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Boars' Works

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 16. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MAY 15, 1890.

D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

One year, in advance, - - - - $1.50
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The 'MIRAMICHI ADVANCE' having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B

THE BEST SEEDS are those put up by D. M. FERRY & CO. Who are the largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL for 1890 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using *Garden, Flower or Field Seeds* should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
AMHERST - - N. S.

Our representative visits the different towns on the North Shore every two months; an inspection of our samples is respectfully solicited.

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.
Amherst, May 31, 1889.

"THE FACTORY"
JOHN McDONALD,
(Successor t 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

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

DesBrisay & DesBrisay.
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St. Patrick Street, - - - Bathurst, N. B.
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AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

Hotels.

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,
Proprietor

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

Free Treatment FOR 1 YEAR,
remedies included, will be donated by Dr. Sweet the celebrated natural born setter and physician, to *one worthy person* in each town WITHOUT EXPENSE except $1.00 for drawing examination papers. Send no money until return of papers. Application must be endorsed by Minister or Postmaster. Send stamp for FREE EXAMINATION BLANKS and particulars to Dr. Sweet's Sanitarium for the Lame, 16 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass

FOR SALE.
The well known premises in the Town of Newcastle, recently occupied by John F. Jardine. The buildings are in good repair and conveniently situated for
Hotel and Livery Business.
If not sold before
Thursday, the first day of May next,
will, on that date, be offered at Public Auction on the Premises.
For terms and particulars apply to
John McLaggan,
8th April, 1890. Newcastle.

COFFINS & CASKETS
The Subscriber has on hand at his shop a superior assortment of
ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,
COFFIN FINDINGS
AND ROBES
which he will supply at reasonable rates.
BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied
WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

GENERAL BUSINESS

April & May 1890.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
SUMMER GOODS.
ARRIVING DAILY
New Goods,
Latest Makes,
Splendid Value.
at the Argyle House, Chatham.
WM. MURRAY.

IMPORTANT
To the People of Northumberland.

Having secured the agency of the Brantford Carriage Co., I have opened the store and wareroom opposite Mr. F. A. Strang's, Cunard St., where I will keep constantly on hand:

FINE BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SURRYS, EXPRESS WAGGONS, ROAD CARTS, ETC.,

manufactured by the Brantford Carriage Co. Brantford, Ont., a branch of the renowned Cortland Carriage Co., of Cortland New York.

—Also, a full line of—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

—Consisting of—

Mowers, Rakes, Harrows, Plows, Etc., Etc.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines of the best makes.

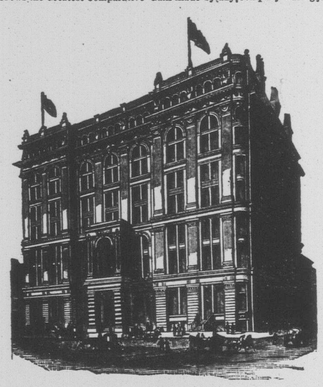
HARNESSES FROM $15·00 UP.

Our stock is all New Goods, direct from the manufacturers, and the best in the market.
☞ Call and see before buying elsewhere.
Prices Low. Terms Easy. Send for Catalogue to

R. C. TAIT, General Agent. GEO. A. CUTTER, Agent, Chatham, N. B.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD A McCURDY, - - - PRESIDENT.
ASSETS, - - - $126,082,153.56.
Its business shows the Greatest Comparative Gain made by any Company during the past year

THE LARGEST AND BEST



Life Insurance Co. in the World.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. has Paid to Policy-holders since organizing $272,481,839 820.
The wonderful growth of the Company is due in a large degree to the freedom from restriction and irksome conditions in the contract, and to the opportunities for investment which are offered in addition to indemnity in case of death
The Distribution Policy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company is the most liberal contract offered by any company and produces the best results for the Policy-holders.
JOHN S. STEARNS, General Manager, Halifax, N. S. WARREN C. WINSLOW, Agent, Chatham, N. B.

NEW! NOBBY! NICE!
WHAT IS?
The New Stock of Silverware Just opened at Albert Patterson's.
The finest patterns of SILVER GOODS ever shown in Chatham.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
Watches, clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Chinaware of all kinds.
Also the usual A-1 stock of CIGARS, PIPES and TOBACCONISTS GOODS at prices that defy competition.
ALBERT PATTERSON,
STONE BUILDING, — — — PALLEN'S CORNER.

HALIFAX!
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, SPECIALTIES,
AGENTS FOR WARREN & JONES TEA MERCHANTS, LONDON & CHINA.
" TOMKINS, HILDESHEIM & CO., LONDON.
" THE ARMOUR-CUDAHY PACKING CO., CHICAGO.
BANKERS — — — — — Bank of Nova Scotia and Peoples Bank of Halifax

General Business.

B. B. B.
Burdock Blood Bitters
Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it
CURES
All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the
SKIN
From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin
DISEASES
Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and
SCROFULA
We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail
BAD BLOOD
Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the *first* bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

1880---1889
Government vs Opposition!

The above does not mean the result of voting on election day, but that I have decided to make a change in my business at the end of ten years—1st May next.
You will be advised later what, it all means. At present I am offering my whole stock at prices that cannot be met by any opposition.
This will enable the Public to procure what they require at prices to suit.

Call and be Convinced.

Bear in mind these prices are only for CASH.
☞ All goods charged will be at regular prices.

G. STOTHART.
January 6th, 1890.

TWO PAPERS
—FOR THE—
PRICE OF ONE.
We have made an arrangement for combination with *Farm-Poultry*, a monthly poultry paper published at Boston, Mass By this arrangement we are enabled to furnish both ADVANCE and *Farm-Poultry* for the single price of our paper, namely $1.50. Any person sending us this amount will receive the ADVANCE every week for one year, and the *Farm-Poultry* every month for one year from receipt of order. Old subscribers who are in arrears must pay up their arrearages and one year's subscription to the ADVANCE in advance in order to take advantage of this order.

TO LET.
The well finished Store and dwelling on Duke Street, occupied at present by the Subscriber. Possession given the 1st of May.
JAMES CLOWERY.

HAY FOR SALE.
50 TONS Choice quality, loose upland Hay—delivered at Black Brook, Chatham or Newcastle.
For price and terms, apply to
A. & R. LOGGIE, Black Brook.

MARBLE WORK.
The Subscriber has removed his works from the Ferry Wharf, Water Street, to the premises adjoining Ullock's Livery Stable, Corner of Duke and Cunard Streets, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for
Monuments Head Stones Tablets and Cemetery Work
generally; also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscelaneous marble and FINE STONE work.
☞ A good stock of marble constantly on hand
EDWARD BARRY

FOR THE LADIES.
New Velveteens AND Plushes
Now received for Fall of 1889.
The Brunswick Velveteen
Best make in Black and Colours for Dress and Millinery Trimmings.
Coloured Silk Plushes
are as fashionable as ever
Our stock is now fully assorted with all the latest shades. The Goods are well worth seeing. Call and examine for yourselves.
F. CASSIDY,
Water Street, Chatham.

PORK AND BEEF,
BEANS AND DRIED APPLES,
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
1200 packages above named Staples for sale by
C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.,
ST. JOHN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - MAY 15, 1890.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES

32 vessels are now building on the Avon River and the Basin of Minas.

News has reached Ottawa that the Imperial Government has, or is about to, disallow the Canadian Copyright Act of last session.

Everyone Should Try

TO secure good health. The great specific for all diseases arising from disordered stomach, such as overflow of bile, sick headache, loss of appetite, nausea, palpitation, indigestion, constipation and all blood diseases, is Burdock Blood Bitters. Hundreds of people owe their health to B. B. B., nature's regulator and tonic.

The municipal elections of St. Paul, Minn., have resulted in a victory for the Democrats after a bitter fight. The Australian voting system was used and gave satisfaction.

O'Donovan Rossa was convicted of criminal libel at New York last Thursday.

A Boon to Mankind.

The quickest, surest and best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, soreness and lameness, is Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It quickly cures sprains, bruises, burns, frostbites, chilblains, etc. For croup, colds, quinsy, etc., take 10 to 30 drops on sugar, and apply the oil externally also, when immediate relief will result.

Grave peculations have been discovered in the customs department in Buenos Ayres, and the revenue lost by the government by embezzlements is estimated to have reached $10,000,000 annually.

A petty officer on H. M. S. Emerald, lying at Halifax, has been stripped of his good conduct badges and reduced to the rank of able seaman, for carrying liquor on board the vessel.

Well Adapted.

THE effective action on the glandular system and the blood and the general regulating tonic and purifying action of B. B. B., especially adapt it for the bilious, nervous, costive or scrofulous. From 3 to 6 bottles will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Amherst is to have a daily newspaper. The *Press* announces that it has secured sufficient advertising patronage to secure the financial success of the undertaking.

The Ides of March.

LAST March mother caught a severe cold terminating in a very bad cough. Everything we could hear of was tried without avail. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was at last recommended and procured. The first dose relieved, and one bottle entirely cured her.
Miss E. A. STARNAMAN, Hespeler, Ont.

The number of applications for the Quebec hundred-acre land grant offered by the Provincial Government to heads of families having one dozen living children, has reached the enormous number of 547.

A Marvellous Recovery.

I was so ill with inflammatory rheumatism in 1882 that I was given up, and had all my earthly business put in order. One of my sons begged me to get Burdock Blood Bitters. After the third bottle I could sit up alone and eat a good meal, and in six weeks I was out of bed feeling better than ever I felt. I take three bottles every spring and two every fall.
MRS. M. N. D. BENARD,
Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

An editor has invented an infernal machine which he places in an envelope and sends to those who refuse the paper, after taking it for some time without paying for it. The machine explodes and kills the whole family, and the fragments that fall in the yard kill the dog.

Lame Back Cured.

SEVEN years ago I was troubled with lame back and could scarcely move. Several remedies failed, but on trying Hagyard's Yellow Oil I found immediate relief, and two bottles effected a complete cure."
MRS. HUMBLE, Corbett P. O., Ont.

The electric street railway recently put in operation at Victoria, B. C., has been received with such favor, there is now talk of extending the railway into the rural districts. It is proposed to continue the road into the Saanich settlement, so that the farmers can take advantage of it to come into the city. Freight traffic would also be handled. A scheme is also on foot to build electric tramways connecting Vancouver and New Westminster with agricultural settlements in their districts.

A Wonderful flesh 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.

Wrought Iron Pipe
—AND—
FITTINGS.
GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES.
BABBIT METAL.
RUBER PACKING
Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc
J. M. RUDDOCK
Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE.
Queen Insurance Company
CAPITAL $10,000,000.
Mr. Warren C. Winslow, Barrister, has been appointed agent at Chatham, N. B., for the above named Company and as such, is now authorized to accept premiums and
BIND FIRE RISKS
for said Company.
C. E. L. JARVIS,
General Agent, St. John, N. B

[*Continued from last week.*]

THE DESERTER.

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CHAPTER XVI.

She seized a wrap and stepped to the doorway.

Mr. Hayne was up and around again. The springtime was coming, and the prairie roads were good and dry, and the doctor had told him he must live in the open air awhile and ride and walk and drive. He stood in no want of "mounts," for three or four of his cavalry friends were ready to lend him a saddle horse any day. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, after making many pleasant acquaintances, had gone on to Denver, and Capt. Buxton was congratulating himself that he, at least, had not run foul of the engineer's powerful fists. Buxton was not in arrest, for the case had proved a singular "poser." It occurred during the temporary absence of the colonel; he could not well place the captain under arrest for things he had done when acting as post commander. In obedience to his orders from department headquarters, he made his report of the affair, and indicated that Capt. Buxton's conduct had been inexcusable. Rayner had done nothing but, as was proved, reluctantly obey the captain's orders, so he could not be tried.

Hayne, who had committed one of the most serious crimes in the military catalogue—that of drawing and raising a weapon against an officer who was in discharge of his duty (Rayner), had the sympathy of the whole command, and nobody would prefer charges against him. The general decided to have the report go up to division headquarters, and thence it went with its varied comments and indorsements to Washington; and now a court of inquiry was talked of. Meantime poor bewildered Buxton was let severely alone. What made him utterly miserable was the fact that in his own regiment, the —th, nobody spoke of it except as something that everybody knew was sure to happen the moment he got in command. If it hadn't been that 'twould have been something else. The only certainty was that Buxton would never lose a chance of making an ass of himself.

Instead of being furious with him, the whole regiment—officers and men—simply ridiculed and laughed at him. He had talked of preferring charges against Blake for insubordination, and asked the adjutant what he thought of it. It was the first time he had spoken to the adjutant for weeks, and the adjutant rushed out of the office to tell the crowd to come in and "hear Buxton's latest." It began to look as though nothing serious would ever come of the affair, until Rayner reappeared and people saw how very ill he was. Dr. Pease had been consulted; and it was settled that he as well as his wife must go away for several months and have complete rest and change. It was decided that they would leave by the 1st of May. All this Mr. Hayne heard through his kind friend, Mrs. Waldron.

One day when he first began to sit up, and before he had been out at all, she came and sat with him in his sunshiny parlor. There had been a silence for a moment as she looked around upon the few pictures and upon that bareness and coldness which, do what he will, no man can eradicate from his abiding place until he calls in the deft and dainty hand of woman.

"I shall be so glad when you have a wife, Mr. Hayne!" was her quiet comment.

"So shall I, Mrs. Waldron," was the response.

"And isn't it high time we were beginning to hear of a choice? Forgive my intrusiveness, but that was the very matter of which the major and I were talking as he brought me over."

"There is something to be done first, Mrs. Waldron," he answered. "I cannot offer any woman a clouded name. It is not enough that people should begin to believe that I was innocent and my persecutors utterly in error, if not perjured. I must be able to show who was the real culprit, and that is not easy. The doctor and I thought we saw a way not long ago; but it proved delusive." And he sighed deeply. "I had expected to see the major about it the very day he got back from the court; but we have had no chance to talk."

