The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it, if 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. 19. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MAY 4, 1893. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

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

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5 00 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 in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

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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.

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.

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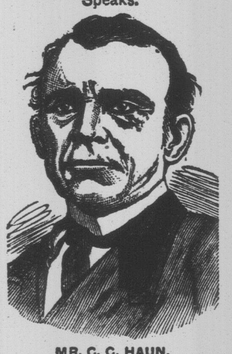
Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.



MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN,
Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cumines, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

MESSRS. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 20 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvellous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMINES,
Welland, Ont.

The steadily increasing sale of B. B. B., the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cured, attest the sterling merit of this monarch of medicines, the people's favorite blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

$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 DIRECT. Full particulars FREE. Address at once E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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

Miramichi Foundry,
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
CHATHAM, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished, complete.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

IRON PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WINTER 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.

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J. B. SNOWBALL, CHATHAM.

ROBERT BALLOCH & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
MINCING LANE, LONDON.

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY

J. A. MORRISON, HALIFAX.

General Business.

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.

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

a ths,
Pailings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT,
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ATTENTION!
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES,
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
LOWER THAN EVER
—AT—
F. W RUSSEL'S,
BLACK BOOOK.

For Sale or To Let.

The Dwelling House and premises situate on St John Street, in the Town of Chatham, near the R. C Chapel, lately 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.

DERAVIN & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ST. KITTS, W. I.
Cable Address: Deravin.
LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

Manchester House.
New Dress Goods.

6 4 Navy and Black Serges, 6-4 Brown, Navy, Grey, Fawn and Black Cheviots, 6-4 Myrtle and Navy, French Fancy Black and Colored Dress Cords and Gimps, Mantle Frogs, Barrel Buttons.

The above are direct importations from London, England, and being personally selected are desirable goods. Inspection invited.

W. S. LOGGIE.
Chatham, N. B., 25th Oct. 1892.

FOR SALE.

Horses, Harness, Waggons and cart for sale For arms etc., apply to
F. W. RUSSELL,
Black Brook

SALT! SALT!

For Sale in Bags or bulk by
GEO. BURCHILL & SONS,
Nelson.

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,
SUCCESS OIL STOVE,
—Also a nice selection of—
PARLOR & 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.

Robert Murray,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Insurance Agent,
ETC ETC., ETC.
CHATHAM N B

G. B. FRASER,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Warren C. Winslow.
BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Solicitor of Bank of Montreal,
CHATHAM N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - MAY 4, 1893.

OLD AGE.

Nothing More Beautiful Than a White-Haired Woman.

What is more graciously beautiful than a white-haired woman well into that period called "elderly?" Yet, for all the usual fashion books and columns say, one might fancy that all the women in the world were young, or that only young women wore modish clothes. There are almost as many beautiful possibilities in the dun and dull colors as in the gay ones. Rich velvets and brocades and laces are no longer the exclusive right of elderly folks and of beautiful old age itself, but, even so, never do they seem so entirely fitting as when worn with gray hair and the beauty that only years can bring. The beauty of youth is that of the unmarked page, never as significant as the beauty of accomplished development. As youth has in these days, adopted the rich fabrics that

used to be denied, so elderly ladies have taken to wearing fabrics and colors almost undignified. It is such a mistake. What a delight the really old lady is, with her placid face on which the story of her sweet life is written in the delicate tracery of the years; with soft silver hair parted and covering temples and ears; and in a gown of rich soft gray or bronze brocade. It should be bronze if the kind eyes are brown—eyes less bright than years ago perhaps, but with a softness not a dimness from the years. About the slender wrists and throat there is a narrow edge of brown marabout, and the skirt is finished in the same way. I have her sketched as she sits in her arm chair, no picture of forgotten or unbeautiful old age, but gracious and dignified, and crowned with years as with a garland of pale roses. Not a type of regret, but of fulfilment.

FLORETTE.

PHYSIOLOGY OF TEARS.

Different Emotions Result in a Flow of the Briny Drop.

Fear, grief and joy, to say nothing of pathos and anger, bring tears to the eyes. They are said to come from the heart, and this is true, for no one ever reasoned himself into weeping without a first appeal through the imagination to some emotion. Tears, according to the Asclepiad, are the natural outlet of emotional tension. They are the result of a storm in the central nervous system, giving rise to changes in the vascular terminals of the tear-secreting glands. These changes induce profuse excretion of water and weeping results.

In a mild degree some excretion is always in process, to bathe the eye and clear it of foreign matter. The controlling center is at a distance, though the secretion may be kept up by the small trace of saline substance that is present in the tears themselves. The lachrymal glands lie between the nervous center and the mucous surface of the eyeball. Tears afford a good illustration of the way in which nervous fibres are capable of conveying to a secreting organ exciting impulses from both sides of a gland lying in their course. Afferent and efferent communications bring about a similar result. Internal nervous vibrations and external excitation or reflex action cause a flow of tears. In both instances the exciting impulse is a vibration. Niobe, "all tears," and the unfortunate pedestrian with a minute particle of steel from the rail of an elevated road in his eye are unwilling exponents of a similar process. They weep the same kind of briny fluid, in exactly the same way, though from widely different causes. Imagination is at times sufficient to excite the nervous system into the production of tears without external aid or reflex. Writers and readers of good fiction weep over it alike, and the actor loses himself so entirely in the exigencies of dramatic art that he sheds real tears and the audience sheds tears with him. Of a truth the man who never weeps has a hard heart, and the quality of his intellect may also be questioned.

Emotion then, affection, grief, anxiety, incite to tears; not pain nor discomfort. The pangs of maternity are tearless, though the influence of ether or chloroform may cause some emotional dream that results in weeping. In the earlier days of surgery patients might scream and utter such pitiful cries as to sicken the bystanders, might even faint with pain yet there were seldom any tears. These being pure waves of emotion and a relief to the heart, are almost powerless to mitigate pain. Perhaps one who weeps from pain does so from unconscious though selfish pity—in other words from emotion. For the tearful, change of scene, mental diversion and outdoor life are the best remedies. The author quoted objects to alcohol as fearfully injurious. It disturbs and unbalances the nervous system, keeps up a maudlin and pitiful sentimentality and sustains the evil. Alcohol is the mother of sorrow. An opiate, however, prescribed at night, soothes and controls and really disciplines rebellious nerve centres. Sleep cures tears. And so does time, the restorer. Persons subject to many and repeated griefs forget how to weep, and the old as compared to the young are almost tearless. Tears have their value in the life of humanity, not as tears but as signs. They show that grief centres are being relieved of their sensibility, and that the nervous organization is learning how to bear up against sorrow.

Aphorisms.

Three things are known only in the following way—a hero in war, a friend in necessity, and a wise man in anger.—Arabic.

A liar would be brave toward God, while he is a coward toward men; for a lie faces God and shrinks from man.—Montaigne.

Look on the bright side of life. Think of its pleasant things. Bear its unpleasant things patiently. Remember that the mercies of life greatly exceed its ills, and that often these ills are mercies in disguise.—Lavater.

PUZZLES FOR THE EYE.

Three Clever Little Object Lessons in Optical Illusion.

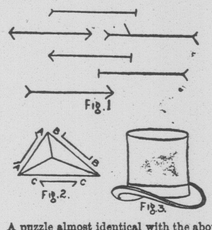
The eye is a good and accurate instrument of measurement and comparison; but it is not infallible. The English periodical, "Nature," printed lately a pretty optical illusion which can be easily described, and any of our readers who can draw fairly well can construct it for themselves.

Draw a figure to represent two pillars surmounted by a gothic arch, three inches wide outside and five inches high from the base to the apex of the arch. Let the pillars be one-fourth of an inch wide, and let the arch spring from a point three inches from the base of the pillars. Now draw a third pillar, one-half inch wide, so that one side of it will cut the arch exactly in the apex and will project an inch or two above.

You will be surprised to find that if this be done neatly, so that the lines of the arch do not show behind the third pillar, the curves of one side of the arch will seem to be lower than those of the other.

The illusion is most complete when the figure is drawn in outline without any shading; and that part of the arch which is concealed by the pillar should be omitted, not rubbed out, as the traces of the lines will destroy the illusion.

Another optical illusion is made very simply by terminating lines in different ways. The lines are not set directly opposite one another, for if they were the vision would easily be corrected. The reader will find it of interest, first to judge of the length of the lines, and then to measure them.



A puzzle almost identical with the above was printed a year or two ago in some of the trade journals. The puzzle is, of course, to determine by the eye alone which is the longest and which is the shortest of the lines, A A, B B, and C C.

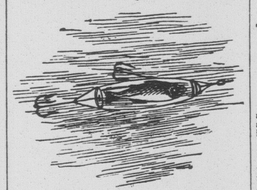
In the third, curves are introduced to confuse the measure still more. Look at the cut, and, without measuring, say which is the greater distance—across the top of the hat, or from top to bottom. Then put your own hat on the table, about a yard in front of you, and carefully reconsider the problem. When you have made up your mind take a foot rule and measure your hat both ways.

TROLLING WITH LIVE BAIT.

Small Fish in Glass Tubes Lure the Big Game.

Here is an exceedingly novel device for deep water fishermen. It is designed to keep bait alive for an indefinite period. The hooks, instead of being attached to the line in the usual way, are white, and are secured by a swivel and white wire leaders to an annealed, flanged, flint glass tube, through which the water circulates, and in which is held a live minnow, or other living bait, the glass magnifying the size of the fish in the tube, and its effect being such that, at a distance of a foot, only the bait fish in the tube is seen by the fish in the water outside, the hooks escaping observation.

An opening in the front of the tube and one in the cap, closing its rear, provides for a free circulation of water through it, so that one small bait fish may last for a day, the fish being inserted in the tube by unscrewing the rear cap. It is said that



NOVEL TROLLING DEVICE.

this device has been successfully employed in catching muscallonge, pickerel, pike and bass, being equally adapted for taking either salt or fresh water game fish, whose natural bait consists of small fish.

The tubes are preferably made of different sizes, from 3½ to 5½ inches long, and proportionately trimmed with hooks, according to the kind of fish it is proposed to catch.

The Ages of Animals.

Scientists have lately been interested in ascertaining the ages that, under favorable conditions, will be attained by various well-known animals, and a series of observations, extending through a long course of years, has afforded some interesting results. The age of the squirrel rarely exceeds 8 years; that of the rabbit 7; sheep will live 10 years; dogs have been known to exceed 20; cats and foxes rarely go beyond 15, while pigs, deer, the bear and the cow have often lived beyond 20 years; the horse has been known to exceed 30; the porpoise lives fully as long; the lion 70; the camel, the eagle, the raven and the tortoise have been known to pass five-score; one or two swans have been known to pass into the third century, the swan being exceptionally long-lived; elephants 400 years old have been known, while judging from the size and slowness of growth of the whale, naturalists have been led to believe that this animal will under favorable conditions attain 1,000 years.

Testing Their Honesty.

The Chicago Tribune has been making an interesting experiment to test the comparative honesty of the residents of that city. Five pocketbooks were dropped in as many places by the reporters of the Tribune. They were dropped in well known crowded places, where there was little chance of their being allowed to lie undiscovered for any length of time. The reporters watched five people pick up the various wallets. Of the five finders one was a dude, another a barber, the third a fashionably dressed woman, the fourth a printer, and the last a woman who rides in her own coupe. The barber was the only one of the five to return the property. He did not even wait until the following day, but started out after supper to return the wallet to its rightful owner.

A Good Reason.

She—"Why do you call your country-place Paradise?" He—"Because it is so hard to get to."

Low's Worm Syrup is the standard of excellence. Mothers recommend it. Children cry for it. Worms fly from it.

General News and Notes

ITCH, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by J Pallen & Son.

Eight thousand men employed in the navy yard at Nantes, France, struck yesterday.

For Severe Colds.

GENTLEMEN,—I had a severe cold, for which I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take.

J. PAYNTER,
Huntsville, Ont.

Nova Scotia legislature was prorogued on Friday last. During the session 286 bills were introduced.

A prompt Cure.

GENTLEMEN,—Having suffered over two years with constipation, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try B. B. B., and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can also recommend it for sick headache.

ETHEL D. HAINES, Lakeview, Ont.

A terrific storm swept over Prince Edward Island on Wednesday of last week. Many casualties are reported.

Guard against Cholera.

Keep the blood pure, the stomach in good working order, and the entire system free from morbid effete matter by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which cleanses, strengthens and tones the whole system. Cholera cannot attack the healthy.

Hoast is the old Scotch name for a cough. The English name for the best cure for coughs is Dr. Wood's Norway pine Syrup.

Hotels.

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,
Proprie

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

REVERE HOUSE.
Near Railway Station,
Campbellton, N. B.
formerly the Upton 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

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 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, Brooklin Bridge, Starin's Glen Island, Bartholdi Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc We have first-class accommodation for 400 guests, and our building being four storeys high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.

Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BARKER & 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

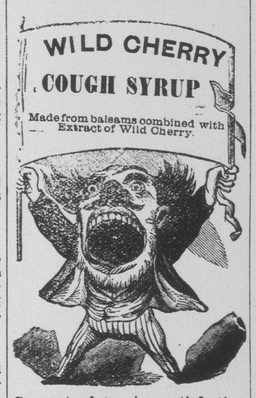
EARLE'S NEW PALATIAL HOTEL
The Normandie,
BROADWAY & 38TH STREET.
European Plan; Restaurant Unsurpassed.

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

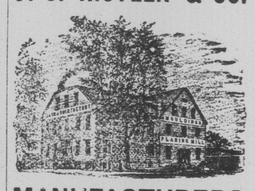
Bermuda Bottled.
"You must go to Bermuda." "If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can't afford the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of
CONSUMPTION,
Bronchitis, Cough
or Severe Cold
I have CURED with it, and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Almost everything which possesses the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Some little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bunn, 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



Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.
PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.
Perfectly safe for the youngest infant.
Remember it is sold on a guarantee
—AT—
MEDICAL HALL.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.
Chatham Jan 11, 1893.

J. C. RISTEEN & CO.



MANUFACTURERS
—OF—
Doors, Sashes,
Blinds & Mouldings,
Flooring, Sheathing
—AND—
ALL KINDS OF STOCK FOR BUILDING.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
—ALSO—
SUPPLY SCHOOL & CHURCH FURNITURE.
J. C. RISTEEN & Co.
No. 2, Queen St., Fredericton.

