MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

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

VOL. 11---No. 18. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 19, 1885. D G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.50 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

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

Advertisements are placed under classified heads.

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

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

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

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham N. B

HAMS. HAMS.

Smoked and Green.

400 PIECES HAM,

Green, Smoked or Canvassed.

FOR SALE LOW BY

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

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.

MIRAMICHI

LIVERY STABLE,

Castle Street. - - Newcastle

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

JOHN MORRISSY, - - - Proprietor

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE:

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

TIN SHOP.

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

TIN,
SHEET-IRON,
GAS-FITTING.

Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.

TIN WARE

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

PLOUGHS,

Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

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

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

☞ Shop in rear of Custom House. ☜

A. C. M'LEAN.

Chatham July 22

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

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known and fast sailing

SCHOONER "CLAYMORE,"

of 52 tons register built at Miramichi in 1872. She is well found in every particular and adapted for freighting, trading, fishing or any other business requiring a good vessel. Apply to

HUGH MARQUIS, owner.
Chatham, N. B.

400 M. SAWED CEDAR

SHINGLES.

Will sell in Car Load Lots or small lots to suit Purchasers.
AT LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY

ROGER FLANAGAN

General Business.

To Sell or Let.

The Property now in occupation of Mr. Henderson. a short distance above Douglastown Possesssoin given immediately.

R. HUTCHISON.

Douglastown, Jany. 5, 1885. 1-29

ALBERT LIME

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y

Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

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

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

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

All orders should be addressed

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

Notice to Mill Owners

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

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

Full information given by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT McGUIRE.

DUNLAP MCDONALD, & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,
AMHERST, N. S.

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

NOTICE.

From this date the Firewards will pay for hauling the

STEAM FIRE ENGINE

to and from any fire the sum of $10.00 and for hauling Hose cart and Hose $5.00. Should there be only an alarm and the Engine not worked one half the above amounts will be paid.

Thomas Crimmen,
Chatham, N. B. 21 Nov. '84 Secretary

HELP for working people. 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 in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages grandly successful. 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Dont delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

—AT ALEX. ROBINSON'S—

CARRIAGE FACTORY,
ST. JOHN ST. - - CHATHAM.

—NOW READY FOR DELIVERY:—

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

BEST MATERIALS. STRONGLY MADE.
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.
Lowest possible prices. Call and examine

ALEX. ROBINSON.
Chatham, May 14th. 7

B. FAIREY

NEWCASTLE. N. B.

IF YOU WANT

CHEAP DRY GOODS

GO TO

B. FAIREY

NEWCASTLE, N. B

CHEAPEST CASH STORE

Skates! Skates!

Whelpley's Imperial Club, for sale at the

London House.

These Skates took first prize at the Dominion Exhibition Oct. 1883.

They fit securely to the boot, have no screws to get loose, no wrenches to carry.

SATISFACTIGN GUARANTEED.

R. HOCKEN,

NOW ON HAND.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED LINE OF

CANNED GOODS

—AND—

PRESERVED FRUIT,

—IN—

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

ALSO:—A COMPLETE STOCK OF

SHIPCHANDLERY

—AND—

NAVAL STORES,

GEORGE WATT,

Hotels.

Canada House,

Corner Water and St. John Streets,

CHATHAM.

LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to

THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

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

WM. JOHNSTON,
PROPRIETOR.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.

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

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

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor

Late of Waverly House, St. John.)

General Business.

Chatham Carriage

AND

SLEIGH WORKS

CALL AND EXAMINE THE NEW STOCK O

SLEIGHS & PUNGS

made especially for

THIS SEASON

ALL THE

LATEST DESIGNS AND NEWEST STYLES.

Alex. Robinson,
Proprietor.

Executors' Notice

ALL persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late Honorable William Muirhead of Chatham are hereby notified to file the same duly attested with the undersigned Executors within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to us. Signed

JOHN SADLER, }
WM. MUIRHAD } Executors.

Dated Jan. 7th, 1885

JOHN McLAGGAN

IMPORTER

—AND—

WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

Flour,
Cornmeal,
Provisions

AND

General Groceries.

IN STORE.

50 Half chests Tea,
50 caddies do.,

DIRECT IMPORTANT

75 Boxes and Caddies

Black and Bright Tobacco

100 Bbls. Sugar.

GRANULATED & YELLOW

150 Boxes Soap,

100 Bushels

White Beans,

MOLASSES, in Puncheons, Tierces & Bbls.

Plate and Extra Mess Beef,
Heavy Mess Pork

Pressed Hay.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

Flour,
Cornmeal &
Oatmeal,

at Wholesale Rates.

AT THE

FISH WAREHOUSE

ON THE

Public Wharf, Newcastle,

FLOUR FLOUR!!

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

☞ To be sold Low FOR CASH.

E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham.

Brokerage, etc.

W. & R. Brodie,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

AND

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

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

Medical.

Dr. J. S. Benson,

RESIDENCE:

Duke Street, - Chatham.

JOHN McCURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

RESIDENCE:—That occupied by Late Dr. Thomson,

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE

DRUGS

—AND—

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, go to the

Newcastle Drug Store.

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

Flower Pots, Sponges,

Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps

—ALWAYS IN STOCK.—

E. LEE STREET,
Proprietor.

E. H. THOMPSON'

ART GALLERY

(Opposite Canada House, Chatham.)

Old Pictures Enlarged

—AND—

Finished in Oil, Water Colors or India Ink.

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

FEROTYPES

taken and satisfaction guaranteed.

Picture Framing and Mounting at short notice.

SLED SHOE STEEL,

IRON, OAKUM,

BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED THIS MONTH,—EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," and S.S. "HIBERNIAN" and "CASPIAN,"—17,762 Bars Refined and Spike IRON, 580 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and guages; 210 Bundles Nary and Hand Picked Oakum; 310 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26. 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B., B B. B and Lowmoor;

Boiler Tubes and Rivets;
471 Bdls. Sled Shoe Steel;
47 Bdls. Toe Calk Steel;
37 Bdls. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel - 5-16 to 3-in.

To Arrive, per "Phœnix," from Antwerp:

15 Casks SHEET ZINC Nos. 6 to 10.

I. & F. Burpee & Co'
St. John

COAL.

The Subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

BEST HOUSE COAL,

Chatham Foundry.

W. J. B. Gillespie.

COFFINS & CASKETS

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

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS

AND ROBES,

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

M. McLEAN, - Undertaker

-THE-

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

—AND—

HOME MAGAZINE

Is the only Independent Agricultural Journal in Canada Owned and Published by a Farmer.

WHAT FARMERS SAY:—

"IT IS OUR BEST FRIEND."
"IT IS WORTH TEN TIMES ITS COST."
"THE DOLLAR SPENT FOR THE ADVOCATE IS THE BEST SPENT MONEY FROM THE FARM."
"THE WIFE AND FAMILY ARE ALSO DELIGHTED WITH IT."
NO FARMER'S HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

The right information in the right season by the best specialists that can be procured on the Farm, Stock, Dairy, Garden and Orchard, Poultry, Veterinary, Apiary, Markets, Family Circle, Etc., Etc.

☞ ONLY $1 PER ANNUM ☜

Sample copy sent free to applicants mentioning their Lot, Concession and Post Office.

Address
FARMER'S ADVOCATE LONDON, ONT.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE."

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS (MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD)

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

DIPHTHERIA

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

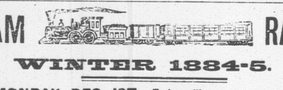
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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

MAKE HENS LAY

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

CHATHAM RAILWAY.



WINTER 1884-5.

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

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.		EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Leave Chatham,		12 10 a. m.,	2.20 p. m.
Arrive Chatham Junc.,		12.40 "	2.50 "
Leave "	"	2.05 "	3.15 "
Arrive Chatham,		2 35 "	3.45 "

THROUGH TIME TABLE.		EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Leave Chatham,		12.10 a. m.	2.20 p. m.
Arrive Bathurst,		4.07 "	5.42 "
" Campbellton,		6.30 "	9.00 "
" Point Levi,			

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.		EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION
Chatham,	Leave,	12.10 a. m.	10.50 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive,	12.40 "	11.20 "
" "	Leave,	2.05 "	11.45 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	2.35 "	12.15 p. m.

THROUGH TIME TABLE.		EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION
Leave	Chatham,	12.10 a. m.	10.50 a. m
Arrive	Moncton,	3.40 a. m.	3.20 p. m
"	St. John,		
"	Halifax,		

TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

LEAVE CHATHAM,	ARRIVE NEWCASTLE.
10.50 a. m. connecting with regular freight for north.	12 m.
12.10 a. m., connecting with regular express for north.	2.15 a. m.
2.20 p. m. " " accommodation for north	3.25 p. m.

LEAVE NEWCASTLE		ARRIVE CHATHAM
11.15 a.m. by regular accommodation for south		12.15 p. m
12.25 a.m. " " express		2.35 a. m.
2.15 p.m. freight		3.45 p. m.

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

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

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

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is 75th meridian time.

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

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

Special attention given to Shipments of Fish.

NEW GOODS

AT

J. B. SNOWBALL'S.

Just received per late Steamers from the Manufacturers

New Ulster Cloths

For Gents Ladies and Children:

Boys' Woollen Knickerbocker Hose,

Very Heavy.

A very large stock of

German and Canadian Clouds and promenade Scarfs.

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

Irish Frieze,

For Heavy Overcoats.

Irish and Scotch Tweeds,

Newest Styles.

Moscow Homespun, Costume Cloths,
Wool Serges, French Cashmeres, French Merinoes,
Jack Scicillians, Black Grecian Cords,
Colored Cloth Debeges,
100 pairs Best White

ENGLISH BLANKETS,

50 pairs Best Twilled

Canadian White Blankets

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

—THE LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF—

GENERAL HARDWARE, &C.,

which is TOO LARGE TO ENUMERATE, and was lately partially damaged by Fire and Water in the Store lately occupied by J. R. GOGGIN, and which is

Removed to the Building adjoining Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co.'s Office,

WILL BE SOLD OFF AT PRIVATE SALE FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING!

Intending purchasers will do well to call at once and secure for themselves Bargains.

CHATHAM, 14th October

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

If the price of ice during the coming summer is not lower than usual, the cold wave has called in vain.

To Our Readers.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back ache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of the blood, liver and kidneys.

Fortunes as Prizes Won and Paid

For account of Thomas M. Thornton of Shelbyville, Ill., there has been collected $75,000 for the first capital prize in January drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Daniel Shutt of Chicago, a visitor at the Exposition was the winner of one-fifth of the second capital prize of $25,000 in the same drawing, which also resulted in an equal prize collected for account of winner by W. Rolling, of the State National Bank, of New Orleans. The winning parties have all been paid in full, and should be very happy about their good fortune. —*New Orleans Picayune*, Jan. 18.

A Good Record.

Among the many thousand bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil sold annually in Canada, not one has ever failed to give satisfaction. It cures Rheumatism, colds, and all painful complaints and injuries.

The 28th of January, the day following the capture of Khartoum, was General Gordon's 52nd birthday.

Well As Ever.

Lettie Howard writes from Buffalo, N. Y.; "My system became greatly debilitated through arduous professional duties; suffered from nausea, sick headache and biliousness. Tried Burdock Blood Bitters with the most beneficial effect. Am well as ever.

"The Old Life Preserver" is what they call *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* way up in Maine where it is made. This name is well deserved, for it is the best liniment in the world. It will certainly prevent diphtheria, and will relieve croup and asthma instantly.—*Western Paper.*

Cardinal McCabe is dead.

Useful To Know.

Everyone should know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throats and most inflammatory complaints.

An explosion in the Vale Colliery, near New Glasgow, N. S., on Tuesday night of last week caused the death of thirteen miners.

Expose the Fraud.

Patent medicine venders are now putting up condition powders in packages as large as a nigger's foot for 25 cents, but they are utterly worthless. One small package of *Sheridan's Condition Powders* is worth a dray-load of them.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

It is reported that thousands of cattle and hogs have been frozen to death on the snow-bound trains in the Western States.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

The final official count declared at Washington last Wednesday shows that Cleveland and Hendricks each get 219 votes of the electoral college, and Blaine and Logan 182 each.

Home Items.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get Hop Bitters that never—*Fail.*

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using Hop Bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth.

—Malarial fever; Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters.

Danger in The Air.

In the chilling winds, the, damp atmosphere and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and Bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

The breaking down of one of the pumping engines in the Toronto Water-Works places the city in imminent danger of a water famine.

An Excellent Report.