"Mr. Hayne," she said, impulsively, "a woman's intuition is not always at fault. Tell me if you believe that any one on the post has any inkling of the truth. I have a reason for asking."

"I did think it possible, Mrs. Waldron. I cannot be certain now; and it's too late, anyway."

"How, too late? What's too late?"

He paused a moment, a deeper shadow than usual on his face; then he lifted his head and looked fairly at her.

"I should not have said that, Mrs. Waldron. It can never be too late. But what I mean is that—just now I spoke of offering no woman a clouded name. Even if it were unclouded, I could not offer it where I would."

"Because you have heard of the engagement?" was the quick, eager question. There was no instant of doubt in the woman as to where the offering would be made, if it only could.

"I knew of the engagement only a day ago," he answered, with stern effort at self control. "Blake was speaking of her, and it came out all of a sudden."

He turned his head away again. It was more than Mrs. Waldron could stand. She leaned impetuously towards him, and put her hand on his:

"Mr. Hayne, that is no engagement of heart to heart. It is entirely a thing of Mrs. Rayner's doing; and I know it. She is poor—dependent—and has been simply sold into bondage."

"And you think she cares nothing for the position, the wealth and social advantages this would give her? Ah, Mrs. Waldron, consider."

"I have considered. Mr. Hayne, if I were a man, like you, that child should never go back to him. And they are going next week. You must get well."

It was remarked that Mr. Hayne was out surprisingly quick for a fellow who had been so recently threatened with brain fever. The Rayners were to go east at once, so it was said, though the captain's leave of absence had not yet been ordered. The colonel could grant him seven days at any time, and he had telegraphic notification that there would be no objection when the formal application reached the war department. Rayner called at the colonel's office and asked that he might be permitted to start with his wife and sister. His second lieutenant would move in and occupy his quarters and take care of all his personal effects during their absence; and Lieut. Hayne was a most thorough officer, and he felt that in turning over his company to him he left it in excellent hands. The colonel saw the misery in the captain's face, and he was touched by both looks and words:

"You must not take this last affair too much to heart, Capt. Rayner. We in the —th have known Capt. Buxton so many years that with us there is no question as to where all the blame lies. It seems, too, to be clearly understood by Mr. Hayne. As for your previous ideas of that officer, I consider it too delicate a matter to speak of. You must see, however, how entirely beyond reproach his general character appears to have been. But here's another matter: Clancy's discharge has arrived. Does the old fellow know you had requested it?"

"No, sir," answered Rayner, with hesitation and embarrassment. "We wanted to keep him straight, as I told you we would, and he would probably get on a big tear if he knew his service days were numbered. I didn't look for its being granted for forty-eight hours yet."

"Well, he will know it before night; and no doubt he will be badly cut up. Clancy was a fine soldier before he married that harridan of a woman."

"She has made him a good wife since they came into the Riflers, colonel, and has taken mighty good care of the old fellow."

"It is more than she did in the —th, sir. She was a handsome, showy woman when I first saw her—before my promotion to the regiment—and Clancy was one of the finest soldiers in the brigade the last year of the war. She ran through all his money though, and in the —th we looked upon her as the real cause of his break down, especially after her affair with that sergeant who deserted. You've heard of him probably. He disappeared after the Battle Butte campaign, and we hoped he'd run off with Mrs. Clancy; but he hadn't. She was there when we got back, big as ever and growing ugly."

"Do you mean that Mrs. Clancy had a lover when she was in the —th?"

"Certainly, Capt. Rayner. We supposed it was commonly known. He was a fine looking, black eyed, dark haired, dashing fellow, of good education, a great swell among the men the short time he was with us, and Mrs. Clancy made a dead set at him from the start. He never seemed to care for her very much."

"This is something I never heard of," said Rayner, with grave face, "and it will be a good deal of a shock to my wife, for she had arranged to take her east with Clancy and Kate, and they were to invest their money in some little business at their old home."

"Yes; it was mainly on the woman's account we wouldn't re-enlist Clancy in the —th. We could stand him, but she was too much for us—and for the other sergeant, too. He avoided her before we started on the campaign, I fancy. Odd! I can't think of his name—Billings, what was the name of that howling swell of a sergeant who was in Hull's troop at Battle Butte—time Hull was killed? I mean the man that Mrs. Clancy was said to have eloped with."

"Sergt. Gower, sir," said the adjutant, without looking up from his work. He did look up, however, when a moment after the captain hurriedly left the office, and he saw that Rayner's face was deathly white; it was ghastly.

"What took Rayner off so suddenly?" said the colonel, wheeling around in his chair.

"I don't know, sir, unless there was something to startle him in the name."

"Why should there be?"

"There are those who think that Gower got away with more than his horse and arms, colonel; he was not at Battle Butte, though, and that is what made it a mystery."

"Where was he, then?"

"Back with the wagon train, sir, and he never got in sight of the Buttes or Rayner's battalion. You know Rayner had four companies there."

"I don't see how Gower could have taken the money, if that's what you mean, if he never came up to the Buttes; Rayner swore it was there in Hull's original package. Then, too, how could Gower's name affect him if he had never seen him?"

"Possibly he has heard something. Clancy has been talking."

"I have looked into that," said the colonel. "Clancy denies knowing anything—says he was drunk and didn't know what he was talking about."

All the same it was queer, thought the adjutant, and he greatly wanted to see the doctor and talk with him; but by the time his office work was done the doctor had gone to town, and when he came back he was sent for to the laundress' quarters, where Mrs. Clancy was in hysterics and Michael had again been very bad.

Soon after the captain's return to his quarters, it seems, a messenger was sent from Mrs. Rayner requesting Mrs. Clancy to come and see her at once. She was ushered up stairs to madame's own apartment, much to Miss Travers' surprise, and that young lady was further astonished, when Mrs. Clancy reappeared, nearly an hour later, to see that she had been weeping violently. The house was in some disorder, most of the trunks being packed and in readiness for the start, and Miss Travers was entertaining two or three young officers and waiting for her sister to come down to luncheon.

"The boys" were lachrymose over her prospective departure—at least they affected to be—and were variously sprawled about the parlor when Mrs. Clancy descended, and the inflamed condition of her eyes and nose became apparent to all. There was much chaff and fun, therefore, when Mrs. Rayner finally appeared, over the supposed affliction of the big Irish woman at the prospect of parting with her patroness. Miss Travers saw with singular sensations that both the captain and her usually self reliant sister were annoyed and embarrassed by the topic and strove to change it; but Foster's propensity for mimicry and his ability to imitate Mrs. Clancy's combined brogue and sniffle proved too much for their efforts. Kate was in a royally bad temper by the time the youngsters left the house, and when

[*Continued on 4th page.*]

DENTIST.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set on Gold, Rubber & Celluloid
☞ Crown and Bridge work a Specialty.
Offices in BENSON BLOCK, Chatham, N. B

EARLE'S HOTEL
Cor. Canal & Centre Streets,
NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
The best Hotel in the lower part of the City for Tourists, Professional and Business Men, Commercial Travellers, Agents, Etc., Substantial appointments, centrally located and most economical in PRICES
This Hotel has been Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated, Contains a Grand Exchange, Passenger Elevator, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket, Telegraph Office and Billiard Room
The House can be reached by Horse Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad, and a conveniently located and accessible to places of amusement and business, including Coney Island, Rockaway Manhattan and Brighton Beach, Central Park, High Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklin Bridge, Starin's Glen Island, Bartholdi Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accomodation for 400 guests, and our building being four stories high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.
Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BAKER & CO., members N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchange, 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

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for Sale the five acre field on east side of Richibucto Road lately in possession of Wm. Crosbie.
G. STOTHART.
Feb. 12th, 1890.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the approching session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick to incorporate and empower a company to construct a line of Railway from some point in the Town of Chatham to Black Brook, in the Parish of Chatham, and from thence to Point Escuminac in the Parish of Hardwick, in the County of Northumberland.

5 C. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5
Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

NOTICE.

There will be a Bill presented before the Provincial Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick during the approaching session for the purpose of authorising the erection of a gate on a Bye-Road leading on the Northwest meadows, known as the road leading on the Pesenecle Beach.

HOUSE FURNISHING
SPRING 1890
6000 ROLLS ROOM PAPER
—IN—
Brown Blanks, White Blanks
and Gilts, with bordering to match, many new designs.
50 SPRING ROLLER BLINDS.
Oil Clothsand Carpets in great variety.
Whiting, Alabastine and ready mixed coloured ts, both are seasonable. Inspection invited.
W. S. Loggie

FOR SALE.
The two dwelling houses situate on Cunard Street, Chatham, at present occupied by Capt. McLean and Archibald Gamble, respectively.
For terms and particulars, apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE.
Barrister.

White Beans.
In Store--30 Barrels White Beans
For Sale by C. M. BOSTWICK, & Co.

Z. TINGLEY,
HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,
HAS REMOVED
—HIS—
SHAVING PARLOR
to the Building adjoining the
N. B. Trading Co's Office, Water St.
He will also keep a first-class stock of
Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, and Smokers' Goods generally.

General Business.

Not a Pimple on Baby.

Baby one year old. Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Cured by Cuticura. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

Cured by Cuticura.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES. Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 30 cents.

Executors' Notice.

Probate to the last will and testament of William Davidson, late of the parish of Saumarez in the county of Gloucester, merchant, Deceased has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having any just claims against the estate of the said William Davidson, are required to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof and all persons indebted to the said Estate are request to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D 1890.

HELEN DAVIDSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM FERGUSON, Executor.

NOTICE.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 30TH, 1890.

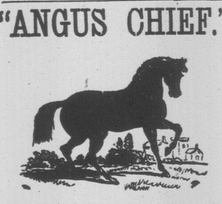
Public Notice is hereby given that I have seized a number of knees, now lying on the wharves at Chatham and Douglastown and at Chatham Station, and also a quantity of Hackmatac timber, marking a portion thereof in the name of the whole.

It having been claimed that some of these knees and timber were cut from granted or private lands, all parties so claiming are hereby notified to file their claims, duly attested, with the undersigned on or before the 20th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1890, as, after that date, unless the stumpage due on said knees and timber shall have been paid, the same will be advertised and sold at Public Auction.

Any person removing any of the above mentioned knees and timber will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAS. McD. BARKER,
Seizing Officer

"ANGUS CHIEF."



This splendid Clydesdale horse under lease from the New Brunswick government, and travelling under the auspices of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the season as follows:—

Leave Chatham on Tuesday, sixth day of May and stand at Wm. V. Ulock's, Black River, at noon; the same night he will stand at Archibald Cameron's, Black River, will leave there on Wednesday, and stand at or near—Williston's, Bay du Vin; will leave Williston's next day, (Thursday), and stand at mouth of Napan, remaining there Friday and returning to Chatham where he will stand until Monday 12th.

On Monday 12th, will cross the river at Chatham and stand at Stothart' until noon; thence to Newcastle, where he will stand until Tuesday morning; will then leave Newcastle and go up the north side of the Northwest to Andrew Matchett's and stand there until Wednesday; will leave there on Wednesday and go through the Williamstown settlement to Parker's and will stand at or near Parker's and return on Thursday morning, crossing the Southwest Bridge and going up to Kirk's and from there to Thomas Dalton's, and, on Friday, will return to Chatham.

"Angus Chief" will continue over this route every fortnight for the season. Bear in mind mind that he will be home in Chatham every Saturday throughout the season and will stand every Monday forenoon at Stothart's

Angus Chief is numbered 1913 in the New Brunswick Horse Register. He is a bay, with white pasterns and star, foaled in May 1880, at Crofts, Carmgile, Arbroath, Scotland, bred by David Falconer. His sire was Earl of Angus, 262, C. H. S. R., dam Peg, 1224, C. H. S R.; sire of sire Lord Lyon, 488, C. H. S. R., dam of sire Darling by Farmer's Fancy, 300 C. H S. R.; sire of dam "Lendseer;" dam of dam by young Champion, 930, C. H. S. R.

KERON GLYNN, Groom.

"Victor Hugo."

The celebrated Stallion Victor Hugo will stand the season of 1890 in the town of Newcastle except Wednesday of every week he will stand at the stables of Mr. James Conway, Chatham. Mr. Conway will leave Newcastle with Victor Hugo Tuesday evening, April 29th, and every following Tuesday evening during the season, go down through Douglastown to Mr. Wm. Stothart's where he will arrive about seven o'clock remain there about one hour and then cross over to Chatham where he will stand Wednesday April 30th and every following Wednesday, coming back to Newcastle early Thursday morning.

We thought it better for the horse and for those who patronize him not to have him go over so much road as it has been customary to do with heavy stallions, and in conversation with a great many people we find they are better satisfied to bring their mares to town known they will always find the horse at home and not tired out with long roads.

Victor is looking fine'y and feeling as well as he ever did in his life. It is needless to say anything of his good qualities as a stock getter. Every farmer and lumberman in this County knows his value.

Remember every Wednesday in Chatham, all the rest of the time in Newcastle.

Terms.—Season $8.00 cash or note payable Sept. 1st 1890.

JAMES FALCONER,
& JOHN MCKEEN.

Newcastle, April 22, 1890.

Auction
—AT—
BLACK RIVER.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the farm of Mr. John A. Macdonald, Black River, on

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd,

the following Household effects, viz :—

1 Parlor set.	Pillows
3 Bedroom sets.	1 Spring bottom bed.
1 Sewing Machine.	3 Sofas.
1 Chest of Drawers.	Tinware.
1 Barrel churn.	Stair carpet and rods.
1 Swing churn.	Curtains.
1 Cupboard.	1 Wringer.
Dishes	1 pair scales.
Pictures.	Clocks.
Mats.	Stoves.
Carpets.	Stovepipe.
Crocks	Bath pan.
Preserve Jars.	Chamber sets
Lamps.	Window blinds.
Tables.	Oil Cloths.
Wash Stands	Flowerpots.
Mattresses.	Rocking Chairs.
Book-case.	1 Milch Cow.