ALEX. MACKINNON,
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
I am now prepared to offer my customers and the public generally, goods at
REDUCED PRICES
in the following lines, viz:—
Mixed Candy, Nuts, Grapes, Lemons Raisins, Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts and Pure Spices, and other Groceries.
—ALSO—
A nice line of
gift cups & saucers,
Mugs, Lamps, and a General assortment of
Glass and Earthenware &c.
ALEX. MCKINNON,
December 13th 1892.

GEO. W. CUTTER,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES
REPRESENTING:
Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.
OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG
CHATHAM, N. B.

LONDON HOUSE.
JUST RECEIVED
A CARLOAD
OF
"CROWN OF GOLD" FLOUR,
BEST BRAND
IN THE MARKET.
TRY IT.
R. HOCKEN.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
—ON—
Piano and Pipe Organ.
Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music) is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.
Terms on application at the residence of Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

International S. S. Co.
Winter Arrangement—One trip Week for Boston.
Until further notice the Steamer Cumberland or State of Maine will leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Thursday morning at 7.25 standard.
Returning, will leave Boston every Monday at 8.30 a. m. and Portland at 5 p. m., for Eastport and St. John. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.
C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.

BLACK BROOK
GRIST MILL
is grinding wheat at 10 cents per bushel to cash customers, or for the usual rates of toll.
RUSSELL & McDOUGALL

LONDON HOUSE.
Wholsale and Retail.
In store, the following reliable Brands of Flour:—
"Neva,"
"Daily Bread"
and "Embress."
Pork, Plate Beef, Dry Codfish.
I am selling off balance of Dry Goods and Fancy away below cost.
SOMETHING NEW
LESSIVE PHENIX
(the greatest Washing Powder ever discovered)
Putz Liquid Made Polish,
(for metals.)
FARINOSE IN 6lb BAGS @ 25c.
R. HOCKEN.

DRIVING BOOTS!
If you want a pair of first-class Driving Boots or any other style of boot, go to
W. T. HARRIS',
Chatham, and you can get
JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
He has two of the best bootmakers in the Province, and is prepared to make the best boots in the Province. Try them and be convinced.
A full line of all kinds of footwear at
Lowest Cash Prices.
Also a large stock of leather and shoe findings.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE
and in first-class style. Satisfaction always guaranteed. Specially low prices to Retail Dealers.

"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

LARD MUST CO.

since COTTOLENE has come to take its place. The satisfaction with which the people have hailed the advent of the New Shortening

Cottolene

evidenced by the rapidly increasing enormous sales is PROOF POSITIVE not only of its great value as a *new* article of diet but is also sufficient proof of the general desire to be rid of indigestible, unwholesome, unappetizing lard, and of all the ills that lard promotes. Try

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at once and waste no time in discovering like thousands of others that you have now

NO USE FOR LARD.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
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MONTREAL.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard
Jas. A. Early
Jos. P. Maria

Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

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

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, May 9, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $30 are		$19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are		19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

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.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

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 U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having beenmade in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibucto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:—"On the east by the said Great Road leading from "Chatham to Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the "west by lands now occupied by George Scarle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Scarle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, "severally and containing six acres more or less," Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D 1892.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Sol. for Mortgagee.
MARY HARRIET LETSON, Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - MAY 4, 1893.

The Lumber Drives.

The expected rains, like our usual warm May weather, seem to hold off on the Miramichi and the result is that water is too low for stream-driving. We hear of drives being forwarded to some extent on tributary streams where dams can be utilised, but the great body of our lumbermen are waiting anxiously for warm weather to melt the snow that remains in the woods at a faster rate, and rain to keep up the water supply.

Ice was reported as still in the St. John above Grand Falls on Tuesday, when it was raining and the water rising. The rise in twenty-four hours at Fredericton—from Monday at noon, until Tuesday at noon—was four inches. A telegram from Hartland at noon on Tuesday to Messrs. Randolph of Fredericton stated that water was rising and logs running. Lumbermen at Fredericton are encouraged and a despatch to the Globe says that Mr. Richards, who had four millions hung up on the Keswick last year, has all that in the stream with two millions more cut last winter and the prospect of its getting out, which was very poor a few days ago, is now considered good.

SHERIFFS:—The appointment of Sheriffs of the different counties in New Brunswick is announced in the last Royal Gazette. The only changes are that of H. Lawrence Sturdee in St. John in place of the late Jas. A. Harding, and Onesime Blanchard in Gloucester in place of Laman R. Doucet.

THE NEW POST OFFICE:—Contractor Treen's men are at work cutting stone for the New Dominion public building here. It is said that the Department contemplates a change in the plan, which will make the east end of the proposed structure look less unsightly than at first designed. If the modification is not made the building, in that particular respect, will be a frowning and forbidding reminder of the unfitness of its designer for the work entrusted to him.

Miramichi Pilotage.

An Ottawa despatch of Tuesday says:—"Owing to dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the pilotage commissioners for the district of Miramichi have performed their duties lately, the commissions of these gentlemen have been cancelled and a new board consisting of Wm. Snowball of Chatham, E. Hutchison of Douglastown, A. Ritchie and E. Sinclair of Newcastle and John C. Miller of Derby appointed."

The Harkins Academy.

The trustees of the Harkins fund, have determined to erect a new educational building in Newcastle, to replace that recently destroyed by fire. It is to be larger than the old building—sufficient to accommodate four schools—and to be of brick or stone. The trustees are to obtain designs at once and will spend about $10,000 on the new structure, should that amount be found necessary to complete it in accordance with their ideas of what they require. When completed the building will be leased for a term of twenty years to the school trustees of Newcastle at a yearly rental of $100, the lease to be renewable for a further term at the trustees' option. These gentlemen appear to have determined upon the proper course, although it is one not literally on the lines of the trust, which left the fund for the education of the poor of the town. The poor are, however, especially favored by our school law, which was enacted after the creation of the trust, and this arrangement practically carries out the late Mr. Harkins' wishes as nearly as is possible under existing circumstances.

Shipping in G. B.

There is a decrease of over twenty-five per cent. in the amount of shipbuilding work under way in Great Britain at present, as compared with this time a year ago. There is no prospect of a change for the better for some time to come. The amount of idle tonnage is large and general trade does not promise immediate revival. Wages in the shipbuilding trades in England will probably be reduced. The dock laborers' trouble at Hull adds to the general depression, and taken altogether the shipping industry in England is having a bad time of it. Some authorities seem to think that this will continue for some time, but it is bad to prophesy in these days of electrical changes and a few months hence may see a more prosperous condition.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

Home Rule.

ULSTER AND THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings of the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland afford interesting reading.

Rev. J. B. Armour, of Ballymooney, in moving a series of resolutions, made a strong speech which, of course, met with some dissent. He declined to admit as part of his creed, he said, the new doctrine which was being taught or forced over Ulster, that no man could be saved or be a true Presbyterian unless he was opposed to Home Rule. "As far as the government of Ireland or the administration of that government was concerned," said Mr. Armour, "the Presbyterians had been excluded from any share in the management of affairs. To start public life as a Presbyterian was to start life with a dead weight around one's neck (hear, hear.) The faith which a Protestant professed had been the passport to degradation and insult. It was within the memory of some present that the ruling faction endeavored very hard to make the marriage performed by their ministers null and void, and to put a stigma of insult upon their households and children (hear, hear,) and though that stigma, in spite of the hate of the ruling faction, had been averted, they and their children had been labelled as

POLITICAL PARIAHS

ever since. They knew as a matter of fact that three-fourths of the Episcopalian rulers from Ulster were the descendants of men who were renegades to their faith. Where was the county family that did not belong to their faith 160 years ago? Where was the county family that belonged to it to-day? Where were they to find the reason for the change? Was it not to be found in the fact that their body had been condemned to political ostracism, while those on the other side were rewarded with political distinction? But now, God in His providence by means of the enfranchised democratic elector in the counties had declared that this regime, this tyranny of one class and creed over the majority of their countrymen, must go, and go it must. They talked about their people losing some of their civil rights. He told them that under no conceivable government could the Presbyterians have fewer civil rights than they had in the past. They had had the civil right of being oppressed, the civil right of paying grand juries for securing offices into which none of their people were allowed to enter, the civil right of having their farms taken from them, and in many instances of having to ask leave to bury their dead in the sepulchres of their forefathers; but

THOSE WERE THE CIVIL RIGHTS

they were anxious to preserve. He traversed the resolutions, because they tied their church neck and heel to a party from which they had never got the rights to which they were entitled (cries of 'No') —the party which had filched from the Presbyterians almost the entire representation of Ulster in the Imperial Parliament, the party which had filled the land courts with men not in harmony with their body, but with the landlords, and who were robbing their people; the party which during the six years their government was in office had done nothing to maintain their rights."

Mr. Armour then reverted to the Education bill of 1873, and showed that Mr. Gladstone brought in a measure making one university for all Ireland.

"The tories came back to power and immediately took up the question, and they saved Trinity College for their friends, and destroyed the only university in which the Presbyterians had any share —the Queen's. He warned them against trusting themselves to a broken reed, to a party that had surrendered in the past, and must surrender, because it was the party of Bogeyism, the party of blind man's buff. They were used by politicians who had their own purpose to serve. They had stumped England and Wales on their behalf, and they had done more than any other men in the raising of this feeling against Home Rule (applause), but let him say they had irritated the Non-conformists of England against them. They had exasperated the Roman Catholics. And what had they gained in return? The old man

SWEPT AWAY THE MAJORITY

of 70 and came in with a majority of 40. He was to be out before Christmas and his government gone. He never was to bring in that measure, but he *had* brought it in, and it had taken hold of the constituencies, and Mr. Gladstone and his government were stronger that day (applause.) Seeing that their prophecies about the past were all wrong; that none of their prophecies took place, he would advise them to take the advice of Archbishop Plunket, who said they should not prophesy again, for they were wrong in the past, and might be so in the future.

"Belfast people were talking about fighting and dying. Fighting for what—dying for what? Was it for landlordism? He would advise those people who talked so loyally to remember that the landlords are the wildest for fighting at the present time. The principle of Home Rule was a Presbyterian principle. They were willing to admit the principles when convenient. Mr. Chamberlain had admitted the principle of Home Rule all round. But they said that bill would ruin Ireland financially, while Mr. Balfour said it would unduly favor Ireland financially. Now, which was correct?

THE OLD MAN EULOGIZED.

"That bill had been brought in by a man who was the greatest genius in statecraft, which not only Europe, but the world, had seen for two centuries. Let them hiss as they liked, that was the truth. He was the man who took the farmers out of the hands of the landlords (hear, hear.) He was the first statesman in England who acknowledged that the farmer had rights to anything beyond the grave and the workhouse. They had no rights indeed except the grave, and hardly that without the permission of the rector. That was the man who stood out to solve that very difficult question. He (Mr. Armour) therefore besought the members of the Assembly to give up raving against Home Rule. Propose amendments and they would be listened to, and withdraw from a position which was not doing much to help either the peace or prosperity of their church or country."

Speaking of the farming class and the statement made that they were well off and did not need anything, Mr. Armour declared: "They were not content, and had no right to be (hear, hear.) The land courts were filled with men who had no sympathy with the tenants. He had no ill feeling to any individual landlord, not even the sacred Clanricarde, yet as a class they had been

THE CURSE AND SCOURGE

of the country. They had sent more broken hearts of the Presbyterian people to the grave than all the Parnellites (hear, hear.) When they were talking about property how dare they talk about property when they only held it at the permission of the landlord? The landlords had sent more of their people to the poorhouse than all that had ever taken place over Home Rule. He was not there to deprive the landlord of one pennyworth of his property, but he said openly in the presence of that Assembly that if the tenants of Ulster—and he knew Ulster—never paid a shilling of rent or purchase money from that date they would break no Divine law."

In closing he appealed to them not to sell the power and progress of Presbyterianism in Ireland for the generation and sat down amid applause.

Mr. John Steen, elder of Coleraine, seconded the amendment. He said that in the part of the country from which he came there were a good many supporters of Mr. Gladstone, and that the people, including himself, were not a bit afraid of Home Rule.

In reply to a question, Mr. Armour asked Prof. Robinson another, if he was "in favor of what Dr. Kane and these people are saying, namely, that they will fight." The answer was that it was "rather too much to ask me to endorse Dr. Kane." After an exciting debate and scenes of commotion, Prof. Dougherty spoke, among things saying:—

"There was one thing satisfactory about that memorial—(a voice, 'The resolutions')—which he might not comment upon, and about these resolutions which he might comment upon, and that was that from that time forward it would be impossible for any man in Ireland, England or Scotland, to get up on a public platform and say that the Presbyterians of Ireland were satisfied with the existing state of things, or their desire was simply to be let alone. (Hear, hear.)

THEY WERE NOT SATISFIED,

and they proclaimed it trumpet-tongued that day" (interruption.) He appealed to the Moderator for protection.

A voice—You are trifling with the house and begging the question. (Applause.)

Professor Dougherty—Well, all I can say is, that if in the future Irish Parliament the example of toleration and fair play you have set to-day is followed your worst anticipations will be realized.

"I say," he continued amid applause, "we are not satisfied with the land question in its present condition, and we tell the world to-day that we shall not be satisfied—that what we want is immediate relief for our oppressed and struggling farmers from the burthens imposed upon them by unfair judicial rents, and a final settlement of the land question on a basis which will permit every farmer and laborer in Ireland to live and thrive. (Hear, hear.) We are not satisfied with our existing system of government, and we say we shall not rest satisfied until we have put an end to those

FORTRESSES OF INJUSTICE

called grand juries, from which our people are excluded, while subject to the burdens of taxation they impose. Our dissatisfaction goes further. We are not satisfied as a church. I speak, I think, for the majority of this Assembly, and I am sure for the majority of our people, when I say that we are not satisfied with the position we occupy in relation to the administration of national affairs. What places of honor or emolument in this country are filled by Presbyterians? Who was it that grabbed all the honors and offices of the State, and refused——(Interruption, and loud cries of 'Vote, vote.') Moderator, in view of the effort now made to stifle discussion and to gag the minority—in view of this I shall ask my friends to refrain from voting, and to leave this Assembly to pass whatever resolutions they choose."

Prof. Dougherty then left the platform.

APPOINTMENTS:—Amongst the provincial appointments gazetted last week are the following:—

The Honorable Albert S. White to be a Commissioner of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

William P. Flewelling to be examiner of Lumber Scalers, in place of R. Melville Jack.

In the County of York,—Richard W. L. Tibbits to be a Justice of the Peace.