Hon. Jos. G. Goodridge, of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—"I cannot express myself in sufficiently praiseworthy terms of Burdock Blood Bitters which I have used for the past two years with great benefit."

IN STOCK

AND ARRIVING

AND FOR SALE

by the Subscriber:

Mess Pork,
Clear Pork,
Prime Mess Pork

Plate Beef,
Roll Beef,
Extra Beef.

LARD IN TUBS.

WHITE BEANS

(in Barrels.)

Codfish Large & Medium

MOLASSES

(Puncheons and Tierces,)

SUGAR, Granulated and Yellow,

Rankine's Biscuits,

Mariners' Tobacco.

Prince of Wales Tobacco,
Napoleon Tobacco.

Myrtle Navy Tobacco

Royal Crown oap,
Princess Louise oap,
Atlantic P. Y. Soap.

Flewelling's Matches,

BROWN'S AXES.

Cut Nails all sizes;

with usual Supply of

CHOICE BRANDS

Flour,
Cornmeal
Oatmeal,

Lowest Rates FOR CASH.

John McLaggan.

NEW LIVERY

AND

Boarding Stable.

ADJOINING THE "ADAMS HOUSE.

CHATHAM, N. B.

The subscriber has just fitted up these stables put in first class stock and hopes by strict attention to business to win a share of public patronage.

FRANK S. GRIFFIN.
Proprietor.

9th Dec., 1884.

LIGHT.

BRILLIANT! STEADY! CHEAP!

THE NEW STAR BRASS LAMP, with Incandescent Burner produces a half circular white light, excelled only by electricity.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

A Lamp can be seen in operation any evening.

G. STOTHART.

For Sale or To Let.

THE STORE, Dwelling and outbuildings lately occupied by Mrs. JOSEPH HAYS, Nelson, with the land attached thereto.

The buildings are in good repair and there is an excellent well of water on the premises.

Apply at the
ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY,
3h5 Nelson

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

SODA, RICE, ETC.

100 Kegs Soda.
100 Bags Rice.
1 Cask "Arnolds" Ink,
1 Cask Alum.
1 Bale Senna.
1 Bale Cloves.
2 Cases Nutmegs.

Just Received.

GEO. S. DEFOREST.
13 SOUTH WHARF.

St. John N. B. Jan. 85

SAD IRONS.

MRS. POTTS' SAD IRONS.

Plain,
Polished and
Nickle-plated

OR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES BY
H. P. MARQUIS,
Cunard St. Chatham

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

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $850,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **MARCH 10, 1885—178th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

00,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in prodortion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do do		25,000
1	do do		10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1 000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES,		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
96	Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

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

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

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. Dauphin,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

FLOUR,

BACON, &C.

3 Cars Golders Patent Flour.
75 Tubs Lard.
52 Boles Spiced Bacon.
10 Half Chests Oolong Tea.
10 Cases Evaporated Apples.
2 Cases Brown Nutmegs.
15 Cases Canned Peaches.
5 Bags Almonds.
25 Boxes Welcome Soap.
10 Casks Raw Oil.

JUST RECEIVED.

GEO. S. DeFOREST.
13 SOUTH WHARF.

N. B. 81

SKATING RINK!

The Directors of the Chatham Skating Rink beg to inform the public that

Skating & Promenade Tickets

FOR THE

Season of 84-5

May be obtained either at Mackenzie's Drug Store or from the Secretary.

Season Tickets-SKATING.

FAMILY TICKETS $6.50.—This ticket will entitle 3 members of a family to skate and promenade eglivrp for the season, said three members to consist of—

1st.—The parent and one child, (the latter to mean any child except a young man of 18 years or over)

2nd.—A widowed parent (or a guardian) and two children (excepting young men of 18 years or over.)

Memembers of the family (over the three above designated) will receive tickets (excepting young men over 18 years of age) at $1 each.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $4.50, entitles the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season, All ages over 12 years to be included in this class of ticket holders.

LADY'S TICKET, $2.50, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class.

CHILD'S TICKET, $2.00, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season in the day time, but will not include evening skating. Ages under 12 years only to be included in this class of ticket holders.

Season Tickets—Promenade Only.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holdens to promenade privileges only.

Monthly Tickets.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00.
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the period of one month from date of issue only.

Single Admissions.

Single Admission for Skating 25 cts., or Six Tickets (each of which will entitle the holder to one day's skating) for $1.00.
Single Admission to Promenade (Band Nights) 10c
" " " " (Ordinary Nights) 5c

Holders of aforesaid tickets will not thereby be entitled to Admission on Carnival Nights, as all Carnivals and such Entertainments are Extra

The Rink will, at all times, be under the supervision and control of two members of the Board of Directors, assisted by a competent Janitor, and proper order and discipline may be relied upon, and good behaviour will be strictly enforced.

The Rink will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. and close at 10 p. m. On Saturdays it will open at 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m., intermission of one hour each day between 1 & 2 and 6 & 7 p. m.

MUSIC

WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE

Chatham Brass Band

Two evenings each week from the opening of the season.

Notice of the Rink being open for Skating will be given by hoisting the Rink Flag as well as by Bodgers.

GEO. WATT, Secretary. D. FERGUSON, President.

MEDICAL HALL.

The following popular cough remedies are kep natantly in stock, viz.,—

WILSON'S CHERRY BALSAM, HARVEY'S RED PINE SYRUP, RED SPRUCE GUM SYRUP, WHITE SPRUCE GUM, ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

Pendleton.'s Cough Syrup, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Baches's German Syrup, Allan's Balsam, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Bicker's Syrup.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, Bellom's Compound Syrup, Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Pure Cod Liver Oil at

THE MEDICAL HALL.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE
Chatham, N. B., Ja

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

The Senatorship.

An Ottawa despatch of Wednesday last says, "Pascal Poirier, when asked about the Senatorship, professed to know nothing more than the papers stated but admitted that he had many friends working for him and appeared to intimate that his chances were the best. Poirier thinks that the longer the matter is delayed the weaker his chances will be. Men well acquainted with ministerial views think his chances the best, notwithstanding that Hon. Mr. Mitchell is not among his supporters."

The Judgeship.

The vacant Senatorship question has been entirely overshadowed in interest among New Brunswick politicians at home and in Ottawa by that of the Supreme Court Judgeship vacated by the death of Judge Weldon. It is said Sir Leonard favors his cousin, D. L. Hannington, Esq., of Dorchester, while Sir Hector Langevin's candidate is Mr. Landry. Mr. Mitchell backs the professional office-seeker, Dr. W. H. Tuck, while Mr. Burns and others very properly desire to see Judge Watters of St. John promoted from the County Judgeship to the higher position. The appointment of Judge Watters would give more general satisfaction than any other that could be made.

Northumberland County Court.

January Term 1885.

Before His Honor Judge Wilkinson.

Court opened with the usual proclamations and formalities 28th January 1885.

Trial docket was as follows—

1—Jasper Wry vs. John Shirreff. E. P. Williston for plaintiff, Richard Adams and L. J. Tweedie for defendant.

2—Denis McAvoy vs. Francis H. Jardine. E. P. Williston Defendant Attorney files Record Geo. Gilbert Q. C. Counsel Mr Davidson Q.C. Attorney and Counsel for plaintiff.

3—James Robinson, Executor of the last Will and testament of Alex. Ferguson, deceased vs. James Robinson. E. P. Williston for plaintiff. George Gilbert Q.C. Counsel, Johnson and Murray Defendant's Attorney R. A. Lawlor, Counsel.

4 James Robinson Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Ferguson, deceased, vs. James Robinson and Mary Jane Robinson, E. P. Williston for plaintiff.

5—Charles M. Bostwick and James J. Bostwick vs. James McMurray. L. J. Tweedie for plaintiff.

6—George Murray, vs. James McMurray. L. J. Tweedie for plaintiff, Richard Adams Attorney for defendant R. A Lawlor Counsel.

7 John Shank and Richard Burbridge vs. Geo. Cassidy. L. J. Tweedie for Plaintiff, Johnson and Murray for defendant.

8—George Savoy vs. Angus McEachren and Margaret McEachren. Johnson and Murray for Plaintiff, L.J. Tweedie for Defendant.

9—George Watt vs. Samuel Rigley, John Sadler, Daniel Crimmen and William Muirhead, jr. Sam. Thomson for Plaintiff.

Bastardy Cases.

The Queen at the instance of the Alms House Commissioners for the County of Northumberland vs. Michael Mullin, charge of Bastardy on complaint of Sarah Scott.

No. 1.—This cause was postponed on affidavit of Mr. Adams, showing action brought 11th Nov.—appearance and plea delivered 26th November—noticed for trial 5th Jan. 1885—material witnesses residing on P. E. Island wanted—application to postpone till July granted on the usual terms of paying costs of the day.

No. 2.—Mr. Geo. Gilbert, Q. C. moves for for trial on behalf of Defendant. The Record in this case was filed by the Defendant as ordinarily may be done in an action of replevin, but Mr. Davidson raised the question if there was in this case a proper record filed and contended there was not—and that the cause was not at issue and therefore not triable at the present court. He explained the action was replevin, and to the declaration the Defendant had pleaded the general issue by statute, but there had been no notice to reply, and without such notice the Defendant could not join the issue for the plaintiff; and as a matter of fact the defendant had not joined the issue for plaintiff; and therefore he contended there was no issue to try. The facts were made to appear to the Court by affidavit, and Mr. Davidson read many authorities which he contended supporters of his views.

Mr. Gilbert was heard in reply. He thought the objection was, at best, very technical and came not with good grace from the Plaintiff, whose duty it was, under the Replevin Bond he had given, to prosecute the suit promptly, Plaintiff ought not to be allowed on mere technical grounds to delay the suit, and if he did the Deft. would be entitled to an assignment of the Replevin Bond. He however thought that in replevin at least, and under such a plea, the objection was not tenable, for in the action of replevin both parties are said to be actors—the Defendant really being the claimant, or complainant and claiming rent due on demised premises, and it is admitted under Consolidated Statutes, 37 Chapter, Section 75—"the Plaintiff may add a joinder of issue for the Defendant" and the parties had, in fact, changed places—the Defendant in this action was really the Plaintiff, and the Plaintiff on the record really the Defendant.

The Judge thought he could not stop the trial on grounds so purely technical for on consideration there could be no object in giving the notice formally to reply, because under such a plea the issue was necessarily raised and no other replication could possibly be made than the very formal one—"And the plaintiff joins issue on the Defendant's plea"—and it seems really immaterial who adds it—or indeed if it is added at all—and in the action of replevin he was disposed to think the 75th section, 37 chapter Consolidated Statutes might well be read as suggested by Mr. Gilbert—and at all events the responsibility of going to trial would be on the Defendant.

Mr. Davidson therefore moved to have cause postponed till July Term, '85 on an affidavit for want of material witness, which was granted on payment of the costs of the day.

No. 3.—This was an action by the executor of the late Alex. Ferguson to recover the amount of two premissory notes made by the Defendant to Ferguson in his life time—the first dated 28th March, 1878, payable in 3 months for $30; the other dated 7th March, 1879, payable in 20 days for $5, and also for a sum of money said to have been lent by Ferguson on a chattel mortgage, under seal dated 8th Nov. 1880, the consideration of which was $500, half to be paid in one year and the other half in two years. But it did not appear that any note or bond had been given with the chattel mortgage. The schedule to the bill of sale included a large amount of personal property. The notes were satisfactorily proved and indeed the Plaintiff in his evidence admitted they were made by him. As regards the amount of debt claimed to be due on the chattel mortgage, the Plaintiff rested his case on an acknowledgment by the Defendant to him since the death of Ferguson in April, 1880, in which the Plaintiff said: I met Mr. Robinson in Newcastle; he said he wanted to see me about the Ferguson estate. He said he gave a bill of sale for $500, but all he owed on it was $70. I asked him how that was. He said he had borrowed some money from Mr. Ferguson and had got Charley Watt to join him in a note; that Mr. Watt had been at him from time to time to have the note taken up, but Ferguson would not give the note up till he got security and that he gave him the bill of sale on giving up the note. I asked him then how he happened to give the bill of sale for $500. He did not appear to want to answer it at first and I said, did Ferguson ask you to give him a bill of sale for $500 when you only owed him $70? He said, no, Ferguson did not ask him to do that, but that is the way he wanted him to take it. I said, how's that—what reason would you have for him to take it in that way? He said that he owed some outside debts and he wanted to get clear of them. [This was denied by Defendant, who explained that the amount fixed was intended to cover advances which it was anticipated Ferguson would make to Defendant.] There was an indorsement of the payments of interest on the $30 up to 1st January, 1879, which Plaintiff said he read to the Defendant, and Defendant acknowledged to him the indorsements were correct.