Besides a number of other articles. Sale to begin at 10 a. m.

TERMS: All purchases under $10, cash; all at and above that amount three months credit on approved notes.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer
R. FLANAGAN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - MAY 15, 1890.

The Rykert Scandal.

There is no offense against any standard of morality that may not depend upon such papers as the St. John *Sun* for either defense or championship, provided the offender belongs to the political party which they support. When the case to be dealt with is a very bad one, such as that of Mr. Rykert, the comparative or inductive processes are resorted to, for the apologists are sensible of the fact that the line must be drawn somewhere short of manifest criminality lest public opinion be too rudely outraged. The *Sun's* role as the defender of Rykert is the peculiar one of endeavoring to create the idea of some analogy between the proved charges against him and the disproved ones against Hon. Mr. Blair. The *Sun* knows that the people of New Brunswick, amongst whom it chiefly circulates, are satisfied of Mr. Blair's entire innocence of any dishonorable connection whatever with the Leary contract business, and, that being so, it has, on several occasions, endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Blair and Mr. Rykert are the same stamp of men—in fact that, of the two, Rykert is the least censurable. The logical deduction to be drawn from this line of treatment of the two men, is that Mr. Rykert is an unjustly accused man. To show how contemptible the morality of the *Sun* is in this matter it is only necessary to refer to the report of the Rykert investigating committee, which consisted of Messrs. Girouard, Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. Mr. Davies. The report covers a narrative statement of the case, made up of such portions of the evidence, oral or written, as bring out special points, and so arranged as to give a clear understanding of the interesting historical events which culminated in the sale of the Cypress Hills timber limit to Mr. Sands. The first part brings the record of the transaction down to the granting of the license in September, 1882. The committee notes a number of points as worthy of observation, including the following :—

(1) The department first decided not to issue licenses in the locality, and, in case that decision should be changed, to apply the principle of competition under the regulations.

(2) Shortly after, it was decided at Mr. Rykert's instance to recommend the issue of a license to his client Adams, and this was recommended by Mr. Macpherson (now Sir David, the acting Minister of the Interior) to Mr. Rykert.

(3) When they found that the conflict of applications made competition necessary under the regulations, the department promoted the arrangement under which competition was done away with in this case.

(4) The area of selection granted to Mr. Adams was unusually large.

(5) No grounds for doing away with competition or for the unusually large area of competition are given.

(6) Mr. Rykert's letter claims that these results were due to Mr. Rykert's influence and persistence with the government; and we find that Mr. Rykert certainly used great persistence in pressing the claims of his client on the department and the government.

(7) There was a strong conflict of evidence as to the date at which the agreement made or assumed to be made as to the boundaries—namely, that Laidlaw should have the area of selection applied for by him, and that Adams should not encroach on it—was in fact made. But we are obliged to arrive at the conclusion that it was made after the 10th April, and therefore at a time when the departmental memorandum of a contrary tenor had already been prepared, and that Mr. Rykert was guilty of bad faith in this respect.

(8) At any rate that agreement was not carried out, but the reverse. Adams was given that to which Laidlaw was entitled, which was the common object of application, and which turned out to be the only object of value; while Laidlaw was given something for which he had never asked, to which he had never agreed, and which turned out to be prairie and not timber land.

(9) The application of Mr. McCarthy and of Laidlaw, made when some inkling of the facts had reached them and before any license had been recommended for a stay, for an appointment, and for an opportunity to be heard before any such action, though based upon the allegations that a mistake, or, later, that a gross fraud had been committed, were not merely neglected, but were treated in a way calculated to lull their apprehension that a decision might be reached without their having the opportunity they asked; and meanwhile the recommendation for the license to Adams was pushed through and his license was issued.

(10) On and after the 3rd April—that is, from a period anterior to all the difficulties narrated—Mr. Rykert (who had, as shown by the early correspondence from the beginning, accepted the relation of a person who was to receive compensation for his services) became by means of the agreement made by Adams with Mr. Rykert's wife, through Mr. Rykert himself, which was witnessed by and delivered to Mr. Rykert, and which was expressed to be in consideration of his services therefor, voluntarily given in the matter, substantially interested in one-half of the net profits of the expected grant, and all that was thereafter done by Mr. Rykert was done under the influence of that interest.

(11) Mr. Rykert did not divulge, but, on the contrary, kept secret the existence of his personal interests, and assumed to be acting still only as the solicitor of Adams. The motive for putting the transaction in the form adopted, and for concealing true relations of Mr. Rykert to the matter, we infer to have been twofold: First to avoid any possible impairment of the strength of his representations to the Executive; and secondly, to avoid any damage to his standing as a member of Parliament and a public man, and the existence of this second motive seems confirmed by the statement subsequently made by Mr. Rykert in his place in Parliament, to which we must later on refer. We think it right to state the opinion that there is some evidence to show that Mr. Lindsay Russell, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, may have been at the time of these events, in consequence of his impaired mental vigor, incapable of fully apprehending the proceedings and subject to the influence and initiative of others, and is not open to the charges of conscious wrong-doing and neglect to which he would under other circumstances be liable.

The committee then proceeds to deal with the later phases of the transaction, the sale, negotiations and final sale of the limit. The report shows that, including the amount divided between Rykert and Adams, sums paid to Muckle and to Rykert for fees, as well as the sum for surveys, there still remains a sum af $18,000 unaccounted for. The sum given to Muckle, $5,000 is characterised as in effect a bribe to induce Muckle to betray the interests of the Canadian Pacific, whose employe he was. The committee quotes Mr. Rykert's bragging statements about having ministers working for him, etc., and comes to the conclusion that these are untrue. Mr. Rykert's attempt to explain them are not accepted. Reference is made also to the fact that, when challenged on the subject in 1883 by Mr. Charlton, Mr. Rykert denied all connection with the timber limit, and that before the committee Mr. Rykert explained that he had "no other interest, except what may be interpreted as the interest his wife had." The committee declined to accept the latter explanation, and gives many extracts from the correspondence, in which Rykert tells Adams of "picking out the best for us"; "give us 400 square miles to choose from"; "we deserve something for the trouble we have gone to," etc.

The report concludes:—"We are therefore of the opinion that the statement made by Mr. Rykert in his place in the House was untrue and was designed to mislead the House. Summing up our view of the whole affair, we are of opinion that, having regard to Mr. Rykert's conduct and representations in respect to the matters on which we have above reported, Mr. Rykert's course has been discreditable and scandalous."

The *Sun's* readers, after realising the nature of Mr. Rykert's offense, and its attempt to make them believe that he is no more guilty of political immorality than Mr. Blair was, under the Leary charges, will hereafter, know the value of its championship of its political friends who may be brought under public notice as wrongdoers.

The Brigade Camp.

The subject of a location for the Brigade Camp of this year is occupying the attention of a large number of interested people. There was a time when Sussex and St. John monopolised such gatherings, but important changes, bearing on transportation, as well as on the organization of the forces in the military district, have rendered a number of other points quite as eligible as either of the old places of rendevous. A proof of this was furnished by the Camp of '88 being held at Chatham, which was pronounced by all one of the best places in the province for the purpose. Last year it went to St. Andrews and, notwithstanding the reputation of that locality as one of the most healthful in the Dominion, it seems that so much sickness prevailed amongst the men as to create a decided impression against St. Andrews as a camping-ground. Westmorland is entitled to the Camp this year, and we hope the authorities having the matter to dispose of will recognize Moncton's claims. The improvement made in the important item of the town's water-supply since it was last an applicant for the Camp removes the only legitimate objection that existed against it. It is the most advantageous centre in the province from a transportation point of view, while the fact that it is the headquarters of the great Intercolonial Railway, which sends its hourly trains in three different directions, gives it claims to consideration which ought not to be overlooked. We believe that the feeling amongst our northern men is decidedly for Moncton, and as it is an entirely new ground for the purpose, it should be tried, for, other things being equal, these camps should be held as much as possible under changed conditions as to locality each year.

Bound to Win.

Lawyers have, heretofore, pushed ahead of journalists in the matter of furnising candidates for representative positions; not, of course, because lawyers make as good men in public life, but, on account of their knowledge of the race enabling them to presume upon the well-known modesty which always accompanies genius. The members of the press, however, now seem determined to take their legitimate place alongside of their brethren of the other profession, and although they are not as great in numbers as are the limbs of the law, they are into pending election contests in Canada in force that demonstrates the fact of their pluck having finally overcome their usual self-abnegation. The *Sun* says that in Nova Scotia, Provincial Secretary Fielding and Attorney-General Longley were editors before they took office, and are believed still to be connected with the press. Mr. Fraser, one of the government candidates in Guysboro, is the editor of the New Glasgow Chronicle, and Mr. Drummond, who is running in Picton, is the editor and proprietor of the Trades' Journal of Stellarton. On the other side are J. J. Stewart, the well-known editor and chief proprietor of the Halifax Herald, who contests Halifax; C. H. Cahan, editor of the Halifax Mail, who is a candidate for Shelburne; and Editor Tanton of the Pictou Standard, who is one of the liberal-conservative trio in his county.

The list of Ontario candidates is not yet made up, but among the opponents of Mr. Mowat who will seek election are D. Creighton, manager of the Toronto Empire, who has been four times elected in North Grey; W. F. McLean, chief editor of the Toronto World, who has been nominated in North Wentworth; and Ed. Sheppard, journalist, novelist, cowboy and poet, formerly editor of the Toronto News, now of Saturday Night, who is a candidate in Haldimand.

The Quebec list of candidates will include the proprietor and manager of the chief French liberal organ, La Patrie, and probably Faucher de St. Maurice, Mantel and others.

ABSURD:—The St. John *Gazette* has advocated a good many absurd things in the course of its short existence, but none more so than the removal of the seat of local government from Fredericton to St. John, which it put forward as a serious proposition on Friday last. There is so much of lunacy in the idea that no sane person would seriously discuss it.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "special dispatches" and repeated editorial assertions of the Gleaner, neither Mr. Blair nor Mr. Pugsley had directly or indirectly the least communication with Mr. Leary on the occasion of their recent visit to New York.—*Fton Herald.*

Scott Act Offenders in Jail.

Four Scott Act violaters are in jail in Fredericton. They are in comfortable quarters, have telephonic communication with the outer world and an excellent bill of fare at their three square meals a day, with cosy little suppers as required. Some of the papers seem to favor the idea that both the Barker House and Queen Hotel will be closed to the public, because their proprietors are under sentence, but it remains to be seen whether that course will be taken. Mr. Edwards, of the Queen, is in jail, but Mr. Coleman, of the Barker is absent from home—so it is said—and cannot, therefore, be incarcerated. He may as well, however, join Mr. Edwards, for it seems that he must serve his term sooner or later and the sooner the better for his business.

A Sunday despatch to the *Telegraph* says :—

The placing in jail of four of those convicted for violating the Scott act continues to be the talk of the city. Extreme temperance men are delighted at the thought that Mr. Edwards and the others are in prison and consider their being there as a great triumph for the act. "Why should Edwards, Grieves or Coleman be treated differently from any other violator of the law?" they ask.

A very earnest temperance man has this to say regarding the situation: "The hotel men have only themselves to blame for their present position. After the last Scott act election, when the people again declared in favor of the act, the parties convicted for a third offence were given to understand that the convictions against them would be dropped if they discontinued the selling of liquor. They did not do so and now they find themselves in a very uncomfortable position—they find that the law must apply equally to all persons."

Many of the merchants feel that the situation threatens to be a somewhat serious one for the business interests of the city. If the hotels close, and the proprietors say they are determined to close their doors on Wednesday next, it is felt that the trade of Fredericton must suffer for a time at least. Those who get a good business from summer tourists are somewhat alarmed at the outlook.

There is little doubt that for some time yet it will be war to the knife between the Scott act and liquor parties. It is stated on alleged good authority that orders for liquor, amounting to several thousands of dollars, have been sent by private parties here to St. John since Friday last. If that report be true the more moderate men of the Scott Act party may seek to make a compromise with the hotel proprietors, on the ground that it is useless to carry on what is regarded by many fair minded men as a persecution of prominent citizens unless the placing of the latter in jail will practically stop liquor drinking in Fredericton.

No change in the situation is expected for some days. In the meantime the confined violators of the law are as comfortable at Jailor Hawthorn's headquarters as their friends could desire.

The *Sun* takes a philosophic view of the situation, thus :—

The closing of the two leading hotels in Fredericton has led to some rather wild speculation as to the effect on summer travel, and on Fredericton trade generally. There seems to be no good ground for a panic on this score. No one will deny that the tourist or business traveller has found at Fredericton excellent accommodation and the best of service. Few cities in Canada of three or four times the size could boast of better hotels. It is also probably true that the profits of the bar made it possible to provide comfortable lodgings and first-class board at rates which, but for these profits, would be under cost price. But the conclusion that the enforcement of the Scott act will make it impossible for tourists to find suitable accommodations we regard as unwarranted.

It is certainly not true, as stated in a Fredericton paper, that the New Brunswick railway intend to drop one car off their Fredericton train in consequence of the proposed closing of the hotels.

The average traveller and tourist will probably be found willing to pay for what he gets. If he wants to be lodged and fed he has no right to ask the persons who drink at the bar to pay a part of the cost of supplying him. If he is willing to pay the full value of his board and lodging he will no doubt find a supply equal to his needs in a city like Fredericton, where the people are as anxious to take in money as they are anywhere. The law of supply and demand will doubtless be found to work in this case as in all others.

