MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS SLIP ON THE PAPER—ON IT INDICATES THE TIME TO WHICH THE SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID. PROMPT REMITTANCES ARE EXPECTED FROM THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY MADE THEM.

VOL. 10—No. 44. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884. D G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1,50 a Year, in Advance

THE PAPER It on Trial and Advertising Agents for it and all other newspapers on the world can be made on the most favorable terms at the INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY N. P. Hubbard, Prop., New Haven, Ct., U. S. A. Publisher of the Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World.

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 headings.

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

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

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

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

General Business.

PARIS GREEN

Just Received:

PURE PARIS GREEN

SURE DEATH

TO THE

POTATO BUGS.

For Sale Low.

G. STOTHART.

MIRAMICHI

LIVERY STABLE,

Castle Street, - - Newcastle

TEAMS FURNISHED FOR DRIVES, PARTIES, EXCURSIONS, FISHING TRIPS, ETC.

JOHN MORRISSY, - - - Proprietor.

TIN SHOP.

I 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 22.

NOW ON HAND.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED LINE OF

CANNED GOODS

—AND—

PRESERVED FRUITS,

—IN—

Tomatoes, Green Corn, Ripe Apples, Peaches, Dressed Peas and Beans, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Soup & Bouilli, Pea Soup, Military Soup, Lobster, Mackerel, Hare, &c.

ALSO:—A COMPLETE STOCK OF

SHIPCHANDLERY

—AND—

NAVAL STORES.

GEORGE WATT.

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.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

COFFINS & CASKETS

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

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates.

BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied.

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker.

General Business.

HAMS. HAMS.

Smoked and Green.

400 PIECES HAM,

Green, Smoked or Canvassed.

FOR SALE LOW BY

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

ALBERT LIME

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y

Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it improvious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertiliser known.

All orders should be addressed

THOMAS McHENRY, Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company, Hillsboro, Albert County

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.

COAL! COAL!!

ANY person requiring coal will please leave their orders with the Subscriber who is to receive a few

Consignments by Rail.

Early orders are necessary in order that they may be

satisfactorily filled.

T. F. GILLESPIE.

E. H. THOMPSON'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.

NATIONAL POLICY.

ADVANCED DUTY ON PRINTS OF 7½ PER CENT.

Showing 380 pieces of Spring and Summer print and Cretonne and Satens imported before the advance came in force and thus 7½ per cent. saved These goods will be sold at very close prices, and are exceptionally good value:

Inspection Solicited.

Opening New Spring and Summer Goods.

Baldwin's 3, 4, and 5 ply colored fingerings
Shaded Berlin Wools.
Cardinal Wool Java Canvass.
20 in. Grey Star Linen.
White Marseilles Toilet Covers.
Black and Colored Filoselle.
Coloured Tubular Braid.
Undressed 6 button colored Kid Gloves.
Needles, Betweens, Cottons Darners, Wool arners, Tapered Knitting, etc. etc.

W. S. LOGGIE.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Chatham Livery Stables.

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

Office and Stables - - - - Water Street, Chatham

JUST RECEIVED

NEW STIFF AND SOFT

HATS

—IN—

Felt and Fur,—Leading Styles.

MEN'S BOYS' & YOUTHS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING

White and Regatta

SHIRTS.

A FRESH STOCK OF

TTTT EEEE A A A A T E E AAAA T EEEE A A

PER S. S. DURHAM CITY.

☞ All at Bottom Prices. ☜

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

I. HARRIS & SON,

WATER STREET, - CHATHAM, N. B.

William J. Woods,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Marbelised Slate Mantels and Register Grates, plain, stamped and Japaned Tin-Wares, Kitchen Furnishings, House Furnishings, Hardware, etc. Orders solicited.

June 21st, 1884.

DUNLAP, McDONALD & CO.,

Merchant Tailors, AMHERST, N. S.

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

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

THE LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor

Late of Waverly House, St. John.)

Metropolitan Hotel,

[Adjoining Bank of Montreal,]

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

J. F. JARDINE, PROPRIETOR.

First Class ROOMS and Table

Anglers and portsmen

are provided on the premises with ice and all other necessary facilities for the care and shipment of fish and game.

In addition to teams for carrying the

Mails and Express

matter between the Railway and town offices,

the "Metropolitan" Turnout

is always on hand on the arrival of trains for conveying passengers wherever they may desire to go.

A NEW BUILDING

practically designed after consultation with LEADING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS has

FIVE SAMPLE ROOMS

calculated to meet the requirements fo all classes of business.

The location, grounds, general appearance and style of management of the "Metropolitan" are such as to invite and retain the patronage of all travellers.

J. F. JARDINE

General Business.

JOHN McLAGGAN IMPORTER

—AND—

WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

Flour, Cornmeal, Provisions AND General Groceries.

IN STORE.

50 Half chests Tea,
50 caddies do.,

DIRECT IMPORTANT

75 Boxes and Caddies

Black and Bright Tobacco

100 Bbls. Sugar.

GRANULATED & YELLOW

150 Boxes Soap,

100 Bushels

White Beans,

MOLASSES, in Puncheons, Tierces & Bbls.

Plate and Extra Mess Beef.

Heavy Mess Pork

Pressed Hay.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

Flour, Cornmeal & Oatmeal,

at Wholesale Rates.

AT THE

FISH WAREHOUSE

ON THE

Public Wharf, Newcastle,

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronised 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.

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.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

RESIDENCE:—That occupied by Late Dr. Thomson,

Wellington St., - - Chatham, N. B.

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 TREET, Proprietor.

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

LONDON HOUSE

CHATHAM, N. B.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell off the balance of his Stock of FANCY GOODS at greatly reduced prices.

ALSO ON HAND

A Good Assortment of Groceries.

IN STORE:

FLOUR, OATMEAL, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SOAP, ONIONS, TOBACCO,

Lowest WHOLESALE and RETAIL Prices; also

20 TUBS GOOD BUTTER
18 " " LARD.

R. HOCKEN.

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.

Tea! T Tea!!

On Hand and to arrive from London

100 HALF CHESTS TEA.

E. A. STRANG, - Chatham.

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.

JAMAICA!

IN STORE

VERY FINE OLD

RUM!

IN PUNCHEONS AND QUARTERS,

CROP OF 1880.

PERSONALLY SELECTED IN JAMAICA BY OUR MR. T. W. BELL.

Can be shipped to order from St. John or Halifax, in Bond or Duty Paid.

T. WILLIAM BELL & Co.

ST. JOHN, Apl. 3rd. 84.

500 BARRELS

Extra Quality, Wood Burnt

CORK LIME.

FOR SALE LOW.

GEO. WATT.

CHATHAM, April 2, '84.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*for Internal and External Use*) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horses and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1884.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2ND., Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sunday nights excepted) as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.	THROUGH TIME TABLE	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Leave Chatham,	3.35 a. m.,	1.25 p. m.	Leave Chatham,	3.35 a. m.	1.25 p. m.
Arrive Chatham Junc,	4.05 "	1.55 "	Arrive Bathurst,	5.59 "	4.35 "
Leave "	4.15 "	2.10 "	" Campbellton,	8.05 "	8.10 "
Arrive Chatham,	4.45 "	2.40 "	" Point Levi,	8.00 p. m.	

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION
Chatham, Leave,	10.40 p. m.	11.30 a. m.	Leave Chatham,	10.40 p. m.	11.30 a. m
Chatham Junc'n, Arrive,	11.10 "	12 00 m.	Arrive Moncton,	1.40 a. m.	2.40 p. m
" " Leave,	11.20 "	12.20 p. m.	" St. John,	5.30 "	6.45 p. m.
Chatham, Arrive,	11.50 "	12.50 "	" Halifax,	9.20 "	

TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

LEAVE CHATHAM.	ARRIVE NEWCASTLE.
3.35 a. m., connecting with regular express for north.	4.22 a. m.
1.25 p. m " " accommodation for north	2.12 p. m.

LEAVE NEWCASTLE	ARRIVE CHATHAM
11.55 a.m. by regular accommodation for south	12.50 p. m
11.05 p.m. " " express	11.50 p. m.

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 destination.

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

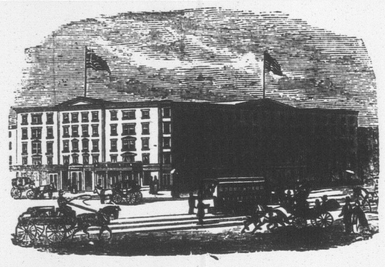
☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

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.



EARLE'S HOTEL, - - NEW YORK.

CORNER OF CENTRE AND CANAL STREETS.

THE favorite Hotel of Maritime visitors to New York] Convenient to the principal lines of City travel and the main Steamship lines communicating with points north and south.

It is one of the best Hotels in the City for visitors who wish to combine business with pleasure, as, while it is convenient to the centres of wholesale and Maratime trade, the principal places of amusement can also be reached in a few minutes by the different facilities for quick travel almost at the door, April 5, 1883.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

J. B. SNOWBALL'S.

Just received per late Steamers from the Manufacturers

New Ulster Cloths

For Gents Ladies and Children:

Boys' Woollen Knickerbocker Hose,

Very Heavy.

A very large stock of

German and Canadian Clouds and promenade Scarfs.

Ladies' Berlin Wool Shawls,
Ladies Berlin Wool Jackets,
Ladies' and Children's Wool Scarfs

Irish Frieze,

For Heavy Overcoats.

Irish and Scotch Tweeds,

Newest Styles.

Moscow Homespun, Costume Cloths,
Wool Serges, French Cashmeres, French Merinoes,
Black Scicillians, Black Grecian Cords,
Colored Cloth Debeges,

100 pairs Best White

ENGLISH BLANKETS,

50 pairs Best Twilled

Canadian White Blankets

A few pairs of Super Extra BATH BLANKETS, at reduced price

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH!

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 Subriber.

ROBERT McGUIRE.

JUNE 11TH, 1884.

P.E.I. MESS PORK,

Choice Selected Quality.

JER'H. HARRISON & Co.,

6-7 North Market Wharf.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

Suspicion.

'Twas in the garden chatting
Amid the mignonette—
She with her snowy tatting,
I with my cigarette.
I still can see her fingers
Flit softly in and out;
With the rapture memory lingers
To view her lips a-pout.

A happy sunbeam glancing
Upon a wayward curl
Set every pulse to dancing
And turned my brain a whirl:
And when she looked up shyly
I could not help, you see,
But stoop and sign her slyly
Behind the apple-tree.

Strange that some mote forever
Should mar the rays of bliss!
Though conscious I had never
Yet won so sweet a kiss,
Alas! the act of plunder
So gracefully she bore,
I could not choose but wonder
Had she been kissed before.

—*The Century.*

Respect Age.

Age should always command respect, in the case of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry it certainly does, for 25 years that has been the standard remedy Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

Brief Essay on Cheese Making.

Mrs. J. A. Smith, of Cedarburg, Wis., sent the following to compete for the special prize at the meeting of the Dairymen's Convention at Lake Mills last winter. It contains less than 200 words, yet it well describes the method of a successful cheese-maker.

Set at eighty degrees. Use rennet enough to coagulate the milk in thirty minutes. When firm and will break over the finger squarely, cut twice and let stand ten minutes. Cut fine as peas, and let stand ten minutes. Apply heat gradually, stirring gently till the heat stands at ninety degrees. Draw half the whey and heat to ninety-eight degrees, and keep at that point till the curd becomes firm and will squeak in your teeth. Draw rest of whey leaving enough to float curd. Cool to ninety degrees and stir while cooling. Draw all whey and let stand and drain till acid begins to develop. Salt two and one-half pounds to one hundred pounds of curd, when curd will spin an inch by hot iron test. Put to press when lowered to seventy-five degrees. Put on power gradually, that the whey may escape readily. When pressed two hours, dress up. Press twenty-four hours. Then put upon the shelves. Grease thoroughly, and turn and polish with hand every day until cured. Curing room should be clean, light and well-ventilated, and kept at a temperature of seventy degrees.

A Sad Neglect.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and Bowels.

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 sides, 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 weigh 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!

"For They are Jolly Good Fellows."

An official enquiry into the liquor traffic in Switzerland has been induced by petitions sent up from various cantons for legislation against such traffic. The petitions give statistics which show that the consumption of alcohol in Switzerland is greater per head than in any other country in Europe; also that the use of brandy among the Swiss is increasing, and that parallel with this there is an increase of mental diseases and of misery and want. In spite of all this, the council refuses to recommend retrictive legislation. It states that the sales of liquor in Switzerland represent an annual return of 150,000,000. In one clause of its report, headed "The Advantages of Spirituous Drinks," the council is outspoken in defence of social drinking. Among the extraordinary statements it says: "The practice of social drinking of spirituous liquors brings a cheerful temper into society, effaces the traces of daily labor, opens the heart to other impressions, and is intimately associated with the development of public life. The public house fosters intellectual ambition, and is a remedy against misantrophy, egotism, vanity, narrowness of ideas and extravagances of imagination."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Palatable as Milk, and Borne by Delicate Stomachs.

Dr. J. W. COMPTON, of Evansville, Ind., says: I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion largely. I find it very palatable and borne well by delicate stomachs, even children take it readily, and it is very useful as a cough remedy."

The Greeley Expedition.

An army official, who has recently read portions of the diaries of the Greeley party, says that they reveal a more serious condition of affairs than the survivors will admit. It seems that from the beginning of the expedition there were disputes between members of the party. These led to a division which existed at the time of the rescue. When found there were two parties, one in charge of Sergt. Long, the other in charge of Sergt. Brainard, and they were living as separately as two tribes. Lieut. Greeley, while an invalid, and during the last few months of his Arctic life, was in the party headed by Brainard who cared for him daily. The diaries show that stealing rations was a common practice. One says that Dr. Pavy stole them whenever opportunity afforded, and that he sometimes took such as were apportioned to indisposed members of the party. At other times, when the men were sent to shoot birds and were successful, the diaries show that not all the birds were taken to camp, but some were concealed in the snow for the future use of the hunters. No mention is made of cannibalism in the portions of the diaries that have been read, and the officer who has seen them refuses to say whether or not any other member of the party than Private Henry is reported to have been shot.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Runaway horses generally leave some trace behind.

Two many glasses may make a tumbler of a man.

Wine loosens a man's tongue; marriage loosens a woman's.

Lord Charles Beresford has gone to Egypt with Lord Wolseley.

Mr. Grant Duff has been appointed British Ambassador to Berlin.

The British squadron in the Mediterranean will proceed to Alexandria.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

It is proposed to lay a submarine cable from Brisbane to San Francisco *via* the Hawaiian Islands.

All the cotton mills in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., have shut down, and the operatives are starving.