In the County of Gloucester,—Philip Arseneau, Pierre Albert Robicheau, John P. H. Degrace, Jerome F. Comeau, Mederic E. Bourgeois, and Richard Burbridge, to be Justices of the Peace.

Louis J. Arseneau to be a Commissioner under the Free Grants Act for the Parish of Saint Isidore, in place of Charles F. Brisson, dismissed.

Francis Allain to be Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of Baresford, in place of Bernard Comeau, left the place.

In the County of Restigouche,—David Hickie to be Free Grants Commissioner of Lorne Settlement, in place of Patrick Doyle, resigned.

John P. McIntyre to be Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of Dalhousie, in place of James McIntyre, resigned.

William Dickie to be a Member of the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Campbellton.

William D. Duncan to be a Justice of the Peace.

The British Ships in New York.

Last Friday's New York Herald says: For the entertainment of the tens of thousands of spectators who filled all the high housetops of the middle west side and the broad, sloping acres of lower Riverside Park, the British squadron in the Hudson last night destroyed itself to escape falling into the hands of the enemy. First, the four men-of-war were simultaneously fired and burned to the water's edge, with profusion of smoke and great cracking of flames. Then they were blown up through the explosion of a mimic magazine, represented by about four tons of fire-works. The enemy, it should be said, was imaginary and the burning and blowing up entirely make believe. After that the ships gave the finest electrical exhibition ever seen afloat.

It was the result of great preparation on the part of the staff of Vice-Admiral Hopkins to make the search light display and illumination arranged for last evening much out of the ordinary class.

Evening fell upon the allied fleet with everybody vowing that they were "dead tired," but actively preparing for the pyrotechnic show and for dinner and dance ashore. The British fleet presented no unusual appearance when colors were sounded. Apparently Admiral Hopkins was unaware of the fate which was in store for his command. Night came and the lights began to twinkle on the ships. Bugles here and there rang out, and little cutters steamed through the water, taking officers on errands around the fleet.

It had been announced in Admiral Gherardi's orders that the war-ships might illuminate if they wished to. Admiral Hopkins had secured permission from the commander-in-chief of the allied fleet to destroy his squadron. But this was kept a secret.

SHIPS MADE OF FIRE.

The hour fixed for the display was eight o'clock, and just before that hour a signal flashed from one of the telegraphic lamps on board the Blake. It was a signal only to the other ships in the British squadron, the Australia, Magicienne and Tartar, anchored in the order given in the starboard column.

With the quickness of the flash that conveyed the order these floated in the Hudson four ships of fire where four black hulled vessels had been. From stem to stern the Blake was a glowing mass of electric jets. Her bows, her masts, her bridge and her funnels were outlined against the black and murky night. The more graceful lines of the Australia showed also in fire, and the Magicienne and the Tartar were shown in blazing outline.

This was a great surprise. No one had been expecting anything so elaborate as that, although the men on the other ships had begun to suspect, from the fact that Admiral Hopkins had bought all the incandescent globes the Edison company had in stock, that he had designs on their laurels. But here was something which staggered one with surprise and made him involuntarily say "Oh!"

Quickly down the fleet the other ships that have electrical plants took the cue, and one after another the great monsters of war began to glitter and glow. The Arethuse hung out colored lanterns. She could do no better than that. But her fighting companion, the Jean Bart, which is a powerful modern warrior and has a fine electrical plant, came to the rescue and saved the credit of the French squadron. Along her rail there ran a row of strong incandescents which cast a brilliant pathway of light three hundred feet wide nearly to the New Jersey shore on her port side and to the New York shore line on her starboard side. Her ugly military masts under the influence of electricity became ornamental. Around each were three circles of fire, which in the distance glowed dully like the rings of Saturn shown through a telescope, but sadly disarranged.

WAR SHIPS AGLOW.

The Reina Regente, black as night in the day time, now looked fair and glorious. The dark and mighty hull of the big Spanish cruiser had been set with crosses and wreaths and garlands of diamonds and pearls of electric power until one with a poetical ailment might have said that she reminded one of a Spanish beauty with fire flies flashing in her dusky hair.

But the Kaiserin Augusta was in the show for favorable mention, at least. Down in the deep recesses of her hull her dynamos were whirring and humming for her adornment. Along her rails were set hundreds of flashing lamps. Up and down her three great smokestacks they ran like gleaming snakes. The bridge, where her captain stands performing the duties of commodore, was a bridge of flame and her guns were guns of fire.

This was the scene which burst upon the bewildered gaze with almost blinding and stunning brilliancy at eight o'clock. Cries of admiration burst from thousands of lips. Big excursion boats were out again for the second time during the day laden with passengers, and the show now going on had more observers than any other spectacular performance like the "Black Crook" under the sun.

Up and down the Hudson were other warships similarly aglow, but those which have been mentioned were the most impressive.

PIERCING THE SKY.

Now from the Philadelphia shot forth a blinding ray of light. It was not the flash from a gun, for no report came. It was the Philadelphia's forward search light of many thousand candle power, which she had aimed out into the night. To the whole fleet this was a signal.

It said as plain as words:—

"Come on, boys. Let us drive the fog away and see who can make the biggest hole in the sky."

Instantly the night was cut into little bits. From thirty-five ships one hundred piercing rays of light, widening as they stretched away, spread out over the horizon. One hundred search lights were at work looking for imaginary torpedo boats and boarding parties and assaults from imaginary forts and things like that. Such a blaze the Hudson River had not seen since the New York Central elevators burned. It was amazing how quickly these shafts darted about and swept the river. So suddenly and unexpectedly did they shoot from point to point that you could hear all over the surface of the river feminine shrieks of surprise and fright when the light shot athwart an excursion boat.

Another signal from the Philadelphia and the hundred search lights were aimed at the sky. Talk of the beauty and the rarity of the Northern Lights! Here was the Aurora Borealis duplicated by the hand of man. Now the rays seemed to radiate from a common centre—a huge, quivering fan, the edge of which was lost in the clouds. Now they all seemed to converge at one point. Then they opened again, and then each skip directed the search light full against the side of its nearest neighbor.

"Bedad," exclaimed a deckhand on the Herald tug, who is an ex-member of the Fire Department; "bedad, they are all New Yorkers pumping water on each other to put out the electric lights."

And, indeed, it was just that effect which the search light play had in the heavy, moist atmosphere.

The fleet continued to entertain the city with this sort of thing for half an hour. Some exhibitions of signalling was given with the rays. The light was turned to the right and left and waved up and down as called for in the "wigwam" code.

Then the flash lights were put to bed, and the people wondered what would come next. They did not have long to wait.

Over on the main deck of the Blake a fire seemed to have been kindled. It was blazing up at a lively rate in an instant. The same thing seemed happening on the Australia, the Magicienne and the Tartar. The fire spread along the deck. It would thicker, then leap up again brighter than before. All the time it gathered volume. With it came smoke, which rolled high above the mastheads.

The crew could be seen rushing wildly to and fro striving to extinguish the fire, but it had gotten beyond control. It raged and blazed from stem to stern. The dense blue and red smoke concealed the Admiral's bridge of the Blake as it fell down and obstructed a view of the toppling smokestacks of the other steamers.

In five minutes the ships had been destroyed, and signals were given to the men on board of them to cease throwing red and blue powder into the fires. Then the ships rode majestically at anchor just as they had been before they caught fire.

This little bit of spectacular work pleased the crowd immensely. So many people were gathered in Riverside Park watching it and so heartily did they express their approbation that the storm of hand clapping swept down on the ships even at that great distance and was quite distinct.

Admiral Hopkins ordered a few rockets sent up to keep the crowd quiet while he prepared another treat for them. The rockets were bursting far overhead and scattering starry dust, when suddenly something went crack! on the Blake. The same instant something else went bang! bang! bang! on the Australia, Magicienne and Tartar.

An amazing spectacle came then. In rapid succession each of the great British cruisers blew up. Fore and aft each ship was a spouting crater, vomiting fire and men and timbers. The explosion was terrific, and the ladies cried "Oh!" and closed their eyes to shut out the dreadful vision of fire and explosive force which was before them.

It was all so easily done and pleased the spectators so much that Admiral Hopkins decided to blow his squadron up some more. He did it three times during the evening and each time he got many hearty cheers.

All this time the American ships had been holding an animated conversation with one another. This was done by colored electric light globes, the carbons of which burned and went out at the will of the operators. It tickled the mind to contemplate the great ships, swinging at anchor at night, with rows of colored lights constantly being run up and disappearing, and to know that every globe as it went out meant some word or sentence, which some uniformed young officer with a slate had written down to transmit to the ship behind him.

But the English were bound to be ahead again. When they were finished burning and blowing up their squadron and had shot off the four thousand or five thousand electric jets they were ready with something else.

SEARCH LIGHT TELEGRAPH

Suddenly, in midair, above the Australian, terrific lightning began to play. It came in short and blinding flashes which pierced the gloom for miles around. What new trick was the Blake up to? Had the Britisher some secret to command the powers of the elements?

It was merely the British man-of-war signalling, that was all. A uniformed telegraph operator was sitting at an ordinary telegraphic key on board the Australia, and as easily as the HERALD operator in the Washington bureau sends news over the HERALD special wires to this city he was telegraphing out into the night by means of a search light of 25,000 candle power. He was using the ordinary Morse code of dots and dashes. Each time his finger touched the key a slide in front of the light darted back and let the rays out into the gloom.

Forty miles away another British ship could have read the message. It would have appeared in the sky, not clear cut and distinct at that distance, perhaps; but plain enough to be read. It beat the heliograph and the hand flash light, and the British sailors think it beats the American system of signalling by colored lights. The Australia is the only ship in the squadron so equipped.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when all the gimcracks of modern navies for making night interesting were laid aside and the officers sought relief in the lighter gayeties of Madison Square Garden.

NEW YORK NAVAL PAGEANT.

THE GRANDEST EVENT OF ITS KIND

IN MODERN HISTORY—BUT ITS SPECTACULAR IMPORTANCE WAS LARGELY INTERFERED WITH BY A HEAVY RAIN STORM—NEVERTHELESS, 'TWAS A SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, April 27—All New York awoke this morning to find a steady downpour of rain ushering in the day of the great naval pageant. A cutting northeast wind added to the discomforts. Some hundred thousand people had arranged to view

THE GRANDEST MARINE SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICAN WATERS,

if not in the world, were disappointed. The day was made a legal holiday by act of legislature. There was a continuous stream of people towards the North river all morning and hundreds of excursion boats, steam yachts, tugs and other craft which had been pressed into service, were filled up with sightseers whose patriotism and enthusiasm carried them through the wet. Vantage places under cover were in great demand, but thousands stood or sat in the open air and watched the proceedings on the river. There was great disappointment on the warships anchored below the Palisades; dress uniforms were abandoned for storm coats and the Jack Tars, instead of being in holiday rig, were in everyday attire.

POSTPONED.

About 10.30 the signal boat Cushing started off and carried to each ship the information that the review had been postponed. President Cleveland was called upon by members of the citizens' committee and arrangements made to have the review take place at 2 p. m.

IT TAKES PLACE.

New York, April 27.—The international rendezvous and review in honor of Columbus, which has been in active progress nearly ten weeks, culminated in a demonstration more spectacular, more noisy and more remarkable in many other respects than anything of the kind recorded in modern history. The line of vessels in review was

OVER THREE MILES IN LENGTH,

stretching in two columns from the foot of 23rd Street to about 95th Street, where the reviewing party were stationed. The embarkage of the presidental party on board the Dolphin was a pretty affair. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the signal was given for the president to begin the review. The Dolphin tripped her anchor and fired one signal gun. This was responded to by a boom which seemed to shake the whole city. As the Dolphin's bow came in line with each man-of-war "present arms" was sounded on the bugle. Officers and crew saluted, bands struck up the national air and a national salute of 21 guns was fired by each ship. During the half hour or more the presidential journey lasted this cannonading never ceased. Closely following the Dolphin was the army steamer General Meigs, bearing the duke of Veragua, the nation's guest, attended by General Schofield and Admiral Belknap. The only other steamer premitted with the sacred limits was the Monmouth on board which were senators, members of congress, governors of states, newspaper men and other invited guests. When the Dolphin reached the end of the line in the neighborhood of 95th Street, she dropped anchor and made preparations to receive the commanding officers of the foreign squadrons, who were presented to the president by their respective ministers. This ceremony was one of the most interesting features of the day. Fifteen minutes before the reception ended, and when the president was preparing to land, an admonitory signal was given from the Dolphin and as he left his vessel and entered his barge at the foot of 96th Street, every vessel in the fleet again manned yards and rails and once more fired a salute of 21 guns. Then the president's flag was lowered from the Dolphin and the public ceremonies thus ended.

A GREAT BALL.

New York, April 21.—The Columbian ball to-night at Madison Square garden, in respect to the magnificence of decoration and arrangement, and the large number of world-famous guests present, was the most splendid ever given in the new world.

There were present the president and his advisors, the chief of the legislative body of the United States; the Spanish grandee, who is a lineal descendent of Christopher Columbus; diplomatic corps; admirals and subordinate officers of every great naval power in the world; governors of neighboring states; famous army officers. An orchestra of eighty pieces played music for the dances. A band of sixty pieces played during intermissions and promenades. Mayor Gilroy and wife received the guests. The programme of dances was very simple. A buffet supper for the invited guests was served in the concert hall.

ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

The war vessels in the river to-night gave an exhibition of electrical search lights, showing the way lights are used in warfare to protect war vessels from attacks of torpedo boats. At times the projected rays concentrated at certain spots on shore, then turned far up the Hudson, making objects plainly visible a distance of five miles. Then every light in the fleet was turned toward the zenith. The rays converged until they formed an apex of a brilliant silvery pyramid of incalculable height. Experts say it could have been seen 75 miles away in any direction. In conclusion, the operators gave example of high art in ray projecting and described various figures on the heavens.