The persons concerned in the Scott act prosecution in Fredericton have been exposed to some censure. But they have simply done what the opponents of the act have been upbraiding them for not doing before, and what they solemnly undertook to do when the people were asked to vote against repeal of the Scott act. The convictions were not made without evidence, or on weak evidence, for as a matter of fact there has been no attempt at concealment on the part of the proprietors of the large houses. Obviously it was necessary to enforce the law against the influential respectable offenders if it was to be enforced at all. If the town does not approve of the proceeding it has no business with the Scott act.

It must not be imagined that the liquor traffic is suspended in Fredericton because these offenders of the better class are sent to jail. There is a change from the front to the back door, only, and the supply not obtainable at the hotel bars is found in places of less repute.

[The Week.]

The Fiscal Problem in Imperial Federation.

Mr. Geo. R. Parkin who started somewhat more than a twelvemonth since to lecture in the colonies on Imperial Federation, has lately been addressing meetings in England, and the *Leeds Mercury* discusses the fiscal problem involved in the movement as follows:

Nothing could more surely embarrass the cause of Imperial Federation, or retard the realization of its grand ideal, than to insist upon its relation to any special fiscal system. Yet, as will have been seen by those who have read the reports of the various meetings which have been lately addressed by Mr. Parkin, there is great proneness to thrust the fiscal part of the question into the discussion; and, it must be allowed, this proneness is not unnatural. There is great unrest in regard to the fiscal problem all around us. Our great French neighbour is very much disturbed by it just now, and will be so for some time to come. Our colonies and dependencies are all, more or less, in the throes of it. At home, too, in recent years, and despite our gathered experience, it has been revived, and laid, and revived again with amazing pertinacity. Moreover, when it has been most agitated the distressed in mind have been over and over again directed for their comfort to regard the great developement of our trade with our colonies. Some amongst them have taken the counsel too literally, and have gone the length of persuading themselves that it would be wise to make all but exclusive reliance upon fostering the trade relations between the colonies and the mother country by whatever kind of fiscal expedients. On the other hand, their consolation in the magnitude of the prevailing transactions has often been roughly disturbed by the contemplation of the "hostile tariffs" of these very colonies of ours. No wonder that the first thought of these persons, when the ideal of a great Imperial Federation was presented to their minds, has been—"How can it be turned to account to effect a perfect condition of trade between us all by the adoption of a common trade-nursing fiscal system?" It is not too much to say that the serious introduction of such a proposition as this into the grand problem before us would be death to the hope of Imperial Federation. So great and, indeed, so difficult is the problem itself, apart from whatever fiscal question is necessarily involved in it, that to give the question that particular shape and proportion would be to make the problem hopeless and impossible. Before we have reached anything like universal unity upon it—unity in the colonies, where it is still far from having been reached; and unity at home, where it is happily growing at a most encouraging pace—it would have the immediate effect of multiplying and aggravating differences and difficulties. But, fortunately, and as a matter of indisputable fact, the introduction of this question in any such shape is not only unnecessary, but is wholly foreign to the actual conditions of our Empire. These conditions differ absolutely from those of any of the various existing Federations, to which, with our English love of a precedent, we turn for suggestion, if not for guidance, in dealing with our own problem. The two great Federations to which we naturally thus turn are the United States and the German Empire. Each of these has its common fiscal system, deriving its Federal or Imperial revenue from a system of Customs duties, Excise, and Postal and Telegraph profits common to all the States comprised within it. We, too, should need an Imperial revenue to meet our Imperial expenditure, on whatever principle or method of apportionment this Imperial expenditure should be devised. This expenditure would, of course, have to be fixed and voted by the Imperial or Federal legislative authority, whatever shape that, again, might take; and the apportionment amongst the States, Colonies, or other members constituting the Federation would have to be also fixed and voted by that authority. But with the methods or systems upon which the apportioned quotas should be raised that authority need not at all concern itself. It is here that the difference between our conditions and those of the German Empire and the United States comes in, and of necessity asserts itself. Germany has its one continuous frontier; so have the United States; and a common fiscal system is therefore not only possible but convenient, and even necessary. Germany could not have one Customs tariff for its northern boundary States, another for its western, or southern, or eastern, nor could the United States, without introducing endless conflict and confusion. But our conditions are the very reverse of these. Instead of four frontiers we have forty times four, and even more. A common tariff system would be pleasant enough, and wise enough, if we could at once agree upon what would be the best system, and equally acceptable to all, We know, however, that this is impossible and, happily, it is wholly unnecessary. We might conceivably agree upon a common system of Excise duties, and of Post and Telegraph charges; but even agreement upon these is improbable; and it too, is needless. What remains for us is that, having agreed upon the proportionate contributions to be made towards the common Imperial expenditure—that expenditure, moreover, being, so far as convenient, locally effected—each colony or other member of the Federated Empire should raise the amount of its individual contribution exactly according to its own wisdom and convenience. We even have a precedent for such an arrangement in a provision of the German Imperial Constitution. If there should be a deficit in the German Imperial revenue, the individual States of the Empire may be assessed to make it up in proportion to population. What is in Germany an exceptional provision would, in the British Imperial Federation, be of necessity the rule; and with this great advantage, that it would leave each colony or other member a welcome and a wholesome freedom in the matter. It would minister to contentment, to experience, and to a lasting unity.

KENT CANDIDATES continue to increase. Messrs. Antoine Girouard and A. Renaud have declared themselves to be in the field.

NOT AT SCHOOL:—Chief Superintendent Crocket estimates that 22,000 children in New Brunswick, between the ages of five and fifteen, were not enrolled in the public schools last year. This is over twenty-five per cent of the children in the province between these ages.

A THING OF THE PAST :—Sir Leonard Tilley has had all his furniture and effects removed from government house to his residence in St. John, and that building is the official residence no longer.—*Fton Herald.*

DOMINION ESTIMATES :—In the supplementary estimates submitted to parliament on Tuesday, there appears $2,200 for new heating apparatus for the Fredericton post office, $500 for repairs to the shear dam at Oromocto shoals and $1,500 for improvements to the St. John river from Fredericton to Woodstock. There are also large sums for different Railways, but Northumberland, as usual, gets nothing.

Mothers!

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

News and Notes.

GIRLS' WORK AND PAY IN THE U. S.

Girls who think that a fortune is to be made in the United States will be interested in some revelations recently made by the New York Press in regard to the condition of the working girls of that city. In a millinery establishment where a girl reporter of the Press got employment, she found a workshop full of girls who were sitting at a table, sewing, as though life depended on accomplishing a certain amount of work each work. The room was lighted by electricity; not a ray of daylight was visible. Ventilation came over the top of the partition from the outer room, which was distantly connected with a sidewalk grating opening up into Broadway. Hours of labor were from 8.30 to 5 p. m., with half an hour at noon for lunch. The average pay was from $3 to $5 per week, hardly ever above the latter figure. That is the sort of life most working girls who go to the United States have to encounter.

A DANGEROUS RIVER.

The Mississippi is, among the great rivers of the world, unique. Instead of deepening its bed it lifts up, by the continuous deposit of silt by itself and its great tributaries, its whole valley higher and higher. It has done so through the past ages, and continues to do so with unfailing vigor and effect. The more immediate effect of the process is the overflow of its banks, more especially in the lower portion of its course. Sixteen hundred miles of "levees" have been the result of the constant endeavor to confine the ever-rising waters and obviate the damage and dangers of the overflow, and it is now evident that the "levees" must be extended and built greater than ever. "A river," says the Montreal *Witness*, "whose tendency is to loiter on its way and build its bed still higher, must be contracted, forced into a narrow way and sent hurrying to the sea with its load of sediment, and the broad and fertile valley, which is in many instances lower than the surface of a river prone to enormous fluctuations in volume, must be saved from being deluged. The Mississippi Commission of the United States, a body of experts who have control of the Federal Government's interests upon the river, are strongly in favor of a perfect levee system under which the channel of the river will be so contracted that it will be forced to scour out its channel and to carry all its sediment to the Gulf of Mexico." The expense will, of course, be both continuous and enormous.

A GOVERNOR WHO RESPECTS HIS STATE.

The distribution of rations out of the $150,000 voted by Congress for the relief of the overflowed sufferers on the Lower Mississippi is causing trouble. Governor Stone, of Mississippi, has refused, for his state, to accept any aid, whatever, from the federal government. declaring it is not needed. The governors of Louisiana and Arkansas, it is pointed out, have accepted government aid for their states, and rations are being distributed to the negroes. The effect is to induce the laborers on the Mississippi side of the river to cross into Louisiana and Arkansas, where they can get free provisions.

ALARMED.

LONDON, May 9.—The terrible calamity near Montreal has caused a profound sensation here. The press writes calling attention to the awful risk involved in confining lunatics in iron grated cells, putting them in straight jackets and chaining them to the floor, practises common in most English asylums. It is probable that the Montreal disaster will cause an immediate investigation to be made of the treatment prevailing at Bonwell, Bethlehem and other English institutions where the insane are cared for.

PARNELL.

The Herald's European edition says: "Whether it be true or not that Dillon has succeeded Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party, it is certain that events appear to be ripe for a change of some kind. All politicians desire to look upon the face of their leader occasionally and Parnell's health has long made his visits to the interior of the house of commons few and far between. The loyalty of his followers had not waned, but active work has to be done, and a directing mind is indispensible. This would be sufficient to account for the temporary withdrawal from the field, which Parnell seems to have decided upon."

HOW TO CHEAT CONSUMPTION.

G. W. Hambelton discusses "The suppression of Consumption" in Science for April 25th. The paper is a very practical one and should be widely read, and his suggestions acted upon. He says that if we would be certain of absolute freedom from the possibility of an attack of consumption, (phthisis) we should deliberately set forth to obtain, if we do not already possess it, a chest girth at least equal to the medium in the following table. The extent of chest movement (expansion) should be four inches and upwards.

CHEST MEASUREMENT.

Height feet.	Medium inches.	maximum inches.
5.1	34.56	40.56
5.2	35.01	41.33
5.3	35.70	42.00
5.4	36.26	42.66
5.5	36.83	43.33
5.6	37.40	44.00
5.7	37.96	44.66
5.8	38.53	45.33
5.9	39.10	46.00
5.10	39.66	46.66
5.11	40.23	47.33
6.0	40.80	48.00

Many of us will be found upon examination to fall much short of this. Yet we may all attain it, and in my next contribution to public health I will give a few simple directions which, if carried out, will secure it.

SYMPATHY WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Prince Edward Island legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution reciting the grievances of Newfonndland in regard to the French aggressions regarding its fisheries and resolving "that the action of the citizens of Newfoundland in protesting against any further concessions of fishing rights to the citizens of France and that the contention of Newfoundland in denying the right of the imperial government to enter into any treaty or arrangements with the French government effecting said fishery without the consent of the Newfonndland legislature. meets with the approval of this house."

GRAND OLD MEN.

Gladstone and Tennyson were both born in 1809, Cardinal Manning, in 1808, Cardinal Newman in 1801. John Ruskin is in his seventy first year. James Russell Lowell is almost precisely the same age. John Greenleaf Whittier was born in 1807, and George Bancroft, the most distinguished American historian, in 1800. There is scarcely one of these men of whom it is not felt that the place which he must soon leave vacant cannot be easily filled. Especially is this true of Bismarck and Gladstone, of Tennyson, Ruskin, Whittier and Lowell. It is, when we think of it, remarkable that men whose lives have, each in its special field of activity, been so busy and so fruitful, should have lived so long.

THE REASON WHY.

The delay in adjourning Parliament is alleged to be due to the fact that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, now in Washington watching proceedings in the case of matters of dispute between Canada and the united States, has intimated to the government at Ottawa that there is every possibility of matters of contention between the two countries being satisfactorily settled within the next week, which fact the government hopes to announce before prorogation.

'T WAS EVER THUS

The little band of good-intentioned, but unfemenine women who recently offered themselves as candidates for Municipal offices in Edgarton, Kansas, and were elected—much to their own surprise—have since resigned. They undertook to conduct the affairs of the town on unattainable principles and found that they had only human beings to deal with, instead of the ideal creatures they had imagined would spring into existence upon their assuming official control. The result of the episode is that the resignations have been accepted and new elections ordered, to take place on 19th instant. It is said that there will be no lady-candidates this time, and,—worst of all—the great majority of women of the place, who have always been satisfied with having the men attend to outside work and public business, while they looked after the domestic, social, and fashionable side of life, are poking fun at the strong-minded reformers, who could'nt reform anything.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

90 SPRING 90

Great Slaughter of

DRY GOODS

—AT—

NOONAN'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

If you want to save an honest dollar buy your Spring Goods at Noonan's Cheap Cash Store.

HATS A SPECIALITY.

For men and boys, all the stylish shapes, Soft and Stiff at popular prices that can't be beat. Our clothing is always ahead, fits equal to Custom make and at a prices that defy competition, a good Working Pants for $1.25, Nobby Stylish Suits $8, $10 and $12, excellent value.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just opened, McCready's honest made boot every pair guaranteed and at prices that cannot be equalled anywhere.

The Dress Goods & Trimmings

we are showing are beautiful in design and such special value that all Ladies should call and see them prices from 12c. upwards.

Have you seen our NEW SACQUES, all colours, a perfect fit, prices from $2.25 to $7.00. Gent's suits made to order.

Having received a fine line of Black Worsted and a nobby line of Scotch and Canadian Tweed to select from, also a complete stock of Gent's Furnishings in all the leading novelties for Spring and Summer. We are sacrificing, Prints, Cottons, Ginghams, Ticking and Sheetings.

