PERSONAL:—Mr. John Rask, of Richibucto, returned the other day from a very pleasant trip to England and Ireland.

Mr. Jas. Stewart, who has had charge of the Pioneer office, Campbellton, goes to P. E. I. where he is to be employed in the Summerside Pioneer office.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia is making Chatham a visit and proposes to make a visit to Wisconsin in a new and very happy relationship of which we hope to give more particulars next week.

Fred S. Sayre has been appointed Registrar of Deeds for Kent county in place of Mr. Upham Bliss, who is removing to Nova Scotia.

THE "ST. NICHOLAS," the queen of the Miramichi Steam Yacht fleet, left for Halifax on Saturday in charge of Capt. Eph. Steele and with Mr. Chas. Ruddock as engineer and Captain Matthews as pilot. She is due at that port about 20th, to be handed over to the representatives of the Fisheries Department, having been chartered by the Government as a Fisheries cruiser for six months. She is to take the place of the Dream in the Bay of Fundy. She is one of the most convenient and speedy boats of her tonnage in Canada. Besides quarters for the crew, she has a saloon and six staterooms, lavatory and other modern conveniences, is heated by steam and well found in every particular. On Friday she ran from Chatham to Newcastle and back again, making the up-river run against the tide in thirty minutes and the down river run in twenty-five minutes—the whole distance being ten miles, and she can do as well or better than that at any time. The Department has secured a first-class boat for the work she is to do and the price to be paid for the six months' service, $2,000, is a most reasonable one.

The St. Nicholas was at Pictou yesterday at noon.

Easy to use, pleasant and agreeable is the verdict of all who have used Nasal Balm, and better still, there is no case of cold in the head or catarrh that it will not cure.

Shooting Accident.

Last Thursday—Thanksgiving day—being a holiday, was made the occasion of a partridge shooting excursion by Charles Fleiger, Jas. Vanstone and Finlay Anderson, of Chatham, accompanied from Bartibog bridge, on the Bathurst Road by Taomas, son of Mr. John Doyle. They were some two miles beyond Bartibog, and Fleiger had just jumped into the rear end of the express wagon behind his companions—Doyle being a short distance away—when Vanstone and Anderson were startled by a report behind them, and looking in its direction, saw Fleiger falling out of the wagon upon the road. They, together with Doyle, were quickly beside him. They found him insensible and bleeding profusely from an ugly wound made in the side of his face by the shot. He was conveyed to Mr. Doyle's and Drs. J. S. and J. B. Benson were summoned, who rendered surgical aid, but decided to let him remain under Mr. Doyle's roof until the nature of his injuries could be more accurately determined upon, for he was insensible and, having been badly shot and also had a serious fall from the wagon, the case was a little complicated. Fleiger gradually improved and it became evident that he had received only flesh-wounds, which were not, of themselves, dangerous, and as he had regained consciousness he was brought home to Chatham on Sunday, where he has since been under the care of Dr. J. B. Benson. Danger is, of course, not yet over, but Fleiger's many friends can only hope that no complications may arise to prevent his recovery.

We regret to hear—as we go to press—that blood-poisoning developed in Fleiger's case on Tuesday evening and that he died yesterday afternoon.

Annual Competition.

The most successful matches held on the Wellington Range for years took place on Thursday last. The weather was all that could be desired, the attendance larger than ever before, and everybody was satisfied. The Rifle Association went to a great deal of expense to get the Range in good order, the butts having been burned during the summer, but they were rebuilt and are now in better shape than ever before. The following is Thursday's score:—

ALL COMERS.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots each.

1.	Pte. James Ullock, 73rd.	51
2.	St. Major Maltby, N. F. B.	49
3.	Sergt. John Thompson, 73rd	40
4.	Sergt. Shaumarez, N. F. B.	40
5.	Sergt. R. Loggie, 73rd,	39
6.	Bandmaster White, 73rd,	37
7.	Pte. Jas. Ross, 73rd,	37
8.	Capt. McNaughton, 73rd,	33
9.	Corp. H. Ullock, 73rd,	32
10.	Pte. T. Fitzpatrick, 73rd,	32
11.	Staff Sergt. A. N. McKay, 73rd,	29
12.	Pte. D. McDonald, 73rd,	29

NURSERY.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots each.

1.	Band Sergt. E. Burke, 73rd,	31
2.	Sergt. Shaumarez, N. F. B.	31
3.	Sergt. Major Maltby, N. F. B.	30
4.	Capt. Cameron, 73rd,	30
5.	Pte. D. McNaughton, 73rd,	30
6.	Pte. Jas. Ullock, 73rd,	30
7.	Capt. Templeton, 73rd,	27
8.	Sergt. Howard Irving, 73rd,	24
9.	Pte. A. Cameron, 73rd,	23
10.	Pte. W. Whalen, 73rd,	20
11.	Sergt. Kethro, N. F. B.	19
12.	Pte. F. Jenkins, 73rd,	17
13.	Bandsman Jas. Loggie, 73rd,	17
14.	" A. Cameron, 73rd,	9
15.	" C. Dickinson, 73rd,	9

Many women suffer in silence from the troubles peculiar to their sex rather than consult a physician. Let them try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they will no longer feel life a burden.

Fire-Bugs.

Fire was discovered between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night in the Townley house, on St. John Street, Chatham. The place is vacant and the rear doors were said to have been unsecured, so that anyone so disposed might enter. At all events, the fire was clearly the work of an incendiary, for a bunch of inflammable material, consisting of rags, etc., had been placed under the front roof near the centre of the building, and ignited, so that when the flames arose from it they communicated with the roof-boarding. The smoke was seen by some persons in the vicinity, as it made its way through the shingles, the front door was forced open and a few buckets of water served to avert a considerable fire.

On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the same house. This time, it was at the rear. Those who were attracted by the fire-alarm given and entered the place, found it quite full of the smoke of burning rags. The earlier visitors discovered that the combustible materials had been placed between the jack-studding and rear wall of the house near the northwest corner—and as before—near enough to the roof to communicate with it.

Fortunately, the rags used were not sufficiently quick-burning to accomplish the destruction apparently intended, so there was, practically no damage done to the building. Our reporter made enquiries on the spot, but failed to ascertain why the house had been practically abandoned to whoever might wish to enter it, as there were evidences in some of the up-stairs rooms that it had made considerable advances towards becoming a public nuisance from a sanitary standpoint. The authorities ought to take charge of the place, and rigorously deal with any person found lurking in or about it.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Barry's Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training Class.

All young men are most cordially invited to all of these meetings.

The Wrong Medicine.

A man named P. J. Nelligan, of P. E. Island, and who is said to have come to Miramichi for the purpose of seeking employment for the winter in the lumber woods, gave some of his time to drinking and was ill at his boarding house—Mr. Dunn's, Henderson Street. Some medicine, which had been prescribed for him was kept down stairs in the house and given to him according to directions, but, on Saturday afternoon, he appears to have come to the conclusion that he was not getting it as often as was good for him, so he went from his room up stairs in his stocking feet to a shelf near the foot of the stairs and finding a bottle there wrapped in a paper, poured about a table-spoonful and a half of its contents into a cup, and swallowed the dose. Mrs. Dunn, seeing him, asked what he was doing, and when he said he was taking his medicine, she told him it was not there but in the kitchen, and on examining the bottle from which the man had helped himself she discovered that he had taken carbolic acid which had been used as an ingredient for washing or otherwise treating a horse. Dr. McDonald was summoned and quickly gave Nelligan as much olive oil as he could swallow and otherwise treated him so as to neutralise the poison, but the poor fellow's tongue, mouth and throat were so badly burned that the skin came off and he was in a sorry plight. On Monday he was taken to the Hotel Dieu hospital where he is receiving all possible attention, and when last heard from he seemed to give promise of pulling through with his life.

