POOR COPY

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MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 19. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 22, 1892. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

It is sent to any address in Canada, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

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

Yearly or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.

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

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

MARBLE WORKS.

The Subscriber has removed his works to the premises known as Golden Ball corner, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES. TABLETS & CEMETERY WORK.

generally also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscellaneous marble and FINE STONE work.

A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS,

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

a good stock of Marble always on hand.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Garden Vases, Etc., etc.

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM N. B.

COFFINS & CASKETS

—IN—

Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,

Coffin findings and Robes supplied at the very lowest stock. Pall Bearers' outfit furnished.

James Hackett, Undertaker

CHATHAM, N. B.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Torryburn Corner,

CHATHAM.

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best

British, and Canadian Makes, Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

of all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable rates.

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

cut to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS. ARE THE BEST.

Established 1860. Works, ENGLAND.

No. 1 FOR Expert Writers.
No. 2 FOR Accountants.
No. 3 FOR Correspondents.
No. 16 FOR Bold Writing.
No. 27 FOR Business.

Sold by STATIONERS Everywhere. Samples FREE on receipt of return postage 2 cents.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 810 BROADWAY. NEW YORK.

MITCHELL HOUSE FOR SALE.

The property known as the Mitchell House, opposite Masonic Hall, Newcastle,

is offered for sale. The house has been

Repaired & Repainted

and is in thoroughly good order. It is one of the best and most convenient places on the Miramichi for a successful hotel business, as it possesses all the requisites thereof, and no more advantageous chance for a hotel investment has ever been offered in Newcastle.

Possession will be given immediately.

For further information apply to

JOHN ROBINSON, JR

Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1892.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant piny syrup.

PRICE 25C. AND 50C. PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Tenders!

We tender the citizens of New Brunswick the most valuable and certain

ROAD TO HEALTH.

There never was so valuable a combination as ALE, BEEF AND PEPSINE, and hundreds are daily receiving benefit from

ALE AND BEEF PEPTONIZED.

THE GREAT FOOD TONIC!

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laundry Manoleate

A SOAP POWDER,

Combined with the disinfectant Manoleate is alike useful in washing clothes, walls, floors etc., purifying and cleansing, at the same time assuring

Cleanliness---Health---Safety.

PRICE 25 CENTS A TIN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co.,

AMHERST, N. S.

Dunlap, McKim & Downs,

WALLACE, N. S.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,

AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP COOKE & CO.

MERCHANT TAYLORS,

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

AMHERST, N. S.

This firm carries one of the finest selections of Cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from his establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that the prices are right.

Miramichi Foundry,

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

CHATHAM, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

IRON PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WINTER STOCK!

COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

—FULL LINES OF—

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery,
Dress Goods,
Haberdashery,
Carpets,
Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

J. B. SNOWBALL, CHATHAM.

General Business.

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED

—HIS—

SHAVING PARLOR

Benson Building

Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, and Smokers' Goods generally.

Wrought Iron Pipe

—AND—

FITTINGS.

GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES.

BABBIT METAL.

RUBBER PACKING.

Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc.

J. M. RUDDOCK.

Chatham, N B.

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

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

THOS. W. FLETT,

NELSON.

ATTENTION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

LOWER THAN EVER

—AT—

F. W. RUSSEL'S,

BLACK BOOOK.

For Sale or To Let.

The Dwelling House and premises situate on St John Street, in the Town of Chatham, near the R. C Chapel, lately occupied by H. S. Miller, Esq.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister-at-Law, Chatham.

Dated at Chatham, 24th March, 1891.

DERAVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin.

LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

W. T. HARRIS

IS SELLING FOR CASH

BOYS AND MENS'

OVERCOATS, REEFERS

—AND—

MEN'S SUITS

AT COST

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

Just arrived and on Sale at

FLANAGAN'S

Upper and East End Stores.

Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.
Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

I intend to sell Cheap for Cash.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 22, 1892.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

THE PLAN SUGGESTED BY A WIDE-AWAKE AGRICULTURIST.

A Plea for Draining Well—Sand and Gravel Advocated for the Roadbed in Clay Sections—A Cross-Section of His Proposed Road Illustrated.

Let the same skill and intelligence be brought to bear for the improvement of our roads that have been in the building of railroads, and in twenty years or less time they would be on a par with other improvements of the country. Bluffs have been cut down, ravines filled and roadways graded, with side ditches for drainage, and occasionally tiling placed in the center and the sides filled above with the clay soil. This is the condition of the roads to-day in some parts of the country, but with many exceptions. It matters not how well and evenly graded in the fall, rain, snow, freezing and thawing will disintegrate and open up the solid roadbed to receive the spring rains, making the used roads almost, if not impassable. What is the cause of the trouble with our roads? We have graded them annually for many years and have expended vast sums of money in this work and we are harassed and perplexed with muddy roads—we have no improvement. Why is it? Just for the simple reason—water, the cause of all the trouble, can't get away. We have all tried

CROSS SECTION OF ROAD.

to quench our thirst at a limpid stream, by dipping the hand into it, but in raising it to the parched lips, how difficult to hold the water in its effort to get to a lower level. It is not the wish of water to remain in our roads, but we compel it to stay, taxing ourselves heavily to keep it there, causing great trouble and expense.

After many years of study and a long life of experiences, I came to the conclusion that as the clay road was a fixture of the country it should be utilized in being a part of a more permanent structure than it had been. This could be done by severing its center by digging a trench parallel with the road, from two to three feet in depth. At the bottom let it be six or eight inches in width. Two feet above the bottom, 12 to 16 inches in width, then widen out gradually to eight or ten feet on top of the road. The size of the trench may be varied—governed by cost of material to fill it. On the bottom of the trench place tile, fill above with sand or gravel to within six or eight inches of the road's surface, then broken stone, well rounded up, completing the road's structure. For drainage, sand is preferred as it is perfect security in protecting the clay sides of the trench against aggression by the thawing of the clay after being frozen—no chance of its penetrating so solid and compact a material. Sand in drainage is of great value, and in due time will be highly appreciated, as at least two-thirds if not three-fourths of foreign material used in drainage can and will be sand, it being cheaper and more easily handled than gravel or broken stone. One portion of clay to three or four of sand forms a combination that will make a fair road on a sand foundation, and still be porous enough for drainage. So too, creek or washed gravel is improved by a small portion of clay. A roadbed thus constructed is as free from water as a road on a sand or gravel bank. The water that is not shed off the surface into side ditches is conducted through the porous material to the trench into tiling below and is carried away. All drainage is beneficial, but nowhere as much so as in the road's centre, immediately below the firm surface. The trench making and filling should be done with great care, as three-fourths of it is below all pressure from above and will last a lifetime without repair. The average road is about twenty feet in width, so in place of an open ditch on each side of twenty feet, there is a drain on each side of eight feet, the central trench being filled with porous material, covering a space eight or ten feet in width, so that the water cannot remain on or in the road as it does in clay road beds without this drainage. The first cost of a trench, tile and filling, is small compared with the advantages obtained, and this cost distributed over the years of its life is but a small amount per annum. The trench should be dug early in the spring before the road becomes hard and compact, as is the case in midsummer. There are localities having a natural underdrainage—where gravel or broken stone answers a good purpose without any other drainage, but these localities are the exceptions. By this method, with two yards of sand and one of broken stone to the rod, a good track is free from water—three of sand and two of broken stone will make a better road; double the quantity without this drainage will not make as good. From tests made in drainage and what I have witnessed without it, if I had a mountain of stone or gravel alongside of a clay road I would not use any of it in the road, until I had first trenched and thoroughly drained it. For streets in the business part of a town there should be at least three trenches filled as above, and if at a future day a firmer surface is required a good and substantial foundation is ready for the change. Every rod of road and every street should be surveyed by a competent engineer, and a profile of grades be made before any work is done. Prepare intelligently for the most thorough system of drainage, that all water may be effectually removed from the road, so that a sure and solid foundation is had on which a permanent road may be built and at a cost less than any other method presented to the public. I am firm in my convictions in relation to the claims that the farmers and others have on the general government, and on the state, county, and on railroads, too. I am not unmindful of the power possessed by the farmers of the country in their individual selves and township organization, yet, how outrageously overtaxed in transportation by reason of poor roads! The township in which I have lived fifty-four years is a fair average of the townships in the state. The Town Clerk informs me that the people of the township have paid a road tax on an average for the last ten years of over $1,500 a year, making $15,000 in the ten years, and as far as road improvements is concerned it is a great waste. This does not include bridges. In the county there are fifteen townships, making $225,000 for the county. In Henry county, adjoining, for roads alone about the same amount is expended. How long shall this waste continue? Let a beginning be made. Thoroughly drain and improve the worst places first, and in a few years we will have as good roads in the break-up in the spring as in mid-summer.—H. W. Thornton's speech before the Highway Improvement Association of Illinois.

ECONOMY OF GOOD ROADS.

Cost of Constructing—Road Tax High—Different Kinds of Roads Compared.

At a recent public meeting at Abington, Pa., Professor Lewis M. Haupt, of the University of Pennsylvania, told some of the truths of road construction. "There is no tax so great as that of bad roads, is a generally accepted maxim," he said, and it is true. The horses have to be fed, although they cannot be used, and the average cost of keeping a horse is $125 per year. If the road surface be made harder merely by metaling it, then one horse can do the work of two, and the feed and interest on one is saved. It is estimated in England that the mere saving in cost by reducing their roads to such a condition that three horses can do the work of four, there has been an economy of $100,000,000 effected annually. In the State of Illinois it is stated that the cost of hauling farm products is at least $15,000,000 more than it would be if the roads were improved, and that such improvement would add $160,000,000 to the value of the farms. I am well aware that the properties on mud roads cannot be sold, while those on macadamized roads have increased in value in a great many sections from $50 to $500 per acre.

"Will it pay? I have only to refer you to the precedents of other countries for an answer. If it will not, why do we find England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and many other civilized countries building the best roads they can in the face of difficulties which to us would be appalling. The poor Swiss have built roads through gorges and around precipices which would seem impossible and which must have cost over $1,000,000 per mile. What will roads cost? The answer must be guarded by the dimensions, character of metal, soils, grades, drainage, etc., but the prices for turnpike range from $2,000 to $10,000 per mile. Very fair roads under favorable conditions have been laid for $3,000, and when a deep bottoming and drainage are required, it may run up to $10,000, but I should say, with rolling topography, varied soil and fair material they should not exceed $7,000. It is better, in my opinion, to build the roads by general subscription than to farm out the franchises to joint stock companies, as in that case the condition of the roads is dependent upon the liberality of the company, while the community must pay enough in tolls to provide for the maintenance of the road, and the interest and dividends to the stockholders. The system of working out the taxes by plowing up the gutters and throwing the muck over on the road should be called

WORKING IN THE TAX.

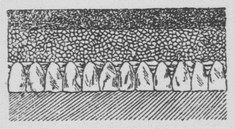
as it makes the road soft, and in a short time the rains and travel have washed the soil back and clogged up the ditches, so that no permanent good result is obtained. That you may perhaps better comprehend the importance of the problem, let me define what a road is. Briefly, it is a line of communication, and the ideal is a line of least resistance, level, straight, hard and smooth as possible—that is, with due regard to the traffic. This fact will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that to pull a load of one ton on different surfaces requires very different powers, as stated in the following figures:

To draw one ton.	Lbs. pull	Cost, per mile.
On sand requires	400	46c
On hard earth requires	200	20c
On macadam requires	100	10c
On wooden blocks requires	50	5c
On bricks requires	25	2½c
On asphaltum requires	18	1½c
On steel rails requires	9	8c
On water (canal) requires	2	2c

The farmer hauls everything he uses over the roads, to and from the market, and it is easily seen that he pays more for his transportation than any one else because of the great resistance offered by sandy or muddy roads.

Making a Telford Road.

The Telford base is made of six or eight inch rocks or bowlders, or large pieces of irregular-shaped stone, on which is placed a layer of coarsely-broken stone, and this is surfaced with pieces which do not average more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter.



TELFORD ROAD.

In the original Telford road the inventor insisted that the broken stone be such as would pass through a two-and-a-half-inch ring, and that the surface be made of broken stone, which would average three-quarters of an inch in diameter. In the Telford road it was evidently the idea to put the large stones at the bottom, in order to prevent the soft ground from working through. By not breaking this stone, labor is saved, but worn places may reach the rough rocks.

Intelligent Roadmaking.

Intelligent roadmaking in this country seems to be a lost art. It is ridiculous to compel the yeomen each year to turn out and scrape great clods upon a road already impassable and thereby keep it in bad condition all the year. "Road working" as now conducted by rustic labor is the harrowing farce of to-day. How long this humorous manœuvering will be tolerated remains to be seen. The able-bodied men of the district turn out under the road-master and spoil the highways for months to come.

Like Tennyson's babbling brook the pathmaster's farce goes on forever.

Railways can never supply the place of good wagon roads, which a few miles of the latter would amply prove to any disinterested mind. The grangers seem to think that the cities should bear the burden of expense. Not so. The interests are mutual and not inimical. Notwithstanding all the great benefits to be derived there will always be stubborn opposers to the road improvement idea until the blessing is irrevocably thrust upon them. It is a fact that in other countries it has been proved that good roads have benefited the country folk far more than the city people. It is surprising that country dwellers cannot understand this fact and fully appreciate it.

There is but one way to secure the great boon of country roads—build them by a general tax.—Bloomington Eye.

A General Rule.