Having a large Stocks and considering the dull times, I am determined to slaughter goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

M. F. NOONAN,
Water Street, - - - Chatham.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Torryburn Corner,

CHATHAM,

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Clothing 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.

ROOFING PAINTS!

FARMERS!

PAINT YOUR ROOFS AND BUILDINGS.

Black Gloss Roofing, $3.75 per barrel of about 40 gallons—Fire and waterproof.

The well known

"MAGNETIC PAINT"

A rich Brown color 92 per cent Iron, indestructible, Fire and Waterproof and Unfailing, ready mixed for use—one dollar per gallon. Light colors, Creams and Drabs, $1.25 per gallon; discount for barrel lots.

DRY "MAGNETIC PAINT"

4c. per lb. Shipped to any point on receipt of price.

JOHN J. MILLER,
Newcastle, N. B.

WANTED

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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

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

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc,

HAY:—See Mr Russell's advt.

MR. SNOWBALL returned home from Ottawa yesterday.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED for the Manchester Fire Ins. Co. See advt.

PISO'S cure for Consumption and Piso's remedy for Catarrh are sold by J. D B. F. MacKenzie, Druggist, Chatham.

SMOKE THE OTELLO, the best ten cent cigar in the market. For sale wholesale and retail at Z. Tingley's, Chatham.

THE REPAIRS of the Lower Douglastown Bridge will be sold on 26th inst at 10 a. m., on the spot.

THE LADIES are intererested in Mr. Cassidy's announcement of his summer stock, which is one of excellent quality.

A LOSS OF SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS:—The "Beeches" hotel at Richibucto has been sold at auction for $2,500. This is $7,000 less than it cost.

THE FIRST ocean-going vessel—the Norwegian bark, Ratata, Capt. Ericksen—arrived at Bathurst from Barbadoes on Thursday last.

SCALDED:—Mr James Moore, one of the workmen at the Pulp Factory, had his feet scalded on Monday night so seriously as to require medical attendance.

BOY KILLED:—A five year old boy, the son of Mr. James Lyons, of Doaktown, was killed the other day by a sled falling upon him from where it had been stored for the summer.

NEWCASTLE SPOOL FACTORY:—Mr. John Ferguson is having this factory cleaned up and some necessary work done thereon previous to starting, which it is expected will be in a short time.—*Advocate.*

SHINGLE MILL BURNED:—The Campbellton Pioneer reports the destruction by fire of a shingle mill, dwelling house, and 150 thousand shingles owned by R. J. Miller at Black Lands. Loss about $1500; no insurance.

INSURED AT ONCE:—Mr. Warren C. Winslow has been authorised by the British America Assurance Company to accept all classes of fire risks, issue policies and make endorsements, without delay or reference to the head office.

THE NEW YORK, MAINE & New Brunswick Steamship company have secured the services of Mr. Howard D. McLeod late of the New Brunswick and Maine Railway, to represent them as General Passenger and Freight agent.

PROMOTION:—Second Lieut. James D. B. F. Mackenzie has been promoted to the lieutenancy of the 73rd Northumberland battalion of infantry, and Macdougall Snowball in this promotion becomes provisionally a second lieutenant.—St. John *Sun*

THE LIGHT QUESTION:—As we go to press, a public meeting is assembling at Masonic Hall to consider the question of street-lights, the manager of the Chatham Electric Light Company having notified the Police and Light Committee that the present street service can only be continued at a considerable advance in price.

AT REST:—The funeral of the late Mrs. Hocken took place Saturday afternoon. Over forty carriages followed the remains from St. George's church, where a service was held by Rev. J. H. Talbot, to the cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. G. B. Willet, J. E. Masters, H. B. Fleming, W. F. Ferguson, C. W. Burnyeat and W. B. McKenzie.—*Transcript.*

PERSONAL:—Master Freddie Blair, organist of St. George's, St. John West, is visiting at home in Chatham.

Mr. Sam. Harris who represents the house of I. Harris & Son, manufacturers of the Otello and other fine brands of cigars, is in town. He has been doing a good business on the road in Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN'S headquarters are removed from Peterboro to Toronto. The change indicates progress, an enlarged field and determination and ability on the part of the management to meet growing requirements. The Lumberman is a creditable publication in every sense, and deserves success.

KENT MAN KILLED:—Mr. F. Curran, of Bangor left here on Monday morning for Livermore, N. H., accompanied by his cousin Mr. Aleck Curran, and the sad intelligence has been received that on arriving there Monday night the latter was struck by an engine and instantly killed. The deceased had many friends in the city. He was a native of Kingston, N. B., was 45 years old, and unmarried. Both men were going to Livermore to work.—[Bangor Commercial, 9th.

ASCENSION-DAY:—To-day being the festival of our Lord's Ascension, Services will be held in S. Mary's Chapel as follows: A celebration of the Holy Communion at 7.30 a. m., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 a. m., and evening Prayer with Sermon at 7.30.

The special offerings at the services on Sunday next in S. Mary's and S. Paul's will be in aid of missions in Algoma and the North-West.

BUILDING OPERATIONS:—Messrs. G. A. & H. S. Flett, brick manufacturers of Upper Nelson, are erecting a factory for the manufacture of doors and door frames, sashes and window frames. This firm is also erecting a store and dwelling house. They have also added to their wharf so that schooners can now lie alongside and load brick. They are doing an extensive business, and Upper Nelson is to be congratulated upon having such enterprising business men residing there.—*Advocate.*

LECTURE:—Mrs. Trenholm of Canso, N. S. lectured in quite an interesting manner, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., in Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening on Prohibition, the extension of the Franchise to women, etc. A vote of thanks was tendered to her at the close, in moving which Rev. R. S. Crisp, challenged anyone who differed from anything the lecturer had advanced to show this hand. A clergyman and some others held up their hands, which gave Mr. Crisp an opportunity to deliver himself of a philippic.

ST. JAMES' NEW ORGAN:—St. James' (Presbyterian) church is having the necessary alterations made for accomodating the new pipe organ to be erected therein. The organ is now ready and has been on exhibition. The following particulars of it are given in the St. John *Sun* of Saturday last:—

A fine 2 manual organ for the Presbyterian church, Newcastle, has just been completed by F. A. Peters, and may now be seen at the factory, King street east. Organists and all persons interested in organ music are cordially invited by Mr. Peters to call at the factory any time this afternoon and examine the new instrument.—*Advocate.*

MRS. MULHALL SAFE:—Some sensational reports were put in circulation about town yesterday in regard to the probable death of Mrs. James Mulhall, in the Longue Pointe (Montreal) asylum fire, but her father, Mr. John Sutton, chief clerk of the I. C. R. mechanical superintendent's office, yesterday afternoon received a despatch stating that the lady was unharmed and as safe and comfortable as ever. Mrs. Mulhall removed to the West with her husband, who had been employed in the I. C. R. offices in Moncton, some years ago, but owing to continued ill health was a short time ago placed in the Longue Point institution for treatment. The many friends of the family will be pleased to know that the reports in circulation were without foundation.—*Times.*

GOOD TEMPLARS:—At a regular meeting of Ever Onward Lodge I. O. G. T. No. 256, Lower Napan, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term:—

John M. Gilliss, C. T.;
Mrs. D. Loggie, V. T.;
Wm. Gilliss, P. C. T.;
Josie Gilliss, Sec'y.;
M. J. Fenton, A. S.;
J. Coltard, C.;
M. W. Jardine, F. S.;
A. M. McKnight, T.:
J. G. Gilliss, M.;
Alexis Fenton, D. M.;
Charlie Gray, G.;
Wm. Godfrey. S.

Death of Hon. O. McInerney.

The announcement is made of the death at Kingston, Kent Co., on Friday evening, 9th inst., of Hon. Owen McInerney, M. L. C. He had been somewhat ill for a long time, but the announcement of his death comes unexpectedly. Mr. McInerney was of Irish parentage and birth, and came to this province from Longford, Ireland, with his parents in 1826. He followed mercantile pursuits at Richibucto, but long took an intelligent interest in public affairs. He was first elected to the house of assembly for Kent county in 1866. He was in the year following an unsuccessful candidate for the first house of commons. In 1869 he was appointed to the legislative council, which position he held till his death. In the house he was not a frequent speaker, but evinced a sound and moderate judgment on public affairs. He was 64 years of age.—*Telegraph.*

The First Acadian Priest Dead.

Rev. Father F. X. Babineault, the first Acadian of New Brunswick to be ordained priest, who died at St. Francis, Madawaska, on April 16, was born at St. Louis, Kent, in 1826, was educated at the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, P. Q. where he finished his studies in 1848, and was ordained priest in the Basilica at Quebec in 1851. He had charge at different times of various parishes in Kent and Westmorland, including Cape Bauld, Barachois and Grand Digue. He was parish priest at Buctouche from 1868 to 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. F. X. Michaud. He had charge of Richibucto for a few years, but for several years past had retired from the active work of his calling and resided at St. Francis.

Their Golden Wedding.

From the St. Andrews Beacon.

Fifty years ago our worthy friend, Adam W. Smith, was a gay young bachelor, looking forward with pleasurable anticipations to his wedding morn. To-day, his breast heaves with the same emotions of delight, but it is his golden wedding that he now anticipates. This important event, he and his worthy wife, with their children and grand-children, will fittingly celebrate on Saturday evening, 10th inst.

The Beacon cannot wait until next week to tender its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, so we tender them now. And in doing so we would desire to give expression to the hope that, having "climbed the hill thegither" through so much sunshine and sorrow, it may be many more years before they are called to "sleep thegither at the foot." Time has dealt gently with "the father of the press" of New Brunswick, and with his wife, so that we think there are good grounds for expecting that this hope will be realised. But, should the summons come earlier than we anticipate, the old printer will be found—as every good printer should be found—with all his "matter" carefully "proved" and "revised," his "form" evenly "adjusted," so that when "locked up" on "press day" by the Great Foreman it will give a clean and true impression."

Fatal I. C. R. Accident.

CAMPBELLTON, May 11.—A sad accident happened this morning at about 7 o'clock at Morrisey Rock Tunnel, about 6 miles west of Campbellton. No. 44 train in charge of Conductor Perron and Drivers John Devereaux and McNutt was on time and was running at the usual rate of speed when on entering the tunnel she struck about ten tons of rock which had become dislodged from the top of the tunnel and had fallen on the track. There were two engines on the train which were dearilled and both engines ran to the mouth of the shed, which is about fifty feet long, the head engine striking the rock, throwing the tender completely over her and allowing the hind engine to follow up, running in and tearing the right side of leading engine and placing them almost side by side. Fireman Angus Gorham was instantly killed and driver Jacob McNutt seriously though not dangerously hurt. The men in the second engine came off without a scratch. Only two or three cars were derailed and about fifty feet of track torn up. As soon as possible a special with auxiliary car with District Supt. J. E. Price and locomotive foreman J. A. Johnson repaired to the scene of the accident. Fireman Gorham had been firing about two years and was about the only support of his widowed mother, living in Campbellton. A inquest was held by Coroner McKendrick and a virdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The wreck will be cleared up by Monday morning. The town is cast in gloom over the sad affair.

New Brunswick Game Law.

An act in further amendment of the laws for the protection of certain birds and animals.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly as follows:—

1. No person shall take, hunt, wound, chase, attempt to kill, or chase, catch, or attempt to catch with dogs, or shoot or attempt to shoot or otherwise destroy or attempt to destroy within the Province of New Brunswick, between the fifteenth day of January and thirty-first day of August in each year, any moose, caribou, deer or red deer under a penalty of a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

2. No person shall hunt, take, kill, wound, chase, attempt to kill, or chase, catch or attempt to catch with dogs, or shoot or attempt to shoot or otherwise destroy within the said Province at any time or season hereafter any cow moose under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than two hundred dollars.

3. No person shall kill, catch or destroy in any one year more than one moose, two caribou, three deer and three red deer, under a penalty of a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

4. The penalties imposed by this act shall in all cases be recovered and applied as provided for by act of Assembly, 41st Victoria, Chapter 45, entitled, An Act for the Protection of Certain Birds and Animals.

5. Section 1 of the act of Assembly, 51st Victoria, chapter 12, is hereby repealed. *

5. The Governor-in-Council may by order in Council authorize the expenditure out of the public moneys in the usual manner, of a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars in any one year for the enforcement of the game laws of the Province. Passed April 23, 1890.

* Sec. 1. 51st Victoria prohibited killing moose or deer for three years.

An Awful Calamity.

MONTREAL, May 6th.:—One of the most appaling disasters of the century took place ten miles below this city today and, now a long line of gaunt towers and smoking debris are all that remain of Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum building. Taking it all in all nothing could exceed the horror attending this terrible calamity, considering the number of victims, the terrible nature of their death and the manner in which the helpless creatures met their fate. What to the spectators was a scene of horror was to the lunatics a moment of supreme glee, and in their delight they sported themselves in the flames and

WAVED THEIR BLAZING LIMBS

in turbulent satisfction at the ruin that was about them, and not till the walls tumbled over their heads were their maniacal screams silenced. There were incarcerated in Longue Point 1,300 lunatics, for that asylum was a prison more than a hospital, and now not more than 1,100 are accounted for, but many escaped into the fields and the woods, and the dead are ashes amongst the ashes. What the number of dead is is purely a matter of conjecture. and can never be ascertained, since no other record is kept than that in the asylum books, which are also destroyed. Taking into consideration the whole evidence from firemen, half-sane inmates, the Sisters in charge, bystanders and personal observation it is a conservative estimate to say that 100 victims met their death, though some assert that the number is double that stated and others place it below this figure. This fact remains, that no such calamity has fallen upon Quebec Province since the earliest times.

THE ENGINES USELESS.