A gentleman in a neighboring town who had suffered two years with chronic diarrhœa and was so reduced that he could not walk, was cured and restored to sound health by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, This Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

It is a difficult thing for a dog without a tail to show his master how much he thinks of him.

Half a loaf is, no doubt, better than none, but a newspaper man never gets a chance to loaf at all.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Franklin, who made a "morality" of every sentiment, in one of his essays, says, "Disorder breakfasts with Plenty, dines with Poverty, supe with Misery, and sleeps with Death."

The Duke of Marlborough has sold his famous Raphael to the British Government for £70,000.

When the Lick telescope is completed with its 36-inch object glass, California will have the largest telescope in the world.

Oatmeal porridge is said to be at its best when nine days old. Storing it in a close-jar for that length of time softens the fibrous material and sweetens it.

Puns are the brickbats which the giant Fun hurls at the tomcats of despondency which infest the woodsheds of mundane existence.

A young gentleman wishes to know which is proper to say on leaving a young lady friend after a late call—good night, or good evening? Never tell a lie, young man, say good morning.

A Cure for Cholera Morbus.

A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any druggist.

AN EPITAPH.

'At rest beneath this church-yard stone
Lies stingy Jimmy Wyatt;
He died one morning just at ten,
And saved a dinner by it.'

'Johnny, take this note down to Mrs. Holman.' What's it about, mother?' 'Oh, nothing; only to let her know her friends are going to surprise her on the evening of July 3rd, so she can get ready for it.'

The blighting effects of impure blood are sad to behold in those we meet day by day. This ought not and need not be so. *Parson's Purgative Pills* make new rich blood; taken one a night for twelve weeks will change the blood in the entire system.

An Ex-Alderman Tried It.

Ex-Alderman Tayler of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had failed.

The hygiene congress recently held at the Hague denounced the modern system of education and declared competitive examinations injurious to the health of students.

At Bayonne, N. J., Edward S. Monroe of Farmersville, Ind., went on a fishing excursion to Prince's bay. He dipped his right hand in the water as the party were trolling, when two of his fingers were bitten off by a large shark. The man-eater showed fight, and was with difficulty driven off.

Every Spring

HOW AN AFFLICTING ANNUAL VISITOR WAS DRIVEN FROM A WEARY WOMAN.

Plain and simple mechanics are not liable to get out of order. Complicated watches, intended not only to keep the time of day, but to make the movements of the moon and stars, are certain to need frequent repairs. Husbands and fathers often fail to see that their wives and daughters are more delicately organized than themselves, requiring corresponding care when they are well and assistance when they are ill. Yet much better for woman's fine system is a trustworthy medicine, ready at all times for use, than a deal of tinkering by semi-educated local practitioners.

"Every spring," said the wife of a well known employee of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, "I have been for some years past troubled with nervous debility and weakness. It was the burden which so many women are called upon to bear, although none the lighter for that.

"Advice and dosing, to be sure, I had in plenty; still, on each returning spring my sickness came as regularly as the buds and blossoms."

"You seem better now.'

"Oh yes; I consider myself almost or quite well, and it came about in thisway. A lady living on St. Catherine street this city, commended to my attention *Sulphur and Iron Bitters*. It gave me strength and life. My sister, living in Brockville, whose disease was nearly the same as mine, was equally benefitted by the same thing."

Sulphur and Iron Bitters prepared by climax Chemical Co. Montreal, is for sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. 73
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. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1884—173d 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
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$365,500

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HOUSE
—AND—
FURNITURE.

The Subscriber, who is about to remove from Chatham, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Saturday, 27th Sept.,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

The Dwelling & Premises

occupied by him, together with his

Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, etc.

The Household Furniture, etc., will be disposed of at Private Sale pending the auction.

TERMS:—All sums under Ten Dollars, Cash; over that amount, Three Months Credit on Approved Notes.

H. W. TILLISCH.

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$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.

Special Announcement.

We have made an arrangement for supplying our readers with general news and other matter, which, with the local news in our own columns will give our subscribers a wider and more acceptable range of reading matter than has ever before been offered to the local public at the same cost.

The arrangement is made with the publisher of the *Toronto Weekly News* and it enables us to offer that paper to our subscribers as a Premium, at no additional cost over the regular subscription price of the ADVANCE, which will still be $1.50.

For one subscription price we thus furnish our subscribers with two papers—a metropolitan and a home weekly. By this arrangement our readers are placed in command of the whole situation. All events of interest, local, national, and foreign, will be presented completely and promptly by one or the other of these publications. To those who are not familiar with the character of the Toronto *News* we would say it is the best representative of Independent journalism in Ontario. The *Weekly News* is a thirty-two column paper, "cram full" of telegraph and general news (no advertisements) pictures, humorous sketches, stories, short and pithy editorials on the topics of the day, written in a familiar yet incisive style, and in all departments evidently aims to give facts in few words. Pictures and facts, not words, appear to be its motto. We trust that all our readers will avail themselves of this unusual opportunity of securing a general weekly and a first-class local paper at so trifling a cost.

Specimen copies of the *Toronto Weekly News* may be seen at this office.

The *Toronto Weekly News* and the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE will be sent for one year to every one of our subscribers, who pays his subscription account in full to date, and one year in advance.

This means just what it says—The *Toronto Weekly News*, one year for nothing. Send in your subscription.

Hereafter the names of no new subscribers will be added to our list without payment in advance, but all new subscribers will receive the *two papers* at the regular rate $1.50 as well as those who pay arrearages and their subscriptions in advance.

Subscribers to the ADVANCE, who prefer the *Canadian Dairyman and Farmer*—a monthly journal—to the Toronto *Weekly News* may have it on the same terms as above.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

Railway Matters.

The *Advocate* of yesterday stated that "public excitement is running pretty high just now with reference to the intended Branch line of Railway from Derby Siding to Indiantown, the result of rank and unwarrantable misrepresentation, the work either of those who are connected with the construction of the Northern & Western Railway, or those who sympathise with them."

If the excitement does not exceed the misrepresentation referred to, it is all in the *Advocate's* "mind," or confined to the few gentlemen interested in the Branch and whose normal condition is one of that nervous perturbation and mental ebullition peculiar to persons of sanguine temperament and unreasonable ambitions. The cause of the alleged excitement is, according to the *Advocate*, the recent references of the Ottawa *Free Press* and Toronto *Globe* to Railway matters here. These references and statements are alleged by our excited shiretown neighbor, to be "groundless and malicious" and that paper further says,—

"These statements show to what extent party writers can go in the attempt to assist their friends. If there is a useless piece of railway it is that which runs parallel with the Branch—that section of the Northern & Western railway which starts at Chatham Junction and which traverses miles of bog and wilderness lands for the benefit of gentlemen who are interested in what is expected to be a *through line*, one which will enter into close competition with the Intercolonial Railway for the extensive fish trade of the Northern counties. Are not these facts well known to the public? We challenge the writer in the *Free Press*, the Toronto *Globe* and other papers to show truthfully that the Northern & Western Railway in the distance running parallel with the so-called useless Branch does not traverse an unsettled section of country, and through lands which to a very great extent are unfit for settlement.

To settle the matter of distance between the proposed Branch and the *Advocate's* "useless N. and W. Railway," it may be well to state the following facts. The distance along the Intercolonial track from the junction of the Valley Line to that of the proposed Branch is less than 2½ miles. By the shortest line from the Valley Junction to the proposed Branch the distance is less than two miles. At a point on the Valley Line 2¼ miles from the Junction the distance to the proposed Branch is just a mile; at a point opposite Miller's Bark Extract Factory it is about 800 yards; at Cushman's it is 600 yards; at Crocker's Brook it is 600 yards; at Bryenton's it is 600 yards. Thus, for the first 3¾ miles the proposed Branch will run from 2½ miles to 1 mile from the Valley Line; for the next six miles it will run at from one third of a mile to a mile therefrom, leaving less than 3¾ miles of the upper end to be from one to 2½ miles distant These figures are taken from the actual survey of both sides of the river made by Mr. Maxwell, C. E., Government Engineer, and they show that the average distance apart of the two lines is less than a mile. The *Globe* and *Free Press* are, therefore, substantially and actually correct.

The *Advocate's* statement that the Valley Line traverses "bog and wilderness" is but a parrot-like repetition of a portion of one of Mr. Park's anti-railway speeches. For the first two miles after leaving the Junction it passes through uncleared land one half of which, perhaps, is not good, while there may be 400 yards of bog, but from the two mile station as far up as within two or three miles of a point opposite Indiantown, the land is fully equal to that on the other side of the river. It is not bog but a succession of farms, pasture or wooded land of cultivable character, at least equal to and as fully settled as that along the proposed Branch. There is, it is true, no village, as at Millerton, but farms lie along the entire route to Doyle's Brook and any statement to the contrary may not be "malicious," but it is, certainly, silly and untrue.

It is not the first time we have observed the efforts made by the *Advocate* and its friends to give prominence to the idea that the Valley Railway will be a competitor of the I. C. R. for our fish trade, but even if it were to take that business to a considerable extent does the *Advocate* mean to say it should be discouraged and only a branch line to Indiantown constructed? Was that the policy of the Government when it provided aid to the extent of hundreds of thousands for the proposed International Short Line, or of Mr. Mitchell when he asked for a subsidy for the whole line to Fredericton? Besides, was not the whole argument in favor of this branch line based on the idea that it was to be the eastern end of the Valley Railway? Moreover, is the *Advocate* incapable of realising the fact that a very large and new trade will be brought to the I. C. R. by the Valley Railway, which will fully compensate for the prospective loss of fish trade which so grieves our green-eyed contemporary?

The *Advocate's* reference to the Branch as a distributor of lumber supplies would be amusing were it not for its glaring untruthfulness. Every lumberman on the Southwest knows that the first available distributing point for such supplies is the mouth of Bartholemew's River, which is nearer the lumbering grounds of the Renous and its branches then Indiantown, and will be made a still more important station in that respect when the proposed bridge over the Renous at the mouth of Dungarvon is constructed. As the proposed Branch line will not run as far up the Southwest as the mouth of Renous, and the Renous is the first lumbering river on the north side, the character of the *Advocate's* lumber supply arguments will be readily understood. As for either the Branch or N. & W. Road carrying the lumber supplies of the Northwest, it is so absurd a proposition as not to require an answer.

The Work of the Dredge.

The Dominion Dredge, *Canada*, Capt. Thomson, has about finished her work on the "Outer Lump" of the Miramichi Bar. Pilot Angus McEachern reports that the dredging has been done to a depth of 24 feet at high water spring tides and that 21 feet can be carried at an ordinary low tide. The breadth of the dredging is 190 feet.

The Dredge has also been at work on the Grand Downs during the season when it was too rough to carry on operations outside. Two cuts of 420 ft. and 390 ft. each have, so far, been made, to a width of 114 feet. The total width required will be about 200 feet and the total length about a mile. The depth where the cutting has been done has been made 20 feet and over at low tide. For the remainder of the season and during next year much greater progress will be made as the Dredge will not be obliged to shift on account of rough weather. The Government is doing good work on the Miramichi, or, at least, will have done a good work when it is completed.

The Indiantown Branch.

J. B. Snowball, Esq., of Chatham, has been notified by the Department of Railways that his tender for the construction of the proposed Indiantown Branch is the lowest and has been accepted. He is to proceed to Ottawa, leaving Chatham to-night, to close the matter. Mr. S. is to be congratulated on securing the proposed work. He has, we believe, been of those who did not believe in the policy of building the proposed Branch, but being an experienced railway man be decided that if the work was to go on it could be done to better advantage by him than others who had not his excellent facilities for such undertakings.

Imported Representatives.

A St. Mary's, Kent County, correspondent of the *Transcript* says,—

"There are a good many complaints in this section concerning the conduct of our member for Ottawa, Mr. P. A. Landry, who treats the people of Kent Co. in a manner that is actually contemptible. When he was canvassing in St. Mary's, he told the people that he would call often to see them, but after being elected he forgot all about us and spends his time lecturing on temperance in Westmorland, where he is not wanted; and instead of being in Kent with his constituents, he is all the time attending some convention or "ginger tea party." If Mr. Geo. V. McInerney had been elected to represent us, he could be found once in a while in his office in his own county, without the electors having to toddle into some neighboring county to see him. However, Peter A. Landry was their choice, and they will have to submit to his insolence till he plays himself out in Kent Co., the same as he did in Westmorland Co."

Mr. Landry has thought it worth while, also, to intrude himself into the affairs of Northumberland County in a manner second only in offensiveness and detriment to our interests, to that of Mr. Mitchell. These two non-resident representatives of Northern constituencies are giving the people who were foolish enough to trust them a lesson which they will not easily forget. Having no interest in the people who sent them to Parliament beyond making of them a stepping stone to position, it is not to be expected that they should either understand or care to learn what is best for them. The most humiliating thought in connection with the subject is that both Kent and Northumbland's electors, by choosing such outsiders, seem to say, thereby, that they have no men of their own fit for the position. Such is the effect of political charlatanism upon our constituencies.

The British Empire.

Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, G. S.S.I., C. I. E., D. C. L., L. L. D., F. R. G. S., President of the Economic Science and Statistics Section of the British Association, in his opening address at the meeting of that section of the Association at Montreal, gave statistics of the British Empire, the collation and presentation of which, as he truly said, must be regarded as essential to political and economic knowledge. Owing to the variety of sources from which the facts have to be drawn for an empire that is spread over the world, and owing to the magnitude of the figures which have to be produced, it was, he said, frequently necessary to state the totals approximately and in round numbers. Again, owing to the largeness of the subject and the limitation of space, it would be impossible to do more than state the principal facts in the form of an abstract.

The statistics were grouped under the following headings:—

I. The area consisting of widely extended regions.

II. The inhabitants of these many lands.

III. The works of man as they are displayed in this vast theatre of action.

First, then, the area of the British Empire may be set down at 8,650,000, or more than 8½ millions of square miles. This area includes the countries which are directly recognised as the component parts of the empire in Europe, in the East and West Indies, in Australia, in North America, in South Africa, and the possessions scattered among nearly all the regions in the world. Out of this total there are only 120,000 square miles in the United Kingdom. Then there are 1½ millions of square miles in India, and the remainder, or 7 millions, belong to the Colonies, and to the scattered possessions.

But there are other regions which, though not belonging to the empire, have yet fallen, or are falling under its political control more or less, such as Egypt, including a part of the Egyptian Soudan, some districts in Southern Arabia, a part of Borneo, Zululand, the Transvaal, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan. The area of these additional regions may be set down approximately at 1,103,000, or about one million of square miles, and this figure is probably somewhat below the reality. Thus the total area, directly or indirectly under the authority of the British Empire, may be taken at nearly 10 millions of square miles, or about one-fifth of the 50 millions of square miles composing the habitable globe.