Whether the road is to be of earth, gravel or macadam, the earth roadbed should be graded, crowning it twelve to fourteen feet wide, and twelve to eighteen inches higher in the middle than at the edges. Along each edge should be cut a shallow ditch.

He Knew.

Jess—What a flatterer Lord Forgivus is! He told me last night I was one out of ten thousand

Bess—Not at all. Six months after marrying him you would be.

A Change of Front.

The Rescuer—What is the matter?
The Rescued—A man just met me here in the woods, and kissed me six times.
The Rescuer—What did you do?
The Rescued—I screamed for help.
The Rescuer—Did you scream loud?
The Rescued—Yes, and repeatedly.
The Rescuer—And no one heard you?
The Rescued—Not a soul. I was completely at his mercy. You see how remote and lonely the spot is.
The Rescuer—Well, if you are certain that no one heard you, I believe I'll just take a couple of dozen kisses myself.

Made a Lot of Difference.

"Did you ever taste coffee, Bobbie?" Abner asked.

"Yes," said Bobbie. "It was awful good."

"What did it taste like?"

"Medicine."

"I shouldn't think that would be good."

"It wouldn't have been if it had been medicine; but it wasn't. It was coffee."—Harper's Young People.

Time to Stop.

"You are working too hard," said a policeman to a man who was drilling a hole in a safe at two o'clock in the morning.

"What's that?" asked the burglar in a discontented tone as he looked into the muzzle of the policeman's revolver.

"I say you need arrest."

Went in Deep.

"So you had to stop work at the gas-well, eh?"

"Yes; ran out of money."

"How deep did you go?"

"About fifteen thousand"——

"What! Fifteen thousand feet?"

——"dollars."

Charity.

Farmer (emerging from shadow of henhouse)—Hold on there, you old rascal! I saw you coming an' I jest thought you wouldn't be able to go by that pullet.

'Rastus—Go by dat pullet? No sah—reckon not, sah! I'se got some humanity in me, sah. Yo' didn't s'pose I oud see a po' chicken soost out a freezin' night laik dis, did yo'?

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and consumption if taken in time.

General News and Notes.

The Canadian building at the World's Fair in Chicago is roofed in.

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

Owing to the fall in the price of silver many Colorado mines have been closed.

Prepare for Cholera.

CLEANLINESS, care and courage are the resources of civilization against cholera. Keep the body scrupulously clean. Eat hot food. Take Burdock Blood Bitters to maintain regular digestion and ensure pure blood which is the very best safeguard against cholera or any other epidemic.

With many clergymen, public speakers, singers, and actors, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the favorite remedy for hoarseness and all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs. Its anodyne and expectorant effects are promptly realized.

Small-pox is extending its ravages throughout England. In general it is moving slowly, though in some places it has spread with such rapidity as to alarm the authorities.

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

A report has been received in London from an Egyptian formerly with Emin Pasha, to the effect that Emin and all his party were killed by Manyemas in March last on the Ituri River.

Four doses Cure a Cough.

GENTLEMEN,—My little boy was troubled with a very bad cough, and a lady friend advised me to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I got it at once and can truly say I did not give more than three or four doses until his cough was gone. I have never been without it since, as I find it the best for troublesome coughs.

MRS. J. S. RUDDY, Glen William, Ont.

It is reported at Vienna that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is dying at his residence in Turin. It was only a short time ago that he celebrated his 90th anniversary of his birth.

About Armoratin

When dyspepsia invades your system and bad blood occupies a stronghold in your body the way out of trouble is to annex a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for dyspepsia and bad blood, and the only one that cures to stay cured.

Burdock Pills cure liver ills. They are Small and elegantly coated, Sure in effect and pleasant to use.

BOIESTOWN GRIST-MILL.

Parties having Wheat, Barley or Buckwheat to grind are informed that the subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which grain and grist will be conveyed from and returned to stations on that Railway at the following rates:

		per 100 lbs.
Between Chatham and	Boiestown,	6c. each way.
" Chatham's "	"	6 " "
" Chelmsford "	"	6 " "
" Blackville "	"	5 " "
" Upper "	"	4½ " "
" Ellisfield "	"	3½ " "
" Doaktown "	"	2½ " "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

3 29-cc. WM. RICHARDS

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

—ON—

Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music) is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.

Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

Manchester House.

New Dress Goods,

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

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

W. S. LOGGIE.

Chatham, N. B., 25th Oct. 1892.

WANTED.

A male teacher holding a first class license for District No. 2, Bathurst (town) capable of taking charge of a Superior School. State salary.

JOHN E. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Bathurst, 26th Nov. 1892.

A STRAY HEIFER

is at the farm of Charles Bremner, Napan. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying all expenses.

Some little foreign boys have been made at work for us, by Anna Tracy, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bauer, Toledo, Ohio, see out. Others are doing well. Why not you? Some earn over $100.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. You work in your time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine.

A Bad Cold

If not speedily relieved, may lead to serious issues. Where there is difficulty of breathing, expectoration, or soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes, with a constantly irritating cough, the very best remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It removes the phlegm, soothes irritation, stops coughing, and induces repose. As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral should be in every household.

"There is nothing better for coughs than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other preparation."—Annie S. Butler, 169 Pond st., Providence, R. I.

"I suffered severely from bronchitis; but was

CURED BY

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life."—Geo. B. Hunter, Goose River, N. S.

"About a year ago I took the worst cold that ever a man had, followed by a terrible cough. The best medical aid was of no avail. At last I began to spit blood, when it was supposed to be all over with me. Every remedy failed, till a neighbor recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took half a teaspoonful of this medicine, three times a day, regularly, and very soon began to improve. My cough left me, my sleep was undisturbed, my appetite returned, my emaciated limbs gained flesh and strength, and today, thanks to the Pectoral, I am a well man."—H. A. Bean, 29 Winter st., Lawrence, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1; 6 bottles, $5.

WEDGWOOD, WEDGWOOD.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Newcastle Drug Store,

Royal Crown, Derby,
Royal Worcester,
Belleek, Dysart,
Fine English China,

Terra Cotta, Parian & Japanese Ware,

—IN—

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ST. JOHN SUN.

THE

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A Farmer at Edom, Texas, Says: "We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country. John Franklin Jones.

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To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

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

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

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard, J. A. Early, Jos. W. L. Cabell, Commissioners.

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

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
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THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING, WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 10, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of	$200 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000

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999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
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Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

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

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Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

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

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decisions of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

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

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

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Salary and expenses weekly from start. Little competition—one to each post-office. Good chance for permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Employ no canvassers from other parts of Canada. Our stock is all hardy Canadian grown, from Canada's hardy stock, true to name, and the best of all kinds of fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. We offer a large assortment of low prices and popular varieties. We can interest any one not earning $10 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. We can make you a success. Outfit Free. Address, for particulars, BROWN BROS. CO., Confederation Nurseries TORONTO, ONT. (This house is reliable.)

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

		per 100 lbs.
Between Chatham and	Doaktown,	6½c each way.
" Chelmsford "	"	6 " "
" Blackville "	"	5 " "
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The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

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GEO. McKNIGHT, Secretary to Trustees, Lower Rapid P. O.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 22, 1892.

Imperial Federation and Independence.

We republish, in another column, the Sun's report of an address delivered in St. John one evening last week by Mr. Geo. R. Parkin, an eloquent New Brunswicker, on the subject of imperial federation. Mr. Parkin is "a gentleman and a scholar" in every sense of the term. He was both before he took up the business of delivering addresses on this theme all over the world, some four years ago, and as he has followed no other occupation in all that time and has, meanwhile, been associating with the leading adherents of the idea in Great Britain and all her important colonies, it may be assumed that he ought to know more about it than any other man, and be able to present every phase of the question in an exhaustive, if not convincing manner.

No proposition that can be theoretically presented to the mind of a British subject is more in accord with his national prejudices, pride and aspirations, but, unfortunately for considerations of that kind, the British subject is also an essentially practical being, and while the old flag may lead him a long distance from his bearings when it is properly waved, he generally manages, before the end is reached, to get back to business principles in his politics, as well as in other respects. That is, doubtless, the reason why neither Mr. Parkin nor any of his associates in promoting public sentiment in favor of imperial federation, have ventured to put the scheme into anything approaching practical form, and have, so far, failed to win for it the sanction of any responsible statesman in either Great Britain or any of the colonies.

We have no doubt that Mr. Parkin's experiences justify his statement that the theme is the greatest that could occupy the mind of statesman or philosopher, but as he is more of a philosopher than a statesman, and as philosephers generally find it easy to square their ideas with what they think is statesmanship, it is not difficult to account for his illusion. Sam Slick used to make short work of anything that was "agin natur," and as imperial federation is in that category—in a geographical sense—statesmen have scanned it closely, and abandoned it as impracticable. It, nevertheless, has its uses, for it is a comparatively harmless thing, at the worst, while, in many respects, it does positive good. It has already proved an educator in a much needed direction in the mother country, because it has induced many good-intentioned people there to take some pains to inform themselves in reference to the number, extent, resources, etc., of the colonies. The most capable of these are not, however, federationists, save in interest and theory, for they know that the more potent influences of the age are not working in favor of useless affiliations, but for the greatest possible development of national life along the lines of independence, self-reliance and self-interest, all consistent with the principles of international comity and justice, which are now the leading recognised factors in the policy of all civilised governments.

Those who have committed themselves to the advocacy of imperial federation appear to belong to the imperialist class principally. These good people know that the political atmosphere of nearly all the colonies is impregnated with the desire for independent national existence. They, very properly, fear that some of the young giants of the old Anglo-Saxon and Celtic stock, that have already outgrown the clothes of their adolescence cannot be much longer kept in ignorance of their power and capabilities for making their own way in the world, and they attack their aspirations towards independence by suggestions of defencelessness. That is the reason why their agent, Mr. Parkin, while furnishing excellent reasons why existing colonial relationships should give place to some other system, dismisses the independence idea with the assertion that no colony could afford to pay the necessary cost of its own defence.

These federationists appear to assume that if it were not for the fact that the colonies are under British protection, they would be immediately pounced upon by some of the stronger powers, and either annexed or destroyed, and that the only way to escape from such fate is for them all to agree to assume a part of the cost of maintaining Great Britain's army and navy, and, at the same time, to parc with much of the comparative independence which they now enjoy.

The best method by which we may form judgment as to whether Mr. Parkin's fears of foreign invasion have substantial basis or not, is by analogy. If we do not find that war, for purposes of conquest and the acquisition of territory is the general policy of the stronger powers of the world towards the weaker, at the present time, we think we may rely upon it that the future will develop nothing more adverse in that respect; and, as we in Canada are not concerned particularly outside of our own position and relationships—existing and probable—in considering the question, we will not go beyond the American continent in discussing this point.—

When the question of the independence of Canada is suggested we are told by the fearful and timid (behind whom we can always see the cunning imperialist) that if we were not connected with Great Britain we would at once be invaded and conquered by the United States. It may be asked, in this connection, whether the United States—seeing that we are of the same race and, at least, as friendly with them as any other of the peoples of this continent—would be any more aggressive towards us than they are or have been towards the other independent countries of America. There are no less than eighteen sovereign states in America, exclusive of the United States and the twelve British colonies. Three of these sovereign states, or nations, are larger, in point of population, than Canada, while fifteen are smaller. We have not, however, heard of the United States—although it has more people than the whole of them combined—attempting to oppress or conquer any one of them, great or small. Why, then, should it be assumed that a different policy would be pursued towards Canada in the event of her becoming independent? The Imperial troops were long since, withdrawn from Canada, with exception of the few stationed at Halifax and Victoria, and nobody will venture to seriously claim that these are there in the interest of Canada, or to protect her from invasion by the United States. When we were attacked from the latter direction more than twenty-five years ago, and armed defence was necessary, it was not Imperial troops that met the invaders, or the blood of British soldiers that was spilled in repelling them. What we did in a small way at that time we could, doubtless, do as willingly and well on a larger scale, should occasion requireit; but the war of '61-'65 in the United States has warned that country that it has all the territory it can govern well and economically, and that any attempt to extend itself in a northerly direction can only be made at great risk of a second and, perhaps, successful southern secession. The statesmen and diplomats of both countries will always have these important possibilities in view, in connection with the question of Canadian independence, and it is only the interested and timorous classes who will, therefore, oppose the independence of Canada because of the fear of the United States ever assuming other than a friendly and peaceful attitude towards it. At all events it ought not to be said that Canada, having nearly as large a share of the continent as the United States, and a population as large as that country had at the end of the first quarter-century of its existence, is lacking in the British courage and self-reliance necessary to enable it to strike out for itself and hold its own on a continent where nineteen other independent peoples are already working out their national destinies.

It may be said that there are eleven other British colonies in America, and that Canada should continue to keep them company—to show them an example of docility and filial obedience—but it must be remembered that we are fast out-growing our babyhood. We have outstripped them all in our territorial acquisitions. Canada has 3,456,383 square miles of the continent, while the other eleven colonies combined have but 298,561 sq. miles, or an average of 27,141 each. In the matter of population we have 4,832,679, while the other eleven colonies combined have but 1,878,631, many of whom are incapable of self government. As we have already said, we are larger in population than any one of fifteen sovereign American countries, whose combined territory—we may also state—is only a few square miles greater than ours. Is it not, therefore, clear to any reflecting, independent mind that we are not loyal to our own interests, or worthy of our great national origin when we are prevented by false ideas of colonial duty or fears of defencelessness from seeking a position amongst the sovereign, self-governing peoples of the world?