Racing With Wolves.

Many a thrilling tale has been told by travelers of a race with wolves across the frozen steppes of Russia. Sometimes only the picked bones of the hapless traveler are found to tell the tale. In our own country thousands are engaged in a life-and-death race against the wolf, Consumption. The best weapon with which to fight the foe, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This renowned remedy has cured myriads of cases when all other medicines and doctors had failed. It is the greatest blood-purifier and restorer of strength known in the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and consumption is one of them), it is unequaled as a remedy.

Parish Sunday-School Convention.

A meeting of all Sabbath-School teachers and workers in the Parish of Chatham has been arranged to be held in St. Andrew's S. S. Hall here on Thursday evening, 26th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. The object in view is the formation of a Parish Association of Sunday School workers, the meetings of which will be held quarterly. The officers will be a President, Secretary and Executive Committee. All S. S. teachers and workers will be members, by virtue of their office. The purpose of the conventions is that by the meeting together of S. S. workers of the different denominations, the interchange of ideas, the devising and comparison of methods and plans, the reading of papers and giving of addresses on selected topics and discussion thereon, and the counseling on other matters of common interest pertinent to Sunday School work, a practical benefit will be received by all, the efficiency of teachers and schools promoted and a greater stimulus and value given to the work of Sabbath-School teaching. Papers are being prepared on the following topics—"How to secure order and discipline in the S. School," "House to House visitation," "The benefits of a Teachers' Union Bible Class." Everyone who is actively interested in Sunday-School work is invited to attend.

At the top of the Ladder.

You may search Europe and America to find perfection in newspaper production and you will at the end of the search willingly admit that the FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR of Montreal beats them all out and out. The FAMILY HERALD has been increased to a wonderful size and the publishers are spending large sums of money in perfecting its literary excellence. As a news gatherer the FAMILY HERALD is really a wonder and it has a thousand features bristling with interest.

Eclipse.

The Moon was in total eclipse on Sunday evening. The planet was in penumbra at its rising, although casual observers would not be aware of the fact, as only a portion of the Sun's light was at that time kept from the Moon by the intervening Earth. The beautiful clear atmosphere enabled observers to watch the whole progress of the obscuration, and at half-past six the Moon could be distinctly seen entering the Earth's shadow. In an hour the Moon was completely covered by the Earth's shadow and had assumed a dull red color, caused by reflection of the Sun's light through the Earth's atmosphere, which in such circumstances, turns it from a direct course, and were it not for our atmosphere, the Moon would be entirely invisible in a total eclipse At nine o'clock the Moon began to emerge from the Earth's shadow and in an hour the contact had ceased, and in still another hour the Moon was out of penumbra. This eclipse was similar to that of Nov. 4th, 1873. A similar one will begin near midnight on 27th Nov., 1909. Another of the same will take place some 18 years after Nov. 1809—the exact time being 13 years, 11 days, 7 hours, 42 minutes and 31 seconds—so our readers will understand what an exact science astronomy is in some particulars.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE:—The numbers of *The Living Age* for Nov. 7th and 14th contain Ernest Dauket on Coblentz and the Emigration, National Review; The Spanish Story of the Armada, Longman's Magazine; Helen's Lover, Argosy; An old Greek Explorer of Britain and the Teutonic North, Fortnightly Review; St. Petersburg to Sebastopool, Temple Bar; On some Extracts from Harriet Shelley's Letters, Gentleman's Magazine; Sketches in the Scillies, All the Year Round; West-North-West, Longman's Magazine; A French Ambassador at the Court of Charles II, Nineteenth Century; The Troubles of an Oxford Beauty, Gentleman's Magazine; Social Bath in the Last Century, part IV., Murray's Magazine; Across the Kalahari Desert to the Botletli River, N'Gamiland, Longman's Magazine; Zoological Retrogression, Gentleman's Magazine; Asolo and its Neighborhood, Murray's Magazine; Advertising in China, Cornhill Magazine; A Sermon in Ronen, McMillan's Magazine; Cousins German, Cornhill Magazine; The Schoolmaster: his Griefs and his Joys, Daily News; and poetry and miscellany.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Shall we Lose Her?

And, now, they propose to supersede the dear "hello" girl. Like many other inventions of questionable utility the innovation is announced from Chicago, where they propose to give us a cold, unfeeling substitute to be known as an automatic switch-board. Just think of it—a thing of hard, metalic composition, with it unsympathetic click, sharp lines and acute angles, instead of the willowy, witching dulect-toned syren who so patiently puts up with our grumbling, so calmly explains the crossing of the lines, the grounding of the wire, the chromatic chords of the isothermal current, the diaphantine exegesis of the pliocene atomiser and other mysteries, of which she has so interesting a mastery. We quite agree with the champion of the present arrangement who thus enters his protest against superseding the telephone girl:

"Probably the company which has been organized to displace the universal telephone girl and put in her stead a soulless mechanical device has a very neat invention to peddle. But it will not do. The invention has no heart, no sensibilities, no emotions. It can never convey to a subscriber's ear that subtle thrill of feeling conveyed by the sound of two pearly rows af teeth parting vehemently from a mellow wad of gum. The invention may be able to "connect" the subscriber with number two-double-three-ought all right, but it is deficient as a conversationalist. It could not say "What number?" or wait a minute, please," or "They're busy now" or "Ring off." It could not convey the vague general notion (of which many men are aware) of being in some mysterious way intimately associated with a pretty girl, the association being established all in the cozy limits of a couple of black handles and a No. 14 telephone wire.

"For these and other reasons the telephone girl will not be allowed to depart without an earnest kick. She has taken a seat in the parlour of polite civilization and does not intend to relinquish it. She is an established institution. There is an exciting diversion in store for the gentlemen who try to displace her and put a cold, unsympathetic switchboard in her stead.

"It will not do."

The ADVANCE's scientific expert, who is an unmarried man, on reading of the proposed outrage, quoted Moore—

O', ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never loved a tree or flower,
But 'twas the first to fade away.
I never nursed a dear gazelle,
To glad me with its soft black eye
But when it came to know me well,
And, love me, it was sure to die.

He said he had no reason to assume that there was any more than a platonic or telephonic affection existing between him and the girls at the central, but between those girls and the other girls at different numbers, such an understanding of complex and tender situations could be established as the most efficient patent switchboard must utterly fail to bring about. To abolish the telephone girl, therefore, would be an irreparable loss to him, and that was why Moore's lines about the tree, flower and gazelle seemed to voice the feeling of bereavement he was sure he would experience were the proposed innovation to be substituted for the present soulful and satisfactorily-responsive arrangement.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

The Miracle City.

A NEW NAME SUGGESTED FOR HAMILTON.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CASE WHICH WOULD INDICATE THAT THE NAME WOULD BE QUITE APPROPRIATE.