The dimensions of this imperial area have been ascertained by professional surveys; of which the progress has kept pace with the expansion of the empire. Out of the grand total not less than 2½ millions of square miles have been topographically surveyed, and of this nearly all has been surveyed minutely field by field. This cadastral survey, presenting the details of every field for a vast area, is to be reckoned among the largest operations ever known in the annals of administration. The remainder has been (for the most part) either partially surveyed or partially explored. A small portion, however, remains but imperfectly explored, or else almost unexplored.

As might be expected in an empire whereof the real basis of power is maritime, the coast line is of an extraordinary length, to be measured by about 28,500 miles, with 48 large harbors; for the whole of this length marine surveys have been prepared.

In an empire which lies on both sides of the Equator, and is scattered over both hemispheres, there are varieties of climate touching the extremes of heat and cold. Of the whole about one-sixth is within the tropics, one-third in the antipodes, one-third in North America, and the remaining one-sixth in the temperate zone of Europe and Asia.

But greatness does not depend on area alone, and there is a vast range in the scale of value for lands. For instance, it has been computed that the average letting value of land in the interior of England is several hundred times as great as that in the interior of Siberia. So in the British Empire there are wide tracts, which may be important politically and prospectively, but of which the value cannot be measured by a statistical test. Out of the 10 millions of square miles, hardly one-fifth is cultivated or occupied in the widest use of the term occupation. The area, however, which is capable of being brought under cultivation, and of sustaining the future increase of population, must be regarded as enormous. It is chiefly in Australia and Canada, in which two divisions it may be reckoned at upwards of two millions of square miles, enough at the lowest computation to support 200 millions of souls. Even in India, which is popularly, though not quite correctly, supposed to be thickly populated, the cultivable waste is not less than a quarter of a million of square miles. Then there is a residue which is uncultivable waste, and of which the dimensions cannot be precisely measured. It consists of mountains and forests, with some desert, in the heart of Australia. These mountains are among the greatest ranges in the world. The forests are very extensive, and their extent cannot be precisely stated. They are infinitely various both in respect of value and condition; some being poor or half destroyed, others being rich and well preserved. But there are in the empire about 100,000 square miles of forests which are being formally and professionally preserved to become a mighty source of national wealth.

In the second place, respecting the inhabitants, the total population amounts to 305 millions of souls in those regions which are included directly in the empire. If the countries already mentioned as more or less under political control were to be included, then about 10 millions more would have to be added, bringing up the total to 315 millions.

This mass of humanity is composed of many diverse nationalities, among whom the primary distinction is that of race. There are 45 millions of the fair races; among these about 39 millions are Anglo-Saxons, including German colonists. Three and a half millions are Celtic (mainly Irish), 1½ millions are French-Canadians, half a million are Dutch in South Africa; and there are a certain number belonging to other nationalities, Scandinavians, Swiss, Greeks; but there are few from the Latin race in the South of Europe, and hardly any Russians.

Again, of the 315 millions, ethnically there are 45 millions of the fair or Caucasian race, 254 of the Aryan, and five of the Mongolian, the remainder belonging to aboriginal races.

A cardinal distinction between the several nationalities is that of religion Christianity, the religion of the dominant race, is professed by somewhat more than the 45 millions of the fair races above mentioned, but the total can hardly exceed 46 millions out of the 315 millions, that is, one-seventh of the whole. The religion which includes the largest number is Hinduism. There are 188 millions of Hindus, and it may indeed be said that the whole Hindu race is subject to the British crown. The Hindus then form more than a half of the total population in the empire. Under the generic name of Hindu, however, there are counted many thousands of Brahmos, who are really Theists, and there are 3 millions of Sikhs and Jains, closely connected with Hinduism.

Then there are 50 millions of Muhammadans under the British crown in India, and there are 10 millions more in the Muhammadan countries connected with the British Empire; in all 60 millions. This number exceeds the number of the Muhammadans belonging to any of the Muhammadan States, such as Turkey, or Persia, and in fact comprise half the Muhammadan world.

The number of Buddhists is not considerable, amounting to about 7,000,000, chiefly in Burmah and Ceylon, with some Chinese in Australia and other divisions of the empire. Then there is a small remainder, about 7,000,000, consisting of Pagans chiefly, the Aborigines of the East Indies, including also the North American Indians, the Australasian natives, and the African tribes of the Cape.

In the United Kingdom the proportion of urban to rural population is large, being more than one-half already, and likely to increase to two-thirds. In England especially, the majority of the people dwell in towns. At present a similar tendency is observable in Australia, where the people are mainly urban. But in the rest of the empire the mass of the population is rural, a certain percentage only being urban. In India, especially, it is to be remarked that nine-tenths of the people are in villages, leaving one-tenth only for the towns.

If the total population were spread over the total area of the empire, the average would amount to only 33 persons to the square mile, which suggests a wonderful sparseness of population in a wealthy and prosperous empire. The sparseness arises from the inclusion in the empire of tracts, either uninhabited or but slightly inhabited, such as the Himalayas, the frigid regions in the north of Canada, a part of the Rocky Mountains, and the arid desert in the heart of Australia. Indeed, it were almost idle to reckon the average of the population in the total area in the Dominion of Canada, or in Australia. Even in India the general average amounts to only 184 to the square mile, nevertheless India contains some of the most densely populated districts in the world. In some Indian provinces a population to be counted by tens of millions, average from 300 to 400 the square mile, and in some Indian districts, with a population to be counted by some millions, the average rises to 800, even to 900 on the square mile. As is well known, England (as separate from Wales, Scotland, and Ireland,) is the only part of the empire which is densely peopled throughout, its average per square mile, 485 souls, being almost exactly the same as that of Belgium, the most densely peopled part of the Continent of Europe.

Heretofore under the first two headings we may have wondered at the smallness of the proportion which the United Kingdom bears to the empire in respect of area and population. Under the next or third heading we shall be constrained to admire the largeness of the proportion which the United Kingdom bears to the empire in respect of wealth, commerce and resources. The third and last heading then relates to the works of man, his riches and power, his industrial and commercial operations.

One among the primary tests of national resources is the public revenue.

The annual revenue and receipts collected in the British empire for the general government or administration amounts to 203,000,000 sterling annually. Of this mighty sum, 89,000,000 pertain to the United Kingdom, 74,000,000 to India, and 40,000,000 to the Colonies and the Dependencies. This includes British territories only, and not the Native States of India, nor the countries politically connected with the empire. If that could be added, however, the addition would not be very material to so great a total as that above shown.

The revenue which is raised indirectly from the consumer is less felt than what is levied directly from the tax-payer. It may therefore be well to observe that of the 203,000,000 not more than one-fourth or 50,000,000) is obtained from direct taxation, land tax, property tax, and the like, the remainder being obtained from customs, excise, and other sources of indirect taxation.

But besides the general government and administration, there is a large revenue received throughout the empire for local purposes. This income (including various receipts but excluding loans) amounts to hardly less than 61,000,000 sterling yearly, of which 49,500,000 belong to the United Kingdom, and 5,000,000 to India; the greater part of this is levied by direct taxation.

Inasmuch as the payer feels the payment whether the money be applied to general or to local purposes, it is but just to add together the two great heads of imperial and local revenue. Thus the total of 203 and 61 millions amounts to 264 millions sterling annually, truly an amazing amount at first sight, the like of which has never yet been imagined. Still the sum is not apparently high for the total population, amounting to 1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per head per annum. But the average incidence varies greatly, being 4*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* per head in the United Kingdom, 2*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per head in the Colonies and Dependencies, and only 7*s.* 11*d.* in India.

Another test or power relates to the provision for external defence and internal protection—in other words, to armies, auxiliary forces, and organized police, to navies and marine.

Now the men trained to arms in the British Empire may be stated at 850,000, including the regular British forces at home and abroad, the militia and volunteers in the United Kingdom, and in the Colonies, the British Native forces in India, and other countries. This includes 10,000 Egyptian troops under a British general, but excludes the forces of the Native States of India, and of the other countries politically connected with the empire. If, however, the forces of the Native States of India were to be added (and they are generally available for imperial purposes), then the total of 850,000, would be raised to nearly a million.

Thus the men under arms, are effectively trained to arms, are in number more than three-quarters of a million, and under the last-named computation would amount to nearly a million. This number represents those who are really serving, or who are in receipt of allowances, or are actually called out from time to time—and not those who are liable to be summoned in event of emergency. This actual total will bear comparison numerically with the standing armies of the martial empires now in the world, though there may be an important difference in respect to military organisation. But the total is very small in comparison with the size of the British empire, representing only one soldier to every 10 square miles, and to every 376 of the population. Thus the military forces of the British empire, taken at the outside figure, are much smaller relatively to the territory and the people, than those of any other great State, excepting only the United States of America. There remains, too, the cardinal fact that the British military forces are raised entirely by voluntary enlistment, a circumstance almost unique in the military arrangements of the present age.

Of the total strength 850,000, about 150,000 are soldiers of the dark or coloured races, and the remainder, or 700,000, are of the fair or dominant race. But if the total of a million be taken, then it may be said that 300,000 are of the dark races, and 700,000 of the fair or dominant race. These proportions are satisfactory in respect to the safety of the empire.

The defensive armaments of the empire by sea and land cost 41 millions sterling annually, or 20 per cent of the total of revenue and receipts, which proportion is less than that shown by any great State in the world, except the United States. If the expenditure be compared with the whole population of the empire, then it amounts to less than four shillings a head, which (always with the exception of the United States) is the cheapest rate to be found in any great state in the world.

Subsidary to external defence is that internal protection which a police force secures. Now the police force of the British Empire, metropolitan, municipal, and rural together, is in numbers about 210,000. Of this total, 51,000 are in the United Kingdom, and 147,000 in India, the remainder being in the Colonies and Dependencies. It may be a question whether there should be added to this total the number of village police in India, who are paid not by the State, but by village cesses, and who are legally recognised. There number is not exactly known, but is not less than 350,000, and this adition would bring the grand total of the police for the empire up to 560,000.

Thus we have for the whole empire an avrage of one policeman to every 571 of the people, and to evry 16 square miles.

It is never to be forgotten that one of the main reasons why the British Empire is able to keep its land forces at a comparatively low scale, is its preponderance at sea. Owing to the astonishing difference of power between the different kinds of ships, and in the preparedness of ships to put to sea and fight, the difficulty of exhibiting the strength of a navy by figures is becoming greater and greater.

The predominance which we hope to find in the British navy will hardly be shown by the enumeranion of ships.

With this caution, however, it may be stated that there are 246 British war vessels afloat, or in commission, of which 72 are sailing ships, and 174 have stean power.

There are now 63 ironclads, either complete or nearly complete. The number of officers and men amount to 57,000. The number of ironclads ready for action at the shortest notice is now 44, of which 25 are at sea. The facts will probably be found to indicate a naval preparedness fit to cope with such foreign combinations as could reasonably be anticipated.

In respect to mercantile shipping a statistical exposition is more applicable. The British merchant navy consists of 30,000 ships, with 8½ millions of tons, manned by 270,000 sailors. The sea-going tonnage under the British flag amounts to 3 millions of tons in steamers, and 5½ millions of tons in sailing vessels. Now under the flags of other nations there are 2½ millions of tons in steamers and 9½ millions in sailing vessels. In other words, he British Empire surpasses all others nations together in respect of steamers and nearly equals them in respect of sailing vessels. In respect of carrying power in the world by sea, 49 per cent. belongs to the British Empire, and 51 per cent. to other nations. Again, out of 55,000 ships in the world over 100 tons, 21,000 are British. The comparison remains in similiar terms in respect to the earnings of shipping. Out of 129 millions of tons carried yearly by the shipping of the world, 63 millions are under the British flag. Out of 133 million pounds sterling earned from freight and passengers by the ships of the world, 72 millions are British ships. A similar proportion is shown by the port entries of the world, represented yearly by 125,000,000 tons, of which 57,000,000 (or nearly half) pertain to the British Empire.

In shipbuilding the proportion is still more favorable to the British Empire. Out of 1,800,000 tons built annually, 1,200,000 are built in Great Britain.

[The remainder of this admirable address will appear next week.]

The C. P. R. Syndicate and the "Globe."

The Toronto *Daily News* having published a paragraph stating that Mr. McIntyre has purchased in behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the controlling interest held in the Toronto *Globe* by the Nelson's of Edinburgh, the latter journal has come out with a straight denial of the story. The *Globe* says editorially that the report is wholly untrue, and that the stock is still being held by Mr. Nelson for the benefit of the late Senator Brown's family. Mr. Nelson is the brother of Mrs. George Brown.

New Brunswick Ahead.

The latest English mail brought the result of the matriculation examination for June in the University of London, embodying the results of the examinations held in the different universities and colleges of the colonies for the Gilchrist Scholarship. We are gratified to find that a New Brunswick student captures the first place among all competitors throughout the empire. The first place in the Honors Division has been accorded to Alexander Wilmer Duff, son of Mr. Alexander Duff, of Portland, and of the graduating class of 1884 in the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Duff not only carried off the highest honor, winning the Gilchrist scholarship, but obtained the number of marks qualifying for an Exhibition also. He had done remarkably well in his course at our University and was expected to score a high place in the Gilchrist competition, but it was too much to expect that he should have succeeded so remarkably amid the numerous, eager and accomplished competitors of the empire. The City, the Province, and the University of New Brunswick will share in the pleasure and pride of his achievement. Mr. John Albert Bell, of Dalhousie College, and Mr. Frank Walter Wilson, of Mount Allison College, also took good positions in the Honors Division, and Mr. Arthur Gordon Reid, of Dalhousie College, has a place in the first division.—*Tel.*

Teemer and Ross.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the proposed race between John Teemer and Wallace Ross was held yesterday afternoon. Eph Morris represented Teemer, Ross was present in person, and among the other gentlemen were Mr. Philip Saulson, backer of Teemer, Mr. James Keener, backer of Ross, and George H. Hosmer. The third meeting of the parties had been deferred from Thursday, Aug. 28th, to yesterday by mutual consent, and the original articles of agreement were adhered to, except in so far as the day of racing was concerned. It was decided to row the proposed handicap race (Ross receiving five seconds start) at Point of Pines course, on Saturday, Sept. 27th. between 4 and 6 o'clock p. m. for $1,000 a side and two-thirds of the gate receipts, the loser taking one-third of the gate. Ross suggested that, as the defeated man would lose $1,000 in any event, it might be as well to equally divide the gate. This was objected to by Morris, and thereupon Ross withdrew the suggestion. The final deposit of $500 a side will be made on Saturday, Sept. 21st. the men having already posted $500 a side in two deposits.—*Boston Herald, Sept. 5.*

Irish Affairs.