It does not help Mr. Parkin's position for him to go so minutely into the trade phase of the question, as the report of his address shows he did. He knows very well that Great Britain receives all the articles of commerce mentioned by him from other countries on precisely the same terms as she receives ours. The hostility towards us of the United States tariff is largely due to the fact that our neighbors in that country are obliged, because of our want of independence, to deal with a European power in matters which concern only the two great peoples of this continent. Notwithstanding all this, however, and all Mr. Parkin's fine talk about our trade with Great Britain, we find that its whole volume in 1891 was only $91 357,784, while that with the United States was $100,784,905. It ought therefore, to be clear to level-headed Canadians that they can gain no advantage to offset the loss that must follow the discrimination against the United States in trade matters, which is an essential part of the policy of imperial federation.

As to imperial federation being necessary to Britain's prestige in connection with the commerce of the world and the maintenances of peace, the advancement of civilization, religion, etc. that is all "moonshine". The nations of Europe do dot differ in such matters from Great Britain and are as anxious as she is—according to their interests and responsibilities—to further those desirable ends on the other side of the Atlantic. The United States and independent Canada would prove valuable auxiliaries of Britain in the same good work on this side when required, if indeed they would not take entire charge in that respect so far as the mainland coast of the American continent is concerned.

The world is getting over its barbarism, and the light of civilization is constantly getting brighter and brighter. The tendency of the times is not in the direction of war, but of peace. Europe may have one more grand carnival of bloodshed to satisfy the curiosity of her military and naval engineers in regard to the efficiency of of modern ships and armaments and advanced military science, but, we, on this continent, are believers in Bulwer Lytton's doctrine that the pen is mightier than the sword, and are prepared to act on the assumption that the time for beating swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks has about arrived. We don't propose, therefore, to let go our natural market in the United States to satisfy the claims of the amateur statsemen of Great Britain, who have sent Mr. Parkin to turn our attention from our destiny as a sovereign independent commonwealth, in order that we may form unnatural and unbusinesslike alliances. We are proud of our British origin and of the old flag. When we exchange it for another, the other must be a new one of our own; and in doing so we will best honor the mother country and preserve our friendship and respect for her, as well as our own loyalty to our own land and interests, which are, after all, the first consideration with mankind individually as well as in a national sense.

Christmas.

Sunday is Christmas day—which, next to Easter-day is the most important of our Christian festivals. It is the most generally observed of all our holidays, and the lapse of time seems only to increase the world-wide desire to celebrate it. Whatever of good or ill, poverty or wealth may make up the sum of the year's experiences with either communities or individuals, there is a universal lifting up of heads and hearts as the day approaches, and there are few homes in any Christian land into which it does not bring joy and gladness. We believe the readers of the ADVANCE are generally in a position to enjoy all the privileges of Christmastide, and we do not think there is any place where the day is more intelligently celebrated than on the north shore of New Brunswick, for the reason that its communities are dominated by an earnest, practical christianity, which makes our people good neighbors, sober and self-respecting. There are, of course, causes of occasional friction amongst us, but they are seldom permitted to disturb the general harmony, so that Christmas always finds us in a position to enjoy its festivities as an intelligent Christian people should.

Sunday will be devoted to appropriate religious observances, but Monday, being a legal holiday because of Christmas falling on Sunday, will be devoted to festivity. We wish all our readers and the community at large, the fullest measure of happiness for both Christmas and the coming new year.

Why he is Punished.

The Fredericton Gleaner's leading editorials are generally devoted to attacks upon premier Blair, and the readers of that paper have become so accustomed to them that they pass them over unread, in the same way as they do the pink pills or other fake advertisements. We made an exception of that of Friday and read it, for it was the day after the Blair dinner at the Queen hotel and we imagined the Gleaner might contain something on the subject less vindictive in tone than its usual treatment of matters in which Mr. Blair is interested. The leading editorial was, however, as usual, an attack on Mr. Blair, in which the paper expressed its satisfaction that the premier was leaving York, and said he had done much to lessen its importance and deprive the business community of patronage it long enjoyed. The Gleaner seldom gets down to proofs in connection with its assertions against Mr. Blair, but it states the basis of the change referred to, as follows:—"By abolishing government house he deprived Fredericton of thousands of dollars which that time-honored institution put directly and indirectly into circulation in this city. By shortening the sessions of the legislature, he cut Fredericton annually out of thousands more."

It, therefore, appears that Mr. Blair has been persecuted in York because his government has used its power in saving a direct expenditure of thousands of dollars that was altogether unnecessary to the efficiency of the public administration. The Gleaner seems to forget that the money belonged to the province and not to the people of York or of Fredericton, and that the province at large had long but vainly insisted upon the reductions which Mr. Blair had the courage to make. It is possible that some very respectable citizens of Fredericton share the prejudices of the Gleaner against the government for the reasons stated, but they will, in good time, view the matter in a more reasonable and public-spirited way, and realise that their course in punishing Mr. Blair for doing what he conceived to be right, was indefensible. As for the Gleaner the best that can be said of it is that it represents the meanest public sentiment of York in a way that reflects discredit even on that.

Canada's Credit.

[Toronto Empire.]

National credit is a very delicate commodity. It implies a foreign recognition, or otherwise, of the prosperity, the policy, the progress, and the future of the country concerned. Especially is this the case when the bonds, the indebtedness or the loans of a nation or community are placed upon the sensitive market of financial London and submitted to the shrewd examination of the cleverest financiers and bankers in the world. That Canada has stood this test from time to time; that her stocks have steadily risen in value and the interest paid as steadily decreased; that she now heads the list of colonial Government inscribed Stock, is one of the greatest possible proofs of her credit and the visible prosperity in the eyes of the outside world.

According to the London Times, of December 1, the securities referred to now stand as follows:

Stock.	Closing Prices.
Canada, 3½ per cent. (1909)	103½
Cape Colony, 3½ per cent.	99⅞
Natal, 3½ per cent., April and October	93
New South Wales, 3½ per cent.	96½
New South Wales, March and September, 3½ per cent.	95½
New Zealand, 3½ per cent.	97⅞
Queensland, 3½ per cent.	91⅞
South Australia, 3½ per cent.	95⅞
Tasmania, 3½ per cent.	97½
Victoria, 3½ per cent., June-July	91⅞

Such figures and facts speak for themselves. To a patriotic Canadian they should prove an occasion for genuine pride in his country's reputation and financial position; to the pronounced pessimist they should bring shame and contrition, as being clear evidence that he has been either wilfully and malignantly, or else very ignorantly decrying his own country.

But comparisons are useful with foreign countries, as well as with the states of the Empire. Take for instance The Times' report of foreign government securities upon the same date:

Stock.	Closing Prices.
Argentine, 5 per cent., 1886	67⅞
Brazil, 4½ per cent., 1888	72½
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent., 1886	36
Egypt, unified 4 per cent.	98
France, 4½ per cent	104½
Greece, 1884	66
Italy, 5 per cent.	93 3-16
Portugal, 3 per cent.	23⅞
Russia, 4 per cent., 1889	97⅞
Spain, 4 per cent.	83⅞
Uruguay, 3½ per cent.	37⅞
Virginia, new, 6 per cent.	43½

Of course, the conditions are not always similar, but then the interest paid by foreign borrowers is much greater than any we are obliged to offer. The moral is all the more pointed. British union and national prosperity give us cheap money, through increased credit. All the combined efforts of Canadian detractors like Cartwright and Goldwin Smith are useless in stemming the tide, and Canada still forges onward, and is heading to-day the list of colonies and of most foreign countries in credit and reputation.

The Smith Heresy Case.

By a vote of 31 to 27 the Presbytery of Cincinnati has found the Rev. Henry P. Smith guilty of heresy and suspended him from the ministry. So far as the Presbytery of Cincinnati can decide the question Mr. Smith is no longer a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Smith, however, has an appeal first to the synod and finally to the general assembly, so that his case will probably occupy a considerable share of the attention of the religious world during the next twelve months. The Briggs case is more discussed because Dr. Briggs is a bigger man than Mr. Smith and New York is a bigger city than Cincinnati, but the principles on which the decision of these cases depend are substantially the same. In both cases the verbal infallibility of the Bible is questioned by the one side and vigorously upheld by the other, in both the old and the new are brought face to face and placed in an attitude of antagonism.

Mr. Smith was found guilty on two charges, the second and third of those put forward against him. The second charge was that he taught contrary to the fundamental doctrine of the Word of God and of the Confession of Faith, that the Holy Spirit did not so control the inspired writers in their composition of the Holy Scriptures as to make their utterances absolutely truthful, i. e., free from error when interpreted in their natural and intended sense. The third charge accused him of teaching an interpretation of the Scriptures in a sense different than that taught by the Scriptures themselves, and by the Confession of Faith. These two charges were so nearly alike that it is said the court argued them together. The final vote is reported to be: Charge second, guilty, 36; not guilty, 20; charge third, guilty, 32; not guilty, 26.

Mr. Smith's gravest offense is his agreement with these Biblical critics who say that Moses was not and could not have been the author of the Pentateuch. Biblical critics contend that this is a matter that can be decided by internal evidence, and they say that this evidence is against the authorship of Moses. The orthodox, on the other hand, declare that the Pentateuch was not only written by Moses, but that it was revealed to him and that it is absolutely and infallibly true. The significant feature of the Cincinnati heresy case is the fact that Mr. Smith was condemned by a majority of only four in a total vote of 58, so that if two of those who had opposed him had voted the other way the vote would have been equal. In other words 27 men out of 58 or almost 47 per cent. of the presbytery voted that the views held by Mr. Smith were not heretical.

The Briggs case and the Smith case are likely to have an influence on the future of the Presbyterian church and of all other Protestant churches which can hardly be fully understood at present. The men who have been accused of heresy are not irreligious, but on the contrary are sincerely pious and diligent searchers after truth. They evidently do not consider the authorship of the Pentateuch an essential feature in the scheme of salvation, and yet for holding these views they are regarded as heretics by many good and pious men of their own church. Telegraph.

York's Farewell to Premier Blair.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 15.—The banquet given to Hon. A. G. Blair by his friends in this city at the Queen hotel, this evening, was one of the most successful events ever given to a public man in this city. The only drawback to mar the enjoyment of the proceedings was the knowledge that the dinner was to commemorate the final departure of York's foremost son from his native city and county. Nearly one hundred guests, the full capacity of the dining hall, were seated around the table, while a large number were unable to get seats.

The table was beautifully decorated, and the menu could not be excelled. The menu card was one of the richest, most unique ever gotten up in the province. On the front of each was a photograph of the guest of the evening, and the whole card formed a beautiful souvenir of the occasion for each guest present.

Sheriff Sterling presided. At his right was the guest of the evening, Judge Steadman, Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. F. George, J. H. Barry and Dr. Coburn. At the left was seated the bishop of Fredericton, Hon. James Mitchell, Dr. Harrison and Dr. Inch.

The first vice chair was occupied by Dr. Coulthard; at his right was seated Hon. A. S. White and Wm. Wilson. To the left were Hons. H. A. Connell and C. H. Labillois.

The second vice-chair was filled by Mr. Geo. S. Hughes. To his right were Hon. L. J. Tweedie, James Robinson, M. P. P., T. C. Allen and George Y. Dibblee, while Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Inspector Bridges were seated at the left.

Letters of regret were read from Sir Leonard Tilley, Senator McClellan, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, E. J. Smith of Shediac and Judge Fraser.

After the queen and governor-general had been toasted Hon. Mr. Mitchell responded in eloquent terms to the health of Governor Tilley.

The Attorney-General spoke most feelingly in the response to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman. He expressed the deepest regret he felt in severing his connexion with his old friends and was cheered to the echo.

It is, of course, not expected that any press report can do justice to gatherings of this kind, but our reporter's notes contain many really fine passages of the premier's speech which show his mastery of the art of thoughtful verbal expression and stamp him as the absolute and unmatched leader of New Brunswick politics. We can, however, make room for only a few sentences of his speech, and we select the following. He said:

While I cannot but be gratified at the altogether too flattering and complimentary terms in which my health has been proposed I cannot forget that the occasion which has brough you all together is that you may express your regret that I am leaving this dear old city of Fredericton where I have lived so long, and that I am about to sever the connection which has existed so long and happily between us. Surrounding as we do this convivial board, so bountifully supplied with good cheer, the occasion is one where it would be expected that we would look on the joyous side of things; but I am sure that I will be pardoned by my friends for saying that I cannot entirely shake off the thought that circumstances, in which I have had no hand, have made it desirable and necessary that I should sever in a large measure the pleasant relations that have existed between us in the past. The public tie that bound us has of course been severed, but it is the severing, in a large degree at all events, of the private tie that has bound us that lends a sombre hue to the otherwise cheerful coloring of this occasion.

