# MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS SLIP ON THE PAPER—THE DATE ON IT INDICATES THE TIME TO WHICH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID. PROMPT REMITTANCE EXPECTED FROM THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY SENT THEM.

VOL. 11--No. 52 C. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 15, 1885.

D G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—$1,50 a Year, in Advance



BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

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

Advertisements are placed under classified heads

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

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

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

Editor Miramichi Advance. Chatham N. B



HAMS. HAMS.

Smoked and Green.

400 PIECES HAM,

Green, Smoked or Canvassed.

FOR SALE LOW BY

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.
St. John.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.

DIZZINESS, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Manufacturers, Toronto.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

TIN SHOP.

have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the late James Gray, and with the kind patronage of former friends, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN,
SHEET-IRON,
GAS-FITTING.

Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.

TINWARE

always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.

PLOUGHS,

Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells of which draw out for cleaning purposes.

Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to give us a call.

☞ Shop in rear of Custom House. ☜

A. C. M'LEAN.

Chatham, July 23.

TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All Kinds of Cloths,

from which selections may be made for

Suits or single Garments

inspection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

400 M. SHAVED CEDAR

SHINGLES.

Will sell in Car Load Lots or small lots to suit Purchasers.

AT LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY

ROGER FLANAGAN.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

I have just received a further supply of

Laurance's Glasses

to suit all sights. They are scientifically adjusted and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Don't buy cheap, worthless glasses.

Testimonial from hundreds in this county,

AT THE MEDICAL HALL.

J. D. B. F. MacKenzie,

Chatham, N. B.

MOLASSES.

400 PUNCHEONS Choice Barbadoes Molasses now landing.

Geo. S. DeForest,
13 South Wharf.

St. John, N. B., 26th June, 1885.

TO LET.

The house and premises now occupied by D. G. Smith Esq. Apply to

G. A. BLAIR,
Agent for Owner

Chatham, August 11th, 1885.

LANDING.

40 Cases Morton's Mixed Pickels
90 Bdls Yellow C. Sugar.
American Water White Oil.

DeForest Harrison & Co.
7 and 8, North Wharf,
St. John, N.B.


## General Business.

### Notice to Mill Owners

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves.

The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Subscriber

ROBERT McGUIRE.


DUNLAP MCDONALD, & CO.

Merchant Tailors,
AMHERST, N. S.

Customers' measures taken and suits or single garments sent to any part of the country.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get *free* a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine

R. FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

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

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

FLOUR FLOUR!!

125 bbls. COCK'S FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.

☞ To be sold Low FOR CASH.

E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham.

CEDAR SHINGLES,

PINE CLAPBOARDS. HEMLOCK BOARDS.

Dimensions Pine Lumber etc., etc.,

FOR SALE BY
GEO. BURCHILL & SONS

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Chatham Livery Stables.

Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.

Office and Stable - - - - - Water street, Chatham

SALT.

LANDING
EX SHIP 'CHARLES,'

2,200 Bags L'pool SALT.

GEO. S. DeFOREST,
13 South Wharf

St. John, N. B. Ma

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable property lately occupied by Mr. A. S. Templeton, situate on Upper Water Street, Chatham. The main building is fitted up for a shop and dwelling, and the barn and other outbuildings are in good repair. For further particulars apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister at Law.

Chatham Mar. 18th, 85.

Tea! T Tea!

On Hand and to arrive from London

100 HALF CHESTS TEA.

E. A. STRANG, - Chatham

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

MIRAMICHI

LIVERY STABLE,

Castle Street, - - Newcastle

TEAMS FURNISHED FOR DRIVES, PARTIES, EXCURSIONS FISHING TRIPS ETC

JOHN MORRISSY, - - Proprietor

LANDING.

250 Bbls. Corn Meal, New England A.
100 Bbls. Granulated Sugar.
150 Bbls. Refined do
For sale by

DeFOREST HARRISON & Co.
7 and 8, North Wharf,
Saint John, N. B.

Fish, Beans, Etc:

150 Qntls. dry Codfish.
300 Small boxes New Digby Herring.
245 Bags White Beans.
40 Barrels whole and Split Peas.

NOW LANDING.

Geo. S. DeForest,
13 South Wharf

St. John, N B. Jul

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine

## Hotels.

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.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NEWCASTLE, - - - - - - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N B

THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John. PROPRIETOR

REVERE HOUSE,

LOWER WATER STREET,
CHATHAM, N. B.

Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests.

GOOD STABLING on the premises.

A new BOWLING ALLEY has been put in the present season, which is fitted up in first class style with every convenience for patrons—Open day and evening.

Daniel Desmond

ADAMS HOUSE.

(LATE METROPOLITAN.

ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL

WELLINGTON ST, CHATHAM, N. B.

This house has lately been rented and

REFURNISHED,

every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of guests.

Good Sample Rooms.

ON THE PREMISES

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

R. B. ADAMS,
Proprietor


## General Business.


Warner's Safe Cure,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Bristol's Sarsaparilla,

Hop Bitters.

Scott's, Northrop & Lyman's, Robinson's, Putner's, Budd's,

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

Estey's Quinine Tonic.

—AT—

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

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Bass River, Kent Co, containing upwards of 200 acres, about one half of which is well cleared and fenced and under a high state of cultivation.

The buildings are all nearly new and in first class order, the dwelling house alone cost over $500. This is a most desirable farm property, situate directly on the road from Weldford Station, I. C. R., to Richibucto and close to the Post Office where a daily mail is received and within five minutes walk of a superior school

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the subscriber at Bass River.

12-3" R BROWN

APPLES.

On Sale and for Auction

Saturday, commencing at 10, sharp.

ONE CAR LOAD
CHOICE HAND-PICKED APPLES.

KINDS—Gravensteins, Emperors, etc,

TERMS, CASH.

WM. WYSE,
Auctioneer

30th Sept, 1885,

COFFINS & CASKETS

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

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates.

BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied.

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

FOR SALE.

A Good Second-hand Piano

BY BROADWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

SIX OCTAVES.

It has been taken good care of, is in good tune and up to concert pitch, Can be seen by calling at the store of

MOSS & SON.
Chatham

Corsets! Corsets!

WE have just received a splendid assortment of Corsets in the following lines—

Crompton's Coraline Corset.
Ball's Health Preserving Corset.
Dr. Warner's Health Corset.
Belle Corset. Mary Corset.
Lily do. Everlasting do.
And Nursing Corsets.

—ALSO—

Misses' Corsets Child's Waists, and a full line of Corset steels.

LOGGIE & Co.

Opposite Golden Ball.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE

DRUGS

—AND—

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, go to the

Newcastle Drug Store.

☞ DRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure and PATENT MEDECINES at their regular prices.

Flower Pots, Sponges,

Toilet articles and Fancy Soaps

—ALWAYS IN STOCK.—

E. LEE STREET
Proprietor


## Brokerage, etc.


W. & R. Brodie,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal
QUEBEC.


## Medical.


Dr. J. S. Benson,

RESIDENCE:

Duke Street, - Chatham.

Dress Goods Etc.,

Black Dress Veleteen, Plain and Twild Back.

Button New Dark Colours Rullion Kid Glove "Ladies."
4 Button New Dark and Light Duprex Kid Gloves "Ladies."
4 Button New Dark Rullion Kid Gloves.
Ottoman Dress Goods, in Navy, Cream, Bottle

SOLIEL DRESS GOODS BLACK

Grey Cotton 27 inches from 5cts. yd. up.
Grey Cotton 36 " " 7cts. " "
Berlin Wools, New Colours Light to Dark. Anclusion, Shetland, Bee Hive, 3 4 & 5 ply fingering etc., etc.

W. S LOGGIE

$66 a week at home. $5 00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS

Malaga Grapes,

1 CAR LOAD

CHOICE WINTER APPLES,

1 MIXED CAR

CANADIAN APPLES

ONIONS,

CHEESE.

ETC. ETC.

BOTTOM PRICES.

D. CHESMAN

"GEISS."

—THE IMPROVED—
NEW CHICAGO
OR
"GEISS" LAMP

52½ Candle-power—has the brilliancy of
—TWO GAS JETS—
AT ONLY
ONE SEVENTH
of the Cost. Burns common Kerosene oil and uses the ordinary chimney.
It is cheap, durable and effective.

H. P. MARQUIS,

SAMPLE'S DOMINION

Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistuls, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and the retail trade.

G. A. BLAIR,

has on hand, a superior assortment

READY - MADE CLOTHING,

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,
IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

WAGGONS! WAGGONS.

THE Subscribes has on hand thirteen (13) new St. waggons, comprising, Single and Double Piano Single and Double Concord Single Whitechapel etc. They are of the very best material, style and workmanship, and will be sold at the most reasonable rates. Inspection is invited by parties in need of Waggons, as the lot on hand

Cannot be Surpassed

on the North Shore for style and price

JOHN MOWAT.

Chatham June 9th 1885

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine

LION COFFEE.

40 Tins "Lion brand" JAVA COFFEE, ground or unground, quality guaranteed.

For sale wholesale by

DeFOREST HARRISON & CO
St. John, N. B.

MERSEREAU'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.

Being desirous of placing First Class Photographs within the reach of Residents of Chatham I have engaged

Mr. J. A. E. Morrell,

(late of 98 King Street, St. John,)

Who has arrived and is now ready for work

We have now the

BEST GALLERY,
BEST LIGHT,
BEST PROCESS
& BEST OPERATOR

North of St. John.

☞ Give US a Trial and be convinced. ☜

—GALLERY OPPOSITE—

Masonic Hall, - Chatham.


## GENERAL BUSINESS.


PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS, CURE ALL.

Thirty years study and experiment have been given to perfecting the formula for Parsons' Pills, and the universal judgment of the highest medical authorities, scientists, and men of learning, is that our formula is the best yet devised by the brain of man, and should rank with the wonderful discoveries of the world. No family should be without them, for there is no other remedy in the world capable of conferring so much benefit, excepting, possibly Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The information contained in the wrapper around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills; it shows how to avoid and how to cure all manner of diseases, and how to correctly interpret the symptoms thereof. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. A valuable illustrated medical book sent free to all who send their address. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.


CHATHAM RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1885.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 1ST., Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sunday nights excepted) as follows:—

GOING NORTH

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

| | No. 1 EXPRESS. | No. 3 ACCOM'DATION. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chatham, | 3 35 a. m., | 1.20 p. m. |
| Arrive Chatham Junc, | 4.05 " | 1.50 " |
| Leave " " | 4.15 " | 2.10 " |
| Arrive Chatham, | 4 45 " | 2.40 " |

THROUGH TIME TABLE

| | EXPRESS. | ACCOM'DATION |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chatham, | 3.35 a. m. | 1.20 p. m. |
| Arrive Bathurst, | 6.00 " | 4.35 " |
| " Campbellton, | 8.05 " | 8.05 " |

GOING SOUTH

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

| | No. 2 EXPRESS. | No. 4 ACCOM'DATION |
|---|---|---|
| Chatham, | Leave, 10.40 p. m. | 10.40 a. m |
| Chatham Junc'n, | Arrive, 11.10 " | 11.10 " |
| " " | Leave, 11.20 " | 11.25 " |
| Chatham, | Arrive, 11.50 " | 11.55 " |

THROUGH TIME TABLE.

| | EXPRESS. | ACCOM'DATION |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chatham, | 10.40 p. m. | 10.40 a. m |
| Arrive Moncton | 1.40 a. m. | 2.20 p. m. |
| " St. John, | | |
| " Halifax, | | |

Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through to St. John, and Halifax and with the Express going North, which runs to Campbellton.

Connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is 75th meridian time. All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges. Special attention given to Shipments of Fish.


NOW ARRIVING.

FALL IMPORTATIONS

—FULL LINES OF—

Autumn & Winter

DRY GOODS.

Hosiery.

Haberdashery, etc.

Carpets,

Cutlery,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS,

Latest Styles.

J. B. Snowball.

NEW GOODS!

—LANDING TO-DAY—

20 Cases and Bales

Assorted Dry Goods

70 Half Chests Tea,

BEST VALUE YET.

30 Bbls. SUGAR,

125 Bbls. FLOUR,

10 Tons Pressed Hay,

a Lot of Seasoned Prime

Lumber.

Wm. Murray.


## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - OCTOBER 15, 1885.

### The Colonel's Idea of a Duel.

Old Col. Smith was an odd genius and a great joker. One evening, at a party, a young gentleman, upon whom the colonel had told some cutting joke, feeling himself insulted, challenged the colonel to mortal combat. The challenge was accepted. Having the choice of weapons and the appointment of the place of meeting, the colonel told the young man to repair the following morning at 6 o'clock to a certain spot, and added "that he would see that the weapons were there." The following morning, at the appointed time, the young man repaired to the identical spot; said spot, being among the lead mines, was naturally furrowed with mineral holes. "Well, sir," said the colonel, sticking his hands in his pockets, "are you ready?" Receiving an affirmative answer, he continued: "Here's where we are to fight," indicating a mineral shaft near by, which was at least sixty feet deep, "and here's our weapons," pointing to a pile of stones. "You are to go down that hole and throw stones up; I'm to stay up here and throw stones down." It is needless to add that the challenge was withdrawn.—[The Argonaut.