A new party is said to be in process of organization for regulating political affairs in Ireland. The new institution is decidedly a home rule party, but self-government of Ireland is to be upon the basis of loyalty to the Crown of England. It is proposed to establish peasant proprietorship in Ireland, thus conceding to the land leaguers the main principle for which they have striven, and to form an Irish arliament to sit at Dublin, this parliament to consist of existing Irish peers and their successors, who are to sit as a House of Lords, and of such members as may be duly elected to the Irish House of Commons. All members of both houses must take the oath of allegiance to the Queen of England, or to her successor, and the functions of parliament will be confined to the administrative details within the provinces of Ireland.

It is stated that Gladstone expressed surprise and annoyance at the recent declaration; Earl Spencer said that a policy of concession towards the Irish could not be carried further than it had been. Mr. Chamberlain is reported as being furious over this *adroit* statement by Earl Spencer and says he will publicly disavow it on behalf of the government. There is no doubt that the Liberal ministers ardently desire to bring about an alliance between all leaders of both English and Irish who favor democratic principles, and they still cling to the hope that such an alliance is possible. Mr. Chamberlain says Earl Spencer has in one moment retarded by twenty years the pacification of Ireland, and points to the sullen reception of the Lord Lieutenant at Killarney as a confirmation of his opinion. The Parnellite orators, in the meantime, are making Earl Spencer's remark the text for their speeches in the autumn campaign. They say that the Lord Lieutenant has "let the cat out of the bag" and has boldly and brutally expressed what the government means and desires.

How Hanlan Was Beaten.

The Australian steamer Zealandia at San Francisco on 8th inst. brings particulars of the boat race between Hanlan and Beach, rowed on the Paramatta river, August 16th. The race was for the championship of the world and a stake of £1,000. The weather was magnificent, but the water was slightly rough. A splendid start was effected and a dead level was maintained for the first quarter of a mile. Hanlan then forged ahead, and when a mile and a half had been covered was a length in advance. Beach responded and rowed right down on Hanlan, when the latter allowed his boat to cross and a foul took place. Hanlan put up his hand and claimed foul. Beach, however, kept pulling away and Hanlan followed, but Beach came to the post an easy winner by five or six lengths. Time—20.29. The umpire disallowed the foul claimed by Hanlan. An immense crowd witnessed the race. There were sixty-eight steamers crowded with spectators and the shores were densely lined with people. Tremenduous enthusiasm was manifested over Beach's victory. A cordial interview took place between the oarsmen after the race. Hanlan admitted he was beaten. He said he was paralyzed by the close proximity of the steamer Tomki which bore down too close to his boat.

The Jewish Population of St. John.

At St. John, N. B., there are four or five Jewish families, in good standing in the community, who meet for religious service on the New Year and Yom Kippur. They will form a congregation, as soon as their numbers warrant such a step. On Passover they receive their *matzos* from New York. The mothers act as religious teachers to their children, and keep alive the spark of Jewish feeling. There is undoubtedly grave danger to Israelites living thus separated from their brethern—it is a danger which is not recognized in our large cities. With effective circuit preaching and cheap religious literature it would be possible to teach many thousands who are now practically removed from all Jewish influence. I was told of an Israelite, Isaacs, by name who settled in the interior of New Brunswick years ago and married a Scotchwoman. His children are Christians and call themselves MacIsaacs. I have not heard whether any O'Jacobses or MacAbrahamses exist in these parts. At least the retention of the Jewish name is one point in their favor.—N. Y. *Jewish Messenger.*

Mangled by a Railway Train.

There is a strange fatality attending Thompson station on the Intercolonial Railway. Seven or eight years ago, a train, of which Conductor James Millican, of this city, had charge, ran over a man at that place, and a like accident occurred with his train there about 10 p. m. on Saturday last. Sedley Johnson, a brakeman, was attached to Conductor Allingham's special, which had left Moncton that day and arrived at Thompson station in advance of Conductor Millican's train, the night express from Halifax. Johnson was sent forward to signal the train about ten minutes before she was due. The express came along and stopped at the semaphore, and afterwards proceeded. The driver saw a lantern at the side of the track as he neared the station and supposed there was a man with it. The locomotive headlight next revealed the prostrate form of a man lying nearly across the track and between the rails. The engineer applied the brakes as soon as possible, but too late to avoid striking the body, and the engine and forward trucks of the adjoining car passed over it before the train was brought to a standstill. When the remains were removed they were found to be those of the brakeman, Johnson, and life was extinct. Both arms had been nearly severed from the body and the trunk badly mangled, but the lower limbs were intact. He was removed to the station. Johnson had been employed as brakeman nearly five months, was about 22 years of age and unmarried. He belonged to Truro and was known to be a man of steady habits. It is said that the deceased had very little sleep, for a few days past, and the idea of some who are acquainted with the circumstances of the tragic affair is that he was overcome and unthinkingly lay down to take what proved to be his last sleep.

It is doubtiful if the accident would have occured had there not been two freight cars stationed on a siding opposite where the body lay. The cars threw a shadow over that portion of the track, thus making it darker than any of the surrounding ground and concealing the body. The rest of the track could be seen for a long distance ahead, as the night was clear, whereas the shade caused by the cars made the line, at that point, darker than any ordinary night.—*Tel.*

Canadians for Khartoum.

The following are the Canadian officers selected to command the Canadian contingent of the Nile expedition: Major Dennison, Toronto, in command; Capt. A. M. Mond, Ottawa, second; and Capt. McRae, London, third. The contingent will go to the Mediterranean direct from Quebec, two steamers having been engaged by the Imperial authorities for the purpose. It is understood at Ottawa that Lord Wolseley has ordered a twenty-four foot cance from Canada, to be manned by Indians, whom he will retain as his personal escort.

Attempted Suicide.

A sensational report reached Campbellton last evening to the effect that a man named Sowerby committed suicide at Gaspe, Quebec, by jumping over a bluff about 100 feet high. This was in substance the telegram which was sent to the friends of Sowerby. A representative of the *Globe*, who chanced to be in Campbellton, learned that Sowerby came from New Mexico about six weeks ago, and on his arrival at Gaspe, spent money very lavishly for a few days. On one occasion he opened a case of champagne, inviting even the fishermen to partake of his hospitality. For some time he was received into the best society in Gaspe and soon the report gained ground that Sowerby was a gentleman of leisure and had come to Gaspe to spend some of his wealth. Finally his funds ran out and he was compelled to borrow small loans, which were quickly given to him as soon as he asked them. At Mr. Baker's hotel where he boarded and lodged, he owed, it is said, a bill of about $50. The culmination of Sowerby's fast career was reached on Monday night. During the day he obtained from a dentist in the village, an ounce or more of laudanum, and soon after was noticed to go towards a high bluff, but not to return. Early next morning the unfortunate fellow was found in the midst of a small growth of bushes, in an unconscious state, just below the bluff, before mentioned, over which he is believed to have jumped. At last accounts the man was alive but was not expected to survive his injuries. He is about 30 years of age.—*Globe* of 3rd inst.

The Blaine Scandal.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 4.—The answer of the *Sentinel* Company in the Blaine libel suit was filed in the United States Court this morning. The defence admits printing and publishing the article complained of, and denies that it was false in any particular. It sets forth that Blaine was married to Harriet Stanwood at Pittsburg on or about March 25, 1851; that prior to that time during the courtship Blaine seduced Miss Stanwood; that he at first refused to make reparation for the wrong done, but being afterwards strongly urged thereto and violently threatened with chastisement and punishment for his said wrong doing, and, perchance repenting him of his evil, married as stated; that in June following a child was born, known as Stanwood Blaine, which lived two or three years and was acknowledged by the plaintiff and his wife as their son; by reason whereof the defendants say the matters and things set forth in the article are true, and the same being true they were published of, and concerning said plaintiff by defendants as they justly and lawfully might do.

Stanley.

A London despatch of 6th inst. says,—Stanley is being lionized to his heart's content in London, but the grizzled veterans of the army and navy club laugh at his advice for the feeding of soldiers composing the Nile expedition. It is not at all likely that the commissary stores will include spirits and Madeira wine for daily rations for the men as Stanley recommends, but quantities of pickles will be sent for the reason that army surgeons strongly recommend their use as anti scourbetic. Stanley received and accepted an invitation to lecture before the London Chambor of Commerce on the 18th inst. The subject of the lecture will be the Congo Country, Central and Western Africa, and he is expected to give the metropolitan merchants much valuable information about the progress of the International African Association in opening up that vast region to civilization and trade.

Stanley denies the report that the French have secured the accession of territory on both banks of the Congo. He states that the right of the African International Association to the country is intact and impregnable.

What Shall The Harvest Be?

The summer is ended—what shall the harvest be? If you have sowed liberally you will reap richly. But if not—remember that the next (the 173d) Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery will happen on Tuesday, October 14th, 1884—full information of which can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. At the drawing (the 171st) of August 12th, among the results, the following is reported: No. 15,365 drew the first capital of $75,000. It was sold in fifths—one was held by Eugene Gaudins, No. 231 St. Peter's st., New Orleans; another by Mr. Louis Seymbur, of Memphis, now employed as a carpenter at the Grand Cotton Exposition Building at New Orleans, No. 53,803 drew second capital prize of $25,000, sold in New York No. 29,862 drew this capital prize $10,000, sold in fifths

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SCHR. FOR SALE.—See Mr. Bain's advt.

TEA.—New Season—advertised by Mr. Stothart.

The CIRCUIT Court is in session at Newcastle. His Honor Mr. Justice Wetmore presiding.

ODD FELLOWS' SUPPER.—The Odd Fellows and the Merry Makers enjoyed an excellent Oyster Supper at the Canada House on Tuesday evening.

THANKSGIVING.—The Dominion Government has appointed Thursday the 6th of November as a day of general thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest.

FAST TIME.—"Black Bess," a sister of "Zulu Chief," recently made 2.19 in an eighth heat at Boston. She was raised by Fred Thompson, Esq., of Fredericton, and is of the noted Robt. R. Morris family of trotters.

TOO MUCH STEAM caused the bursting of No. 1. Engine's boiler on the Valley Railway on Friday morning last. The break occurred in the legs of the boiler and Mr. Stewart, the driver, was quite seriously scalded.

B. B. BARNHILL, of Joggins, returned home the other day from the Escuminac with forty beautiful trout, thirty-two of which he killed with Charles Baillie's famous fly, the little fairy. Mr Baillie received a postal from Mr Barnhill, on which was the fly that did such execution, in a very demoralized condition, there being nothing left but the hook and body.—*Sun.*

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—A Shediac correspondent of the *Globe* writes: "Five American fishing vessels have for some days past being fishing mackerel in the Straits and off the harbor. A few nights ago one of them caught 45 barrels. When they make a haul they run into the harbor in the evening to clean them."—A proceeding which ought not to be permitted.

THE COTTON MILL.—For some time past several car loads of machinery have been delivered almost daily at Mr. Gibson's cotton mill. Mr. J. F. Richards, of the Customs Dep't. attends the discharge of the goods. Messrs. B. Mooney & Sons have just completed their contract of the brick work and the interior is being rapidly fitted with the necessary machinery. It is expected the mill will be in running order in November.—*Reporter.*

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Jardine, of the firm of J. & T. Jardine, the well known ship builders of Kent County, was a passenger for Liverpool in the barque Konoma, which sailed on the 4th from Richibucto.

Hon. Atty. General Blair is in attendance at the Circuit Court now in session at Newcastle.

Dr. J. F. McCurdy and Mrs. McCurdy have returned from Europe, after an absence of several years. Dr. McCurdy was in town yesterday looking first-rate.

FISHERMEN RESCUED.—The Norwegian bark "Naryana," which arrived here on Saturday last from Waterford, brought Joseph Lowry and Wm. Hadley, who were lost in a dory off the banks of Newfoundland, and were there three days and nights exposed without food. They belonged to schooner "Estelia," of Guysboro, N. S., to which place they belong. They were picked up by the bark "Matilda C. Smith" and transferred to the bark "Nova Scotian," and by the latter to the "Naryana." The poor fellows had suffered a good deal and had scarcely any clothing.

A QUEBECER IN TROUBLE.—The Quebec *Mercury* states that a letter has been received from Campbellton, N. B., to the effect that a young Quebecer, who was staying at a hotel there and who, it seems, had insulted one of the servant maids or waitresses of the establishment, had a jug full of boiling water thrown in his face in the presence of all the guests at table, the young woman choosing that occasion to publicly wreak her vengeance. The young man was so badly scalded that medical aid had to be called in and he will probably not be able to show up for some days if not weeks.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.—The following gentlemen have been appointed a Board of Health for the Town and Parish of Chatham, L. J. Tweedie, J. McG. Baxter, M. D., John Coleman, Donald McLachlan and Patrick Conners, Jr. Mr. Tweedie is appointed Chairman and in his absence Dr. Baxter shall act as Chairman and so on, in successive order as the members are named above.

The *Advocate* says that Messrs. R. A. Nicholson, A. C. Smith, M. D., Robert Ritchie and R. McLearn, M. D. have been appointed Board of Health for Newcastle.

HORSE KILLED.—On Monday, Wm. McKinnon, of Blackville, came down to the station for a load for Patrick Kehoe. When at the station, one of the team, a young and valuable horse, became almost unmanageable, and the owner unharnessed the animal, and put him in the cattle yard for safety, until he had obtained his load. The moving trains almost terrified the horse, and he attempted to get clear by jumping the gate which is seven or eight feet high. In the attempt the animal broke the top board, and caught one of its fore legs between the broken boards, breaking it badly just below the knee. For a short time the horse remained hanging with the broken foreleg between the boards, and when rescued was found to be so badly injured as to render him worthless. The horse, which was valued at about $140, was accordingly despatched, a heavy loss to the owner.—*Advocate.*

Visit of the Bishop Coadjutor.

The Right Reverend Dr. Kingdon, Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton, has been visiting some of the North shore Parishes within the last two weeks. His Lordship accompanied by Rev. Mr. Sterling, Rector of Maugerville, drove from Fredericton through the Parishes of Ludlow and Blissfield where he held services. On August 29th, Bishop Kingdon administered the Rite of Confirmation in Blackville and in Derby, and on the 31st in Newcastle. On Sept. 1st his Lordship proceeded to Richibucto, accompanied by the Rector of Chatham. On the 2nd inst., the rite of Confirmation was administered in St. Mary's church Richibucto, and on the following day the new church of St. John the Evangelist, at Kingston, was consecrated. On Thursday the 4th inst., the Bishop proceeded to Buctouche, where Divine Service was held in the afternoon, after which his Lordship returned to Richibucto. On the 6th inst., Dr. Kingdon took the train for Dalhousie where the rite of Confirmation was administered on Sunday last. We understand that His Lordship has this week returned south ward, and visits the Parishes of Moncton and Hampton in the latter of which a Confirmation was to be administered yesterday.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Morrison.