The Defendant pleaded general issue, payment and statute of limitation. He contended, as regards the bill of sale that any money due there on could not be recovered in an action of assumpsit for money lent, etc., but could only be recovered, if at all, in a special action on the bill of sale, on the covenant or implied covenant therein, and Mr. Lawlor cited a number of authorities which he contended supported his view, viz.,—Jardine *vs.* McAuley, 5 All. 372, 10 C. B. 560, Price *et al vs.* Moulton, B. and L. 42, Matthews *vs.* Blackmore, 1 Hurls and Norman, B. and L., 54 56.

The Judge, however, did not think these authorities touched the circumstances in this case as the bill of sale in question contained no covenant, but mentioned the case of Doe ex dem Vernon *et al vs.* White, 4 All. 314, which he thought quite conclusive on the point and against Defendant's contention.

As regards the notes, the Defendant's contention was that they were paid and he produced what he claimed to be a discharge written and signed by Ferguson of these notes, as well as the acknowledgment of payment of a debt of $240 on a deed or mortgage of land, which he had also given to Ferguson on 12th Dec., 1878, but which had no reference to this suit, except as enabling him to explain how the notes were paid. He said he had borrowed from Ferguson $240 on the land mortgage which, in its terms, was an absolute deed, and on the same day he took from Ferguson, in his own hand-writing, a certificate as follows:

NEWCASTLE 12th Dec., 1878.

This is to certify that if James Robinson, of Nelson, pays me the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, together with any other debts and expenses between him and me that I will then reconvey to him the land and premises conveyed to me from him by deed of this date, 12th day of December, 1878.

ALEX. FERGUSON.

The Defendant then stated that he afterwards on the 19th June, 1879, at Newcastle, paid the amount due on this land mortgage and also the amount of the notes, and produced a receipt, which he said was in the hand-writing of Ferguson, and which he himself saw him write, as follows,—

Received 9th June, 1879, from Mr. James Robinson, of Nelson, N. B., full satisfaction of his mortgage deed to me and in full of all demands whatsoever.

ALEX. FERGUSON.

The Defendant's account of the payment was substantially as follows,—

At the time Ferguson gave the paper to me my wife was present. On the day he gave me the paper I paid him a sum of money over $200. After I paid this money I owed him nothing. I paid the whole that was due. I asked him for a discharge of the mortgage. I came over to Newcastle to see Mr. Ferguson and pay him; went into Mr. Jardine's and Alex. Ferguson was there. I told him that I had come over to settle with him. He said that was all right and what he liked, and he got some paper, pen and ink and figured up what I owed him, and I asked him for a discharge for the mortgage and he said he could not that day attend to it, but would give me a receipt which was just as good till he had time to see about it. I paid him on that occasion every cent that he claimed and every cent I owed him. I paid him in Chatham May, 1879, $30. That was between the time I got the certificate from him and the time he gave me the receipt. At the time I paid the money at Jardine's Mr. Ferguson figured the notes in the calculation of the amount I paid. He said he had not the notes with him, but would get them and give them to me. I said it was a poor way of doing; that if anything happened to him or me there might be some trouble about it. He said he would give me a receipt, that was just as good as gold.

Defendant's wife said she saw Mr. Ferguson give the receipt to her husband on the occasion referred to, that Ferguson made use of the expression "it was as good as gold." She had kept the receipt herself in a box till the commencement of this action. The Defendant also said, in regard to the chattel mortgage—that he had paid $25 on account of the $70 he got from Ferguson and his Counsel also contended that inasmuch as the Plaintiff had allowed a horse (mentioned in the mortgage) to be taken by the Sheriff out of Defendant's possession and sold for some debt or judgment against the Defendant, the Plaintiff was not entitled to recover in this action any part of the $70 still due on that mortgage.

After Deft's. evidence was in, Plaintiff, among other things, applied to produce evidence to show that the receipt was not in Ferguson's writing, but that, in fact, it was a forgery. The Judge said Plaintiff was entitled to show, if he could, that the receipt was not the receipt of the testator, and, thereupon the Plaintiff and Mr. Williston, his Attorney, were called, and both swore they were well acquainted with Ferguson's hand-writing, and both expressed a strong and decided opinion that the discharge was not in Ferguson's writing and was not genuine.

On the part of the Defendant it was claimed they were taken by surprise by this evidence, and the Judge, in the exercise of his discretion, allowed the Defendant to call witnesses to show that the writing was Ferguson's. Thereupon, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Adams were called. Both said they had seen much of Ferguson's writing and both said they had no doubt whatever that the writing was Ferguson's.

After the Counsel had closed to the jury, the judge summed up the evidence, telling the jury that first, looking at the Plaintiff's case independently of what had been urged and shown on the defence, the notes were shown to be defendant's and the Plaintiff would be entitled to recover the amount of them on which they could allow interest, and this might be allowed without question to the time of Ferguson's death—January 8th 1880—that the statute of limitation would be no answer to the notes if the endorsement on the $30 note acknowledged by the Defendant as stated by Plaintiff—that is if these notes had not been discharged by the receipt of Ferguson—but if they believed that the receipt put in evidence by the Defendant was a genuine receipt and bona fide what it purported to be, the writing and receipt of Ferguson, and they believed the evidence of the Defendant as to the way it was obtained, so far as these notes were concerned they could not find for the Plaintiff. The chattel mortgage stood on a different footing and on that the Plaintiff was entitled to recover the debt due, either the $70, the amount the Plaintiff said the Defendant acknowledged to him was due, or $45 the amount the Defendent in his evidence says is still due, he having, as he says, paid to Ferguson, in his lifetime, $25 on account of it. Whatever they found to be due on the chattel mortgage must be exclusive of any interest, as so far as disclosed by the evidence, there was no agreement to pay interest. What had been urged by Defendant about the taking of the horse out of his possession—by the Sheriff to pay his own debt—would afford no answer whatever to the claim of the debt due on the Bill of Sale, as it appeared by the evidence the property would seem to have been properly in the possession of the defendant at the time the horse was taken there having been then no default. The injury—if injury there was—was to his possession. The hesitation of the Plaintiff to run into an action to protect this property as it were for the defendant and without any indemnity when there was ample property left to secure the Plaintiff the small amount due on the Bill of Sale could, certainly, be no answer to an action to recover the amount of debt still due thereon.

The Jury, after an absence of four hours, returned into Court saying they were unable to agree upon a verdict, that there was no prospect of their being able to come to an agreement. They were thereupon discharged.

Records 4 and 5 were withdrawn. See trial docket.

No. 6.—This was commenced on the afternoon of the opening of the Court and Plaintiff's evidence was closed the following day, when an application was renewed to put off the cause to a later day in the term, owing to the sickness of the Defendant, and on affidavit of Mr. Lawlor and Dr. McDonald an order was made by the Court for the taking of Defendant's evidence before Mr. Davidson as a commissioner, to be read in Court, should the Defendant continue to be unable to give his attendance. When the cause was called on again the Defendant was present and his evidence was taken in the ordinary way and this was the last case disposed of before the adjournment of the Court to Tuesday, 24th February. The action was brought by George Murray, son-in-law and clerk of John Horn of St. John, as the indorsee of a Bill of Exchange drawn by John Horn on the Defendant on 3rd March 1884 for $196.13, three months after date, payable to the order of the drawer Horn, whose name was endorsed on the Bill and which was accepted by the Defendant.

The Defence was that the Bill was accepted by the Defendant for spirituous liquors, purchased by the Defendant from Horn, to be sold in the County of Northumberland, where the Temperance Act 1878 was in force, and that this, done with the knowledge of Horn and to be so sold contrary to the policy and against the provisions of the Act, the consideration of the Bill was, therefore, illegal, and that the indorsee knew, or had reason to know and suspect, that the consideration of the Bill was illegal and he being privy thereto could not maintain the action on it.

The fact that the consideration of the Bill was for liquors (gin, whiskey, brandy) the sale of which is prohibited by the Act, was plainly established. With regard to the knowledge and complicity of Horn, the Defendant said, I saw Horn in Chatham and had a talk with him some time in the summer of '83. He asked if I wanted any more liquor. I said I would send for it when I wanted it. I said my wife wanted me to quit the business, and that since the Act came in force, I was not doing much. He said I might as well go along. He said to be careful as to sales.—We had a good deal of talk one way or another. I told him I had not a license to sell liquor in this county. I told him that when he commenced and he was talking about it when he was here. I told him since the Scott Act came in I could not sell much; that I had no license. I told him I would want some and I think it was the next day I ordered some.

The bill was connected with the account and the defendant said the liquors mentioned in the account were sold by him in Black Brook in this county of Northumberland and it was shewn by the *Gazette* that the Temperance Act was in force in this county. The way the defendant took to prove that the plaintiff knew of the transaction and that it was an illegal one, was by showing by the evidence of the plaintiff himself that he was the clerk and son-in-law of John Horn, that shortly after the bill became due (which was the 3rd-6th June), he was at Black Brook on a collecting trip for Horn and saw McMurray, who complained about the times being hard, but promised to remit some the week following or the first of the month, that he saw him again about a month afterwards and McMurray still complained of hard times, that he did not know when the endorsement was made and could not say whether he did or did not write letters to McMuaray before the bill was endorsed, that the bill was in possession of John Horn last fall when he first saw it—it might have been Sept. or October. and that the endorsement, which was scratched out in pencil, was on it. He could not say whether he had any communication with James McMurray for himself since the bill became due, or whether after he returned to St. John after seeing McMurray he had or had not any conversation with Horn in regard to the Bill, and that the bill was in the drawer of Horn probably with other papers of Horn from the time he returned to St. John till it became his property in the fall. He also said "liquors is the consideration of the Bill, I imagine"

After the Counsel had addressed the Jury the Judge said the plaintiff had made out his *prima facie* case and was entitled to recover the amount of the Bill and Interest, unless the jury came to the conclusion that the Defendant had made the defence on the Record; that it was clearly the defendant's place, under his notice, to prove the illegality of the transaction and it was his duty to satisfy the jury that the sale was an illegal sale and that the plaintiff was privy to it, or morally certain as to the nature of the transaction and might have known but that he wilfully or conveniently shut his eyes to the facts, and that the endorsement was not made in collusion with Horn as a mere means of collecting a debt which could not be collected in the name horn of Himself. If the contract were illegal it would affect not only the parties themselves but all privy to the transaction. The Jury must be satisfied not only that the sale of the liquor was unlawfully made by McMurray in the county of Northumberland—but that when the sale was made by Horn to McMurray it was made *for the purpose* of the liquor being unlawfully sold by McMurray in this county contrary to the policy of the Temperance Act 1878, both being aware that the Act was in force in this county and, further, that as regards the plaintiff he was privy to the transaction and knew, or had good reason to suspect the true nature of the transaction before he became the holder of the Bill. If the jury came to the conclusion that the endorsement was made in collusion and under color merely to endeavor to keep out of sight the real transaction, and the contract was an illegal one and contrary to the policy of the Temperance Act and that this was a mere protext to recover the amount, it would not avail in law and, in that case, it would be their duty to find for the defendant. But if they came to the conclusion this was only an ordinary transaction and that the contract, in its inception and carrying out by Horn and McMurray was illegal, yet the plaintiff became the holder of the Bill in an ordinary way without knowledge of the illegality and without having reason to believe and good cause to suspect that the Bill was tainted with illegality, their verdict must be for the Plaintiff for the amount of the acceptance and interest thereon from the time it fell due, 6th June 1884. His Honor said it had been suggested by Defendant's Counsel that the sale by Horn to McMurray was in Chatham in this County, and that it was therefore a direct violation and contravention of the Temperance Act and directly illegal but the evidence did not support that view. What took place in Chatham would not amount to more than a negotiation in regard to the sale and was not the sale itself, and if it could be successfully contended that it was he thought the onus in such case would be on the Defendant to show Horn had no License—unless perhaps it were clearly shown that by the sale it was intended by the parties that McMurray was to *resell unlawfully* and *contrary to the provisions of the Temperance Act.* Counsel of the Plaintiff had contended that after the promise of Defendant—when Plaintiff called upon him in June or July—that he would send on funds, put it out of his mouth now to set up that the transaction was illegal. That by this representation he had, in fact, *induced* the Plaintiff to become the purchaser of the Bill, that, in fact, he was estopped from repudiating or setting up the illegality of the Bill. The principle of estoppel is plain. If one does induce another by representations to alter his positiion in regard to another person he ought to be bound by those representations. For instance, if McMurray did, in the conversation he had with the Plaintiff, induce him by representing that the Bill was a good one to become the purchaser thereof, whereas in fact it was illegal, but its illegality was concealed, it would clearly be wrong that McMurray should be allowed afterwards to set up the illegality—in other words to say to the Plaintiff, I have induced you by *false representations* to pay your money for this Bill, but now I will insist on showing the true character of the transaction and in this case deprive you of the money you have paid. The principle is plain. It is in the application of the principle to circumstances that difficulties arise. If the jury could see that in the conversation McMurray had with the plaintiff, when the plaintiff was acting as the agent of Horn in endeavoring to collect the amount for Horn, he did, by false representations, induce the plaintiff to become the purchaser of the Bill, and thus place himself in a false position, McMurray ought not now be allowed to set up the illegality and defeat this action. But if there was nothing in the conversation or in what took place between them to induce the Plaintiff to alter his position, and he did not, by anything that took place on that occason, do so, no question could arise on the estoppel, because the circumstances would be wanting, and the matter would turn on the knowledge of the Plaintiff of the illegality, if in fact it existed as before explained.

