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D G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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BUSINESS NOTICE

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EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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 disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Manufacturers, Toronto.

HAGYARD'S
PECTORAL
BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC

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.

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.

Hotels.

WAVERLEY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE - - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N B

THIS House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

☞ LIVERY STABLE WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor
(1 mile of Waverly House, St. John.)

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 portion of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.
WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

REVERE HOUSE.
Near Railway Station,
Campbellton, N. B.
formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan
Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with
Sample Rooms,
GOOD STABLING on the premises.
Daniel Desmond
Proprietor

ADAMS HOUSE,
ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL.
WELLINGTON ST, CHATHAM, N. B.
This HOTEL has been entirely
REFURNISHED,
throughout and every possible arrangement made to ensure the Comfort of Guests
Sample Rooms,
AND
BILLIARD HALL
ON THE PREMISES; ALSO—
GOOD STABLING
IN CONNECTION.
TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains.
THOMAS FLANAGAN, Proprietor

EARLE'S HOTEL
Cor. Canal & Centre Streets,
NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
The best Hotel in the lower part of the City for Tourists, Professional and Business Men, Commercial Travellers, Agents, Etc., Substantial appointments, centrally located and most economical in PRICES
This Hotel has been Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated. Contains a Grand Exchange, Passenger Elevator, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket, Telegraph Office, and Billiard Room!
The House can be reached by Horse Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad, and is conveniently located and accessible to places of amusement and business, including Coney Island, Rockaway Manhattan and Brighton Beach, Central Park, High Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn Bridge, Statue Glen Island, Bartholdi Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accomodation for 400 guests, and our building being four stories high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.
Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BAKER & CO., members N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges, and Chicago Board of Trade, stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum, bought and sold for Cash or margins DIRECT WIRE TO CHICAGO.
☞ Sanitary and Fire Arrangements Perfect. ☜
Location the Most Healthy in the City.
Ferdinand P. Earle,
Owner & Proprietor
EARLE'S NEW PALATIAL HOTEL
The Normandie,
BROADWAY & 38TH STREET.
European Plan; Restaurant Unsurpassed.
Meerbrook, Inspector of Buildings, says, "Every room is a place of security for its occupant, as the house is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF." Steam heat, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire and burglar alarms attached to all rooms.
FERDINAND P. EARLE,
Resident Proprietor.

☞ 75 Cords of Stock have been Sawed by one man in nine hours. Hundreds have sawed 4 and 5 cords daily. "Scientific" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secures the agency. No Duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Write for illustrated Catalogue Sent FREE to all address. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE Co., 232 to 241 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

LIVERPOOL SALT!
IN BAGS.
FOR SALE BY
NEW BRUNSWICK TRADING COMPANY.

Furniture Depot.
My Stock of Furniture is now the largest and best in the County.
Handsome BEDROOM SETS,
PARLOR SETS,
CENTRE TABLES,
DINING TABLES,
LEAF TABLES, &c.
CHAIRS of every kind from 45c., to $1.50 each.
SIDEBOARDS,
WHAT-NOTS, BUREAUS,
SINKS, WASH-STANDS,
Iron and Wood BEDSTEADS, all prices.
☞ Send for price list to
B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

Shingle Wood.
Wanted a quantity of good cedar shingle wood at the Factory, Duke street, Chatham.
GEO. CASSIDY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

1887--Christmas & New Year--1888.

I. HARRIS & SON

direct attention to their large and choice assortment of goods suitable for holiday presents which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
BEST GUARANTEED QUALITY.

Tilting Water Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, Fish and Pie Knives and Forks in cases.
Tea Sets, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Cream and Sugar Bowls in Sets, Berry and Fruit Dishes, Large and Small Waiters, Breakfast Castors.

Tea Table and Dessert Spoons, Knives and Forks, in Silver Bone and Pearl Handles, and the largest and best selected stock of Napkin Rings ever shown in the Province.

PLUSH GOODS. PLUSH GOODS.

In Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Picture Frames, Albums, Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Sets, Infants' Toilet Sets, and Ladies' and Gents' dressing cases.

JEWELRY.

Gold and Silver Watch Chains, Gold and Plated Fob Chains, Lockets and Chains, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Bracelets, Necklets, Broaches, and Bar Pins, Gents' Scarf Pins, and the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' and Gents' Rings, ever shown here.

☞ As the above have all been bought for cash and selected personally, we defy competition, and intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

I. HARRIS & SON.

NEWCASTLE FURNITURE DEPOT.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PARLOR FURNITURE go to B. FAIREY'S, Newcastle, Bedroom Sets in 14 different styles, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, &c.

CAN FIT YOU OUT FOR

Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Kitchen, Hall.

B. Fairey, - Newcastle

'87. Seasonable. '88.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
GOODS that are WANTED.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies' Fur Caps, Men's Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Jackets, Men's Fur Coats, Ladies' Fur Tippets, Muffs and Boas, Fur Trimming, Black and Grey Robes. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FUR GOODS IN MIRAMICHI.

Gloves! Slippers! Hosiery!

60 doz. Men and Women's KID AND BUCKSKIN MITTS & GLOVES. 12 doz. Mens', Womens', Misses and Children's German Felt Thick Sole Slippers, 30 doz. Womens', Misses and Children's Black and Colored Heavy Soft Woolen Hose.

☞ The above is a Fine Assortment. ☜

OVER BOOTS, RUBBERS, MOCCASSINS, of every description and all sizes

Overcoats! Jackets! Suits!

250 Mens' Over Coats, 50 Mens' Reefing Jackets, 200 Mens' Suits, Black and Colored. I have never been able to offer such Bargains in COATS. SHAWLS, PLAIDS, JACKETS, ULSTERS, a good assortment, Prices Low.

40 PIECES DRESS GOODS,
30 PIECES HEAVY CLOTHS.

EXTRA VALUE! EXTRA VALUE

White Blankets, Rugs, Grey Blankets, Heavy, Cheap and Good. 225 lbs. Fingerings and Yarns, 100 Doz. Fancy Woolen Goods, bought before Wools advanced in Price.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
Strong and Fine Flavor.

New Silverware! New Silverware!
and the Genuine Roger Bros. A 1. Knives, Forks and Spoons.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
JAMES BROWN.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 21st, 1887.

A Complete Collapse of Prices
AT
Sutherland & Creaghan's, Newcastle.

Grey Union Flannels, 25 inches wide, 12 to 15	cts	per yard.
Grey, pure all-wool Flannels 27 in. wide, 20	"	"
A Good, strong Grey Cotton 3½	"	"
A Good, thick, very wide Cotton 5	"	"
Fine Dress Melton Cloths, all Colors, 10, 12, & 15	"	"
Very fine Saxony Melton Flannels, 18 & 20	"	"
P E Island Grey or White Twill Homespun 30	"	"
Ladies' all wool, Knitted Stockings, 25	"	pair.

Blankets and Wool Gooods of all kinds cut away down in price—Goods must be moved off regardless of cost—before Stock taking.

Sutherland & Creaghan,
Wholesale & Retail, Direct Importers.

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. GOOD PAY.
No Capital Required.
By our method of doing business, agents may not fear having a lot of unsaleable goods remain on their hands. Our work is perfectly honorable and respectable and any live man or woman, young or old, can easily make from $3 to $10 per day during the winter months in his or her own locality. Send a three cent stamp for circular giving full particulars.
Address
THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.
Peterborough, Ont.

SAMPLES DOMINION
Horse Liniment.
THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.
Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.
Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and retail trade.

GENERAL BUSINESS

CHATHAM RAILWAY.
WINTER 1887-8.

ON and after MONDAY, NOV. 28TH, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sunday nights excepted) as follows—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 3 ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Leave Chatham,	12.10 a. m.	2.30 p.m.	Leave Chatham,	12.10 a. m.	2.30 p m
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	12.40 "	3.00 "	Arrive Bathurst,	3.22 "	5.48 "
Leave " "	1.10 "	3 15 "	" Campbellton,	5.45 "	9.00 "
Arrive Chatham,	1.40 "	3.45 "	Dalhousie,	6.55 "	9 55 "

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	No. 2 EXPRESS.	No. 4 ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION
Chatham, Leave,	12.10 a m	11.00 a m	Leave Chatham,	12.10 a. m.	11.00 a m
Chatham Junc'n Arrive,	12.40 "	11.30 "	Arrive Moncton	* 2.40 "	3.20 p m
" " Leave,	1.10 "	11.40 "	" St John		
Chatham Arrive,	1.40 "	12.10 p m	" Halifax		

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

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
WINTER Arrangement.

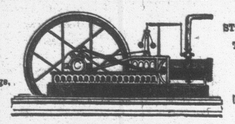
ON and AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 24th, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily, as follows:—

CHATHAM TO FREDERICTON. LEAVE			FREDERICTON TO CHATHAM. LEAVE		
Chatham	7.45	a. m.	Gibson	6.45	a. m.
" Junction	8.35	"	Marysville	7.10	"
Blackville	9.30	"	Cross Creek	8.30	"
Doaktown (arrive 10.40)	11.00	"	Boiestown	9.45	"
Boiestown	12.00	"	Doaktown (arrive 10.25)	10.45	"
Cross Creek	1.20	p. m.	Blackville	12 00	"
Marysville	2.50	"	Chatham Junc. (arrive 1.00)	1.20	p. m.
Gibson (arrive)	3.00	"	Chatham (arrive)	1.50	"

The above trains will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations:—Nelson, Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Dry Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield, Stewart's, Lutetow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Elcanville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manner's Siding, Penniac
CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction wit the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY for all points east and west, and at Gibson with the N. B. RAILWAY system for St. John and all Western points; also at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

Miramichi Foundry
AND
MACHINE WORKS
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

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



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

General Iron and Brass Founders, Mill and Steamboat Builders.
Manufacturers of Steam Engines and Boilers, Gang and Rotary Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Shingle and Lath Machines, and Well-Boring Machines for Horse and steam power.
Pond's Wisconsin Patent Rotary Saw Carriage a Specialty.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
WM. MUIRHEAD, Proprietor, GEO. DICK Mechanical 'Sup

THE PEOPLE REJOICING AT
OUR TREMENDOUS SALE OF
Summer Dry Goods!
A Chasm or Low Prices which strike competitors dumb.
Sutherland & Creaghan,
Wholesale and Retail Direct Importers
Newcastle.
P S. See our large circular and Price List.

1887. London House. 1887.

During the Winter the subscriber will sell the balance of his stock of
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES
PRICES UNDER COST.
Has also on hand a good stock of GROCERIES, a choice assortment of TEAS the best value in the market, from 20c. to 40c per lb.
IN STORE
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL,
PORK, LARD, BUTTER,
TOBACCO, SOAP, and SUGAR.
R. Hocken.

LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES.
When are Spectacles Required?

When the eyes water or become so fatigued by use as to be obliged to be frequently closed or relieved by viewing different objects
When more light is required than formerly.
When the letters of a book appear to blend with one another or to become double.
When the lamp has to be placed between the eye and the object.
When objects cannot be seen without holding them at an increased distance.
When much difficulty is found in threading a needle.
When the eyes appear confused as though they had a mist before them.
When black specks seem floating in the sigh
When any of the above indications arise all affectation should be laid aside and a pair of Laurences Spectacle's or eye Glasses should be worn immediately.
Good fitting glasses are a great comfort. Our facilities for testing the sight and suiting the age are not surpassed anywhere—Prices to suit everybody.
AT THE MEDICAL HALL.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.
Chaham NB. Feb 17th, '86.

Miramichi Advance,
CHATHAM, N. B. - - JANUARY 12, 1888.

NOW.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

When our dear dead are taken
From our sight,
All their faults and follies
Vanish quite.
All the little discords,
All the fret,
All the moods and puzzles,
We forget,
Nothing but their sweetness
We recall—
How they served us, pleased us,
That is all!
Only tender memories
Come to mind,
Love's dear recognitions
Sure and kind:
Fair as are the angels
Unto men
Shine those vanished faces
Then.