On Tuesday morning last, the body of Mrs. William Morrison, of Upper Chatham, was found by William Gray in about three or four feet of water, some sixty feet below the ballast wharf in front of her residence. Mr. Morrison, who had remained at his place of business in town the night before was at once notified and together with other friends and relatives proceeded to the scene, followed by the Coroner Dr. John Pallen and Dr. J. S. Benson, the medical attendant of deceased. An inquest was held at the late residence of deceased the jury being composed of Messrs. A. D. Smith, foreman, Howard Allen, Jas. Mills, Samuel Rigley, Alfred Peterson, Wm. Robinson and Jas. Anderson.

Wm. J. Gray deposed that as he was bringing a raft along the shore at the place indicated on Tuesday morning, it caught the dress of deceased. The position of the body was on the knees, face downward. Wm Robertson, Richard Williams and Wm. Gray assisted witness to convey the body to the house. There were about three feet of water where the body was found.

Mrs. Catherine Gray testified that she had not seen deceased since last week; she then complained of loss of sleep. Witness saw body brought to the house. A quantity of water came from her mouth

Dr. J. S. Benson testified that he was attending deceased the early part of last week. She complained of want of appetite and sleep. He prescribed for her; saw her on Saturday when she appeared much the same way. She was in a very desponding mood; heard she was subject to weak turns, but never saw her in one of them.

Wm. Gray was sworn and testified that he assisted to convey the body from the water to her late residence.

Richard Williams gave similar testimony. He placed the body on a log face downward and a pint of water came from her mouth—failed in detecting any sign of life.

Hugh O'Donnell, sworn, deposed that he went to the shore on hearing of the body being found, it was about 15 or 20 yards below the wharf and 3 or 4 yds. from the bank. The body was floating and by that means was brought to the wharf. Had seen deceased the day before; she often went to the shore—witness himself had seen her there.

Wm. Robinson deposed that he was attracted to where the body was found by Wm. J. Gray calling out that a woman was there in the water. He got on the raft and helped tow the body to the wharf. The body was found lying face downward in about 4 feet of water.

Howard Morrison, son of deceased, sworn, said—I saw my mother about 9 o'clock last night sitting at the sewing machine: left her and went to bed; got up at about a quarter to eight. Mrs. Moran was inquiring for her this morning; we went and searched for her. I know mother was subject to fainting fits and would have to go and lie down frequently.

Mary Chalmers testified that deceased was in a poor state of health for some time and subject to "light" turns and sometimes quite insensible, so as to require restoratives to recover her. Deceased was in the habit of taking a walk in the morning—generally on the wharf or shore, She was of a very nervous disposition.

Wm. Morrison, husband of deceased, deposed—I saw deceased about half past seven last evening. She was in her usual health and appeared in good spirits She was subject to weak turns and was in the habit of walking out in the morning.

The verdict was as follows,—

We give as our unanimous verdict that the late Mrs. Wm. Morrison, as was her custom after a sleepless night to walk often on the beach early in the morning during that time, overcome by one of her fainting spells, fell forward and whilst in that position was drowned by the incoming tide.

Agricultural Society Cattle Show and Ploughing Match.

At a meeting of the Board of management of the Northumberland County Agricultural Society held at the Canada House, Chatham, on Monday last, the President B. Stapledon, Esq., in the chair, the matter of holding a Cattle Show and Ploughing Match was discussed, and such show was ordered to be held on the second Tuesday in October (14th of the month.) The prize list agreed upon was as follows,—

General Purposes.

Best Entire Horse, 3 years old,	$3.50
Second do., do., do.,	2.50
Best Gelding, 3 years old,	2.00
Second do., do.,	1.50
Best Mare and Foal,	3.00
Second do.,	2.00
Best Mare, 3 years old,	2.00
Second do., do.,	1.50
Best Gelding, 2 years old,	2.00
Second do., do.,	1.50
Best Mare, 2 years old,	2.00
Second do. do.,	1.50
Best Colt, 1 year old,	1.50
Second do., do.,	1.00
Best Filly, 1 year old,	1.50
Second do., do.,	1.00
Best Spring Colt,	1.50
Second do., do.,	1.00

Fine Breds of Roadsters.

Best Gelding, 2 years old,	$2.00
Second do., do.,	1.50
Best Filly, 2 years old,	2.00
Second do., do.,	1.50
Best Colt, 1 year old,	1.50
Second do., do.,	1.00
Best Ram, 2 years old,	1.50
Second do, do.	1.00
Best Ram, 1 year old,	1.50
Second do. do.	1.00
Best Ewe, of any age,	1.50
Second do. do.	1.25
Best Ewe, 2 years old,	1.50
Second do. do.	1.25
Best Ewe, 1 year old,	1.50
Second do., do.,	1.25
Best Ram Lamb,	1.00
Second do., do.,	.75
Best Ewe Lamb,	1.00
Second do.,	.75
Best Boar, of any age,	2.00
Second do., do.,	1.50
Best Sow, of any age,	1.50
Second do., do.,	1.00
Best Spring Boar Pig,	1.50
Best Spring Sow Pig,	1.50

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Seven prizes are offered in the Ploughing Match, as follows,—

1st Prize,	$5.00
2nd "	4.50
3rd "	4.00
4th "	3.50
5th "	3.00
6th "	2.50
7th "	2.00

All Exhibitors are required to pay one dollar as members of the Society on or before the day of Exhibition.

All stock intended for exhibition must be on the ground, at or before 10 o'clock, a. m., and none will be received after 11 o'clock, excepting by the decision of the Board.

Exhibitors of stock, of every description, must be the owners of the same, and must be prepared to prove the age and breed, if required.

Persons intending to compete in the Ploughing Matches will be on the ground, at or before ten o'clock, ane none will be received after 10.30 excepting by the like decision. The size of the furrows will be 4½ by 8 inches.

The above list is about the same as that of the show and ploughing match held at Nelson in Oct. 1882, brood mares being added. Propositions to add a first and second prize for stallions of any class, and to make the exhibits of ewes embrace two of each class were discussed, but it was decided not to make the changes.

It was ordered that the Exhibition be held as near the town of Chatham as possible the following committees were appointed--

To select ground for the show and match and lay off the ploughing field—Messrs. John Johnstone, (Chairman) Wm. Searle and A. W. Manderson.

To lay off and superintend the Stock grounds,—Messrs. D. G. Smith (Chairman) Wm. Stothart and Geo. P. Searle.

The committee in whose hands the disposal of the house Duke of Wellington was placed, reported having sold the horse to J. B. Snowball. Esq.. the conditions of sale, among others, being that the animal should be kept within the Society's territorial limits for three years and if then disposed of to be replaced by a horse of the same class for a further term, subject to the approval of the Society.

The Exhibition Committee have secured the well known grounds of Dr. Pallen for holding their Cattle Show and ploughing match, and a fine exhibition is anticipated.

The Regatta.

The Regatta is to come off to-day. The races are very well filled, among the entries being the following,—

In the 1st class Sailing Race are the Eagle of Richibucto and the Kilbride and James of Derby.

In the second class Sailing Race are the Annie and Snowflake of Chatham.

There are three entries for the Canoe Race, viz., Julian Chief, Keewaydin and Flying Cloud of Red Bank.

In Double Sculls, Seniors, the entries are the Harold, of Chatham, to be rowed by Messrs. DeVeber and Gillespie, of Chatham, and a boat entered by J. B. & T. T. Lantalum, St. John.

In Canoe Race by white men are the Northwest Wind and Paul Pry.

There are numerous entries for the Tub Race.

In the four-oared there will be a Derby and a St. John crew.

In single sculls the entries are Messrs. Gorman, Carney, Vail, Ed. Ross, Nagle and O'Hara—all of St. John.

The single scull race is to be a very exciting contest, as some of the best oarsmen of the Province are in. The *Andover* will convey excursionists to and from Bushville as already announced and the public will have an excellent opportunity for enjoying a good day's sport.

Pic-nic at Campbellton.

The Roman Catholics of Campbellton. N.B., will hold their annual Pic-nic on the McMillan grounds on Thursday, the 18th inst. There will be various amusing games provided on the grounds that day. All are cordially invited.—Sec'y of Committee.

Campbellton, N. B., Sept. 8th, 1884.

Bathurst Notes.

SEPT. 9th, 1884.

CIRCUIT COURT.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Philias Lantaigne for murder. On the prisoner being arraigned all he could say was, "I want to be clear of that," whereupon the Court ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be entered. On being asked if he was ready for trial Mr. N. A. Landry, who had appeared in the matter for the prisoner stated that he had failed to obtain any intelligible communication from the prisoner so as to warrant him in undertaking his defence and asked to be permitted to withdraw from the case. The Court, therefore, assigned Mr. P. A. Landry as Counsel for the prisoner and it was agreed between Mr. Landry and the Attorney General that if Mr. Landry could not obtain any satisfactory information from the prisoner, an inquiry should be held as to his sanity.

Before the Grand Jury was discharged the Attorney General moved that an order issue to a Coroner to summon a Grand and Petit jury to attend an adjourned Court to be held on December ninth to try the Sheriff Doucet case. An order was entered accordingly.

On Thursday morning Mr. P. A. Landry stated that he had failed in his interview with the prisoner, Lantaigne, and, on motion of the Attorney General, a jury was empannelled to try the question of the prisoner's sanity.

The prisoner's wife testified that they had been married for sixteen years and she first noticed the change in his mind and change in his manner after his return from St. John Penitentiary three years ago, since which time he has been very reticent and quiet. Drs. Duncan and Barnes, who had made a medical examination of the prisoner, testified that he was naturally imbecile—that he was cognizant of what was going on and knew the difference between right and wrong but was laboring under such a heavy strain of excitement produced by brooding over his present troubles and the fear of punishment that he was unable to correctly advise counsel and undergo a trial. After further testimony and addresses by Counsel and a very explicit and exhaustive charge from His Honor, the Jury pronounced the prisoner "insane."

An order was made that the prisoner be kept in close custody to await the Lieut. Governor's pleasure and order.

The inquiry was a novel proceeding and is of rare occurrence. Throughout, the prisoner maintained a most defiant demeanor, frequently interrupting the proceedings and, on two occasions, jumping out of the Dock and kicking the door off. On the delivery of the verdict by the foreman he asked his wife, who was sitting near, "what did he say." Some inhuman creature answered him, that he was to be hung, and he then seized a large earthenware pitcher which was on the table with water in it, and hurled it in the direction of the Attorney General, saying "If I am to hang, I'll kill you first" and striking him on the shoulder and side of the head. The blow was a severe one, slightly stunning the Attorney General and, for a while, the scene in Court was a wild one. Examination shewed that the Attorney General had sustained no injury. The prisoner was then handcuffed and removed from Court

On Friday morning the case of Theotine Blanchard vs William Walsh was taken up—This was an action of trespass to recover damages for an assault made by Deft, on Piff. The Plaintiff formerly held a seat in the Local Legislature for this County and the Defendant is a leading man in the lower end of the County. The alleged assault arose out of a dispute in a barroom in Caraquet, resulting in Blanchard's collar bone being broken and his right arm being injured. Pleads not guilty—Defence was that Blanchard had provoked the assault and had contributed to his injury by not employing proper medical aid.

The Judge is charging the jury in this cause at mailing time 8 p. m. and a verdict is expected to-night—N. A. Landry Atty. and P. A. Landry, Counsel for Piff.—DesBrisay, Atty. and Harrison Counsel for Deft.

Francis Alexander vs. Romain Poulin, This case will be undefended and whereby an assessment—It will be disposed of this evening and the Court will close to-night.

ADDRESS TO JUDGE FRASER.

On Wednesday afternoon the Grand Jury presented Judge Fraser with the following address—

To the Honorable John James Fraser—Judge of the Supreme Court—

We, the Grand Jury of the County of Gloucester, hereby welcome your Honor to our County on this your first official visit since your elevation to the judiciary of this Province.

We are mindful of your brilliant career in the Legislature of this Province and of your long and devoted services as Premier when you so ably advanced and upheld its interests but above all we remember that never during the continuance of those services has your fair name been tarnished by stain or blot nor has even a breath of suspicion ever assailed it. We, were then, sir, pleased when your promotion to judiciary of New Brunswick was announced for we know that the same honesty and fearlessness in the discharge of duty which characterised you in the past will be continued in the responsible position to which you have been very wisely called.

Allow us to express the hope that your days may be lengthened for the accomplishment of much good and that you may long occupy the position you now adorn, reflecting lustre on an honored and honorable body.

We trust that you and Mrs. Fraser may enjoy your visit to Gloucester and we beg of you to accept our best wishes, that you may both live to enjoy many such visits to the County we have the honor to represent and to which we have the honor to welcome you.

Signed, J. M. McGINLEY.
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Bathurst, Sep. 3, '84.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The ladies of St. George's church held a Conversazione and Promenade Concert in the Skating Rink last evening. A large crowd was present and a very enjoyable evening spent. The Bathurst Brass Band was in attendance throughout. The proceeds amounted to $97, which will be devoted to church purposes.

ACCIDENT.

An old man named Couture fell from a pile of deals in Messrs. Burns & Co's deal yard on Monday and died last evening from his injuries.

Bathurst Driving Park.

The opening meeting of Bathurst Driving Park is to take place on Wednesday, October 1st. There will be two trotting and one running races open to Gloucester and Restigouche horses only,

The first will be a trot for a purse of $30—$18 to 1st, $9 to 2nd and $3 to 3rd—open to all horses that have never trotted for public money.

The second will be a running race for a purse of $20—$12 to 1st, $6 to 2nd and $2 to 3rd.

The third will be a trot, free for all (in the two Counties) for a purse of $50—$30 to 1st, $15 to 2nd and $5 to 3rd. To render horses eligible they must have been owned in the Counties respectively prior to 1st September inst. The trotting races will be mile heats, best three in five to harness and the running race, half mile heats, best two in three to saddle. Maritime Trotting Association rules will govern the racing. Entries close with the Secretary, W. J. O'Brien, on Monday, 29th inst., at 7 p. m. The entrance money, 10% of each purse, must accompany nominations. Railway excursion return tickets will be issued at one fare at all stations between Moncton and Campbellton. The Board of Directors consists of G. M. Duncan, Esq., M. D., President, W. J. O'Brien, Sec'y, A. J. H. Stewart, Treasurer and Messrs. K. F. Burns, M. P., Dr. W. P. Bishop, Jacob White, Thos. Leahy, Jas. Hickson, Henry Bishop.