### Noah's Ark and the Great Eastern.

The following figures concerning the Great Eastern and the Ark are of interest. Somebody is comparing the size and cost of the Great Eastern and Noah's Ark. The cost of building and launching the Great Eastern was $3,650,000, and this broke the original company. A new company was formed, which spent $600,000 in fitting and furnishing her. Then this company failed, and a new company was organized with a capital of $500,000, nearly the whole of which was sunk upon the vessel. Nothing ever built can stand comparison with the Great Eastern, excepting Noah's Ark, and even this vessel could not match her. The length of the ark was 300 cubits, her breadth 50 cubits, and her height 30 cubits. The cubit of the Scriptures, according to Bishop Wilkins, was 21 65-100 inches and computed into English measurement the ark was 547 feet long, 91 feet beam, 54 7-10 feet depth, and 21,762 tons. The Great Eastern is 680 feet long, 83 feet beam, 56 feet depth, and 28,093 tons measurement.

### GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

The country seat that always rents—The barbed wire fence.

#### Highest Praise.

The well-known drug firm of N. C. Polson & Co., of Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has long been considered the best remedy for Summer complaints in the market, and adds that their customers speak in the highest terms of its merits. Wild Strawberry is the best known remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and all Bowel Complaints.

A coat of paint has no buttons on it.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Cyrus W. Field used to buy and sell old junk for a living, but that would be nothing against him if he wasn't ashamed of it.

#### A Sad Case.

The poor victim of Chronic Dyspepsia apparently suffers all the ills of life, living in continual torture. Regulate the Liver and the Bowels and tone the Stomach with Burdock Blood Bitters and the dyspeptic's trouble is soon gone.

The milkmen of Boston have fixed a higher rate for this winter than ever before. They expect most of the pumps to freeze up.

One of the eagles in the New York "Zoo" picks up a log of wood weighing ninety-six pounds and flies around with it. A boy of 7 would be just good ballast for him.

#### A Speedy Cure.

As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Complaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

Hot baked beans are now delivered to Sunday customers in the leading Southern cities, and the clergy rather approve of the idea. Bean-eaters are generally devout people.

#### A Certain Result.

In all disturbed action of the Stomach, the Bowels, the Liver or the Kidneys the result of taking Burdock Blood Bitters is certain to avoid prompt benefit to the sufferer. Burdock Blood Bitters cure when other remedies fail.

There was a business failure in Iowa the other day in which the liabilities of the person were reported at eight cents and his assets at nine. It was doubtless some merchant who didn't believe in advertising.

#### Fatal Attacks.

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the Summer and Fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency.

An Ohio paper says that "a Cleveland bride fainted at the altar just as the ceremony was concluded, because her husband started to lead the way in leaving the church. Such independence on the part of a husband at the very threshold of married life is enough to make any woman faint."

#### A Sure Indication.

Whenever there are festering sores, blotches, pimples and boils appearing, it indicates an extremely bad condition of the blood which should be speedily cleansed by that best of all medicines Burdock Blood Bitters.

"We hadn't many social advantages at the place where I boarded, said Jones, 'but the old man and woman were at outs, we had three varieties of mosquitoes, a cross dog and a hornet's nest in the orchard, an ugly bull in the pasture, a dead rat in the well, red ants in the pantry, a minister at dinner twice a week, the old woman was determined I should marry one of her girls, the old man wanted to borrow money from me, there were six boys on the place all under fifteen. I gathered cowslips with the girls, ate onions with them, and kissed them all round the same day. It was lively—very, very lively."

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the Stomach and digestive apparatus.

She was busy with her needle,
On some ruptured furbelow
And observed with smiling wisdom,
As ye rip so shall ye sew.

Now comes the autumn season drear,
With winter on its brink,
Which makes the lads and lasses long
For skating at the rink.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives them but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose.

Fanny—"Isn't it too bad that Clara Dean is so ugly! It's owing to those horrid freckles."

Julia—"I don't object to freckles."

"O, you don't?"

"No. Not when they are on some other girl's face."

BAIRD'S FRENCH OINTMENT cures Itching of the Scalp, or any Eruptions thereon, it stimulates the growth of the Hair, a small quantity applied to the head of children keeps them in a clean and healthy condition.

If your child is suffering from worms, we would recommend you to give at once Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, it is not only a safe and effectual remedy, but an exceedingly pleasant one.

*La Presse* of Montreal thinks that fifty years hence there will be in the Province of Quebec a French population of four and a half millions, a French Canadian majority in more than one New England State and in half a dozen Ontario counties, with colonies scattered all over the American West. They will have recovered in the North West, the preponderance they had temporarily lost, and the Acadians will have reconquered in the Gulf Provinces the political and social position that their history entitles them to; they will be the masters in the arts of fishing and navigation, the two great riches of the future.

#### Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

*For Pulmonary Troubles*

T. J. McFall, M. D., Anderson, S. C., says: "I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the best preparations in the market for Pulmonary Troubles. I have used it in my practice since 1876, and am well satisfied with it."

#### Loss and Gain

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I get sick again with terrible pains in my back and side and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk
From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weight more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!


STEAMER FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the

STEAM YACHT "ADA"

for sale. Her dimensions are—
Length 34ft.
Depth 3ft. 6in
Width 6ft. 3in

She is one year old, has double engines, horizontal return tubular boiler, 33 in. propeller and is well fitted and sound in every respect.

JOSEPH RUDDOCK

Central Book Store.

We take pleasure in announcing that our stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

is now complete, comprising a full assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

The latest publications in the

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY,

Warne's unabridged Novels, Harper's Handy Series, Robertson's American Series, Leisure Hour do., Lily do., a good line of Handsomely bound volumes.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH DO.

A large and varied stock of

NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, Papetrie in boxes, WRITING FLUIDS in quarts, pints, and ½ pints, and small. BLANK BOOKS, broad and long cap from 2 to 8 quires, small kind, ruled for all purposes. Memos, Weekly and Monthly TIME BOOKS.

A large and varied lot of TOY BOOKS. CARD BOARD, all colors and perforated. Tissu papers, Pens, Pencils, Games, Visiting Cards Paper Clips, Legal Stamps and Paper, &c. &c.

R. C. PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES,

Rev'd E. Wallace Waits' pamphlet on the Institution and claims of the Sabbath, 5cts.

Bibles, etc. etc., Rubber Bands, Erasers, Artists materials, Oil and Water, etc., etc.

AT CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.
IDA MOSS.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Fancy Goods.

Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Meerschaum and Briar Pipes

and all Smoker's Goods.

As we intend leaving the Province next spring, the whole stock must be sold and will be sold, regardless of cost.

Call and see for Yourselves.

I. HARRIS & SON.

Chatham, July 13th, 1885.


NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to make immediate payment, All accounts not settled before the first of August will be placed in an Attorney's hands without further notice

Chatham, July 13, 1885 I. HARRIS & SON

## General Business.

CAPITAL PRIZE. $75.000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

*"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and 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
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

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

*The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.*
*It never scales or postpones.*

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1885—186th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CAPITAL PRIZE | | $75,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 25,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 10,000 |
| 2 | PRIZES OF $5000 | | 12,000 |
| 5 | do | 2000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | do | 1000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | do | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | do | 200 | 20,000 |
| 300 | do | 100 | 30,000 |
| 500 | do | 50 | 25,000 |
| 1000 | do | 25 | 25,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Approximation Prizes of | $750 | 6,750 |
| 9 | do | do 500 | 4,500 |
| 9 | do | do 250 | 2,250 |

19 7 Prizes, amounting to ..... $265,500

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

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

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. Dauphin,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
OR
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
STATE NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.


## NOTICE OF SALE.

To George Arnold, formerly of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, at present of the United States of America, Cabinet Maker, and Annie Maria Arnold, his wife, and to all other persons whom it doth, shall, or may concern—

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made the second day of May, A. D. 1877, between the said George Arnold and Annie Maria Arnold, of the one part, and John Hartland, of the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, Sadler, of the other part, duly recorded on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1877, in Volume 88 of the Records for the said County of Northumberland, pages 64, 65, 66 and 67, and numbered 47 in said volume.

There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in Chatham, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the THIRTIETH day of NOVEMBER next at twelve o'clock, noon,—All that piece or lot of land situate in Chatham, aforesaid, and bounded as follows,—Commencing on the easterly side of King street at the point where the same crosses Duke Street; thence running easterly along the south side of Duke street, fifty feet to the westerly line of lot two; thence southerly and along that line at right angles to Duke Street, one hundred and three feet to the northerly line of lot six; thence westerly at right angles to the easterly side of King street, fifty feet; thence northerly, along the easterly side of King Street, one hundred and three feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members' privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining. And all the estate, right, title, dower and thirds, property claim and demand whatever, both at law and in equity, of them, the said George Arnold and Annie Maria Arnold of, in, to, out of, or upon the said lands and premises, or any part thereof.

Dated this 25th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN HAVILAND,
Mortgagee.

ROBERT MURRAY,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.


## F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering
PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA, SUGAR
and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.
At lowest cash prices.
Black Brook July 7, 1885.

## Flour, Pork, Fish, Etc.

200 Bbls. Brown FLOUR;
100 hlf-bbls do. do.
125 bbls. CORN MEAL
50 do. MESS PORK.
150 Quintals new CODFISH.
50 Cases CANNED OYSTERS.
100 do do LOBSTERS.
100 do do PEACHES.
7 do COLEMAN'S MUSTARD.

Geo. S. DeForest.
13 South Wharf.
12th May, 1885.

## FOR SALE

At the Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works, a Lot of DOUBLE and SINGLE

Truck Wagons.

Also a few double and single second hand driving

WAGONS.

To be sold Cheap.

A. ROBINSON.
Oct. 3—1-m.

## Pigs for Sale.

Young Pigs part and full bred Berkshire, at Station farm.
Apply at J. B. SNOWBALL'S OFFICE and at FARM.
Chatham, 8r October, 1885. 10.22.

CONFECTIONERY
FRUITS ETC.
Fresh Goods of Superior Quality
Always to be found at
M. J. STAPLES'S
Vondy Building, Chatham
tf.

The "Imperial Wringer."
AND
Wash-tub Stand.
Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS,
Cunard Street.

## TO LET

The Commodious House and premises situated corner of Duke and Henderson Street, now occupied by Mrs. Martin Keoughan, suitable for either a Hotel or Boarding House. Apply to
WARREN C. WINSLOW,
Barrister, Chatham

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

## General Business.

# COAL.

Daily expected in, the Schooner "Adeline" from New York.

400 TONS BEST QUALITY

Anthracite Coal

in broken, stove and chestnut sizes,

—ALSO:—

the schooner "Matilda" with cargo of coal from Sydney

—IN YARD—

200 tons old mines Sydney coal, best English house coal and Lingan coal. For sale cheap.

Thos. F. Gillespie.

1885.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMP'Y

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 27th, and until further notice, the New and Beautiful Steamers "State of Maine," and "Cumbrland," will make THREE trips a week, leaving St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o clock, local time, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton," for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning, will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 5 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after the goods leave the Warehouse.

Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CRISHOLM, Agent
Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, N.B.

Fine Stock of
FALL
MILLINERY.

Cheap Dry Goods,

STOCK COMPLETE.

CHEAP FURNITURE

LARGE STOCK.

All goods marked low for CASH.

B. FAIREY,
Newcastle,

HORSE FOR SALE.

A large 12 year old mare, very suitable for a thrashing mill, will be sold cheap. Apply at
STATION FARM.
Chatham, October 1st, 1885.

NEW
FALL GOODS!
CHEAP FOR CASH!

—34—
Bales and Cases Assorted
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.

—NEW—
COLORED DRESS GOODS, Black, French Merinoes, and Cashmeres;
NEW
Black and Colored Velveteens;
NEW
Ulster, Sacque, Mantle and Overcoat CLOTHS;
NEW
Fur Shoulder Capes, Fur Trimmings, Hats and Caps;
NEW
SHAWLS AND PLAIDS;
NEW
Wool Squares, Hoods and Scarfs;
NEW
GLOVES—Woolen, Kid in Black & Colored;
NEW
Flannels—Red, White, Grey and Fancy;
NEW
BLANKETS—White and Grey;
NEW
YARNS—Canadian, Highland, Saxony, and Shetland Wools, all colors;
NEW
Shirts, Drawers, Linders, Cardigans and Guernseys;
NEW
Overcoats, Jackets, Suits, Coats, Pants & Vests;
NEW
Waterproof Coats, Circulars and Dolmans, American make;
NEW
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS,

Too numerous to mention, but MY STOCK will be found the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTED IN MIRAMICHI.