The Jury after being absent about two hours returned into Court saying they were unable to agree, and each one saying there was no prospect of their agreeing, and the Judge, with the consent of both parties, discharged them.

No. 7 was, on affidavit of the Plaintiff's Attorney—owing to the absence of a witness on account of the extraordinary storms, and on account of the extraordinary state of the roads and weather—postponed till Tuesday, 24 Feb. inst. at 9.30 o'clock.

No. 8 was an action of slander. The actionable words complained of were "Geo Savoy, ————, you are fighting for Mary Preston's property, you starved her and murdered her and I can prove it" (omitting the words of mere abuse and insult.) The words were varied in several counts, but those above indicated substantially cover the whole—and the Plaintiff proved they were spoken by the Defendant's wife to him on the 23rd Sept. last, at the house of the late Mrs. Preston in Chatham.

The Defendants denied the charge and under their plea were able to show if the language would admit of it that the words if spoken, were not spoken in a defamatory sense and also to show the provocation and circumstances under which spoken, if spoken at all. This opened the door to a great lot of evidence not bearing directly on the case, and some of which was calculated to prejudice, though irregularly, first one side and then the other but there seemed no help for it. The occasion arose out of a claim by both Plaintiff and Defendants of the right to the property of the late Mrs. Preston. Several women were in the house in the interest of the Defendants, and the Plaintiff early in the morning of the day in question, went into the house when the kitchen door was first opened on the morning in question and afterwards let in John McCarthy and remaining in the house during the whole day, and putting out Mary Jones and, afterwards, later in the day, Mrs. Archibald McEachran and her child. On the other side, there were threatenings to scald with hot water and mutual recriminations and threatenings and it was said by McCarthy that some very coarse and slanderous language was used by the female defendant towards or in reference to Plaintiff.

The whole evidence was a mass of contradiction—no two agreeing upon anything, except that of all who were in the house or about in the interest of the Defendants—not one heard the alleged slanderous words which the Plaintiff said were used by Mrs. McEachren against him, and in in this the plaintiff was not corroborated by any one but John McCarthy and he only after recollecting himself, and to a certain extent, and after recalling the words. The Defendant, Mrs. McEachren, also positively denied using the words, or any such words. She not only did not say so but never thought it—on the contrary she always thought he was kind and good to his wife; and on cross examination she was asked, among other things, if she did not remember having a conversation with Angus McEachren at her husband's house in Chatham after the suit was commenced and telling him what she was charged with saying to Savoy, and, on that occasion telling him that Savoy had ill treated his wife and thrown her out of bed immediately before her death? In answer she said she did not say so. McEachren, on being allowed to contradict said they had the conversation on the occasion referred to, when she said that Savoy had "shook" his wife and thrown her out of bed the night before she died, but that she had said afterwards she had only heard so.

Counsel closed to the jury and the judge charged—That if from the whole evidence they came to the conclusion that the words charged were not said at all by Mrs. McEachren, they must find for defendants, and even if they were of opinion that the words were spoken to Savoy, but that no one had heard them but Savoy, they must still find for the Defendant—as in such case the gist of the action of slander—namely, the damage done to the reputation of another by publishing a false story or charge—would be absent, that there was was no evidence of any person having heard the words said or any material part of them, except McCarthy, and that the jury might take notice not only of the evidence given, but the manner of giving it and all the surrounding circumstances. That they would remember, in the first instance, in going over the words, McCarthy did not corroborate any material part of the words charged, and also it was their province to take notice that McCarthy, who was an old man, had sworn he was very deaf, and it was for the jury to reconcile the evidence as best they could and if they came to the conclusion that the Defendant did speak the words in the hearing of McCarthy or any of the others in the manner related by the Plaintiff, they must find a verdict for the Plaintiff, as, in such case, the words would be actionable in themselves and it was not necessary that the Plaintiff should have proved any special damage. Regarding the amount of damages, that was for the jury on consideration of all the circumstances, within the range of nominal damages and $200, the amount claimed in the declaration. Damages were not intended to be so heavy as to be oppressive, but still to be such as would be some punishment to the parties. Therefore it was that the pecuniary circumstances of the parties enter as an element in these considerations—keeping in view that the defendants should be punished only to the extent of the offence and no more in view of all the circumstances.

After an absence of nearly 2 hours the Jury returned a unanimous verdict for Plaintiff of 25 cents.

The trial of the above action occupied three days.

No. 9—Record was withdrawn for want of a witness.

In the bastardy case—the child was not born and on this account—the hearing was adjourned over to the next term.

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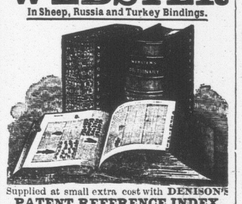

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R. B. ADAMS, Proprietor

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick for an Act to authorize John Abraham Fisher of Dundas in the Province of Ontario and his associates who intend to erect a Pulp and Paper Manufactory in the Town of Chatham, to erect and build on the Public Highway in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, known as Lower Water Street, along that part thereof extending from the upper line of Muirhead's Mill property (so called) and past Snowball's Mill property (so called) situate on the North side of Water Street aforesaid or the vicinity thereof and to such other places along said Highway as may be necessary for the conveyance of waste and other material, etc—a Tramway for carriages to convey wood and waste material to the proposed site of said manufactory to be situated on the North side of the said Water Street, on the Parker Shipyard property so called.

Dated January 7th 1885.

JOHN ABRAHAM FISHER,
by his Attorney, L. J. Tweedie.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

A MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Miramichi Steam Navigation Company," will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Chatham, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY, instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing the corporation, appointing directors, and transacting such other business as may legally come before such meeting.

Dated 11th Day of February, A. D. 1885.

Signed,

Richard Hocken,

D. Chesman,	J. B. Snowball,
I. Harris,	W. T. Connors
Geo. Stothart,	Roger Flanagan,
J. D. B. F. Mackenzie,	John Sadler,
P. A. Noonan,	L. J. Tweedie,
Wm. Wyse,	Wm. Murray,
Michael Hickey,	E. A. Strang,
James Hickey,	H. P. Marquis,
Geo. Dick,	John Brown,
Daniel Crimmen,	John Shirreff,
Thos. F. Keary,	Geo. I. Wilson,
John Ellis,	F. E. Winslow,
Wm. Tait,	D. G. Smith.
Daniel Desmond,	R. H. Anderson,
Scot Fairley.	John O'Brien,

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54 inches wide, from 38 to 50 cts. per yard,
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20 pieces colored Velveteen 80 cts.,
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Bradford, Welsh, and Saxony Flannels from 20 to 50 cts. prr yd., Splendid Value.

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LADIES' DRESS CLOTHS from 15 c.,
LADIES' DRESS SERGES from 15 c.,

Winceys, Winceys, from 7 c.,

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—Miramichi Council No. 441, Royal Arcanum, is to meet at half past seven local time, to-morrow evening.

A PECULIAR EGG has been presented to us by Jared Tozer, Esq. It was laid by one of his hens and is 3¾ inches long and 1¾ inches in short diameter, caliper measure.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT week at the Newcastle Rink was a great success and we understand that the enterprising lessee, Mr. Fairey, came out of the undertaking without being a loser.

"CHIMES OF NORMANDY" will be presented this evening in the Masonic Hall by the St. Quinten Opera Company. Their merits on their former visit established for them a reputation which ought to ensure them a full house.

CARNIVAL.—The Carnival in the Chatham Skating Rink, which was postponed on Tuesday night on account of the storm, is to take place on *Thursday* evening 26th inst.,—instead of Tuesday evening, as announced by dodgers on the day of the postponement. There will be fireworks in addition to the other attractions and the spectators who hold the lucky numbers will receive two cash prizes of $2 each.

FIRE.—Two houses were burned in the lower part of the town of Chatham on Monday about one o'clock. The fire originated in Mr. Allan McEachran's dwelling, which was soon burned, and communicated to that of Mr. John Fraser adjoining, which was also consumed. The depth of the snow prevented the engines rendering effective assistance. Both buildings were owned by Mr. Fraser and were insured for $600 each

Our Next Governor.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Telegraph* says there appears to be little doubt now that Sir Leonard Tilley will resign at the end of the session and accept the Lieutenant Governorship of New Brunswick. A significant paragraph in this connexion appears in *Le Canada*, which is the French Canadian organ in Ottawa city of the Dominion government, and the property of a Tory M. P. In an editorial, praising Mr. Thos. White, M. P. for Cardwell, it says: "If it be true that Sir Leonard Tilley wishes to retire from political life, there is little doubt that his successor will be Mr. White." This is now the opinion of nearly everyone in public life.

Bathurst-Chatham.

The rinks engaged and results of play at Bathurst on Thursday, 5th inst., was omitted from our reference to the match last week. They were as follows,—

CHATHAM.	BATHURST.
D. Desmond,	Dr. Meahan,
A. Ullock,	P. Gallaghet,
H. Marquis,	D. Leahy,
D. Chesman, Skip 13.	J. E. Baldwin, Skip 9.
E. Johnson,	W. H. Chisholm,
A. J. Loggie,	Ed. Hickson,
J. Johnson,	A. McDonald,
D. M. Loggie, Skip 21.	P. J. Burns, Skip 5.
C. Gunn,	J. Sivewright,
R. Murray,	R. R. Hickson
Geo. Watt,	W. H. Buck,
A. Brown, Skip 5.	H. White, Skip 26.
G. Morris,	C. Mann,
J. Y. Mersereau,	W. J. O'Brien,
A. Johnson,	T. Leahy,
D. G. Smith, Skip 24.	J. W. Girvan, Skip 17.

Highland Society's Cup.

The annual curling match for the Highland Society Cup, between the Newcastle and Chatham Clubs came off on Thursday last. Messrs. Loggie and Brown of Chatham played their rinks on the Newcastle ice in the forenoon, facing Messrs. Street and Fairey's Rinks, while Messrs. Crocker and Park's rinks played on Chatham ice against Messrs Wm. Wilson's and Chesman's rinks. In the afternoon Messrs. DesBrisay and Smith's rinks, from Chatham, faced those of Messrs, Beckwith and Ferguson at Newcastle while Messrs. Harriman and Gremley's Newcastle rinks played against those of Messrs. G. I. Wilson and Arthur Johnston on Chatham ice. The results were as follows,—

Chatham,			*Newcastle.*	
W. Wilson	17	vs.	T. W. Crocker	24
D. Chesman	12	"	W. A. Park	15
G. I. Wilson	12	"	W. Harriman	14
Arthur Johnston	18	"	R. Gremley	7
D. M. Loggie	19	"	E. L. Street	13
Alex. Brown	12	"	J. C. Fairey	15
D. G. Smith	14	"	J. Ferguson	13
T. Desbrisay	15	"	R. Beckwith	11
Totals	119			112

The Chatham men thus won by seven points. Last year they won by forty points, showing that the Newcastle curlers are rapidly coming to the front.

Death of Judge Weldon.

Judge Weldon of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, died at his residence, Fredericton, on Wednesday morning last, in his eightieth year.