The number of remarkable cures occuring in Hamilton is causing general comment throughout the country. To those who know the inside facts there is not the least cause for wonderment. The remarkable cure of Mr. John Marshall, who was known to almost every citizen of Hamilton, gave the Pink Pills an enormous sale in the city, one retail druggist alone selling 2,880 boxes in the past six months. People whose cases have been considered hopeless as was Mr. Marshall's, took hope from his cure, persisted in the use of the pills, with equally wonderful results in their case. And what is happening in Hamilton is the way of remarkable cures, is happening in all parts of the Dominion, and every day adds to the pile of grateful testimonials which the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are receiving. Recently the Hamilton Times investigated two more cases, the result of which is told in the following article in the issue of Nov. 7th:—

The account of Mr. John Marshall's wonderful cure, after suffering for years with locomotor ataxy naturally brought to light several other cases of almost equally miraculous cures in this city. Among the many citizens who profited by Mr. Marshall's experience and who have been troubled for many years with the same affliction, as was Mr. William Webster. For a long time he was in the flour and feed business in the Market Square, and for over ten years while in his office he was compelled to remain in a reclining position on a couch, covered with heavy buffalo robes winter and summer. It was with difficulty that he could make his way, even with the aid of crutches, to his residence, but a short distance from the store. He attributes his trouble to constant exposure at the open door of his store, carrying heavy bags of grain in and out, and when overheated and perspiring sitting over an open cellar-way in order to cool off. About a year and a half ago he found it necessary to give up his business, owing to the fact that he was becoming utterley helpless from his terrible disease. In June last, on hearing of Mr. Marshall's case, he began to take that well-known remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and has been greatly benefited thereby.

Mr. Webster was seen by a Times reporter at his residence, Macnab street north, Saturday afternoon, and was not at all loath to speak about his case, "With the exception of this trouble with my legs," he said, I have never been sick a day since I was 17 years old, and now I am 55. This locomotor ataxy is a terrible disease. For years my legs have seemed as though they belonged to someone else. As I have lain asleep on a winter night, one leg has fallen out of the bed and when I would awaken with the cold I would have to feel around with my hand before I could tell which leg was out of bed. If I were to try to place my foot on a spot on the carpet within easy reach I could no more do it than fly. The pain at times has been terrible. I have lain awake night after night, week after week, alternately grasping each foot in my agony at the sharp pains like knife-stabs shot through various parts of my anatomy. When I was first attacked with pains in my feet some 12 years ago I tried several physicians but could get no relief. Paralysis then set in and I immediately consulted a well-known specialist in Buffalo, who told me that I was suffering from locomotor ataxy and could not get better. I came home again and on the advice of friends tried several hot springs, but with no effect, except, perhaps to aggravate my complaint. I finally became discouraged and after two years' doctoring, I underwent an operation. I was placed under chloroform a gash two inches and a half in depth made in the side of each leg near the hip and the doctors put their fingers in the gash and stretched the sciatic nerves in the vain hope that such would give me relief. Since then, now over ten years ago, until June last, I took no medicine whatever, and retiring from business, became so helpless that I could not walk a step without my crutches, and sometimes the pain was something awful. About June, however, I got some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using the first box felt such a beneficial effect from them that I continued to use them ever since with the result that the terrible pains I used to suffer from have vanished, and with the exception of a gentle little dart at rare intervals, I might never know I had ever suffered with them. Since using the pills I get to sleep early and sleep as soundly and peacefully as a baby all night through. I can also walk a dozen steps or so without my crutches." And to illustrate, the old gentleman got up and walked across the room and back again to his seat alongside the reporter. "Now I couldn't do that at all before last June," continued he, and the pills are certainly the pleasantest medicine to take, that I ever tried. I would advise any one who is troubled with an affliction any way similar to mine, or who if suffering from any nervous disease, to try Dr. William's Pink Pills.

THEY SELL RAPIDLY.

Mr. J. A. Barr, that well-known Hamilton druggist, says that the demand for Pink Pills is something astonishing. Last winter he purchased one dozen boxes. This was his first order. Since then he has sold 2,880 boxes of the pills, and every day the demand is increasing. He sells at least two dozen per day. The same story comes from other druggists in Hamilton.

The other day Mrs. Martin, of Ferguson Avenue, Hamilton, Ont., called at Mr. John A. Barr's drug establishment and asked for a box of Pink Pills. She had a little girl with her in a preambulator, and while the mother was in the store the child climbed over the side of the carriage. The mother laughed over the incident and remarked: "If it were not for Pink Pills my baby would never have been able to do that. To those in the drug store Mrs. Martin narrated the wonderful cure which had been effected by Pink Pills in the cure of her infant. When about a year old the baby became paralyzed, and the anxious parents consulted the best doctors in the city, but their treatment was of no avail. The little one was not able to move hand or foot, and for a time the case was considered a hopeless one. Seeing an advertisment in the Hamilton Times, of the wonderful cures being effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mrs. Martin procured a box and before the youngster had taken all it contained, a marked improvement in her condition was noticed. The paralysis disappeared and the little one's appetite returned. The parents' hearts were delighted with the result. It was while buying the second box that the child scrambled out of the carriage on to the sidewalk. The mother told Mr. Barr that the paralysis had resulted from teething. A representative of the Times who investigated the case discovered that the little girl is now walking around in the best of health.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine but a scientific preparation used successfully for many years in the private practice of a physician of high standing. They are given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont., or Morristown, N. Y.

That Drunkenness Cure.

[Boston Journal.]

The death of Col. John F. Mines, better known as a writer under the nom de plume of "Felix Oldboy," calls attention anew to Dr. Keeley's bichloride of gold treatment for drunkenness. Col. Mines had for many years been a victim of dipsomania. Seeking means of curing himself of this disease he was induced to try Dr. Keeley's cure. Col. Mines pronounced it a complete success in his own case, and in the October number of the *North American Review* he published a very frank article, in which he told the story of his own struggles, and concluded with the happy declaration that now he was a free man and was rid of every desire for intoxicating liquors. Yet, as an almost tragic commentary upon this, comes the announcement, within a month, of his death from the effects of alcoholism.

The bichloride of gold treatment evidently will have to receive another overhauling. It cannot really be said to have yet been subjected to competent scientific investigation. The medical profession has had little to say about it. This, however, is not the fault of Dr. J. L. Gray, superintendent of a sanitarium at La Porte, Ind., who has just read a paper on the subject before a medical assemblage. He calls the Keeley system a "comedy," if nothing more reproachful, and asserts that no gold or any of its compounds is used in the much-vaunted remedy for dipsomania. According to Dr. Gray, an analysis of the medicine taken by the patients at Dwight reveals one grain of muriate of ammonia, two grains of alion, three ounces of compound tincture of cinchona and one ounce of distilled water to each bottle. The same process shows the hypodermic solution there used to consist of one-half grain of strychnine sulphate, one-quarter of a grain atropin, fifteen grains of boracic acid and four ounces distilled water. Dr. Gray claimed that Dr. Keeley had made no new discovery in holding that drunkenness is a disease, that the number of persons who relapse after leaving the institute as cured is probably 75 per cent., and that the deaths occurring during treatment are doubtless caused in many instances by inflammation of the liver due to overdoses of atropin. Such is Dr. Gray's view of the new anti-inebriate remedy. On the other hand, will not Dr. Keeley say that Dr. Gray is purblind with jealousy and would be glad to share with him a portion of his new reputation and success?

HACKNOMORE.

Persons with weak lungs—those who are constantly catching cold—should use HACKNOMORE for soreness of the chest, during cold weather. Remember, it always strengthens and never weakens the patient. Do not be deceived by imagining any other is like it—it is not. Insist always on having HACKNOMORE, one of the few reliable cough mixtures ever produced.