Cheap Cash Store.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, Sept. 29, '85.

VINEGARS.

LANDING, 1 Car Load E. & A. Robitaille celebrated Vinegars.
Eureka double strength, White Wine XXX
Cider, superior quality. do do XX
For sale low by
DeForest, Harrison & Co.
7 & 8 North Whar
St. John, N

SAMPLE ROOMS.
For Commercial Men

THE demand for Sample Rooms to accommodate for the commercial travellers being so great, and the supply being inadequate, causing the travellers in some instance to remain three or four days awaiting their turn, has induced the subscriber to build two Sample Rooms, well lighted, aired and warm. Commercial men can depend on obtaining just what they require, being situated in the central part of the business community, namely, corner Main and Wesley Streets, they will be found to be far more suitable, comfortable and convenient. Should a horse and sleigh be required it will be furnished without additional expense. Rooms secured either by letter or telegram.

HENRY G. MARR,
Main Street, Moncton N B

H. B. SELLON.
ARCHITECT

Plans, working drawings, specifications and estimates furnished.
OFFICE—WATER ST,
Chatham, N.B.
"World" and "Advocate"—1 month.

E. H. THOMSON'S
ART GALLERY
(Opposite Canada House, Chatham.)
Old Pictures Enlarged
—AND—
Finished in Oil, Water Colors or India Ink.
PHOTOGRAPHS
—AND—
FEROTYPES
taken and satisfaction guaranteed.
Picture Framing and Mounting at short notice.



## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - OCTOBER 15, 1885.


### The East and West—A Contrast.

There has been an impression abroad among residents of the North Shore that the English mail trains on the Intercolonial Railway are despatched with great promptness and run at the highest rate of speed consistent with safety. The experiences of a gentleman recently from Rimouski, however, show that much depends on whether this service is performed for the Maritime Provinces alone or mainly for the West. Our ideas of it, being formed by experiences with the winter English mail train from Halifax, are evidently a little erroneous. When the steamer reaches Halifax, commendable alacrity is the order of the day and mails and passengers leave for the West in the shortest possible time, while the train is run with right of track and all proper speed to Quebec. If, however, one desires to realise that it is a different matter at Rimouski, so far as mils and passengers for the Maritime Provinces are concerned, he has only to be there on the arrival of an Allan liner. He will see the mails and passengers promptly placed on the train for the upper Provinces, while those for the east have to "wait until their betters are served." The best cars, properly lighted and heated, await the west-bound passengers and they go off without loss of time, either in leaving or running to their several destinations. After they have left, the unfortunates for the "fish and fog districts" of the east are attended to. They find a train with cars in which no fire has been made, and, perhaps, one light is burning and when their late fellow-travellers for Montreal and Toronto are, say, fifty miles on their way to their destination the New Brunswickers, Nova Scotians and Prince Edward Islanders are started on their cheerless way, their train going at the average rate of twenty miles an hour and no faster. This is, we suppose, good enough for the east, which is looked upon as a very inferior region by our western rulers, but we submit that it is not in the spirit of the understandings had when confederation was courting our people.

### The "Waning Industry."

A few weeks ago it was understood that the New Brunswick Trading Company were preparing to rebuild the Water Mill, so called, opposite Chatham. Indeed a lot of dimensioned stuff was sawn for it at the Loggie mill. We now learn that as no satisfactory assurances can be obtained from the Government in reference to a reduction of the present high rates of stumpage and in view of the discouraging condition of the lumber trade, the company have abandoned their intention of rebuilding the mill. This will be a great disappointment and loss to many people and, we fear, is but the beginning of the adverse results of the present lumber policy, which drives free capital out of the country to seek investment elsewhere and, at the same time, largely cripples what is already locked up in the trade. This question must be grappled with by those in whose power it is to deal justly by the great interests involved.

### Sold!

The Montreal *Herald* poses as a well-informed "independent" supporter of the Dominion Government and when some one told it the other day that Sir John was going to England it said, among other things,—

Knowing the Premier's intellectual and business activity we are prepared to believe that seeking the much needed restoration of his health he will not be likely to forget that certain public business of importance to Canada may be expedited during his sojourn in England. There is the Reciprocity business, for instance; this might be discussed with the Home Government and certain lines of action laid down. It may be associated with the settlement of the Fisheries question. Then, pigeon-holed in one of the Government offices in Downing street there lies the basis of an Extradition Treaty, agreed upon two years ago, between the Governments of Ottawa and Washington, and only awaits Imperial sanction to be legislated upon in Canada and the United States. Sir John will probably endeavor to have this little matter attended to also. And even the question of Canada's right to negotiate her own commercial treaties may be discussed,—who knows?

The veteran statesman can not be idle and will, no doubt, be usefully employed, especially if he keeps clear of that sham known as Imperial Federation.

It turns out, however, that "the veteran" isn't going to England at all.

### The Grammar School.

The general interest manifested a few years ago in the annual school meetings has not been maintained of late and there was a decided apathy manifested on the subject this year. Many persons in what has been looked upon as the leading district of Chatham seemed to have forgotten that there was such a thing as an annual meeting to be held on Thursday last until after it was over, when it became known that the few ratepayers present had voted to discontinue the High School. The announcement, as may be readily understood, created genuine surprise, for there had been no public agitation of the matter and no attempt made to test the feeling of the district in reference to it. There has, undoubtedly, been a general impression that the schools of the district have cost rather more than a rigid regard for economy justified, and we presume the Grammar School was thought to be the most easily assailable, or to have fewer persons who would be interested in maintaining it. For the efficient Principal, Mr. Palmer, everybody in the community entertains a high regard, and no one questions the fact that the school is well-conducted, so the action of the meeting seems to have been taken entirely on economical grounds. It is true that in some quarters ulterior purposes are hinted at, but we think the dollars and cents idea was the one that did the business. It is not probable, however, that the hastily made decision of the meeting will be carried out, as it will involve the loss of the Government Grammar School grant to the district, which would make a change in the accounts which the majority did not, in all probability, consider before they voted as they did. The general impression seems to be that the proper course is to introduce the system of economy all round and let it fall evenly. If this is done the Grammar and High School can be maintained and the backward step for Chatham which would be involved in its abolition, avoided.

### The Lumber Trade.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine's Liverpool Wood Circular of 1st inst. says.—

"The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 77 vessels, 60,962 tons, against 60 vessels, 43,673 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, as shown by the table below, has been 323,679, 324,099 and 310,492 tons respectively.

"The import of most articles has been much in excess of the corresponding month last year; the deliveries, however, have also been large, but this is owing more to forced sales from the quay than from any actual improvement in the demand; prices generally are lower, and stocks too heavy; a much reduced supply for the remainder of the season is absolutely necessary, if even the present low values are to be maintained.

"The import of spruce deals, has much exceeded the corresponding month last year, viz., 16,160 standards, against 11,460 standards, and although the deliveries, chiefly forced sales from the quay, have also been large, the stock remaining over is too heavy, and prices have declined throughout the month, and it is necessary that shipments for the remainder of the season be much reduced to prevent a further decline in value. Lower port pine deals are still moderate in stock, and there has been no change in value. Birch has again come forward much too freely, and is difficult to sell even at the very low prices now ruling; the stock is very excessive."

The ruby is now considered the rarest of colored gems. Fine rubies are scarce. They will be clustered with white and tinted pearls, sapphires, opals and other stones.

### A Serious Riot In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—About noon the striking car drivers began to assemble in knots in various parts of the city and things presented an ominous appearance. The first riot occurred on Charlean avenue roads. Several cars were dumped into the gutter and the drivers and conductors severely handled. Next a big crowd of strikers attacked several cars of the Union depot line on 12th street bridge. The drivers and conductors were badly beaten, one conductor being rendered insensible. The rioters were in such a hurry to tip over the cars that the passengers were not allowed time to get out and two ladies were badly bruised on 12th street bridge, while leaping from the car. Mayor Francis and Chief Police Harrigan with a squad of police arrived on the bridge soon afterwards and made several arrests. The rioters dispersing sullenly about 2 p. m. A riot broke out on Cass avenue, the crowd extending from 9th to 14th streets. At least a dozen cars of Cass avenue line were laid in the gutters by the mob and the conductors and drivers thumped very roughly, and the teams turned loose in the streets. Shortly after this another riot occurred on the tracks of the Union line on Allen street near 10th street. The cars were tossed about and the wildest excitement prevailed, the two mobs were in close proximity and soon united, some two or three thousand people filling all adjacent streets and preventing traffic in a few minutes. The mob began to overturn cars of the Linden Railway on 8th street and Washington avenue, where two immense crowds gathered up to 2.20 p. m. Nobody reported very badly injured, but serious trouble may occur any time.

LATER.—ST. LOUIS, Oct, 9.—The first really serious event and one involving loss of life occurred this afternoon, on Stoddard avenue. One of the cars of the Union Depot line was coming up the avenue in charge of policemen Griffiths and Hannon, and when near Hickory street it was surrounded by some 50 men who began to cut the harness and make other demonstrations. The officers twice ordered them to desist but they paid no attention to the command and assaulted the officers with sticks and rocks. Hannon was struck with a stone and Griffiths knocked down by a man named Harvey. While the latter was beating Griffiths, Hannon drew his pistol and shot him in the head killing him. The body of Harvey was taken to the Morgue and Hannon to head quarters, where he was placed in arrest. Harvey was a bricklayer but had been driving a car on the Linden road of late. Four of the rioters in the 12th street bridge affair, four of Chauteau Abram gang, five of those who upset the cars on Washington avenue and six of those who stopped the car on Offadon street, were arrested this afternoon and locked up. Wm. Jackson, of Hotsprings, Ark., while riding in the Cass avenue car, was struck by a stone during the riot and had his jaw badly fractured. Henry C. Yagger, a prominent citizen, was also struck in the face with a stone and received a severe wound.

### The Game Laws.

The laws of the Province relating to game birds and animals are summarised and published for general information. Among other things it is enacted that—

To hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy moose, caribou or deer, between February first and August first in any year, the penalty is not less than ten dollars nor to exceed sixty dollars. (41 Vic., Cap. 45; 43 Vic., Cap. 21).

To hunt, chase, or pursue with intent to kill with dogs—twenty dollars for each and every act; and it shall be lawful to destroy or kill any dog so found hunting, pursuing or chasing, or proved to have pursued, chased, wounded, torn or killed any moose, caribou, or deer. (41 Vic., Cap. 45.)

No person or number of persons forming a hunting party, shall kill or take in any one year or one season, more than three moose, five caribou, or five deer. (41 Vic., Cap. 45).

All such game must be removed from the woods within ten days after killing the animal. (41 Vic., Cap. 45).

The fact of any person having in his possession the carcass of a moose, caribou, or deer, or any part thereof, or the hide thereof, within the time specified (viz., February first and August first), shall be *prima facie* evidence of his having hunted or killed the same contrary to law, and such person shall be liable to a penalty of not over sixty nor less than ten dollars. (41 Vic., Cap. 45, s, 5)

To hunt, take, kill, wound, trap or otherwise destroy mink, otter, fisher, sable and beaver, between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, a person will be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than five dollars for each such act. (41 Vic., Cap. 45).

The fact of any person having in his possession the carcass of any animal mentioned in the preceding section, or the green, or fresh-pelt, or hide thereof within the time specified (viz., May first and September first), shall be *prima facie* evidence of his having hunted, killed, taken, or trapped the same contrary to law; and the fact of any person having been found hunting within the time specified, having in his possession any trap or traps, shall be *prima facie* evidence of his hunting contrary to law, and in either case such persons shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in the preceding section. (41 Vic., Cap. 45, s. 6).

To take or kill partridge between the first day of December in any year and the twentieth day of September in the year following, a person will be liable to a penalty of four dollars for each such act, and the fact of having the same in one's possession between the above mentioned dates shall be *prima facie* evidence of the taking or killing contrary to law. (41 Vic., Cap. 45; 43 Vic., Cap. 21; 48 Vic., Cap. 61.) The exportation of partridge is prohibited by Dominion Act of 1885.

To take or kill snipe or woodcock between the first day of December in any year and the first day of September in the year following, a person will be liable to a penalty of four dollars for each such act, and the fact of having the same in one's possession between the above mentioned dates shall be *prima facie* evidence of the taking or killing contrary to law. (41 Vic., Cap. 45; 42 Vic., Cap. 20; 48 Vic., Cap. 61.) The exportation of woodcock is prohibited by Dominion Act of 1885.

To take or kill, or have in possession, any wild black duck, wood duck, or teal between the fifteenth day of May and the fourth day of September or to destroy or remove their nests or eggs, a person will be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than forty dollars. (44 Vic., Cap. 25,)

To take or catch with a net or nets, or kill with a swivel or punt gun, ducks, brant, geese, or other wild fowl of the game kind, a person will be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than forty dollars, for each and every such act.