THOUSANDS OF "JACK TARS" OF SEVERAL NATIONS IN LINE.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Remarkable as was the gathering of foreign men-of-war in New York harbor yesterday, equally so was the spectacle presented to-day. The uniformed forces of the foreign nations, armed and accoutred as for battle, paraded through the city's streets. They marched in file after file, their own officers commanding and their own bands playing favorite airs. The United States marines and blue jackets preceded them, and national guardsmen followed in their rear. The men began to leave their ships about nine o'clock and were rowed to the foot of Forty-second street, the landing place, which assumed a very animated aspect. Several platoons of police were on hand to keep in order the crowd of assembled sight-seers. The national guardsmen and naval brigade were also in line. The latter had the naval militia of Massachusetts as their guests. Reviewing stands were erected at Madison square and City hall park. From these stands admirals and officers from the vessels in the river, and other invited guests, witnessed the parade. Hundreds of private stands had been erected, and windows, balconies and roofs along the route were utilized by the crowds, who filled every place which commanded a view of the column. The decorations along the line of march were not very extensive, the storm of yesterday having interfered with the work of trimming the buildings. Governor Flower rode at the head of the procession. He was followed by details from the United States army and engineer corps. Then came the admirals in carriages, followed by the first division, consisting of United States sailors and marines. The second division comprised sailors of the visiting fleets and marines of Great Britain and Holland, the only two nations represented besides the United States who have marines. First came the troops of Her Majesty the Queen, officers and men, 650 all told. They marched with precision and were frequently cheered. Following the British came the Argentine's representatives from the "Nueva De Julio," numbering something less than one hundred men. The Russian vessels sent 330 men and fifteen officers. The men carried muskets with bayonets fixed. The Hollanders from the "Van Speyk" came next, forty marines and eighty sailors. The French ships had 300 men in line. Germany followed on their heels with 120 men, all sailors. Next came the Italians, 100 in number. The Spanish admiral sent no men ashore. Each body of foreigners was recognized by flags carried by color sergeants and the crowds cheered them all, giving the Germans and Russians the heartiest welcome. After the visitors came the national guard of the State of New York. Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald and staff rode at the head. The naval reserves had the right of line and made a good appearance in their white duck suits. Next to them were the Massachusetts naval reserves. The signal corps of the first brigade followed. Then came the militiamen. The column moved into Fifth Avenue from Forty-second street; down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, where a turn was made in front of the memorial arch; through Waverley Place to Broadway. The march down Broadway was a continuous ovation, the paraders being loudly cheered and saluted with waving flags and handkerchiefs. At the City Hall Governor Flower left the column and with Mayor Gilroy and other city officials and visiting officers reviewed the column from the grand stand in front of the City Hall. After the parade the Governor and Mayor Gilroy received visiting admirals and their officers in the Governor's room of the City Hall. A collation followed and the junior officers of the ships were entertained at the Waldorf. The militia swung out of the column at the Post Office and went up Park Row a short distance and disbanded. The naval contingent went down Broadway to the battery, whence they embarked for their ships.

Steam Drivers on the Rampage.

(Bangor News.)

CARIBOU, Maine, April 28.

When Conductor Holt's train from New Brunswick arrived here Thursday, it looked as if it had run through a cyclone and picked up the fragments of a disrupted slaughter-house.

Windows were broken and blood was noticed on the window frames and on the platform. But more blood was noticeable in the interior and it was still flowing where the mighty mob of 200 rum-crazed river drivers howled and shrieked and swore as they kicked and clawed, pounded and bit each other, the wildest collection of insane humanity ever seen.

After leaving Aroostook Junction the men, many of whom were fighting drunk from the start, began to grow more noisy and troublesome. Fighting began in a dozen places at once.

The ladies on board the train were compelled to seek safety in the baggage car behind locked doors.

The trainmen did all they could to quiet the mob, but it was useless. The drunken brutes would not be quieted. They fought in pairs and in squads. They kicked and gouged and bit, and when a victim fell to the floor the caulked shoes of companions were planted forcibly into their faces and on their persons and the victims' wild shrieks of anguish would be drowned again by the roar of the angry mob. Many of the men are seriously wounded.

Out on the platforms the fighting was carried on and drunken men clung with one hand to the rail while they fought desperately with their assailants as the train flew on at a 40 mile rate over deep cuts and through rocky cuts. One man was thrown from the platform between Fort Fairfield and Caribou, but it is supposed he escaped with slight injuries, as no report of a dead man has been received.

The faces of the fighters were sickening in the extreme, cut and gashed by the sharp cauks in heavy driving boots or swollen and lacerated from the blows of bottles used as clubs.

The fighting subsided shortly after reaching here and most of the men sunk into a drunken stupor. No liquor could be procured here and the most of the drivers, after awakening, went their way into the woods. The cars will need some general repairing, including the cushions of the seats, which were torn by the caulked shoes.

Prepare for the worst.

DR. JANEWAY'S ADVICE RESPECTING THE COMING OF CHOLERA.

In speaking of the likelihood of cholera gaining a foothold in America this year, Dr. Janeway of New York tersely advises everybody to be prepared for the worst. This may seem at the first glance the talk of an alarmist, but it is in reality sound advice. There is no cause for panic, but a systematic preparation in view of a possible epidemic of cholera is really essential. Quarantine regulations need to be observed. The work of the scavenger should extend to every hole and corner of cities and towns. An unc

Miramichi and the North Shore etc.,

THE SOUTHWEST BOOM is swung ready for logs.

TENDERS for erection of a barn at the jail, Newcastle, are advertised for in the ADVANCE this week.

Francis Mills Turner, of Brockville, Ont., was cured of a severe cold by Hawker's Tolu, and wrote the makers to that effect.

ENTERTAINMENT:—Holdfast Lodge, I. O. G. T. of Newcastle, is to have a social and entertainment in Temperance Hall in that town on Monday evening next.

R. D. Lewis, of St. John, was completely cured of biliousness and constipation by Hawker's Pills, and now always keeps a supply on hand.

COMMISSIONER WYSE is doing excellent and effective work on the streets. Repairs and improvements made now are of much more value to citizens than if done in midsummer or autumn.

GOOD:—The police are making a decided improvement in the appearance of the streets by causing the corner loafers to move on and the empty boxes and other encumbrances to be moved off.

TUG OWNERS of Quebec seem to have made an effort for amalgamation, but did not succeed, and the boats will all "run on their own hook" this season, much to the satisfaction, of course, of ship owners and agents.

PROPHETIC: The Advocate, which is generally behind the times, published this week, what purports to be Newcastle's assessment list for 1993. We all recognise the editor of the Advocate as a patriarch, but must now reckon him as being also among the prophets.

Mont. McDonald, the well known St John barrister, was advised to seek a change of climate for the cure of acute bronchitis. He took Hawker's Tolu and was cured by two bottles. He considers it a remarkable remedy, and strongly recommends its use to all so afflicted.

REV. E. W. SIBBALD, of Lloydtown, Ontario, has accepted the call to St. Luke's church, St. John. Rev. L. G. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens have gone to Boston to reside in future. Mr. Stevens expects to engage in literary work.

THE SAILING VESSEL is no longer in it with the steamship for the St. Lawrence deal trade. This fact is becoming plainer every season. More sawn lumber will be carried by steamers this year than ever before.—Montreal Herald.

MR GEORGE R PARKIN, M. A., so well known as a Canadian writer and as an orator of Imperial reputation, is contributing a series of most interesting articles to The Sydney Morning Herald, of New South Wales. It is a good method of booming one's country.—*Empire.*

ALMOST DEFOPULATED.—A large number of Acadians from Buctouche and vicinity are daily leaving for the United States. The greater number intend seeking employment in the manufacturing cities of the New England States. Some of the southern sections of the county are becoming almost depopulated.—*Richibucto Review.*

A ROGUE IN JAIL:—In the Kent county court, presided over by Judge Landry, on Tuesday of last week, the only case for trial was that of two Frenchmen, Bobain and Meyers, for obtaining fishery bounty money under false pretences. Only Meyers put in an appearance, Bobain having left the country. Meyers confessed and was sentenced to two months in jail.

THE STR NELSON is undergoing repairs found to be necessary when her stern was injured last week by contact with her river ice. Mr. James Desmond is removing the stern and will put a new one in and also guard piece abt 10 ft. long just above the water line on each side of the bow. The Nelson is hauled out at the Rtce haulup slip.

THE STR MIRAMICHI was launched on Monday and took the Nelson's place on the up-river route yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the Miramichi will begin running for the season on the down-river route on Monday. Capt. Alex. De Grace and the purser Capt. Alex Goodfellow are in their accustomed places. Mrs. Thos. Green is to be stewardess this season.

REV. GEO HARRISON:—It is understood that Rev. George Harrison, brother-in-law of Lieut. Governor Tilley, who has been laboring in Newcastle recently, intends to ask for a supernumerary relation at the coming Methodist conference. His health has been quite poor for some time, and much as he loves the work, he feels he must retire. He purposes settling in Newcastle for the present.—*Sun*

THE FIRST EXCURSION of the season was that given yesterday to a party of friends by Commodore John C. Miller on the Str. Laura. The boat reached Chatham shortly after noon and had on board besides the Commodore—Messrs. C J. Butcher of Moncton, John McKane, Jas. Mitchell, E. Lee Street, John Jas. Miller and Richard Gremley. A number of Chatham gentlemen joined the party here and a run of a few miles down the river was made in the afternoon. The Laura looks as pretty and tidy as ever in her smart spring attire

REV. DR. SPRAGUE:—Many persons in Chatham, even outside of the congregation of St. Luke's, will be disappointed on reading the following paragraph from the St. John Sun, and still hope that the rumor referred to may prove incorrect;—

"It is said that Rev. Dr. Sprague finds that his health will not permit him to continue active pastoral work next year. He will probably be obliged to withdraw from his engagement with the Chatham congregation, in which case he will, most likely, spend the summer with his father in Hampton."

THE STR. SARCELLE:—The first steamer of the Miramichi fleet to make a trip down river was the Sarcelle, which took her owner Ernest Hutchison, Esq., down beyond Point Escuminac to visit the barque Armenia, which is also owned by him and was the first ship to reach the Miramichi this year. The Armenia was off Escuminac on Wednesday last and was the unknown barque reported there in the ADVANCE of 27th ult. and thought to be the Norman from Liverpool, or Suzanne Boulet from New York The Armenia entered at the Chatham Custom House on 2nd inst.

NEPISIGUIT SALMON WATERS.—The St. John Globe of last Wednesday says:—At Chubb's Corner to-day Mr. George W Gerow offered for sale two fishing privileges on the Nepisiguit River, Gloucester county. The first privilege offered belonged to the estate of the late John H Kinnear. The upset price was $4,500. At first $5 bids were made, and the sale dragged along very slowly. At one time a couple of $1 bids were made, when someone asked the auctioneer would he take a 25c. bid. Mr. Gerow kept patiently hammering away until $5 000 was reached at which figure the privilege was sold. The other privilege belonged to Mr. J. DeWolfe Spurr. The upset price was the same as the first, but the sale was consummated quicker, as the bids was $25 each until $5 000 was reached, and then they dropped to $5. This privilege sold for 5,025.

Mr. Stephen M. Weld, of Boston, purchased both privileges. The biding was altogether between Mr. F. Sancliffe, of Montreal and the purchaser.

GOOD MUSIC:—The St. John Sun of 26th ult., says: Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather the organ recital in St. Andrews church last evening attracted a large crowd. The recital was a success in every particular The preformances of F. H. Blair on the organ were very fine and were highly praised by leading musicians present. Mr. Blair, besides the organ solos, also played the accompaniments for the vocal pieces.

CLAMS:—Those who are partial to clams for soups, chowders, lunches, etc. will find a first-class article in the Lepreaux sealed clams now kept for sale at the stores of W. T. Harris, T. Flanagan and T. H. Fountain. They are put up in pound tins and are not the watery short-grained things usually sold, but a genuine, large, well prepared and finely flavored clam, in quantity that fills the tin and has only the juice of the clams contained in it, which makes fine flavoring for soups, chowder, etc. There is nothing better for suppers and readily made dishes. Try them.

MISS HABBERLEY GOES TO CALIFORNIA:—The Placer Argus says:—Miss Josephine Habberley of Boston, a graduate of the Boston Art School, has been secured for the art department of the Sierra Normal College. Prof. Coleman is much gratified in securing her services. The lady's service insures to the art department an equipment second to none on the Pacific Coast. With an able faculty, additional apparatus and equipments, we look for a prosperous opening of the College in August.

Miss Habberley, who, as many of our readers know, is the youngest daughter of Samuel Habberley, Esq., of Chatham, is visiting home at the present time, and is, we understand, to start for California in a few weeks.

NORTH SHORE LADIES:—The Campbellton Enterprise, in its St. John correspondence says:—

Among the North Shore ladies living in St. John we may note the the following: Mrs. Mrs. Burpee, widow of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee, was a Miss Ferguson of Bathurst; Mrs. Wm. Burton formerly lived at Miramichi; Mrs. E. A. Smith was formerly a Miss Robinson, of Restigouche county; Mrs. J. Lawlor was a Miss McGinley, of Bathurst; Mrs. Whittaker and Miss S dlier came from Chatham; Mrs. C. H. Cowperthwaite is from the north; Miss Orr, of the Kindergarten department of the Victoria school, is a native of Kent; Miss Stothart, teacher, is from the north.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—In the annual report of the Secretary for Agriculture the following statement of the operations of butter and cheese factories in the province last year is given:—

		Butter.
Sackville Butter Factory	4,521	lbs.
Sussex Butter and cheese 30	7,429	"
Kingsclear Creamery	25,000	"
		Cheese.
Horsewell Cheese Factory	7,573	lbs
Corn Hill Cheese Factory	24,440	"
Havelock Cheese Factory	20 tons, 40,000	"
Sussex Butter and Cheese Co.	25 " 50,000	"
Berwick Cheese Factory	15 " 30,000	"
Hamstead Cheese Factory	6 " 12,000	"
Sheffield Cheese Factory	about 14,000	"
McKenzie's Corner Cheese Factory	57 000	"
Richmond corner Cheese Factory	53,000	"
Waterville Cheese Factory	43,000	"
Belleville Cheese Factory	30,000	"
Bloomfield Cheese Factory	31,041	"
Tracey's Mills Cheese Factory	40,000	"
Avondale Cheese Factory	about 30,000	"
Jacksonville Cheese Factory	50,000	"
New Denmark Cheese Factory	20,000	"

KINGS COUNTY J. P.'s—SUSSEX *Record:* It is to be hoped that before long the local government will do something to remedy the evil that now exists with relation to Justices of the Peace. Every day we see examples of the crudeness of some J. P. A justice of the peace not many miles from Hampton wound up his copy of proceedings in a case to go before the Supreme Court in about this manner: "The said defendant's lawyer then said that the said plaintiff was a ——d scoundrel, and that I, the said magistrate, was no better. All of which I certify to be correct.