The *Gleaner* gives the following sketch of him.—

"John Wesley Weldon was the son of John Weldon, of Dorchester. His grandfather came to the Province from England in 1764. The Judge was born in Dorchester in June, 1805. He studied law with the late Judge Botsford, and afterwards with ex-Governor Chandler. He was admitted Attorney in 1827, and called to the Bar in 1829, being made Queen Counsel in 1843. He resided in Kent County, for some years, and represented that constituency in the Assembly for twenty-four years. He was chosen Speaker in 1843, and held that office for eight years, when he lost his election and retired from politics. He held a place in the Executive Council, from 1827 to 1842 when he resigned. In 1857, Mr. Weldon moved to St. John, where he resided until the death of Chief Justice Parker, when appointed to the Bench. He has since resided in Fredericton. Judge Weldon was personally very popular with the legal profession. His most distinguishing characteristic was his untiring industry. It seemed a positive pleasure to him to be occupied with business and his genial, kindly and accommodating spirit will always be remembered by those who have had professional intercourse with him. He had a strong sense of fairness and in his administration of the law was actuated by a high sense of duty and a fearless determination to do what he thought was right.

"Judge Weldon was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Judge Upham; his second wife a daughter of Judge Haliburton, better known as Sam Slick. His widow, and two sons by his first marriage survive him. One of his sons is Chas. W. Weldon, M. P., the other son is at present in Australia.

The Two Greatest Empires.

A British subject is ever proud of the country to which he owes allegiance; not only because it is by far the largest empire the world has ever seen, but more particularly because he approves the manner and form of its government. He can compare the freedom of British institutions with the paternal rule of the teeming millions of native fellow-subjects in other parts of the world, and find both very good, as both are absolutely necessary under the present condition of things. The following brief table will give some idea of the area and population of the Empire at present:

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland..	121,115	36,380,000
Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland	3,620,509	4,650,000
Australia, New Zealand..	3,181,344	3,100,000
Indian Empire	1,558,254	258,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions.	30,000	3,900,000
Guiana, etc	100,000	200,000
Africa	270,000	2,250,000
West Indies, etc	12,707	1,350,000
European Possessions..	129	105,000
Various Settlements	96,171	200,000
Total	8,990,229	310,055,000

Next in size and population comes the Russian Empire, as the following statement shows:—

Russian Empire.	Square Miles.	Population
Russia proper	1,881,900	75,604,788
Poland	49,154	7,219,077
Finland	144,228	2,213,021
Caucasia	172,543	15,186,456
Siberia	4,828,480	
Central Asia, (Turkestan, &c.)	1,251,348	
Total	8,325,353	100,228,342

—Ottawa *Citizen.*

The Senate Question.

The question of Senates and their composition being now under discussion in connection with the demand for a reform of the House of Lords, Senator Alexander was asked, as the only member of the Canadian Senate independent of party, to state once more his opinion as to the effects of the system of nomination. He repeated the conviction which he had already placed on record that the nomination of Senators by the party leader of the day was a total failure. He spoke in the most respectful and kindly terms of his fellow Senators personally; but averred that party services were the invariable ground of appointment, and that no attempt to fulfil the idea of a Senate, as a body representing the great interests and the high intelligence of the country, independently of mere partisanship, had ever been made. The Senate, he said, had been justly called a pocket borough of the Ministers. It was completely under the Ministers' thumb, and no independent voice raised in the interest of the country alone had a chance of being heard. It was the manifest duty of a Senate to check improvident expenditure on the part of the Government; but this duty a nominee Senate had totally failed to perform, the consequence of which was that the finances of the country were drifting into a dangerous condition. He quoted the words of Washington: "However partisan combinations may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time to become engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and use their position for their own selfish ends." Being asked whether appointment for life placed a Senator personally beyond the reach of Government influence, he replied that it did not; there were still hopes of preferment, such as Speakerships, Lieut.-Governorships and departmental offices, which could be held out, in addition to the trammels of party, and the pledge virtually given to the party leader when the appointment was accepted at his hands. Social influences also were plied with assiduity and effect. Senator Alexander wound up by emphatically reasserting the absolute subserviency of the Senate as at present constituted to the Minister, and hopelessness of any independent action while it remained unreformed.—*The Week.*

The Vacancy in the Municipal Council.

The necessity of selecting a representative of Chatham Parish to fill the vacancy in the Municipal Council brought about by the resignation of Mr. Loggie, who accepted the office of Valuator has been a subject of considerable local interest during the past week. Four or five eligible candidates were named and, among them, Messrs. B. Stapleton, R. Murray, Jr., Jas. Carter, G. I. Wilson and D. G. Smith, to whom the *World* added, on Saturday, Mr. Geo. Watt. It was apparent, however, that while nearly all these gentlemen were willing to serve, they were not disposed to put themselves forward as seeking the position. The outcome of the matter was that some of the ratepayers started a requisition asking Mr. Smith to offer, which, having been opened for signatures for part of two days were presented to him. The requisition and Mr. Smith's reply are as follows,—

To D. G. Smith, Esq., of Chatham in the County of Northumberland:

SIR—We, the undersigned ratepayers of the parish of Chatham request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a candidate for Councillor for the parish of Chatham in the Municipality of Northumberland, a vacancy in the representation of said parish having occurred by reason of the resignation of Councillor Peter Loggie.

Dated 12th February, A. D. 1885.

R. Burbridge,	Alexander Burr,
C. Leonard,	A. Ullock,
Thomas Vanstone,	D. T. Johnstone, jr.,
R. Finn,	Chas. A. Patterson,
John Johnson,	John Fotheringham,
John Stronach,	John Templeton,
Patrick Whitty,	Henri Brobecker,
Samuel T. Wilson,	John McDonald,
James H. D. Gray,	P. A Noonan,
T. G Emms,	Donald McDonald,
John McLaughlan,	R. Carman.
Wm. W. Jardine,	Thomas Allison,
W. A. Loggie,	Lyman Flett,
Robert Wall,	J. McNaught,
Edward Gallivan,	J. D. B. F. Mackenzie,
Chas. Gunn,	T. J. Griffin,
J. B. Griffin,	James Hickey,
Stephen Jackson,	John Curran,
W. C. Smythe,	Michael Hickey,
Roger Flanagan,	Myer Moss,
F. E. Winslow,	William Wilson,
James Johnston,	William Johnston,
J. Pallen, M. D.,	Isaac Harris,
H. H. Pallen,	Aaron Harris,
G. B. Fraser,	Thomas Flanagan,
Warren C. Winslow,	Charles Cassidy,
Thos. F. Keary,	A. C. McLean,
Benj. Flood,	P. Leonard,
L. J. Tweedie,	M. J. Doyle.
Robt. Murray, jr.,	P. Desmond, jr.,
George I. Wilson,	W. Muirhead,
Wm. Murray,	Peter Loggie,
J. R. Goggin,	George Dick,
R. Bain,	Henry Kelly,
John Brown,	John Sadler,
A. Brown,	Michael Brennan,
W. B. Howard,	Thomas Whitton,
M. S. Hocken,	John Ellis,
Richard Hocken,	Alexander Morrison,
A. J. Loggie,	D. M. Loggie,
John Haviland,	A. Johnston,
Daniel Desmond,	George Cassidy,
Robert McEwen,	Asa Whitehead,
H. M. Eddy,	Charles Johnstone,
H. C. Creighton,	Robert McGuire,
Wm. Sinclair, jr.,	Peter Trainor,
Wm. McMahon,	William McGraw,
John Shannahan,	William Purcell,
R. F. Waddleton,	James Buckley,
James Carter and others.	

Mr. Smith's reply is as follows,—

Gentlemen,—

Recognising in the requisition you have presented to me, as well as in personal requests and assurances from many whose names do not appear thereon, that there is a desire among, at least, a very large number of my fellow-citizens of all classes that I should share in the representation of this important parish in the Municipal Council, I deem it a duty to place myself in your hands, feeling that in the event of a contest, you will, by your votes and influence, secure my election.

As I have already said to some of you, I have no desire to become a Municipal Councillor merely for the sake of the position, nor would I, myself, seek the office. Your requisition, however, assumes the character of a call which I think I ought to, and, therefore do accept. In the event of my being elected it will be remembered as one of the strong incentives which I trust will always urge me to the faithful and conscientious performance of the duties I shall be called upon to discharge towards the Parish of Chatham and the County at large.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

D. G. SMITH.

Chatham, February 17th, 1885.

A genuine surprise has been caused by the action of a number of people in town who have been, in some way, induced to think that they can promote their peculiar views of temperance by putting up a candidate to represent them, instead of the interests of Chatham, generally, in the Council. It appears that, at a meeting held by them last week, they appointed a committee to look up a candidate who would be willing to accept their nomination, and, after failing in their own ranks and several other quarters (one member of the Committee first appointed, refusing to serve) they obtained the consent of Mr. George Watt to act as their standard-bearer. In his new alleged *role* of Prohibitionist and champion of "the cause" and in his still newer one of a representative of *Chatham* interests, that energetic gentleman is put up by the extreme and ultra temperance people to oppose the return of Mr. Smith. A representative of the ADVANCE called on Mr. Watt yesterday who, being questioned on the subject, said he was not a temperance candidate exactly. He had told the Committee that he was not a teetotaller or prohibitionist, but was willing to take all the temperance votes he could get and treat the temperance people fairly. A third party was present when this declaration was made, and it seems to be a platform of principles to which almost anyone—outside of the gentlemen who have selected Mr. Watt—could subscribe.

The election, as most people will understand it—the majority of temperance men included—is simply for choice of a man to represent the important parish of Chatham in the Council. The interests involved, directly and indirectly are large and varied. The man chosen should be one on whom the town and parish can rely to be loyal to and watchful over those interests. The requisition presented to Mr. Smith indicates that he has the confidence of representative men of all classes and while Mr. Watt may not be any less worthy in a personal or general sense, it is not probable that he can induce the ratepayers to repose the confidence in him, as a representative of Chatham interests, which his opponent is entitled to.

Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Watt have always stood in the same relationships to the temperance organizations—neither being members but both practically temperate. It was known, to at least some members, of the committee, that Mr. Smith was to be brought out by requisition of citizens, generally, and as the temperance people have been making use of Mr. Smith's paper in placing their views before the public, through correspondence and matter furnished by the W. C. T. U. of Newcastle, common courtesy should have suggested to them the propriety of ascertaining what his attitude would be towards any propositions they might wish to have the Council deal with. Had they chosen a man within their own immediate ranks they might, at least, claim to have been consistent, but, in taking the course they have adopted, they seem to say to Mr. Smith "we are willing to use you and your paper when convenient, but you are entitled to neither courtesy nor consideration in return. We have heard you were to be brought out without the town coming to ask our leave and we will show you that we intend to be the ruling power of the land." It really seems as if some evil genius has guided the committee and led them into a blunder which alienates a large proportion of the Temperance people from their candidate, and will do little good to the cause which they, no doubt, desire to promote.

Mr. Smith requests us to say to his friends in the outlying districts of the parish that owing to the bad condition of the roads he fears he will not be able to see them personally, as he would like to do. Under the circumstances they will not mistake his failure to visit them as an indicating indifference on his part to duty or their interests.

Mr. D. R. C. Brown.

The Rocky Mountain *Sun* of Aspen, Colorado, contains the following notice of a Western business concern, which will be of interest to many who knew the Mr. Brown mentioned, who is a son of Mr. George Brown of Newcastle.—

On this side of the continental divide and up and down the continental divide there is no person held in higher estimation by his fellow man than H. P. Cowenhoven. Born in the southern part of Germany quite a number of years ago, he in his early life emigrated to America. He was one of the pioneers, settling in Black Hawk, or Gregory gulch in an early day of the history of Colorado. For many years he was engaged in business in Black Hawk, being that of grocer. Go to Gilpin county to-day, and you will find his name as highly honored as any one doing business there or has ever lived there, and that county has furnished as bright names as Colorado ever had. In 1880, when the western part of the state began to open up its resources, he concluded he would go with the tide, and eventually found himself located at the corner where now stands the finest brick building in the town of Aspen. In connection with him, in these early days of this town and while building up his fortune, was a young man,

MR. D. R. C. BROWN,

whose reputation as a person of business qualifications cannot be excelled. He became the junior member of the firm and family some two or three years ago, and has had pretty much the entire charge of affairs. From a small store in 1880, located on the corner of Galena street and Cooper ave., to a building 30x60 in 1882, was a monument to the business qualifications of these gentlemen. Success oftentimes forces changes and so during the past year the old building gave way to a handsome and commodious brick 30x90 and two stories high. A few months ago the firm of A. P. Cowenhoven & Co. gave way to that of the Aspen Mercantile Association.

This corporation was organized on September 29th, 1884, to exist for twenty years, with a cash paid up capital of $50,000, and for the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail mercantile business at Aspen.