For the setting of any net for the purpose of catching any wild duck or any game bird, the offender shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten, nor more than twenty dollars.

For the catching of any wild fowl by artificial light, the offender shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars. (42 Vic., Cap. 20).

The killing of robins, sparrows, swallows, and other small birds and birds of song which frequent the fields and gardens, and the selling and offering for sale and having in possession such birds when killed, shall hereafter be unlawful, penalty one dollar. The trapping, snaring, or otherwise taking alive or selling or offering or exposing for sale alive of any of the said birds, and the destroying of the nest or eggs of such birds, shall be unlawful, and any such traps or snares may be destroyed and a penalty be exacted of one dollar, in addition to ten cents for each bird. (41 Vic., Cap. 45.)

Fines and penalties shall be paid as follows:—One half to the informer, and the other half to the Commissioner or Warden or Deputy Warden, prosecuting; but if the prosecuter be any person other than a Commissioner, Warden or Deputy Warden, then such other or second half shall be paid to the Chief Game Commissioner.

The Warden or his Deputy, or either of them, are authorized to seize all carcasses, or any part thereof, all hides, pelts or traps found in the possession of any person, contrary to the law, and shall forthwith process before a Justice of the Peace, who will deal with the case as prescribed in Section 12, Act 41 Vic., Chap. 45.

If the owner of the property seized be not known, the Warden or his Deputy shall proceed as directed as in Section 13 of the same Act, before a Justice of the Peace.

A search warrant can be obtained on application, under oath, of any Stipendiary Magistrate, Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices, whenever any person has reason to suspect and does not suspect that moose, caribou or deer hides, or any portion of the carcass of a moose, caribou, or deer during the close season, are concealed on the premises of any person, and if found, the same may be seized and dealt with as directed in Section 12.

Any nets set or placed for the purpose of taking or catching any wild duck or other game bird may be seized by any person, and the same shall be destroyed under the conditions of Section 18.

No person not having his domicile in the Province of New Brunswick shall be entitled to hunt, take, kill, wound, or destroy any moose, caribou, deer, mink, otter, fisher, sable, beaver, or other animal refered to herein without first having obtained a licence, and shall be subject to the enactments of the game laws. The fee to be paid thereof will be twenty dollars, and the license shall be in force for one year from the first of September in each year.

Every such person shall, on request of any person whomsoever within the province, at all times, and as often as requested, produce and show to the person making the request, such license; and if he fail or refuse to do so, he shall forfeit any such license as he may possess, and shall, upon proof of such request and failure, be deemed to have violated the provisions of the preceding Section.

The penalty for a non-resident hunting without a license will not be less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars in addition to licuse fee and cost of prosecution.

### A Reporter's Suicide.

SHOOTING HIMSELF AFTER CAREFULLY DESCRIBING HIS DEATH FOR HIS FELLOW-REPORTERS.

(Quincy (Ill.) Special in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

An extraordinary suicide took place at the Fay House, in this city, the victim being Mr. M. Wood, a young man aged twenty-one years, of sober habits, formerly a city reporter on the local papers. His parents reside in Ellington and are well-to-do. Wood's body was found in his room this morning, sitting in a chair before a marble slab table, the lamp still burning, a revolver, on the floor by his side, a bullet-hole through his head, nineteen pages of manuscript before him and the table and manuscript covered with blood. The following is the most important part of the document:

"BROTHER REPORTERS: When you come to sift this matter and sum it up your articles will be as follows: "Last evening the report of a pistol was heard to issue from a room at the Fay House. Those who heard the noise thought little of it at first, but investigation revealed the fact that Mr. M. M. Wood had deliberately shot himself through the brain, the ball entering near the right temple and tearing away a large portion of the skull (presumed). The pistol was a five-chambered 32-calibre and was held so close to the head that the face was much burned. The cause for the rash act is not well understood, but it is supposed to be temporary insanity. The mystery surrounding the case is all the greater as up to the very last act of his life Mr. Wood never gave the first intimation of suicide or even the first evidence of having a diseased mind.

"He spent a portion of yesterday afternoon with his friend, George Stahl. They left the Fay House together at noon and drove to Mr. Stahl's place of business. Then they visited the dime museum. They then separated, Mr. Stahl going to his store and Mr. Wood to his boarding house, where he spent the rest of the afternoon sleeping in his room. Tuesday night Mr. Wood stayed with his friend, Bert Woillard, at the Tremont House. They attended the concert together at the Opera House and upon going to Mr. W's room spent an hour or so playing cards, but never gave the slightest evidence of being unsound in mind."

The suicide then goes into a long history of his life, saying that he, though young, had been much troubled; though out of position, he considered that a trifle; though he owed some for board, but had assets to cover it; that his troubles began early, his life at home being unpleasant—had several difficulties with his father, who even made his graduating unpleasant; but, besides all these, there was something else that he could not tell, that made him miserable. He spoke of his mother affectionately, saying that at least she would mourn for him. This part of the letter he said he could not write without tears. The document closes as follows:

"Reader, it requires nerve to take one's life, and it is not a weakness in me to say that as I write these lines I am trembling like an aspen leaf. Before me on this marble slab lies a revolver charged and cocked, and as I look at it my heart almost leaps into my mouth. It is a fearful thing to take one's life, and I can't see how so many have the heart to do it. But here goes—"

### Abolition of Provincial Subsidies.

(Toronto Monetary Times.)

The convention of Young Liberals recently held in Toronto, ventured on a politico-financial topic of which the older heads are apt to fight shy. A resolution was passed favoring "such a change in the British North American Act, as shall provide that each province shall collect as well as expend its own revenues." Difficult as such a change will be to bring about, it is well to see young men looking in a direction contrary to the general tendency to compel the Federal Parliament to supply the fiscal wants of the provinces. Mr. Blake has shown that he is himself not insensible to the danger to the autonomy of the Provinces which this dependence threatens as they become more and more financially dependent upon the Federal Parliament. And it is in fact the only danger to which local autonomy is exposed; in many other particulars, the aggressive nature of provincial policy is conspicuous enough, and the real danger to be encountered is that of extreme localism, which there is a tendency in many minds to confound with, or to mistake or substitute for patriotism. The strange thing is that all the Provinces are anxious to surrender their power of raising their own revenue, as a supposed release from the responsibility of doing the work themselves. But there is a limit to the extent to which they can free themselves from respousibility. The substitution of indirect for direct taxes, it should always be remembered, means an addition to the Customs' duties and a serious interference with external commerce.

(London, Ont., Advertiser.)

There is in this programme to which Liberals generally are likely to take exception, unless it be the abolition of Provincial subsidies. We believe the country would have been better off, and its affairs would have more economically administered, if Provincial subsidies had never been granted, but we are of opinion that Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are not likely to agree to the proposition, which will compel them to have recourse to direct taxation. Unfortunately for the Province of Quebec, both parties have spoken against direct taxation for Provincial purposes as if it were a calamity, and all kinds of devices have been adopted in order to get rid of direct taxation. We should only be to glad if these Provinces were to agree to as radical a change in our fiscal policy, but we have no hope of any change of this this sort meeting with general approval. It is one of the propositions which must emanate from the Province of Quebec or the Maritime Provinces before there is any hope of making it an issue in Dominion politics. We are quite sure that the Young Liberals would not care to make an issue which would, if earnestly taken up by the party generally, lead to its defeat, and the defeat of many other reforms that the majority of the electors in the Province would be prepared to accept. To press for the abolition of Provincial subsidies would be to court defeat,

### A Duplicate of the Brooklyn Bridge Horror.

No event in many years has so profoundly agitated the capital of Sweden, as the calamity following Mme. Nilsson's enthusiastic reception of her countrymen here on Thursday, 24th ult. For several days after the occurrence Mme. Nilsson was so completely prostrated that she felt obliged to cancel many engagements. King Oscar, who has taken a very deep interest in the matter, has been active in extending sympathy and relief to the afflicted families. So great was the confusion following the calamity that the officials have scarcely yet recovered from the dazed condition produced by its awful suddenness.

Owing probably to the fact that Mme. Nilsson had recently bought a handsome house in London and announced her intention of making her home in England permanently hereafter, the great singer's visit to the beautiful capital of her native land was regarded as a farewell one, and the popular excitement attending her arrival was intense. Crowds of her enthusiastic countrymen welcomed her at the railway station Thursday morning and attended her carriage to the Grand Hotel. She gave three concerts, delighting the populace after each performance by singing home ballads in front of the hotel. As early as 7 in the evening people were streaming towards the broad quay opposite the Grand Hotel from even the most distant part of the twelve islands upon which Stockholm is built. When Mme. Nilsson arrived, shortly after 9 o'clock, it is estimated that the dense mass of people closely packing the quay, and the wide street of Charles XII., for some distance on either side, numbered not less than forty thousand persons. Deafening cheers greeted the diva's arrival. Unable to reach the principal door of the hotel, she with some difficulty managed to gain admittance at a side entrance, and presently was bowing to, probably the largest and most excited audience she has ever looked upon. After she had sung two songs, "Vierzehn Yiehre" and "Wermland Weise," the crowd began to disperse homeward.

The first movement of the living mass caused a frightful crush, which was horribly intensified by the pressure of a number of fresh arrivals on the outskirts of the crowd. A rascally gang of roughs helped still further to precipitate the calamity by trying to work their way through the confused and chaotic multitude. With a rush like the flow of a mighty river, the excited mass of people directed itself towards some newly built house on the site of the old Mindre Theatre. The pavement in front of the house had been torn up and the ground was strewed with building stone, lime and sand. Just before this uneven place was reached the stone pavement ended at an abrupt descent in the grade of the street. Here those in advance of the crowd halted an instant, but, pressed forwards by the thousands behind, they stumbled and fell.

The crowd, swarming on with the entire absence of reason or control characteristic of such a crowd in an emergency, men, women and children were instantly piled one upon another in one great crushed, bleeding, shrieking and undistinguishable mass of humanity. The horror of the scene was increased by the demoniac yells of the roughs, who took advantage of the moment to attack and plunder people right and left. To add to the confusion the only lamp that illuminated that part of the street was turned out by a street boy, who had saved himself by climbing the post. Many others saved themselves by breaking the windows and entering the new houses, though they were severely cut by the broken glass.

When the police finally forced a passage and removed the dead and injured it was found that eighteen persons had been killed in the mad rush. Most of these were women. Many people are believed to have been seriously injured early in the panic by being trampled under the feet of a horse which, with a light wagon at his heels, tore through the crowd. Others were pushed from the quay into the Norr-Strom outlet of the Malaren into the Saltsjoin and drowned. A prominent citizen was separated from his two daughters, one ten and the other twelve years old; he afterwards found their dead bodies trampled almost beyond recognition. Heaps of torn clothing, hats, umbrellas, shoes and mantles, were taken to the police station. A hatless woman, excitedly searching for her child, broke into loud cries on seeing the rows of corpses, and it was found that she had suddenly gone mad. The police, numbering 200, were utterly powerless to prevent the accident or govern the crowd.

### Death of a Cardinal

The Cardinal-Archbishop of New York died in that city on Saturday morning last at a very early hour. He was the fifth Bishop and second Archbishop of New York and was born in Brooklyn, March 10, 1810. He was ordained priest in Jan. 1834, and soon after went to Rome attending for two years lectures in the Roman College. He was consecrated coadjutor of the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, then Bishop of New York, and in Sept. 1847 on the erection of the new diocese of Albany was installed as its bishop—an office he held for 17 years. On the death of Dr. Hughes Bishop McCloskey was transferred to the vacant see, May 6 1864. He was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX March 15 1875, and Pope Leo XIII conferred the Red Hat on Cardinal McCloskey in the consistory of March 1878. The Cardinal was ever active in promoting the interests of the church throughout the see and his death will be regretted by thousands.

### Oldest Society on Earth.

A VEGETARIAN PROFESSOR'S HUMOROUS SPEECH.

The Vegetarian Society of Great Britain appears to be making excellent progress. At the last annual meeting, recently held in London, a large number of distinguished men and women were present and took part in the proceedings. The president, Professor Mayor, of Cambridge university, delivered a humorous and highly instructive speech. He stated that the order of vegetarians was not only the oldest of any on earth, but that it was the most extensive.

It has its origin in Eden. The eminent ancient Peruvians and Mexicans were all members of it. A majority of the people of India, China and Japan are vegetarians. Among the old-time vegetarians Pythagoras, Zeno, Socrates, Epicurus, Seneca and Plutarch. The Roman Porridge eaters, the Persians of Cyrus, the Greeks of Leonidas, the Swedes of Gustavus Vassa, the miners of Chili, and the Hudson Bay trappers ate scarcely anything but vegetables, endured privation, withstood hard ships, gained the admiration of the world. Converts were being made from all classes. Men of wealth, who had stuffed themselves with roast beef and puddings abounding in animal fat until they were laid up with the gout, were forced to confine themselves to a vegetable diet, when they usually regained their health. People who could not obtain money to procure meat were obliged to live on vegetables. In the majority of cases they were soon satisfied with the change.