Signed ———, J. P.

In another case, the same J. P. in his minutes had that a certain man, on being sworn, said: "My name is ———, Have lived in Hampton 14 years full of the devil." These are some of the mistakes made, but they are sufficient to show the quality of some of our J. P.'s."

PERSONAL:—We are glad to observe that Mr. T. G. Marquis, B. A., of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and a Chatham boy, has been appointed an associate examiner in composition in the public schools, (primary, junior and senior) by the government of Ontario. The position is one which requires ripe cholarship in the discharge of the duties and indicates that Mr. Marquis is making excellent advances as an educationist. He is also regularly engaged as teacher of English science in Stratford collegiate institute, Ont.

E A. Strang, Esq is enjoying a tour which will embrace some of the leading cities of the United States. He is combining business and pleasure in making the trip.

Mr. John F. Gemmell, late of New Glasgow, is again amongst his many Chatham friends.

Mr. C. J. Butcher, of Moncton, was in town yesterday.

Timothy Lynch, Esq., is in town.

MASONIC HALL TO NIGHT:—The concert to be given in Masonic Hall, Chatham, this evening by Mrs. Porteous, assisted by leading local singers and other musicians, promises to be well worthy of a large patronage. It is to be classical, there being more than a dozen selections from "The Messiah", to be followed by eight numbers, literary, vocal & instrumental. Following is the programme:—

Overture: Selections from "The Messiah", Mrs Porteous and Mr. Fred Blair
Recit and Air "Comfort Ye" and "Every Valley", Rev Joseph McCoy.
Air: "O Thou that Tell'est,"..... Miss Ida Haviland
Recit: "There were shepherds, &c.,
Air "Rejoice Greatly" } Mrs Porteous
Recit. and Air: "Then shall the eyes" and "He shall feed His Flock" Mrs Nicol
Air: "Come unto Him"..... Miss Edgar
Air: "He was deep sed"..... Miss Bella Edgar
Air: "Behold and See"..... Rev Joseph McCoy
Recit. and Air: "He was cut off," and "But Thou didst not leave". Miss Saida Gillespie.
Air: "I know that my Redeemer Lives," Mrs Porteous
HALLELUJAH CHORUS

Reading. "Billy's Rose"..... Mr. Mersereau
Song: "The Last Hymn"..... Mrs shaw
Quartette: Lord Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar", Mrs Porteous, Mrs Nicol Messrs Nicol and Fisher
Song: "Father of All"..... Miss Edgar
Violin Duet: Miss Bertha McLean and Master Herbert McDonald
Pianoforte Duet: "Minuet" (Paderewski) Mrs Porteous and Miss Susie Nicol
Trio: "Memory", Misses Edgar and Ida Haviland and Rev Joseph McCoy

Reserved seats are on sale at MacKenzie's. The hall will be opened at eight o'clock and the concert begins promptly at half past eight.

Dedication.

His Lordship, Bishop Rogers of Chatham, in the absence through illness of His Grace, Archbishop O'Brien, dedicated the new $10,000 Roman Catholic Church at Amherst N. S. on Sunday last. Rev. Father Knight, secretary to Bishop Rogers, was amongst the clergymen present.

Police Matters.

After a very long interregnum, during which the supremacy of the hoodlum had asserted itself and the bewilderment of the police committee been fully demonstrated, Chatham has secured the services of two policemen, who, if we are to judge from appearances, are a credit to the town. They are Mr. Henry D. Rankin and James Rainsbottom. Mr. Rankin comes from St. John, where he has been on the force of that city, and bears an excellent character. Mr. Rainsbottom belongs to Chatham, but has spent a part of his life in the United States. He has an opportunity to prove whether he is as good and efficient a man as his appearance indicates. The rock on which many former policemen of Chatham have suffered shipwreck has been that of undue intimacy with the class of people who require the most watching. If the new men will avoid that error, thoroughly acquaint themselves with their duties and fearlessly and quietly endeavor to perform them, they will have the friendship and support of all good citizens.

Miramichi Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Miramichi Yacht Club will be held in office of R. R. Call, Esq., Newcastle, today at 2.30 p. m. when the officers for the year will be elected and other business of importance transacted. A large attendance of members and all others interested in aquatic sport is requested. This season promises to be one of unusual interest, as several new boats have been added to the club register and it is hoped that the club may be placed in a position to have races that will attract outside yachtsmen to Miramichi.

S. S Convention.

A convention of the Sunday school workers of Parish of Chatham will be held in the central school house, Napan, on Thursday evening, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock. An interesting programme has been prepared, including the following subjects, which will be presented for discussion by representatives from the different schools: "The best means of conducting a Sabbath school," "The duties of parents," "Personal Responsibility." Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

E. J. SHIRREFF, Secy.

Death of Mr. J. L. Gray.

The Council Bluffs, Iowa, Globe of 20th ult. has a notice of the death of John McLaughlin Gray, son of Mr. Wm. Gray of Upper Napan, in this county, which took place on 17th inst. The Globe says:—

"The funeral of John Gray, the young harnessmaker, was conducted by Dr. S. Phelps yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Gray, on South Tenth Street. John was 25 years old in January last. The speaker paid a tribute to the orderly and moral character of the lamented young man, and expressed the belief that he is now enjoying again the company of his mother and other departed relatives in paradise. The hymn, 'Here am I—send me,' which was a favorite one with the deceased, was sung at the opening of the funeral exercises A considerable company of relatives and acquaintances of the Gray family was present, and floral testimonials were thick around the beautiful casket containing the form of the sleeper. A sister of the deceased was present. The father and other near relatives live in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. David Gray acquitted themselves with honor in caring for the invalid during his lingering illness, and a reward must follow such devotion to duty. The interment was at Walnut Hill."

New Presbyterian Church.

The contract for building the new Presbyterian church at Millerton has been secured by Mr. James Mowatt of Chatham. The work is to be done under the inspection of John C. Miller, Esq., of the building committee, which consists also of Messrs. Jas. Robinson, M. P. P., R. N. Weeks, John W. Miller, John Jas. Miller, Joseph Petrie, Geo. Vanderbeck, and Wm. Carruthers. The building will stand on a foundation wall of good masonry 7 feet high, the stone above ground to be quarry-faced, jointed and put together with cement. The dimensions will be 46x30 ft. and 16 ft. 8 in walls. The roof will be sharply pitched, the rafters being 27 ft. long. There will be a tower 9x9 ft., 34 ft. high, with a 28 ft. spire. The windows and doors will be in the gothic style and the interior, with its open finished roof will be in the same order. All the materials are to be first-class and the committee appear to have determined upon having one of the neatest and most substantial structures on the river. There are a good many tasteful specimens of architecture in Millerton and that under notice will be an effective addition to them—creditable alike to the congregation erecting it and the place itself. Mr. Mowatt is to begin building about the first of June and the work is to be completed by 31st October of this year.

Advice to Farmers.

Mr. Inches, Secretary for Agriculture, commenting in his annual report on the fact that there were an unusual number of potato bugs last year and that the practice of killing only a portion of the bugs is having a very serious effect on the crop, both in quantity and quality, says:—

The bugs should be more thoroughly exterminated. Many farmers do not attend to this and others only in part. The result is the pests spread all over the country and eat all they want. The tubers can only grow through the leaves; when the supply is devoured by these bugs the crop must suffer The result is, we seldom see the fine, large, dry potatoes that formerly were so plentiful all over the province. Every farmer should make an effort to clean his crop of these glutions, and if all would do this the improvement in the crop would repay them for the labor. The cost of the small quantity of Paris green required is very little, so the labor is nearly all that can be counted. And here we may remark that usually far too much of the poison is used. The smallest quantity that can be applied is sufficient to kill the bugs. One pound of Paris green to eighty or one hundred gallons of water is sufficient, provided it is properly applied, which should be done as often as required to kill all. It is a great loss to the country to allow such a valuable crop to be destroyed, when a moderate amount of labor and cost will save it.

St. John Notes.

ST. JOHN, April 30.—A boy named Gilbert Lingley, of the north end, was with some companions eating pop corn on Saturday. They found a box which had contained "rough on rats," and were playing with it. The boy died suddenly with symptoms of poisoning, and it is supposed that the contents of the box got mixed with the corn.

The Carleton ferry boat engineers asked to have their pay raised from $60 to $70 a month. The ferry committee of the common council did not grant the request and the men have given notice that they will quit work in a few days.

The new steel tug built for the Connolly Bros. in Glasgow has arrived here. She is 95 feet keel and registers about 160 tons. The tug had a rough passage across the Atlantic, making the trip in 14 days.

Largest Cheese in the World.

"The Canadian mite" the largest cheese ever made in the world, arrived at the exposition grounds and was put in place yesterday. It forms part of the Canadian dairy pyramid in the agricultural building. This biggest of all single specimens of human food is a fitting representation of the cheese industry of Canada, which has been developed enormously during the past few years. Formerly the Dominion imported cheese from the United States for home consumption, and now the exports from Canada surpass these from any other country, including the great American republic.

The mammoth cheese was made under the direction of Professor Robertson, the Dominion dairy commissioner, at one of the government dairy stations in Ontario. Two hundred and seven thousand two hundred pounds of milk were used in making it That is equal to the milk for one day in September, when the cheese was made, of 10,000 cows. The cheese itself weighs 22,000 pounds and measures 28 feet in circumference by 9 feet in height.

The mammoth cheese stands on a Brobdignagian truck, which has been built out of Canadian oak for transporting it through Great Britain after it leaves Chicago. The case of the cheese was beautifully painted when it started on its journey, but by the time it reached the fair grounds it bore 10,000 autographs. There was not a spot on the 28 by 9 feet surface two inches square which did not carry some name or names. The boys and girls fairly beseiged it at the railway stations and, despite all protests, inscribed their names on its surface.—Chicago Herald.

OTTAWA, May 1.—Canada's big cheese is carrying everything before it at Chicago. On Saturday it carried the floor of the dairy building where it is located down ten feet to terra firma. The floor was damaged but the cheese was not. Special supports have been provided.

Like Lightning.

The rapid action of the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain, is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use; and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottle, costing only 10 cents, at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

Jim Burk and Sam Massey, negroes, who had assaulted white women, were hanged at Bonham, Texas, last Friday, in the presence of 10,00 people of all colors, sizes and sexes.

Hon. John Carling has declined to act as honorary commissioner to the World's fair, and the Dominion government has appointed Mr. Cockburn, M. P. for centre Toronto, in his stead.

It Never Pays.

[Ram's Horn.]

To do wrong with the hope that good may come.

To run in debt for luxuries.

To do in private what you would be ashamed to have known in public.

To send the children into the street to secure quiet in the parlor.

To argue about religion with an unbeliever.

To offer God excuses when he calls for living actions.

To make professions that we do not intend to live up to.

To cherish a fault-finding spirit.

To warm our hands at the devil's fire.

To ridicule or criticise religious teachers before our children.

To join a church that does not require something of us.

To marry for money or social position.

To starve the soul to feed the body.

To buy corn for the hogs with money that ought to be used in obtaining good reading matter for the children.

To rob the stomach to put fine clothes on the back.

A Man who Knew How to Live.

Col. Charles B. Tappen, who died in New York the other day at the ripe old age of 93, was known as one of the most remarkable of the old inhabitants of that city. Almost up to the day of his death he could walk, talk and make merry with men who were scores of years his junior. Many years ago he decided upon certain rules of living which he adhered to as long as he lived. One of these rules was never to ride when it was possible to walk. He always walked from his residence uptown down to his place of business on Wall street in the morning and back again in the afternoon, spurning alike the private and public conveyance. "The boys don't walk down town," he said, "but they must ride. Young fellows live too fast now, with their railroad speed, telegraph and telephone conveniences, and all sorts of labor-saving and life-hurrying inventions, club life, cocktails and cigarettes." Col. Tappen avoided them all, smoked one cigar a day, drank liquors very sparingly and lived to a serene old age without having spent fifty cents for medicine in his whole life.

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.

Weakness, Debility, Paleness, Anæmia, etc, are cured by Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.

BIRTH.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on 30th April, to the wife of F E Neale, a son.

DIED.

At the Hotel Dieu, Chatham, April 30th, John U Ramsay, age 48 years.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 17th in the 26th year of his age John McLaughlan, son of Wm Gray, of Upper Napan.

Shipping News.

PORT OF CHATHAM.

ENTERED.

May 2—bk Armenia, Graham, Cork, balast E Hutchison.

CLEARED.

April 29—sch Leigh J., McLean, Shippegan, cargo, W S Loggie; sch Maria, Paquet, Kouchibouguac, gen cargo, W S Loggie

May 2—slp Beaver, Dignard, Pokemouche, gen cargo, A & R Loggie.

BOUND TO NORTHERN PORTS.

Nor. ship Algoma, 1143, Overgaard, from Belfast Apl 12 for Miramichi.

Nor. bk. Christiana, 985 Gunderson, sailed from Rotterdam, Apl. 5, for Miramichi.

Br bk City of Adelaide, 696, Brown, from Ayr, Apl 10, for Miramichi.

Nor. bk Gumo, 879, Lango, from Liverpool Apl. 21, for Dalhousie

Br. Bg. Hibernica, 166, Le Boutellier, sld. Cadiz, March 25th, for Jersey and thence Apl 21st, for Gaspe.

Br. ship Lord Dufferin, 1607, McMurty, Dublin Apl 12th for Miramichi

Br bk. Norman, 870, Burnley, Liverpool, Apl 6, for Miramichi.

Br bk Capeghurst, 587, Jones. Liverpool, Apl 6 for Miramichi.

Br bk. Ruby, 251, Ferguson, Belfast, Apl 15, for Miramichi.

Br bk Ruth Palmer, 934, Hunter, Belfast, Apl 18, for Chatham, N. B.—Spoken Apl. 28, lat. 46, lon. 27.

Br. bk Sagono, 797, Mosher, Liverpool, Apl 8, for Richibucto.

Nor bk Imatar, 595, Qualle, Christiansand Apl 10 for Miramichi.

Nor. bk. Sif, 497, Serdrum, Liverpool, Apl 12, for Paspebiac.

Fr bk Suzanne Boulet, 768, Populaire, New York Apl 13, Miramichi and France.

Nor bk Winnifred, 983, Larsen, Liverpool, Apl 14, for Bathurst.

It bk Nostra Signora del Sacro Cuore, di Gesu Maggiola, Gibraltar, Apl 15 for Bathurst

Brig Paltrusi Luce, Cadiz, Apl 13 for Paspebiac.