At five minutes to twelve a telegraph message was received in Montreal saying that the asylum was on fire, and imploring assistance. This could not be given without consulting Mayor Grenier, who was found at the Banque du Peuple, and he at once ordered the engines to be dispatched. One engine and two reels started on their ten mile run and were quickly on the spot, but they might as well have remained at home, for in five minutes they exhausted the water supply. The only thing that could save the building was the St. Lawrence River, and it was a half mile distant. Ten miles below Montreal a point of land juts into the river. Here is the Village of Longue Point, and here was the famous lunatic asylum, Fifteen minutes before noon the cry or fire was given. It originated in the cupboard, and was apparently the work of a patient. The building was constructed of brick and was 600 feet long, running back from the river half the distance. The main building occupied the centre, and on each side extended four wings six storeys in height. To the east were the men's wards and to the west the women's, making sixty in all. In the rear was the engine house, laundry and store rooms, all of which were saved. The fire started in the second ward in the women's side, in an upper storey, and as the ventilation was carried on by a longitudinal shaft connected with the towers, the flames soon appeared blazing up through the roof in the centre of each tower. When the Associated Press correspondent arrived with the firemen the dome of one tower had just fallen and the flames were bursting everywhere. Streams were laid on, and while they lasted some good was done, but that was for a very brief space; and then the horror of the situation was revealed. As the heat increased the statues fell from their niches to the ground, and then the habitants prostrated themselves and said that the saints had deserted them indeed. Meantime beds, furniture and utensils were being showered from the windows, and a stream of ill-clad men poured out of the eastern wing. Not a male patient was lost. Among the women it was different. The less hopeless cases were placed in the lower wards, and they were removed without difficulty, but from the upper wards, where the violent patients were secured, there came the wildest screams as they resisted the nuns who were beseeching them to make their escape. At the windows a maniac would be seen peering through the bars, grinning and jabbering at the bright flame that went up to the sky. As the heat became more intense, she would grasp the bars and remain there till the flames enveloped her.

DOOMED THEMSELVES.

When the firemen found they were powerless to save the building, they turned their attention to the inmates, and burst in the doors with axes. Inside Chief Benoit says it was such a sight as no fireman ever witnessed. In one ward he entered were twenty-five patients, and at his approach they huddled together like a pack of beasts, entwining their arms into one mass of humanity. "But," said the Chief, "I could no more separate the crowd than I could the parts of your house." He tugged at them till the fire darted into their garments and enfolded them like a shroud of flame, and then he escaped with his life. In another ward three firemen were nearly trapped to death—Messrs. Doolan, Lambert and Cyr. They entered, and the door closed behind them by a spring lock. As is customary there was no handle on the inside, the doors resisted their axes, and they rushed to the windows, but were driven back by the flames. The Chief, suspecting their peril, sent to the other side, and the men were carried down on ladders. The engineer of the building, O'Rourke, did good work in saving nine patients, and every fireman made a record of which he may feel proud. On the first alarm the engineer turned on the hose, but it was utterly useless, as the fire leaped along the ventilating shaft to the towers and burned in a dozen places at once.

BRAVE SISTERS BURNED.

And here a melancholy event occurred. One of the Tertiary Nuns, Sister Marie, lay sick in the infirmary on the fifth floor, and to her rescue came three others. They seized their companion and bore her in a blanket to the staircase, but they were met by a sheet of flame and all four perished. Let their names be recorded:—Sœurs Marie, Demerise, Gilbert and Lumiene. None of them were over twenty years, and all came from parishes below Quebec. The Sisters worked with the persistency of heroines, by turns imploring beseeching and commanding the patients, and finally saving an enormous number in view of the inadequate facilities at hand. Sister Therese, the Superioress, is broken hearted, and being at present in ill-health her name may be added to the already long list. Doctors Bourque and Baralet were carried from the building unconscious, and whatever can be said of the management as a whole, the individuals exercised every power to lessen the calamity they neglected to avert.

THE COLLAPSE.

A loud explosion was followed by a crash of beams. The interior was giving way. Wild faces sank from the windows, and the shrieks of the maniac were lost in the general uproar. One by one the walls toppled inward, and a fierce blaze burst up from the newly added fuel that rose to the dark sky and shot its glare over the St. Lawrence to the southern shore, and even tinged the crest of Mount Royal, ten miles distant. Then it died down into blackness and nothing but a few broken towers remained, bounding a seething mass of metal and debris, under which are now, not the bodies, but the ashes of 100 victims. By this time it was six o'clock and growing dark and very cold. The spring rains had converted the place into a quagmire and only horsemen could get from place to place. The poor Sisters, most of them young and delicate, stood ankle deep in mud, securing and superintending the removal of such furniture as had been saved. The patients wandered about aimlessly, clad in scant garments, many of them veritable Ophelias in their fantastic dress. When released many of them leapt for joy, and bounded like deers across the fields to the woods. Patients of both sexes escaped, and, though a cordon of police was thrown round, not all were included, and a horribly suggestive tale was borne in by a habitant who was coming through the woods to the scene of the disaster. A new dread has come upon the inhabitants from the presence of so many escaped lunatics, and they will count themselves fortunate if they are not visited by a series of such crimes as only madmen can devise. All the time every high house top in Montreal had its curious sightseers, for the news seemed to spread in some mysterious way and this disaster has been foretold for many years. The long road was thronged by carriages. The Mayor and Aldermen drove out in pairs, ladies were there in their dog-carts and a few rode on horseback. It was a strange procession they met. The transport service of Montreal was pressed into the service, and cabs, busses and hacks were returning, filled with vacant-eyed women, wearing blankets over their shoulders, and in front a pair of weeping nuns clad in their black robes. Many were taken to the neighboring convents of St. Isidore, St. Joseph de Benoit, St. Laurent and Point aux Trembles.

Hon. Premier Mercier has placed the Montreal Exhibition Buildings at the disposal of the nuns and to morrow they will be stocked with provisions. The strangest wonder come over the firemen that such an absence of fire-fighting facilities could exist. Though the appliances were there they were utterly useless, The institution had excellent engines, ten good pumps, new boilers, but no connection existed between pumps and boilers.

THE DESTROYED INSTITUTION.

The St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, commonly called Longue Pointe, was founded in the year 1873. The Government, being desirous of closing the St. Jean d'Iberville Asylum and relieving the Beauport Asylum at Quebec, which was overcrowded, came to an understanding with the Sisters of Providence, with the view of establishing an asylum for idiots and the insane. The erection of the edifice was commenced the following year, and on the 16th July, 1875, the asylum received its first patients. The buildings consisted of the main building, and four other smaller buildings connected by wings, and had a frontage of 630 feet. These edifices were of brick, with freize and ground floor in cut stone. The principal building was six storeys high, the other portion of the building five. The Sisters of Providence spent in founding and organising this institution $1,132,232, of which sum $700,000 was spent in buildings. The building was insured by the Government for a sum of $300,000 in the Royal Insurance Co. This sum has been re-insured in eighteen companies in sums varying from $5,000 to $22,000. The Sisterhood of the Providence, who owned the building, and under whose management the institution has always been, is the largest of the many large Canadian religious communities, although only established fifty years ago. Its founder, Madame Camelin, was widow of a wealthy Montreal merchant, who endowed the new sisterhood. The Mother House of the Order was for many years the convent connected with St. James' Roman Catholic Church. Lately the headquarters of the Order were removed to a large new convent and asylum on Fulham street. The deaf and dumb institution on St. Denis street is the other large city house of the Providence nuns. Universal sympathy is felt for Sister Therese, the energetic Lady Superior of the Lounge Point Asylum. This Lady's family name is Tete, and she belongs to the Quebec district. She was seriously ill during the winter with inflammation of the lungs, and it was feared for some time that she was dying. During the last month she has been slowly recovering, but is still in a very weak state of health. Sister Therese's two principal assistants in the management of the Asylum were Sisters Charles and Madelaine, the former a sister of Dr. Goulet, of Joliette. the latter a sister of Dr. Desjardine, of St. Sauvier. With the exception of the medical department, consisting of the doctors, the Sisters retained complete control of all the departments of the Asylum even the dispensing of the necessary medicines being done by trained Sisters. The staff was composed as follows:—Sisters 72, lay sisters 92, total 164, of whom three were in the office, two in the parlor and others in the wards, kitchen and working departments watching over the patients; lay keepers (female) 14; keepers, 28; night guardians (male), 4; night guardians (female), 2. Besides these, two female keepers, four sisters and lay sisters on the average kept watch each night. In addition to these there were employed on the farm and in superintending the patients' labor, three; in the industrial departments and supervising the patients working there were nineteen men besides two chaplains and two physicians, making a grand total 242. The Lady Superior had control as well as the general direction of the establishment. In the women's hospital the supervision was done by a nun assisted by two lay or by one lay sister and one keeper chosen by the Sisters. In the men's hospital the superintendence was also given to a nun, who was assisted by two keepers.

Scripture Character.

JONATHAN.

O! marvellous thy history
Thou son of Saul, and who hadst been
Heir of thy father's monarchy
In lineal course, nor unforseen,

The counsel of the Lord that turned
The dynasty to David's line
And yet to him thy soul knit yearned
In friendship fervent, and divine.

Envy or jealousy or pride
Thy heaven-born spirit did not stain.
Thou would'st thyself have rather died
Than have the son of Jesse slain.

Yet thine no unheroic soul
Where mighty valour failed to wake,
That shunned the race to reach the goal
For prize the kingly victors take.

Nor didst thou love thy father less
That thou didst love the good God more,
And sought and found in Him thy bliss
Thy bliss in time and evermore.

Unfabled were the history
Of him whom Buddhists proudly claim
The 'Light of Asia' to be
Guadama of ascetic fame.

Shines not the light of grace divine
That leads to God the soul of man
And makes him freely all resign,
Than in thee, noble Jonathan!

J. R.

Miramichi, April 2nd, 1890.

A Chance for a Fortune Without Work.

Great curiosity was shown as to who was favored by Fortune in the Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans on Tuesday (always Tuesday) April 15. Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La. and Jubal A. Early of Va. as usual gave their personal attention to the entire distribution. Ticket No. 21,303 drew the First Capital Prize of $300,000. It was sold in twentieths at $1.00 each. One was held by Mrs. M. Tandy, Nyack, N. Y.: and Jno. S. Lewis, Meriden, Conn.; one collected through First National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.; one held by A. S. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; one by Bell & Eysters Bank, Duluth, Minn.; one by Otis Edwards, Boston, Mass; one by a Correspondent, Verdi, Nevada; one by Phillip Reichwein, Indianapolis, Ind.; one by Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, Chicago, Ill.; one by Thos. L. Watkins, West End, Central S. C.; one by J. C. Higgs, Conway, Ark., etc. Ticket No. 27,994 drew the Second Capital Prize of $100,000, also sold in twentieths. One to Mrs. Bernard Manning, 1014 Walnut St., St. Louis Mo.; one to James Forest, Philadelphia, Pa.; one to Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; one to Richard Fitzpatrick, 318 Apple St., Peoria, Ill.; one to H. A. Vialle Boston, Mass.; one to F. D. Osgood, Boston, Mass.; one to C. H. Thul, Chicago, Ill.; one to Franklin Bank, St. Louis Mo.; one to Thos. Carty, Cortland, N. Y.; etc. Ticket No 41,669 drew the Third Capital Prize of $50.000 sold in twentieths, one to W. H. Durham, 224 So. St. Philadelphia, Pa.; one to Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to G. Montgomery, 33 Bunker Building, Kansas City, Mo.; one to L. L. Saab, Chicago, Ill.; one to M. F. Tabler, Norborne, Mo.; one to Alexander Co. National Bank, Cairo, Ill.: one to R. B. Warden, 876 Dauphine St., New Orleans, La; etc, Ticket No. 71.088 drew the Fourth Capital prize of $25.000. It was sold in twentieths also, one to a Correspondent through Wells Fargo & Co,'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Mrs. Col. Grayson Tyler, Buckland, Va. one to Third National Bank, Louisville, Ky.; one to Robt. H Dorsey, Station F. Cincinnati, Ohio; etc. All information desired can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans La.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DIED.

At Moncton, May 8th, in the 31st year of her age, M. Miriam, beloved wife of R. S. Hocken, and youngest daughter of Eben L. Cowling.

Port of Chatham.

ARRIVED.

From Sea.

May 14—S. S. Maude, 1088, Freeman, Delaware Breakwater, bal, J. B. Snowball.

Coastwise.

May 5—Sch Azof, Kennedy, Summerside, Hay, Master.
7—Leonora, Mason, Pictou, Coal, J. B. Snowball.
7—Sch Lizzie D, Bredo, Tracadie, bal, Master.
8—Sch Margaret Ann, Buckles, Pugwash, Hay, Master.
9—Sch Glen, Hanralan, Tignish, produce, Master.
12—Sch Maria, Lewis, Kouchibouguac, bal, W. S. Loggie.
12—Sch Black Watch, Perry, Alberton, produce, Master.
12—Sch Finn, Perry, Tignish, produce, Master.
12—Sch Henry Swan, Atkinson, Summerside, oats, Master.
14—Florence May, Lacy, Pictou, coal, J. B. Snowball.

CLEARED.

For Sea.

May 6—bk Slavia, Cossovich, Marseilles, deals, J. B. Snowball.

Coastwise.

May 3—Sloop Beaver, Diguard, Pokemouche, gen cargo, A. & R. Loggie.
6—Sch Wild Brier, Wolfe, Sydney, lumber, E. Hutchison.
6—Sch Wm. Sinclair, McLean, Shippegan, gen cargo, W. S. Loggie.
6—Sch Maria, Lewis, Kouchibouguac, gen cargo, W. S Loggie.
7—Sch Claymore, Anderson, Charlottetown, laths, J. W. & J. Anderson.
7—Sch Lizzie D., Bredo, Tracadie, salt, C. C. Turner.
9—Schr. Gen. Middleton, Godin, Sydney, lumber, W. S. Loggie.
9—Schr. Maggie Roach, McLean, Charlottetown, lumber, W. S. Loggie.
10—Schr. Lorne, Sonier, Miscou, gen. cargo, W. S. Loggie.
12—Schr. Maria, Lewis, Charlottetown, posts, W. S. Loggie.
12—Schr. Amy B., McLean, Pokemouche, gen. cargo, W. S. Loggie.