When our dead have left us
What avails?
Can they hear our voices?
Think the veils
Drawn 'twixt sense and spirit,
Who can know
If our love may follow
Where they go?
All our bitter yearning
Is in vain,
Though to pierce the darkness
We are fain,
Love has but its minute,
Its brief day.
Nor for any grieving
Will delay,
Ere the cruel spoiler
Disallow,
If you love your loved ones,
Love them now.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

'Tis now the festive skater
Doth cut the figure 2,
And limpeth homeward, later,
Stiff limbed and black and blue.

Baird's French Ointment is an excellent article for any kind of Humor, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a sure cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

A Salvation Army man at Manchester, N. H., has been sentenced to three years at hard labor for immoral conduct.

Children naturally object to nauseous medicines. When troubled with Worms they often suffer for want of sound sleep and their food does not seem to nourish them give promptly McLean's Vegetable Syrup.

The Pope has sent enthusiastic expressions of gratitude to the Queen and the British Government, but no proposal for intervention in Irish affairs.

Unlimited.
The old or the young may at all times and all seasons of the year take Burdock Blood Bitters with benefit when requiring a blood purifying tonic, or a regulator of the stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys.

The French vintage has so suffered from the phylloxera and from mildew that the yield will be over three and one-half million hectolitres less than last year.

Of Great Utility.
There is no other medicine of such general usefulness in the household as Hagyard's Yellow Oil for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and all internal and external pain and injuries.

It is more than probable that De Lesseps' Panama ditch, if it is ever finished, will not be big enough to hold all the poor fellows who have died while digging it.

A Fatal Attack.
A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occurrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis in a remarkable manner.

The schr. Isaac Burpee, the pioneer of the St. John Trade Promoting Association, has sailed for the West Indies.

Greatly Excited.
People are apt to get greatly excited in case of sudden accident and injury. It is well to be prepared for such emergencies. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the handiest remedy known for burns, scalds, bruises, lameness, pain and all wounds of the flesh It is used internally and externally.

Ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, the great prohibition leader, has been engaged to deliver 15 lectures in Nova Scotia between June 15th and July 2nd.

A riot in which over three hundred men were engaged has occured at St. Louis between the white and colored U. S. troops. Many of the men were injured, three probably fatally.

Have You Noticed It?
The weary "all gone" feeling, with gnawing at the pit of the stomach, or a choking from undigested food so common to the weak dyspeptic. This trouble is soon remedied by Burdock Blood Bitters, which is a positive cure for the worst form of Dyspepsia.

President Carnot is said to have assured Emperor William that so long as he remains at the head of the French Republic no French Government will be permitted to adopt a warlike policy.

The *Empire's* London cable says: Gen Middleton in a paper on the Canadian militia in Colburne's *United Service Magazine* declares he will back the Canadian gunners to fight their guns against any artillery in the world.

A Remarkable Case.
Frederick Wiese, of Minden, Ont., suffered with running sores on both legs which the best of physicians failed to cure. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him completely. Scrofula always due to bad blood, is curable when timely treated with B. B. B.

The number of Scott Act cases tried in Woodstock in 1887, was 52, and there are six informations now pending; 40 convictions have been made, and 12 cases dismissed for want of evidence warranting conviction. Eleven hundred dollars have been collected from fines, and eight penalties have been laid out in jail.

Food For Consumptives
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most marvelous food and medicine. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs, and gives flesh and strength quicker than any other remedy known. It is very palatable, having none of the disagreeable taste of the crude oil. Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

Residents of Sussex are annoyed that their pretty little town's reputation should be destroyed by the action of a gang of roughs, who assemble upon the station platform, and frequently insult and sometimes beat passengers who alight from the trains.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—The Canadian Pacific has received intelligence of a disasterous railway accident on the C. P. R. a few miles west of White River on the north shore of Lake Superior. Two freight trains, through the blunder of a telegraph operator, collided on a trestle work 90 feet high. Both trains fell from the track into the abyss below and the two engineers two firemen and two brakemen were instantly killed. All the other hands on the train were seriously injured.

Loss and Gain.
"I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."
"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got 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 B. 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?

Wm. ROBINSON
—:Manufacturer of:—
Fine Carriages, Road Waggons, Working Waggons, etc.
NEWCASTLE, - - , B.
Now on hand the following waggons:—
PIANO BOX, on Regina gear.
WHITECHAPEL body, on Regina gear. (Both of above, on Timkin gear.
CONCORD Waggons and Piano box do., on common side springs.
TWO-SEATED SURRIES, on Timkin gear. Regina gears, with tops.
PHYSICIANS' 4-WHEEL FLIES.
LUMBER - WAGGONS. Carts and Slovens of all kinds—single and double.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice. ☜
A large and varied lot of
SECOND-HAND WAGGONS,
very serviceable. GREAT BARGAINS are offered in this line.
—Agent for the well known—
Agricultural Implement
Manufactory of Messrs. Patterson Bros., Woodstock Ontario.

Livery Stable!
THE Subscriber having purchased the Livery Stable outfit of the late John A. Ward, begs to announce that he will continue the business at the same stand, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Teams of all Kinds
furnished, with or without drivers.
Fishing and Pleasure Parties
provided for at short notice.
☞ Regular Coach service in connection with Trains and Steamers.
Chatham, JAS. P. SEARLE

TAILORING.
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,

MONEY SAVED!
You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Cheese Hams, Bacon, etc.
—ALSO—
Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, under wear, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses & Children's sizes.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy ruffing wares Grey Cottons, from 3cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 5cts., per yd at
F. W. Russell's
CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed, we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as anyone. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

TIN SHOP.
As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising
Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,
would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash.
The Peerless Creamer,
ROCHESTER LAMP,
The Success OIL STOVE
—Also a nice selection of—
Parlor and Cooking Stoves
with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN
the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning thereby doing away with the removing of pipes over as is the trouble with other stoves.
A. C. McLean.

FLOUR FLOUR.
125 bbls. COOK'S FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent.
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN,
☞ To be sold Low FOR CASH
A. STRANG, - Chatham

NOTICE.
Parish Returns and Co., Accounts.
All Parish Officers, who have not yet made their Returns, and all persons having claims against the County are required to render the same duly attested, forthwith, to this office
SAM'L THOMSON,
Sec'y Treas., Co. North'd.
Office of Sec'y Treas., Newcastle, Dec. 12th, 1887

New Advertisements.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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 authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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 $800,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, 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, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March, June, September and December.)

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1888. 213th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 " "	500	25,000
100 " "	300	30,000
200 " "	200	40,000
500 " "	100	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	300	30,000
100 " "	100	10,000
1,000 Terminal "	50	50,000
9,179 Prizes amounting to		$535,000

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

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

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Gen. Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes IS GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS. D. M. FERRY & CO. are entitled to the Largest Patronage in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated and Priced Descriptive SEED ANNUAL For 1888 will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

South West Boom Co.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Secretary's office, in Newcastle, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary.

The directors will meet in the same place, on the same day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to audit the Treasurer's accounts and wind up the business for the year.

ALLAN RITCHIE, President.
Newcastle, Dec. 27, '87.

FARM for SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale his extensive and well known farm, on the right bank of the Tabusintac River at the end of the great road bridge crossing the same.

The property embraces one hundred and forty acres, seventy-five of which are under high cultivation. It produced this year (1887) 25 tons hay, 100 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 60 bushels barley, 40 bushels peas, 300 bushels potatoes, besides other small crops.

It has on it a dwelling suitable for a hotel, a large barn, outhouses etc, one of the latter being 80 x 12 ft. There is a never-failing spring of water close to the house.

An inexhaustible bed of mussel-mud lies in front of the farm and this first class fertiliser is easily obtained.

Steamers and other large craft can lie at the bridge wharf rendering water carriage as well as land conveyance easily available.

This is one of the best chances ever offered for a good farmer wishing to locate on the Miramichi.

For further particulars apply to D. G. Smith, Advance office, Chatham or to the owner, on the premises,

C. H. BOUCHER

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

A GIFT Send 10 cent postage, and we will mail you free a royal valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE.

A Bredwood & Son Piano, and Cabinet Organ, can be seen any day at my residence,

R HUTCHISON

Douglastown, 7th Oct., 1887

Meeting of County Council.

The Northumberland Co. Council will meet for despatch of business on the 17th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Council Chamber, Newcastle,

SAMUEL THOMSON, Sec'y Treas. Co N'lan

Dated 2nd Jan., 1888.

General Business.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Highland Society NOTICE!

The General Annual Meeting of "The Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi," will be held at the "Waverly Hotel," Newcastle, on FRIDAY, 13th JANUARY next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

G B FRASER, Secretary
Chatham, Dec. 19th, 1887.

TO LET OR SELL.

The property in the west end of Chatham on the easterly side of Samuel Waddleton's lands known as the "Rogers' place. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. MURRAY, Attorney-at-Law.
Chatham, N. B., May 9th 1887.

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS!

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Etc., Etc.,

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order,

CHATHAM, N. B.

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra.
50 Oatmeal.
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
29 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham N B.

Legal Notices.

Mortgage Sale

To Thomas Whitton of the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick Trader and Bridget Whitton 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 Ninth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty Four and made between Thomas Whitton of the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick Trader of the one part and the undersigned Daniel Desmond of the Parish County and Province aforesaid Trader of the other part which Mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the Ninth day of April A. D. 1884 in volume 62 of the County Records pages 381, 382 and 383, and is numbered 849 in said volume—There will in pursuance of the said Power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the Twenty first day of January next in front of the Post Office Chatham in said County, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows namely: All and singular that certain Lot piece or parcel of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham aforesaid and bounded and described as follows to-wit: Commencing on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham aforesaid at the Northwesterly angle of the Land now in possession of William McNaughton, formerly owned by James Kerr, thence westerly along the south side of Water street aforesaid Forty one feet thence South on a line parallel with Westerly side line of the said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the Northerly boundary of the property formerly owned by the late Patrick Dulhanty thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Dulhanty property Forty feet or to the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property; thence Northerly along the Westerly side line of said McNaughton's property One hundred feet to the place of beginning—Together with all and singular the Buildings and improvements thereon and the rights members privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining—Also the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof of the said Thomas Whitton and Bridget Whetton his wife, of in to out of or upon the said Lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Eleventh day of October A. D. 1887.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. (Sgd) DANIEL DESMOND Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 21st day of January next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and five o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Whitton in and to all and singular that certain lot piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham aforesaid, at the Northwesterly angle of the land now in possession of William McNaughton, formerly owned by James Kerr, thence Westerly along the South side of Water Street aforesaid Forty-one feet, thence South in a line parallel with the Westerly side line of the said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the Northerly boundary of the property formerly owned by the late Patrick Dulhanty, thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Dulhanty's property Forty-one feet or to the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property, thence Northerly along the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the place of beginning, and conveyed to the said Thomas Whitton by Daniel Desmond by Deed dated the 8th day of April A. D. 1884 and being the land and premises upon which the said Thomas Whitton at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by William A. Rickson against the said Thomas Whitton.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 8th day of Oct., A. D. 1887.

JNO SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North'd

Notice to Magistrates.

The Justices of Northumberland will receive the Common Statutes for 1887 on application at this office.

SAM'L THOMSON, Clerk of the Peace Co. Nor'ld.

Office of Clerk of the Peace, Newcastle Dec. 12th, 1887.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JANUARY 12, 1888.

Lumber Taxation.

Referring to our remarks on the increased mileage and stumpage tax in the province of Quebec, the *Miramichi Advance*, of Chatham, N. B., asks:—"What would the LUMBERMAN say if Quebec operators had to pay $8 per square mile as rental and $1.25 per M. for spruce as the New Brunswick government forces our lumbermen to do?" It certainly appears on the face of it, that these demands upon the lumbermen are excessive, and that our contemporary has reason to say "The Quebec government is moderate and merciful in comparison with ours." To compare the two systems with exactitude it would be necessary, however, to take other circumstances into consideration. One of the worst features of the Quebec increase is that it prejudicially affects property that was acquired, has changed hands and has been accepted as security on the basis of the old dues, the value being suddenly and unexpectedly diminished by the increased tax. Those who now acquire timber limits in the Province of Quebec will not be subject to this wrong, for they will value the limit with reference to the amount of the rental and dues. Not having immediate access to information as to the dues formerly exacted in New Brunswick, we cannot say whether the same injustice has been done there. It would seem so from the language used by the *Advance*, which says:—"Our government knows that its victims cannot at once withdraw their capital, and they seem determined to secure as much as possible of it while it is within their reach." This is where the injustice comes in; it is no valid excuse to say that the leases are only for the year, since relying on the established practice and custom, men have in good faith invested capital for their operations, have bought limits, or have advanced money on them, and now find that their confidence in receiving fair play has been misplaced. We would be glad to learn from our contemporary what changes, and when, there have been made in the New Brunswick timber dues.—*Canada Lumberman* for December.