Chatham Driving Park Races.

The races at Chatham Driving Park on Thursday and Friday of last week brought together as fine a field of horses as were ever seen on a track in the Maritime Provinces. The field was not only a large one, but it did not contain an inferior animal, and the results proved that nothing but good driving and fast time could secure a place in any heat trotted. The attendance on both days was good—on the second day being relatively better than on the first. The Judges were Messrs. J. C. Mahan, Truro; Wm. Wheton, M. P. P., Richibucto, Geo. McSweeney of Moncton. Mr. D. T. Johnstone acted as Distance Judge and Mr. Robert Murray as Clerk of the Course. Our representative was called away on other business on the first day of the races and we are, therefore, indebted mainly to the report of Mr. Palmer of the *Transcript* for the following.

FIRST RACE—3 MIN. CLASS.

Trotting race for a purse of $90—$55 to 1st; $25 to 2nd, and $10 to 3rd. Open to all horses that have never beaten 3 minutes.

First Heat.

The horses came to the wire in the following order:

1 Agitator, bw g, P. Carroll;
2 Dean Swift, blk s, R. Fitzsimmons;
3 Sandy Morris, A. L. Slipp;
4 Knox Lass, b m, Hugh Monagle.
5 Charley, gra g., John Fay;
6 Col. Knox, ch g, S W Rand;

This heat was a pretty race between Knox, Agitator, Sandy Morris and Dean Swift. The latter took the lead at the start, but lost it, first to Agitator and then to Col. Knox, who took the heat in 2 41¼.

In this heat the Moncton horse had uphill work, all other horses working against him.

Second Heat.

After about a dozen false starts the horses got away with Dean Swift to the front, closely followed by Agitator, Sandy Morris, Charley, Knox Lass and Col. Knox. The two first made a hot race to the ¾ poll, when Sandy Morris passed Swift, cutting across in front, and slacking his speed, for which he, Morris, was set back one place.

They came under the wire in the following order:--

1 Dean Swift,
2 Sandy Morris,
3 Agitator,
4 Col. Knox,
5 Knox Lass,
Charley distanced.
Time. 2.39¼.

Third Heat.

In this heat Dean Swift got a little the best of the send off. He and Agitator made a nice race for the first half, when Col. Knox put in an appearance and showed them a clean pair of heels, and led to the distance poll, when he too had to succumb to Sandy Morris, who won by half a length.

1 Sandy Morris,
2 Col. Knox,
3 Dean Swift.
4 Agitator.
Knox Lass drawn.
Time, 2.40¼

Fourth Heat.

Strange to say they got away the first trial, with Sandy Morris in the van, followed by Dean Swift, Agitator and Col. Knox. These positions never changed during the heat.

1 Sandy Morris.
2 Dean Swift,
3 Agitator,
4 Col Knox.
Time, 2.42¼.

Fifth Heat.

This proved the final heat in this race. Agitator took the lead and maintained it to the half where he seemed suddenly to take the sulks, but was whipped into line again and held a slight lead to the distance post, when Sandy Morris snatched victory from him—Swift far in the rear.

1 Sandy Morris
2 Agitator.
3 Dean Swift.
Time, 2.45.

SUMMARY.

Sandy Morris,	3	2	1	1	1
Dean Swift,	4	1	3	2	3
Col. Knox,	1	4	2	4	drawn.
Agitator,	2	3	4	3	2
Charley,	5	distanced.			
Knox Lass,	6	5	drawn.		

Time, 2.41¼, 2 39¼, 2 42¼, 2.45

In the fifth heat Col. Knox was drawn, owing to dissatisfaction of the owner at decision of Judges and his striking his leg.

2ND RACE 2.33 CLASS.

No. 2. trotting race for a purse of $125—$75 to 1st, $35 to second and $15 to 3rd. Open to all horses that has never beaten 2.38. Entries;

P. S. Brown, Kensington, P. E. I b s, Island Chief.
W. H. Bowes, Sussex, b m Helena
A. L. Slipp, Truro, ch g, Long John.
R. C. McLeod, Stanley, P. E. I. blkg, Dartmouth
C. J. Wescott, New Glasgow, ch g, Honest Tom.

Dartmouth became injured in the stable and did not start.

First Heat.

At the 10th scoring the horses got away with Chief in the van, Helena second. Honest Tom, who ran from the wire passed the mare at the first turn, but she soon gave him the cold shoulder and went for the Chief, hanging on his wheel to the three quarter poll where she collared and passed him, winning by a neck in 2.37½

1 Helena,
2 Island Chief,
3 Long John,
4 Honest Tom.

Second Heat.

Helena took the lead from the start which she held to the distance post when Long John concluded to take a hand in the fray, and came up with a rush. From that in it was nip and tuck to the wire. The Judges declared this a dead heat.

Time, 2.41.

Third Heat.

This heat was a surprise to every one. Honest Tom, who had been acting very dishonestly all through and had done some wild running, settled down to honest work and went to the front at the first turn and held it to the wire. Island Chief crowded Helena at the first turn placing her in a pocket and causing her to break by which she lost as she always did when she broke. Long John made a bold push for the front but he could not get there.

1 Honest Tom,
2 Long John,
3 Island Chief,
4 Helena,
Time 2.39.

Fourth Heat.

After innumerable trials, which besides delaying the time, had become very disgusting to the spectators, they got away with Honest Tom having a slight lead, the rest well bunched up. First Long Jonn and then Helena got into pockets seriously marring their chances, but swinging into the home stretch well together, it was anybody's race. Long John broke and lost, leaving him in cold. Island Chief forged ahead and came under the wire first, but was set back to third place for shutting out Long John and Helena on the first turn. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction at this decision, for if Chief had no right to the heat, it honestly belonged to Helena. The Judges endeavoured to do what was right and seemed to act all through from conscientious motives. If Island Chief had received his just deserts, he would have been sent to the stable and his driver was plainly told so.

1 Long John.
2 Helena.
3 Island Chief.
4 Honest Tom.
Time, 2.42¼

It being quite dark the remaining heats of this race were postponed until Friday, when they were again postponed and, finally, declared off at the owners' request.

The above are the views of the *Transcript's* representative who was in the Judges' stand, and, no doubt, shared the opinions of driver Brown which they seemed to entertain. The almost unanimous opinion of those outside the judges' stand—both on the Grand Stand and among the general spectators—was that a prejudice was manifested against both Chief and his driver, who no more deserved to be sent to the stables than others who crowded them and seemed to use every effort—sometimes in violation of the rules unnoticed by the Judges—to defeat them. At all events so strong and general was the feeling that Brown had been unfairly treated, particularly in the fourth heat,—that a purse of $80 was made up for him in less than half an hour.

SECOND DAY.

THIRD RACE—2.50 CLASS.

No. 3, trotting race, for a purse of $110; $70 to first, $30 to second and $10 to third. Open to all horses that have never beaten 2.50. The following are the entries:

R. Fitzsimmon's blk s, Dean Swift;
J. P. Delahunt's blk. g, Tamerlane;
W. H. Bowens' blk. g, Young Dexter;
John Fay's r g, Charley;
H. McMonagle's b. m., Knox Lass;
A. L. Slipp's ch g, Sandy Morris;
S. W. Rand's ch s. Col Knox;
P. Carroll's bw s, Agitator.

Tamerlane was reported to have taken sick on the way up and returned home.

First Heat.

The horses drew positions as follows, viz:

1 Young Dexter,
2 Sandy Morris
3 Knox Lass,
4 Dean Swift,
5 Col Knox,
6 Agitator.

There was a good deal of scoring in all the heats before the horses got away. In the first heat the horses got away well together, Young Dexter having rather the best of it and leading to the quarter, where Sandy Morris went to the front, Agitator following, then Dean Swift, Dexter, Knox Lass and Col. Knox, in which position they swung into the home stretch, when Dean Swift made a bold push and secured second place.

1 Sandy Morris,
2 Dean Swift.
3 Agitator.
4 Young Dexter.
5 Knox Lass,
6 Col Knox,
Time, 2.42.

Agitator owed his position to the sulks. Col. Knox was now drawn.

Second Heat.

Sandy Morris went to the front in this heat at the first turn, followed by Dean Swift, Agitator, Young Dexter and Knox Lass, Dean Swift broke on third turn of last half and lost heavily, at this point Agitator came up and went for second place, but taking the sulks again on the home stretch threw away his chances. As the word was given in this heat Dean Swift's turn back broke away from the back-saddle and Brown, his driver, was obliged to drive with one hand and hold the harness on with the other. The breeching also gave way and then Brown had all he could manage. He, however, proved himself equal to the occasion, held his rig together and pluckily won second place.

1 Sandy Morris,
2 Dean Swift,
3 Agitator,
4 Young Dexter.
5 Knox Lass.
Time, 2.42.

Third Heat.

Sandy Morris had the best of the send off, followed by Dean Swift, Agitator, Young Dexter, Knox Lass. Dean Swift lost on the back stretch but regained it before reaching the half and swung into the home stretch or nearly even terms with Morris, and both came under the wire on a break, Swift leading by a neck. Young Dexter showed a fine burst on the back stretch, and made a grand fight for third place, which he secured.

1 Dean Swift,
2 Sandy Morris,
3 Young Dexter,
4 Agitator,
5 Knox Lass.
Time, 2.44¼.

Fourth Heat.

Dean Swift had the poll and lead, Morris 2nd, Knox Lass 3rd, Agitator 4th. At the quarter Sandy Morris passed Swift, and Agitator passed Knox Lass. Morris entered the home stretch closely followed by Swift, Agitator, Lass and Dexter in a bunch some twenty lengths behind. Swift and Morris swung into the home stretch on the last half on nearly even terms and came down at a rattling pace, but Morris had too much footing and came under the wire first, Young Dexter barely saving his distance. Knox Lass and Agitator distanced.

The driver of Dean Swift entered a protest against the driver of Sandy Morris for cutting across his track at the third turn of the first half mile before being clear and checking his speed, and this was supported by the patrol judges. The judges decided the heat in favor of Swift.

1 Dean Swift,
2 Sandy Morris,
3 Young Dexter.
Time, 2.39¾.

Fifth Heat.

In this heat Dean Swift had the lead but was passed by Sandy Morris before reaching the quarter, Dexter 3rd, and from this out it was merely a procession, Sandy winning the heat and race.

1 Sandy Morris,
2 Dean Swift,
3 Young Dexter.
Time, 2.40¼

SUMMARY.

Sandy Morris,	1	1	2	2	1
Dean Swift,	2	2	1	1	2
Young Dexter,	4	3	3	3	3
Agitator,	3	4	4	dist	
Knox Lass,	5	5	5	"	
Col. Knox.	6	drawn.			

Time—2.42, 2.42, 2.44¼, 2.39¾, 2.40¼.

KNOX was drawn on account of injuries received Thursday.

4TH RACE—FREE FOR ALL.

No 4. trotting race, for a purse of $175—$110 to first, $45 to 2nd and $20 to 3rd. Free for all. Entries.

P. S. Brown's blk s, Island Chief;
W. H. Bowen's r m, Helena;
A. L. Slipp's ch g, Wormwood;
J. A. Leeman's ch g, Long John.
N. W. Hand's blk g, Messenger Boy;
R. C. McLeod's blk s, Dartmouth;
C. J. Wescott's ch g, Honest Tom.

Dartmouth received an injury in the stable and did not start in any of the races.

First Heat.

In the first heat the horses had the following positions at the start.

1 Island Chief,
2 Honest Tom,
3 Wormwood,
4 Messenger Boy,
5 Helena.

Island Chief took the lead, closely followed by Helena, Wormwood, Honest Tom and Messenger Boy. At the second turn the latter made a bold push for front rank and soon collared the leader. They came down the home stretch neck and neck, the Chief saving his bacon at the wire by only a head.

Second Heat.

Island Chief had a shade the best of the send off with Messenger Boy, Honest Tom and Helena in close succession. The Chief and Boy made a fine race to the threequarter pole. A sheet would have covered them most of the time. They excited the admiration of all. "They go like a pair harnessed together" said some. "They would make a Vanderbilt team" said another. They are about the same size and style, and both jet-black. While they struggled for the lead Helena came up with a boom and swung into the home stretch on even terms with them, outfooted both, and came in the winner by half a length.

1 Helena,
2 Island Chief.
3 Messenger Boy,
4 Honest Tom,
Time, 2.39¼.

Third Heat.

Helena took the lead, lost it to Island Chief at the quarter, but regained it on the home stretch of the first round. She broke again on the back stretch and allowed Chief to get on even terms. Settling down again she came home a winner by a length, Messenger Boy a good third.

1 Helena.
2 Island Chief.
3 Messenger Boy,
4 Honest Tom,
Time, 2.41¼

Fourth Heat.

Helena had the lead, but went in the air shortly after the start and succumbed to Messenger Boy, Island Chief third, which position they maintained to the wire,

1 Messenger Boy,
2 Helena,
3 Island Chief,
4 Honest Tom, distanced.
Time, 2.41½

Fifth Heat.

The order at the start was Messenger Boy, Helena, I. Chief. At the quarter Helena gave place to Island Chief, but regained it before reaching the half, and finished in this order,

1 Messenger Boy,
2 Helena,
3 Island Chief.
Time, 2.39¼

Sixth Heat.

Messenger Boy led from the start followed by Helena and Island Chief, in which order they finished. It was merely a procession.

1 Messenger Boy,
2 Helena,
3 Island Chief.
Time, 2.39¼

SUMMARY.

Island Chief	1	2	2	3	3	3
Messenger Boy,	2	3	3	1	1	1
Helena	3	1	1	2	2	2
Honest Tom,	4	4	4	distanced.		

Wormwood distanced.

Time, 2 38¾, 2 39¾, 2 41¾, 2 41¼, 2 39¼, 2 39¼.

Bonaventure Exhibitions.

Agricultural Society No. 2, County of Bonaventure, is to hold shows of Cattle and Dairy Produce at Cross Point on Wednesday, 1st October and at Escuminac on Wednesday 8th October and also a Ploughing Match at Cross Point on Thursday, Sept. 30th. The prize lists are liberal for both Exhibitions.

Nelson Notes.

NELSON, SEPT. 4th 1884.

To the Editor of the Advance.

On Tuesday, Sept. 2nd., a number of the people of Nelson, with the friends visiting them, enjoyed themselves by participation in a blueberry excursion and picnic. A gathering of nineteen assembled at Mr. Flett's and, after due arrangement in the different carriages they all started en route for Barnaby River, a very fine country settlement, which can boast of a great many nice scenes and views, together with abundant fields of ripening grain—some eight or ten miles distant. After taking as much enjoyment out of a drive of that distance as can be obtained we arrived at Mrs Maloney's, at which place we were heartily welcomed. Securing places for our horses we proceeded to their new house—a partly-finished building—where the fair sex, who formed the majority of our party, spread a feast that would have satisfied the eyes and appetite of an epicure; and I can assure you that all were satisfied before retiring from the plenteously laden board.