Several friends have said to me: Why don't you face the political disaster that has overcome you? Why don't you stand up and wait the passing of the storm like Wilmot and Fisher and other public men who encountered defeat in the past? Let me say to you that the gentlemen who have given expression to this well-meant advice have not done me justice. I am not taking my departure from among you because I met with a political defeat. I am well aware that the people of the county of York, under the influence of a momentary spasm, concluded that they would prefer to be represented by others in preference to myself and colleagues, but it is not the truth to say that my present action is dictated by resentment towards my old constituents. I have had the honor to represent a county which it has always been deemed in this province an honor to represent too many years to forget that other men before me have encountered a similar fate, and that it would be utterly unworthy of me to cherish such a sentiment towards those who have once given me their confidence and who, in the exercise of a mistaken judgment, have been led to withdraw that confidence. I know myself too well to believe that I could be impelled by any feeling of pique to sever a connection which to me has been a source of such unbounded pride, and which has enabled me to associate my name (though unworthily it may be) with the names of Wilmot, Fisher, Hatheway and Allen, and my immediate and honored predecessor Judge Fraser. I make bold to say that York has been represented in the past by a galaxy of able and patriotic men, of which any constituency in the world might be justly proud, and I shall always have the satisfaction of knowing that this county, which I shall represent no more in the future, for a period of fourteen years entrusted me with its confidence and placed my name alongside of the names that have done it so great an honor. (Applause.)

I trust therefore, that no man will suppose that the action on my part which has eventuated in this expression of your esteem and friendship to night, has been the product of any feeling of pique or wounded pride because of the result of the recent election in this county. Far, indeed, from it; but I may say that circumstances for a long time have been pointing me towards the course I have concluded to take. I have been led to believe that it would be to my personal and professional interests if were otherwise located than in the past, and I think no friend of mind should complain, now that my connection with this constituency has has been served, if I avail myself of what appeared to me to be the improved professional inducements which exist elsewhere.

In leaving this city of Fredericton, which certainly must always hold the warmest place in my heart, as the place where I was born and where I have lived until past the meridion of life, my feeling is one of the very deepest regret. For the old city on the banks of the river I shall alway entertain the fondest and warmest recollections. It is true, Mr. Chairman, in my case, as in the case of others, that while I have had in this city a legion of warm friends who at all times and under all circumstances when I have appealed to them, have come with alacrity to my aid, I have also had to face the bitterest of enemies. Perhaps the experiences I have passed through have been almost without a parallel in the history of public men who have come to the front in this province, but I have no regret even with regard to that. I have had to encounter very active and often malignant enemies, but I feel that has only served to bring out the more strongly and heartily and warmly the enthusiastic assistance of my friends. It has k it us more closely together, as evidenced by this assemblage to-night.

In conclusion I cannot but express regret that my powers are so inadequate to convey to you really what my feelings are. I feel very deeply indeed the separation that is about to take place between us. If you regret the loss of a friend, how much more keenly must I regret the loss of you all? This event in another sense has not been without its value and significance to me. When I consider the circumstances that have brought you here together, and the character and standing of those who compose this assemblage. I think the best evidence that man could wish is afforded me that I have not after all lived my life in this community in vain. (Tumultuous cheering followed the conclusion of Mr. Blair's address.)

The executive council brought forth good speeches from Hon. Messrs. Tweedie and Emmerson.

Ex-speaker White spoke for the legislature, Messrs. Wilson, Colter, and Hetherington for ex-members; T. C. Allen, G. A. Hughes, J. H. Barry and Arthur Ebbett for bench and bar; Dr. Inch for educational interests; Ald. Farrell and Ald. MacNutt for the corportaion of Fredericton, and F. B. Edgecombe for the commercial interests.

A number of toasts followed and the successful gathering broke up at 3 a. m.

NOTICE OF SALE.

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

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

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

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

WE ARE NOW READY FOR BUSINESS IN OUR NEW STORE!

X'MAS GOODS

OPEN NEXT WEEK.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,

MEDICAL HALL.

Chatham, Nov. 23, 1892.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

X'MAS! X'MAS!

GREAT PREPARATIONS

are being made in the Newcastle Drug Store for the Christmas season. The largest and most handsome stock of X'mas presents ever seen in Miramichi has been received from Germany. They are

ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES

and are made of Plush, Leather, Wood, Oxydized Silver and Celluloid, are suitable for both young and old and are of the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

They consist in part of: Ladies' Work Boxes, and Baskets, Jewel Boxes, Glove and Hankerchief Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Brush and Comb Sets, Writing Desks, Photograph Albums, Photograph Boxes and Photo Frames, Whisk Holders and a lot of Card Cases, Fancy Mirrors, Ink Stands and Fancy Cut Glass Toilet Bottles of all shapes & sizes.

A FULL LINE OF PERFUMES

has been received which lacks neither in beauty nor quality. The above mentioned goods being obtained from Ricksecker and Seely the two largest perfume manufacturers in America, they are without doubt as fine a lot of perfumes as anyone would wish to look at. They are put up in fancy cut glass bottles and, ranging all the way from

10 CENTS TO $10.00 PER BOTTLE

ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

A fine assortment of Shaving Cases, Feather Fans, Bronze Candlesticks and Celluloid Balls are also on hand.

Before purchasing elsewhere give us a call, examine the goods and judge whether or not they are exactly what we have said.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,

E. LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR.

A full supply of English confectionery on hand.

BARGAINS

MAY BE EXPECTED DURING

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

as I intend to close my East End Store as soon as possible after the beginning of the New Year. The balance of stock remaining unsold, by private sale, will be sold by public auction, the sale commencing April 1st, 1893, and continuing until the entire stock is sold, so

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK FOR BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Don't fail to come and come in time as you might just as well have a bargain as your neighbor who will say "I got

2 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 1 DOLLAR."

ROGER FLANAGAN.

THE X'MAS HOLIDAYS

WILL SOON BE HERE

and the talk will be where can we get what we want and where can we get the most for the least amount of money? Well everyone knows or ought to know where, and I am bound to tell them. It is at the Grocery and Fancy Goods Store of

GEORGE STABLES,

PUBLIC SQUARE, NEWCASTLE,

and there you will find everything in Grocery and Fancy Goods Lines It would take up too much space to tell everything his stock consists of, but call and see for yourselves and if the prices and quality of goods don't suit, you needn't buy and no harm will be done; only give him a call and judge for yourselves. It will be no trouble to show goods and if you cannot go yourself, send the little folks and they will get every attention. His stock of groceries is one of the finest to be found on the Miramichi and the following are a few of the lines kept in this department & also

THE PRICES FOR CASH:

GRANULATED SUGAR,	- -	20 POUNDS FOR $1.00.
BROWN "	- -	25 " " "
RASINS, THE BEST,	- -	13 " " "
CURANTS, THE CLEANEST,	- -	13 " " "

Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Canned Goods, Lime Juice and Syrups, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Grapes, 150 Bbls Canadian and Nova Scotia Apples, Almond, Filbert, Wall, Brazil and Peanuts, Choice Confectionery from 10c. per pound, Biscuits and Cakes of every kind, Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Ducks, Hams, Bacons, Sausages, 50 Tubs Choice Family Butter, 30 Tubs and Pails Pure Leaf Lard, in fact everything to be found in a first-class Grocery Store.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This department is full up of everything in the fancy goods line and you have only to call and see what there is in it before purchasing elsewhere. You can get anything and everything and at prices to defy competition. Toys of every kind and to suit everyone. Christmas and New Year Cards. A fine line of Booklets and Books of every kind, which will please young and old.

THE STOCK OF DOLLS

is the largest ever shown in Newcastle and range in

PRICES FROM 5 CENTS TO $3.50.

Fancy Glass and Crockeryware, Fine China, Cups and Saucers. Dont forget the stand, Public Square, Newcastle. You will easily find it out by the big display at the door and

THE GRAND OLD FLAG.

Come along everyone, old and young will be treated with civility whether you buy or not

GEO. STABLES, THE PEOPLE'S GROCER.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SEE ADVT. of temporary bridge sale.

BLINK BONNIE is to be congratulated on its Christmas-box.

THE ICE was moving about in the river opposite Chatham on Tuesday evening and there was considerable open water yesterday.

FESTIVAL SERVICES:—Yesterday, being the festival of St. Thomas, the apostle and martyr, the usual festival services were held in S. Mary's chapel.

S. AGNES GUILD SALE:—St. Agnes' Guild sale (see advertisement) on Thursday the 29th inst., in S. Mary's school room, promises to be *the event* of Xmas week. We wish the good ladies many patrons and great success.

SAD ACCIDENT:—Miss Susan Smith, teacher, daughter of the late Wm. Smith of Tete a Gouche was thrown from a wagon at Bathurst station on Saturday last and was killed, the horse having run away on being frightened by a locomotive whistle.

BOOK-BINDING:—Persons having magazines, or other periodicals to bind, old book to be rebound, or any similar work, can have their orders attended to at the ADVANCE office, where information as to style, prices, etc., will be furnished.

ST. ANDREW'S CHRISTMAS SERVICE:—The teachers and scholars of St. Andrew's Sabbath-School, assisted by the choir of the church, will hold a special Christmas Service in the church on Sunday afternoon at 2 30 o'clock. All interested are invited to be present.

CONCERT AND SUPPER IN NAPAN:—A concert will be given at the Johnstone School House, Napan, to-morrow, Friday evening, commencing at 7.30. After the concert there will be a supper. The proceeds will be in aid of the school of the district. An enjoyable time is anticipated.

DEATH OF SISTER HARRINGTON:—The death occurred on Sunday, at the infirmary of the Sisters of Charity, Halifax, of Sister M. Agatha Harrington, of St. Mary's convent, after a lingering illness. She was a native of Chatham, a daughter of the late John Harrington and a sister of Mother Benedictine, of St. Patrick's Infants' home, Halifax.

PERSONAL:—Senator Snowball is visiting the upper provinces.

Albert Mott, Esq. M. P. P., of Campbellton, was in town on Tuesday.

F. A. Morrison, Esq., local manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is visiting Prince Edward Island and his place is being filled during his absence by Mr. Tom Blair, whose many Miramichi friends will be glad to see him amongst them again.

ROYAL ARCANUM:—The members of Miramichi Council No. 441 held the annual meeting for the election of officers on last Friday evening, resulting in the re-election of the old officers for the current year.

It is now thirteen years since the council was initiated with a membership of eighteen, it now numbers thirty, but in view of the thorough reliability of the order and the low cost for membership, it is a matter of surprise that that number is not doubled.

MR. BRANCH DEFENDS HIMSELF:—Those of our readers who have taken an interest in the Bathurst School controversy will, when they read the letter of Mr. Angus Branch in another column, have a fair impression of the kind of man Mr. Wm. Rogers of Bathurst Village is. And yet, it is such men as Mr Rogers who, in the name of religion, lend themselves to the miserable business of stirring up strife in communities that, but for them, would continue in peace and good neighborhood. Rev. Mr. Thomson could hardly get along without such men as Mr. Rogers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:—Hon Sir John Thompson has acknowledged the resolution passed at the recent fishermen's meeting in Chatham and duly forwarded to him by Mr. Adams. His letter is as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.
OTTAWA, Dec 8, 1892.

"MY DEAR MR. ADAMS: I am very much gratified by the kind expressions contained in the resolution which you forwarded to me with your letter of the 31st ult and beg that you will convey to our friends my sincere thanks for the same.

Believe me yours sincerely,
JNO S. D. THOMPSON.

M. ADAMS Esq., Q. C., M. P.,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

MRS. PORTEOUS' CHRISTMAS CONCERT is to be given on Tuesday evening, 27th inst., and promises to be of unusual interest. There will be a screamingly funny farce acted by Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and three others and an entirely new musical and mimetic sketch especially written for Mrs. Porteous, in which she gives imitations of half a dozen different styles of rendering songs and pianoforte pieces. In addition, Mrs. Porteous will sing a brilliant operatic selection, "Io son Titania" from "Mignon" and play a piano solo arranged for the occasion by herself, while Mr. Porteous will introduce us to several new comic songs in character. Efficient help will be given by a few of Mrs. Porteous' pupils.

A Sad Christmas.

The Advocate, with commendable enterprise, issued a Christmas supplement yesterday, in celebration of the fact that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth Christmas day since that interesting paper was first published. Its retrospect of the period of its existence is not as cheerful as the season and its own apparent prosperity would seem to warrant, but our contemporary was always of a very serious, not to say melancholy temperment, and perhaps enjoys its own solemnity quite as much as others would a spirit of cheerfulness. We observe that it enumerates annexation, independence and imperial federation amongst the "questions of purely local interest," which "are discussed intelligently by many of our people"—the Advocate, doubtless, being head boy in the class It also says—all in its article on its supplement—that business is dull, money scarce and our people leaving us, and it winds up with a quarter column lamentation over the alleged fact that the want of prohibition is an important factor in producing the desolation which it thinks is all around it. Notwithstanding its peculiar bill of fare, however, we wish the Advocate a Merry Christmas, for we don't believe it is half as unhappy as its leading article would make it appear.

Policemen's Duties and Inspectors' Powers.

We find the following in the Telegraph's legal column:—

Chatham—Q 1. Is it the duty of policemen in a town in a county in which the Scott Act is in force to serve and execute Scott act processes such as summonses, warrants to arrest, distress warrants and search warrants to search for liquors illegally kept for sale?

2 Does it make any difference whether or not there is a county inspector?

3 Is it any part of the duty of such policemen, under such circumstances, to obtain information against persons violating the act and to lay information and prosecute them? If it is their duty, does the fact of there being a county inspector in any way relieve them of the duty?

4. If the above questions are answered in the affirmative, is it a violation of their oath of office not to serve or execute processes nor obtain information to the best of their ability and prosecute? And how can they be punished?

5. Has a Scott act inspector or a policeman or constable without a search warrant power to enter and search in places where liquors are sold or reputed to be sold for liquors illegally kept for sale?

A. These questions look as if they had been framed to fit some particular case now in litigation, and are therefore not of the class intended to be dealt with in this column. We, however answer them as follows:—

1. Yes, if the process is handed to him, but not otherwise. 2. No. 3. Not as a policeman. 4 This is answered by Nos. 1 and 3. 5. He has not.