The Crown Land policy of the New Brunswick Government is complained of because it has directly affected those actually engaged in the lumber business, mill-owners being the chief sufferers. As we understand the matter in the upper provinces the crown timber lands are held in perpetuity. That is, the lessee holds his limits indefinitely, so long as he complies with the regulations of the Department. That being so, a large interest in these lands is acquired by third parties—capitalists—who make advances to the limit-holders, their security being the latter's tenure of the lands and, therefore, dependent on the stability of the Government regulations. The Government of Quebec and—we believe—that of Ontario, also, have increased the mileage and stumpage charges, which, of course, lessens the value of these lands to those who have treated them as a security for moneys advanced to the operators.

Capitalists who make investments in connection with the trade in this section of New Brunswick do not secure themselves in the lands held by lessees, for the tenure of the latter is for a fixed period—ten years—at the end of which the "limits" are opened to general competition. The capital invested is, therefore, in mills, booms, facilities for moving lumber, such as steamers, barges, scows and the other plant connected with the business. The cause of complaint with us is that at the time when our largest permanent investments were made in these facilities for carrying on the business, there was no reason to believe that the Government tax on Crown Land lumber would be even one half what it is at the present time. Not only so, but the utterances of members of the Government at that time, in the legislature, were calculated to create the belief that the then existing rates would be decreased rather than increased. We refer to a period about fifteen years ago when an annual allowance of $150,000 a year was arranged for between the Dominion and local governments, to be paid by the latter to the former, in consideration of New Brunswick relinquishing her right to levy export duty. That arrangement relieved the trade of the provincial export tax of twenty cents per thousand sup. feet on all merchantable lumber, and the Government of the day claimed great credit for the "boon" it had secured for the lumbermen. They showed that they had gained for the public treasury some $75,000 a year more than the province had realised from the export duty and could afford to make things easier than formerly for the lumber industry.

New Brunswick was, under these circumstances, a promising field for lumber operations on Crown Lands. There was no stumpage tax, the only charge being $6 per square mile for the land, which was, held from year to year, only, subject to annual public sale.

Unfortunately, however, for those whose operations were on Crown Lands, as those of the Northern Counties of New Brunswick were, and are still, immense blocks of the best lumber lands of the province had been granted, absolutely, to land and railway companies, as well as to private individuals, either for about fifty cents per acre, or as subsidies for the construction of certain railways. To show the relative positions of the Northern and Southern sections of the province in respect of their lands, we group the four Northern Counties together and also the four largest Southern Counties for the sake of comparison—not from the statistics of fifteen years ago, as we would like to do, but those of 1877, which are the only ones we have at hand—and we find the following:

	Total Acres	Granted	Crown Land
Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumb'l, Kent	7,372,885	2,174,774	5,198,111
York, Carleton, Victoria, Charlotte	4,922,469	3,196,293	1,726,172

The greater part of the acres granted in the second or southern group were in the hands of land and railway companies or pledged to them in 1877, and as these lands had been selected by the owners because they were the best lumber lands of the province, it was natural that the government should be encouraged by the representatives of those counties to increase the taxation on Crown lands lumber in order that the value of that on the private lands might be enhanced. And we may say that the rest of the province is practically against the four northern counties in this matter, for the seven counties not included in the above groups, although their aggregate acreage is only 5,052,010, had but 1,705,118 of it remaining in possession of the Crown in 1877. Increased provincial expenditure was soon made a plea for increasing the taxation on lumber, and it will not, therefore, be wondered at that the ten representatives of the four northern counties could do little to prevent what was urged in the interest of the counties which sent thirty-one representatives to the legislature.

The record of the advancing steps by which the New Brunswick lumber dues have reached their present, industry-crushing figures is briefly told—

From a charge of $6 per sq. mile in 1873 they were advanced, in 1874, to $8 per sq. mile and a stumpage tax of 60c per M. on spruce and pine logs cut anywhere on the North Shore and 80c elsewhere in the province. Mileage dues, however, were refunded to operators who paid sufficient stumpage to cover the amount they had contributed on that account. This arrangement lasted until 1877, with some slight alterations in items of small lumber.

In 1877 the mileage was continued at $8, but the stumpage tax on merchantable saw logs was made 80c all over the province, the drawback of mileage being still allowed on payment of stumpage. This arrangement lasted for six years, the leases being renewable for five years and an extension of a year being practically allowed.

In 1883 the mileage rate was continued at $8, but the stumpage tax was raised to $1 per thousand sup. feet for spruce and pine saw logs, with no drawback on account of mileage. Leases were made renewable for ten years at an annual charge of $4 per sq. mile and stumpage dues at $1.25 per thousand sup. feet for spruce and pine saw logs. These are the rates now taxed upon the lumbermen. In addition to this great increase in stumpage on logs, and the retention of the mileage fees, the rates on timber have been increased and many items of small lumber, such as boom-poles, etc., which were not taxed before, are made to contribute to the revenue of the province.

The Government, having set the example, the private land holders have not been slow to imitate and even better it. It will, therefore, be readily understood that the effect of the government's policy has been to place the New Brunswick trade at a great disadvantage. It is well known that mill-owners with large capital invested can neither suspend operations nor realise anything near cost on their properties. They are, therefore, obliged to go on. Many have done so for the past two or three years at a loss. Some of our best known concerns have been squeezed out of the business, as so many idle mills testify. Should prices improve across the Atlantic the best prepared—those who have any capital left—may make both ends meet. If they can do so and pay $1 25 per M, Government stumpage on spruce, it follows that the Quebec lumbermen who pay only 60 cents will make what is a handsome profit in these times. And that is why we expressed the view that the Government of Quebec, which charges $3 for mileage and 60c per M. stumpage for spruce is merciful, compared with that of New Brunswick which exacts $8 mileage the first year, $4 for subsequent years, and $1.25 stumpage.

Rotten Bridges.

If there was any way by which the consequences of such accidents as that of Friday last, at Clark's Cove bridge, could be rightly placed, the Government of the Province would have to pay damages to the widow and family of young children, who, on that morning, were deprived of husband and father—their only support—because a structure, which is supposed to be maintained in good repair, has been allowed to run long past its time of safety and, instead of being renewed, to rot and become a source of danger to the public. It is true that the Public Works Department had recently made a contract for extensive repairs to this bridge, which are to be effected during the present winter, and it is also a well-known fact that tenders were asked just four years ago for a new bridge at the place, but, for some reason, nothing was done. The old structure, the decayed condition of which so long ago impressed the Department with its unfitness for further use, has been patched up from year to year, but it has, nevertheless, not been thereby improved in the least, but rather the reverse. The falling rail has been held in position by spikes driven through inadequate stanchions into the lifeless, half-rotten curb-logs. Even were the rails sound, they are of inadequate size, while the fastening is simply a device suited to a death-trap and calculated to give only the appearance of a safeguard, which an ordinary blow of the foot might send into the stream below. We are informed that several specific complaints have been made to the Government against this bridge, and its danger to human life has been set forth. It is, therefore, apparent that grave responsibilities were assumed by the Department in neglecting the warnings given—responsibilities which ought to be discharged.

As to the repairs that are proposed, but not yet effected, they will not make the bridge such a work as an engineer of good reputation would sanction. New and good materials are to be placed upon those which are decayed and unfit for longer service. The bridge, when repaired, will, no doubt be perfectly safe for a few years, but its life will be a short one and the money to be spent on it a penny-wise and pound-foolish outlay.

What we say of this bridge is based on personal examination of it, made at different times—and recently—and we are informed that the Douglastown bridge is in even worse condition. Such matters are too serious to be trifled with and it is to be hoped that they will receive the attention demanded by the grave interests involved.

The smelt Fishermen.

The second organised meeting of the Miramichi fishermen, held on Monday at Masonic Hall was conducted with excellent spirit. Although the Department had not even acknowledged the receipt of the petitions forwarded a fortnight since, or replied, in any way, to the communications sent on the subject of the excessive tax imposed on the smelt fishermen, every allowance was made for delays that might have occurred, and an abiding faith that justice would be done the fishermen in the end was expressed. The effort that is being made to secure an honest, effective and unprejudiced enquiry by the Department into the grievances of the fishermen ought to be successful. It will be, unless the disposition of the Department to be just is over-estimated by the fishermen and we shall not believe it is, until it is so demonstrated by continued silence and indifference to the wronged fishermen's appeals.

Shameless Tactics.

Some of the Conservative papers intimate that Sir Charles Tupper has been misrepresented by those who stated that he threatened, in behalf of the Government, to boycott those who would not support the Tory candidate in Victoria, N. S. The following, from the Baddock, *C. B. Reporter*, however settles the matter.

(Baddock Reporter, Dec. 22, 1887.)

During the general election and the late by-elections, the most remarkable cries have been made use of in the hope of winning popular support. In Victoria, Sir Charles Tupper fathers perhaps the most marvelous threat ever addressed to free people. In Shelburne we do not know if Sir Charles Tupper's name was appended to the villainous document used there, but the sentiment is so like his own in Victoria, there can be little doubt of its origin.

General Laurie's cry in Shelburne was:

"If you vote for me you will get these public favors if you vote for Mr. Robertson you will get nothing."

John A. McDonald's cry in Victoria was Sir Charles Tupper's telegram, as follows:

HALIFAX, Nov. 5th, 1887.

To J. A. McDonald, Baddeck:

As you see the choice of the Liberal-Conservative party in your county, and have the influence of the Government, we will look to you to advise us in all matters whether you are elected or not, and we will treat any one who opposes you as an enemy.

(Sgd.) CHARLES TUPPER,
Amherst, N. S.

Thus treating the electors as serfs and slaves, who if they fawn upon and flatter such scoundrels as those, are to be smoothed and patted, otherwise to be cuffed and kicked. How much longer will the majority of the people encourage politicians to calculate upon their support on the above basis, and allow themselves to be held up to the scorn of the outside world? Men who appeal to electors on such cries as these should not be tolerated by supporters of any political party.

THE BIG RAFT:—The British brig "*Kilddoan*" which arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last reported that in the Gulf Stream, latitude 33, longitude 68 west, she passed through six miles of floating timber, doubtless a portion of the Leary raft which broke away from the steamer Miranda.

BIG LOGS.—Mr. Angus Urquhart, of the Nashwaak, has cut a spruce "log" this winter which is said to scale 1450 sup. feet, and several others of more than 1000 feet each. The dimensions of these "logs" are not given, but it is not probable that they are logs, in the common meaning of the term, but simply all the merchantable wood of the tree from which they came.

OH, DEAR!—The Toronto *Mail's* London cable says the feeling is rapidly growing there that as commercial union would greatly promote the prosperity of the Dominion, it is desirable in the interest of British investors. So many good people hold that commercial union means annexation that the *Mail's* correspondent ought to be impeached for treason. Will the *Telegraph* please look after him?

What am I to do?

The symptoms of Billiousness are unhappily but too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Dizziness or Constipation may be symptoms of the two may alternate. There are other Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

THE DOOM OF MAMELONS.

A LEGEND OF THE SAGUENAY, BY W. H. H. MURRAY.

[From the Quebec Chronicle]

CHAP. I—THE TRAIL.

It was a long and lonely trail, the southern end of which John Norton struck in answer to a summons which a tired runner brought him from the north. The man had made brave running, for when he reached the Trapper's cabin and had placed the birch bark packet in his hands, he staggered to a pile of skins and dropped heavily on them, like a hound, which from a three days' chase, trails weakly to the huntsman's door, spent nigh to death. So came the runner, running from the north and so, spent with his mighty race, dropped as one dead upon the pile of skins.