For sale by druggists and general dealers everywhere. Prepared and put up by the proprietor, G. A. Moore, St. John, N. B.

DIED.

On Friday, 13th Nov., Grace McKnight, wife of Mr. Angus Sinclair Ward, after a lingering illness.

At Moorfield, on the 13th inst., Magdalen, relict of the late Fabian Arsenault, in the 72nd year of her age.

Port of Chatham.

ENTERED.

Coastwise.

Nov. 13—Sch Rosa, 17, Ache, Shippegan, gen'l cargo, Master.

13—Sch Eagle, 29, McLaughlin, Tracadie, Eggs, Master.

14—Sch Caughnawaga, 14, Dugay, Tracadie, gen'l cargo, Master.

14—Sch Maggie Rosch, 43, McLean, Pictou, coal, W. S. Loggie.

16—Sch Autumn Belle, 75, McLean, Pictou, coal, E. Johnson.

17—Sch Frank, 29, Miller, Tignish, gen'l carvo, Master.

17—Sch Wild Brier C., 24, Costain, Miminegash, gen'l cargo, Master.

CLEARED

For Sea

Nov. 16—Bk. Arlington, 628, Hansen, D'oppe, deals Wm. Richards.

CLEARED.

Coastwise.

Nov. 12—Sch Annie G. O'Leary, 142, Boudrot, Port Mulgrave, lumber, A. & R. Loggie.

12—Sch Marie, 11, Chiasson, Shippegan, gen'l cargo, Master.

12—Sch Dollie Dutton, 12, Dugay, Shippegan, gen'l cargo, Master.

13—Sch Alika, 12, Paulin, Shippegan, gen'l cargo, Master.

13—Sch White Fish, 12, Savoy, Shippegan, gen'l cargo, Master.

14 Sch Marie Cecile, 15, Dugay, Shippegan, gen'l cargo, Master.

14—Sch Isabel, 12, Noel, Shippegan, gen'l cargo, Master.

14—S. S. St Nicholas, 42, Matthews, Halifax, bal, J. B. Snowball.

14—Sch Caughnawaga, 14, Dugay, Tracadie, gen'l cargo, Master.

16—Sch Rosa, 17, Ache, Shippegan, gen'l cargo, J. B. Snowball.

17—Brig Caspian, 297, Musterd, Charlottetown, Laths, J. B. Snowball.

New Advertisements.

Northumberland Agricultural SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of Northumberland Agricultural Society will be held at the Canada House, Chatham, on Monday next 23rd inst. at two o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will meet at the same place on the same day at eleven o'clock a. m.

Chatham, Nov. 17th 1891.

D. G. SMITH, Secretary. B. STAPLEDON, President.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 3rd day of March, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Malcolm Taylor in and to all those several pieces or parcels of land in the County of Nothumberland and Province of New Brunswick, abuted and bounded as follows, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Hardwick in the County and Province aforesaid, bounded on the upper or westerly side by land owned by John Williston and on the lower side by lands owned by William W. Williston and being in straight lines from the Shore of Bay du Vin, back to the Highway Road, being the land and premises conveyed to the said Malcolm Taylor, or intended so to be by Alexander Taylor, by Deed dated the 20th day of March, A. D. 1886 and so described.

Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the said Parish of Hardwick, in the County and Province aforesaid, bounded on the upper or westerly side by land owned and occupied by John G. Williston and on the lower side by land owned by William W. Williston, and being in straight lines from the Highway Road, back (or southerly) to the base land, and being the lands conveyed to the said Malcolm Taylor by James Taylor, or intended so to be, by Deed dated the 20th day of March, A. D. 1886, being the lands and premises on which the said Malcolm Taylor lately resided.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of Northumberland County Court at the suit of Robert Taylor against the said Malcolm Taylor.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 16th November, A. D. 1891.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

I am instructed to offer for sale the two storey frame building situate on the corner of Duke and Queen Streets, Chatham lately used as a tannery. The building is new and in every way well fitted for a tannery, having a good tubular steam boiler and steam pump; could be utilized for other manufacturing purposes, or easily converted into well-paying tenements.

The building is 90x33 feet, with yard room about same size. There is a barn on the premises and an abundance of good water available.

The above property will be sold at a bargain, and unless disposed of at private sale will be offered at auction in front of Chatham Post Office, on Saturday 5th December, at eleven in the forenoon.

For terms and further particulars apply to Enoch Flett, Nelson, or to E. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, N. B., 17th Nov. 1891.

CHILDREN LIKE IT.

LIKE WHAT?

ESTEY'S EMULSION OF Cod Liver Oil

Old and young take it for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Lung diseases.

PALATABLE AS MILK. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST.

THE GREATEST MODERN HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

DR. KENDRICK'S WHITE LINIMENT

For all forms of pain this Liniment is unequalled, as well as for all

Swellings, Lameness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Mumps, Headache, Stiff Joints, &c.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

EMOLLIENT AND COUNTER IRRITANT

AT ALL DEALERS PRICE 25 CENTS

H. PAXTON BAIRD, PROPRIETOR,

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Pegg, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bone, Toledo, Ohio. See out. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

PIANOS.

The Subscriber having taken the Agency of the Emerson Piano, the best and cheapest in the States, and show Catalogue Prices and a sample instrument to any requiring one.

A. W. S. SMYTHE.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE OFFICE!

The best Equipped

and only Job Printing Office in New Brunswick outside of St. John that has ever won both

Medal and Diploma

AT A

DOMINION EXHIBITION,

IN A

Competition open to the whole of Canada.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

Amongst the work that our presses are running on are the following:—

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
CIRCULARS,
REPORTS,
BYE-LAWS,
RULES OF ORDER,
BILL-HEADS,
CUSTOMS FORMS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
SCHOOL FORMS,
VISITING CARDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES
PROFESSIONAL CARDS,
TICKETS,
NOTE-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
BILL

Continued from 1st Page.

A Cardinal Sin.

CHAPTER XIV.

INSUENDOES.

Mr. and Mrs. Digby Bourchier lived at Shepherd's Bush in a house even smaller than was rendered necessary by the pitiful income, as Digby called it, which his cleverness had wrung from Philip Bourchier. He did not object to this, as he had no wish to encourage expenditure in the home direction, and the smaller the house, the lighter the cost of his establishment, so much the more money was left for him to enjoy and spend in a variety of ways apart from his home. 'Every quarter day, as promised' a sum of money was paid to Josephine's credit, which by her husband's command she at once transferred by check to him; or all of it that was left after paying tradesmen's bills, and any other amounts due. On this point she was firm, and although Digby would have liked to have allowed all the bills to run until they grew tired of running, and eventually staggered up to Mr. Bourchier as their natural goal, Josephine, in spite of threats, persisted in cutting their career short every three months; so that the household at Shepherd's Bush was conducted on a principle of solvency. There had in the course of the last two years been many other amounts paid direct by Mr. Bourchier to his son-in-law, but of these Josephine knew little or nothing.

It was between eleven and twelve in the morning. Digby, unshorn and untidy, in slippers and an old dressing-gown, was trying to eat his breakfast. His head was aching from the effects of dissipation over night, and he was looking back with regret upon the days when no amount of smoking, drinking, or late hours interfered to any appreciable extent with his appetite. Not being successful in the eating line, he unlocked a spirit-case, and filled a small glass with brandy. Tossing this off, he refilled the glass, and placing it beside him, lit a cigar and smoked, now and then knocking the ashes onto the plate which held his half-consumed breakfast. Presently Josephine entered, and as he neither changed his attitude or occupation, we may presume there was nothing uncommon in them. Certainly there was little of the noble heroic element left about this untidy, dissipated-looking man, smoking over his breakfast-table, and drinking raw spirits at noontide.