Xmas Services in S. Paul's and S. Mary's Churches.

The following services will (D. V.) be held in S Paul's and S. Mary's churches in connection with the celebration of the great festival of Our Lord's Nativity, viz.: 1st, the last Evensong of the festival in S. Mary's, on Christmas eve, at 8 o'clock p. m.; 2nd, a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, beginning at midnight, Christmas Eve, and followed by a solemn Te Deum in honor of the Holy Redeemer, 3rd, a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, in S. Mary's, on X'mas Day, at 7.30 a. m; 4th, morning prayer, in S. Mary's, at 9.45 a. m, immediately preceding which, the children of S. Mary's Sunday school will sing Christmas carols during the ringing of the bell from 9.30 to 9 45 a. m. The attention of the congregation and children is directed to these hours, in order that there may be a general and prompt attendance at the carol singing. The 5th service will be at S. Paul's at 11 a. m., and will consist of morning prayer, Holy Eucharist and sermon. The 6th service will be in S. Mary's at 6 30 p. m., the usual hour of the Sunday evening service.

The special offerings will be, as usual, for the sick and needy. The churches are being appropriately decorated, and the choirs are practicing excellent music for the festival.

Peculiar Winters.

This winter, so far, is considered phenomenal in comparison with previous winters, but a few years ago, in 1879, the winter was much more open. On the 13th day of December, in that year, Mr. Archie McKay of Moncton, went to Prince Edward Island. He crossed in the last trip of the summer boat and came back in the government steamer Lansdowne. The government put her on the route to carry over produce as long as the weather would permit. He went on board of her to come back on Thursday night the 15th Dec. to sail early next morning but a big storm set in at 12 o'clock that night, an easterly storm at first, but the wind came round N. E. and blew a gale with heavy cold rain. It blew in a great tide which covered the Summerside wharf. The steamer laid there at the wharf all day Friday and Friday night. It was a little better next day (Saturday) but not fine by any means, but the Captain gave the word to cast off the lines and his command was promptly obeyed. He headed her for Point du Chene. Off Fifteen Point the steamer encountered a big squall of snow with a shift of the wind from the S. S. W. which lasted over one hour, after which it cleared up fine and continued so during the rest of the passage. When the steamer landed at the Point the weather was so fine that it appeared more like that of sunny August than of bleak December.—Transcript.

Miss Harrison's Wedding.

On Wednesday morning 14th inst. the Methodist Church, Newcastle, was filled with an expectant assemblage who had come from far and near to witness the marriage of Miss Eliza Harrison to Dr. Glendening of Oxford, N. S The church was neatly decorated for the occasion. An arch covered with evergreen branches, from which was suspended a large bell, lined with pink and covered with sprigs of green, was placed directly opposite the pulpit outside of the communion rail, under which the contracting parties stood while the ceremony was being preformed. The bride who was unattended, was very prettily attired in a suit of navy blue serge with yellow polka dot, and hat to match, and was given away by her brother, Mr. G. H. Harrison, principal of the Grammar School Chatham. Rev. Geo. Harrison, the bride's father, assisted by Rev. Mr. Connell, of Campbellton united the young couple in the bonds of holy matrimony. Mr. Fred Blair, of Chatham, presided at the organ, and furnished music suitable to the occasion. The boys belonging to the juvinile band under the management of Mr. Chas. Park had a suprise in store for all interested, and immediately after the ceremony took up their position on the church grounds, and while the congregation were leaving the church, struck up some lively music.

The happy young couple left by the noon train for their home in Oxford, N. S, carrying with them a host of good wishes.

The bride, who was a faithful worker in the church of which she was a member, and who tried at all times to assist the cause of temperance, received as we stated last week, several tangible proofs of appreciation of her labors. The presents were numerous and elegant, among them being a handsome cake basket from Sir Leonard Tilley, the bride's uncle.

Mr. G. L. Cains is President.

Considerable interest has been caused during the past two weeks in commercial circles by the election of president and officers for the ensuing year of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. The poll closed last night at 5½ p. m., but the actual results will not be made known till to-night at the Natural History rooms, where they will hold their annual meeting. The Herald has been informed by reliable parties Mr. G. L. Cains has undoubtedly been elected president.—Herald of 15th.

Mr Angus French Exposes a bad Neighbor.

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR:—In the World of the 14th inst., I notice a letter signed by my neighbor, Mr William Rogers. In this letter Mr. Rogers seems to charge me with giving information about him to the editors of the ADVANCE and Telegraph—hiding as he says behind the editorial screens of these papers to attack him. Does Mr. Rogers think for a moment that I would get or need to get behind any screen to attack him if I wished to do so? I am not afraid to meet Mr. Rogers anywhere, even in the columns of the newspapers and over my own signature and in my own style, which I doubt not would be as good as that of Mr. Rogers without his type writer and other friendly assistance. Mr. Rogers thinks proper to contradict me about certain conversations about school matters which took place between him and me previous to the last annual school meeting in district No. 16.

Now, Mr. Editor, I distinctly tell you and the public at large, that Mr. Rogers, in these conversations, always agreed with me that our superior school should be done away with, on the score of greater economy, and I can tell him that it was the encouragement that he and other Protestants in the district gave me in this matter that principally induced me to propose at the annual school meeting to do away with the superior school. I may also say that I neither consulted or took advice from any Catholic on the subject. Mr. Rogers and I concluded as a result of several conversations that our superior school department was costing us too much money. So that, when I went to the annual school meeting, I told the ratepayers there that I was not talking for myself alone but for other Protestant ratepayers as well; and the result was I carried what I asked for, viz., to do away with the superior school.

Mr. Rogers did not attend the school meeting, for the reason, as he told me the next day, that he had not his taxes paid. On the morning of the 14th October, the day after the school meeting, Mr. Rogers came up to my house, to see, as he himself then told, how we had got along at the school meeting. I told him all that had been done there, as near as I could, and so far as I could judge from his conversation, he fully concurred in everything that had been done. For several days after that Mr. Rogers and I met very frequently, and I never heard anything from him to lead me to suppose that he was not perfectly satisfied with what had been done. Shortly after that a certain rate-payer in Bathurst Village told me that Rogers was going back on me. I said, "Never"! This individual then told me that Rogers told him that if he (Rogers) had been at the school meeting, he would have voted to do away with the superior school, but now he saw it was not right to do so. Of course, some unseen lever had been got to work on him in the meantime.

When I became convinced of Mr. Rogers' back down in this affair, I went to his residence and found him in his sitting-room. We talked about different things, but I found that he was not as anxious to start on the school question as he had been formerly. Finally, I had to start in on the subject myself. I said to him, "Mr. Rogers, I have used your name in connection with this school affair and you can't deny but what I had a good right to do so." Did that gentleman say, "What do you mean, Branch"? No, Mr. Editor, he looked confused and made me no reply. Why did he not say like a man, if he could truthfully do so, "Branch I did not give you the authority to do so."

After that I had a conversation with Mr. Henderson, in Bathurst Village about Mr. Rogers, and this same school affair. I told Mr. Henderson that Mr. Rogers and I had agreed to do away with the Superior school. A few days after this I again met Mr. Henderson and he told me that Mr. Rogers denied that he had agreed with me to do away with the Superior school, to put away Mr. McIntosh in order to place one of the Sisters of Charity in his stead. I said to Mr. Henderson:—"True, we did not agree to do that, but we did agree to do away with the superior school, and Mr. Rogers will not dare to face me and say we did not so agree." There was no question then, and Mr. Rogers knows it, of a sister or any one else taking the superior school. It took Mr. Rogers a whole month to get ready to try to put the lie on me in this affair. When the public learns the facts and circumstances of the case, I will leave it to them to judge whether Mr. Rogers or I tells the truth in the matter. Well, Mr. Editor, he styles me his wealthy neighbor. What does he mean by this? In any case, it is comfortable to have wealth enough to pay Mr. Rogers promptly for any work done for me by his men or teams, as I have always done, and which statement he will not dare to contradict. He wishes me to tell him how he can arrange with his cows from Saturday till Monday. I can tell him how I would arrange the matter if I were in the milk business; and I may be in that business before long, and if I am I can tell Mr. Rogers that no man will ever see any of Branch's men leave Branch's farm to peddle milk on the Lord's day. I would milk my cows on Sunday as this is a work of necessity and as it would be an act of cruelty to leave the poor animals unmilked from Saturday night to Monday morning, but to peddle milk on the Sabbath day is a very different thing. One might just as well peddle beef or butter, or do any other kind of traffic on that day. If I peddled milk on the Lord's day I might well be called "a nominal Protestant" In one of Mr. Roger' letters he says I claim to be a Methodist. I can tell him there is no shelter in the Methodist church for a man who breaks the Sabbath. Our minister would denounce me from the pulpit if he believed me guilty of the like. Mr. Rogers says it does not bring a blush to his face to peddle milk on the Sabbath day. Well I do not wonder at that after what he has tried to do to the man who befriended him in every way that he possibly could. In conclusion Mr. Editor, if Mr. Rogers wishes to hear from me again, perhaps I could tell him who needs the shelter of a screen.

Thanking you, Sir, for the use of your valuable space I am yours truly,

ANGUS BRANCH.

Bathurst Vllage, Dec. 19, 1892.

Their Name is Legion.

There is no lack of so called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

Imperial Federation.

Mr. Geo. R. Parkin, who represents the Imperial Federation League of Great Britain, is lecturing throughout the world on the subject of a proposed federation of the British Empire. He occupied the platform of Christie's hall, St. John on Thursday evening last. Mr. Parkin began to speak in public on this subject four years ago and is undoubtedly, the best-informed advocate of the scheme in any part of the world. The lecture of Thursday evening was well attended by the best people of St. John. The Sun says:

Rev. Dr. Wilson, president of the local branch of the Imperial Federation League, occupied the chair, and Sir Leonard Tilley was also on the platform, with Col. J. R Armstrong and S. D. Scott, vice-presidents of the society. Among others present were Lady Tilley, Senator Boyd, Dr. Bayard and others.

Mr. Parkin, on entering, and again when introduced by Dr Wilson as a New Brunswicker who had won a world wide reputation in connection with the greatest theme that could occupy the mind of statesman or philosopher, was heartily applauded.

He first recalled the fact that it was on a St. John platform, some four years ago, he first essayed the task of thinking on his legs, and expressed the pleasure it gave him, after addressing audiences around the world, to stand once more among his old friends. His message to the friends of imperial federation here was one of cheer. He had seen the idea gathering force in every direction and in the most influential quarters, and was strongly impressed that this thought of theirs would ultimately dominate the mind of the British people.

He dealt first with the proposition that the empire cannot remain as at present conditioned. Thirteen millions of people in the colonies have no voice in the great international affairs of the empire. In 25 years there will be a larger population in the outlying portions than at the centre of the empire. As an illustration he asked if it could be conceived that, had the United States remained on integral portion of the empire until now, her 65 millions would be content to have the 40 millions of Britain control their international concerns and they have no voice. Or, on the other hand would the 40 millions have been content to pay the cost of the defence of the commerce of the 65 millions. Again, the commerce of the empire afloat is £1,200,000,000. Of that the united kingdom owns £740,000,000, and the colonies £460,000,000. But the latter is increasing the most rapidly and must soon overtake the former. The hundreds of millions of pounds sterling that it costs to defend the waterways of this vast commerce are paid by Britain. The poorest Yorkshire spinner can say to the colonial millionaire: "I pay for your protection."

Discussing the question from the Canadian standpoint, the speaker first considered the prospect for independence. Here is half a continent, the aim of whose future is internal development and the extension of commerce east and west across the oceans on which it rests on either side. That commerce must be protected. A first-class ironclad costs $5,000 000, a second-class $2,500,000, a third-class, $1,250,000. Consular and diplomatic services must be maintained wherever the ships go. Under independence Canada must pay all the bills. As part of the empire we have the defensive forces of the empire and England's matchless consular and diplomatic service at our command. He thought the question of cost ruled independence out as impracticable. As annexation would not give us freer and better government, purer politics, a better adminstration of justice, a higher social morality or religious character; as it would give us the negro problem and place over against us the anti-British sentiment known to prevail there, and might lead to our being forced to take up arms with them against the power to which we owe so much and are so deeply attached, he dismissed it as an impossible solution.