The officers of the association are: D. R. C. Brown, president; H. P. Cowenhoven, vice-president; W. E. Bailey, jr., secretary; Chas. A. Merritt, treasurer. This firm is a notable one in Aspen, it succeeds one that could hardly be equaled by itself. Its aim will be to have everything on hand which anyone may desire in a thriving mining camp like Aspen. The extensive stock will consist of groceries of all kinds, provisions, hardware, agricultural implements, tinware and mining supplies. This company, besides owning the building which they occupy, own four lots on the corner of Galena street and Hyman avenue where they have a very extensive stock of lumber of all kinds. That they are heavy lumber dealers is easily believed when the assertion is made that they sell the products of three saw mills running night and day.

The sales of H. P. Cowenhoven & Co. the first year amounted to about $30,000. The sales of this association this year will amount to at least $500,000, a pretty fair showing for one company to make; it requires a stock of $50,000 on hand all the time to keep it in running condition. The present valuation of their property can easily be placed at $200,000, and is constantly increasing. They have in their employ twelve men to whom they pay first-class salaries.

This firm has facilities for carrying on their business which is not often had by any corporation or firm. The previous reputation of H. P. Cowenhoven and Dave Brown, brings the strongest kind of support. This is always the case, however, a man's reputation in business is sometimes worth more than all of his capital. This association is deserving of, and will have success.

Dominion Parliament.

On Tuesday 10th a large number of petitions was presented favoring the Scott Act.

Hon. Mr. Blake again complained of the delay in organizing standing committees, and Sir John said it would be attended to to-morrow.

Sir John then moved his resolution respecting the appointment of deputy speaker for the House. As an excuse, he said it was found necessary to do so owing to the great strain on the health of the speaker in attending to his very arduous duties and long hours which he had to occupy the chair.

Mr. Blake said that the proper way to elect a deputy speaker, if such had to be done, was to refer the matter to a special committee, but there was no reason that one had to be appointed this session—certainly none to-day. For nineteen years parliament had got on very well without a deputy speaker. Again, the resolution was got up in such a way leaving several important and essential parts unprovided for, making the proposed change impossible to be carried out effectually, and hence the reason for delay. He never observed any difficulty which transpired through any member temporarily filling the chair, and the statement of the leader of the government in that direction must have been exaggerated. If from two members of the party one was always selected, it would be found advantageous. The position was one of dignity. Again, if it were necessary to appoint a permanent chairman one ought to be selected who was familiar with both languages. But they were led to understand that it was to be a salaried office. It was not the office, however, which wanted the man but the man who wanted the office. (Cheers.) It was possible too that the government dare not open the constituency to give this man a seat in the cabinet. The House had, however, swallowed a camel before now and it was not going to strain at a gnat. He moved in amendment the reference of the matter to a select committee which was lost on a vote o 59 yeas, 121 nays—majority, 62.

Mr. Royal then moved in amendment that the position be given always to a member who had a practical knowledge of the language not that of the speaker.

Mr. Mills moved an amendment providing for the absence of the deputy speaker, which was accepted, and the motion passed.

Mr. Daly was then appointed. The remaining portions of these resolutions, making these appointments, were then moved clause by clause by Sir John, and Mr. Blake pointed out clearly that the Premier had evidently been in ignorance that Sir John was proceeding unconstitutionally; that the speaker alone could by act of confederation, appoint temporary deputies and that only the parliament of Canada could provide otherwise. The parliament of Canada meant both Houses, and not one House. A resolution of the House of Commons could not supercede the law of Canada, and therefore the government's procedure was not only irregular, but unconstitutional.

Sir John saw the trap into which he had fallen, and withdrew the latter part of his resolution, that they be made standing orders of the House, and instead asked leave to introduce a bill. This bill, amidst prolonged Opposition cheers and gloomy silence on the Ministerial Benches, was introduced through the generosity of the Opposition, in blank,

Mr. Blake then rubbed in Sir John's blunders and manifest ignorance of constitutional procedure, and the matter dropped.

The remainder of the session was occupied in considering routine business affecting the taking of the Northwest census.

The House adjourned after a 3-hour session.

On Wednesday 11th—

Sir Leonard Tilley said the gross amount of the public debt on New Year's day last was $258,739,146.

Sir John said he hoped to establish an experimental farm for the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Pope said, in reply to Mr. Blake, the total earnings of the Intercolonial Railway, as returned by the Moncton office to the department of railways for the second half of last year were $1,108,715 and expenditure $1,445,499.

Sir John, replying to Mr. Foster's question as to the contemplated action of the government in the maintainance of the license commissioners, said the matter was under consideration.

Sir John said the government would propose to establish a divorce court this session.

Sir Leonard Tilley, replying to Mr. Burpee (Sunbury), said the government had taken steps towards promoting the extension of trade relations to other countries, but did not think it in the public interest to give their names just now.

Mr. Casgrin moved that it is expedient that some measure be adopted for securing, by legislation, the better supervision and inspection of banks. A spirited discussion followed, during which many suggestions of a valuable character were thrown out. Mr. Blake maintained that the recent disclosures affecting the failures of banks showed clearly that an increased stringency of inspection was desirable.

The motion was lost on division.

A debate arose on a motion by Mr. Landerkin asking for returns showing the amount of money contributed by municipalities, etc., towards the construction of the Ottawa and Brockville Railway, recently acquired by the Canada Pacific, and whose train service has become irregular under the new management. The debate was adjourned.

The House adjourned after a three hours' sitting.

On Thursday 12th,—

After petitions in favor of the Scott Act were presented, several questions were put by members, the most important answer elicited to which was the announcement that the Government would not decide in the matter of taking legal action against Ogilvie, to recover his guarantee on account of advance given in the Exchange Bank, until his appeal was heard and the question of the government's priority of claim determined.

The debate was resumed upon Mr. Landerkin's motion for papers respecting municipal bonuses to Ottawa and Brockville section of the Canadian Pacific. The motion was carried.

Mr. Blake made nine motions for papers treating upon bounties upon manufactures of iron, the cost of heating the public buildings, encouragement of small post office savings deposits similar to that introduced in England by the late Professor Fawcett, the frauds and robberies of Manitoba mails, colonization companies and their petitions for condessions upon claims for land subsidies by railway companies, expenditure upon various sections of the Canadian Pacific, upon the present position of the Canadian Pacific land grant.

Upon the motion affecting the expenditure upon the Canadian Pacific a lively debate sprang up first because Mr. Blake noted the fact that Hon. Peter Mitchell's paper favored the return of land grants from the syndicate to the government at $2 per acre.

Mr. Mitchell thanked Mr. Blake for his reference to the paper that he owned and controlled, and took this occasion to state publicly that his paper was an independent paper representing the sentiments of Peter Mitchell. (Cheers and laughter.) He found that the suggestion made by the Herald for the relief of the Canadian Pacific Railway was first in THE *Globe* and other papers. It was one of the best things the country could do to resume these lands, even if it had to pay for them. The lands should never have been given up. He was not in the confidence of the Company on this point. But in outlining the scheme he gave in the Herald he acted as an independent journalist.

Mr. Blake also referred to the Bleu intrigue of last session and the demand from the Bleus for a *quid pro quo* for Quebec before they would vote the loan. This brought up Mr. Chapleau, who boasted of his success, defended the principles of the Maison Bleu and taunted the Opposition with trying to construct a Maison Rouge out of part of the Bleu party. Speeches by Messrs. Ouimet and Laurier followed, and then Mr. Blake closed the debate by showing that the success of which Chapleau boasted was over his own political allies and not political opponents. He then dressed down Chapleau in the most polished sarcastic style, to the delight of Langevin and Caron, and denied in the most emphatic manner that he either sought or desired to have as allies any section of the Bleu party. It was Blake's most brilliant effort this session, and was loudly cheered. Visitors in the galleries generally expressed astonishment at his masterly powers as an orator and a leader. He is, in truth, astonishing his most enthusiastic admirers this session, and the feeling abroad is most hopeful for the Liberal cause.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) moved for Mr. Weldon eight motions for papers which covered these subjects; Correspondence, etc., with commissioners under a commission issued in connexion with the Intercolonial railway claims; St. Stephen post office receipts for 1884; number of accidents on the Intercolonial railway during the past year: a statement showing the names and owners of each vessel aided under the fisheries' bounty system; all claims for drawbacks on shipbuilders' material; return of coal exported, etc., during the fiscal year; the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial during the past six months, also a statement showing the revenue and working expenses of the Intercolonial during the past six months indicating divisions. All these were carried.

Mr. Foster moved for correspondence respecting the proposed alteration in the Northwest prohibitory liquor Law. Carried.

Mr. Edgar moved for a statement showing the amount of wooden trestles upon the Canadian Pacific R. R., between Sudbury Junction and Nepigon River. This the government sought to amend so as to destroy the real object of the motion, which is to show how slovenly the road has been constructed to cover the greater number of miles in the shortest space of time, and so get a larger share of the bonus. It was impossible to arrive at a satisfactory amendment to suit both parties and so the debate was adjourned.

The House rose after sitting three hours.

On Friday, 13th—Another budget of Scott Act petitions were presented including many from New Brunswick.

The government Bill to amend the act advancing money for the construction of Esquimault graving dock was read a second time.

The adjourned debate was resumed upon Mr. Edgar's motion for a statement showing the total number of permanent and temporary timber, trestle and wooden bridges constructed, or under contract for construction, upon the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Sudbury Junction and Nepigon River, and the motion of Mr. McLellan in amendment thereto, striking out the word temporary and confining the motion to the whole line. This amendment practically killed the purpose of the motion and was tantamount to a refusal of the information Speeches were delivered against the amendment of Messrs. Mulock, Charlton, Casey, Cockburn and Mackenzie, who insisted, among other things, that the government's amendment was to postpone the bringing down of the whole information and to refuse that relating to temporary structures, which was really a material part of the motion.

Messrs. White, of Cardwell, McLellan, Hesson and Pope spoke against the motion.

The House divided, the amendment being carried by 101 to 54, and the information requested was refused by the government. The inference from this high-handed proceding is that the government have accepted as completed, portions of the road largely built of temporary trestle work and paid the cash subsidy therefor.

The House adjourned after a three-hour sitting.

On Monday 16th,—

After the presentation of petitions, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, for the third time this session, asked when the government would bring down the list of stockholders of the Grand Trunk railway, as already moved for.

Sir John replied that the Grand Trunk Company had been asked for it, but had not sent the list; he would cause another letter to be sent.

Mr. Mitchell added that if it were not speedily forthcoming, he would move that Mr. Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk, be brought to the bar of the House.

Mr. Beatty introduced a bill providing for the equitable distribution of insolvent's estates; also a bill for the discharge of past insolvents.

Sir Leonard Tilley, replying to Mr. Blake, said that since the 1st of February last the government had borrowed temporarily, through the Bank of Montreal, $2,000,000, but it was not in the public interest to state the rate of interest paid; different rates of interest were paid on the floating debt.

Hon. Mr. Pope, replying to Mr. Blake, said that 103,824 immigrants settled in Canada during 1884; also that 20,779 aliens and 9,486 Canadians settled in Manitoba and the Northwest during the same year, of whom 545 came from the Maritime Provinces and 9,725 from the United States.

Sir John, replying to questions by Hon. Mr. Mills, said that the Government had not granted timber limits within the territories awarded in Ontario, and added that the Dominion Government claimed all lands covered by the Indian treaties; that the Government accepted naturally the decision as to the disputed boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, but it would require an act of parliament to determine the northern boundary of Ontario. This announcement as to the retention of the Indian lands by the Dominion Government is likely to bring about a struggle between Canada and Ontario as severe as that just closed.

Adjourned after a 3-hour session.

Correspondence.

The Council and the Canada Temperance Act.

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR,—The letter of Coun. Whelan in last week's ADVANCE needs a serious reply, notwithstanding the style in which it is written. The main charges of my former letter against the majority of the Council were two: First, that they showed an utter contempt for Law in their proceedings with reference to the memorial in question; and second, that they showed (if they voted intelligently on Coun. Whelan's resolution) an ignorance of Temperance legislation disgraceful to men professing, as they did, to act in the interests of temperance. These charges I now reiterate, and shall further prove and illustrate, being greatly aided in this easy task by the abundant new material which Coun. Whelan has in his letter so generously placed at my disposal.