However strained relations may be between husband and wife, so long as they live under the same roof, and a quarrel is not absolutely raging between them, they must see something of each other, and interchange remarks. Josephine never quarrelled with her husband; she did not even go out of her way to avoid him. She simply ceased to care for him or trouble as to what he did or where he went. She was a brave little woman, and held him in too much contempt to fear him. Of a morning, when he went out, she asked him whether he intended to dine at home or not. If he expressed his intention of returning to dinner, she provided it, and partook of it in his company. If not, she went about her own affairs. When, as on several occasions, he returned home the worse for brandy, she left him and retired to her bedroom until the next morning; and once when he made his appearance in a stage of drunkenness which may be called an amorous stage, a condition in which enough sobriety was present to make him realize the fact that she was still a very charming little girl, and, moreover, his wife, she made it clear to his spirit-dazed eyes that a hand laid upon her with familiarity would produce exactly the same consequences and be less acceptable than a blow; that is, she would leave the house at once. She looked so resolute and determined that her husband since then had not ventured either to caress or strike her, although at times he felt urged to do both.

Josephine's hero had vanished, and in its place stood a crafty, cowardly, vicious adventurer.

Long after she had seen broad glimpses of his true nature, he tried to keep up the deception as to his title to Redhilla. It was only when she told him that nothing would please her better than to see the claim openly asserted and settled forever that his assertion ceased to carry weight with her; and when convinced that even this was an untruth on his part, every vestige of lingering love left her heart. Henceforth let them be acquaintances, lodgers under the same roof—nothing more.

'Are there no letters this morning?' asked Digby, as she entered the room.

'I had one from my mother. There was no other.'

'Old boy and girl pretty brisk?' asked Digby.

He was fond of speaking in this disrespectful way of her parents. He fancied it annoyed her. If so, she did not show it.

'They are much the same as usual. Paps, perhaps a little better.'

'Any more news?'

'Nothing to interest you—except that Allan is going to be married.'

'That is most interesting to me. I hope he is going to marry money. He may want it some day. He has very few claims on my consideration..

She paid no heed to the hint—the imposture was too old by now.

'He is going to make an unsuitable match also.'

She could not help that 'also.'

He laughed his most unpleasant laugh.

'I can only hope he will be as happy as I am. What's the girl's name?'

'She is Mdlle. Francesca, the new singer.'

Digby dropped his lighted cigar and stared at his wife with a bewildered look. That look on his face was the only true one she had seen there for a long time.

'Mdlle. who?' he cried.

'Francesca. You have heard of her. Fine voices seem to have an attraction for our family.'

Certainly, Josephine was not afraid of her husband.

He said nothing, but, resuming his cigar, thought as intently as his aching head would allow him to think; and as Josephine, who was wondering at the surprise he had displayed, watched him, she saw a wicked smile—half malice, not triumph—flit over his face several times. The smile well expressed his thoughts. This marriage must be to his advantage. He hated Allan Bourchier. Doubtless it is pleasant for a bad man to hold his enemy's happiness in his hand; to be able to bid it vanish whenever he chooses to speak the word. It was a new combination, after his own heart. Allan's marriage with his cousin would certainly confirm him in the possession of Redhills; but when he succeeded to his inheritance, what would he be willing to pay Digby to conceal the fact that his father was the murderer of his wife's father? He was shrewd enough to comprehend that Allan would love Frances with a great passion. Even he himself, he honestly believed, could have done that—not for a week, as he had loved his pretty wife, but forever. It was the best news he had heard for a long while. The only danger to be guarded against was a premature disclosure. He must keep the more carefully out of Mrs. Allan Bourchier's way, and it would be well to keep Josephine away from her. They were all in his power now!

He was so exultant that his wife saw it and feared. What did it mean? She did not, however, condescend to inquire.

'So Allan the grand is going to marry the divine Francesca,' he said. 'May they be happy all the days of their lives. She is a charming creature.'

The manner of his speech startled Josephine.

'Do you know her?' she asked.

'I know at least something about her.'

The tone, the accent, the stress on the words were those which, when used in club-rooms or other centres of gossip, cast an imputation on a woman's character without absolutely revealing anything. Josephine was much exercised by them. We may easily suppose that Mrs. Bourchier's letter was not expressive of the writer's entire satisfaction at the pending alliance; indeed, Josephine knew from the phraseology employed that her mother heartily disapproved of it—nay, more, feared for the results. It was certainly no point in Allan's chosen one that Digby knew anything about her. Josephine loved her brother, and would have done much to save him from such a sorry fate as her own. She had learned the meaning of repenting at leisure.

'Tell me all you know about her', she said, sharply.

Digby looked at her with a mocking light in his eyes.

'My dear, I could not think of interfering with the plans of any member of your family, much less with those of Allan, who is old enough to take care of himself.'

'Have you anything to say against her?'

'Nothing whatever. I never disparage beautiful women. When she is Allan's wife I suppose you must go and visit, but until then there is no necessity for it.'

He rose and left the room, and shortly after went out.

His words had done their work—so well that, after considering them and looking at them in every possible light, Josephine went off in search of Allan.

She called twice at his chambers without finding him there. The third time she was successful. He was very glad to see her, and guessed she had heard the news.

'Come to congratulate me, Fincy?' he asked, kissing her.

She was under some disadvantage in offering advice to her elder brother. He had always regarded her as the frivolous member of the family, and her ill-advised match had not enhanced his opinion of her sagacity. But she went boldly to work to save him.

'Oh, Allan!' she said, 'think before you marry this girl. They tell me she is beautiful; but don't be rash. Think of me and my husband!'

He was not angry. The comparison between her husband and Frances was too absurd to be looked at from any save a ludicrous point of view. He only laughed.

'Don't laugh, Allan,' she pleaded; 'I am in earnest. When I tell you that my husband says he knows a great deal about her, you will understand my anxiety. Don't be cross, dear.'

Cross, no—but he was angry. It was no laughing matter now.

'Josephine, tell me word for word what your husband said.'

He looked very stern and terrible as he towered above the fair, pretty girl.

'He said—he said he knew something about her.'

As she spoke she realized the weakness of her case. How could she reproduce the accent and the sting of his words.

'It was not so much what he said, but what he implied.'

'Your husband is a mean hound, Josephine. He must be, or he would never have cajoled a child, like you were then, into a secret marriage, and lived ever since on your money. He dislikes me—I dislike him; this is his spite.'

She dare not tell him that Digby had advised her not to visit Frances; his wrath, she felt sure, would be too terrible.

'See what I have done with my life,' she urged. 'Allan, do pause and consider.'

She looked very childish and pretty, and the tears were in her eyes. He could not be angry with her; and, besides, she had not seen Frances.

'Look here, Finney,' he said. 'I am going now to call on Frances—come with me. You will understand everything after you have seen her.'

She was curious as any woman would be, yet she shrank from going. She could in no wise lend her countenance to the marriage of her brother with a woman concerning whom her husband had stated she knew something.

'Not now, Allan,' she said; 'after you are married, perhaps—that is, if you are resolved to marry.'

'As you like,' he said, coldly; 'but don't forget that a man treasures up a slight of this kind, even when a sister confers it.'

'Oh, Allan!' she cried, weeping, 'don't you, of all people, turn against me—my life is not a very happy one.'