He bore the death call of a friend, whose friendship had been tested on many an ambushed trail and edge of dubious hat le. The call was writ on bark of birch, thin as the thinnest silk the ancients wove from gossamer in the old days when weaving was an art and mystery and not a sordid trade to earn a pittance with, traced in delicate letters by a hand the Trapper would have died for.

A good five hundred mile that trail ran northward before it ended at the couch of skins, in the great room of the great house in which the Chief lay dying. And when the trapper struck it he struck it as an eagle strikes homeward toward the cradle crag of his younglings, when talons are heavy and daylight scant. He drew his line by the star that never sets and little turning did he make for river's rapids or tangled swamp; for mountain's slope or briary windfall. He drew a trail no man had ever trod; a blazeless trail, unmarked by stroke of axe or cut of knife, by broken twig or sharpened rod, struck into mould and mould and by its angle telling where came the trailer, whither went he and how fast. From earliest dawn till night thickened the blackness he hurried on, straight as a pigeon flies when homeing, studying no sign for guidance, leaving none to tell that he had come and gone. He was at middle prime of life, tough and pliant as an ashen bow grown on hill, seasoned in hally sweated and strung by constant exercise for highest action and now, each muscle and sinew of his superb and superbly conditioned frame was taut with the tension of a strong desire; to reach the bedside of the dying Chief before he died. For the message read:

"Come to me quick for I am alone with the terror of death. The Chief is dying. A pack, small, but rounded with strain and fulness strapped to his back. His horn and pouch were knotted to his side. In tightened belt was knife, and, trailing, muzzle down and held reversed, a double rifle. Stripped was the man for speed, as when, balanced on the issue of the race, hangs life and death:—Like some great ship, caught by some sudden gale off Anticosti or Dead Man's Reef, and bare of sail, stripped to her spars, past battures, hollow and hoarse voiced as death and ghostly white, and through the damned eddies that would suck her down and crush her with stones which grind for ever and never see the light, sharpening their cuttings with their horrid grists, runs scudding.—So ran the strong man northward urged by a fear stronger than that of wreck on the ghost-peopled shores of deadly St. Lawrence. A hound huge of size, bred to a hair, ambled steadily on at heel, and though he crossed many a hot scent and more than once his hurrying master started a buck warm from his rest and nose was busy with knowledge of game afoot, he gave no whimper nor swerved aside, but, silent, followed on in the swift way his master was so hurriedly making, as if he too felt the solemn need which urged the trail northward. Never before had runner faced a longer or a harder trail, or under high command or deadly peril pushed it so fiercely forward.

Seven days the trail ran thus and still the man tireless of foot, hurried on and the hound followed silently at heel. What a body he had! And how it responded to the soul's summons! For on the seventh day of highest effort, taxing with heavy strain each bone, muscle and joint to the utmost, days lengthened from earliest dawn to deepest gloaming, the strong man's face was fresh, his eye was bright and he swung steadily onward, with a long, swinging, easy mottoned gait, as if the prolonged and terrible effort he was making was but a morning's burst of speed for healthy exercise. The climate favored him. October with all its glorious colors was on the woods and the warm body of the air was charged through and through with cool atmospheric movements from the north. It was an air to race for one's life in, soft to the lungs but filled to its rim edge with oxygen and the mystic element men call ozone; that overflow of God's vitality spilled over the azure brim of heaven, whose volatile flavor fills the nose of him who breaths the air of mountains.

Favored thus by rare conditions, the best that nature gives the trailer, the strong runner went onward through the ripe woods like an old time runner, running for the laurel crown and the applause of Greece.

It was nigh sunset of the seventh day and the trapper halted beside a spring which bubbled coldly up from a cleft rock at the base of a cliff. He cast aside his hunting shirt, baring his body to the waist and bathed himself in the cool water. He knelt to its mossy rim and sank his head slowly down into the refreshing depths and held it there that he might feel the delicious coolness run thrilling through his heated body. He cast his moccasins aside and bathed his feet, sore and hot from monstrous effort, sinking them knee deep in the cold flowage of the blessed spring. Refreshed, he stood erect upon the velvet bank, his mighty chest and back pink as a lady's palm, his strong feet glowing, his face a-flush through its deep tan, while the wind dried him and the golden leaves of the overhanging maples fell around him in showers.

Cool and strengthened, he reclothed himself, relaced his moccasins and tightened his belt, but before he broke away he drew the sheet of birch bark from his breast and read the lines traced delicately thereon.

"Yes, I read aright," he muttered to himself. "The writing on the birch is plain as ivy on the oak and it says: 'Come to me quick for I am alone with the terror of death. The chief lies dying. At the pillar of white rock on the Lake a canoe with oars and paddle will be waiting.'" And the Trapper thrust back the writing to its place above his heart and burst away down the decline that led to the lake, at a run.

"I've bent the trail like a fool," he murmured as he reached the bottom of the dip, "or the lake lies here away," and even as he spoke, the waters of a lake, red with the red flame of the setting sun, gleamed like a field of fire, through the maple trees. The Trapper dashed a hand upward with the gesture of a athlete and burst away again at a lope through the russet bushes and golden leaves, that lay, like plucked plumage, ankle deep, upon the ground, toward the lake burning redly through the trees not fifty rods beyond. A moment brought him to the shore, bordered thick with cedar growths, and breaking through the fragrant branches, with a leap, he landed on a beach of silver sand, and lo! to the left, not a dozen rods away, washed by the red waves, stood the signal rock, fifty feet in height and from water line to summit, white as drifted snow.

"God be praised," said the Trapper, and he if feel his eyes moist. "God be praised that I reckoned the course aright and ran the trail straight from end to end. For the woods be wide and long and to have missed this lake would have been a sorry hap when one like her is alone with the dying. But where is the canoe that was promised, for sixty mile of water cannot be jumped like a brook or forded like a rapid and the Island lies nigh the western shore and who may reach it afoot?" and he ran his eye along the sand for signs that would tell if boat or human foot had pressed it.

He searched the beach for a full mile around the bay, but not a boat or sign of human coming could be found. Then nigh the signal rock he sat upon the sand, unloosed his pack and from it took crust and meat, of which he ate sparingly, then fed the hound, sharing the scant supper with him, equally.

"It is the last morsel, River," said the trapper to the dog as he fed him "It is the last morsel in the pack, and you and I will breakfast lightly unless luck comes." The dog surely understood the master's saying, for he rolled his still hungry eyes toward the limp pack as if he bitterly sensed the dreary prophecy; then, true canine philosopher as he was, he curled himself in a bunch of dried leaves contentedly, as if by extra sleep he would make good the lack of food.

"Thou art wiser than men," exclaimed the Trapper, looking reflectively at his canine companion, now snoring in his warm russet bed. "Thou art wiser, my dog, than men, for they waste breath and time bewailing their hard fortunes, but you make good the loss that pinches thee by holding fast and quickly to the nearest gain," and he gazed upon the sleeping hound with reflecting and admiring eyes.

Then slowly, behind the western hills sank the red sun. The fervor faded from the water and the lake darkened. The winds died with the day. Gradually the further shore retired from sight and the distinguishing hills became blankly black. The upper air held on to the retreating light awhile, but, finally, surrendered the last trace, and night held all the world.

Amid the gathering gloom upon the beach the Trapper sat in council with his thoughts. At length he rose and with dry driftage within reach kindled a fire. By the light of it he cut some branches of the nigh cedars, and with them made a bed upon the sand, then cast himself upon his fragrant couch. Twice he rose and listened. Twice renewed the fire with larger sticks. At last, tired nature failed the will. The toil of the long trail fell heavily on him. Slumber captured his senses and he slept the sleep of sheer exhaustion. But before he slept he muttered to himself.

"She said, a canoe with oars and paddle should be here and the canoe will come."

The hours passed on. The Dipper turned its circle in the northern sky and stars rose and set. The warm shores felt the night's coolness and from the water's edge a soft mist flowed and floated in thin layers along the cooling sands. The logs of seasoned wood glowed with a steady warmth in the calm air. The fog turned yellow as it drifted above the burning brands so that a golden halo crowned the ruddy heat. The night was at the middle watch, when the great hound rose to his feet and questioned the lake with lifted nose, but his mouth gave no signal. If one was coming it was the coming of a friend. Ten minutes passed and the hound whined softly and walking to the water's edge waited, expectant. Not long. For, in a moment, a canoe, moving silently, as if wind blown, came floating toward the beach and landed upon it, noiselessly, as bird on bough. And a girl, paddle in hand, stepped to the dog's side and stooping, caressed his head, then moved toward the fire and stood above the sleeping man.

She gently stirred the brands until

[Continued on 4th Page.]

Fishermen's Protective Association.

A meeting of the Miramichi Fishermen's Protective Association was held at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Monday last, 9th inst. the president, Mr. George Watt in the chair.

The president said the object of the meeting was to pass by-laws, perfect organization and consider matters relating to the fishery interests.

After passing minutes of the previous meeting, a draft of by-laws and rules of order was read from the chair and, after some slight amendments, agreed to.

Referring to the petition against the excessive license tax on smelt nets forwarded to the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, about a fortnight ago, the president said no reply or acknowledgement of any kind had yet been received. It was reported on very good authority, however, that fishery officers had been asked by the Department to furnish it with certain information respecting the smelt fishery bearing on the grievances complained of by the fishermen, such as the extent of the smelt catch, the prices paid fishermen for smelts, cost of transportation, value of nets, habits of the smelt, etc. He said he had communicated on the subject of the excessive smelt net tax, with Mr. Mitchell M. P., the Ottawa representative of the County, who had, however, at an earlier date, received a letter on the same subject from Mr T W Crooker. Mr Mitchell informed him, Mr Watt, that he had communicated with the Department of Fisheries in reference to Mr Crooker's letter and received a reply, a copy of which Mr Watt now had and read to the meeting.

[Our reporter did not obtain a copy of the letter when read by the chairman and Mr. Watt being out of town we could not get it at the time of writing this report].

The substance of the Department's reply to Mr. Mitchell is that the smelt-fishing has became a very valuable one and is entirely overworked by our fishermen. Figures are quoted to show that nearly a million pounds more smelts were taken in the Miramichi last year than the year before, the effect being to break down the market. The size of the fish sent to Ottawa and Montreal was mentioned as showing that the fishery was deteriorating. The Department proposes that it is to lessen the number of nets engaged in the fishery that the high tax is imposed, and not for the purpose of raising revenue, etc.

The President commented briefly on the Department's letter and said it showed the erroneous character of the information on which it acted, as everyone here, familiar with the subject, knew that the catch of last year was less than that of the previous one, while the Ottawa and Montreal markets received the culls or smaller fish, which could not be disposed of to advantage in the American market.

Mr. Anthony Adams characterised the Departmental position as one based entirely on theory and said the fishery policy of the present time seemed to be shaped more by the views, of so called sportsmen, many of whom secured their catches by netting our streams, than by an intelligent course for the promotion of the fishing interest.

Both the industry and those engaged in it were misrepresented to the Department. He himself had a letter from the Inspector, who therein characterised Miramichi fishermen as a lot of thieves, robbers, etc, and he had told the Inspector that the Apostles of old were selected mainly from among fishermen and, no doubt, if more were wanted at the present day they would be chosen from the ranks of the Miramichi fishermen. He referred to the questions sent from Ottawa for answers by the Overseers here and said they were as to the size and cost of nets, prices paid for fish, freight rates, etc. What the Department should do, however, was to send men here to make enquiries on the subject so as to get reliable information from fishermen and officers alike.

Mr. Watt said if the Department would not send anyone here, the Association should send someone to Ottawa in the fishermen's interests. Mr. Ernest Hutchison had informed him (Watt) that he was going to Ottawa soon on private business and would be glad to act in the fishermen's interests free of charge, in conjunction with anyone else they might send. In sending the petitions to Ottawa, he had asked for a commission to be sent here to enquire into the matters at issue between the fishermen and the Department.

Mr. W. S. Loggie agreed, in the main with Mr. Adams' remarks and said the average catch of each smelt-fisherman was a poor one—much less than a fair return for his expense and trouble. He had no doubt that a fair enquiry by the Department would result in more equitable treatment of the fishermen.