Port of Newcastle.

ARRIVED.

From Sea.

May 13—Bark Capenhurst, Jones, Queenstown, salt, D. & J. Ritchie; stmr. Forester, Williams, Philadelphia, W. M. McKay.

Coastwise.

May 8—Schrs. Jennie May, McGrath, Tignish, produce; Lily, Jorgensen, Richibucto.

New Advertisements.

NEW
ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE PUBLIC:
We have just received a large variety of Fancy Goods and Millinery in the following lines:—
200 pieces of Ribbons in about 75 different shades in Plain and Striped.
20 pieces Silks and Satins in 15 different shades in Plain and Striped.
A nice assortment of Hamburgs or Swiss Embroideries, Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings and All-Over, Also, Spanish, Chantly, New Eiffel, Valley, Colored Silk, Vandyke, Trou Trou and Point Lace. Ladies Muslin Embroidered dresses, Collars and Cuffs.
SUNSHADES.
All the latest Novelties in Sunshades and dozens of Handles to select from.
DRESS GOODS.
We have some very fine shades in the above line, also, a nice assortment of Black and Silver Striped Cashmeres.
STRAW GOODS.
Hats and Bonnets trimmed and untrimmed in the latest New York Styles, Travaton, Monte Carlo, Metropolis, Bella, St. Carlo, Biola, Thurston, Pauline, Seneca, Ethel, Eily, Orano, Lark, Eastlake, Bell Port, Ashland, Winthrop, Tarascon, Carina, Melnotte, Monterey, Amaryo, Lucine, Petite, Feckler, Louise, Nellie Bly, Modiste, Rosaline, Doris, Elsa, Lillian, Toilet, Laurel, Trixie, Versailles, Ianthe and Wavelet.
F. CASSIDY,
WATER STREET CHATHAM.

HAY FOR SALE.
10 Tons choice Upland Hay. For price and terms apply to
F. W. RUSSELL,
Black Brook.

New Advertisements.

Notice of Sale.

To Alexander Morrison, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, merchant, 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 thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and made between the said Alexander Morrison of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, merchant, of the one part and the undersigned John Ellis of the same place, gentleman, of the other part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1886, in volume 65 of the County Records, pages 157 and 158, and is numbered 33 in said volume: There will, in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the fifteenth day of August next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely: "All that tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, being formerly part of the estate of the late Thomas H. Peters, deceased, and known and distinguished in the Partition deed of the said estate as the Johnson place and containing by estimation ninety acres more or less, and was conveyed to the said Alexander Morrison by William Morrison and wife, by Indenture bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four as by reference thereto will more fully appear. "Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any way appertaining. Also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof of the said Alexander Morrison, of, in, to or upon the said land and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1890.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. JOHN ELLIS, Mortgagee.

Notice of Sale.

To Hugh McMurray, of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, and made between the said Hugh McMurray of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, of the one part and the undersigned William McMurray of the same place, Farmer, of the other part, which Mortgage was duly recorded in the records of the County of Northumberland on the tenth day of December, A. D., 1885, in volume 64 of the County records, pages 150, 151 and 152 and is numbered 130 in said volume: There will, in pursuance of said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the fifteenth day of August 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 that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, aforesaid, and fronting on the Miramichi River, bounded below by lot number six (6), at Black Brook, in said Parish of Chatham, above by lot number eight (8), formerly occupied by Robert Blake, deceased, and extending in rear to the full extent of the grant, being known as lot number seven (7) and granted to the late Duncan McRae, deceased, extending in front sixty rods and containing one hundred and fifty-six acres more or less," excepting and excluding thereout, nevertheless, those pieces or parcels of the said lot conveyed to the respective purchasers of the said pieces or parcels of the said lot since the date of the said grant to the said Duncan McRae. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining. Also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof of the said Hugh McMurray of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1890.

WILLIAM McMURRAY, Mortgagee.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

MARBLE WORK.
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 and Cemetery Work
generally; also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscelaneous marble and FINE STONE work.
☞A good stock of marble constantly on hand
EDWARD BARRY

WANTED.
Local agents for the
Manchester Fire Assurance Co'y.
OF ENGLAND
CAPITAL $5,000,000
Established 1825.
D. R. JACK, GEN'L. AGT.
5-22 St. John, N. B.

WANTED.
Wanted, a good pushing salesman for Chatham district. Apply to
R. I. GREENLEESE, Agt.
The Singer Manuf. Co.,
Chatham, N. B.
or The Singer Manuf. Co.,
Quebec.

TINSHOP.
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 selling below former prices for cash.
The Peerless Creamer,
ROCHESTER LAMP,
The Success OIL STOVE
—Also a nice selection of—
Parlor and Cooking Stove
with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN
the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or even as is the trouble with her stoves.
A. C. McLean.

SPRING
MEDICINES.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
WILSON'S SARSAPARILLA.
SANDHAM'S SARSAPARILLA.
BURDOCKS BLOOD BITTERS.
HOP BITTERS.
HERBINE BITTERS.
ATWOOD BITTERS,
ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC,
FOWLER'S PILO AND HUMOR CURE,
BEEF IRON AND WINE,
QUININE WINE,
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES,
PIERCES FAVORITE PERSCRIPTION
PIERCES GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
The above just received direct and are guaranteed fresh.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.
Medical Hall,
Chatham, April 1890.

General Business.

STR. "NELSON."
Until further notice the Str. Nelson will leave

CHATHAM	NELSON	NEWCASTLE
8 30 a. m.	9.10 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
11.00 "	11.40 "	12.00 m.
2 00 p. m.	2.40 p. m.	3·30 p. m.
5.00 "		6.00 "

SOLAR TIME.
All Freight carried by this Boat
MUST BE PREPAID.
T. DesBRISAY, Manager.
April 29th, 1890.

DOWN RIVER.
The Steamer St. Nicholas
will leave Chatham at 9 a. m. on
THURSDAY 15th INST.,
—AND ON—
Saturday, 17th inst.,
—FOR—
Bay du Vin, Escuminac, & Neguac,
carrying Freight and Passengers.
Shippers are requested to prepay freight as far as possible.
T. DesBRISAY, Manager.

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

HAY FOR SALE.
Twenty tons of good upland Hay—pressed—for sale at Barn or delivered on cars. Apply a Miramichi Brick Works Nelson.
G. A. & H. S. FLETT

General Business.

[Continued from 1st page.]

Nellie would have made some laughing allusion to the fun the young fellows had been having over her morning caller, she was suddenly and tartly checked with:

"We've had too much of that already. Just understand now that you have no time to waste, if your packing is unfinished. We start to-morrow afternoon."

"Why, Kate! I had no idea we were to go for two days yet! Of course I can be ready; but why did you not tell me before?"

"I did not know it—at least it was not decided—until this morning, after the captain came back from the office. There is nothing to prevent our going, now that he has seen the colonel."

"There was not before, Kate; for Mr. Billings told me yesterday morning, and I told you, that the colonel had said you could start at once, and you replied that the captain could not be ready for several days—three at least."

"Well, now he is; and that ends it. Never mind what changed his mind."

It was unsafe to trifle with Nellie Travers, as Mrs. Rayner might have known. She saw that something had occurred to make the captain eager to start at once; and then there was that immediate sending for Mrs. Clancy, the long, secret talk up in Kate's room, the evident mental disturbance of both feminines on their respective reappearances and the sudden announcement to her. While there could be no time to make formal parting calls, there were still some two or three ladies in the garrison whom she longed to see before saying adieu; and then there was Mr. Hayne, whom she had wronged quite as bitterly as any one else had wronged him. He was out that day for the first time, and she longed to see him and longed to fulfill the neglected promise. That she must do at the very least. If she could not see him she must write, that he might have the note before they went away. All these thoughts were rushing through her brain as she busied herself about her little room, stowing away dresses and dropping everything from time to time to dart into her sister's room in answer to some querulous call. Yet never did she leave without a quick glance from her window up and down the row. For whom was she looking?

It was just about dusk when she heard crying downstairs—a child—and apparently in the kitchen. Mrs. Rayner was with the baby, and Miss Travers started for the stairs, calling that she would go and see what it meant. She was down in the hall before Mrs. Rayner's imperative and repeated calls brought her to a full stop.

"What is it?" she inquired.

"You come back here and hold baby. I know perfectly what it is. It is Kate Clancy, and she wants me. You can do nothing."

Too late, madame! The intervening doors were opened, and in marched cook, leading the poor little Irish girl, who was sobbing piteously. Mrs. Rayner came down the stairs with all speed, bringing her baby son and heir in her arms. She would have ordered Nell aloft, but what excuse could she give? And Miss Travers was already bending over the child and striving to still her heartbreaking cries.

"What is it? Where's your father?" demanded Mrs. Rayner.

"Oh, ma'am, I don't know! I came here to tell the captain. Shure he's discharged, ma'am, an' his heart's broke entirely, an' mother says we're all to go with the captain to-morrow, and he swears he'll kill himself before he'll go, an' I can't find him, ma'am. It's almost dark now."

"Go back and tell your mother I want her instantly. We'll find your father. Go!" she repeated, as the child shrank and hesitated. "Here—the front way!" And little Kate sped away into the shadows across the dim level of the parade.

Then the sisters faced each other. There was a fire in the younger's eye that Mrs. Rayner would have escaped if she could.

"Kate, it is to get Clancy away from the possibility of revealing what he knows that you have planned this sudden move, and I know it," said Miss Travers. "You need not answer."

She seized a wrap from the hat rack and stepped to the doorway. Mrs. Rayner threw herself after her.

"Nellie, where are you going? What will you do?"

"To Mrs. Waldron's, Kate; if need be, to Mr. Hayne's."

* * * * * * *

A bright fire was burning in Maj. Waldron's cozy parlor, where he and his good wife were seated in earnest talk. It was just after sunset when Mr. Hayne dropped in to pay his first visit after the few days in which he had been confined to his quarters. He was looking thin, paler than usual, and far more restless and eager in manner than of old. The Waldrons welcomed him with more than usual warmth, and the major speedily led the conversation up to the topic which was so near to his heart.

"You and I must see the doctor and have a triangular council over this thing, Hayne. Three heads are better than none; and if, as he suspects, old Clancy really knows anything when he's drunk that he cannot tell when he's sober, I shall [illegible] from Mrs. Waldron's principles and join the doctor in his pet scheme of getting him drunk again. 'In vino veritas,' you know. And we ought to be about it, too, for it won't be long before his discharge comes, and once away we should be in the lurch."

"There seems so little hope there, major. When the colonel has called him up and questioned him."

"Ay, very true, but always when the old servant was sober. It is when drunk that Clancy's conscience pricks him to tell what he either knows or suspects."

A light, quick footstep was heard on the piazza, the hall door opened, and without knock or ring, bursting impetuously in upon them, there suddenly appeared Miss Travers, her eyes dilated with excitement. At sight of the group she stopped short, and colored to the very roots of her shining hair.

"How glad I am to see you, Nellie!" exclaimed Mrs. Waldron, as all rose to greet her. An embarrassed, half distraught reply was her only answer. She had extended both hands to the elder lady; they now, startled, almost stunned, at finding herself in the presence of the very man she most wanted to see, she stood with downcast eyes, irresolute. He, too, had not stepped forward—had not offered his hand. She raised her blue eyes for one quick glance, and saw his pale, pain thinned face, read anew the story of his patience, his suffering, his heroism, and realized how she too had wronged him and that her very awkwardness and silence might tell him that cruelest fact. It was more than she could stand.

"I came—purposely. I had hoped to find you, Mr. Hayne. You—you remember that I had something to tell you. It was about Clancy. You ought to see him. I'm sure you ought, for he must know you or Mrs. Clancy—something about your—your trouble; and I've just this minute heard that they—that he's going away to-morrow, and you must find him to-night, Mr. Hayne; indeed you must."

Words can paint her as she stood there, blushing, pleading, eager, frightened, yet determined? Who can picture the wild emotion in his heart, reflected in his face? He stepped quickly to her side with the light leaping to his eyes, his hands extended as though to grasp hers; but it was Waldron that spoke first:

"Where is he going? How?"

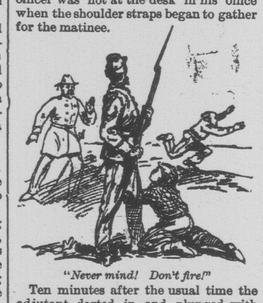
"Officially, major, to Halifax. We go to-morrow, and they go with us. My sister has some reason—I cannot fathom it. She wants them away from here, and Clancy's discharge came today. He must see him first," she said, indicating Mr. Hayne by a nod of her pretty head. "They say Clancy has run off and got away from his wife. He doesn't want to be discharged. They cannot find him now; but perhaps Mr. Hayne can. Mr. Hayne, try to. You—you must."

"Indeed we must, Hayne, and quick about it," said the major. "Now is our chance, I verily believe. Let us get the doctor first; then little Kate will best know where to look for Clancy. Come, man, get your overcoat." And he hastened to the hall.

Hayne followed as though in a dream, reached the threshold, turned, looked back, made one quick step toward Miss Travers with outstretched hand, then checked himself as suddenly. His yearning eyes seemed fastened on her burning face, his lips quivered with the intensity of his emotion. She raised her eyes and gave him one quick look, half entreaty, half command; he seemed ineffectually struggling to speak—to thank her. One moment of irresolution, then, without a word of any kind, he sprang to the door. She carried his parting glance in her heart of hearts all night long. There was no mistaking what it told.