He said no more, kissed her, put her into a cab, and sent her home; but he felt, as he drove to St. John's Road, that one of the greatest pleasures life could give would be to wring Digby Bourchier's neck.

To him Digby was an impostor. After Josephine's marriage, and when he had learned how the man had been admitted to his father's house, he had at once jumped at the conclusion that something startling, and making a vast difference to his own prospects in life, would result from the sudden appearance and recognition of the strange cousin. He had asked his father boldly for an explanation, and Mr. Bourchier had been obliged to admit that he had been frightened and deceived by a specious tale and concocted evidence, that at one time he had trembled lest the estate should be torn from him. He had now found out the imposture, but not before the adventurer had married his favorite daughter. It never entered Allan's head that Digby was not the representative of the bastard branch. He was, he thought, simply a clever scoundrel, who had traded on his knowledge of the family history, and by persuading Mr. Bourchier of his legitimacy, had forced his way into the family circle with such direful results. It was not a pleasant history to recount, so no wonder Allan simply told Frances that his sister had married his cousin, and the cousin had turned out a rascal. There was no chance of any intimacy springing up between them, so there was no need to say more.

[*To be continued.*]

General News and Notes.

Use Baird's Balsam of Horehound for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

The St. Lawrence was lower on Saturday than has ever been recorded before.

Two Chinese lepers were turned loose in the streets of Vancouver the other day.

Sandwich.

SIRS,—For five years I suffered from lumbago and could get no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and must say I find no better remedy for it.

JOHN DESHERDAN, Sandwich, Ont.

By the new Dominion cattle regulations, a tax of seven cents a head is imposed to carry out the law on all animals exported from Canada.

The sheriff took possession of the St. Catherines Standard office the other day; but the paper is issued as usual, and the Standard affirms that it has "come to stay."

Perfect Purity

Perfect purity of the blood is essential to good health. Burdock Blood Bitters will purify the blood and remove all effete matter. B. B. B. cures all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt's eyesight is failing.

At Brantford, Herbert J. Smith, alias Bert Lamuerte, charged with bigamy, was committed for trial. Both wives were in court, as well as the two clergymen who officiated at the weddings.

Dr. Kendrick's White Liniment for Swellings, Contraction of the Chords and Muscles.

After taking cordwood and vegetables as pay for a high-grade weekly, Editor Craig is being opposed in East Wellington, Ont., because he is not a farmer. Oh! the width and depth of agricultural ingratitude!

A plot to overthrow the present dynasty of Greece has been discovered at Athens.

A Voice From Scotland.

DEAR SIRS,—I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with since childhood. She is now twelve years old.

MRS. M. FAIRCHILD, Scotland, Ont.

Russia will build a line of forts along the Chinese frontier.

The Vanderbilts are said to have bought $10,000,000 of Manhattan Railway stock from Gould.

Another big fire is reported in Chica. Two hundred houses were destroyed and many people were killed.

A Wonderful flesh Producer.

This is the title given to *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* by many thousand who have taken it. Its not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food. *Use it and try your weight.* Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00

A proposal in the French Chamber of Deputies to expel Jewish bankers was rejected by a vote of 431 to 32.

Forty families were rendered homeless by a fire in Bethnal Green, London, Thursday morning last.

In a letter to an United States Government official a member of the German Emperors's staff says war in Europe cannot be postponed beyond next spring.

TEN CENTS

FOR NOTHING!

This Coupon is worth 10 Cents if presented at

MACKENZIE'S

MEDICAL HALL,

Chatham, on or before 31st December, 1891, with 15 cents in cash, which entitles the holder to one bottle of

Wild Cherry Cough Syrup,

the regular price of which is 25 cents.

In order to make its curative properties better known we make the above liberal offer for a limited time only. It is sold on a guarantee, that if not satisfactory, money will be cheerfully refunded.

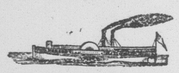
The above Coupon must be presented in order to get the rebate otherwise the full price will be charged.

Residence to Rent.

The two-storey dwelling and premises with barn &c. situated on St John Street, lately occupied by Miss Perley, is offered to rent. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. G. Smith, Chatham, or

MRS. SARAH DESMOND,
Newcastle, N. B.

MIRAMICHI
STEAM NAVIGATION CO'Y.



CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.

The steamer "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes from and after Monday, Nov. 2nd, as follows:—

STR. "NELSON,"

CAPT. THOMAS PETERSON,

—WILL LEAVE—

Chatham	Nelson	Newcastle
for Douglastown, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle & Nelson.	for Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham	(Call's Wharf) for Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham
SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.
8 00 a m	8 40 a m	9 00 a m
11 00 a m	11 40 a m	12 00 a m
2 00 p m	2 40 p m	3 30 p m
5 00 p m	5 40 p m	6 00 p m

carrying freight and passengers between the points named.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Single fare between Chatham and Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c. Return tickets issued on board at 30c. Card tickets good for 20 or 25 trips issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"

—CAPT. DEGRACE—

will leave Chatham at 9 a. m., daily (Sundays excepted) for usual points down river, calling at Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and at Escuminac on Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Parties having Freight to ship to any points down river must have it on the wharf in the evening. Freight sent by the "NELSON" must be prepaid and Freight on all shipments by the "MIRAMICHI" for points down river, amounting to one dollar or less must also be prepaid.

T. DESBRISAY, Manager.
Oct. 30, 1891.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Wrought Iron Pipe

—AND—

FITTINGS.

GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES.

BABBIT METAL.

RUBBER PACKIN

Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc.

J. M. RUDDOCK.

Chatham, N B.

For Sale or To Let.

The Dwelling House and premises situate on Upper Water Street, in the Town of Chatham, at present occupied by F. R. Morrison, Esq.

—TO LET.—

The Dwelling House and premises situate on St John Street, in the Town of Chatham, near the R. C. Chapel, at present occupied by H. S. Miller, Esq.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister-at-Law, Chatham.

Dated at Chatham, 24th March, 1891.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Miramichi Foundry

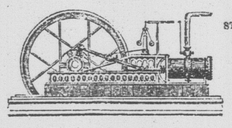
AND

MACHINE WORKS,

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Manufactured and Repaired.

Mallesbl Iron, Steam and Water Pipe, Tees, Elbows, Reducers, Union and other Couplings, Globe and Check Valves,



STEAMSHIPS, TUGS, YACHTS, & LAUNCHES, BARGES, Etc., Built and Repaired.

General Iron and Brass Founders, Mill and Steamboat Builders.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines and Boilers, Gang and Rotary Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Shingle and Lath Machines, and Well-Boring Machines for Horse and steam power.

POND'S WISCONSIN PATENT ROTARY SAW CARRIAGE A SPECIALITY.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. MURHEAD
Proprietor.

Miramichi Advance.

Beginning with the issue of November 6th, 1890, when the ADVANCE entered upon its

Seventeenth Year of Publication!

The publisher made an important change in the terms on which the paper isfurnished to Subscribers. These include

1st. Strict adherence to the system of cash in advance for all subscriptions.

2nd. The reduction of the price of the paper to

One Dollar a Year!

It is to be particularly understood that all outstanding subscription accounts due after November 6th, 1890, are to be settled on the old terms, viz., $2 per year, the advertised credit rate.

I have made special arrangements with the

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH OF ST JOHN

—AND THE—

FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR

of Montreal by which I will furnish either of those papers and the

"ADVANCE"

TOGETHER AT

One Dollar and Sixty Cents a Year!