The speaker referred to Professor Beketoff, rector of St. Petersburg university, who declared that the future is with the vegeterians. The reason was plain. Ten vegetarians would live where a meat-eater would starve. The time was soon coming when the population of many countries could not be supported if any considerable portion of the land was devoted to raising animals for food. Animals substances were fast becoming displaced by those made of minerals or vegetables. Geese were once kept partly for the purpose of supplying large quills for making pens. The metal pen has driven out that made from a quill. Not long ago, millions of skins were wanted every year for making parchment. Papers made of vegetables has superseded parchment for almost all purposes. Gutta percha and Indian rubber are fast taking the place of leather. Feathers are no longer necessary for filling beds. Brushes are made without bristles, and the best combs are made from other materials than bone.

Tallow was no longer needed for making candles. A much better article could be manufactured from paraffine. Animal and fish oils were not employed for filling lamps. Kerosene has taken their place. The streets and buildings were now lighted by gas made from coal. Gas, electricity, or mineral oil would furnish the light of the future. Butter is giving place to fruit, jam and vegetable oils. Vegetable substances are finding their way into cheese. Even animal power was being superseded. Horses made of iron and drawn by steam were transporting most of the passengers and goods in all civilized countries. Gas, wind, water, steam and the tides were being forced into the service of man. Even the saddle horse was fast being displaced by the bicycle and tricycle. Cheap and rapid transportation has rendered it easy to bring the vegetable products of one country to another. Horticulture is making most rapid progress everywhere. The art of preserving vegetables was being brought to a state of perfection.—*Chicago Times.*

### Dominion Revenue and Expenditure.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Telegraph* says,—"The returns of revenue and expenditure on account of consolidated fund for September last, compared with the corresponding period in 1884, show a decrease in revenue from $3,022,419 to $2,501,172, and an increase in expenditure from $1,547,400 to $1,770,958.

"The returns reveal a most alarming condition of public finances. The revenue is decreasing enormously, and the expenditure advancing equally in other directions.

"For the months of July, August and September, the revenue has decreased by $1,322,791 as against the corresponding period in 1884, while in the same time the expenditure has increased over the corresponding period of last year by $1,265,693.

"There is a deficit on the quarter of $660,000 or the promise of a deficit of nearly $2,750,000 at this r

## Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

PECK'S BAD BOY as played at Chatham don't amount to much.

"KERRY GOW," played in Masonic Hall last Saturday night, was the best dramatic performance we have had in Chatham for years.

R. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Mr Winfield will hold service in the Reformed Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., at eight o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

A GREAT LOSS.—St. John loses one of of her most prominent, public-spirited and useful citizens by the death of John Magee, Esq., which took place on Monday night last.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.—Mr. C. Dawe of Bay Roberts, Nfld. telegraphs that he is sending the Schr. *Fiona* to Miramichi with about six hundred barrels No. 1. Labrador herrings.

THANKS.—Messrs. I. Harris & Son, L. J. Tweedie and the owners of the Benson Block, publish cards of thanks to those who assisted in saving their property from fire yesterday morning.

THE CARAQUET RAILWAY Company intend to buy a second-hand engine from the I. C. R. Twenty-six miles of the road remain to be built. About 37 miles have been ballasted. The company intend putting on a mixed train between Grand Anse and Bathurst in a few weeks.—*Globe.*

THE BLIND.—We can speak from personal experience of the superiority of the spectacles which Mr. Mackenzie advertises in this issue—and of the scientific manner in which he fits glasses to difficult sights. We advise all who are troubled with weak or bad sight to call and have their eyes examined, and procure a pair of glasses properly fitted.

PECK'S SUN, published at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the most humorous paper in America to-day. Geo. W. Peck, its editor and proprietor stands without an equal as a humorist. He believes in making people happy, and no one can be otherwise who reads his most excellent paper. Our readers are invited to read the prospectus of Peck's Sun, in another column. Sample copies sent free to any address.

THE "SECTION 16" CLAIMS.—Persons having claims against Mr. Gough in connection with the construction of Section 16 I. C. R. are now promised a settlement of them, as it is announced that Mr. Compton, Dominion Arbitrator, is to be here forthwith for the purpose looking into them. Mr. R. B. Adams having had the matter in hand has partially put it in shape for a settlement.

A VALUABLE Cow in Yorkshire, England, having broken her leg, the veterinary surgeon was asked to amputate the limb and try to save the animal. This was done, and the stump of the leg healed naturally and completely. When the swelling had subsided, a rudely-constructed wooden leg was fastened on, with which the cow did so well that she has now been provided with an improved and shapely one, upon which her existence seems to be about as happy as before the mishap.

STEEL PLATE.—Mr. Thomas Miller's machinery for rolling steel rails into plate arrived in the schooner "Annie Harper," from New York, yesterday. As soon as the machinery is put in position in the Strait Shore Rolling Mills Mr. Miller will commence operations. The tests so far have proved very satisfactory, and the nails, made from the plate are said to be of a very superior kind. Mr Miller claims that with the new machinery he will be able to overcome all the difficulties heretofore existing in converting old rails into nail plate.—*Globe.*

THE METHODIST BAZAAR in Chatham Skating Rink on Thursday evening last was one of the most attractive and best managed affairs of the kind ever held in Chatham. The tables were attractive to those who were in quest of the useful and fancy articles usually sold on such occasions, as well as to the large number who patronised the tea, refreshment and oyster departments. The Magic Lake and Art Gallery were also well patronised, some of the conceptions of the latter being excellent, happy and laughable. The net proceeds amounted to about $425.00. There were no lotteries or grab-bags.

AN OUTSIDER.—The *Telegraph*, which generally manages to flatter the "importation" referred to, says,—There was a Conservative meeting on Saturday night at Clinch's Hall, Musquash, at which the new importation from Northumberland, and some of the lesser lights of the party were present. Hon. R. J. Ritchie, who happened at the meeting, was invited to speak and, in responding, met with an enthusiastic reception, turning the points of the other speakers against themselves, and exposing the fallacy of their so-called facts and arguments, eliciting repeated outbursts of applause.

SHARK CAPTURED.—Sunday evening between 4 and 5 o'clock, a large shark was captured at Shediac on what is known as Cannon's shore, directly opposite Hanington's mill, by a man named Mark Babineau. The shark was first seen under the bridge used for carrying slabs and edgings from Hanington's mill to the furnace on the opposite side of the Scadouc river, about ten in the forenoon. The Rev. Mr. Corey had baptized six persons not over ten feet from where the shark was first seen. The captor of this monster of the sea has placed him on exhibition. He measures 10 feet, has 3 rows of teeth and weighs 450 lbs.—*Transcript.*

AN INDEX OF THE ELECTION.—The contest for a cane in St. Malachi's Hall fair between the friends of Messrs. McLeod and Everett created much interest last evening. When voting began Mr. McLeod was 500, Mr. Everett 484. Gradually the numbers crawled up until the latter had 762, and Mr. McLeod had about 870. Then, Everett's friends dropped in a cheque, and the bulletin board announced Mr. E's vote as 1762. These figures had scarcely been made until Mr. McLeod's vote jumped up to 2089. This produced dismay in the opposite camp, the managers failed to "come to time," and the cane was awarded to Mr. McLeod amidst great applause. The majority was 327.—*Globe.*

MR. MURRAY, who is on his way to Ottawa, and whose lectures on Canada delivered here recently were so much appreciated, remains at Miramichi for two evenings and will deliver his celebrated Christmas piece "How John Norton Spent His Christmas," in Masonic Hall, Chatham, this evening and in Newcastle to-morrow evening. Messrs. Harper of New York illustrated this paper of Mr. Murray's some three years ago at a large expense, and it has been pronounced fully equal in strength, beauty and pathos to Hugo's best efforts. We expect a rich literary treat, therefore, this evening and our Newcastle friends will also enjoy it to-morrow evening.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Peter Mitchell, M. P. for Northumberland arrived at Newcastle last Thursday night. He was met at the station by a number of friends and the Cornet Band. He also visited Chatham during the week and went up river on Saturday, returning to Newcastle next day and leaving again for the North on Monday night. The *World* says he is, evidently, "as full of fight as he was twenty years ago," but he seemed to us to look and act like a man in excellent humor.

THE CANAAN ACCIDENT.—The St. John *Globe's* account of the Canaan accident was greatly overdrawn in almost every particular. It is a little strange that such a report should be quoted by a newspaper which was in a position to get the facts.—*Moncton Times.*

The *Globe* published a truthful account of the accident, the *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. The Amherst correspondent of the *Telegraph* states that Mrs. Tucker's "injuries are more serious than was at first supposed; besides several flesh wounds, the cheek and jaw bones are broken and the right eye considerably affected. The child has a bad flesh wound in one of its cheeks, which had to be stitched up."—*Globe.*

HEAVY FIRE.—Morrison's mill, a short distance below Fredericton, was burned on Monday evening, together with twelve other buildings, eleven flat cars belonging to the N. B. Railway and about 500,000 feet of lumber. The mill was one of the finest in the Province, was employing 110 men, was running two sets of gang saws, two lath or picket and one strap machine, and turning out daily about 75,000 feet of long lumber, 75,000 laths and 2000 or 3000 pickets and strapping. It was the greatest fire seen in Fredericton for years. The evening train from St. John was delayed until after ten o'clock by the fire, which burned fiercely on both sides of the track. The losses amounted to about $100,000.

A SENSATION IN CHURCH.—Says the North Sydney *Herald*: The prospects of witnessing a marriage drew an unusually large audience to the Episcopal church at Cow Bay C. B., Sunday evening last, but, as the sequel proves, they were doomed to disapointment. While the clergyman, Rev. Mr. Lockyer, was about calling the banns, a lady of somewhat angular appearance was seen excitedly meandering up the aisle and at the altar steps exclaimed, "*I stops it, sir; I stops it, I does!*" The scene was ludricious, and the congregation broke out into an audible smile. The ceremony was postponed pending an investigation. The doughty claimant alleges that she has been keeping house for the groom that was to have been (who is a widower up in his forties) for three years past, and that among others and divers rewards, she was promised his hand in marriage, as soon as *they* could, by *their* economy and industry, obtain a discharge of his indebtedness to his employer for goods sold and delivered, &c., &c. That to this end she used every diligence and but lately succeeded in this laudible enterprise, and she therefore loudly protests against this fasciuating but faithless hero transferring his affections to a lady he has only met for the first time during last week.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION still agitates the *World* which suggests that "Smith" "go on with the old Newcastle howl, and wins abuse Mr. Call and Mr. Adams," etc. Now, as a matter of fact, "Smith" had not said a word about the election, beyond promising a number of friends who had, at different times spoken to him on the subject, that he would again offer if his present colleague did so. The only allusion he made to the past contest was that as he went through such a hard fight in the by-election he was not averse to running for a full term. It was the *World* that interfered in the matter. It intimated that nobody was thinking about the election and it suggested the kind of candidates it wanted and, as the sequel shows, its whole trouble is that it don't want "Smith." Now, when it has received from that gentleman a rap over the fingers, it howls about Mr. Call and Mr. Adams, "pride of ancestry" its business position, etc. These things have really nothing to do with our municipal affairs, but their introduction just now is interesting and suggestive. We are of opinion, however, that the *World* ought to let them alone. The last election Mr. Smith ran in Chatham probably satisfied all concerned that outside interference from any quarter could not influence our people against him any more than the blackguardism of the *World* does, because—doubt it at that paper and its friends may—Chatham has a notion that it can attend to its own local affairs and when it sets about it outsiders of the *World* stamp get lessons which would benefit those of less obtuse perceptions.

The *World* volunteers the following statement, in connection with the election,—

"The *World*—plant, debts and goodwill—was bought from the company by its editor, and the purchase money was paid."

We presume that the transaction has been very recently completed, but why should the *World* make this voluntary parading of its business affairs? There were, we know, reports the contrary of what it states going on the streets not long since, to the effect that although the "plant" and "editor" were imported at considerable outlay—some $3,000 for the former and over one third as much per annum for the latter—and although the plant was all that it ought to be the other part of the investment was a decided fool's bargain—a sell, in fact. It was further said that on account of the "plentiful lack" of brains connected with the excellent importation the original investors grew sick of putting their hands in their pockets to furnish money which a paper with such a good start ought to have earned, and they told the whining applicant for "more" to take the whole thing and, as he had spoiled it to keep it. Persons who ought to know say, even now, that those who paid their hard cash for the "plant" have not yet received any return to the value of a cent and never expect to, nor has "the editor" attempted to reimburse them. Nobody was asking him about these things, but as he parades them before the public it is not improper to discuss them.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Passengers by the incoming western train yesterday morning, reported that a short distance the other side of Bangor the express collided with a carriage, which contained a man and his wife. Both persons were killed, as well as the horse.—*Telegraph* 12th.