Taking up the trade question, he said we must not consider the interests of a single parish or county or province, but the overwhelming gneneral interests of the whole dominion. Our wheat must go to the British market. In a few years 150 to 200 million bushels of wheat will be raised in our Northwest. It must depend on the English market. Our cattle must go there. Even if live cattle are scheduled an immense dead meat trade must be developed in the northwest. As to cheese, the United States shipments to England have fallen off one half in ten years, while those from Canada have doubled. New Zealand sends butter 12,000 miles across the tropics to London. Canada can surely share the market, with a cooler climate and only 3,000 miles of ocean. Chicago sends pork to England. The market for it is immense. Now, frozen wheat is worth 50 to 80c. a bushel to feed to hogs. An immense trade in hogs must develop in Canada. A Woodstock dealer told him that it would pay him now to send down to Toronto for car loads of store pigs and feed them on wheat at present prices. English pork packers are established now in Ingersoll and London, Ont., packing for England. For apples, an Ontario shipper told him that the English market was the best. This year's losses were due to an error in judgement as to the markets and bad packing. Tasmania sends apples to London and gets as much for a bushel as we for a barrel. It is in the off season, but theirs is a poorer apple. But they pack them right. Every barrel should be stamped and inspected, so that the consumer could depend on his purchase. If Niagara orchards can send 300,000 or 400,000 barrels so can Nova Scotia. It is a question of packing. Turkeys sell here at 11c. a pound or thereabouts. He pays a shilling for them in London. An Ingersoll, Ont. man has every Christmas for seven years sent three cars of turkeys to Liverpool, and every year but one, when climatic conditions were unfavorable, he made money He shipped via New York by fast steamer. That man said to tell the maritime province people that all the turkeys in these provinces won d not affect that immense market. The speaker was also told that the right kind of geese, chickens and ducks would find as good a market. Horses also find there the best market for the best stock, such as cavalry horses. If nickel is to be used in armoring vessels, Sudbury will supply the world, and England will manufacture almost the whole of it. The silver of British Columbia and the most of the timber of the country will go there. Barley and coal will not, eggs are on the doubtful list, fresh fish, lime, salt will not. As to hay, it is bad farming to sell it at all, but Hon. Mr. Foster told him of an Englishman who had cabled for 1,000 tons. Place the wheat, cattle, pigs, horses, poultry, cheese, butter, apples, nickel, silver and timber against the other items and even the trade argument favors federation, and if the democratic victory means anything, if the anti-British spirit does not prevail, we will get our barley, coal, small lumber and other products into the U. S. market without going down on our knees for it. But he placed the question of federation on higher grounds than those of mere trade considerations, and was prepared to maintain it. In rapid review he showed how England and her colonies controlled the waterways of the world by means of fortresses and coaling stations, showed how Britain afforded a market for the food products and raw materials of the colonies, how dependent each was upon the other, and how essential that their united interests of commerce should be protected. Their united power would maintain the peace of the world, and advance civilization and the high aims of religion and philantrophy. A host of pertinent facts and illustrations were cited by the speaker which it is impossible to reproduce in limited space. He was heard with profound attention, frequently applauded and at the close received an ovation. Thanks moved by Sir Leonard Tilley, seconded by Mr. Scott, were tendered and acknowledged, and an opportunity was given for questions, but none were asked.

When the meeting closed friends crowded around Mr. Parkin to grasp his hand and tender congratulations.

Delay is Dangerous.

When the kidneys are out of order delay is dangerous. Any disease may follow and become so well established that months of suffering will follow. A gentle tonic like Dodd's Kidney Pills is always acceptable to the kidneys and protects them from disease. They are a kidney food.

Christmas Breveties.

Mr. T. Gobbler has just received his pointment to the Department of the Interior.

The Christmas tree bears queer fruit.

The bad boy often fares better than he deserves.

The biggest stocking doesn't always have the most put into it.

The bad boy's shortcomings are forgotten at Christmas.

Santa Claus turns a deaf ear to the greedy boy's request.

It is the free lunch fiend who knocks the stuffing out of the turkey.

The old woman who keeps her boodle in her stocking never thinks of hanging it up.

The girl who hangs up the biggest piece of mistletoe doesn't get kissed the most.

"Be sure and put the best things on top," said the grocer to his wife, as she was filling the stockings.

"If you knew what I was made of," said the baker's mince pie to the small boy, "you wouldn't touch me."

"They say one is apt to dream of her future husband at Christmas," remarked a widow to herself. "I hope I won't dream of my past one."

"Charley gets only seven dollars a week," reasoned Miss Deceit, "so I'm afraid this locket can't be real good; I will take it to the jeweler's to be tested."

"It was very kind of the Goodhearts to remember us," said Mrs. Snarley to her husband, "but I think it would look better if they paid their debts instead of buying people presents."

School Teacher—Tommy Wilkins, what is a bob?

Tommy W.—Anything that plays loosely at the end of a string.

Teacher—Correct. Now give me a sentence, using the word in that sense.

Tommy W.—My sister Nellie has a beau named Bob.

Judge: you admit that you bribed the witness, as the other side charge?

Lawyer—Yes, your honor; but—

Judge (severely)—What?

Lawyer—I bribed him to tell the truth. He was going to lie for the other side.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Barry's Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training class.

All young men are most cordially invited to all of these meetings.

News and Notes.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—Louis Telleier has just died here willing $500 to one Marion, of Terrebonne county, whom deceased had lent to the penitentiary in 1882 for alleged stealing of a note for $300. Telleier, in his will, declares that he swore falsely, and he leaves the money to repair the wrong.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—The crisis has at last arrived. Premier DeBoucherville has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. Hon. L. O. Taillon has been summoned and will probably undertake the formation of a new ministry, which is expected to be about the same as the old one, with possibly one change.

COTEAU, LANDING, Que., Dec. 13.—J. J. Bain, ex-M. P., liberal conservative candidate in Soulanges was re-elected to-day by fifty-one majority over Dr. Bourbonnais, the candidate of the liberal party, who made the Manitoba school question the sole issue before the electors. Although Mr. Bain's majority was 118 nine months ago, his present triumph is considered very satisfactory, considering the forces at work against him.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 13.—The first skating accident of the season happened at Marysville this afternoon. A young lad named McGinnis about fourteen years of age, belonging to that town, was drowned in the millpond while skating after school. He ventured too near an air hole and broke through the ice. The body was recovered soon after the accident, but life was extinct.

MOTREAL, Dec. 15.—Mr. W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview this morning states that his road will not undertake an Atlantic steamship service. He says that he spoke to the government about it yesterday while in Ottawa, advocating such a line, and that he has done all he can to induce the steamship lines to take the matter up, but that the Canadian Pacific does not want it.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Governor Russell of Massachusetts will spend several weeks of next summer in New Brunswick, and he intends taking a large-sized party of friends with him. They will sojourn at Fredericton, and several cottages there have already been secured for them. The governor is a handsome man, and certainly the most popular in New England, for he was elected last month in the teeth of 28,000 adverse plurality against his party. He is not yet 35 years of age, and is mentioned as a cabinet possibility.

PANAMA, Dec. 15.—The report of an attempt to assassinate President Hippolyte, of Hayti, is confirmed by reliable advice. The would-be murderer succeeded in getting past the outer guards and into the palace, where he was overpowered by a sentry after a desperate struggle. The prisoner confessed he was from Jacmel and came to Port au Prince to kill Hippolyte, and said their were hundreds ready to execute the same purpose in case he failed. The prisoner was defiant and said he regretted he had not been successful. He was ordered to be shot at once. Next day the captain and six of the outer guards were shot for allowing the assassin to get into the palace.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 15.—Official returns of the British Columbia salmon pick have just been completed by the fisheries department. The total for the year shows a decrease of 80,414 cases over 1891. Various causes are assigned for the decrease. The year 1892 was an "off" year for Fraser river, and the canners' combine restricted the pack on the Skeena. A larger amount of fresh salmon was also exported. The total pack was 221,797 cases. Fraser river pack 68,132 cases, Skeena river 90.000, Rivers Inlet 17.123, Naas river 26,250, Gardner's Inlet 6,000, Alert Bay 4,292. Lowe Inlet 8,000. Only 15 out of 22 Fraser river canneries are working.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—An explosion occurred to-day at Barnsley colliery, Wigan. The men had not been at work long before the terrible explosion shook the earth for a great distance and clouds of smoke shot up through the shaft. Hundreds of people gathered near the mine and the greatest excitement prevailed. It was soon ascertained that a large number had perished, and the grief of their relatives and friends was heartrending. It is believed the accumulated gas caused the explosion.

The rescue parties report horrible scenes in the mine. In the main roads the bodies lie in twos and threes, the faces downward and the heads toward the entrances of the shaft. Large sections of the roof and galleries have collapsed. Amid the ruins were found mangled bodies and half burned limbs. The ruins have blocked many parts of the mine and therefore the men searching for bodies are unable to give any definite idea of the number lost. Several miners who were just alive when found died on the way to the surface, or shortly after being taken from the car. One rescue party reached the surface half suffocated by heat and smoke caused by a fresh outbreak of the fire. The work of rescue will be continued throughout the night, although there is little hope that more men will be taken out alive.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—The Maritime Commercial Travellers' association met last evening. About forty-members were in attendance. The financial statement shows an increase in the year's business of $1,659, making the total resources of the association $7,533. In future non-travelling members will not receive the benefits of reduced railway fares, owing to the action of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. companies. An associate member's certificate will be issued to such. It was decided to organise and operate a mutual benefit association on the lines of the Toronto association. This is an insurance scheme on the assessment plan. A dance will be held at the Halifax hotel, probably on December 23th. Retiring president Allen called attention to the need of a livelier interest in freight rates and carrying facilities. Edward Stairs was elected president. The vice-presidents for New Brunswick are: W. S. Fisher, F. W. G. Brook, G. F. A. Anderson, J. M Robertson. Geo. F. Faulkner is secretary and Wm. Robertson treasurer.

BOSTON Dec. 15—The event of last week was the dinner of the Merchants' club, at which President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific railway and other railway magnates spoke. Through a misunderstanding reporters were excluded from the room and the speeches with one exception were not recorded. The Boston papers accused President VanHorne of requesting that his remarks be kept a secret, but the day after the dinner Mr. Van Horne was surprised not to see his remarks in print and it became known that someone else and not he was the cause of the reporters being kept out. A false report was also telegraphed to Canadian papers which the president of the C. P. R. of course denied. The Americans have a great dislike for President Van Horne and it was given out that he came here to make Boston the terminus of his road. He also denied that rumor and said his present trip was merely to arrange with the Boston & Maine regarding the re-organization of the Southeastern railroad running from Farnham, on his line—main line to Newport, Vt., and which is partly owned by the Boston & Maine, and partly by the Canada Pacific For some time back the road has been in the hands of trustees. It is the connecting line between the two roads. He also said that the C. P. R. and Boston & Maine were very friendly, and that there was not even a contract between the two roads for the use of the latter's tracks for the freight of the Canada Pacific. At the dinner Mr. Van Horne asked the other railroad men to do all they could to prevent hostile legislation to his road.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15 President Van Horne of the C. P. R., had further conference with Sir John and Hon. Messrs. Foster and Haggart yesterday. Mr. Van Harne, speaking last night, said that this was his semi-annual visit to Ottawa. He had come for the express purpose of clearing up with the government a number of matters which had been standing for a considerable period. In his conferences with the ministers, a number of questions had been discussed and incidentally the proposed fast steamship service. Recognizing the desirability of such a service being established, whether by C. P. R. or some other concern, he never lost an opportunity of saying a word in its favor. But he could state positively that no propositions had been handed to the government by himself or his associates with a view to the C. P. R. acquiring the control. Of course if a proposition had been made he would not feel at liberty to indicate its nature.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on head already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

One of the homeliest men in Detroit has a beautiful little girl about 5 years old. The other day she was sitting on his lap with a handglass before her. She looked at her father a moment then looked at herself and turned to her mother.

"Mamma" she said, "Did God make me?"

"Yes, daughter."

"Did He make papa, too?"

"Yes."

Then she took another look in the glass at herself.

"Well," she said, thoughtfully, "He's doing a good deal better work lately, isn't He?"—Detroit Free Press.

GUILD SALE.

The Ladies of S. Agnes' Guild will hold a sale of Needlework in

S. MARY'S SCHOOL ROOM,

—ON—

THURSDAY DECEMBER 29.

Tea, Coffee & Refreshments

will be supplied during the afternoon and evening.

MUSICAL SELECTIONS

will also render the evening one of profitable enjoyment.

A liberal patronage is solicited on behalf of the good work of the ladies.

Doors open at 2 o'clock.

ADMISSION, - - - 10 cts
TEA, - - - - 25 "

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY AND OTHER GOODS!

RECEIVED THIS WEEK PER S. S. MADURA,

DIRECT FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,

50 CASES DRESS GOODS AND

SPECIAL HOLIDAY NOVELTIES,

J. D. CREAGHAN, CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE,

Navy, Garnet and Blk. Stabilis Dye, Double Fold Dress Goods in Serges, Estamains, Foulle, Cords, Ottomans, Rich Velvety Textures and Shades,

LADIES' JACKETINGS & FURS,

Thousands of things in general, impossible to describe in this space, Bric-a-Brac, Novelties, Notions, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Nic-nacks, Jewellery, Perfumery, Special Articles for Traders and Storekeepers; together with our immense stock of Household Merchandise, and general Domestic Drapery, to be sold at prices which paralyze competition.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. D. CREAGHAN, NEWCASTLE & CHATHAM.

Reward!

If you want to be well rewarded and get full value for your money

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS GOODS FROM H. H. PALLEN.

WE OFFER IN SILVERWARE—

Casters, Cruets, Cake Baskets, Batter Dishes, Berry Dishes, Spoon Holders, Napkin Rings, Table Bells, Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., &c. We will allow a DISCOUNT OF 20% on all purchases of silverware.

IN PLUSH GOODS WE HAVE

Jewel Cases, Manicure Sets, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, Glove Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Albums, Photo Frames, Whisk Holders, Shopping Bags, &c., &c.

We also offer Urns, Vases, Figures, Japanese Goods, Cups and Saucers, Dolls, Children's Dishes, Porridge Sets, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BOOKLETS.

In addition to the above we have a large and varied assortment of

Cigars, Cigar Cases, Smokers' Sets, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes.

Parties wanting anything in the Fancy Goods line will do well to give us a call. All the above articles are new and will be sold at reasonable prices.

H. H. PALLEN.

New Advertisements.