Mr. Watt said Inspector Venning was in favor of the appointment of such an enquiry commission as he had referred to.

Mr. D. G. Smith said it seemed improbable that the Inspector would favor a commission to investigate the merits of this not tax question, because the erroneous information on which the Department's letter just read, in reference to the increased catch of smelts, their diminishing size,

ustice and fair play that were now denied us.

Mr. Anthony Adams gave an account of the meeting of fishermen held in Alnwick and showed they had taken the initiative in the matter. He had written to Mr. Watt and urged upon him the importance of making a similar move in Chatham, which had been done, as he claimed that the Alnwick fishermen had shown they were fully alive to their interests. He said that the nets used down river varied very much in size and cost. Some of them were small and worth $10 while others were worth $40, $50, and even $80. Many of them, after being taxed for fishing in Tabusintac river, were moved to Tabusintac bay, where they were taxed a second time, and there were cases in which a further removal was made to Neguac where a third tax was imposed—all in the same season. A large proportion of the nets of that district would really be required to pay at least six dollars a season, which was a tax that the poor fishermen could not afford. It was the rankest injustice to attempt such an imposition.

This closed the discussion and after some new members were enrolled the meeting adjourned.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

HAY FOR SALE.—See Advt.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL meets on Tuesday next 17th inst.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL for sale. See Mr. Morrison's advt.

THE AGRICULTURAL Society's winter exhibition is to take place on 19th—next Thursday.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY is to hold its annual meeting at Waverley Hotel, Newcastle, on Friday (to-morrow) 13th inst at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE KOUCHIBOUGUAC and Chatham mail is now being carried under contract with Mr. Robert McNaughton. It leaves Chatham on Mondays and Thursdays.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Councillor Livingston of Richibucto was in town yesterday.

Geo F. Gregory, Esq., of Fredericton, was in town last week.

MR. D. DESMOND'S watch lottery was drawn at Campbellton Monday evening, 2nd, in the presence of a large number of ticket holders. Mr. R. O'Leary won the gold watch, and Mr. Henry Gammon of Moncton got the silver one.

BUCTOUCHE MAN DROWNED.—The captain of the Calais schooner Mary E. Amsden, reports that on his last voyage to New York, Ben Basterash, a sailor belonging to Buctouche, was struck by the jib sheet when the vessel was in stays, knocked overboard and drowned.

RELIEF CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening next, 17th inst. a concert is to be given in the Masonic Hall, Bathurst, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Relief Fund in connection with the recent Caraquet Railway accident. The object is so meritorious that the house will, no doubt, be a full one.

TOBOGGANING.—The opening of the Kesonbok Toboggan Slide, Newcastle, will take place on Friday evening, Jan. 13, when the Osceola Club of Chatham and Derby Club are expected to attend. The Kesonbok Slide is one of the best in the province and every effort will be made to make it a success.—*Advocate.*

BAY DU VIN.—The Rector of Bay du Vin, the comfort of whose hands were so well provided for by the Village people at Christmas, has experienced the effects of similar thoughtfulness for his feet on the part of his people at Bay du Vin. For these and other kindnesses he desires to return his sincere thanks.

THE HORSE.—Professor Ross of Fredericton gave a very interesting and instructive exhibition of horse-handling at Chatham Skating Rink on Tuesday evening. The attendance was fair, but not as large as the merits of Mr. Ross' method deserved. This season of the year is not, however, a suitable one for such work, and we have no doubt that if the Professor should visit us in the summer time he will have large audiences.

SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC SERVICES are being held in St. Andrew's Church this week. On Thursday and Friday evenings the Rev. Isaac Baird of Restiguouche, will address the meetings. The public are cordially invited to attend. All Christian workers are earnestly requested to assist. Ushers will be in attendance to supply parties with Hymn sheets, and to conduct strangers to seats.

IRON BRIDGES.—The third iron bridge built for the government by Mr. Alfred Haines of St. Mary's was completed last week, across the Dennis stream near St. Stephen. The abutments of this bridge were built anew of granite laid in cement. The next iron bridge to be put up by Mr. Haines for the government will be across the Meduxnikeag in the town of Woodstock. This work will be begun early in the spring.—*Gleaner.*

BELL, who burglarized Messrs. Fish and Sutherland & Creaghan's stores and safes Newcastle, and was sent to the penitentiary, from which he recently escaped, is reported to have spent his first few days of liberty at Sackville with the relatives of a fellow-prisoner named Gillis. A telephonic report that he was caught near the region of the north pole while endeavoring to break into the aurora borealis with an icicle, lacks confirmation.

POLITICAL.—The Newcastle Liberal Conservative Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year.—

W. C. Anslow, President.
Daniel Hogan, 1st Vice President.
John Clark, 2nd " "
Dr. A. C. Smith 3rd " "
John Robertson, Jr., Sec. Treasurer.
J. R. Lawlor, Assistant Secretary.

The president's annual report was a most unique and contradictory composition which read like an *Advocate* editorial and was therefore both crude and allogical.

RECENT DEATHS.—Mr. A. A. Cowden of Upper Nelson, one of the best known and most highly esteemed residents of the Miramichi, died suddenly on Wednesday of last week and was buried on Saturday. The funeral was very largely atteaded.

Mr. Dan'l Fraser of Metapedia, one of the best known men of that section of the country, died on 3rd inst.

Mr. Alex. McLeod, an old resident of Chatham, whose forecasts of the weather won for him much local distinction, was among those who died last week.

A HIVE OF INDUSTRY.—At the last monthly pay there were 1,420 names on the pay roll at the Spring Hill collieries. Names beginning with Mac carry off the palm, there being 248. Of this number of Macs, 46 are Macdonalds, 14 of whom rejoice in the name of John. The frequent recurrence of John Macdonald has led to the necessity of numbering them, and there is now from John Macdonald 1st to 14th inclusive. Scottish names predominate to a very great extent, which in some measure accounts for the thrift and industry of Spring Hill miners.—Halifax *Herald.*

THE ALMS HOUSE.—Monday, January 2nd was a joyous day at the Alms House, as previously announced the New Years dinner was given on Monday. It was a pleasing sight to see the young and old, the lame and the blind march in to partake of the good things provided. There were geese, roast beef, and pork, with turnips, mashed potatoes and all the rest of the fixings required to make up a first class dinner. For desert, there was plum pudding, apples, rasins and nuts. One old man said he did not have such a good dinner since he left the old country, he wished X'mas and New Years came around often; while, he also added he had not a word to say against the general living he only wished they might never have worse. On examination of the house and premises we were much pleased to find everything in such good order, and all the inmates enjoying a happy New Year.

MARRIED AT ST. LUKE'S.—The marriage of Mr. Wm. Harris and Miss Strang, eldest daughter of Mr. E. A. Strang, merchant of Chatham, took place at St. Luke's Methodist Church on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock and was witnessed by a gathering of their friends which crowded the spacious edifice. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Harrison, pastor of the church, Mr. Geo. Anderson being groomsman and the sister of the bride bridesmaid. In the absence, through illness, of the bride's father, she was escorted to the alter by her uncle, Mr. D. Chesman. After the ceremony the young couple received the congratulations of a large number of friends in the Sunday School room and, subsequently, joined in a wedding supper at the residence of the bride's father, starting by the midnight express for Hamilton, Ontario, where they will spend the honeymoon. The presents of the bride were numerous and valuable.

Winter Exhibition.

Northumberland Agricultural Society will hold an Exhibition of Grain, Roots, Poultry, Domestic Manufactures, Produce of the Loom, etc., at the Masonic Hall, Newcastle, on this Thursday, 19th of January, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. The prize list is as follows. [Prizes are premiums only, exhibitors having the privilege of selling exhibits or retaining them as they may desire.]:—

Grain.

1st White Wheat, not less than 1 bushel	$2 00
2nd do.	1 50
3rd do.	1 00
1st Red Wheat, not less than 1 bush.	2 00
2nd do.	1 50
3rd do.	1 00
1st Barley, not less than 1 bushel	1 00
2nd do.	75
3rd do.	50
1st White Oats, not less than 1 bush.	1 00
2nd do.	75
1st Black Oats, not less than 1 bush.	1 00
2nd do.	75
1st Norway Oats	1 00
2nd do.	75
1st Buckwheat, not less than 1 bush.	1 00
2nd do.	75
3rd do.	50
1st Timothy Seed, not less than 1 bushel	2 00
2nd do.	1 50
3rd do.	1 00
1st White Beans, not less than ½ bush.	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
3rd do.	75
1st Peas, not less than 1 bushel	1 00
2nd do	75
3rd do.	50

Roots.

1st Winter Potatoes, not less than 1 bushel	1 00
2nd do.	75
1st Early Potatoes, not less than 1 bushel	1 00
2nd do.	75
1st Turnips (Swedish) not less than 1 bushel	1 00
2nd do.	75
1st Carrots, not less than ½ bushel	75
2nd do.	50
1st Beets, not less than ½ bushel	75
2nd do.	50
1st Parsnips, not less than ½ bushel	75
2nd do.	50
1st Mangel Wortzel, not less than 1 Bushel	1 00
2nd do.	75

Dairy Produce.

1st Butter, not less than 15 lbs. nor more than 50 lbs.	$2 00
2nd do.	1 50
3rd do.	1 00
1st Butter. (Winter) not less than 5 lbs.	1 00
2nd do.	75
3rd do.	50

Poultry, Etc.

1st best pair Geese, dressed	1 00
2nd do	75
1st Best pair Turkeys	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Best pair Ducks	75
2nd do.	50
1st Best pair Chickens	75
2nd do.	50
1st Best doz. Eggs	50
2nd do.	25

Domestic Manufactures.

1st Woollen Socks, not less than 3 pairs	1 00
2nd do.	75
1st Woollen Mittens, not less than 3 pairs	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Flannel all wool, not less than 10 yards	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Flannel, Cotton and Wool, not less than 10 yards	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Checked Homespun, not less than 10 yards	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Homespun, all wool not less than 10 yards	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Homespun, Cotton and Wool, not less than 10 yds	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Blankets (pair,) all wool	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Blankets (pair) Cotton and Wool	1 50
2nd do.	1 00
1st Blankets (pair) Cotton and Wool	1 50
2nd do	1 00
1st Best Plaid. all wool	1 00
2nd do.	75
1st Hooked Hearth Rug	1 50
2nd do	1 00
1st piece of Hooked Matting, not less than 3 yds long and 1 yd w'd	1 50
2nd do	1 00
Knitted Linders,	1 00
" Drawers	1 00
1st Other Knitted Articles	1 00
2nd do.	50

All articles exhibited, consisting of Grain, Roots, Dairy Produce, Domestic Manufactures, etc., must be the produce of the County, raised, made or produced by the exhibitor in the year 1887-8, and also the property of the exhibitor. Homespun articles must be home-made.

All articles intended for exhibition must be at the Hall 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 poultry will do well to be careful in preparing their exhibits for the show, as geese, chickens, turkeys or ducks with superfluous remnants of their former vitality frozen in the thorax or abdominal cavities will be discounted.

Mothers!

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

Induction Service.

The Presbytery of Miramichi met at Redbank Presbyterian Church on the 10th inst. for the induction of Rev. J. D. Murray to the pastoral charge of that congregation. It was no trivial task to face the low temperature of Tuesday morning in a journey of many miles up the Northwest. But Rev. Messrs. McKay of Chatham and Aitken of Newcastle got there all right. On the same morning Mr. Johnston had driven through from Blackville a distance of some twenty miles. Rev. J. H. Cameron of Bass River was already on the ground having preached there on the previous Sabbath. A large congregation awaited the Presbytery at the hour of meeting notwithstanding the intensity of the cold. The proceedings were of the usual routine character the principal parts being taken by Messrs. Cameron, Aitken and McKay. When the induction services were over the trustees paid to the new pastor a sum nearly equal to the first quarter's salary and intimated their intention to pay quarterly in advance. Mr. Murray brings to his new field of labor a ripe experience and a vigorous physique yet unimpared by his more than twenty years toil.

Curling.

BATHURST JAN. 9th.