Referring to the above the Bangor *Whig* says.—The accident occurred about 50 miles west of this city, at Clinton, Saturday afternoon, at 3,40 o'clock, as the Flying Yankee from the west was passing through. As it went by the main crossing into the village the locomotive collided with a team whose occupants were two people returning home in the country from their shopping, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Goodwin. Their observation of the track in the direction of the approaching train was obstructed by an intervening cluster of buildings and freight cars standing on the track. People who saw them as they drove along say that they were earnestly absorbed in conversation and probably did not once think of danger from the cars. They came upon the track perfectly unsuspecting, just in time for the locomotive to strike the hinder parts of the horse and forward part of the carrage. The result was the most disastrous and horrible imaginable. The woman was dragged along the sleepers beating out her brains and leaving locks of hair and bits of flesh and bone scattered about. The body was finally hurled to a side track 140 feet from where they were struck. The man was carried nearly the same distance and landed at the side of the track with his wife, but was less shockingly mangled. Hardly a bone in either side of their frames could be found whole. The man's face was disfigured only by a single severe gash. The woman was beyond recognition. Those who witnessed the horrible sight of the collision say that just an instant before the engine struck them the woman threw up her hands and uttered a most shrill and piercing cry. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, whereupon those in charge went back to ascertain the extent of the accident. The carriage was smashed into the smallest bits and no part was able to be found whole. The horse was taken bodily up and thrown upon the bank being instantly killed. The switch lamp was demolished by the debris that filled the air. The cowcatcher of the locomotive had several bars broken out and an iron flag staff was broken short off.

The people were in the vicinity of fifty years of age and leave a family of five small children aged from five to fifteen years. They resided out of the village about four miles north. They were good people in the community and much respected. Their circumstances were limited and the affliction to the nearly destitute family is distressing indeed."

### Farm took—Swine and other Cattle.

By the barque "*Ilmatar*," a few weeks ago, the Station Farm, Chatham, received a fine young thorough bred Berkshire boar. This is the third boar that has been imported for this farm in the past five years. There are now at the farm a fine lot of young pigs, both full and partbred, and there is a good chance for farmers to improve their stock of this class. There are, in all, about sixty pigs now at the farm.

As well as pigs the owner has a nice lot of Ayrshire cattle and bull and heifer calves, all of which are nicely marked. Persons in need of good stock would do well to write to this farm for prices before sending outside of the country therefor.

### A "Capital" Paragraph.

The Fredericton *Captial* relates how a lad named Porter was "struck with a rock "on the head, fired accidentally by another "boy."

We think the paragraph ambiguous, if not misleading. Did the boy named Porter see a rock on some headland which excited his wonder or admiration? or was he struck on the head with the rock? From what did the other boy fire the rock? Was it from a cannon? or from some such engine as the ancient Romans used to hurl large stones at their enemies. We presume it was a cannon, as the *Capital* indicates that it went off accidentlaly. We would have come to the conclusion that it was a case in which a lad named Porter was unintentionally struck on the head with a stone thrown by another boy, but for the positive statement that it was a "rock" and "fired accidentally." Of course a boy could not throw a stone accidentally, although an accident might result from such throwing.

### Induction Services.

The congregation of St. John's Church, Chatham, are to be congratulated on the happy supply of their long pastoral vacancy through the acquisition of the Rev. Neil McKay of Summerside, P. E. I., as their minister. Mr. McKay, who comes from a much larger sphere of work, will be a leading and influential citizen of Chatham as well as a gain to the Presbyterian Church. His induction took place on Tuesday the 9th inst. The church, which is greatly improved by recent alterations, was filled with a large audience; many friends from other churches being present. Mr. Hamilton of Richibucto preached an excellent discourse on Glorying in the Cross of Christ. Mr. Waits of St. Andrew's then narrated the steps which had led up to this settlement, and Mr. McKay was inducted into his charge in the usual way, the members of the Presbytery giving him the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Waits then, in suitable terms, addressed the newly-appointed minister as to the duties of his office, and Mr. McCarter of Redbank addressed the people. As the congregation retired, they had an opportunity of introduction severally to their new pastor.

After divine service the Presbytery and friends and the congregation generally were invited to supper in the vestry, provided by the ladies of the congregation. Such social gatherings conduce greatly to the growth of right and kindly feeling throughout the community, and are highly to be commended. After supper a hearty and well deserved vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies for the entertainment. Some parting words were spoken by each of the ministerial brethern present, and the meeting broke up in the happy confidence that a most harmonious and, as all trust, a lasting and beneficial relation has been formed.

[For the Advance.]

### Annual School Meeting.

VILLAGE DISTRICT, No. 4. HARDWICK.

The meeting in this District was called to order by one of the Trustees, and Mr. John Mills was called to the chair, Mr. Jonathan Noble, Secretary to the Trustees, acting Secretary at the meeting. Captain Hugh Forbes was elected Trustee in place of Robert McLean whose term of office had expired. Robert McLean was elected Auditor. The report of the Trustees and accounts passed, and $110 was voted as the local assessment for the coming year. Mr. A. G. Williston then said before adjourning the meeting and giving the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman he had a resolution to move which he was positive that but spoke the sentiments of the ratepayers of the district. He then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Jonathan Noble and was unanimously adopted.

That the ratepayers of School District No. 4, Parish of Hardwicke, learn with regret, at the Annual Meeting that Miss Robertson has resigned her position as teacher in this district. And that we take the present opportunity of recording that she has been an efficient and painstaking teacher and has always maintained a deportment becoming an instructor of the young, and has diligently given instructions to exemplify the principles of christian morality. And that, we express the sentiments of the inhabitants in wishing her the same measure of success in her future life as she has attained as teacher in this district. And further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Miss Robertson, and copies be sent to the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE and *Union Advocate* for publication.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and the meeting adjourned.

### Fire.

Chatham has been very fortunate for a long time in being comparatively free from losses by fire, but at an early hour yesterday morning there was an alarm caused by the discovery of smoke and flames issuing from Mr. Wm. Wyse's store at the head of Union Wharf, Water Street. Before water was got on from either of the engines Mr. Donald McLachlan's fine store on the opposite corner of the road leading down the wharf was on fire and burning briskly, the telegraph pole in front of Mr. Snowball's store and offices on the opposite side of Water Street was also on fire and the building itself as well as that of Mr. F. O. Petterson adjoining it on the east, was smoking and ready to burst into flames. The town steam fire engine was delayed in coming to the scene by two or three parties taking the harness down at the engine house and getting it mixed up in carrying it out, with the intention of having it promptly in readiness for the horses. As the fire progressed Mr. Strang's warehouse on Union Wharf took fire and could not be saved, the N. E. corner cornice of the Benson Block and the ridge and skylight of the Kerr building occupied on the upper flat by Mr. John Ellis, and on the 1st floor by Mr. Robert Murray, barrister were also on fire. The steam fire engine and the hand engine, as well as the powerful fire pump of the Str. *St. George* did good work when they got started, though the suction hose of the town steamer was at first placed in too shoal water to admit of its working properly. The firemen did not spare themselves and they were assisted by citizens in their efforts, which were finally successful in preventing the further spread of the fire.

The Wyse store was completely destroyed. It was insured for $1,200 and his stock for $1.500.

Mr. Strang's warehouse is practically destroyed, together with 1,520 bushels oats, 40 bbls. flour, 20 bbls. herring, 20 bags oatmeal and ten bags feed. He saved 80 bbls. pork and 10 bbls. beef. He had no insurance and is the heaviest loser by the fire.

Mr. McLachlan's stock, on which there was no insurance, was nearly all saved. The building is almost totally destroyed — insurance $2,000. Mr. Tweedie, barrister, who occupied the upper floor of the McLachlan building saved about all of his books and papers, but lost some odds and ends of office furnishings and fittings. The building next to that of Mr. McLachlan, owned by Mr. Habberley and occupied by Messrs. I. Harris & Son was in considerable danger but was saved by the great exertions of the workers.

Mr. McLachlan's hand was quite badly burned while he was holding up a shutter as a screen for firemen. Mr. D. G. Smith also received some painful cuts on the right wrist by falling upon some slag with a fence that he was assisting to tear down at the west end of the Strang warehouse. Mr. Asa Whitehead was cut badly on one hand in some way, but did not realize it for some time after and does not know when or how it was done.

### Distress at Labrador.

A despatch from Quebec, dated the 8th inst., says,—

A Government steamer will leave for Labrador this week loaded with fuel and flour to alleviate the sufferings of the poor fishermen and their families. The fisheries have proved almost a complete failure. Cod and mackerel have disappeared, and porgies have been so scarce that the oil factories have had to close down, throwing a number of hands out of employment.

These men have been obliged to beg for a living, as food has reached such fabulous prices as to be entirely out of the reach of the poor. Their supply of flour has been exhausted, and, to add to their sufferings, scurvy has made its appearance and many have died of it. The sufferings of the women and children beggar description, little ones dying in the arms of their mothers, who have no nourishment to give them.

### Steering for the Rocks.

The exhibition of bad temper, bad taste, and pure blackguardism made by the *World* of Saturday last under the heading, "Smith's canvass," does not call for any lengthened comment on our part. The position of the gentleman referred to cannot possibly be affected by anything that such a paper as the *World* may say, for this community, we think, pretty effectually marks its estimate of the *World's* efforts to blacken the character of one whose greatest offence has been the establishment and maintenance of a successful newspaper on the Miramichi, where the *World* class of publications have failed, as it too must do, simply because they have been run in bad taste and bad temper, and thereby alienated the support of respectable people. Our business men, whose names appear in its advertising columns as supporters of the *World*, must possess questionable taste if they can be satisfied to have such a paper going to other communities as the representative of their ideas of what Chatham requires in the way of a newspaper. People abroad form their opinions of a place, to a large extent, by reading its local papers, but we should be sorry to have Chatham gauged by the *World*, and, no doubt, there are few who are not of the same mind. We do not propose to discuss personalities with the *World*, for nothing seems so foreign to the objects of journalism or the issues of even a Municipal election. The *World* says councillor Flanagan is a respectable citizen and it then proceeds to make insinuations against the character of his colleague, referring to his "shady antecedents," etc. This is, of course, the only kind of warfare known to the *World*, and if we were so inclined it would not be difficult for us to make such a retort as would cause even that paper to regret its temerity. We have no desire, however, to discourage any man who has improved his position, but would rather assist even an undeserving sot in reformation than see him remain in the gutter. The *World*, as we know, is not without its painful reminders from which it, perhaps, draws its bitter and degrading references to apply to others whom it hates, but it will do well to conceal, more successfully than it does, an unworthy jealousy of one who can afford to extend to it a pitying contempt, who endeavored, at one time, to raise its editor to a better plane among his fellow-men, and who now regrets, for the sake of Chatham, that one of so depraved and vile a mind has, by the charity of a few ill-advised and much imposed upon men, been imported to the community in the role of editor, where he is but awaiting a repetition of the shipwreck experiences he has passed through elsewhere in the same capacity.

[From the N. Y. Fishing Gazette.]

### The Sea-Serpent.

The twin-brother of the Kraken, both in its marvellous size and in the incredulity which all descriptions have excited, is the famous Sea-Serpent. Its history is as old as the oldest record; no age and no seafaring nation has been without some account concerning its appearance, and yet to this day serious doubts are entertained as to its existence. It is clearly referred to in the old testament, where the prophet Isaiah sings:

"In that day the Lord with his sore and great and strong sword
Shall punish Leviathan, the piercing serpent,
Even Leviathan, that crooked serpent,
And he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea."

Again, when Job pleads his uprightness, and the Lord answered unto Job out of the whirlwind, he mentions behemoth and leviathan, and says concerning that monster:

Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook?
Or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down?
Canst thou put a hook into his nose, or bore his jaw through with a thorn?
. . . . . .
Shall thy companions make a banquet of him? shall they part him among the merchants?
Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons? or his head with fish spears?
. . . . . .
Who can open the doors of his face? His teeth are terrible round about.
His scales are his pride, shut up together as with a close seal.
One is so near to another, that no air can come between them.
By his neesings a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning.
Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out.
Out of his nosrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot.
His breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth out of his mouth.
. . . . . .
When he raiseth up himself, the mighty are afraid
The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold: the spear, the dart, nor the habergeon.
He maketh the deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment.
He maketh a path to shine after him; one would think the deep to be hoary.
Upon earth there is not his like.

It is well known that the monster, so graphically described by the voice that spoke to Job in the whirlwind, has been sometimes believed to be the elephant, and then again the crocodile. But in the Psalms, Leviathan is distinctly mentioned as living in the great and wide Sea, and God is said to have formed him to play therein. The Jews, therefore, evidently looked upon him as a sea serpent of colossal size and most formidable appearance, identical with the instrument of the Lord, of which he says: "And though they be hid from my sight in the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the Serpent and he shall bite them." These imposing descriptions are, moreover by no means limited to the excited imagination of Hebrew writers; other nations also record in their annals the existence of such a gigantic wonder of the deep. Palladeus, for instance, speaks of a Serpent of the Ganges, which he calls grandly an odontotyrannus, who would swallow an elephant without straining. Solin has heard of him frequently, and knows that he lives in India and Ethiopia, crosses the Indian Ocean by swimming and travels from Island to island; while Pliny quotes Solam, who found these colossal serpents in the Ganges: "They were blue," he says, "and so large that they could easily seize and drag under water an elephant." Does the sea serpent belong only to the realm of fancy, or is it really one of the great wonders of the deep? The question has never yet been finally decided.