We found the berries fairly plentiful and, after tiring ourselves picking them, again returned to the house, and again "got outside" of a *small* share of the eatables.

After spending a short time promenading, we started for Mr. Saunders', where we heartily enjoyed ourselves for some time. Then, homeward bound, we flew along the highway, which is crossed occasionally by the "Valley Line" and, at an early hour, arrived safely at Mr. Flett's

All the party—which comprised people from Boston, St. John, Moncton, Newcastle, Chatham, Sussex, and Nelson—seemed to have had more fun than they expected, and their expectations were not very small. Indeed the whole affair was one of mirth and pleasure. Hoping that they may enjoy such occasions often I remain ONE WHO KNOWS.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Blackville, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, assisted by the Rev. John McCarter, Mr. John Hopkins, of Derby, to Miss Miriam Mullins of South Esk.

DIED.

At Little Branch, Black River, on Sunday, Aug. 3rd, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, Isabella McDougall, aged 75 years, relict of the late Duncan McGraw, leaving two sons, five daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss; she being a kind and affectionate mother, a friendly neighbor and hospitable to strangers.

Halifax papers please copy.)

BORN.

At Chatham, N. B., on the 5th Sept. the wife of D. Geo. Chesnut, Agent Bank of Nova Scotia, of a son.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chatham.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 22.—Bk. Lothair, 656, Mawthorne, Belfast, bal., A. Morrison.

26.—Bk. L. G. Biglow, 560, Gilmore, Belfast, order.

—Catherina, 605, Oberg, Dunkerque, bal., Guy Bevan & Co

27.—Bk Henry, 1133, Amundson, Burrow, bal., Guy Bevan & Co.

Sept. 4.—Bk. Brittania, 647, Gromoold, Cork, bal., J. B. Snowball.

5.—Bk, Montrose, 467, Lundstrom, Alexandria, bal., Geo. Watt.

6.—Bk. Countess of Dufferin, 546, Doble, bal., order.

6.—Bk. Foynland, 605, Foyen. Bilbao, bal., J. B. Snowball.

6—Bk. Narvanna

CAPTURING A DESPERADO.

In the Far West, particularly in the Far South-West, the newly-arrived settler often finds that he has strange neighbors—not only Indians, but white desperadoes, who are more to be feared than even Utes and Apaches.

Two young friends of mine—good, steady, New England-born young men—were so unfortunate as to buy land in the vicinity of an especially ugly member of this outlaw fraternity.

These two young men had been brought up to obey the law, and to respect the property and rights of their neighbors. They could be brave enough in the defense of any just cause, yet they dreaded and shrank from the use of deadly weapons against a fellow being, from a keen sense of the sacredness of human life and the criminality involved in such acts.

Such were Gilbert and Charles Small. Plain, farm-bred boys, they had, by steady labor and economy, saved up a capital of $1,700. With this they had emigrated to Colorado and started a small stock farm, fifteen miles from Alamosa. By availing themselves of the Homestead Act and the Pre-emption Law, they secured a tract of 320 acres of land, lying upon a creek, with a range extending back over the hills, which was not likely to be taken by other settlers. At a point a short distance below, where a mining trail passed them, and where they judged there would in time be a railroad, they built a frame-house, which they opened as a hotel, and in which they also kept a stock of groceries.

Some eight or ten miles from them lived a man named Peter Hergit, who professedly worked a mine, but whose place really was a kind of rendezvous for renegade "cowboys" and other desperate characters of the Jesse James type. It was intimated that several daring robberies had been here planned, and also that "Clate Walker" made it one of his stopping-places. This Walker was a notorious gambler and dead shot. He was supposed to be the leader of a band of train robbers, and was said to have killed not less than ten men in various affrays. It was said, too, that occasionally, when times became too monotonous, because of the lack of excitement, he would kill a man 'for fun,' just to keep his hand in. He had a habit, too, of riding through small towns and camps, shooting promiscuously at everybody he saw, to keep up the terror of his name—a matter he appears to have been vain of.

It will seem well-nigh incredible that such a man should be allowed to escape justice and to run at large. Such is the ugly fact, however, in scores of cases, owing probably to the circumstance that no officer likes to attempt the arrest of these desperadoes, who generally carry two, and sometimes three, heavy revolvers, and are marvelously quick and sure of aim.

Our two young stockmen had heard of Clate Walker, but their first actual acquaintance with him began the week after putting up their sign of "SMALL BROS., Hotel and Grocery."

Walker chanced to pass one morning, and seeing the new sign, reined in his horse, and by way of calling the attention of the landlord to his arrival, drew his revolver and opened fire on the sign, shooting the first letter, "S" to pieces. Then dismounting, he kicked the door open, and walking in, demanded a "cocktail."

Gilbert who chanced to be inside at the time, told him civilly that there was no bar connected with the house; for, true to their home principles, the young man had determined to keep a "temperance house"—a greater anomaly in the West than many may at first suppose.

"A temperance house!" shouted Walker, and he vented his astonishment and disgust in a burst of oaths and revilings. "No man should keep a hotel with nothing to drink in it in these parts!" he said. "If you don't have liquor, and good liquor, too, the next time I call, I won't leave a whole dish or a whole bone here!"

And as a foretaste of what he would do next time, he kicked over the table and smashed three or four chairs by way of leave-taking.

With such a customer on their hands, it is little wonder that our two young friends felt very ill at ease. Siill they were bold men, and were determined not to be bullied into keeping rum; so they went about their business as usual.

Nothing further was seen of Walker for a fortnight, when he again appeared early one morning when Charles was getting breakfast, Gilbert having gone out to look after the cattle. The first hint Charles had of his visitor was another volley of shots at their signboard. This time Clate had shot the second letter to pieces. It was apparently his way of knocking. Immediately he kicked the door open as usual.

Under the circumstances it is not very strange that Charles stepped out of a back door about this time and went behind the corral, from whence he heard Walker firing repeatedly, and heard a great smashing inside. When at length the desperado had taken his departure, it was found that he had made a complete wreck of the crockery and furniture; and in the grocery room he had helped himself to tobacco and emptied his revolver at the kerosene barrel, which, tapped in half a dozen places, was deluging the floor.

I shall not undertake to say what the duty of my young friends was; whether they should have resisted outrage and defended their property at the risk of their lives, or moved away from so dangereus a neighbor. What they did was to get out of sight, whenever they saw Walker coming, and let him do his worst.

It chanced that after a time a second cousin of my young friends came West to see them. His name was Forney, and he was then a student at the military academy at West Point. I am not sure, however, but that he had just graduated, though that does not matter. He dropped in upon the Small brothers quite unexpectedly one afternoon, and it is needless to say that they were very glad to see him and that they passed a very pleasant evening. Nothing was said about Walker, for Gilbert and Charles, having an honest pride in their ranch, were loath to let Lieutenant Gerald know how badly they were off in respect to neighbors. The desperado happened to come along, however, the very next morning. Charles and Gerald were sitting in the dining-room, when Gilbert, who had seen the gambler coming up the road, suddenly rushed in.

"Old Clate Walker's coming!" he exclaimed. "Put out at the back door!"

Charles leaped to his feet, but our young West Pointer rose more leisurely.

"Who the dickens is old Clate Walker!" he asked.

"A regular border terror! A desperado! A 'killer!'" exclaimed Gilbert, "He's likely to shoot any of us at sight! Come on after us!"

"What! run from your own house!" said Forney, surprised. "Why, what hold has this fellow on you?"

"No hold whatever; but he's a dead shot and a double-dyed murderer!" cried Charles. "You don't know him as we do. Come along with us and get out of his way."

"Not I!" exclaimed Forney, who perhaps felt that his military reputation was at stake. "Take you two shotguns and stand ready in the kitchen. I'll stop here and see Mr. Walker."

And he hurriedly took his revolver from his overcoat pocket, then stepped to the window behind the desk on the counter.

With his customary oath, the gambler and dead shot kicked open the door and strode in. The young lieutenant sat on the high stool behind the desk, apparently reading the newspaper. He did not look up.

"Hello, you sneak!" shouted Walker. "Where are the tender kids what keeps this temperance hotel?"

"I think they've gone out to hide," said Forney, carelessly turning his paper.

"They said there was a man-eater, a regular anthropophagus, coming, and that they were going to hide somewheres."

Walker stared.

"Well, well!" he ripped out. "If you ain't the freshest kid I've struck in ten years! Right fresh from the East, aren't you, young fellow?"

"Yes, said Forney, moving the paper "I'm from the East, and I'm pretty fresh, I suppose. I'm a young fellow, but I'm a pretty nice one."

"Don't you give me any of your lip!" thundered Walker. "Do you know who I am?"

"How should I?" said Forney. It's none of my business. I'm only here on a visit. I don't care who you are."

The bully flushed, stung by the careless contempt in Forney's tone.

'Suppose," he muttered, taking a step towards the counter, while a murderous gleam crept into his eye, "suppose I were to tickle your Adam's apple with my dirk, what then?"

"Then I'd shoot you dead for the scoundrelly hound you are!" exclaimed the young cadet, suddenly presenting his cocked revolver full in Walker's face. "Move—stir a hand, and I'll shoot you like a dog!"

"The first man that ever got the 'drop' on me!" gasped Walker, and you a little whipper-snapper from the East!"

"No matter what I am," said Forney, sternly. "If you move a hand, I'll shoot you! Gilbert! Charlie!"

The two brothers, who from the kitchen had heard the above dialogue, and were several times on the point of taking to their heels out at the back door, now entered, guns in hand.

"Cover him, Gilbert," said Forney. "If he stirs a hand, put a load of buckshot through him. Now, Charles, come and take his pistols and his knife."

Having disarmed him they marched him out of the door and round the house into the cattle carrol in the rear of it. This carrol was built of adobe bricks, the wall being from seven to eight feet high, and enclosing a space about eighty feet square.

They gave him no chance to get the start, but kept him covered with both gun and pistol constantly. They gave him a chair to sit on, however, and there he sat all day, watching the cadet and Gilbert, and they him, while Charles rode post haste to Alamosa to swear out a warrant for his arrest and summon the sheriff and his posse to take him.

The officers, hearing that so dangerous a ruffian was really waiting their disposal, were not slow in responding to Charles Small's summons, and by three o'clock that afternoon the young lieutenant had the satisfaction of seeing the "border terror" taken into legal custody and marched off to gaol.

But, as it is too often the case in the Far West, the prisoner was lynched instead of being fairly tried and convicted of his crimes. He was taken forcibly from gaol by a masked party from one of the neighboring mining camps, the third night after being lodged there, and hanged, without any form of trial, to the nearest tree.—*Exchange.*

Potash.

Iodide of potassium is one of the strongest of the minerals used in medicine, and has produced much suffering in the world. Taken for a long time and in large doses, it dries up the gastric juices, impairs digestion, the stomach refuses food, and the patient declines in health and weight. Persons with Blood or Skin Diseases should be careful how they take these mineral poisons, as in most instances the effect of them is to almost permanently impair the constitution. To take the place of these poisons we offer you a safe, sure, prompt and permanent relief from your troubles. Shaker Blood Syrup is entirely a vegetable preparation, and it is easy to convince you of its merits.

I have cured permanently Blood Taint in the third generation by the use of Shaker Blood Syrup, after I had most signally failed with Mercury and Potash. Dr. Smith, Bangor, Pa.

A young man requests me to thank you for his cure of Blood Poison by the use of your Specific after all other treatment had failed.' J. F. Kennedy, Druggist, Cobourg, Ont.

For years I was afflicted with Dry Tetter of the most obstinate type. Was treated by many of the best physicians, took quantities of mercury, potash, and arsenic, which, instead of curing the Tetter, crippled me up with mineral poison and rheumatism. The tetter continued to grow worse, and the itching almost made me crazy. In this condition I was induced to take Shaker Blood Syrup, and the result was as astonishing as it was gratifying. In a few months the Tetter was entirely well, the Mercurial Poisoning all out of my system, and I was a well man—and due only to Shaker Blood Syrup. All like sufferers should take it. C. H. Sargent, Haverhill, Mass.

'Twas For the Old Man.

WHO WAS NEITHER AN ADULT NOR A CHILD ACCORDING TO HIS WIFE.

A little old woman, with a wrinkled face and florid nose, rushed into a drug store the other afternoon and breathlessly called for an emetic.

"Is it for an adult? asked the polite clerk, as he proceeded to put up the drug.

"Phat's that you say: For an adjult? 'Tis for no adjult that I want it; 'tis for a medicine that I want it for, of course, you graane horn.'

'No, no: you don't understand. I want to know whether or not it's for an adult, because that is a very essential thing to know.'

'Phat difference do it make to you so long as I'm payin' me dacent money for it?" asked the old woman, growing excited.

'Well, it makes all the difference in the world, and before I sell it to you I must know whether it's for an adult or for a child.'

'Phy didn't you say that before, you ageot. It's for nather a adjult nor a child.'

'Who is it for, then? asked the clerk in astonishment.

'It's for me ould man, and for nobody else.'

The emetic was put up without further interruption.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bed or miserable use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

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.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, their valuable property situate in the centre of the town of Chatham, being the stand and premises where they formerly conducted their business. It is large and commodious, has a large wharf frontage on the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, deal yard, warehouses, or erections of any description. There is a store and small warehouse on the premises, also a small boom connected with it, and is altogether an excellent property for commercial and other purposes. For particulars apply to

D. & J. RITCHIE & Co.
tf. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

CHEAP SALE

OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT

NICOL'S,

To make room for Fall Goods.

WOMEN'S PEBBLED LEATHER LACED BOOTS, High Cut and Back Strap.....	90c.
WOMEN'S PEBBLED LEATHER BUTTONED BOOTS.....	$1.00
MEN'S TIE SHOES, pegged, solid leather insole, ...	1.10
MEN'S DOMESTIC CALF BOOTS,.....	3.10
MEN'S FRENCH CALF GAITERS, Laced and Buttoned Boots, all hand sewn,.....	3.75

My numerous patrons can always rely on getting from me, as good value for their money as can be obtained.

JAS. NICOL.

Fishermen!

TAKE NOTICE

Geo. J. Tarr & Co.

No.17, T. Wharf, Fish Market

BOSTON, MASS.

Send us your

Salmon & Smelts

and get the highest market price. We make

QUICK RETURNS

and give the Consignee full benefit of this market We handle more salmon and smelts than any one in the trade.

If you want **BIG PRICES** send your fish to us. 11. r. 13.