I shall take up the second point first, as it seems to be of most immediate interest. And in doing so I shall be compelled to again bring to light that unfortunate Resolution which should properly be allowed to rest in oblivion in the County archives, and which is only of any public significance as it serves to illustrate the official character of those who supported it and voted against the counter-resolution, inasmuch as it will certainly never accomplish any other practical result. In treating of this resolution and its subsequent defence I shall have to confine self to a small selection from the errors and misconceptions with which they abound, as the time and patience of the readers of the ADVANCE are limited and the inaccuracies aforesaid only limited by the space they occupy. The aim of the resolution is to secure "repeal." Repeal of what? The fifth paragraph tells us, "of the said Acts"—the reference being to the first paragraph where the "Scott Act and the Dominion Liquor License Law" are blamed for not preventing intemperance in the County. This means that the Councillors are to try to secure the repeal of *both* Acts within the County. But how *can* the repeal of the Dominion License Act be secured? Of course only by Dominion legislation. But imagine the courage and enterprise of a body of irresponsible Councillors in a County which is under the Scott Act stirring up the people of the County to take hold of a national measure framed for Counties that are not under the Scott Act, and most of whose provisions had already been declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court. Perhaps the gentlemen of the majority mean that not until after the Act passes the ordeal of the Privy Council of the Empire, will it come under the repeal treatment of Messrs. Whelan and his followers. If this was the meaning of the resolution it might have been more explicitly expressed, but those who wish to give the Council credit for a becoming spirit of modesty will charitably conclude that the expressions about the repeal of *that* Act, at least, were made unwittingly, possibly in a blind zeal for "the prevention of intemperance," that led the repealers to resort to any means however desperate to secure that righteous end. The Council also wants to repeal the "Scott Act," as another of the causes of intemperance. In fact that seems to be, in their view, the principal obstacle to reform, as the phraseology, "a repeal of the Scott Act," etc., sufficiently indicates. But Mr. Whelan tells us in his letter not only that the Scott Act is of doubtful legality, but that it is actually "superseded by the License Law of 1883." Why then advocate its repeal, and "call meetings" for that end in "the various parishes?" Have the Councillors in the intervals of their public labors nothing else to do than call meetings for the purpose of securing the repeal of a "superseded" law?"

But Coun. Whalen is grossly in error, even in stating that the Scott Act is of doubtful legality. There is no Dominion law whose validity is surer. It has the rare good fortune of having been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Bench of this Province, and then of having its constitutionality promptly recognised by the Supreme Court of the Dominion and confirmed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council. For a "superseded" and "doubtful" law it is also, probably, the most aggressive and successful piece of optional legislation that the Council ever had to contemplate. It has been carried in a majority of the most intelligent municipalities in Canada, is very rarely rejected when first submitted to the popular vote, and has never been repealed when the question of its repeal has been voted upon, it is making new conquests continually in the most influential portions of the Dominion.

Finally, we have the statement of Coun. Whalen that convictions under the "Canada Temperance Act are null." This means, if it means anything, that convictions for violations of the Scott Act are null. In support of his statement Coun. Whalen refers to "the late decision of the Supreme Court of Canada and New Brunswick, and the admission of the Premier on the floor of the House of Commons." But the late decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, made before the meeting of our Council, was precisely of the contrary effect, for it decided that the Dominion Liquor License Law which Coun. Whelan says has superceded the Scott Act is unconstitutional, except for the granting of wholesale and ship licenses. Again the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick was made apparently without reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada and, moreover, has no applicability whatever to future prosecutions for violations of the Scott Act when regularly conducted. And the only pertinent utterance of the Premier has been simply the putting into a few plain words of the decision of the Supreme Court. They have declared that wholesale licenses belong to the Dominion and that retail and tavern licenses belong to the Provincial Legislatures. How this "admission" sets the License Act above the *Dominion anti*-License Scott Act is not quite clear to the extra-conciliar mind.

The second paragraph (relating to the loss of revenue) of Coun. Whalen's famous temperance resolution cannot be construed grammatically, but the probable sense of it has been already well dealt with in Mr. Bill's able letters and will no doubt furnish matter for interesting discussion from now until the day of voting on the question of the "repeal of the Scott Act etc."

I regret to have to dwell so long upon these points; but it is of the greatest importance that the constituents of these Councillors should know how intelligently the resolutions of the Council upon matters of such vital moment to the morals of the community are drawn up, voted upon, and defended. It is only necessary to add that the passing of such a resolution and the authorizing such action as was resolved on are entirely beyond the province of our Municipal Councillors.

I have space only for a few words upon the moral aspect of the action of the Council as prompted and defended by Coun. Whelan. It seems that we are still to be told by the champion of the Council that a regard for the Law is no necessary part of the mental and moral equipment of those whose duty it is to administer the Law. This is the clearest possible inference from the language of Mr. Whelan's letter, which characterizes the Council's opposition to the understood requirements of the Law as opposition to "humbug." This maxim so unblushingly asserted by this representative of the people is virtually the doctrine held by all outlaws and law-breakers, from the theoretical communists up to actual dynamiters and shows how opponents of prohibition may be 'fanatical' too. To how low a moral level must our Council have sunk, if they still persist in their insane and indefensible opposition to the Law! But it is to be hoped that the feeling of shame that must fill the breast of every law-abiding resident of the County at this action of the majority of the Council may result, at least, in some practical movement for the relief of the community.

J. F. MCCURDY.

BIRTHS.

At Port Arthur, Ontario, on the 27th January, the wife of David Lawson—a daughter.

DIED.

On the 24th Jan. last, in the 24th year of his age, at Los Cerrillos, New Mexico, (where he had gone for the benefit of his health) Robert Shaw, eldest son of George and Jessie Loye, of Minneapolis, and formerly of Chatham, N. B.

New Advertisements.

THE CARNIVAL

Postponed from the 17th inst., will be held in the

CHATHAM SKATING RINK.

—ON—

Thursday Evn'g, 26th Inst.

(Band will play on Friday evening 27th inst., in consideration of our occupying Thursday evening by Carnival.)

The great attraction of the evening will be a

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS !

consisting of Æigeons, Wheels, Roman Candles, Vases of Flowers and Rockets.

Don't fail to attend as it will be a brilliant scene.

—MUSIC BY—

The Rink Band.

Parties intending to skate will please hand in their names, and those of the characters which they represent, at the door.

CASH PRIZES will be awarded by ballot for each best male and female costume.

Also, two Cash Prizes of two dollars each will be awarded to spectators, by means of numbered tickets.

ADMISSION.

Ticket holders in costume, free.
Non-ticket " " " 25c

SPECTATORS.

Adults, 25c. Juveniles 15.

GEO. WATT, Secy. D. FERGUSON, President.

CARD.

To the Electors of the Parish of Chatham.

Gentlemen,—By request, I will be a Candiate at the coming Election, to fill the vacancy in the County Council caused by the resignation of Mr. Loggie.

Should you elect me a member of that important body, I shall endeavour to scary you, and protect your interests, to the best of my ability, and will do my duty by Chatham irrespective of party or creed, and without fear or favor.

I am yours, Respectfully.

GEO. WATT.

Chatham, Feby. 18th 1885.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at its approaching session for the passing of an Act to provide for the Amalgamation of the Street and Fire services of the Town of Chatham.

Dated at Chatham, this tenth day of February, 1885.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until and including Monday, 23rd inst., at noon for rebuilding the bridge over Napan River near the Middle District School House, according to plan and specification to be seen on application to

JOHN JO

JESSIE'S PARLOR.

An orchard, the branches heavy with golden apples, here and there a ruddy "windfall", half hidden in the long grass, and at the foot of the most richly laden trees, a young girl, half asleep, with an ill-used book flung carelessly down, and indolent white arms thrown above her pretty dark head.

'Jessie!'

She made a sleepy little movement indicative of annoyance at being interrupted in the middle of her sleep.

'Jessie, I say!'

Miss Jessie rose slowly, and picked up her book. She was a tall, slight girl, of about eighteen years of age, with a rather pale face, and gray eyes, fringed with long black lashes. These eyes were her greatest charm. A little white gate divided the orchard from the garden, and Jessie passed through it with exasperating slowness.

'Was there ever such a girl!' thought her sister, her elder by twenty years,—at least the daughter of her father's first wife.

Caroline had loved her young stepmother, and when she died had tried to take a mother's place to the tiny, dark-eyed baby she left behind; but Jessie had proved a very troublesome charge.

'Well,' said Jessie, interrogatively, looking at Caroline standing in the door way, with her sleeves tucked up, and her stout arms covered with flour. 'What is it Caroline?'

'Come and move your rubbish out of the front room.

'What for?' asked Jessie, in undisguised astonishment.

'Because father's going to let it to a young fellow from London.'

Jessie looked indignant. Her parlor with the piano in it, to be let to some horrid man, and all her pretty belongings to be banished to her little bedroom. Oh! it was too bad.

'Carrie,' she said, 'how could you advise father to do such a thing? I never thought we should have to take in lodgers; I'd rather run away.'

'Where to?' asked the rather matter-of-fact Caroline.

Jessie bit her lips, and went indoors to remove her books and needlework from the little parlor that had been regarded as her sanctum ever since she had entered her teens. It never occurred to Miss Jessie that money was rather scarce with her father just now, and that the lodger would bring grist to the mill. She regarded the whole thing as a conspiracy to make her uncomfortable.

They might have consulted her, she thought, forgetting that she never troubled herself in any way with the affairs of the household. How she wished she could have had her piano carried upstairs; but that was impossible. It was the chief ornament of the room, and her father, she knew, would not allow her to take it away.

'I shall hate him; I know I shall,' she told herself thinking of the lodger.

And for the first two or three days she kept carefully out of his way, and Mr. Leith remained unconscious of the fact that he was under the same roof with a pretty girl. But he made the discovery one afternoon. When wandering through the orchard, with his hands behind his back, he came suddenly upon a slight girlish figure, in brown holland, a wide hat shading her eyes from the sun. Wonderful eyes they were—so large and dark, and utterly bewitching. She was gone like a flash; but her image lingered in Mr. Leith's memory. He was not a very talkative man; but he began to cultivate Caroline Maybrick's acquaintance, and soon found that the girl in the brown holland dress was her sister. He grew so friendly that Caroline ventured to ask him to take tea with them in the kitchen one afternoon. The farmer was quite willing; but Jessie objected most strongly and threatened not to come in to tea at all.

'Besides,' she said, 'what does a gentleman want in a farmhouse kitchen?'

However, Mr. Leith seemed very much at home there, and delighted Caroline and her father with his bright flashes of wit. He did his best to please that afternoon; but it was only for the benefit of the farmer and his elder daughter, or did his eyes wander in the direction of Jessie's slim figure? He could not understand why it was that the girl always avoided him. If she had wished to arouse his interest she could not have devised a better way. Her reserve piqued his curiosity, and he found her pretty face coming between him and the rusty pages of his books.

Once he went for a long walk, and returned home in the twilight, heard her at the piano, and paused to listen; but she caught sight of his figure outside the window, and the music ceased in an instant. When he entered the room he found it empty; but a little bow of ribbon lay on the carpet. Mr. Leith whistled, walked to the door, closed it carefully, and then picked up the ribbon bow with a shamefaced look and actually kissed it. Then with fingers that trembled in a most uncomfortable way, he placed it in his pocket-book.

'Your sister is shy,' he observed to Caroline, later on.

'It isn't that,' with a laugh, 'but she hasn't got over being turned out of her room. It was hers, you know, before you come, and she hates the idea of father taking a lodger.'

'Oh,' said Mr. Leath, considerably enlightened, and next evening, as Jessie was eating an apple in the orchard, the enemy bore down upon her before she could beat a retreat.

'Miss Jessie,' he said, taking off his hat, 'you must not run away. I want to speak to you.'

'What is it?" asked Jessie, coldly, throwing her apple over the hedge.

She had no longer any appetite for it.

'I want to apologize for having unconsciously taken possession of your parlor, it makes me feel like an interloper.'

'Who told you it was my parlor? asked Jessie, trying to steel her heart against him; but thinking all the same, what a handsome man he was, with his what a handsome man he was, with his

'Never mind who told me,' said Gerald Leith, with a smile. 'I know I have unconsciously deprived you of your piano ever since I have been here, and I want you to forgive me.'

'It is I who ought to ask your forgiveness,' returned Jessie. 'I have often stolen in to have an hour with my piano, when you have been out.'

She smiled and colored as she spoke, unable to resist the winning sweetness of his voice and manner.

They stood watching the moon above the tree tops, talking pleasantly, until Caroline came to the door and called her sister.

'Where on earth have you been, Jessie,' she asked.

'Talking to Mr. Leith,' returned Jessie, as she followed her into the room.

'Wonders will never cease,' exclaimed Caroline. 'I thought you hated him; but there, I think he would talk any one over with that pleasant voice of his.'