I have made the foregoing changes in the business of the ADVANCE for two reasons.

The first is because many patrons who have been given credit, have abused the privilege to such an extent as to make the business of publishing the paper a non-paying one, and it is necessary, in my own interest and that of those who do pay, that I should no longer continue to furnish the ADVANCE to those non-paying subscribers.

The second reason is, that I wish to meet the competition of the city weeklies, which are made up from the type of the dailies and, therefore, cost little for production in comparison with a local paper like the ADVANCE, the type of which must be set up especially for it.

Having published the ADVANCE for sixteen years, and endeavored to make it a creditable representative of Miramichi and North Shore enterprise—a paper which may be taken into any household without fear that it has catered to sensationalism at the sacrifice of that cleanliness of matter, which is too often neglected by the press of the day—I have reason to hope the foregoing announcement will meet with general approval and be the means of largely increasing the circulation and influence of the paper.

D. G. SMITH, PUBLISHER.

Chatham Foundry

CHATHAM. - - - - N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Iron and Brass Castings a specialty—for Mills, Steamboats, Railways, etc. Stoves, Iron Railings, Plough and general Agricultural Castings, Babbit Metal, etc. Machinery Made and Repaired with quick despatch.

☞ Orders promptly attended to at reasonable prices and fair Terms.

T. F. GILLESPIE, - - Proprietor.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

—IN—

WINTER DRY GOODS

—AT—

Sutherland & Creaghan's, Chatham,

We have pleasure in intimating to our numerous patrons unheard of low prices at our warehouse during this month.

Our Dress Department is replete in all the leading

LONDON & PARISIAN NOVELTIES

FOR WINTER WEAR.

Cash purchasers will find we are the only house in the city where Dry Goods are sacrificed regardless of Cost.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTABLES, ULSTER CLOTHS, CARDIGANS, SHIRTS, LINDERS AND DRAWERS, CLOTHING, JUMPERS, MUFFLERS, HOMESPUNS, TWEEDS, HATS, CAPS, BRACES, TIES, COLLARS, YARNS, BERLIN WOOL GOODS, CORSETS, KID AND WOOL GLOVES, HOSIERY, FUR CAPES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHEETING, TICKINGS, COTTONS, &C.

Sutherland & Creaghan,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRAPERS, CHATHAM.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 17th day of December, next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Henry A. Muirhead, in and to the following lands and premises.

"All and singular that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, and known as part of the "Blink Bonnie" property, formerly owned and occupied by the late George H. Russell, deceased, which piece thereof is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Commencing on the west side of Brunswick Street or the Great Road leading from Chatham to Richibucto at the south-easterly angle of the piece of land sold by Thomas G. Russell to John Pallen, thence southerly along the westerly side of the said Great Road or Brunswick Street five hundred and seventy-two feet to the north-easterly angle of the piece of land sold by Thomas G. Russell to James Kerr, thence westerly along the northerly side of the land so sold to the said James Kerr to the easterly side line of the lands so sold to the said James Kerr to the easterly side line of lands formerly owned by the heirs of the late Patrick Henderson, deceased, thence northerly on a line parallel with the westerly side of the said Great Road and along the easterly side of the said Henderson Street five hundred and seventy-two feet or to the south-westerly angle of the said piece of land so sold by the said Thomas G. Russell to the said John Pallen, thence on a line at right angles with the said Great Road or Brunswick Street and along the said John Pallen's southerly side line to the westerly side of the said Great Road or Brunswick Street being the place of beginning, containing four acres more or less and was conveyed to John Ellis by the said Thomas G. Russell by Indenture bearing date the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1876, and by the said John Ellis to the said Henry A. Muirhead by deed bearing date the 28th day of April, A. D. 1876, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.

Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Chatham, aforesaid, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Commencing on the westerly side line of lands conveyed to the said Henry A. Muirhead by John Ellis, at the south-easterly angle of pasture lot number nine, formerly owned by Isaac Matheson, thence southerly along the westerly side line of said lands so conveyed to the said Henry A. Muirhead by the said John Ellis and a continuation of such line seventy-one rods or to a proposed road to be laid out across the land formerly owned by the late Patrick Henderson, deceased, thence westerly along the northerly side of such intended cross-road eighteen rods and two feet or to the easterly side of a road fifty feet wide laid out along said Henderson lands from Wellington road to such intended cross-road and known as Henderson Street, thence northerly along the easterly side of said Henderson Street sixty-eight rods or to the southwest angle of lot number nine so formerly owned by the said Isaac Matheson, thence easterly along the southerly side line of said pasture lot number nine eighteen rods or to the place of beginning, comprehending pasture lots numbers eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two and one and containing by estimation seven acres and seventenths of an acre more or less, and was conveyed to William Muirhead by Thomas G. Russell by Indenture bearing date the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1873 and by the said William Muirhead to the said Henry A. Muirhead by Indenture bearing date the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1878, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.

Also, all that other certain piece of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, and abutted and bounded as follows: On the westerly side of the Great Road leading from Chatham to Richibucto in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, being part of the Blink Bonnie property, formerly owned by the late George H. Russell, deceased, and is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: commencing on the northerly side line of lands owned by James Kerr, at the distance of one hundred and six feet ten inches, from the westerly side of the said Richibucto Road, thence westerly on a continuation of such line, eighty feet, thence northerly on a line at right angles with the said line, twelve feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with said line eighty feet, thence southerly on a line at right angles with the first mentioned line twelve feet, or to the place of beginning, being part of the lands and premises conveyed to the said James Kerr by Thomas G. Russell by Indenture bearing date the eighth day of January, A. D. 1876 and by the said James Kerr to the said Henry A. Muirhead by deed bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1876, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.

Also, all and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Chatham, aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit:—Commencing at the south side of a street thirty feet wide laid out through the said property on the plan thereof made by Timothy Crocker, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, at its intersection with Johnston Street, thence north seventy-five degrees east or along the south side of said street as laid out as aforesaid, ninety feet or to the northwest corner of building lot number eight on the plan of the said property, thence south sixteen degrees east or along the westerly side line of said building lot number eight, fifty feet or to the northeast corner of building lot number two on said plan, thence south seventy-five degrees west ninety feet or along the northerly side line of said lot number two to the easterly side of said Johnstone Street and thence north sixteen degrees west fifty feet, or along the easterly side of said Johnstone Street to the south side of said Street so laid out as aforesaid, and being the place of beginning.