Law Notices, etc.

Notice of Sale.

To Peter Loggie of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Carpenter, and Elizabeth T. Loggie, his wife, and to all others whom it may concern.—

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-third day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one and made between the said Peter Loggie of Chatham in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Carpenter, and Elizabeth T. Loggie, his wife of the first part, and Jabez B. Snowball, of the same place, Merchant, of the second part; which mortgage was duly recorded in the records of the County of Northumberland, on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1881, in volume 60 of the County Records, Pages 531, 532 and 533, and is numbered 531 in said volume—There will, in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the Twenty-fifth day of October next in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely,—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town and Parish of Chatham aforesaid, being part of the lands formerly owned by Patrick Henderson, deceased, which piece is bounded and abutted as follows, to wit,—Commencing at the south west angle of the lot of land owned by Wm. Sinclair and fronting the east side of the street, running southerly along the east side of the Presbyterian Academy lands, thence southerly along the east side of the said street fifty feet, or to the Northwest corner of the land owned by George Hewiston, thence easterly along George Hewiston's northerly side line, one hundred feet or to the west side of the Chatham Joint Stock Company's lands; thence northerly along the said Company's lands fifty feet, or to William Sinclair's southerly side line, thence westerly along such southerly side line one hundred feet or to the east side of the said road or street, being the place of beginning, which said piece of land was conveyed to the said Peter Loggie by Thomas Bride, by deed bearing date the tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. And also all that piece of land, with the exception of that part of it conveyed to Joseph Forrest situate in Chatham aforesaid, and being the same land that was conveyed to the said Peter Loggie by Arthur Stewart, Jemima Stewart, John Saxsmith, and Harriet Saxsmith, by deed bearing date the twenty-second day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as by reference thereto will more fully appear. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members' privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, &c., of the said Peter Loggie and Elizabeth T. Loggie, his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the 21st day of July, A. D. 1884.

J. B. SNOWBALL, Mortgagee.

L. J. Tweedie, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the 3rd day of June, A. D 1884, in a certain suit in the said Court wherein James C. Loggie is plaintiff and Peter Loggie is defendent, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the mortgage dead in the Plaintiff's bill mentioned and in the said Decretal Order as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, bounded as follows,—Westerly, by a street running along the East side of the Presbyterian School lands in the town of Chatham, northerly by land now owned and occupied by William Sinclair, southerly by the house and lands formerly owned by George Hewison, and now the property of Joseph Ruddock, having a front on the said street of fifty feet and extending easterly one hundred feet to the west side of the Chatham Joint Stock Company's land and being the same land conveyed to the said Peter Loggie by Thomas Bride by deed dated the ninth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members' privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining; also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand, whatsoever, both at law and in Equity of the said Peter Loggie, of, in, to, out of or upon the said land and premises and every or any part thereof.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to Johnson & Murray, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Chatham, N. B.

Dated the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1884.

WM. A. PARK, Barrister.
JOHNSON & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

E. LEE STREET.

STREET'S

Mosquito Antidote

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

HELLEBORE.

500 lbs. Paris Green

—AT THE—

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET.

1884.

International S. S. Com'y

Summer Arrangement.

3 TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 5th, and until further notice, the Steamers of this line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock.

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 6 o'clock, p.m., for Eastport and St. John.

With more frequent trips in June, July, August and September, of which due notice will be given.

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 goods leave he Warehouse.

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

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

April 29th, 1884.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all parties whom it may concern not to buy, sell or negotiate any note of hand signed C. H. Boucher, as I have not received value therefor and will, if doing so, not pay them.

C. H. BOUCHER.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate and effects of Christian Lantaigne, late of the Parish of Caraquet in the County of Gloucester, deceased. All persons having any just claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same duly attested within one month from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Caraquet, thu twentieth day of August, A. D. 1884.

GEORGE ROMERIL, Administrator.

t. r. 11

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

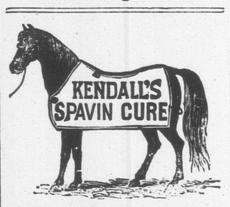
$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price, - $1.00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5.00.

Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie "Medical Hall," Chatham.

General Business.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Saved Him 1,800 Dollars!

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan. 30. 1882.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: Having used a good deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had as speedy a colt as was ever raised in Jefferson County. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and tore one of his hind legs all to pieces. I employed the best farriers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thorough-pin, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it took the bunch entirely of, and he sold afterwards for $1800 (dollars.) I have used it for bone spavins and wind galls, and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth.

It is a splendid medicine for rheumatism. I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Witherington & Kneeland's drug store, in Adams, the other day and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I tried to buy it, but could not; they said if I would write to you that you would send me one. I wish you would, and I will do you all the good I can.

Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

From the Akron Commercial, Ohio, of Nov. 25th, 1882.

Readers of the *Commercial* can not well force that a large space has for years been taken up by Kendall's advertisements—especially of a certain Spavin Cure. We have had dealings with Dr. Kendall for many years, and we know of some large business houses in cities near by who have also dealt with him for many years, and the truth is fully and faithfully proven, not only that he is a good honest man, and that his celebrated Spavin Cure is not only all that it is recommended to be, but that the English Language is not capable of recommending it too highly.

Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure spavins There are hundreds of cases in which that has been proven to our certain knowledge, but, after all, if any person confines the usefulness of this celebrated medicine to curing spavins alone, they make a big mistake. It is the best medicine known as an outward application for rheumatism in the human family. It is good for pains and aches, swellings, lameness, and is just as safely applied to men, women and children as it is to horses. We know that there are other good liniments, but we do believe this spavin cure to be far better than any ever invented.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hutchinson's Ranch, 12 miles north of Denver, Col. Mar. 5th, 1883.

DR. B. J. KENDALL, & Co., Gents:—For the past three years I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure. In every case of spavin, of which I have treated five, it has killed them all, and entirely removed three. In case of splint I find it has no equal, one case I had was of three years standing and the Spavin Cure removed it entirely. I had a cow get spavined and it entirely cured her. One year ago a two hundred pound block of ice fell out of a wagon striking my foot on instep and toes, it would be impossible to mash a foot worse without breaking any bones. I was taken home and carried into the house. I do not think amputation of the leg would cause any more pain. I sent for Kendall's Spavin Cure, it was all I used, and in six days I could walk around. About three weeks ago my team ran away and threw me out of the wagon, the hind wheel struck my knee. After applying several highly recommended liniments without obtaining any relief, I went for Kendall's Spavin Cure. My leg was drawn up and my knee swollen badly. In three days I was able to walk to the barn. I could go into details more fully and make this a very long letter, but will not weary you.

I am very respectfully yours, OSCAR F. HUTCHINSON.

P. O. Lock Box, 2362, Denver City, Col.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Feb. 9th, 1883.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I feel it a duty to others suffering with the piles and falling of the rectum to write you. I have had the piles and prolapsus of the rectum for five years, for the past three years I have suffered the most agonizing pain. Tried everything without relief, but after ten days use of Kendall's Spavin Cure I have not seen nor heard of the piles since. One who has not suffered as I have cannot comprehend the great joy that I feel at being cured of a disease almost worse than death. I had a valuable young horse that had a large bunch gather on his breast bone. I tried all kinds of liniments and had it cut open without any benefit. Saw your advertisement and bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and ordered my teamster to use as directed. In less than one week the lump had disappeared.—Thinking that a liniment that would do what Kendall's Spavin Cure has done for my horse might benefit more. I tried it as a last resort.

With gratitude and best wishes for your success, I am faithfully yours, J. H. GLENN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH

Vevay, Ind., Aug. 12th, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.,—Gents: Sample of circulars received to-day. Please send me some with imprint, printed on one side only. The Kendall's Spavin Cure is in excellent demand with us, and not only for animals, but for human ailments also. Mr. Jos. Voris, one of the leading farmers in our county, sprained an ankle badly, and knowing the value of the remedy for horses, tried it on himself, and it did far better than he had expected. Cured the sprain in very short order.

Yours respectfully, C. O. THIEBAND.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Send for Illustrated Circular.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS.

NORTHESK, MIRAMICHI.

New Brunswick.

Joseph Goodfellow, - - - Proprietor.

GRINDSTONES, Scythe Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quantity desired at short notice.

The Grindstones from the above works were awarded one of the two Medals for that class of Manufactures at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

$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.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

—AT ALEX. ROBINSON'S—

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

ST. JOHN ST. - - CHATHAM.

—NOW READY FOR DELIVERY:—

Piano Boxes, single and double, in Side-Bar and Side-Spring: Concord Waggons, single and double; Buffalo Road Waggons, two styles; Trotting Sulkies, very light; Express Waggons; Carts, Slovens and Truck Waggons.

BEST MATERIALS. STRONGLY MADE.

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

Lowest possible prices. Call and examine.

ALEX. ROBINSON.

Chatham, May 14th. 7 y10

SAMPLE ROOMS.

For Commercial Men

THE demand for Sample Rooms to accommodate the commercial travellers being so great, and the supply being inadequate, causing the travellers in some instances 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

General Business.

BAY-SIDE HOTEL,

BAY DU VIN.

THE Proprietor of the above well known House begs to announce that it will be open during the Summer season of 1884, for

Summer Boarders and Tourists.

It is situated convenient to the shore of Bay du Vin Bay and the surroundings are of the most pleasant description. There is excellent

Salt Water Bathing,

Splendid TROUT FISHING and admirable BOATING facilities at the door, while the surrounding country offers great attractions for the student of natural history, the pedestrian and the equestrian.

Horses, Teams

and other facilities usually found at watering places provided by the proprietor and also to be had from others in the neighborhood. Charges moderate.

T. B. WILLISTON,
BAY DU VIN.

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUITS ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at

M. J. STAPLES'S
tf. Vondy Building, Chatham

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.

WILLIAM RAE,

Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B.,

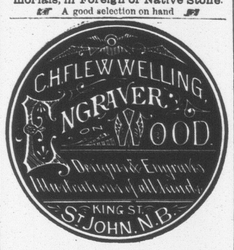
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Italian, Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marbles.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Grave Stones and Monumental Memorials, in Foreign or Native Stone.

☞ A good selection on hand ☜



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. Marrell,

(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.

JOHN McDONALD,

UNDERTAKER.

CASKETS & COFFINS

of all kinds and prices kept in Stock.

Metallic and Patent Coffins,

furnished when required.

Badges for Pall Bearers, Clergymen and Physicians, Furnished.

Burial Robes also Supplied.

☞ Prompt attention to all Orders day or night.

Law.

Johnson & Murray

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW,

Notaries' Public, Insurance Agents, ETC., ETC., ETC.

CHATHAM, N. B.

A. H. JOHNSON. ROBT. MURRAY.

D. G. MACLAUCHLAN,

Barrister-at-Law

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

BATHURST, N. B.

DesBrisay & DesBrisay,

BARRISTERS,

Attorneys at Law, Conveyancers, &c.

OFFICES:

St. Patrick Street, - - - Bathurst, N. B.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Q. C.
T. SWAYNE DESBRISAY

Warren C. Winslow.

BARRISTER

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Commissioner for Nova Scotia.

BENSON BLOCK, - - - - CHATHAM, N. B.,

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

R. B. ADAMS,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Office up stairs, Noonan's Building.

Water Street. Chatham.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq

CASTLE STREET]

NEWCASTLE, N. B. B.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

"ARGYLE HOUSE,"

Chatham, July 1884!

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

Such as Muslins, Barages, Grenadines, and all kinds of LIGHT MATERIALS.

A Sweeping Reduction

in STRAW HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Splendid Value in Grey, White and Printed Cottons!

(All Light and Colored Prints at Cost.)

150 Suits Men's READY MADE CLOTHING, (VERY CHEAP.)
50 " Youths' " " " "

Special Quotations for Tea, Sugar, Tobacco,

FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES & PORK.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Peremptory Sale!

$40,000.00 WORTH OF DRY GOODS MUST GO!

Consisting of—Dresses, Umbrellas, Parasols, Prints, Cambrics, Brocades, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Smallwares, Clothing, Household Goods, Window Drapery — everything to be found in a FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE.

☞ **Wholesale and Retail Buyers will please take Notice,**

CALL AND SEE IF COMPETITION IS POSSIBLE.

TRY AND TEST GOODS AND PRICES!

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, - Public Square, Newcastle.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors. Salt Rheum, Scrofula. Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

NEW GOODS.

OPENED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

Seasonable Goods as follows:—Beehive Fingering each 3 and 4 ply, Ladies Cashmere Jersey Glove Children's Cashmere Jersey Gloves, Ladies' Knitted Wool Shawls, Children's Knitted Wool Normandy Hoods, Ladies' Knitted Wool Promenade Scarfs, Ladies' Knitted Jerseys, Black Fur Trimmings each 13, 6 & 10 in., Ladies' Fur Trimmed Mantle Loops, Ladies' Chenille do.

Ladies' Satin, Plush and Fur Hats and Bonnets Newest Styles; Cashmere and Ottoman Wool Dre Goods in Grenat, Navy, Seal and Bottle.

PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO.

1883. 1884.

GOODS THAT MUST BE SOLD.

Too late arriving, and they Must be Sold, as I am in want of money.

125 Reefing Jackets,	45 pieces Dress Goods,
75 Overcoats,	50 pieces Scotch Winceys,
25 Ulster coats,	100 Shawls and Plaids,
15 Fur Trimmed Coats,	20 doz. Dr. Warner's Corsets,
200 suits Clothes,	75 Jackets and Ulsters,
100 doz. Drawers and Linders,	30 pieces Plain Flannels,
25 doz. Flannel Shirts,	125 pieces Plain and Fancy Prints
75 assorted Fur Caps,	150 pieces Grey Cottons,
14 doz. Scotch Caps,	50 pieces White Cottons,
5 doz. Cardigan Jackets,	20 pieces Ulster Cloths,
25 pieces Canadian Tweeds,	80 pairs Blankets,
100 doz. pairs Boots and Shoes,	3 doz. Sleigh Wrappers,
30 doz. pairs Felt Over Boots,	180 lbs. Canadian Yarns,
5 doz. pairs Larrigans,	90 lbs. Scotch Fingering,
20 pieces Fancy Flannels,	FURS, in Muffs. Tippets, and Boas.
50 doz. FANCY WOOL GOODS, in Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Squares, Mufflers, Breakfast Shawls, etc.	20 doz. Ladies', Misses', and Children's UNDERCLOTHING in Suits, Vests, and Drawers.

300 pieces New Silver Ware,

☞ BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. ☜

TRY THE WONDERFUL TEA,

Twenty-Five Cents per Pound.

The above, along with my regular Stock, makes the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTMENT IN MIRAMICHI.

CHEAP CASH STORE - JAMES BROWN

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