Bgt. Glen, Iversen, Halifax. Apl 25, for New Carlisle.

Sch. Annie S, Keating, Halifax, Apl 25, for Richibucto.

Sch Fannie R C, Currie, Halifax, Apl 27, for Dalhousie.

Bk Isfaneren, Bristol, Apl 27, for Bnctuche.

Sch Ada Leman, Cadiz, Apl 27, for Gaspe.

Rus bk Ceres, Javellus, Liverpool, Apl 26 for Caupbellton.

Sch Progress, Barkhouse, cld Halifax, Apl 29 for Gaspe.

Loading at Quebec on 29th ult, Steamer Admiral, for Gaspe and Dalhousie.

Bk Arethusa, 320, Nitlock, Belfrst, Apl 12 for Miramichi.

Sp Muzajora, 1186, Manson, Boston, Apl 12 for Miramichi.

Bk Gatineau 1165, Qualle, Belfast, Apl 15 for Miramichi.

Bk Martha, London, Apl 28, for Dalhousie.

Bk Antonia Casabona, Genoa, Apl 27 for Richibucto

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

All shipmasters are required to sign clean Bills of Lading according to the custom of the Port, unless they appoint a sworn surveyor.

TIMOTHY LYNCH.

Chatham, N B, May 3rd, 1893.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received at the office of D. Morrison, Esq., Newcastle, up to 12 o'clock noon, of the 10th May instant, for the erection of a new barn at the County Jail. For furthur information apply to

JOHN SHIRREFF,
D MORRISON, } County Jail
ROBT MURRAY, } Committee.

Newcastle, 2nd May, 1893.

CHOICE MILLENRY

A HINT TO THE LADIES.

To those who have not yet attended to their spring millinery I beg to state that my sales during the Easter opening compelled me to renew and increase my stock. I am daily receiving new goods, such as Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, etc. My stock comprises only the

CHOICEST GOODS.

With moderate prices and artistic workmanship, I trust to receive a share of public patronage.

JOSIE NOONAN.

FISHING LEASES.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 19th April, 1893.

The exclusive right of FISHING, *with the Rod only*, in front of the ungranted Crown Lands on the following Stream, will be offered for sale at Public Auction at this Office, at noon, on

Wednesday the 10th May Next.

Lease of these Fishing Rights will be governed by existing Regulations, and will be for the term of FOUR YEARS from the first of March, 1893.:—

RESTIGOUCHE RIVER.

from the Intercolonial Railway Bridge down to the Head of Time.

Upset price, $75.00 per annum.

L. J. TWEEDIE, *Sur. Gen*

Grocery Stock and Store Fixings, Etc.,

BY AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell at the store of W J Mowatt, commencing at 12 a. m, on

Monday the 8th inst.,

all the stock of groceries etc, viz:—

Hams, Bacon, Boxes Biscuits, Confectionery, Spices Canned Goods, Barley, Rice, Beans, Tea, Pails Brooms, Paper Bags, Baskets, Counter Scales, Weights, Cheese Cover, do. Knife, Lamps, Glassware Brown Tea Pots, etc, etc.

TERMS:—Sums of $20 and under cash, over that amount 3 months with approved security.

WM WYSE, Auctioneer.

Chatham, May 1st, 1893.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Point du Chene Breakwater," will be received until Friday, the 9th day of June next, inclusively, for the reconstruction of the Breakwater at Point du Chene, Westmorland County New Brunswick, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Intercolonial Railway Station Agent's Office, Point du Chene, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to *five per cent. of amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E F E. ROY, *Secretary.*

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 27th April, 1893.

Hotel Newtherland.

FIFTH AVENUE, CENTRAL PARK AND 59th ST. NEW YORK.

[To open June 1st 1893.]

The most elegant, the safest, the strongest and most complete hotel palace of the world.

On the European plan, with a grand restaurant, cafe and private saloons

Fresh air and pure water. Artificial ice and cold storage used exclusively.

Every parlor, bed-room, bath room and clothes closet scientifically ventilated, rendering it absolutely impossible for impure air to accumulate, thus making all rooms delightfully cool, even in the hottest weather, a feature unknown in other hotel construction.

All plumbing of the most modern description; every pipe or outlet being ventilated from the roof, open plumbing and solid porcelain bath-tubs.

All Croton water, for drinking, cooking and even bathing purposes, filtered by the celebrated Buhring system, which, unlike any other, removes all organic matter from the water which is held in suspension and physical solution, but at the same time thoroughly decolorizes and deodorizes the water during purification, thereby rendering it a product equal to the finest chemically distilled water, pure and yet sparkling, without the aid of chemicals in any form whatever.

All rooms of every description, even to clothes closets, are lighted by electricity, thus avoiding the vitiated air caused by gas and the danger of inhaling same.

The house is more thoroughly fire-proof than any other building ever constructed, no wood being used except for cabinet purposes

☞ Steam boilers outside of the building.

Remington Typewriters and operators furnished, Telephone in every room. Long distance telephone when desired. Individual safes for each guest in office.

One block from the Sixth Avenue Elevated railroad station. Fifth Avenue stages and Fifty-Ninth Street Crosstown cars pass the door.

Theatre ticket and telegraph office. Bowling alleys and billiards.

The price of rooms will range from $2 50 per day upwards.

Ferdinand P. Earle,
PROPRIETOR.

Hotel Normandie.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK.

House strictly first-class in all appointments, and in a most central and delightful location, easy of access to places of amusement and business, and one block from the Metropolitan Opera House, the Casino, the new Broadway Theatre and the new Empire Theatre.

The main feature of the Hotel is that it is *absolutely fire-proof.* The floor and roof beams are all of iron, and the filling between the beams and several floors, and at the roof is of fire-proof brick arched work laid in concrete.

The sanitary arrangements have been made a special feature by competent sanitary engineers.

The hotel is fitted with the most complete system of electric appliances ever devised to insure the safety of guests in any similar establishment Every room is connected by direct speaking tubes with the office, and guests will be able to announce their wishes, or give orders to the office, ascertain the name and business of callers, etc., without having to call on bell-boys; or, when a guest desires to leave his room, by notifying the office, the room can be connected with a system of alarms, so that no one can enter it by the door, the window or fanlight, without the fact being announced in the office; also, fire alarm signal to every room and to the Metropolitan Fire Department.

The hotel contains 200 rooms, en suite and single all heated by steam, and conducted on the European plan, with a restaurant, cafe and salons of peculiar excellence.

Special arrangements made to families.

Rooms range from $2.00 per day and upwards.

Ferdinand P. Earle,
PROPRIETOR

Normandie by-the-Sea.

NORMANDIE (NEAR SEABRIGHT) NEW JERSY.

On the American plan. This magnificent hotel is double-fronted, facing on the Atlantic ocean on the east and the Shrewsbury river on the west. Open from June until October. One hour and fifteen minutes from New York via Sandy Hook route foot of Rector street. Depot: Normandie; P. O Seabright.

Ferdinand P. Earle,
PROPRIETOR.

STORE TO RENT.

The store lately occupied by Loggie & Burr. Possession given 24th March. For terms and other particulars apply to

JAS. J. PIERCE.

March 4th 1893.

The percheron horse, Zephyr, will travel for the season 1893 through the county, under the auspices of Northumberland Agricultural Society. Terms same as last year. The horse will be at his local headquarters—the farm of Mr. Geo. P. Searle—every Saturday. Particulars as to route will be made known by the groom.

WILLIAM SEARLE.

WAVERLEY HOTEL FURNITURE

BY AUCTION.

At the Masonic Hall, Newcastle, commencing on

MONDAY, MAY 8

at 2 p. m. and continuing every afternoon and evening until the whole is disposed of.

The following are a few of the articles offered for sale:—parlor suits, bedroom suites, sofas, lounges, blankets, quilts, mats, pictures, mirrors, wardrobes, bureaus, sitting room suits, chairs, tables, mattresses—spring bottom, pillows, carpets, oilcloth, glass and crockeryware, one refrigerator. In fact, goods to suit everyone.

TERMS.—All sums under $10.00, cash over $10.00 and up to $30, a credit of three months over $30, a credit of six mos. on approved joint notes.

GEO. STABLES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Quarantine Buildings at Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N. S.," will be received at this Office until Monday, 8th May, 1893, for the several works required in the erection of Quarantine Buildings at Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N. S.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of C E W Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Old Market building Halifax, on and after Tuesday, 18th April, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 5 *per cent. of amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E F. E. ROY, *Secretary.*

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 17th of March, 1893.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Garden, and Field Seeds,
Choice Timothy Seed, and Wheat,
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.
Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET & WATER STREET

SHERIFF'S SALE

To be sold at public auction on Saturday the 15th day of July, 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 Francis Cassidy in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town and parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, being part of the Peter Brown lot, which piece is bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north side of the Queen's highway or Water street at a distance of nine feet westerly from the southwest corner of the Dunn house so called, owned by Daniel Elkin; thence westerly along the north side of the said highway fifty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Dunn or Elkin house aforesaid thirty feet, thence to run easterly on a direct line to the outer corner of the block at the north west corner of the Dunn line fifty feet north from the north side of the said highway, thence southerly along the west line of the Dunn or Elkin house fifty feet to the place of beginning, being the same land conveyed to the said Francis Cassidy by deed bearing date the ninth day of June, A. D., 1864, and registered on the thirteenth day of July, A. D., 1864.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the supreme court at the suit of Daniel & Boyd, limited, against the said Francis Cassidy.

JOHN SHIRREFF
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Newcastle, this 31st March, A. D., 1893

TO LET.

Upper end of double house on King street at present occupied by Donald McDonald. Possession given 1st June apply to

J. B. SNOWBALL.

FOR SALE.

One three story dwelling house for sale on St. John Street opposite the Catholic church Chatham For particulars apply to

THOMAS FLANAGAN.

VOICE PRODUCTION

—AND—

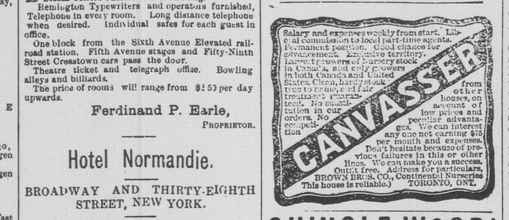
THE ART OF MUSIC

Mrs. Porteous (Scolarship Pupil of the late Madame Sabatier Dolby, London, Eng.) will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction in the above. First term commences on 1st September 1892.

TERMS ON APPLICAOION

A singing class will be formed the particulars of which will be duly advertised.

Chatham, N B. August 18th, 1892.


Salary and expenses weekly from start. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of nursery stock in Canada, sell only growers in both Canada and United States. Clean, hardy stock. Free to introduce, free treatment, rapid sales, best tools. No money required for tuition in our orders. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Our interest your interest. Pay weekly and expenses, or liberal comm

HE FELL AMONG THIEVES

BY DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

Copyright, 1891.

CHAPTER IV.

Her ladyship was hit all abroad by this question. She confessed afterwards in narrating the interview that she had never been so amazed in her life before—so transcendently surprised, were her ladyship's own words. Her amazement was so little guarded that she permitted Frost to see it, but she recovered herself, and offered him a counter question.

"May I ask, Mr. Frost, why you put that question to me?"

"I wish to make Miss Grey my wife," said Mr. Frost, with straightforward simplicity.

Lady McCorquodale had been perfectly sure beforehand that this would be at least the gist of his answer, and yet when it came it seemed almost to take her breath away.

"I was quite unprepared for this," she said gravely, collecting herself. "You do Inthia a very high honor, but I am really afraid that you come too late."

"I hope not," said Frost. He was very solid and purposeful in his manner, and at Lady McCorquodale's hint of failure his color changed slightly, but not so slightly that her ladyship failed to observe it. It gave her a proof of his sincerity in the matter, and she saw at once that his feelings were really engaged. She took an immediate championship of his cause, even in the self-same instant in which it exasperated her to think that it was probably hopeless. To think that a woman of her perspicacity had allowed herself to look on at that silly calf-courtship of Harry Wynne's, whilst such a chance as this was ready to present itself! She knew Humphrey Frost well enough to be sure that he had thought long and seriously before speaking, and she had been so blind that she had guessed absolutely nothing.

The proposal gave Inthia a new value in her eyes. In her own stately, condescending fashion she had admired the girl, but Mr. Frost's approval set such a cachet of distinction upon her that an unwilling admiration was extorted in the old lady's mind. It placed Inthia in another air to think that she might be to-morrow the enemy of every marriageable girl in England.

"Humphrey," she said, falling back into the familiarity of twenty years back, "I will do what I can. I had never thought it possible—I had never so much as dreamed of you coming for her. Between ourselves you and I need have no disguises about one thing. There is not a girl in England whose parents would not jump at you. Your money and your family entitle you to that, and you have an excellent character. It is so self-evident that it seems absurd to say it, but if I had had to choose a husband for Inthia I should have chosen you. But you must know that the whole family has allowed the thing to go on so long, and Inthia has grown so accustomed to regard it as being settled."

"Let me understand you, Lady McCorquodale," said Frost, with a disturbed and puzzled look. "Miss Gray has no suitor?"

"Indeed she has," responded her ladyship, in an almost querulous tone; "she has been as good as engaged all her lifetime to Harry Wynne."

Mr. Frost smiled, and looked at her ladyship. She, in answer to the smile, shook her head in a sort of vigorous despondency, and Frost became immediately serious.

"Young Wynne," he urged, "is barely out of his teens."

"He is turned two and twenty," responded her ladyship, "and really there is no denying that they are devotedly attached to each other. We have made a sort of family pastime of it. It has been a pretty little sort of pastoral comedy, going on under our noses, and we have all permitted it and petted it and encouraged it until I am afraid that it is past changing."

"They are devotedly attached to each other?" said Frost, who had heard nothing beyond that statement. "That should be enough for a man, I suppose," he added bitterly and evidently disappointed, and his simple and quiet manner emphasize that fact to Lady McCorquodale's understanding. "It certainly should be enough for me," he pursued, "if Mr. Wynne and Miss Grey were a little older. I think Mr. Wynne has no especial prospects?"

"His uncle Percy allows him three hundred a year," her ladyship answered; "and he is engaged with Mr. Fergusson in the city, and between that and his verse and magazine articles he seems to make four or five hundred more.

Humphrey Frost looked at that statement thoughtfully, and for a moment quite unselfishly. To a man of his wealth the provision looked beggarly.