Also, all that other piece or parcel of land being part of said Johnstone property described as follows, to wit:—Commencing on the south side of said street so laid out as aforesaid, at the northeast corner of building lot number eight on the said plan, thence south sixteen degrees east, along the easterly side line of said lot number eight fifty feet, thence north seventy-five degrees east to the west side of what was formerly a tannery, thence north seventeen degrees thirty minutes west thirty-seven feet or along the west side of the said tannery or to the northwest corner thereof, thence north seventy-two degrees thirty minutes east or along the north side of said tannery twenty-eight feet to the westerly side line of property formerly owned by Mrs. Jane Townley, thence north twenty-seven degrees west or along the last mentioned line to the south side of the said street so laid out as aforesaid and thence south seventy-five degrees west forty-six feet or along the south side of said street to the northeast corner of said lot No. 8, being the place of beginning, which said two pieces of land last above described are known on said plan as building lots numbers two and seven, respectively, and were conveyed by Lemuel J. Tweedie, Esquire, to the said Henry A. Muirhead by Indenture bearing date the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1874, together with all the houses, outhouses, barns, buildings, fences, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said several pieces or parcels of lands and premises, belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Also, all other the lands and tenements, hereditaments and premises of the said Henry A. Muirhead, whatsoever and wheresoever situate in the County of Northumberland; The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts against the said Henry A. Muirhead.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1891.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 24th day of December next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title and interest of James McLean, in and to all that lot or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a Hemlock tree standing on the northern side of the road from Stymist's mills to the McLeod's mill at the south western angle of Lot C, granted to James Mowat, thence running by a magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, north two degrees and thirty minutes, east sixty seven chains to a post, thence north eighty seven degrees, west fifteen chains to a another post, thence south two degrees and thirty minutes west sixty seven chains to a post standing on the notherly side of the above mentioned road, and thence along the same, south eighty seven degrees east fifteen chains to the place of begining, containing one hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as Lot B in Block nine, and being all that lot of land granted to the late Dougald McLean, now deceased, by Grant No. 11,790 issued the 6th day of June, A. D. 1867.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court, as the suit of Ephraim A. Strang against the said James McLean.

Sheriff's office, Newcastle, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1891.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff

Hotels.

EARLE'S HOTEL,

Cor. Canal & Centre Streets,

NEAR BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

The best Hotel in the lower part of the City for Tourists, Professional and Business Men, Commercial Travellers, Agents, Etc., Substantial in appointments, centrally located and most economical in PRICES

This Hotel has been Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated. Contains a Grand Exchange, Passenger Elevator, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket, Telegraph Office and Billiard Room

The House can be reached by Horse Cars Stages and Elevated Railroad, and is conveniently located and accessible to places of amusement and business, including Coney Island, Rockaway Manhattan and Brighton Beach, Central Park, High Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn Bridge, Starin's Glen Island, Bartholdi statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accomodation for 400 guests, and our building being four stories high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.

Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BAKER & CO, members N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges, and Chicago Board of Trade. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum, bought and sold for Cash on margins DIRECT WIRE TO CHICAGO.

☞ Sanitary and Fire Arrangements Perfect, ☜ Location the Most Healthy in the City.

Ferdinand P. Earle,

Owner & Proprietor

EARLE'S NEW PALATIAL HOTEL

The Normandie,

BROADWAY & 38TH STREET.

European Plan; Restaurant Unsurpassed.

Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings, says, "Every room is a place of security for its occupant, as the house is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF" Steam heat, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire and burglar alarms attached to all rooms.

FERDINAND P. EARLE,
Resident Proprietor.

ADAMS HOUSE

ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL,

WELLINGTON ST, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfort of Guests Sample Rooms on the premises.

TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of all trains.

GOOD STABLING, &c.

THOMAS FLANAGAN,
Proprietor

REVERE HOUSE.

Near Railway Station,
Campbellton, N. B.

formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan

Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with

Sample Rooms.

GOOD STABLING on the premises.

Daniel Desmond,
Proprietor.

Canada House,

Corner Water and St. John Streets,

CHATHAM.

LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to

THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.

WM. JOHNSTON,
PROPRIETOR

J. N. Gardner & Co.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Country Produce &c.

NO. 16 T WHARF,
BOSTON, MASS.

REFER TO—

K. F. Burns & Co., Bathurst, N. B.

Joseph Read & Co., Stonehaven, N. B.

TO FARMERS.

For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 10th day of December next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest which the late Mary Caulfield had at the time of her decease, in and to all and singular those certain lots or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being on the westerly side of the Bartibogue River, in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, viz:—In front by the said Bartibogue river, on the north by land owned by Richard Quigley, on the south by the Wallace property and in the rear by wilderness land, and containing 200 acres more or less.

Also all that other lot of land on the north side of the said Bartibogue river, opposite lands granted to Richard Quigley and granted to Richard Hutchison, containing 100 acres as by reference to grant No. 13,716, will fully appear—being the same lands or properties conveyed to the said Mary Caulfield by Richard Hutchison by deed dated the 3rd day of November, A. D., 1885, as by reference to vol. 64, pages 101 and 102 of the Records of the said County of Northumberland, will more fully appear.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Isabella Caulfield against the said Mary Caulfield.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 22nd day of August, A. D., 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 7th day of January, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12, noon, and five o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title and interest of George Dick in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Chatham, County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows:—Commencing on the north side of Duke Street at the southwest corner of the garden formerly owned and occupied by Caleb McCulley, deceased, thence northerly along the east side of Henderson lane one hundred and sixty feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with the north side of said Duke Street fifty feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with the east side of said Henderson lane one hundred feet, thence easterly on a line with the north side of said Duke Street ten feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with the east side of said Henderson lane sixty feet, thence westerly along the north side of said Duke street sixty feet or to the place of beginning and being the same land sold by Mary Ann McCulley to the said George Dick by deed bearing date the 4th day of November, A. D. 1881.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts against the said George Dick.

Shirreff's Office, Newcastle, this 22nd September, A. D. 1891.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WORLD'S CONVENTION

—OF THE—

Women's Christian Temperance Union,

AT BOSTON, NOV. 1891.

For the above, excursion return tickets will be issued from all through booking stations in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick, to Boston, at single through first class fare as follows:—

Via all rail on Monday, November 9th, via I. S. S. Co's steamers leaving St John, Monday, November 9th and Thursday, November, 12th, and via Canada Atlantic Steamship Co's Steamers leaving Halifax, Wednesday, Nov. 11th, 1891.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B.
Nov. 3rd, 1891.

D. POTTINGER,
Superintendent.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

Trains connecting with the Intercolonial trains leave Chatham Station as follows, Eastern Standard time:—

Express for Moncton, St. John and Halifax,	3.30
Accommodation for Moncton,	10.55
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.30
Express for Quebec and Montreal,	21.10

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1891—Winter Arrangement—1892.

On and after Monday, the 19th day of October, 1891 the trains will run daily, (Sunday excepted,) as follows:—

—WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION—

Express for Moncton, St. John and Halifax,	4.08
Accommodation for Moncton,	11.38
Accommodation for Campbellton,	15.12
Express for Quebec and Montreal,	21.52

All Trains Are Run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.
Oct. 15th, 1891.

F. O. PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

(Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq

CHATHAM - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths,

Suits or single Garments.

Inspection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

1890-1891

SPECIAL!

We are now offering Special Bargains in the following:—

LADIES' ULSTER CLOTH, LADIES' SHAWLS AND CLOUDS, LADIES' FUR COLLARS, LADIES' FUR BOAS, LADIES' HOSIERY, MEN'S OVERCOATS, MEN'S REEFERS, MEN'S PANTS AND VESTS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, BOYS' REEFERS, BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

The Reductions in above Goods are worth the attention of buyers.

WILLIAM MURRAY

Chatham, Dec. 11th, 1890.

HAY HAY!

300 Tons best quality Hay at low rates, by Car or Bale.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL 1891.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 19th, until further notice, Passenger and mail trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays' excepted) and freight trains three days of the week each way, as follows:

CHATHAM TO FREDERICTON.

	Passengers & Mails.	Freight.
Chatham	7.00 a m.	7.15 a. m.
" Junction	7.35 "	8.00 "
Blackville	8.25 "	9.30 "
Doaktown	9.42 "	11 00 "
Boiestown	10.25 "	12.10 p m.
Cross Creek	11.35 "	1.40 "
Marysville	12.47 p. m.	3.15 "
Gibson	12.57 "	3.55 "