The "Rearin' Game" has began here for the season. On Saturday last the first match was played between the Patron, K. F. Burns, Esq. and G. M. Duncan M. D., Vice President. The rinks and scores are as follows:—

Afternoon

Patron	Vice President.
J. R. Miller	Henry Bishop
F W Cowperwaithe	S. Gammon
W. D. Bowers	D. Leahy
Percy Wilbur	P. J. Burns
H. White, skip, 20	Wm. J. O'Brien, skip, 7

Evening.

W. R. Racey	B. Mullins
F. O'Brien	M Elhatton
T. M. Burns	R. R. Hickson
F. J. Gatain	A. J. H. Stewart.
K F Burns, skip, 17	G. M. Duncan, skip, 17
37	24

Majority for Patron—13

After the game the party enjoyed an oyster supper at Percy Wilbur's restaurant. The members of the club intend making themselves and their visitors more comfortable during this season than they have been heretofore. To this end they have already begun the fitting up of a spacious ante-room with glass front well lighted and heated and from which spectators can view the game with comfort—It will also serve as a reading room for the members of the club.

JAN'Y 10, 1888.

At a meeting of Bathurst curling club, held tonight, regular skips for the season were elected, viz; H. White, F. J. Gatain, T. M. Burns, R. R. Hickson, A. J. H. Stewart, P. J. Burns, Robert Miller. Skips for the bonspeil at St. John. H. White and F. J. Gatain.

Messrs. Dan'l Chesman and D. M. Loggie have been chosen as skips of the Chatham rinks that are to play in the St John bonspeil.

To The Pope.

ADDRESS OF THE ARCHBISHOP AND BISHOPS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

MOST HOLY FATHER—The archbishop and bishops of the Ecclesiastical province of Halifax united among themselves by the bond of faith and fraternal love, and mindful of their devotion towards the Holy See, especially in this most joyful season, when the whole Catholic world is celebrating your jubilee, hasten to offer you our congratulations and best wishes. Together, with your Holiness we give joyful thanks to God for your preservation to the fiftieth year of your priesthood and we ardently pray that you may be spared for many long years to give admonitions replete with lofty wisdom both to the prophecy, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem, which prophecy is no less perfectly fulfilled now of Rome than formerly of Jerusalem, you enunciating the law to be observed by nations in civic affairs, and the true doctrine to be held everywhere by the people. This is indeed a cause of jubilee to us, most Holy Father, and a reason for rejoicing at the triumphs gained. But sorrow and grief cast their shadows on our souls when we think of you, the prisoner of a hostile power. We who live amid controversies that spring from false principles or are upheld by false doctrines, well know the benefit conferred by you, most Holy Father, on useful and accurate scholarship by your encyclical letters, in which it is clearly shown that all sound human knowledge can be amicably reconciled with the dogmas of faith. From Zion shall go forth a law, spake of old the patrimony of the church despoiled, the most sacred rights of your civil princedom attacked by force and fraud, and shamefully trampled under foot. Against these injuries done to the whole church we raise our voice and we unhesitatingly assert that the civil principality of the Roman pontiffs should be restored to the successor of St. Peter through the efforts of the Catholic world. May God grant that this year of jubilee may be written in the annals of the Church as the year of the restoration of the rights of the Holy See.

In the meantime, Most Holy Father, whilst we offer our congratulations, we beseech the Author of Life that He may lead you by the hand safe and unshaken amid the changes of the world to a ripe old age.

(Signed,)
C. O'BRIEN,
Archbishop of Halifax.
JOHN SWEENY,
Bishop of St. John.
PETER MCINTYRE,
Bishop of Charlottetown.
JAMES ROGERS,
Bishop of Chatham.
JOHN CAMERON,
Bishop of Antigonish.

How a Welcome Christmas Came to Many.

The holiday sun shone brightly on Tuesday, (always Tuesday) Dec. 13th, in New Orleans, La., when the 211th Grand Monthly and the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place as usual under the management and supervision entirely of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va. Fortune took to its old wing certainly. Over a million dollars fell from the wheel. No 53,459 drew the First Capital Prize of $300,000, sold in fractions. No 8,180 drew the Second Prize of $100,000, also sold in fractions of twentieths at $1 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; one was held by Chas. H. Sheffreen, No. 2 Russell Place, Boston, Mass.; two by James Thompson, 36 and 37 Union street, St. Louis, Mo.; one by C. Fredericks, Norman street, Boston, Mass.; one by Wm. Gassom, St. Andrew near White St., New Orleans, La.; one by L. C. Atwood, Benicia, Cal.; one was paid through Merchants National Bank, one to John McDermott, both of Vicksburg, Miss.; one to German Bank, another to Bank of Commerce, both of Memphis, Tenn.; one to Peter Thompson of Biloxi, Miss.; one to Wm. Norris, through Union Nat'l Bank of Kansas city, Mo., where he lives. No 21,301 drew the Third Capital Prize of $50,000, also sold in fractions. No 67,022, drew the Fourth Capital Prize of $25,000, sold in fractions of one-twentieths, each at $1.00, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., who will give any information on application. The next drawing is the 213th Grand Monthly Drawing, on Tuesday, Feb. 7th.

Fatal Accident at Clark's Cove Bridge.

The community was shocked on Friday morning last by the news that Mr. John Saxsmith, a very worthy and respected man, in the employ of Mr. Alex. Morrison, had met with a very sudden and violent death by being thrown from Clark's (or Morrison's) Cove Bridge, which is about a mile and a half above Chatham. Many persons went up to the scene of the fatality and found the facts as stated,

The bridge is an old structure, and the Government, about four years ago, advertised for tenders for the erection of a new one, but, for some reason it was not built, the old one being patched up. About a month ago tenders for the repair of the old bridge were asked and a contract awarded for the work, which is to be done during the present winter. For a good while the bridge has been considered by many a very unsafe structure, not only on account of the decayed condition of the abutments but of the span and railing. The span is one of 57 feet and the height from the roadway or deck to the river-bed below is about twenty five feet and to the ice as it was on Monday, about 20 feet.

Mr. Saxsmith, accompanied by Mr Richard Williams, was driving one of Mr. Alex. Morrison's horses, attached to an empty working sled—on which they were both sitting—along the roadway of the bridge, when the horse apparently seized by a fit, suddenly turned squarely off the roadway towards the edge of the bridge, being then about the middle of the span. Mr. Williams, fearing danger, sprang from the sled, and the horse staggered against the railing, which gave way. The animal went quickly over and as his falling weight tipped the rear end of the sled on which Saxsmith was sitting upward with great force, it threw him forward, as from a catapult, clear of horse and sled, and he struck the ice below twenty feet from the bridge, evidently breaking his spinal column, as he showed signs of life for only a few minute after. Williams lost no time, after saving himself, in getting around the end of the bridge and down to where his companion was, but the poor fellow could not speak, and he died almost at once. The horse, which fell close to the bridge, was fatally injured, its back and a leg being broken. It lay there for, perhaps, an hour when it was killed to end its sufferings.

Deceased had been in Mr. Morrison's employment for some thirty years. He bore an excellent character for faithfulness and integrity. He leaves a widow and five children, the eldest being only thirteen years old. He owned the house in which he lived, and the family, therefore, have a roof over their heads, but the fatality of Friday morning has deprived them of their bread-winner at a time when they will most need him. Much sympathy is, therefore, felt for them.

The funeral of Mr. Saxsmith took place on Sunday last at 2 o'clock, and was very largely attended. The remains were conveyed to St. Paul's Church, where the Burial Service was begun by the Rector, Rev. D. Forsyth, and closed, in the customary manner, at the grave in the adjoining churchyard. The ceremony was rendered more than usually impressive by the sad circumstances of Saxsmith's death.

THE INQUEST.

Immediately after the accident, and as soon as the body had been conveyed to the home of the deceased, which is less than a quarter of a mile from the fatal spot, Coroner Dr. John Benson empanelled a jury and held an inquest. The jury was composed of:—Roger Flanagan, foreman; Wm. Irving, Chas. Gunn, David Trevors, James McLachlan, Alex. Robinson, Michael Cassidy. The evidence was as follows:—

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Richard Williams sworn: I am a laborer. Live in the Parish of Chatham. Work in the employ of Alex. Morrison, Esq. I have been acquainted with deceased for twenty-seven years. We have worked together in Mr. Morrison's employ for that time. He was a very steady, industrious man.

About a quarter after 7 this morning, after cleaning up the barn, we commenced loading hay on a sled. We were about an hour putting the load on, after which, deceased went up to Mr. Morrison's house and asked what he would do next. He said to shovel snow, but upon deceased telling him about some wood to be hauled up, he said to go and work at that. We harnessed the only work horse that was in the barn, put him in the sled and started down the hill across the bridge. When we got to the centre of the bridge the horse commenced to stagger, and deceased said, Oh! and I jumped from the sled at once. Deceased was sitting on the tail of the sled and made no attempt to jump. The horse staggered against the rail, the rail broke and the horse and sled went over taking deceased with them. The height of the fall was about thirty feet. Just as the sled was going over the edge of the bridge it tipped, throwing deceased into the air and he fell about twenty-five feet from the bridge clear of the sled on the ice below. He never spoke. I ran down to where he was lying, lifted his head, spoke to him, but he never answered. He took one very heavy breath and no more after: He was then quite dead. I hailed a man who was going up the hill, to run up to Mr. Morrison's house for help. He went and returned with Mr. Morrison and another man. Mr. Morrison asked if he was dead. I said, yes. He said he would go for a doctor. I asked the other man to bring his horse and help to take the body home.

The horse deceased and I were using, I heard was subject to fits but I had never seen him in one.

The railing of the bridge on both sides was not secure enough for public safety. I do not think, that, had the railing been of proper size and secured as is usual with proper iron bolts and fastenings, the horse could have broken it through.

JOHN BLAKELY.

John Blakely sworn: I am a laborer. Live in the Parish of Chatham, work in the employ of Alex. Morrison, Esq. Have known the deceased for ten years. He was working in Mr. Morrison's employ. He helped me to load a sled with hay this morning about 8 o'clock. We were about an hour loading it. I left and went to Chatham with my load. Deceased and Richard Williams remained at the barn. I was not there when the accident occurred. I know the horse he was using. I have seen him take fits (staggers), but otherwise he was a good quiet horse. I often cross the bridge at Morrison's Cove. I do not consider it safe for public use. The railing is not fit for any bridge and quite unsafe as a protection to the travelling public. The railing on the bridge had been of proper size and fastened securely by iron bolts and fastenings I do not think the accident could have occurred. The rail that broke was rotten and only fastened by common six inch spikes.

HUGH O'DONNELL.

Hugh O'Donell sworn: I am a laborer, live in Parish of Chatham, have worked at Douglastown last season.

I have known deceased nearly thirty years. I was on my way to church this morning about 10 o'clock, and while passing Mr. Morrison's house Mr. Morrison and Miss Chalmers told me that John Saxsmith with horse and sled had just fallen over the bridge and asked me to run and help. I went down and saw his body there and think he was then dead. He was lying on his back about 30 feet from the bridge. I saw no bruises on him.

The horse was lying almost under the bridge and the sled a short distance from him. I assisted to place the body on a sled and take it home.

The railing of the bridge is very unsafe and rotten in many places.

DR. E. P. STREET.

James P. Street sworn: I am a Physician and Surgeon. Live in Parish of Chatham.

I have examined the body of John Saxsmith and found no bruises on any part of body, except a slight one on the top of head, merely of the scalp without any breach of surface.

There was an apparent fracture of the spinal column just below the last cervical vertebra, but not very decided. There were no other injuries visible on the outside of the body.

My opinion is that the cause of death was general concussion of spinal chord with probable rupture of it.

VERDICT.

That the said John Saxsmith of the Parish and County aforesaid, on the sixth day of January in the year aforesaid, while driving over the bridge crossing the stream at Morrison's Cove, it so happened that the horse, which the said John Saxsmith was driving, took a fit, which caused him to fall against the rail of the said bridge, which said rail was rotten and unfit for use, in consequence of which rottenness it broke, allowing the horse and sled and said John Saxsmith to be thrown over the said bridge on the ice beneath, the said John Saxsmith thereby receiving such injuries of which he then and there instantly died. So the jurors aforesaid upon oath aforesaid do say that in manner and by means aforesaid the said John Saxsmith accidentally, casually and by misfortune came to his death and not otherwise, and it is the opinion of the said jurors that had the said bridge been in proper repair and a proper safeguard for the travelling public such an accident may not have occurred.