### English Politics.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an address to his constituents. It is in the same impulsive style that characterizes his speeches. He says the Liberals are unable to justify their claims upon the electors by any record of foreign or home achievement. They seek to attract votes by promises of bribes which bitter experience has shown they have neither the capacity nor strength to fulfil. He refers to the adverse vote against the Gladstone Government wrung from the Commons on the budget. He continues: "Mr. Bright will direct his unrivalled oratory, his simple, forcible invective, his personal position and experience, to induce you to reinstate the Liberals. The old dissension among the Liberals, which caused the failures of the past five years, is now blazing fiercely. Gladstone in all honesty warns you that his controlling hand will be stretched forth only a little while. You will be asked to support a party which even the hatred of the Tories cannot unite. The policy of the Tories is to regain the friendship of the powers, which prejudice, presumption, and poltroonry have almost forfeited, and to use that friendship to secure European peace and imperial federation for defensive and commercial purposes of England and her colonies; to conciliate by equal laws and just and firm administration Irish brethren now irrifated and estranged, so that that union which nature, as well as policy effected, may eternally endure; to place the security of the Indias beyond the influence of panic or anxiety; to give the rural farming population self-government, which has already benefited the great towns. The Tories will oppose dismemberment of the empire under the guise of national councils; abolition of the House of Lords, and the disestablishment of the church, the use of its endowment for purposes of secular education; wholesale plunder of all who acquired property by inheritance or thrift under the guise of graduating taxation. If the people restore the Liberals to power, the Tories will patiently accept the judgment of the people, but history will mourn and wonder at the blindness and insanity of the people who deliberately flung away a priceless heritage, thereby consigning to the grave a great and glorious empire.

### Storing Potatoes.

Potatoes are best stored in a dry, cool, cellar, where the temperature can be kept by ventilation, at about forty degrees. The floor should be of planks, raised three inches from the ground, and laid with one inch spaces between them for ventilation. The bins should be about eight feet long, four feet wide and deep, made of loose barred partitions, wired together at the corners. A bin of this size will hold one hundred bushels, and with such a one, it is very easy to know precisely how much the crop mounts to. A box to hold a bushel will be found a great convenience in gathering and storing the potatoes. It is made eighteen inches long, fifteen inches deep in the clear at the sides, and ten inches wide, all inside measurements; thus holding two thousand and seven hundred cubic inches, or thirteen cubic inches (about two good sized potatoes) over a heaped bushel, which is two thousand and six hundred and eighty-seven inches. These boxes can be set one upon another, and then have a space left between the potatoes, and are thus well adapted for use in storing a part of the crop, or a small quantity for domestic use. The barred sides and bottom, secure abundant ventilation. The bins in the cellar should have a space of four inches between the end and the wall, and between the sides; this is easily made by placing a short rail between them.—American Agriculturist for October.

### A Fish Lie.

"My rod creaked and bent double," a stout, red-faced gentleman was saying; "and the birch spun like a teetotum. I tell you if Piere Chaveau hadn't the presence of mind to grip the most convenient part of my trousers with the boat hook, I should have been dragged into the lake in two seconds or less. Well, sir, we fought sixtynine minutes by actual time taken, and when I had him in, and got him safe, he tipped the scale, the speckled beauty did, at thirty-seven pounds and eleven-sixteenths, whether you believe it or not."

"Nonsense," said a quiet little gentleman who sat opposite. "That is impossible."

The first speaker looked flattered at this, and colored with pleasure. "Nevertheless," he retorted, "its a fact, on my honor as a sportsman. Why do you say it's impossible?"

"Because," said the other calmly, "it is an ascertained scientific fact, as every true fisherman in this room knows perfectly well, that there are no trout in Mooselemaguntdcook weighing under half a hundred."

"Certainly not," put in a third speaker. "The bottom of the lake is a sieve—a sort of schistose sieve formation—and all fish smaller than the fifty pounders fall through."

"Why doesn't the water drop through too?" asked the stout patient, in a triumphant tone.

"It used to, replied the quiet gentleman, gravely, "until the Maine Legislature passed an act preventing it."

### Examples of Venturesome Ones Commended.

It is often well to emulate the bright examples of those who tempt fortune, and by braving a little win much. Here is an instance shown in the result of the 184th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, Sept. 8th. It is cheerful reading to those fortunate winners who held tickets—No. 50,434, drawing the First Capital Prize of $75,000, sold at $1 each in fifths, one to O. Smock, Leavenworth, Kansas; another to John Wiss of Wamego, Kansas; the remainder elsewhere. No. 26,820 also sold in fifths at $1 each—one to J. A. Clercy, 1098 Washington Ave., New York City; one to Geo. Jackson, Newton, Kansas, collected through Harvey Co. Bank of Newton, Canvas; one to J. G. Sandsberry of Paris, Texas, collected through Paris Exchange Bank; one to Mrs. S. J. Barnhart, Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., etc. etc. No. 20,239 won the Third Prize of $10.000, also sold in fifths—one held in San Francisco, Cal., collected through Wells Fargo & Co's Bank of San Francisco; another to a party in New Orleans, La.; the remainder elsewhere. Nos. 64,059 and 64,711 each drew one of the two Fourth Prizes of $6,000, also sold in fifths at $1 each—to J. E. Bernstrom, Greenport, N. Y., col. thro' Chatham Nat'l Bank of New York City; another to First Nat'l Bank of Los Angelos, Cal. another to A. T. Kinsey, collected through First Nat'l Bank of Red Cloud, Neb.; another to Peter Derry, Globe Village st., South Bridge, Mass.; another collected by Anglo California Bank, (Limited,) San Francisco, Cal.; another to a party in Guatemala, C. A., and so on all over the habitable world, the flow of wealth scattered joy and happiness, and a similar occurence will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 10, of which all information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Now—remember these facts and seek to emulate the example of these fortunate ones.

### GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

The round brooch pin is coming into fashion.

Tan and all shades of brown are to be popular.

Green, no matter whether it prove becoming or not, is to be worn.

Gray, although far less fashionable a color than last season, is not discarded.

Gloves are being made of Russian leather, the smell of which is so admired; they have three thick rows of stitching up the hand.

Bluish moonlight and blue and steel beads, mixed with a smaller quantity of bronze or grenat beads, form some of the most beautiful trimmings that can be obtained.

There is not so much superstition as formerly about the opal, which is being used in pin designs, one of the prettiest of which has an opal for the central stone, surrounded by diamonds, with arabasque sides, also formed of diamonds.

The New York *Times* correspondent telegraphs: "I learn from a private source that there has been given from Gladstone an indication of sympathy with most of the objects of Parnell and a pledge of support definite enough to suit the latter is expected. Mr. Gladstone will shortly propound his detailed views; then if Chamberlain accepts them and the party falls in line, it is not improbable that the whole Irish vote in England will be swung for the Liberal side. The whole thing lies in the balance still, and the issue depends on the strength and distinction of the assurances which Parnell can get."

Parnell said to the New York *Herald* correspondent: "I consider that not one of the declarations of the three principal men who have spoken—that is Gladstone, Salisbury and Chamberlain—absolutely shuts the door against the concession of a very large share of legislative independence to Ireland. On the contrary they all, especially the first and last named, are most careful to leave this door sufficiently open to show that they are prepared to consider the question fully, and with an evident desire to offer as large a settlement as English public opinion will permit, if there is any hope of such settlement being accepted by the Irish people as the final closing of a dispute between the two countries.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S AGENT.—A Dublin despatch of 12th inst., says,—"Aghadoe House, near Killarney, the residence of Mr. Samuel J. Hussey, agent for Lord Lansdowne, was attacked by moonlighters last night. A number of shots were fired but no serious damage was done. The police force has returned to guard the premises, but no arrests have been made."

POOR "LO,"—The Indians tried at Battleford for the murder of Payne and Tremont, have been found guilty. Judge Rouleau told the prisoners, in passing sentence, that he could hold out no hope of mercy. They will be hanged on 27th November. Three Councillors who signed the celebrated Poundmaker's letter, were sentenced each to two years in the penitentiary. The two murderers of George Dill, of Bresslayor, were found guilty and also sentenced to be hanged on the 27th November. Sixteen Indian prisoners were set free during good behaviour, no direct evidence being available against them.

A CONSERVATIVE WATERLOO.—Saturday night the Conservative held a meeting at Musquash, and many Liberals attended. After Messrs. E. McLeod and W. Pugsley had spoken, Mr. Adams, from Northumberland, who was on the programme, called on Hon. R. J. Ritchie. The latter took the platform and arraigned the policy of the Government so effectively that he carried the audience with him. He answered some personal charges against the Liberal candidate's friends in a manner that effectually silenced his opponents. Mr. Adams followed, but was unable to recover lost ground. The meeting was a pronounced success for the Liberal cause.—*Globe.*

BULGARIA.—A London despatch says the Bulgarian question looks more hopeful. Delays tend toward peace, as well by giving Turkey time to prepare as by allowing Europe to make its influence felt by threatening states. This view is not shared by the New York *Herald's* correspondent, who cables from Nisch, Servia, that the Servians really mean to fight and King Milan must become an oriental Hotspur or be dethroned. The work of mobilization proceeds rapidly and the enthusiasm is great from the King down to the newest recruit. All agree that Servia must assert her rights. The Italian ambassador at Vienna told the *Herald* correspondent that Servia is undoubtedly resolved to open the campaign by attacking Turkey, if Europe does not allow her increased territorial compensation. Moreover, all warlike elements in Macedonia, Montenegro and Greece are gaining headway with every additional twenty four hours' delay.

### MARRIED.

At St. Margaret's, Upper Bay du Vin, by the Rev. Father Boucher on Monday the 14th of September, John Harrington, Esq., of Lower Bay du Vin, Hardwicke, to Mrs. Mary Jane Murchie, of Newcastle, Miramichi.


## New Advertisements.

## THANKS.

Messrs I. Harris & Son wish to tender their harty thanks to all those who so ably assisted in saving their property at Wednesday morning's fire.

CHATHAM N. B., Oct. 14, 85.

## CARD OF THANKS.

THE OWNERS of "Benson Block" beg to return heartiest thanks to all who kindly assisted in preventing serious damages to their property by the fire yesterday morning.

## CARD.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to my friends who assisted in saving my office furniture, books and other property at yesterday morning's fire.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

## Labrador Herrings.

The Schooner "Fiona" is now en route from Labrador to Miramichi with six hundred barrels No. 1 Labrador Herrings which will be sold on arrival.

C. DAWE,
Bay Roberts, Nfld., October 14th, 1885.

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has opened his offices for the present in the Parker Building adjoining the store of H. A. Muirhead, Esq.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

## PECK'S SUN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GEO. W. PECK,
Editor and Proprietor.

The FUNNIEST PAPER in America.

What Vaccination is to Small-pox, PECK'S SUN is to the blues.

PECK'S SUN.

Is one of the most widely read and popular papers in the country to-day, and stands without a peer in its speciality.

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SAMPLE COPY OF PECK'S SUN

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DON'T NEGLECT TO SEND AT ONCE, AND TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS TO.

$1 WORTH OF FUN FOR 1c.

ADDRESS
GEORGE L. LORD,
BUSINESS MANAGER,
MILWAUKEE. WIS.

## New Advertisements.

## CANNED GOODS.

200 Cases Hoegg's Sugar Corn.
140 " Lion Brand Tomatoes.
80 " Salmon.
70 " Lobsters.
100 " Oysters.
40 " Peaches.
Green Peas, String Beans,
Baked Beans, Corn Beef,
Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.
For sale low by

DeFOREST, HARRISON & CO
7 and 8 North Wharf,
St. John, N. B.

## Pork, Fish, Etc.

100 Barrels Mess Pork.
75 do. Plate Beef,
20 Cases Lard in tins.
6 do. French Tongue,
250 Quintls. good Codfish.
60 Bbls. split Herring.
100 Hlf-Bbls. split Herring.
85 p. kegs Morton's Pickles.
5 Casks Ass. Sauces.
100 kegs Carb. Soda.
50 Bbls. Onions.
150 boxes August Cheese.
100 " Layer Raisins.
50 Cases Hoegg's Corn, new.
Just received

Geo. S. DeForest.
13 South Wharf.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 1885.