We Are Showing

—A full Line of—

LADIES' AND GENTS'

WHITE AND COLORED

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

LADIES'

Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs,

(FIGURED BORDERS).

—WHICH WE OFFER AT—

Special Prices

—DURING THE—

Holiday Season.

—ALSO—

CHINA SILK, PLUSHES, ETC.,

FOR FANCY WORK.

LOGGIE & CO.

MASONIC HALL

CHATHAM,

Tuesday Evg., Dec. 27.

MRS. PORTEOUS

—WILL GIVE—

A GRAND MUSICAL

—AND—

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,

when she will be assisted by Mr. Porteous and several of her pupils.

NEW SONGS, duets,

PIANO SOLOS & SKETCHES.

A Screaming Farce, entitled

"A HISS IN THE DARK"

Mrs. Porteous will give a Musical & Mimetic sketch,

QUEER, QUAINT, QUZZICAL,

ENTITLED:

Mrs Spiffkins' Christmas Party.

in which she will introduce seven different characters.

Doors open at 8. Commences at 8 30, prompt Admission, 25 Cents, Reserved Seats, 35 Cents.

Tickets and Plan of Hall at Mackenzie's Drug Store.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Christmas and New Year Holidays.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued by all agents of this railway from the 23rd to the 25th December, inclusive, and 30th December to 2nd January, inclusive, at Single First Class Fare, both issues good to return the 4th January, 1893.

Through Excursion Return Tickets to Port Arthur, Port Huron and Detroit, and points in Canada east thereof will be issued from the 23rd to 25th December inclusive, and from 30th December to 2nd January, 1893, inclusive, at Reduced Rates, both issues good to return 3rd January, 1893.

Tickets issued up to and including 25th December ARE NOT GOOD GOING AFTER 26 DECEMBER, and tickets issued up to and including 2nd January ARE NOT GOOD GOING AFTER 2 JANUARY, 1893.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B.,
20th Dec., 1892

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

TEMPORARY BRIDGE.

The contract for building a temporary bridge at Douglastown to be used by the public during the construction of the new iron bridge at that place will be let by public competition at the site thereof on Tuesday next, Dec. 27th, at eleven o'clock, a. m.

Information as to character of work may be obtained from the inspector.

By order of the Board of Works.

WM. LAWLOR, Inspector.

Chatham, Dec 21, 1892.

CHATHAM GAS LIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Chatham Gas Light Co. will be held in Masonic Hall (upstairs) on Wednesday, 4th January 1893, at 3 o'clock, p. m

THOS. F. GILLESPIE President.

21st Dec., 1892.

M. S. N. CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Co., will be held in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, 27th Dec at 3 p. m.

J. P. BURCHILL, President.

Chatham, Dec. 12, 1892.

New Advertisements.

THE HOLIDAYS!

ALEX. MACKINNON,

WATER ST., CHATHAM.

I am now prepared to offer my customers and the public generally Christmas goods at

REDUCED PRICES

in the following lines, viz:—

Mixed Candy, Nuts, Grapes, Lemons, Raisins, Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts and Pure Spices, and other Groceries.

—ALSO—

A nice line of gift cups & saucers, Mugs, Lamps, and a General assortment of Glass and Earthenware &c.

ALEX. MCKINNON,

December 13th 1892.

X'MAS AT THE GOGGIN BUILDING!

POCKET KNIVES, 60 different varieties and very choice, SCISSORS in great variety, including the celebrated MEDLEY SHEARS AND SCISSOR

KNOLLYS'S STORY.

Those who know my friend Knollys only casually are apt to set him down as a cynic, because at times he is a man of saturnine humor given, to ridiculing bravery and charity as madness; but I know danger holds no dread for him, and have accidentally happened on some of his many good deeds. To me he has always seemed a man of unusually lenient judgment, putting the best construction possible on the evil actions of his fellows; though his own life is beautifully clean, he takes people as he finds them, not feeling called upon to revolutionize the world.

If I am unreasonably proud of my friendship with Knollys it is pardonable, for he is an experienced man of the world, who must be nearing 50, whereas I am not yet 30.

It had been arranged, during his short stay with us in New York, that in two months I should join him in London and the prospect of another delightful run through Europe with him made me somewhat forgetful of the fact that it was his last night in this city.

He had rashly promised my cousin to visit his rose gardens and on that afternoon redeemed his word. When we met at the club I noticed that Knollys appeared tired. He stood at the window apart from the other men, looking across at the plaza, and did not at first notice me.

"I suppose it was irksome," I began, "for Tom can talk of nothing but his roses and his wife. You see they are resuming their honeymoon. Their affairs looked very black for a time, but suddenly righted themselves and their friends are suffering the consequences."

Knollys ceased to watch the wavering shadows of the trees and turned inquiringly.

"It was a misunderstanding," I continued, as he walked out to dinner. "Tom forgot that appearances are often misleading and she was unable to furnish a satisfactory explanation of her conduct."

"I conjectured something of the kind from what he told me coming back to the city and it reminded me strongly of a little episode in the life of a friend of mine. And she, too, in some indefinable way—some turn of the head or trick of the voice—recalled my friend's wife. The story might interest you."

"I am quite sure it would," I returned eagerly, for Knollys is always worth hearing.

"It all happened some years ago, but I think I remember the points quite well," he commented, smiling faintly; "I am not so certain, however, that I shall be able to do the story justice, for I am not a clever raconteur, and you will probably surmise the end long ere I have reached it. My friend—we might call him Smith—my friend Smith was able to be of some service to a man whom he met in a foreign land. The man met with a fatal accident a few days later, and, together with the valet, Smith volunteered to nurse him. The stranger, feeling he had a claim on Smith because of the first favor, burdened him with the pleasant task of bearing the news of his death to his wife.

"Upon Smith's return to England he carried out his mission and having gone once went again. She was a very young woman and very beautiful and Smith was irresistibly attracted. Her husband had been a scoundrel and, after a decent lapse of time, she married Smith. For the first four years of their marriage they were so intensely happy that it is possible they proved rather tiresome to their friends. About that time Smith began to miss money and other articles of value and was finally able to trace the thefts to the butler. The man vainly denied the charge and, although none of the missing valuables were found in his possession, he was discharged without a character. This mild measure was adopted because of the intercessions of my friend's wife.

"For some weeks Smith entertained no doubt that he had fastened the burglaries on the proper party, but on returning home one evening he found his wife in the library. She had opened his desk by means of a false key and in her hands held a roll of notes. Guilt was depicted in every feature; she cowered before him—she was abject in her cowardice.

"She needed the money to save a brother," I broke in, authoritatively.

"No, for she had no brother nor any near relative who might need help," Knollys said, as he set down his glass. "The man, anxious to find some excuse for her, suggested this; but it was for no relative. It was for herself, yet she had wanted for nothing that money could buy or love devise. He might not have conceived her sin to be so flagrant had she not permitted the servant to suffer in her stead. So far as it was possible Smith made restitution to the man, but by her silence she had convicted herself of the most heinous of all transgressions in her husband's eyes. There was one way only in which he could explain the matter to himself. He had never believed in kleptomania until then, but it was one thing upon which his mind was centered. And she confessed she had often felt impelled to take valuables for which she could have no possible need.

"He was a proud man and he was tortured by his discovery. He had regarded his wife, his child and himself as being made of finer clay than the rest of mankind. His disillusion was complete. The day after she was unmasked she came into a splendid inheritance, but Smith rigorously refused to permit the expenditure of any of it in the household. He dared not leave her for an instant, thinking the desire might come back to her. He sacrificed his pride by telling the true state of affairs to her maid, a trusted servant, and together they kept vigilant guard over her. It was the most insidious cruelty he could contrive—one that must have wounded her sorely. She was never permitted to lose sight of her sins. He was inflexible in his course, keeping her always under his relentless eye. My friend Smith thought himself in those days quite capable of accusing and judging his prisoner and seeing that the sentence was properly carried out. When she seemed to forget for an instant her past error Smith ever so gently turned the thumb screws. Ah, he really devised modes of exquisite torture that she should properly expiate her crime.

"No, she did not rebel; she drearily accepted the penalty of her misstep. At first she lived in deadly fear lest he should send her away from him; but when she found it was part of his plan to be with her constantly, she seemed content. She could not, rather would not, grow accustomed to the thought that she had forfeited Smith's love. During the first few days she hovered around him hoping to lure some expression of pardon from him, some word of love. Never forgetting that she bore his name, he treated her with a cold civility that was more frightful to her than would have been an exhibition of brute force. He was disciplining himself all the while in repressing his feelings, for, as you have perhaps suspected, he loved her as passionately as ever.

"She devoted herself exclusively to the child, who had become a source of constant agony to Smith. If he took a fruit or sweetmeat that had been forbidden him, it became to Smith's fevered imagination evidence that he had inherited the mother's weakness; in other days it would have seemed the child's lovable fault or play.

"The child slept in the mother's apartments and Smith was about to retire one night when his wife came in hurriedly, bidding him send immediately for their physician, for the little one was choking. Smith went back with her and after seeing the child left the room—she thought to send for the family physician. She used the simple remedies that formerly proved effectual, but without avail. She raised her eyes to Smith in an agonizing appeal, but he made no movement. At length he told her that he had not summoned a physician, believing it better that the child should die."

"What?" I cried, aghast, my loud tone in marked contrast to his low, unhurried words.

"You are not eating," remarked Knollys, as he reflectively regarded the bead that had formed round the edge of his glass. "You are astounded at my friend's action, but he himself did not question the wisdom of his course; perhaps it did not occur to him that he could err. Better, he thought, to cause himself one sharp pang than untold misery to the bitter end. In fact, he believed he was doing a very brave deed—to consign your child to death is not such a simple matter as it might appear. When the mother learned what he had done she was wildly indignant for an instant, then she quietly placed the child in his crib and stoically watched his sufferings. And what had seemed quite right and courageous in himself struck Smith as mostrous in the mother. You are neglecting your filet. You will find it——"

"But the mother!" I reminded.

"The mother?" echoed Knollys, wearily. "You progress too rapidly. Smith was able to dismiss from his mind the idea that he had been instrumental in bringing about the little fellow's death, for it would have been impossible for the physician to reach the house before the child expired. The mother, however, did not reason with so much finesse, and after the death of her child failed visibly. In this instance physicians were called in, but what they might have been able to do for the child they could not do for the mother. It is true she could not have found life very joyous, but her doctors agreed they had never before seen anyone so determined to escape from this world. There was no illness—only a growing languidness, a gradual putting by of the smallest tasks and a want of will to recover. If ever a woman died of a broken heart it was my friend's wife."

"Did she give no explanation of her conduct?" I demanded, leaning on the table heavily.

Knollys was looking at something beyond me, and did not hear me until I had reiterated my question.

So you do not believe she was a kleptomaniac?" The explanation did not come from her, but from another quarter," he finally proceeded. "She was delirious for nearly a week before her death. In her lucid moments she would ask the date, then strive to recollect something that elusively evaded her. She was continually murmuring about some money that was to be sent to someone—whom they could not determine. Smith had been with her all the day, and towards evening, feeling he must be alone for a while to give vent to his misery, went to the library. The morning's mail was awaiting him. The topmost letter was addressed to her in a man's unfamiliar hand. He tore it open, filled with insane jealousy.

"Ah, of course, you perceive from whom it was. You are in the same position as the novel reader, who, knowing both sides of the story is aware of the end long before the hero and heroine have lived it out. Unfortunately, Smith knew only his portion of the tale. The missive purported to come from her first husband, whom Smith had helped bury, but whom she believed to be still alive, and cautioned her to forward his monthly allowance at once, or he would be under the painful necessity of declaring himself to Smith without delay. It was a pity he had not done so long before, as Smith would have recognized the scoundrelly butler. You see he had for months imposed on the wife and blackmailed her in the belief that her worthless first husband was still alive and demanded money. She believed that if Smith learned of his existence she would lose his love and him. Does it not seem altogether impossible that she should have been so credulous?

"So you see the mystery, which Smith had believed to be no mystery, was cleared without her speaking, but a little too late, for, while Smith was reading the letter, she passed away, leaving him to a maze of maddening reflections. He has had a long while to appreciate the bitter patches of the incident, and sometimes ponders on the problem of whether she would have confessed had he not sugested to her the excuse of kleptomania. Knowing the simplicity of her morals, he comprehends the struggle there must have been while the butler was suffering for her. I think Smith would have pardoned her for taking the money to buy the man, so that he would not make himself known; even her own silence, had he been conscious it was done that she might not be separated from him. Her love for Smith was the one passion of her life, and she paid for it dearly."

"Poor woman," I murmured, tritely.

Knollys raised his head, his lips parted in a shadowy smile. "Note how we differ. I should say: 'Poor man.' She is in a place of peace."

"I am glad I am not acquainted with your friend Smith," I observed, trying to shake off the gloom of Knollys's story. "He must be a very sombre companion. Do you see much of him?"

"The world knows nothing of his history; he does not wear his heart on his sleeve. It is only to me that he confesses how dull he finds life. Yes, I see a great deal of my friend Smith—a great deal too much. Let us drink to his early demise. Believe me, it is what would please him best."

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites builds up and Strengthens the entire System.

General News and Notes.

Influenza has broken out in Berlin, Germany. Many severe cases are reported.

A Wonderful Cloth Producer.

This is the title given to *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* by many thousands who have taken it. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food. *Use it and try your weight.* Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c and $1.00

Mr. Gladstone has summoned the Cabinet to a special meeting to discuss Home Rule.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY:—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Warranted by J. Fallon & Son.