Unsafe Bridges.

The Railway Gazette has a strong article on this subject in which the number of bridge accidents on both highways and railways, resulting from deficient constructions, are pointed out. The Gazette justly says that "a preventible disaster is a crime" Yet how large a proportion of these casualties come within the preventible class. Two recent accidents in New Brunswick were of this kind. We quote the Gazette:—

Suppose we should send a man round the country to place a sign upon each bridge stating in plain terms the exact condition of the work, we should have something like this: "This bridge is guaranteed to carry a moving load of one ton per running foot, but half that load will break it down;" "The iron in the bridge is strained to double the safe limit by the weight of the bridge alone; passengers will please to tread easy;" "Not more than one team at a time must go over this bridge, and not over 20 people must cross at the same time; it is liable to fall at any moment with a heavy load." "The public is warned not to cross this bridge when the wind blows, as it has no lateral bracing." "This bridge will be closed until next summer, as the weight of the snow upon it is all that it can safely carry." What would the long suffering tax-paying public say to notices of this kind? Yet this is exactly what ought to be placed upon a very large number of the bridges in this country.

Holiday Notes from Hardwicke.

27TH DEC.

DEAR ADVANCE.—Accept from your Hardwicke correspondent the compliments of this festive season and also a few notes.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Brehaut, who has had charge of the Bay du Vin School, District No. 5, has resigned her position as teacher of this school. She is followed from this place with the good wishes of the ratepayers of the district and also many others who regret severing the happy relations existing between them. Miss Gjertz of Newcastle has been engaged to fill the place lately vacated by Miss Brehaut.

EXAMINATION, DISTRICT NO 4.

The Semi-annual examination of this school was held on Friday the 23rd. The visitors being Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Gregan and Trustees Noble and Mills. After the usual opening exercises, there was a dialogue, "Welcome" given by seven of the pupils. The visitors were shown a composition on the Ostrich written by the third class, while the teacher examined them in grammar.

The four th class were then examined in the geography of the United States and the correct answers given by the pupils showed that the teacher looks forward to no very distant day for annexation or commercial union. The second and primer classes, showed the visitors some very neat printing which they had done on their slates. Then followed a reading lesson by the third class.

Fourth class was then examined in drawing. Some very good specimens of this branch were exhibited to the visitors which showed an amount of skill not often found in country schools. The third class drew on their slates a very neat map of North America. They were also examined in the history of the Dominion.

Great interest was taken in this part of the examination, and the ready and correct answers given to all political questions, especially by one little fellow, showed that he is a reader of the ADVANCE. Recitations were then given the following being the principal ones.

Ida McLean, "Come Home Dear Father."
Maggie McLean, "The Boy for Me."
Laura Mills, "The Star in the East."
James Mills, "A Boy's Plea."
Leo Duplesse "A Little Giant."
Annie Noble, "Hang up Baby's Stockings."
Jemima Noble, "The Round of Life."
Ronald Duplesse, "The Independent Farmer."
Gough Williston, "A Boy's Dream of Bliss."
Hubert Williston, "A Jolly Old Pedagogue."

A dialogue, "Castles in the Air." by James Hewison, and Mary J. McLean.

Recitation by Earnest Noble, "Beautiful Snow."

Charlie McLean, The School Master's Address to his Pupils."

Maggie G. Williston, "The Scott Act Passed.

The examination was then closed with a dialogue by six pupils, "What shall we Strive to be the Coming Year." The pupils acquitted themselves in a manner which reflected much credit on the painstaking and efficient teacher, Miss Mc. Dougall of Bass River, Kent Co.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

The church of St. John the Evangelist at Bay du Vin was attractively decorated for the Christmas season with evergreen and Scripture texts. There were two celebrations—at 8 o'clock and 11 o'clock—and also an Evening Service. At the Morning Service, the Rector's text was Isaiah VII, 14, "Behold a virgin shall conceive and bare a son, and shall call his name Emmanuel." At the Evening Service his text was from Hebrews xiii, 8, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today, and forever." The services were well attended, especially in the evening, the church being crowded.

The Rector, the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, has made hosts of friends since he has had charge of the parish, and the church is steadily progressing. Much sympathy was felt for Mrs. Wilkinson in her long illness this Autumn, but we are glad to know that ere long she will take her accustomed place in the Rectory and Parish work. TEAZER.

A Great Game.

The *Advocate* appears to think there was something unusual in the play of the championship contest, which took place last Wednesday at the Newcastle curling rink, although our information led us to believe that the skips, at all events, played a game that excited the envy of more pretentious curlers. The *Advocate* ought to know, however. It says:—Mr. James Mitchell skipped for one rink and Mr. Michael Adams for the other. Neither of these gentlemen knew much about the game, but Mr. Mitchell had played "duck" when he was a boy and was confident he knew something about curling, while Mr Adams thought he could "scoot" stones along the ice as well as any one else, so they selected their rinks and went to work. Mr. Thos. D. Adams looked after the interests of Mr. Mitchell and gave some "valuable points" about the game. Mr. John Nevin was one of those selected for Mr. Adams' rink, but he declined. He had too much respect for Scotland's favorate game, he said. Mr. L. J. Tweedie, who was among the spectators, was asked to fill Mr. Nevin's place. Mr. Tweedie had never played, but he had pitched quoits and played "shinny" on the ice years ago and therefore could'nt see any reason why he should not curl successfully.—He accepted and very soon "caught on" to the principles of the game, as he was seen once or twice chewing up his broom and throwing the pieces in front of his opponent's stones. Mr. Mitchell also soon got hold of the duties of a skip, and gave his orders in a sort of quasi-scientific manner, though he at first persisted in saying "haw" and "gee" for "in turn" and "out turn." The game proceeded in Merrimac and Monitor style. Mr. Mitchell making some very good shots, but Mr. Adams had the best rink, and with Mr. Tweedie's byplay was able to draw gradually ahead. Near the end of the game the skips found it necessary to sit on the stones within the circle, as the stones sometimes mysteriously disappeared out of the ring when placed there. The game caused a good deal of fun for the spectators. Ten ends were played, with a score of Adams 8, Mitchell 4.

The Vessels and the Pilots.

One hundred and forty vessels entered the port of Miramichi in the season of 1887. The different countries were represented as follows:

Nationality,	No.
Norwegian and Swedish,	57
British,	46
Italian,	20
German,	2
French,	6
Russian,	5
Austrian,	4
	140

One of the pilots informs us that $9,202.60 were the gross earnings for pilotage during the past summer. As there are 30 pilots this would allow them $291,27 apiece. After they pay out of this an amount for pension, to old pilots, and the expenses of the secretary and treasurer of the Pilot Commissioners, besides the expense of maintaining four schooners, the sum left is very small.—The pilots earned less this year than for a number of years. The returns to the government for the past four years show that in 1883, with 31 pilots, the division was $595.91, more than double last year; in 1884 it was $490.44, in 1885, $379.01 and in 1886 $331.93, a gradual decrease, while last year it was smaller than ever. The same causes which depress the lumber business work a proportionate injury to the pilotage business of the port.—*Advocate.*

[Ottawa Evening Journal.]

The Maritime Bank.

The liquidators of the Maritime Bank, which failed so disastrously in St. John, N. B., are proceeding with their work, but appear to have only faint hopes of getting anything out of the Stewart firm which, they claimed, was indebted to the bank for a very large amount.

In an interview with a St. John *Globe* reporter recently, one of the liquidators said the prospect for redeeming the bank notes was fair, but the depositors might not come out so well. The shareholders, in any event, would have to be called on for their double liability. "What are the relations of the Stewart firm, to the bank?" he was asked. He replied:

"Well, they owe bank about $350,000. In the scheme which they submitted to their creditors in England, they offered to compromise with the bank on a basis of $20,000, but the liquidators felt that this amount would be too small, and so they took steps which resulted in the defeat of the scheme. The suit against the Stewart firm will probably come off in Ottawa in April next. It was entered by the provisional liquidator for $280,000. He had omitted to take into account other liabilities of the firm to the bank, which have been disclosed since, and which swell the total liability up to $350,000. We don't expect to get the whole of this, however."

WHAT MR. STEWART SAYS.

With regard to this, a JOURNAL reporter saw Mr. R. J. Stewart, of Ottawa.

Mr. Stewart had seen the report. At first he said he had resolved from the first not to notice matters connected with the bank which possessed little interest for any except for those directly concerned. Subsequently, however, he said he knew nothing whatever about the prospects of the liquidation, the position of the bank at the time of its failure being as great a surprise to him as to any, and although it was in the interests of some local parties for political or other reasons, to use the name of his firm very freely in connection with the bank, it was a matter of indifference to him. As to what was reported, Mr. Stewart said, that by taking advantage of a series of mistakes and blunders, it was made to appear that his firm was largely indebted to the bank, but it was well-known that this was not the case in reality, nearly all their obligations being held by others, and they being large losers themselves by the failure of the bank. Mr. Stewart said that one attempt after another had been made to press his firm into admitting indebtedness of some kind to the bank without success, they have been sued in New Brunswick, in Florida, in Quebec, in Ontario, but one after another the proceedings were either defeated or stopped.

What he supposed was referred to as occurring in England was the last attempt: the liquidators deputed one of their number to go and represent them there, but the paltry character of the bank's claims was well understood in London, and all that could be accomplished was to get a suggestion, with a view to an all-round settlement, that the bank should be allowed to rank for a small amount; this he cabled to his co-liquidators in New Brunswick recommending their acceptance, but evidently he did not possess the confidence of his colleagues, for nothing came of it.

Mr. Stewart does not seem to think any person will be disposed to quarrel with the liquidators of the Maritime Bank for the credit they seem to claim of defeating the proposal which his firm was able to make for payment when he was in London; if they have failed to establish a claim themselves it appears to be poor satisfaction to prevent those who have bought the endoresements of the bank in good faith getting paid, and in his opinion this decision of the liquidators was not one of the least of the blunders connected with the history of the Maritime Bank.

Invaluable to Readers.

We heartily commend *Littell's Living Age*, to our reading friends who have not access to a large number of the best standard periodicals. It is a weekly publication, of sixty-four pages, in magazine form and contains the best articles, stories, etc. from all the leading British Magazines—thus collecting what is noteworthy from amongst the mass of current literature and placing it, in the most available form possible before the reader. It is invaluable to the man who has limited time for reading, and there are few who have opportunity, amid the various demands of business upon them, to read much more than is contained between the covers of the *Age*. There is certainly, no other periodical which, at the price furnishes so much of what is excellent, varied and always interesting. The number dated January 7th begins a new volume—the one hundred and seventy-sixth—of this standard weekly magazine.

The first number of the new year has the following table of contents:—The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, Contemporary Review; The Magic Fan, by John Strange Winter, author of "Bootle's Baby," etc., English Illustrated Magazine; Mohammedanism in Africa, Nineteenth Century; Lord Macaulay and Madame D'Arblay, National Review; A Dramatic Effect, Blackwood's Magazine; The Future of the Negro, Spectator; Early English Navigators and their Nautical Instruments, St. Jame's Gazette; New Names for New States, Spectator; Old Silver, St. James's Gazette; with choice poetry and miscellany. This, the first weekly number of the new volume, is a good one with which to begin a subscription. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Harding-McLellan.

THE MARRIAGE of Mr. Fred. Har

(Continued from 2nd Page.

THE DOOM OF MAMELONS.

A LEGEND OF THE SAGUENAY, BY W. H. H. MURRAY.