CHAPTER XVII.

The morning report of the following day showed some items under the head of "Alterations" that involved several of the soldier characters of this story. Ex-Sergeant Clancy had been dropped from the column of present "on daily duty" and taken up on that of absent without leave. Lieut. Hayne was also reported absent. Dr. Pease and Lieut. Billings drove into the garrison from town just before the cavalry trumpets were sounding first call for guard mounting, and the adjutant sent one of the musicians to give his compliments to Mr. Royce and ask him to mount the guard for him, as he had just returned and had important business with the colonel. The doctor and the adjutant together went into the colonel's quarters, and for the first time on record the commanding officer was not at the desk in his office when the shoulder straps began to gather for the matinee.



"Never mind! Don't fire!"

Ten minutes after the usual time the adjutant darted in and plunged with his characteristic impetuosity into the pile of passes and other papers stacked up by the sergeant major at his table. To all questions as to where he had been and what was the matter with the colonel he replied, with more than usual asperity of manner—the asperity engendered of some years of having to answer the host of questions propounded by vacant minds at his own busiest hour of the day—that the colonel would tell them all about it himself; he had no time for a word. The evident manner of suppressed excitement, however, was something few failed to note, and every man in the room felt certain that when the colonel came there would be a revelation. It was with something bordering on indignation, therefore, that the assemblage heard the words that intimated to them that all might retire. The colonel had come in very quietly, received the report of the officer of the day, relieved him, and dismissed the new officer of the day with the brief formula, "Usual orders, sir," then glanced quickly around the silent circle of grave, bearded or boyish faces. His eyes rested for an instant with something like shock and trouble upon one face, pale, haggard, with almost bloodless lips, and yet full of fierce determination—a face that haunted him long afterwards, it was so full of agony, of suspense, almost of pleading—the face of Capt. Rayner.

Then, dispensing with the customary talk, he quietly spoke the disappointing words:

"I am somewhat late this morning, gentlemen, and several matters will occupy my attention; so I will not detain you further."

The crowd seemed to find their feet very slowly. There was visible disinclination to go. Every man in some inexplicable way appeared to know that there was a new mystery hanging over the garrison, and that the colonel held the key. Every man felt that Billings had given him the right to expect to be told all about it when the colonel came. Some looked reproachfully at Billings, as though to remind him of their expectations. Stannard, his old stand by, passed him with a gruff "Thought you said the colonel had something to tell us," and went out with an air of injured and defrauded dignity.

Rayner arose, and seemed to be making preparations to depart with the others, and some of the number, connecting him unerringly with the prevailing sensation, appeared to hold back and wait for him to precede them and so secure to themselves the satisfaction of knowing that, if it was a matter connected with Rayner, they "had him along" and nothing could take place without their hearing it. These men were very few, however; but Buxton was one of them. Rayner's eyes were fixed upon the colonel and searching for a sign, and it came—a little motion of the hand and a nod of the head that signified "Stay." Then, as Buxton and one or two of his stamp still dallied irresolute, the colonel turned somewhat sharply to them: "Was there any matter on which you wished to see me, gentlemen?" and, as there was none, they had to go. Then Rayner was alone with the colonel; for Mr. Billings quickly arose, and, with a significant glance at his commander, left the room and closed the door.

Mrs. Rayner, gazing from her parlor windows, saw that all the officers had come out except one—her husband—and with a moan of misery she covered her face with her hands and sank upon the sofa. With cheeks as white as her sister's, with eyes full of trouble and perplexity, but tearless, Nellie Travers stepped quickly into the room and put a trembling white hand upon the other's shoulder:

"Kate, it is no time for so bitter an estrangement as this. I have done simply what our soldier father would have done had he been here. I am fully aware of what it must cost me. I knew when I did it that you would never again welcome me to your home. Once east again, you and I can go our ways; I won't burden you longer: but is it not better that you should tell me in what way your husband or you can have been injured by what I have done?"

"I don't want to talk to you," was the blunt answer. "You have carried out your threat and—ruined us; that's all."

"What can you mean? Do you want me to think that because Mr. Hayne's innocence may be established your husband was the guilty man? Certainly your manner leads to that inference, though his does not, by any means."

"I don't want to talk, I tell you. You've had your way—done your work. You'll see soon enough the hideous web of trouble you've entangled about my husband. Don't you dare say—don't you dare think"—and now she rose with sudden fury—"that he was the—that he lost the money! But that's what all others will think."

"If that were true, Kate, there would be this difference between his trouble and Mr. Hayne's: Capt. Rayner would have wife, wealth and friends to help him bear the cross; Mr. Hayne has borne it five long years unaided. I pray God the truth has been brought to light."

What fierce reply Mrs. Rayner might have given, who knows? but at that instant a quick step was heard on the piazza, the door opened suddenly, and Capt. Rayner entered with a rush. The pallor had gone; a light of eager, half incredulous joy beamed from his eyes, he threw his cap upon the floor, and his wife had risen and thrown her arms about his neck.

"Have they found him?" was her breathless question. What has happened? You look so different."

"Found him? Yes; and he has told everything."

"Told—what?"

"Told that he and Gower were the men. They took it all."

"Clancy—and Gower! The thieves, do you mean? Is that—is that what he confessed?" she asked, in wild wonderment, in almost stupefied amaze, releasing him from her arms and stepping back, her eyes searching his face.

"Nothing else in the world, Kate. I don't understand it at all. I'm all a-tremble yet. It clears Hayne utterly. It at least explains how I was mistaken. But what—what could she have meant?"

Mrs. Rayner stood like one in a dream, her eyes staring, her lips quivering; and Nellie, with throbbing pulses and clasping hands, looked eagerly from husband to wife, as though beseeching some explanation.

"What did she mean? What did she mean? I say again," asked Rayner, pressing his hand to his forehead and gazing fixedly at his wife.

A moment longer she stood there, as though a light—a long hidden truth—were slowly forcing itself upon her mind. Then, with impulsive movement she hurried through the dining room, threw open the kitchen door, and startled the domestics at their late breakfast.

"Ryan," she called to the soldier servant who rose hastily from the table, "go and tell Mrs. Clancy I want her instantly. Do you understand? Instantly!" And Ryan seized his forage cap and vanished.

It was perhaps ten minutes before he returned. When he did so it was apparent that Mrs. Rayner had been crying copiously, and that Miss Travers, too, was much affected. The captain was pacing the room with nervous stride in mingled relief and agitation. All looked up expectant as the soldier re-entered. He had the air of a man who knew he bore tidings of vivid and mysterious interest, but he curbed the excitement of his manner until it shone only through his snapping eyes, saluted, and reported with professional gravity:

"Mrs. Clancy's clean gone, sir."

"Gone where?"

"Nobody knows, sir. She's just lit out with her trunk and best clothes some time last night."

"Gone to her husband in town, maybe?"

"No, sir. Clancy's all right; he was caught last evening, and hadn't time to get mor'n half drunk before they lodged him. Lootenant Hayne got him, sir. They had him afore a justice of the peace early this morning"—

"Yes, I know all that. What I want is Mrs. Clancy. What has become of her?"

"Faith, I don't know, sir, but the women in Sudsville they all say she's run away, sir—taken her money and gone. She's afraid of Clancy's peaching on her."

"By heavens! the thing is clearing itself!" exclaimed Rayner to his gasping and wild eyed wife. "I must go to the colonel at once with his news." And away he went.

And then again, as the orderly retired, and the sisters were left alone, Nellie Travers with trembling lips asked the question:

"Have I done so much harm, after all, Kate?"

"Oh, Nellie! Nellie! forgive me, for I have been nearly mad with misery!" was Mrs. Rayner's answer, as she burst into a fresh paroxysm of tears. "That—that woman has—has told me fearful lies."

[To be Continued.]

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The Subscriber has opened an office for the transaction of business in the above line in the flat over Mr. W. R. Gould's Jewellery establishment, where he will be found at all hours of the day and evening, ready to attend to the wants of such as may require his services in the above line.

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Chatham, April 3rd, 1890.

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5000 " " Clover Seed.
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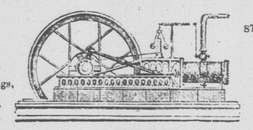

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CHATHAM RAILWAY.

WINTER 1889-90.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, Trains will run on this Railway in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	No 1 EXPRESS.	No. 3 ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Leave Chatham,	10.00 p. m.	2 55 p.m.	Leave Chatham,	10.00 p. m.	2.55 p m
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	10.30 "	3.23 "	Arrive Bathurst,	12.18 a. m.	6.05 "
Leave " "	10.35 "	3.24 "	" Campbellton,	2.15 "	9.15 "
Arrive Chatham,	11.00 "	3.58 "			

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	No. 2 EXPRESS.	No. 4 ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE	EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION
Chatham, Leave,	4.40 a m	11.30 a m	Leave Chatham,	4.40 a m	11.30 a m
Chatham Junc'n, Arrive,	5.10 "	12.00 "	Arrive Moncton,	7.30 a m	3.25 p m
" " Leave,	5.15 "	12.05 p m	" St. John	11.10	7.25
Chatham Arrive,	5.40 "	12.30 "	" Halifax	2.10	11.35

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER Arrangement.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 25th, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway as follows:—

CHATHAM TO FREDERICTON.	EXPRESS.	FREIGHT.	FREDERICTON TO CHATHAM.	EXPRESS.	FREIGHT.
Chatham	6 30 a m	7 15 a m	Fredericton	2 40 p m	7 00 a m
" Junction	7 00 "	8 00 "	Gibson	2 45 "	7 10 "
Blackville	8 05 "	9 15 "	Marysville	2 58 "	7 30 "
Doaktown	9 25 "	10 50 "	Cross Creek	4 10 "	9 10 "
Boiestown	10 26 "	11 30 "	Boiestown	5 20 "	10 35 "
Cross Creek	11 30 "	1 20 p m	Doaktown	6 10 "	11 35 "
Marysville	12 45 p m	3 05 "	Blackville	7 25 "	1 20 p m
Gibson	12 55 "	3 20 "	Chatham Junction	8 30 "	3 05 "
Fredericton	1 00 "	3 25 "	Chatham	9 00 "	3 30 "

N. B. The above EXPRESS TRAINS will run *daily* Sundays excepted. The FREIGHT TRAIN from Fredericton to Chatham will run on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and that from Chatham to Fredericton on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

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

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 N. B. 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.

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Chatham, April 2nd, 1890.

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DANIEL DESMOND, Campbellton.

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Inspect these goods, get our prices, then compare with others in the trade and be convinced that we offer the best goods for the least money.

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" " 2	" " Undershirts & Drawers	45
" " 3	" Extra Heavy Cardigan Jackets	77
" " 4	" Heavy Top Shirts,	67
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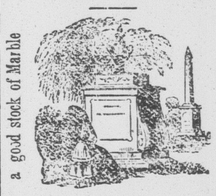

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Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11th, 1889.

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George Dick, Superintendent. Rupert G. Blair, Manager.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint WILLIAM IRVING my Deputy, in place of John Cassidy, Resigned. To all whom it may concern.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland County

Newcastle, 15th April, A. D. 1890.

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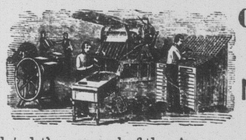
JOB-PRINTING

"ADVANCE" Building, Chatham, MIRAMICHI



Havingcompleted the removal of the ADVANCE establishment to the old Methodist Church building, corner Duke and Cunard Streets, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of

BOOK AND JOB-PRINTING

in first class style. This establishment was the only one in the Province in a position to enter into competition with the city offices at the

Dominion Centennial Exhibition

at St. John, where it received a

—MEDAL AND DIPLOMA—

for "Book and Job Printing" and "Letter-Press Printing." This is good evidence of the fine character of its work.

We have also, constantly on sale a large line of blank-forms, such as:—

RAILWAY SHIPPING RECEIPTS.
FISH INVOICES, (newest form.)
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.
DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURT BLANKS,
SHERIFFS' BLANKS.
TEACHERS' AGREEMENTS.
SCHOOL ASSESSMENT FORMS,
ETC.; ETC., ETC.

☞ Send along your orders.

D. G. SMITH.

Chatham N B.

DANIEL PATTON,

WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANT.

Nelson Street, — — St. John, N. B.

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PORTRAITS, BUILDINGS, ADVERTISEMENTS AND CATALOGUE WORK

DRAWN, DESIGNED & ENGRAVED.

SAMPLES & PRICES FURNISHED, CHEERFULLY

Masonic Building Germain St St. John, N.B.

JUST ARRIVED.

Per Steamships "Ulunda" "Demara,"

(Direct from London, England,) and I. C. Railway.

79 Cases and Bales of New Spring Goods!

Ladies will find this a most desirable time to get seasonable goods direct from the

WORLD'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION;

for their Spring Sewing and Housefurnishing. We will show them on our counters extraordinary pretty goods. Immense volume and variety. Everything rich and stylish Every department full up of the latest and best. We defy the keenest competition in Canada to produce such goods and at such low prices. Get samples, wash them, see how fast in color and measure the width.

DRESS GOODS,

Prints, Piques, Muslins, Cambrics, Satin stripes and spot Washing Silks, Black Silks, Velvets, Plushes, New Dress Trimmings, Satins, Household Goods, Cottons, Flannels, Window Curtains, Laces, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

Men's Ready Made Clothing and Furnishings.

The shopping public are respectfully invited to examine this enormous stock and compare prices. We keep everything to be found in any first class warehouse in St John or Montreal. Don't send away for goods. Our merchandise is As Good and PRICES LOWER You's very truly

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.