"Can you think," he asked, "of throwing away a girl like Miss Grey upon a prospect of that kind?" He was afraid a second later of seeming unworthy of himself. "I beg you to understand me Lady McCorquodale. I quite feel the difficulties of the position, and I would not for the world do anything that should even seem to force your ward's inclination. I know that you are so far superior to any sordid consideration in the matter, that I could not enlist you on that side even if I were disposed to try, but this has made itself a serious question with me, and I wish you to understand that I am very much in earnest. I am willing to wait, and I will ask you to do no more than this—lay my proposal before Miss Grey. Let Mr. Wynne know that it has been made, and let Miss Grey herself at the expiration of half a year be the sole arbitress."

"It is quite possible," said her ladyship, with a quiet desperation in her voice which indicated that she thought it quite sufficiently impossible. "It is quite possible that Harry may have self-denial and pride, and even affection enough for Inthia to retire. It is of course possible also that Inthia may see the advantages which your proposal offers. But they are a romantic young pair, Humphrey, and they have been so encouraged and spoiled."

Her ladyship broke off short once more, and was a good deal surprised to find within her elderly heart a sentiment she had not suspected there. Intensely as she desired the match between Humphrey and Inthia, there was a secret ambushed hope, which was really too foolish to be recognised, that the girl would not permit herself to be tempted from her earlier allegiance. Just that little touch of romance lingered in Lady McCorquodale's stately bosom, only of course to be remorselessly smothered.

"You may perhaps do me one favor, Lady McCorquodale," said Frost, after a lengthy pause.

"I will do whatever I can, my dear Humphrey," her ladyship answered, all the more eagerly because of the traitorous womanly touch of romance in her own heart.

"It would be a relief to me if you could lay my proposal before Miss Grey this afternoon. Let her know, if you please, all that I desire for the present, and let me know in what manner she receives it. If she should desire a longer period than six months, or indeed should make any conditions, I accede to them beforehand. Of course," he added, with a valiant smile, "Miss Grey will understand that I shall not be in any way a trouble to her."

Her ladyship and he arose together, and she laying a hand upon his shoulder looked into his face.

"You care very much about this, Humphrey?"

"My dear lady," he answered, smiling and blushing at the same time, "I care about it very much indeed."

"I will see what I can do," she said, and so left him and went in search of Inthia.

The little foolish compunction was in her breast again, and had to be sternly quenched. But her ladyship knew very well that she would have another sort of respect for the wife of poor Harry Wynne than she would have for the brilliant mistress of Humphrey Frost's half-dozen castles and mansions. She would have to be angry with the girl's romanticism if she clung to the poorer man, but at bottom she would have to love and admire her for it. So in a very compound of feelings, none of which her majestic countenance and person suffered to appear, she made for the conservatory, where she knew she was likeliest to find Inthia. Where Inthia was Harry Wynne was pretty sure to be, and the girl never evinced in his absence that marked partiality for the conservatory she displayed at the time of his visits.

They were there sure enough, but at a rather suspicious distance from each other, warned perhaps by Lady McCorquodale's stiff rustling silks and her sylph-like footsteps.

"Harry," she said, breaking ground at once, "will you leave us for half an hour? I have something to say to Inthia."

A strange gloom settled at once on the boy's heart, a premonition of trouble, associated with no fact or person, but not less genuine on that account. He withdrew at once, of course, and without question, and taking his hat went out of doors, and paced moodily up and down the clean-swept drive, with his hands in his pockets, and his hat tilted forward on to the bridge of his nose. Humphrey Frost, who was doing his four miles an hour on the carpet, cast a chance look out of the window and beheld his rival. A touch of momentary shame laid a finger on him. He was using his wealth and position to oust a poor lover, but after all the poor lover was no more than a boy, and he had the common sense of the situation on his side as well as his own passion. What helped him most to shake off shame's clinging finger was the thought of Inthia holding her poor state somewhere in the district of Bloomsbury, buried in a half decent, struggling poverty. He pitied the romantic dream he came to disturb. He had, as perhaps few men in his place would have had, a genuine feeling for it, but he himself was in love, and with mingled egotism and good reason he told himself that at his age love had a much more radical root than it has in the heart of two and twenty. Boys change and forget, and, said Humphrey Frost to himself—

"I have enough to last me my lifetime."

"Inthia, dear," said Lady McCorquodale, "I have something to say to you."

Inthia slid an arm about the elderly lady's waist, and laid her tender cheek against that formidable bosom.

"I have something to say to you, auntie," she answered.

"I have the greatest news for you," Lady McCorquodale responded.

"You cannot have such news for me as I have for you," said Inthia. "Let me tell mine first."

"Very well, my dear," said the old lady, with a rather sickly cold sinking of the heart.

She divined the news already, and it made her task so difficult that for all her ordinary strength and resolution she felt quite helpless.

Inthia put the other arm about the old lady's waist, and clasped both hands behind her, bending her head so as to hide her eyes which she knew to be sleepily heavy with the hot blush that mantled on her face. She pressed her cheek closer to the black silk bosom, and told her story in half a dozen words.

"Harry proposed to me this morning."

Oh, luckless coincidence! That the most brilliant offer in the world should come at such a time.

"And you?" said Lady McCorquodale, tremulously. "What did you say, dear?"

Inthia looked up sweetly and shyly for a mere second, kissed her swiftly, and then hid her own face again.

"I said 'Yes,' dear."

Lady McCorquodale gave a heart-breaking sigh. After all, what else on earth could have been expected? The young people had been absolutely thrown at each other from their childhood upward. The whole family, open-eyed, had seen what was coming and at last it was here. And one of the worst things about it was that there was nobody to blame. Not a creature was in fault from start to finish, and yet the condition of things was to her ladyship's mind almost cataclysmal.

"My darling," she said, and she found herself so agitated that she spoke with difficulty, "if you had brought me this news yesterday I should have rejoiced to hear it, and have thought it the most fitting and proper thing to happen in the world."

Inthia had unlocked her hands, and now clasping them before her own bosom, looked at her ladyship with a startled and even terrified air.

"There is nothing to be afraid of, my child. Nothing terrible has happened. On the contrary there has just been offered to you one of the most brilliant positions in the world. Mr. Frost has laid before you a proposal for your hand."

"Mr. Frost!" Inthia repeated.

"Mr. Frost," said the old lady, "and you must know, my dear, that though we have always looked with the greatest kindness upon Harry, that if we had as much as dreamt of this splendid offer we should never have encouraged his advances for a moment. Now, Inthia, there is nothing to be afraid of, and above all I beseech you not to make a scene. There is nothing I hate like a scene."

The girl's face had gone dangerously pale, and her eyes were wide with fear. Her ladyship was unnaturally petulant at the provoking condition of affairs, but Inthia's look touched her, and brought her back to a moderate and persuasive tone.

"Nothing will be done," she said, "that is not fully and freely of your own doing. Harry will be told of the proposal which has been made, and will I trust have the good sense and right feeling to retire. I think Harry a very manly young fellow, my dear, and I cannot for a moment believe that he will be so selfish as to stand between you and such a prospect. Mr. Frost, to whom I have hinted the position of affairs, is willing to wait for half a year for your decision, but I can tell you, Inthia, I have known Humphrey Frost all his life and there is no better young man in England. I can see that he loves you very dearly. He is a gentleman, and he will never give you any trouble. I shall not ask you for a decisive answer now, of course, but I shall ask for your serious promise to think it over. I am getting to be an old woman now, and whatever little worldly feeling I may have had has, I trust, long since left me. But I should be blind if I did not see the immense advantages on Mr. Frost's side, and I should certainly be grossly wanting in duty if I did not do my best to impress them upon you."

This harangue had given Inthia time to collect herself.

"I shall be sorry to disappoint you, auntie dear," she answered, "but I shall never marry anybody but Harry now."

"Inthia!" exclaimed her ladyship, "I will not accept an answer of that kind at this moment. It is not what I ask for or desire. What I wish you to do is to consider Mr. Frost's proposal, and to prepare yourself to give him an answer in half a year's time."

"If Mr. Frost cares at all," said Inthia blushing, "it will be far better and kinder to tell him now. I esteem Mr. Frost very highly, and I think that his wife will be a very fortunate woman, but—"

The pretty face was sweetly obdurate, and as she looked at it her ladyship's hopes sank to zero.

"I shall tell Harry," she said, "and expect him to resign his pretensions."

"Auntie dear," the girl answered, with sudden tears in her eyes, "you have been everything to me. Don't let us be angry with each other, and suffer for nothing. If Harry is to be told of this I shall tell him of my answer."

"Inthia!" said the old lady, "you are an ungrateful, disobedient child."

Then there were tears, not on one side merely, and then a reconciliation, and new beseechings on her ladyship's side, but no change on Inthia's.

"You come too late, Humphrey," said her ladyship, when at length she found courage to face the unfortunate suitor. "That dreadful boy has proposed this very morning, and Inthia has accepted him."

"She declines to take my proposal into consideration?"

His face had grown as white as Inthia's had been half an hour before, but his voice was calm and steady.

"She declares, my dear Humphrey, that nothing will change her."

"Tell her, if you please," said Humphrey Frost, "that nothing will change me either. My offer holds good for my lifetime."

CHAPTER V.

Lady McCorquodale's ideas with respect to Harry Wynne underwent a rapid and most logical change. Her ladyship had lost no time in informing the young gentleman of the offer Mr. Frost had made, and she did not suffer him to remain for a moment in doubt as to her conception of what ought to be his sense of duty. His plain and obvious course, so Lady McCorquodale told him, was to retire at once from the field, and leave Inthia free to accept that magnificent offer. It was not unnatural, perhaps, that the young man should have quite another notion about his duty. There was a hot scene between them, and there were things said on both sides of which, in their cooler moments, neither of the disputants approved. Harry denounced her ladyship to her face as a wicked old woman, and the phrase made her dislike him cordially for the rest of her days. It was not the epithet "wicked" which affected her so seriously, but the stinging and only too veracious one which followed it.

"If Inthia tells me to go I will go," Harry had said; "but I will accept my dismissal from no hands but hers. What right have you to try to play fast and loose with her affections? Do you think Inthia doesn't care for me?" There were scalding tears in his eyes as he spoke, for her ladyship had shown clearly that she meant to be bitterly uncompromising, and his whole heart was aflame against the sordid mammon worship she had preached to him. "Do you think I don't care for Inthia? Haven't we been thrown together from the time when we were babies? Haven't we been taught to think always that we should marry one another? Do you think that Inthia is a white slave, to be sold in the market to the highest bidder?"

He choked with wrath and shame, and a lad's honest sense of championing the cause of the girl he loved and of his own heart. Of course there was some egotism in it all, but it was natural and just, and at least he was so firmly rooted in his own sense of right that the accusing verdict of the world could not have changed him.

Her ladyship knew to the full as well as he how right he was, but being set upon her purpose, and having only a much smaller right on her side she felt it all the more necessary to be angry. She told him that he was acting a selfish and despicable part in trying to bar Inthia's way to so splendid a fortune. He went pale at this, and stood up quite quitely.

"If her own heart does not stand in her way, Lady McCorquodale," he said, "I beg to assure you that I won't. Shall I ring and ask for Inthia?"

This was an altogether triumphant stroke, and so routed her ladyship that there was nothing left for her but to march from the apartment with as fine a show of contempt and indignation as she could assume.

The young man so suddenly grown dreadful to her ladyship's eyes was actually in the house with Inthia, and could not be got rid of at a moment's notice. And, apart from that, her ladyship knew well enough that the first hint of persecution would strengthen the young people, and make her own task more difficult. It does not matter in the least what the Church may be—the blood of the martyrs is its seed. To make life difficult to these young people was to make her own cause impossible. So the inevitable interview between Inthia and Harry came about that afternoon, and the two young creatures clung together for safety in the midst of the first storm which had ever shaken their souls. They cried together, and the stalwart boy held the little girl to his breast, and swore inwardly that he would face a thousand deaths rather than be parted from her. Neither of them dreamt in their ignorance of thanking Humphrey Frost for setting this exquisite intoxicating cup of happy sorrow to their lips. He had opened their eyes and they were innocently ungrateful. They had never known until then how much they had loved each other, but as each clung to the other in a superb abandonment to loyalty they forgot to bless their benefactor.

The honest Humphrey could have chosen no better way of bringing happiness to the heart of the girl he loved. There was a poignancy of delight in sailing through these tempestuous seas which is never known to love in fair weather.

To everybody but the two lovers the Christmas season was a grim and arctic time in the house of Lady McCorquodale, and the beauty of the thing was that whilst Harry and Inthia conceived themselves to be profoundly unhappy and ill used, they were tasting such sweetness as is only once in a lifetime presented to mortal lips. The Misses Arabella and Julia looked on the girl with a wonder the purity of which was occasionally alloyed with a faint tinge of contempt. Their excellent mother pointed the moral and adorned the tale for the edification of their hearts and minds. Thus, the good lady would say, were the brightest prospects clouded. Such a cankerworm could a romantic folly lay in the rose of social hope. The young ladies listened to the maternal vaticinations in an ecstasy of faith. Would that such a chance had fallen to either of them. The unselfish Arabella would have yielded it to Julia if only for the sake of the invitations. Inthia was surely mad, or at the most charitable construction was posing as Constancy for a time whilst she kept an eye on the main chance. There are sides of feminine nature which the smaller kind of philosopher finds a ghastly joy in studying. The most lover of the sex chooses to blind himself, and is certainly none the unhappier. A true study of the meaner qualities of women would eclipse the gaiety of nations.

Those icy holidays came to an end, and Harry Wynne went back to the world's business. He might have carried the brand of Cain upon his brow, and have been scarcely more avoided by her ladyship. After the one unescapable shindy the majestic woman displayed for him a contemptuous pity and amazement which was hard to bear. She and Mrs. Brotherick used to ask each other if ever such assurance were seen before such as the young man displayed in staying his appointed time. The unruly young villain? Why would he not lie down before the wheels of Juggernaut and have life and light and hope crushed out of him respectably and in decent quiet? If ever to the eyes of two elderly ladies a young man's plain duty stared him in the face it did so in the case of Harry Wynne. He had nothing to do in the world but to go away and be quiet. If he did so it was as evident as anything could be that in a little time Inthia would yield to Humphrey Frost's advances. They meant the girl no harm. They believed themselves utterly wise and unselfish.