Jessie thought so to; but she did not give vent to her opinion in words. She was looking unusually well, a color became her, but it was not the rose flush upon her cheeks that made her look so lovely. There was a change in her tonight, and her sister was vaguely conscious of it, as the girl stood looking down into the glowing fire in the kitchen grate.

'Our Jessie is growing a regular beauty' observed Caroline to her father, when her sister had gone up to bed.

'Handsome is as handsome does,' returned Mr. Maybrick, puffing away at his pipe. Jessie's educations had cost him no end of money, while the more homely Caroline had put pounds in his pocket.

But Maybrick had no eye for beauty. He was not like his lodger, who could get very little sleep for thinking of a pair of bright eyes aad a slim girlish figure.

Next morning as Mr. Leith sat at breakfast, he caught sight of Jessie talking to a stoutly built, curly headed young fellow; and his heart gave a jealous throb.

Who was that rustic she seemed so interested in! He could not be her sweetheart—surely a girl like Jessie would not throw herself away on such an awkward cub.

Mr. Leith tried to read his newspaper, and forget the happy looking couple in the garden; but it was no use.

There they were, parading up and down in full view of the window, and now and then their voices were wafted to him on the breeze.

He felt he could stand it no longer, and slammed down the window in a rage. What was the use of coming to the country for quiet, if people would persist in making such a racket?

He took his hat, and went for a walk, and when he returned home, had the pleasure of seeing that rustic, through the kitchen window, dining with the family.

Mr. Leith closed the door of his room; but he could not shut out the sound of that fellow's noisy laughter.

'If he is a frequent guest, my stay here will not be of very long duration, he thought.

Presently, to his intense annoyance, he saw Jessie and the stranger out in the garden again, and after his own dinner had been served, he heard Miss Caroline calling them into tea; and found that the young man's name was Bob—detestable name! Mr. Leith had never felt more miserable than he did that evening, and his life had not been devoid of trouble.

Mr. Leith was sitting in the dark, and presently heard voices outside the door.

'I am sure he is out child,' said Caroline. 'The lamp is not lit; you can go in and play for a little while, and Mr. Leith will never be a bit the wiser.'

He did not hear Jessie answer—her voice was not so loud; but the door opened, and she came into the room going straight over to the piano.

Mr. Leith held his breath, lying back in the arm-chair, while Jessie played softly in the darkness.

He could see the dim outline of her form, as she sat at the piano; for what little light there was fell upon her. He was angry with her—most unreasonably angry, but he could not lose the chance of speaking to her alone.

'Miss Jessie,' he said, quietly.

Jessie gave a faint scream. He had frightened her so much, that she trembled like a leaf. She was going to run out of the room, when his voice arrested her movement.

'I shall be sorry that I revealed myself, if you are going to run away,' he went on. 'It is not often I have the chance of hearing you playing, Miss Jessie.'

Jessie sat down at the piano, but she did not play. Her little brown hands were trembling too much. Mr. Leith rose, and stood by her side.

'I shall be going back to London soon,' he said, 'and it will be pleasant to think of these few moments spent with you at the piano.'

'You are going away soon,' faltered Jessie, and something in her voice made George Leith's heart beat more quickly.

'I saw you with that young fellow today,' he said abruptly. "You seemed very happy.'

'Bob and I are always like that,' observed Jessie, her eyes beginning to sparkle, and a little smile quivering on her sweet lips. But George Leith could not see these signs of merriment.

'I hope you will always be,' he said. —'May I wish you every happiness?'

'You may it you like,' said Jessie with an odd little break in her voice, for she was trying hard to smother her laughter.

'When is it to be?' asked Mr. Leith trying to speak lightly, but not succeeding very well.

'When is what to be?' asked Jessie with a little gasp.

Your marriage, of course,' returned Mr. Leith rather coldly, for he knew now that she was laughing at him.

'I think you are putting the cart before the horse,' observed Jessie, demurely.

'What do you mean?' he asked, impatiently.

'I mean,' said Jessie, suddenly growing dignified, 'that I have no lover, so it is rather premature to talk of my marriage.'

Then that young man? began Mr. Leith.

'Is the affianced husband of my dearest friend.' As she uttered these words Jessie rose from the piano to find herself clasped in the arms of her father's lodger.

'And to think,' said Miss Maybrick afterwards, 'that you should make all that fuss about Mr. Leith coming, and then marry him after all! I was never so surprised in my life!'

'It was the best thing that could have happened to her,' observed her father. 'She would never have been worth anything as a farmer's wife;' and indeed this is true, but Jessie never wanted to be a farmer's wife, and is quite content with the destiny that has made her Mrs. George Leith.

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Law Etc.

Notice of Sale.

To JAMES Harnett, of the Parish of Rogersville in the County of Northumberland, Ex cutor of the last Will and Testament of Donald Buckley late of the Parish of Rogersville, aforesaid in the County aforesaid Merchant, deceased, and to all otherswhom it may concern.

Notice is hereby g ven that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and made between the said Donald Buckley, of Carleton, in the Parish of Rogersville, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, of the first part, and the undersigned John McCall of London, England, John Sterling of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and Joseph Sheehyn of Quebec, in the said Province of Quebec, of the second part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the nineteenth day of September, 1883, in Volume 62 of the County Records, pages 113 and 114 and is numbered 113 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 Thursday, the nineteenth day of March next in front of the Post Office in Chatham in said County at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in I 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 Parish of Chatham, in the said County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows—

Commencing on the north side of Pleasant Street at the south-west corner of the piece of land deeded by one David Rogers to one James Elkin, thence westerly along the north side of Pleasant street, thirty feet four inches, or to the easterly side of land now or lately owned by James Ahearn, thence northerly along the said James Ahearn's easterly side line seventy-three feet or to John Kirby's rear line, thence easterly along John Kirby's southerly side line thirty-four feet four inches or to the north-west angle of the said James Eikin's land thence southerly on a line parallel with the said James Ahearn's side line to the north side of Pleasant Street being the place of beginning—being the same piece of land conveyed to the said Donald Buckley by Deed bearing date the twelfth day of December A. D. 1870 and Registered in the County Records of the County of Northumberland in volume 54 of the County Records pages 403 and 404 and is numbered 288 in said volume.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Chatham aforesaid, being part or parcel of lots number 3 and(or)4 and being a part of the same conveyed to the said Donald Buckley by George Burchill and George A. Blair, executors of the last will and testament of George Parker, deceased, and being all of the said lands yet owned by the said Donald Buckley. Also all and singular that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, lying on the west side of Bay du Vin River in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, known as the two lots granted to Isaac Mace, containing two hundred acres more or less which piece of land was conveyed to the sd Donald Buckley by Thomas Power by Deed bearing date the 18th day of September, A. D, 1868 and registered in the County Records of the County of Northumberland in volume 52 of the County Records pages 567 and 568 and is numbered 373 in said volume. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders and issues and profits thereof &c, of the said Donald Buckley of, in, to, out of or upon the said land and premises and every part therof.

Dated the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1884.

WILLIAM McCALL,
JOHN STERLING, } Mortgagees.
JOSEPH SHEEHYN }

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Notice of Sale.

To Michael McLean, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, laborer, and all others whom it may concern—

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Engine House in Newcastle on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Newcastle, aforesaid, being part of lot number one and granted to the late William Davidson, bounded on the north by Mitchell street, west by lane leading to the Marsh, south by lands owned by the heirs of the late James Ryan, and east by lands owned by John Murray, being the same piece of land conveyed to the said Michael McLean by James O. Fish by deed dated the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D., 1877, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.—Together with the buildings, improvemens and appurtenances,

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th of October, A. D. 1879, and made between the said Michael McLean and wife of the first part and Alexander Ferguson, late of Derby, in the County aforesaid, of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Northumberland, in Volume 59, pages 616 and 617 of the said records, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage.

Dated this twenty-second day of December, A. D., 1884.

JAMES ROBINSON,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Ferguson, Deceased.
E. P. WILLISTON, Solicitor for Executor.
Terms made known at sale. 3 25

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NOTICE

Application will be made at the next session of the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, for an Act to Incorporate a Company to construct, a line of Railway connecting with the Intercolonial Railway at or near Storan's Gulch, so called and thence to the Miramichi River, and terminating at some point in the Middle District of the Parish of Newcastle.

E. HUTCHISON.

Jan. 1st 1885.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, for an Act to Incorporate a Company for the construction of a Railway, from a point on the Northern and Western Railway, at or near Cross Creek, in the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, up the Valley of the Nashwaak River as near as may be, and through the Parishes of Stanley and Bright, in the County of York, and the Parishes of Brighton and Aberdeen, in the County of Carleton, to a point on the St. John River, in the County of Carleton, between Hartland and the County Line between Carleton and Victoria Counties.

Fredericton, D 1st 1884.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an Act to incorporate a Company whose object it is to construct a line of Railway to connect with the Northern and Western Railway at or near Boiestown, running through the parishes of Ludlow in Northumberland, Stanley in York, and Brighton and Northampton in Carleton (or such other parishes as may be deemed advisable in said Counties) to or near Woodstock in the County of Carleton; also a line of Railway connecting with the Northern and Western Railway at or near its crossing of the Miramichi River in the Parish of Blackville and running through said parish and the parish of Southesk and thence through the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, or the said County of Victoria to or near Grand Falls in said County, with branches and connectinglines in the parishes of Southesk and Southesk in the County of Northumberland, and branches in the said Counties of Carleton and Victoria

Chatham, D 1st 1884.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick for an Act to authorise the Town of Chatham to issue Debentures for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable in twenty-five years, with interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to provide a sinking fund for redemption of such Debentures, said sum of twenty thousand dollars having been voted by said Town as a bonus to the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick, to aid in the construction of the railway between Fredericton and Chatham.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick for an Act to Incorporate a Company to build a Railway from a point on the Intercolonial in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, toand through or near Douglastown and as near as may be to the North side of the Miramichi, to the line between the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, so as to connect with the proposed extension of the Caraquet or Shippegan Railway, so called, in the County of Gloucester

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be presented to the Local Legislature at Fredericton at its next sitting, providing for the erection of a new parish in the County of Kent, taking for the purpose thereof portions of the Parishes of Richibucto and St. Louis.

PIERRE DAIGLE.

Richibucto, Kent County N. B.
20th January 1885.

AVIS.

Avis est par ces presentes donne qu un *Bill* sera presente a la prochaine Session de la Legislature Locale a Fredericton pourvoyant a l'erection d'une nouvelle paroisse dans le Comte de Kent, renfermant pour ce propos une portion des Paroisse de Richibouctou et de St. Louis.

PIERRE DAIGLE

Richibouctou, Comte de Kent, N. B.
20 Janvier, 1885

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

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Black Brook, Dec. 17th, 1884.

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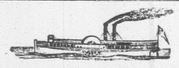
Chatham, N. B. Nov. 18th, 1884.,



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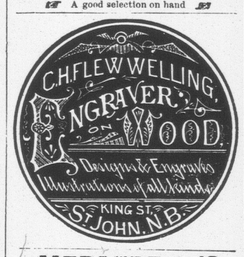

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Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

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D. FERGUSON,
Secretary.
Chatham. 5th Dec., 1884.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and have balances arranged within the next 3 months otherwise expense may be incurred, and all persons who have claims may call and receive payment.

R. HUTCHISON.
Douglastown, Jan. 10, 1885.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feby. 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:

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Sutherland & Creaghan.
NEWCASTLE, Dec. 1884.

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Tea, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Soap, Pork, Beans, Beef, Codfish, Herring, 500 bbls. Flour, following Brands, "Glasgow," "Brilliant," "Sharon," "Victoria," all at lowest prices.

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ARGYLE HOUSE, - - - - - - - - - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

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

NEW GOODS
OPENED YTH E SUBSCRIBERS:

Seasonable Goods as follows:—Beehive Fingering each 3 and 4 ply, Ladies Cashmere Jersey Gloves Children's Cashmere Jersey Gloves, Ladies' Knitted Wool Shawls, Children's Knitted Wool Normandy Hoods, Ladies' Knitted Wool Promenade Scarfs, Ladies' Knitted Jerseys, Black Fur Trimmings each 13, 6 & 10 in., Ladies' Fur Trimmed Mantle Loops, Ladies' Chenille do.
Ladies' Satin, Plush and Fur Hats and Bonnets Newest Styles; Cashmere and Ottoman Wool Dress Goods in Grenat, Navy, Seal and Bottle.

PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO

1885, 1885.
GOODS THAT MUST BE SOLD.

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

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

300 pieces New Silver Ware,
☞ BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SUITABLE FO