## MIRAMICHI STEAM SERVICE.

The Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's

STEAMER "NELSON"

1885 1885

will, on and after Sept. 25th, until further notice, run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows—

LEAVE.

| Chatham. | Nelson. | Newcastle. |
|---|---|---|
| For Douglastown Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson. (*Solar time.*) | For Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham. (*Solar time.*) | For Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham. (*Solar time.*) |
| 8.30 a. m. | 8.20 a. m. | 9.45 a. m. |
| 11.00 a. m. | 11.50 a. m. | 12.15 p. m. |
| 2.00 p. m. | 2.50 p. m. | 3.15 p. m. |
| 4.45 p. m. | 5.35 p. m. | 6.00 p. m. |

On Monday m

## A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

BY AN EX-REBEL.

When Gineral Meade fell back from Mine Run, in the fall of 1863, he went into winter quarters between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, on his old grounds. This was about December 1. On the 15th of the month I received orders to cross the river, penetrate his camp and pick up all possible information.

It was understood that he was sending troops off west, and I was particularly charged to discover if there was any foundation in the report.

I left the rebel cavalry outpost at 10 o'clock one night, being on foot and wearing a blue uniform throughout. There was about a mile of neutral ground between outposts, and when I had crept down the highway almost to the Union videttes I took to the fields and flanked 'em. I knew every rod of that country, and passing the vidette was a matter of no trouble.

It was when I reached the first line of sentinels that I had to go keerful. It was now midnight, and winter had set in. There was no snow, but the wind was cold and the ground frozen. It so happened that I struck a part of French's corps. Knowing that Lee was going into winter quarters, and knowing that a strong picket was out, the sentinels were not over watchful. I crept up until I located two, and both were muffled up against the cold and thinking more of keeping warm than of looking for spies. While I was waiting for a chance to skulk in, the two came together and stood talking, and this gin me the show I wanted. I riz up from the cold ground, bore off a little to the right, and entered the gap without being seen. In ten minutes more I was among the tents and shanties.

I must find a place to pass the night. It was too cold to go prowling 'round, saying nothing of the danger to be incurred. I walked up one street and down another, looking for a place to stow myself away; and bye-and-bye I saw a soldier come out of a tent and go off. I reasoned that he was on guard, and had come to his tent on some errand, and I was probably right.

It was half-tent, half-shanty, with a fire-place in it. I crept in at the door and found a fire going and three men asleep under the blankets. There was a heap of wood at hand, and the best I could do was to stir up the fire and hover over it. I didn't mean to fall asleep; that is, I was bound and determined to keep awake, but I had no sooner got fairly warmed through than I went off to the land o' Nod, and the next thing I knew it was daylight.

None o' the chaps under the blankets were awake, and I slipped out without disturbing 'em. Everything would have been all right 'cept for a man in a tent across the street. He had come out after wood, and was standing there as I appeared. As both tents belonged to the same company, and as all the men in each company knew each other, it was only natural that I, a perfect stranger, should attract his attention. Further, it was jist as nateral that he should suspect me of being a thief. He was a sour-faced, beetle-browed chap, and the minit I looked into his eyes I knew we should have a row.

"Ah! I caught you!" he growled as I faced him."

"At what?" I coolly axed.

"Stealing, of course!"

"You are wrong. I went in there to git warm."

"Who be you?"

"George Smith."

"What regiment?"

"Sixth Maine."

I wasn't answering at random. I knew that the Sixth Maine was in the fight at Rappahannock Station, about a month before, because I had talked with some prisoners.

"Where's your regiment?" he asked.

"That's what I'm looking for," I replied. "I was took by the rebs fifteen days ago, and have just escaped and come in."

I answered him so promptly, and told such a straight story, that he could have no suspicions, and I might have got away but for an accident. He had brought out his coffee-pot, and in moving away I fell over it. He was aching for a sufuss with somebody, and that was a good excuse. He jumped for me without a word. I returned his blow, and then we clinched and fought up and down the street.

I was getting the best of him, when we fell upon and wrecked a tent and began to draw a crowd. In five minutes there were fifty men around us, and pretty soon an officer comes up, separates us and asks:

"What is this row about?"

"I caught the chap stealing," sings out my opponent.

"He lies!"

"Who are you?" asks the officer.

"Private George Smith, of the Sixth Marine."

"Where's your regiment?"

'Don't know, sir. I was captured by the 'rebs,' got away and am looking for my regiment.'

'When did you come in?'

'Last night.'

'How did you pass all the outposts and sentinels?'

He had me there. I had as good as betrayed myself by that one answer.

'I'll see to your case!' he growled, and he called the guard and had me marched off. The guard-house was a log stable, and as soon as he reached it I was stripped and searched. The next move was to hunt up the Sixth Maine and discover that I did not belong to that regiment. I was then taken to corps headquarters and questioned.

I changed my line of defence, claiming to be a deserter from the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, who was voluntarily coming back to his regiment, but the next day the Colonel of that regiment came to look at me, and he pronounced me a liar and an impostor.

Next day, when a court-martial was convened, I had no defense to offer. They tried me as a spy, and while nothing could be proved, I was condemned and sentenced to be shot. I was given to understand that, but I reckoned that some of the officers were not quite satisfied. Instead of carrying out the sentence right away, the findings were sent to a higher court for approval.

What I am telling you in a minute consumed about two weeks. I was pretty comfortably fixed in the barn, but so zealously guarded that there was no possible show for escape. The papers had been sent off, and I was daily expecting to hear their approval, when, one night just before dusk, the chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment came in to console me. He was about my size and age with the same colored hair, and the minit I saw him I grasped at a plan. When we had talked a little I asked him:

'How did you git in?'

"'Why, I showed my pass to the guard,' he answered.

That was all I desired to know. He talked for about a quarter of an hour, and I made him promise to come and see me next evening at the same hour. He advised me to give up all hope and make my peace with God, and I gave him to understand that I might be more contrite on his next visit.

I tell you, that next day seemed a week long. I had a plan, and it promised success. When the day did begin to fade away I was so nervous and excited that I could not keep still. The chaplain came in just at dark, and, as he grasped my hand, he said:

"The papers have come back, and you must prepare to die!"

"Pray for me!" says I.

He knelt right down, and he had skeercely uttered a word when I had him by the throat. It was so sudden, and I had sich a grip on him, that he skeercely kicked. I didn't want to kill him, but I choked him until he was like a rag. Then I off with his coat, vest and pants, and was into 'em before he showed signs of coming to. It was too soon to go out, and I choked him some more.

Poor man! I felt powerful sorry to do him sich injury, but my life was at stake. In about twenty minutes I felt it was safe to go out. I dragged him into a corner, sat him up on end, and then knocked on the door. It was opened at once, and as I squeezed out the guard shut it without even glancing in.

How is he, chaplin?" asks the guard as he locks the door.

"Resigned, poor man," I answers, and off I goes.

As I afterwards learned, I had a good hour's start. I didn't head for the river, as might be expected, but for the north, and it was over a month before I saw Lee's lines again. A Washington paper had a long story about my escape, and it said I would have bin shot next day, and that the chaplin would be laid up for a month.

## Mr. Brown's Experience.

I went to the skating rink the other night. I didn't tell anyone I was going, not even my wife. I knew if I did she would want to go, too, and as I intended to try skating I preferred to make my debut unattended by my friends and relatives. So I told Mary Ann—that's my wife—that I was going to prayer-meeting. She looked rather surprised—for I am not generally a regular attendant—but at once laid aside her sewing and announced her intention of accompanying me. I saw that wouldn't do, and so when she appeared a few minutes later with cloak and bonnet I assumed an annoyed tone and said: "I declare, Mary Ann, I have a pressing business engagement for this evening which had entirely slipped my mind. "However," seeing her countenance fall, "I'll go round by the church and leave you at prayer-meeting." She looked rather grieved and disappointed, and altogether was so innocent that I almost repented and mentally called myself a brute for deceiving the dear little woman so, but I had determined to go to the rink, so I quieted my conscience by registering a solemn vow that just as soon as I had learned to skate I would take her along with me—to look on. Well, after leaving my wife at the church door, I brought up at the skating rink in due time. I somewhat timidly took my place among the skaters on the floor, but as I watched their graceful evolutions, and noted the apparent ease with which it was performed, I boldly struck out. I immediately—if not sooner—struck something else, too. It was the floor! Yes, I sat down a little more "forcible than elegant." My head flew back and my jaws snapped together like a turtle catching at a fly. The sudden concussion set my brain in a whirl, but after two or three vain efforts, and graspings at the empty air, I righted myself. By this time the perspiration was starting from every pore, but I wasn't going to be discouraged by one fall; so, after relieving myself of my coat, I cautiously started in again. I thought this time I would go slow and easy like till I got accustomed to the motion; but, bless you, the moment these rollers got the least little encouragement to start away they went like chain lightning, and you either had to keep up with them or you would be most unceremoniously left behind. I got left. So did several other fellows. At about 12 o'clock that night I reached my own door. With the assistance of a policeman and a cane I had managed to hobble there from the doctor's office, despite his earnest entreaties to call an ambulance. My wife—unsuspecting little woman—is in a constant state of worriment lest I have another attack of acute inflammatory rheumatism. I don't think I shall—not this fall.

## He Might Have Stolen $100,000.

After a brief pause, the banker who had told no story said: "I can tell you a true story of a young broker's clerk who, from deliberate huesty, threw away an opportunity to steal $100,000, when he knew that he would never be detected. When George I. Seney was speculating heavily in railroad securities, he had a large amount of bonds hypothecated with a first-class Wall street firm. The bonds bore interest-paying coupons, and under the terms of the hypothecation Mr. Seney's clerk was to have access to them every six months for the purpose of clipping the coupons. The clerk was known to the broker's firm. One day when he dropped in to cut off some coupons the hypothecated securities were handed to him, and he was left in one compartment of the offices. The firm, of course, retained in its possession a list of all the hypothecated securities, which it was accustomed to compare with the securities returned by the clerk. On this particular occasion the clerk found infolded in Mr. Seney's package other good negotiable bonds of the value of $100,000. They had evidently got mixed up with Mr. Seney's securities through one of those unexplainable mistakes that happen very rarely in brokers' offices.

"The clerk cut off the coupons that he had come after and restored the package of securities to a representative of the firm. The extra $100,000 of bonds had been slipped into the clerk's coat pocket. Mr. Seney's securities were compared one by one with the check list and found to be all right.

"Is everything there?" asked the clerk.

"'Oh, yes,' said the broker, as he prepared to put away the box. 'Everything is as straight as a string.'

"'You are sure that there were no other bonds in that box?'

"'Perfectly,' answered the broker with a confident air. 'We never get things mixed here.'

"'Well, how about this $100,000 of bonds?' asked the clerk, drawing the extra securities from his pocket. The broker recognized them instantly, and mentioned the name of the person to whom they belonged. His astonishment knew no bounds when the clerk told him where the bonds had been found. The broker said that he would have sworn in court that those identical bonds were in a certain place in his private safe. The clerk was asked to accept $100 as a souvenir of the occasion, but he declined."

"That fellow will get away with a million yet," said the brisk, natty banker, as he put on his hat and started for the car. —New York *Times*.

## How Bret Harte Lost $10,000.

When Bert Harte came East in the first flush of his California fame, and New York and Boston were bidding for his work, Chicago undertook to waylay him and secure the prize for herself. To this end a dozen rich and prominent Chicagoans arranged for an elaborate dinner, with Harte as the principal guest. The dinner, in truth, was given on his account, to induce him to cast his lot in the Garden City. As an insurer of their purpose they put under his plate an accepted check for $10,000. The hour came, and the company, with one exception—the exception being the chief guest. The dinner was delayed, the dishes cooled and the gentlemen warmed with impatience and vexation. Still they thought that he would arrive at the last moment, or at least send some word of explanation. It was nearly 10 o'clock when they sat down, having despaired of his presence. To this day he has never offered any excuse for his staying away. But the reason was, I have been told, that Mrs. Harte had not been invited, at which she took grave offense, communicating her temper to her husband. The fact that it was entirely a man's dinner, where any woman would have been as much out of place as in a bar room, seemed not to have occurred to either of them. It is possible that Harte may not have needed any pretext for violating a formal engagement. He has often done the same thing in the East without breaking silence as to the cause. Why, it is impossible to define, for he is usually very amiable and polite, a delightful fellow socially. Extreme and unpardonable rudeness on prandial occasions must be set down as one of the idiosyncracies of genius.

The Chicagoans who had contributed the $10,000 were, naturally enough, very angry at Harte for his gross incivility and kept their money. No further effort was made to prevail upon him to remain in the Northwest and he continued his journey East.—[*Philadelphia Times.*


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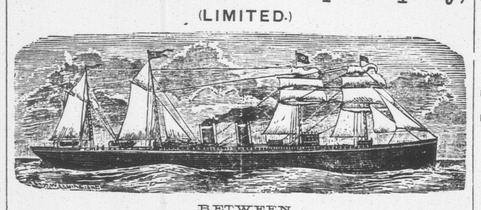

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