They were not disposed to rest without allies, since the most powerful were to be had for the mere asking. Lady McCorquodale made a purposed visit to Bridgebourne Court, and there had an interview with the Lead of the family, before whom she laid the case. The old earl, who had never been guilty of more sentiment than mere youthful heat of blood gave warrant for, accepted at once the common sense view of the case. The boy's position was ridiculous and indefensible, and he must be made to feel it. Humphrey Frost was a most excellent match for Inthia. The best conceivable match for her. The venerable nobleman so fumed and fretted at the idiotcy of these young people that he gave himself a headache. The idea of their supposing that their crude and infantile sentimental emotions were to be allowed to govern life! His lordship would as soon have thought of arresting a special train because a butterfly had happened to alight on the rail, as of altering the economies of life for the sake of their romantic notions.

Lord Hounes shared his father's opinions, and even went a little beyond them. He had that excellent reason for disliking his young relative which is already known to the reader. The young reprobate had tried to borrow money, and nothing but success in that rather hopeless enterprise could have made the offence more unpardonable. His lordship had never been troubled by sentiment. He had married for money, and if his bride's wealthy father had failed in cotton, and the promised million had never reached him, the misfortune at least was traceable to no fault of his own. He had always been virtuously conscious of the best intentions. He admitted that he had at one time been in favor of the match, "but," said his lordship, with that original sagacity which distinguished him, "circumstances alter cases."

His Lordship's only son, Charles Seaforth, who would one day in the course of nature become Earl of Bridgeourne, was also admitted to the family councils, and also took the commonsense view of the case.

"The little girl's a little fool, and the boy ought to know better," was his verdict.

Thus fortified in her opinion, her ladyship went home to Norwood, and actually opened operations with some vigor, writing a long letter to Harry, in which she expounded the family conviction, and enveloping Inthia's life in so cold and comfortless an environment that the girl became profoundly unhappy—really and genuinely unhappy this time in her sweet heart's absence.

A curious and unexpected result arose from all this. Captain Peter Heaton, standing at the window of his chambers on the first floor of a house in St. James's street one fine March afternoon, beheld the pinched and careworn face of Lord Hounes, and immediately afterwards recognized in the tottering old figure at that nobleman's side the Earl of Bridgebourne. The venerable earl and his son were on their way from Arthur's to White's, and the less aged nobleman supported the more elderly with that marked air of deference and filial piety which he always bore towards him in public. Whilst Captain Peter Heaton with no particular interest watched the pair past the smoke of his cigar Harry Wynne came striding swiftly round the Piccadilly corner, and catching sight of his relatives approached them, and holding out one hand in salutation, raised his hat with the other. To the Captain's amazement the two elders of the house turned a chilly stare upon their relative and mounted the steps of the club, leaving him planted hat in hand, and looking after them for a moment with an expression of complete confusion and bewilderment. Captain Heaton whistled long and low, and kept an eye upon the young man until he moved away. The cut was public and open; a score of people had seen it, and all glances followed the young man thus snubbed in vivid curiosity and conjecture.

Captain Heaton took his hat, gloves and walking cane, and went out in search of information. He found several people who were prepared to tell him all about it, and a good deal more, but their stories differed, and he had to piece the probable facts of the case together as best he could. In effect he concluded that Harry Wynne desired to make a disastrous marriage, and was so set upon that foolish course that the family had determined provisionally to abandon him.

A messenger dispatched in a cab to Hump's residential chambers brought that gentleman to Mr. Butterfield's private room in Conduit street. Captain Heaton and Mr. Butterfield were there already. Captain Heaton stated the case in the coniest terms, and it was unanimously decided that it was necessary at once to exercise so much pressure as would enable them to discover the actual state of the family feeling. The family feeling was their only security for their joint and separate interests in two thousand three hundred pounds.

To this end the three gentlemen were discreetly indiscreet. They allowed it to be known in quarters from which it was likely to reach the Bridgebourne ears that young Wynne was going the pace. He was probably, so the artful rumor ran, entangled with some expensive person of the other sex—here rumor touched the name of a burlesque actress or two whose characters were too well established to suffer by the scandal—and he was known to have run in debt to Butterfield of Conduit Street to the tune of three or four thousand pounds.

Mrs. Brotherwick was the first to hear this awful and rejoicing news. She was heart and soul with Lady McCorquodale and Mr. Humphrey Frost, and as she herself observed, she had the sacred feelings of a mother, and would have known her duty to her own child if Providence had blessed her humble deserts with such an offer. She took the story with a shuddering joy to her majestic relative and patroness. The dreadful abandoned boy had given himself into their righteous hands. He was wickedly pretending all this romance for Inthia while he gave himself over to the enticements of some shameless Delilah who wore tights in public, and had doubtless been the ruin of a score of wicked young men whose bones she kept in her cavern.

"This," said her ladyship sternly, "shall be inquired into without an hour's delay."

She rang the bell at once, and ordered the carriage. She attired herself in her costliest sables, as if for a visit of state, and came down inflexible as fate, as disposed for war as Boadicea before the Romans. She drove straight to town, accompanied by Mrs. Brotherick. To the minds of both the ladies there was a spice of naughtiness about Mr. Butterfield's shop and clientele which lent a zest of appetite to the adventure. Naughty creatures whom a bishop's widow could only think of with indignant stately tremblings had set foot upon the waxed oak parquet of that sinful floor. The man who dealt with those people must himself be wicked, as he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat. In the space of an hour, filled in by who knows what of hope and indignation the carriage rolled splendidly into Conduit Street, and pulled up before the jeweller's door. Swift and smooth came an obsequious polished youth from the inwards of the establishment, and bowed the ladies in.

Her ladyship presented her card, and the jeweller, with that saponaceous, soft, continued gesture of worship with which he always stood at the shrine of the British aristocracy, bowed and smiled and rubbed his hands, and smiled and rubbed his hands and bowed. Not often had so terrible a figure as the defunct bishop's lady presented, entered that neat and wealthy home of art.

Her ladyship desired to speak with Mr. Butterfield in private. Mr. Butterfield, urbanely worshipful, conducted his visitors to his private room, set out chairs for them, and stood before them to receive their orders, an embodiment of business courtesy.

"I have heard a dreadful story, Mr. Butterfield," her ladyship began. It was not her custom to go beating about the bush at any time, and now she felt that if ever there was a fiend did well to be angry she was the woman. "I am told that Mr. Harry Wynne, my great-nephew, is terribly in your debt."

Mr. Butterfield rubbed his hands, and smiled with uplifted eyebrows.

"I really do not know," he answered, "how your ladyship became possessed of the information."

"It does not in the least matter how I became possessed of the information, sir," her ladyship responded. "Be so good as to tell me if the information is exact."

Mr. Butterfield smiled and bowed and rubbed his hands, expressing in face and attitude the politest subserviency to her ladyship's desires and the politest deprecation.

"Mr. Wynne, your ladyship, has certainly honored me with his custom."

Her ladyship and Mrs. Brotherick exchanged a glance. The glance on the one side expressed a bitter triumph, and on the other was at least meant to express an agony of sympathy.

"Tell me, if you please," said her ladyship, "what he purchased from you, and to what extent he is indebted."

"Really, your ladyship," Mr. Butterfield smiled with an air of complete discretion.

"Kindly answer my question, if you please," said her ladyship imperiously.

Mr. Butterfield still rubbed his hands, but assumed a look of pathetic unwillingness.

"If your ladyship insist——"

Her ladyship did insist, and insisted with added imperiousness.

"It is not customary," said Mr. Butterfield; "it is very far from customary. Your ladyship must know that in transactions of this kind a certain discretion is expected from a tradesman. If it were known that I yielded to anything except the strongest family pressure in a matter of this kind it might affect my connection to an extent of thousands of pounds. I assure you ladyship—thousands of pounds."

Mr. Butterfield was a good comedian, and well in practice. Her ladyship took high credit for having forced him to show his books. The account ran:

"To one gold chain, eighteen carat gold, to form brooch, center of bracelet, centre of riviere, and ornament for the hair, with eighteen carat gold bracelet, brooch and ornament mounts, set in brilliants, and to one rivere of thirty-eight brilliant diamonds set in eighteen carat gold, in case complete £2,300."

Her ladyship remarked in silence that Mr. Butterworth had with evident purpose omitted to set forth the weight and quality of the diamonds. She and Mrs. Brotherick leaned over the book together, with their shoulders in shuddering contact. Mrs. Brotherick mutely turned her eyes to heaven, clasped her hands, and rested in that attitude of invocation and astonishment for a full half-minute whilst her ladyship glanced from her to the accusing volume and back again. To both of them at that moment Harry seemed a sinner past redemption. They had visions of the wicked creature in tights, and their imaginations hovered round strange scenes of orgie,—vulgar, polluting, vague.

"Are you aware, Mr. Butterfield," her ladyship demanded, "that Mr. Wynne is utterly unable to pay for this mad, this extravagant, this sinful purchase?"

Mr. Butterfield took care to be overwhelmed by this inquiry, but kept self-possession enough to murmur his trust that Mr. Wynne's family would not allow him to be a loser by his confidence in the young gentleman's representations.

"His family, I can assure you, sir," her ladyship responded, "will not be answerable for one farthing of debt incurred for such a purpose."

(To be Continued.)

Chapped Hands and Lips, cracked skin, sores, cuts, wounds and bruises are promptly cured by Victoria Carbolic Salve.

General News and Notes.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Warranted by J. Fallen & Son.

Montreal aldermen propose to tax all telegraph and electric poles $10 each. There are 10,000 poles in Montreal.

Deafness Cured.

SIRS,—For years I was troubled with deafness, and last winter could scarcely hear at all. On applying Hagyard's Yellow Oil it restored my hearing and I now hear as well as anyone.

MRS. TUTTLE COOK,
Weymouth, N. S.

A large portion of the town of Kreutzberg, Bohemia, has been destroyed by fire. Six persons lost their lives and 500 are homeless.

A Wonderful Flesh Producer

This is the title given to *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* by many thousands who have taken it. It 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

Best ever Made.

DEAR SIRS,—I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the best remedy ever made for coughs and colds. I am never without it in my house.

HARRY PALMER, Lorneville, Ont.

What can be Done?

When the system is overloaded with impurity, the circulation sluggish, and the stomach out of order, as is often the case in spring time, there is no remedy so efficacious as Burdock Blood Bitters to remove every trace of impure matter and restore perfect health.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

"SEAL BRAND" COFFEE

At the World's Fair.

Chase & Sanborn have been awarded the mammoth contract for supplying all the Coffee served inside the World's Fair Grounds, against the competition of the largest importing houses in the country.

This tribute to the Excellence of the "Seal Brand" proves that it is the best Coffee Grown

Miramichi Advance.

Beginning with the issue of November 6th, 1892, when the ADVANCE entered upon its

Nineteenth Year of Publication!

The publisher continued the change in the terms on which the paper is furnished 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 10th, 1892, are to be settled on the old terms, viz., $2 per year, the advertised credit rate.

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 now published the ADVANCE for nearly 19 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.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

WINTER 1892 & 93

ON and AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 17th, unt further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Between Chatham and Fredericton.

For F'ton. (read down) Accom'n.		For Chatham. (read up) Accom'n.
9 10 a. m.	Chatham	5 20
9 45	Chatham Jct.	4 55
10 45	Blackville	3 40
12 25 p. m.	Doaktown	2 20
1 20	Boiestown	1 30 p. m.
2 40	Cross Creek	11 55
4 00	Marysville	10 35
4 10	Gibson	10 25
4 15	Fredericton Lv.	10 20 a. m.

Connecting with the I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Express.	Mixed
Leave Chatham,	9 30 p. m.	2 00 p. m.
Arrive Chatham Junc.	9.55 "	2.30 "
Leave " "	10.00 "	2.40 "
Arrive Chatham	10.25 "	3.05 "

GOING SOUTH

	Express.	Mixed.
Leave Chatham,	3.50 a. m	10.40 a. m
Arrive Chatham Junc'n,	4.15 "	11.10 "
Leave " "	4.22 "	11.15 "
Arrive Chatham	4.47 "	11.45 "

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Station—Nelson, Derby, Siding Upper Nelson Boom Chelmsford, Tray Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' siding, Upper Cross Creek. Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's siding, Penniac.

Passengers with through tickets to points on the I. C. R. can go in to Chatham and return to meet next train free of charge.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning, if signaled.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY C P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

Allfreight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery o the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage or Storage.

J. E. SNOWBALL, Manager

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1892---WINTER ARRANGEMENT---1893

On and after Monday, October 17, 1892, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION

Through Express for St. John, Halifax, Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.21
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John,	11.15
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.35
Through Express for Quebec, Montreal, Chicago,	22.10

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Oct 26, 1892

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

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.

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JAMES A. MORRISON,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANT.

SPECIALTIES:

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AGENT FOR

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

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

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WALLACE, N. S.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP COOKE & CO.
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
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 this establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that the prices are right.

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BOOKS,
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HANDBILLS,
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REPORTS,
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RULES OF ORDER,
BILL-HEADS,
CUSTOMS FORMS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
SCHOOL FORMS,
VISITING CARDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS,
TICKETS.
NOTE-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ORDERS,
DRAFTS,
NOTES.
FISH INVOICES,
RAILWAY FORMS
FISH RECEIPTS,
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MAGISTRATES BLANKS,
SUNDAY SCHOOL CATALOGUES,
SAW BLANKS,
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WE KEEP IN STOCK A LARGE LINE OF

READY-PRINTED BLANKS,

Which we mail prepaid or deliver promptly on receipt of orders Amongst these are the following:—

CUSTOMS BLANKS.

	Per Dozen.	Per 50.	Per 125
For Duty,	20 cts.	75 cts.	$1 25
Free Entry,	15	60	1 00
Free for Fisheries, (Nets, etc.,)	15	60	1 00
For Warehouse,	20	75	1 00
For Duty ex-Warehouse,	15	60	1 00
Free ex-Warehouse,	15	60	1 00
Report Outwards,	15	60	1 00
Report Inwards,	15	60	1 00
Entry Outwards	15	60	1 00
Warrant for Delivery,	10	35	60
Locker's Receiving Order,	10	35	60
Locker's Delivering Order,	10	35	60

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.

	Per Dozen.	Per 50.	Per 100
Justice's Letter to Debtor	10 cts.	35 cts.	$ 60
Summons to Defendant,	10	35	60
Summons to Witness,	10	35	60
Summons to Debtor,	10	35	60
Warrant for Defendant,	10	35	60
Warrant for Witness,	10	35