The coffee crop of Mexico this year is valued at $8,000,000 and agricultural exports will be much larger than usual.

For Swellings and Felons.

GENTLEMEN,—My little girl, aged 3, had a large swelling on her neck. I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil on it and it disappeared in a short time. It also cured a felon I was troubled with.

MRS. C. E. WENDOVER, Manda, Man.

The Duke of Cambridge has forbidden the use of profanity by the officers of the British army when they are addressing private soldiers.

As Ayer's Sarsaparilla outstrips all other blood-purifiers in popular favor, so Ayer's Almanac is the most universally familiar publication of the kind in the world. It is printed in ten languages and the annual issue exceeds fourteen million copies. Ask your druggist for it.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

Proved Beyond Dispute.

No one now doubts that Burdock Blood Bitters will cure dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation or headache or bad blood. The proof is so thorough and overwhelming that the doubters have been silenced and B. B. B. is secured in its place as the best purifying tonic and regulator extant.

BYRON HOLT, Princetown, Ont.

The kindergarten class on physiology was being heard. "What's your heart?" the teacher asked.

"That's the thing that stops you from dropping dead," replied the bright little boy.

Cannot be Denied.

The curative influence of the pine in lung diseases is everywhere admitted, and when combined with other effective pectoral remedies as in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup the effect is doubly beneficial. No case of cough, cold asthma, bronchitis, or hoarseness can resist the healing powers of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. 25c. and 50c. at druggists.

Clara (fishing for a compliment)—This is your fourth dance with me. Why don't you dance with some of the other girls?

Charlie—Well, the fact is I dance so badly that I hate to ask them.

Little men and little women sometimes suffer from worms. Low's Worm Syrup is very highly recommended as a cure.

NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Falling Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by over-work, or the errors or excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Write for pamphlet. Sold here

Chatham by J. D. B. F. McKENZIE, Druggist.

SALT! SALT!

For Sale in Bags or bulk by

GEO. BURCHILL & SONS, Nelson.

3 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.

Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 4 lbs, easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. 25,000 in use. We also make larger-sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. Exclusive territory to pay, we manufacture in Canada, first order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO. 341 to 347 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

SMELT SHOOKS

for sale by—

GEO. BURCHILL & SON,

Nelson, 25th Nov.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee

The *quality* of the *Coffee* we sell under our *trade mark* is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

Miramichi Advance.

Beginning with the issue of November 6th, 1890, when the ADVANCE entered upon its

Nineteenth Year of Publication!

The publisher continued the change in the terms on which the paper is furnished to Subscribers. These include

1st. Strict adherence to the system of cash in advance for all subscriptions.

2nd. The reduction of the price of the paper to

One Dollar a Year!

It is to be particularly understood that all outstanding subscription accounts due after November 10th, 1892, are to be settled on the old terms, viz., $2 per year, the advertised credit rate.

I have made the foregoing changes in the business of the ADVANCE for two reasons.

The first is because many patrons who have been given credit, have abused the privilege to such an extent as to make the business of publishing the paper a non-paying one, and it is necessary, in my own interest and that of those who do pay, that I should no longer continue to furnish the ADVANCE to those non-paying subscribers.

The second reason is, that I wish to meet the competition of the city weeklies, which are made up from the type of the dailies and, therefore, cost little for production in comparison with a local paper like the ADVANCE, the type of which must be set up especially for it.

Having now published the ADVANCE for nearly 19 years, and endeavored to make it a creditable representative of Miramichi and North Shore enterprise—a paper which may be taken into any household without fear that it has catered to sensationalism at the sacrifice of that cleanliness of matter, which is too often neglected by the press of the day—I have reason to hope the foregoing announcement will meet with general approval and be the means of largely increasing the circulation and influence of the paper.

D. G. SMITH, PUBLISHER.

ROBERT BALLOCH & CO.,

TEA MERCHANTS,

MINCING LANE, LONDON.

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY

J. A. MORRISON, HALIFAX.

Chatham Foundry,

CHATHAM, - - - - N. B.

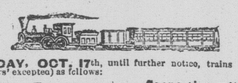
ESTABLISHED 1852.

Iron and Brass Castings a specialty—for Mills, Steamboats, Railways, etc. Stoves, Iron Railings, Plough and general Agricultural Castings, Babbit Metal, etc. Machinery Made and Repaired with quick despatch.

Orders promptly attended to at reasonable prices and fair Terms.

T. F. GILLESPIE, - - Proprietor.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL  1892.

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

Between Chatham and Fredericton.

For Fred'n. (read down) Freight.	Express.		For Chatham. (read up) Express.	Freight.
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
5.50	7.40	Chatham	8.00	2.55
6.30	8.00	Chatham Jct.	7.35	2.30
8.10	8.50	Blackville	6.45	1.15pm
9.25	9.45	Doaktown	5.45	11.55
10.55	10.30	Boiestown	5.03	10.55
12.20	11.22	Cross Creek	4.13	8.45
1.50	12.30	Marysville	2.10	7.20
2.00	12.35	Gibson	3.05	7.05
2.05	12.40	Fredericton	Lv 3.00 p m	7.00 am

Connecting with the I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Express.		Mixed
Leave Chatham,	9.30	p. m.	3.00 p.m.
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	9.55	"	2.30 "
Leave " "	10.00	"	2.40 "
Arrive Chatham,	10.25	"	3.05 "

GOING SOUTH

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

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

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

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

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

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

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

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

J. B. SNOWBALL, Manager

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1892---WINTER ARRANGEMENT---1893.

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

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION

Through Express for St. John, Halifax, Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.31
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John,	11.15
Accommodation, for Campbellton,	14.35
Through Express for Quebec, Montreal, Chicago,	22.10

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

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

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

K. & R. AXES,

MADE WITH "FIRTH'S" BEST AXLE STEEL,

ESPECIALLY FOR US.

EXTRACT FROM A NOVA SCOTIA CUSTOMER'S LETTER.

"The K. & R. Axes are giving good satisfaction and as I will be buying quite a quantity, I would like you to limit their sale to me in this locality, as they suit my trade."

NONE BETTER.

KERR & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Law.

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

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

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

A. Kortright Neales, M. A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary, Conveyancer, &c.
Office, Winslow's Building, Chatham, N. B.
MONEY TO LOAN.

TIN SHOP.

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped
—AND—
Plain Tinware

would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash

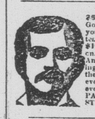
The Peerless Creamer.
ROCHESTER LAMP,
The Success OIL STOVE
—Also a nice selection of—
Parlor and Cooking Stoves
with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN

the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as is the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

"THE FACTORY"
JOHN McDONALD,
(Successor to George Cassady)
Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
AND
Builders' furnishings generally.
Lumber planed and matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL - SAWING.
Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumber, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N B.

F. O. PETTERSON,
Merchant Tailor
(Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq
CHATHAM - - N. B.
All Kinds of Cloths,
Suits or single Garments.
Inspection of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.



$9900.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay MADE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

W. T. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF THE FAMOUS

MANITOBA
FLOUR
—IN—
BBLS. & HALF BBLS.
BRANDED 5 ROSES.

No House Should be without it.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

TRY IT.

Every Barrel Guaranteed!

EXCURSIONS
—TO—
BAY DU VIN!

Commencing on Saturday, July 9th, the Str. Miramichi will carry excursionists on SATURDAY of each week, from Newcastle and Chatham, to Bay du Vin and return for TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

THEO. DESBRISAY, Manager.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
DOES CURE
CONSUMPTION
In its First Stages.
Palatable as Milk.
Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper, sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

RAISINS.

75 BOXES OFF STALKS

VALENCIA RAISINS.

FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE THE LOT,

—BY—

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.,
ST. JOHN

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

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

ADAMS HOUSE.
ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL,
WELLINGTON ST, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished, throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfort of Guests. Sample Rooms on the premises.
TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of all trains.
GOOD STABLING, &c.
THOMAS FLANAGAN, Proprie

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

PIANOS.

The Subscriber having taken the Agency of the Emerson Piano, the best and cheapest in the States, and show Catalogue Prices and a sample instrument to any requiring one.
A. W. S. SMYTHE.

NOTICE
TO PARISH OFFICERS.

Collectors of Rates, and all other Parish Officers are hereby requested to make their returns forthwith to this office, as requested by law.

Secretary Treasurer's Office.

SAML. THOMSON, Secty. Treasurer

Co. Northumberland.

TWO UNUSUALLY GOOD OFFERS.
REAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FIRST—The great Holiday No. (enlarged to 256 pages) of that brightest of quarterly publications,
"TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS,"
Out December first, all news and book stands and railway trains, price 50 cents, will be sent
—FREE—
To all who send $1.00 for 3 months' trial subscription
—TO—
TOWN TOPICS,
SECOND.—To all who will send $5.00, will be sent TOWN TOPICS and "TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS" from date until January, 1 1894, covering 5 Nos. of the inimitable quarterly (regular price $2.50) and 14 months of the greatest of family weeklies (regular price 4.00 per year)
Take one or the other offer AT ONCE and remit in postal notes, orders, or New York Exchange to
TOWN TOPICS,
21 West 23d St. New York.

TO LET.

The dwelling house and premises on John St., (West End) Chatham, owned by William Rae and lately occupied by Mr. John Doran. Apply to

WILLIAM LAWLOR, or WM. RAE,
12-8Chatham, Newcastle.

ENGINE & BOILER FOR SALE.

1 25 Horse Power Portable Engine and Boiler in good order and ready for work. For information as to price and terms, apply to

GEORGE STOTHART,
Chatham, N. B.

General Business.

NEW GOODS
OPENED THIS WEEK
—AT—
LOGGIE & CO'S.

New dress serges and Amazon cloths black and colored silk gimps, black silk frogs for ladies' jackets.
—ALSO—
A full range of melton cloths assorted shades from 10 cts. per yard and upwards.
A new line of ladies' silk ties in black, pink, yellow, cream, white and pale blue.
—ALSO—
China Silks for fancywork. Beehive yarns, 4-ply in black and colored. A full assortment of grey, white and navy flannel,
white and grey cotton, gingham etc., kept constantly on hand.
LOGGIE & CO.

J. F. BENSON,
TYPEWRITER, &C., &C.
—ALSO—
AGENT FOR "NEW YOST" TYPEWRITING COMPANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES.
OFFICE:
BENSON BLOCK, - - CHATHAM, N. B

OUR PATRONAGE

For the last four months has far exceeded that of the corresponding period of any previous year, and has been more than double that of the average year. We gratefully acknowledge this evidence of public appreciation.

Our determination is to provide the best Business Training obtainable in Canada, and we have the facilities for affecting the determination.

CIRCULARS — giving terms course of study; also specimens of Penmanship mailed free to any address.

KERR & PRINGLE,
Oddfellows' Hall,
St. John, N B

WANTED.

A second class female teacher for District No. 5, Hardwick, Northumberland Co. Salary, One Hundred and Twenty Dollars per school year.

PHINEAS WILLISTON, Secretary

Bay du Vin, 27th Oct., 1892.

VOICE-PRODUCTION
—AND—
THE ART OF MUSIC.

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

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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

Chatham, N. B., August 18th, 1892.

FOR SALE.

Horses, Harness, Waggons and cart for sale. For terms etc., apply to

F. W. RUSSELL,
Black Brook

LONDON HOUSE.
Wholesale and Retail.

In store, the following reliable Brands of Flour:—
"Neva,"
"Daily Bread" and "Empress."
Pork, Plate Beef, Dry Codfish.

I am selling off balance of Dry Goods and Fancy articles away below cost.

SOMETHING NEW
LESSIVE PHENIX
the greatest Washing Powder yet discovered.)
Putz Liquid Pomade Polish,
(for metals.)
FARINOSE IN 6lb. BAGS @ 25c.
R. HOCKEN.

Notice of Assignment

John Thompson of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester but now of Dalhousie in the County of Restigouche, flour merchant, has by deed bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1892 assigned to me, Henry A. Johnson of the town of Dalhousie, all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors.

The trust deed now lies for inspection and execution at my office in the town of Dalhousie.

By the terms of the deed, creditors executing the same within two months from this date will participate in the benefit thereof.

Dated at Dalhousie, the 26th day of Sept. 1892.

H. A. JOHNSON, Trustee.

$50.00 FOR A CHICKEN.

To create an interest in the breeding of high-class poultry, I will award a special prize of $50.00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken, hatched from eggs purchased of me.

Plymouth Rocks are unquestionably the breed of fowls known for the Canadian farmer. Send for descriptive circular of this valuable breed of fowls.

Eggs for hatching, guaranteed fresh and true to name, carefully packed in baskets and delivered to Express Company. $2.00 per setting of 13. Address

T A WILLITTS.
Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls,
Weston Ont

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL,
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celuloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.

Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 53.

In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G KETHROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

3 APPLICATIONS THOROUGHLY REMOVES DANDRUFF
ANTI-DANDRUFF
GUARANTEED
D. L. CAVEN.
Toronto, Travelling Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Says: Anti-Dandruff is a perfect remover of Dandruff—its action is marvelous—in my own case a few applications not only thoroughly removed excessive dandruff accumulation but stopped falling of the hair, made it soft and pliable and promoted a visible growth.
Restores Fading hair to its original color.
Stops falling of hair.
Keeps the Scalp clean.
Makes hair soft and Pliable
Promotes Growth.

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