[From the Quebec Chronicle]

CHAP. I.—THE TRAIL.

they flamed, and in the light thus made studied the strong face, bronzed with the tan of the woods—the face of one who never failed friend nor fought foe in vain—and who had come so far and swiftly in answer to her call. This was of that old race who lived in the morning of the world, when giants walked the earth and the sons of God married the daughters of men and the old blood's love of strength was in her. She noted the power and symmetry of his mighty frame which lay relaxed from tension in the graceful attitude of sleep; the massive chest, broad as two common men's, which rose and fell to his deep breathing; the great strongly corded neck, rooted to the vast trunk as some huge oak grown on a rounded hill. She noted too the large and shapely head; the thick black hair, close cropped, and the sleeper's face—where might woman find another like it!—lean of flesh, large featured, plain, but stamped with the fair seal of honesty, chiselled clean of surplus by noble abstinence and bearing on its front the look of pride, of power and courage to face foe or fate. Thus the girl sat and watched him as he slept, stirring the brands softly, that she might not lose sight of a face which was, to her, the face of a god—such god as the proudest woman of her race, in the old time, might, with art or goodness have won and wedded.

Dawn came at last. The blue above turned grey. The stars shortened their pointed fires and faded. The East kindled and flamed. Heat flowed westward like an essential oil hidden in the poles and channels of the air; while light, brightly clean and clear, ran around the horizons, revealing its own and the love'liness of the world.

Then woke the birds. Morning found a voice sweet as her face. A hermit thrush sent her long, soft, pure call from the damp depths of the dripping woods. A woodpecker signalled breakfast with his hammer, so sturdily, that all the elfin echoes of the hills merrily mimicked him. An eagle, hunting through the sky, at the height of a mile, dropped like a plummet into the lake, and struggling upward from his perilous plunge, heavily weighted, lined his slow flight straight toward his distant crag. The girl rose to her feet and leaning on her paddle for a moment gazed long and tenderly at the sleeper's face, then softly breathed: "John Norton."

The call, low as it was, broke through the leaden gates of slumber with the suddenness and effect of a great surprise. Quick as a flash he came to his feet, and for a moment stood, dazed, bewildered, his bodily powers breaking out of sleep quicker than his senses and he saw the girl as visitant in vision. He stepped to the water's edge and bathed his face and turning freshened and fully awake, saw with glad and apprehensive eyes who stood before him, and tenderly said:

"Is the daughter of the old race well?"

"Well, well I am, John Norton," answered the girl, and her voice was low and softly musical as water falling into water. "I am well, friend of my mother, and my friend, and the Chief still lives and will live till you come for so he charged me to tell you," and she reached her small head out to him.

He took it in his own and held it as one holds the hand of a child, and answered: "I am glad. Thou comest like a bird in the night, silently. Why did you not awake me when you came?"

"Why should I wake thee, John Norton?" returned the girl. "I am a day ahead of that the Chief set for your coming. For she runner,—the swiftest in the woods from Mistassinni to Labrador,—said, twelve suns must rise and set before my words could reach thee; and the Chief declared, no living man, not even you, could fetch the trail short of ten days. He timed me to this rock himself and told me, when I would come nor wait another hour, that I would wait, by the white rock, two full days before I saw your face. But I would come, for a voice within me,—a voice which runs vocal in the old blood and has so run through all my race since the beginning of the world,—this voice within, kept saying: 'Go, for thou shalt find him there.' And so I, hurrying, came. But tell me, how many days were you upon the trail?"

"I fetched the trail in seven days from sun to sun," answered the Trapper modestly.

"Seven days!" exclaimed the girl, while the light of a great surprise and admiration shone in her eyes. Seven days! Thou hast the deer's foot and the cougar's strength, John Norton. No wonder that war chiefs love you," and then, after a moment's pause, "But why didst thou push the trail so fiercely?"

"I read your summons and I came," replied the Trapper sententiously,

The girl started at the hearing of the words which told her so simply of her power over the life of the man in front of her. Her nostrils dilated and through the glorious swarth of her cheek there came a flush of deeper red. The gleam of her eyes moistened like glass to the breath. Her ripe lips parted as to the passing of a gasp; and the full form lifed itself as if the spirit of divine passion would fling the beautiful body it animated upon the strong man's bosom. Thus a moment the sweet whirlwind seized and shook her, then passed. Her eyes drooped modestly and with a sweet humbleness, as one who has received from Heaven beyond her hope or merit, she simply said:—

"I have brought you food, John Norton, come and eat."

The food was of the woods; bread coarse and brown but sweet with the full cereal sweetness; corn parched in the fire, which eaten, lingered long as a rich favor in the mouth; venison, roasted for a hunter's hunger within whose crisp surface the life of the deer still showed redly; water from the lake drank from a cup, shaped from the inner bark of the golden birch, whose hollow curvatures still burned with warm chrome colors. So on the cool lake shore, in the red light of early morn, they broke their fast.

The Trapper ate as a strong man eats after great toil and scant feeding, not grossly, but with a relish and a heartiness good to see.

The girl ate little and that, absently, as if the atoms in her mouth were foreign to her senses and no taste followed eating.

"You do not eat," said the Trapper. The sun will darken on the lower hills before we come to food again. Are you not hungry?"

"Last night I was a hungered," answered the girl musingly, "but now I hunger no more," and her face was as the face of a Madonna holding her child, full of a plentiful and sweet content.

"I do not understand ye," returned the Trapper after a moment's silence, your words be plain but their sense is hidden. Why are you not hungry?"

"You read me once out of your Sacred Books, John Norton, that man does not live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth." responded the girl. "I knew not then the meaning of the words, for I was a girl and had no understanding, and the words were old, older than your Books, and therefore deeply wise and I, being young, did not know. But I know now, and here she paused a moment, hesitated, as a young bird to leave the sure bough for the first time, then rallying courage for the deed, gazed lovingly with her large, languid eyes into his and timidly exclaimed: "I am not hungry, John Norton, for God has fed me.

To the tanned cheek of the Trapper there rushed a glow like a flush to the face of a girl. The light of a happy astonishment leaped from his eyes and his breath came strongly. Then light and color faded and as one vexed and heartily ashamed of his vanity, while the lines of his face tightened, he made harsh answer.

"Talk no more in riddles, lest I be a fool and read the riddle awry. Nor jest again on matters grave as life, lest I, who am but a mortal man and slow witted withal forget wisdom and take thy girlish playfulness for earnest talk. Nay, nay," he added earnestly as she rose to her feet with an exclamation of passionate pain, "say not another word, you have done no ill. You be young and fanciful and I—I be a fool! Come let us go. The trail is long and we will need the full day's light to reach the Island ere night falls," and placing his rifle in the boat he signalled to his hound and seated himself at the oars. The girl obeyed his word, stepped to her place and pushed the light boat from the sands on which so much had been received and so much missed. Perhaps her woman's heart foretold her that love like hers would get, even as it gave, all—at last.

* * * * * * *

The house was large and lofty, builded of logs squared smoothly and mortared neatly between the edges. In the thick walls were deep embrasures, that light through the great windows might be abundant. The builder loved the sun and made wide pathways for its entrance everywhere. The casements were fashioned to receive storm-shutters proof against winter's wind and lead alike. In the steep roof were Dormer projections, glassed with small panes tightly soldered to the sash. At either end of the great house a huge chimney rose, whose solid masonry of stone stood boldly out from the hewn logs, framed closely against its mortared sides. A wide veranda, ran the entire length of the southern expeure. A balustrade of cedar logs, each hewn till it showde its red and fragrant heart, ran completely around it. Above, posts of the same sweetly odored wood—whose fragrance with its substance lasts forever—held lattice work of poles, stripped of their bircken bark and snowy white, on which a huge vine ran its brown tracery, enriched with bunches, heavily pendant, of blue black grapes — that pungent growth of northern woods, whose odors make the winding rivers smell sweet as heaven. In front, a natural lawn sloped to the yellow sands on which the waves fell with soft sounds.

Eastward a widely acred field showed careful husbandry. Garnet and yellow colored pods hung gracefully pendant from the brown poles. The ripened corn shone golden through the parted husks and beds of red and yellow beets patched the dark soil with their high colors. The solar flower turned its broad disk toward the wheeling sun while dahlias, marigolds and hardy annuals with their bright colors warmed like a floral camp fire, the stretch of pale stubble and grey barren beyond. It was a lovely and a lonely spot graced by a lordly home, such as the wealthy worthies builded here and there in the great wilderness for comfort and safety in the old savage days when Feudal Lords made good their claim to forest seigneuries with sword and musket and every house was home and castle.

The canoe ran lightly shoreward. The beach received its pressure, as a mother's bosom receives the child running from far to its reception,—yieldingly—and on the welcome sands the light bark softly rested.

The Trapper stepped ashore and reached his hand back to the girl. Her velvet palm touched his, rough and strong, as thistle down, wind blown, the oak trees bark, then nestled and stayed. Thus the two stood hand in hand, gazing up the sloping lawn at the great house, the broad bright field and the circling forest, glowing with autumnal colors which made the glorious background. The green lawn, the great grey house, and the vast woods belting it around, brightly beautiful, made such a landscape picture as Titian would have revelled in. It stood this mansion of the woods, this wilderness castle, in glorious loneliness, a part and centre of a splendid solitude, beyond the coming and going of men, beyond their wars and peace, the creation and embodiment of a mystery, deep as the interminable forest around it; a strange astounding spectacle to one who did not know the history of the woods.

"It is a noble place" said the Trapper as he gazed up the wide lawn at the great house and swept, with admiring glance the glorious circle of the woods which curved their belt of splendor round it. "It is a noble place and if mortal man might find content on earth he might find it here.

"Could you be content living here, John Norton?" queried the girl, and she lifted the splendor of her eyes tenderly to his strong, honest face.

"Content," returned the Trapper innocently, "why, what more could mortal crave than is here to his hand. A field to give him bread, a noble house to live in, the waters full of fish, the woods of game, the sugar of the maple for his sweetening, honey for his feasts and not a trap within two hundred mile. What more could mortal man of good judgment crave?"

"Is there nothing else, John Norton?" asked the girl.

"Aye, aye," returned the Trapper, one thing I did forget, the dog. A hunter should have his hound."

A shade of pain, perhaps vexation, came to her face as she heard the Trapper's answer; she withdrew her hand from his and said:

"Food, fur, and a house are not enough, John Norton, a dog is good for camp and trail. Solitude is sweet and the absence of wicked men a boon, but these do not make home nor heaven, both of which we crave and both of which are possible on earth for the conditions are possible. The Chief has found this spot a dreary place since mother died."

"Your mother was an angel," answered the Trapper, "and your words are those of wisdom. I have thought at times of the things ye hint at and as a boy I had vain dreams, for nature is nature. But I have my ideas of women and I love perfect things, and I, I am but a hunter, an unlearned man, without education, or house, or lands, or gold, and I am not fit for any woman that is fit for me."

The change that came to the girl's face at the Trapper's words—for he had spoken gravely and through the honesty of his speech she looked and saw the greatness and humility of his nature—was one, to be to him who saw it, a memory forever. The shadow left it and the dusk splendor of her face was lighted with the glow of a blessed assurance. This man would love her! This man with the eagle's eye, the deer's foot, the cougar's strength, the honest heart would love her! This man, her mother reverenced, her uncle loved, who twice had saved her life at risk of his, whose skill and courage were the talk of a thousand camps, whose simple word in pledge held faster than others' oaths—this man into whose very bosom her soul had looked as into a clean place, this man, would love her! If heaven be what good men say and all its bliss been pledged to her when she lay dying, her body would not have thrilled with a warmer glow than rushed its sweet heat through her veins in that instant of blessed conviction. Wait? She would wait for years, but she would win him: win him to herself; win him from his blindness, which did him honor, to that dazzling light in whose glory man stands but once but standing so sees, sees with a blissful bewilderment, that the woman he dares not love because she is so infinitely better than he, loves him! Yes she would win him, win him with such art, such patient approaches, such seductiveness of innocent passion slowly and deliciously disclosed that he should never know of his temerity until, thus drawn to her, she held him in her arms irrevocably, in bonds that only cold and hateful death could part. Through all her leaping blood this blessed hope, this sure, sweet knowledge flowed like spiced wine. This man, this man she worshipped, he would love her! It was enough. Her cup ran full to the brim and overflowed. She simply took the Trapper's hand and said:

"We will go to the chamber of the Chief. His eyes will brighten when he sees thy face."

(To be continued.)

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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A fine assortment of all-Wool Tweeds, at 47c.
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Newcastle Nov. 7, 1887.

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