The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it, and the date of the paper is later than that on the slip, to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement 4th Page

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 18. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

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

Yearly or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5 00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.

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

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

MARBLE WORKS.

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

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES. TABLETS & CEMETERY WORK.

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

A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS,

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

a good stock of Marble always on hand.

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

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM N. B.

COFFINS & CASKETS

—IN—

Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,

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

James Hackett, Undertaker

CHATHAM, N. B.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Torryburn Corner,

CHATHAM.

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best

British, and Canadian Makes, Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

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

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

cut to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS. ARE THE BEST.

Established 1860. Works, ENGLAND.

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

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

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 810 BROADWAY. NEW YORK.

ONE CARLOAD

Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

New Brunswick Growth.

CALL EARLY AND BOOK ORDERS.

delivered from car.

W. S. LOGGIE.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

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

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

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

Office in Chatham, BESSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 55.

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

DR FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC CHOLERA CHOLERA-MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN OR ADULTS. PRICE 35 CTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Tenders!

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

ROAD TO HEALTH.

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

ALE AND BEEF PEPTONIZED.

THE GREAT FOOD TONIC!

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laundry Manoleate

A SOAP POWDER.

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

Cleanliness---Health---Safety.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Store Keepers, Traders, and the General Public.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

The ENORMOUS stocks of SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN both at Chatham and Newcastle, thrown on the market regardless of COST or consequences. $75,000.00 worth of new and seasonable merchandise to be sacrificed—no reserve—all must go. Having purchased for spot cash the stock and real estate at Chatham and doubled the capacity of the premises, I have decided to continue the business at Chatham as well as at Newcastle on my own account. My long business experience of 18 years on the Miramichi, and the kindness I have always received, impel me to make greater efforts to please the public—who will find my stores at Chatham and Newcastle first-class warehouses in every respect. Ladies will have no cause to send outside for goods or samples. The very latest designs can always be found on my counters as soon as they leave the makers hand's. I have just returned from a business visit to the leading centres of trade in the United States and Canada having selected large lots of the latest novelties for spring and summer wear. As competition is a test, I respectfully invite keenest comparison and inspection of these merchandizes—no trouble to show goods or give samples.—Chatham and Newcastle.

J. D. CREAGHAN,

Successor to Sutherland & Creaghan

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co.,
AMHERST, N. S.
Dunlap, McKim & Downs,
WALLACE, N. S.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
AMHERST, N. S.

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

SUMMER STOCK!

COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

—FULL LINES OF—

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

HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

J. B. SNOWBALL, CHATHAM.

General Business.

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED

—HIS—

SHAVING PARLOR

Benson Building

Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

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

NEW GOODS.

Just arrived and on Sale at

FLANAGAN'S

Upper and East End Stores.

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

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

I intend to sell Cheap for Cash.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

Wrought Iron Pipe

—AND—

FITTINGS.

GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES.

BABBIT METAL.

RUBBER PACKIN

Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc.

J. M. RUDDOCK.

Chatham, N. B.

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

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

THOS. W. FLETT,

NELSON.

ATTENTION!

Great Reduction

in prices of

Dry Goods & Groceries

LOWER THAN EVER.

at F. W. RUSSELL'S

BLACK BROOK

For Sale or To Let.

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

For terms and further particulars, apply to

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

Dated at Chatham, 24th March, 1891.

DERAVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin.

LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

W. T. HARRIS

IS SELLING FOR CASH

BOYS AND MENS'

OVERCOATS, REEFERS

—AND—

MEN'S SUITS

AT COST

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING GOODS.

FOR SALE.

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

F. W. RUSSELL,
Black Brook

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

Law.

Robert Murray,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Insurance Agent,

ETC ETC., ETC.

CHATHAM N B

G. B. FRASER,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC

AGENT FOR THE

NORTH BRITISH

—AND—

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Warren C. Winslow.

BARRISTER

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Solicitor of Bank of Montreal.

CHATHAM N. B

A. Kortright Neales, M. A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary, Conveyancer, &c.

Office, Winslow's Building, Chatham, N. B.

MONEY TO LOAN.

TIN SHOP.

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

Japanned, Stamped

—AND—

Plain Tinware

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

The Peerless Creamer.

ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success OIL STOVE;

—Also a nice selection of—

Parlor and Cooking Stoves

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

A. C. McLean.

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN McDONALD,

(Successor to George Cassady)

Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings

—AND—

Builders' furnishings generally.

under planed and matched to order.

BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING.

Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumber, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N B.

F. O. PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

(Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq

CHATHAM - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths,

Suits or single Garments.

specimen of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

W. T. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF THE FAMOUS

MANITOBA FLOUR

—IN—

BBLS. & HALF BBLS.

BRANDED 5 ROSES.

No House Should be without it.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

TRY IT.

Every Barrel Guaranteed!

LONDON HOUSE.

Wholesale and Retail.

In store, the following reliable Brands of Flour:—

"Neva,"
"Daily Bread" and "Empress."

Pork, Plate Beef, Dry Codfish.

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

SOMETHING NEW

LESSIVE PHENIX

(the greatest Washing Powder yet discovered.)

Putz Liquid Pomade Polish,

(for metals.)

FARINOSE IN 6lb. BAGS @ 25c.

R. HOCKEN.

Since little fortunes have been made at work for us. In your town, or spare time, at home, travel, or in your own locality. Some earn over $500, others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500, others $100 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

H. MARQUIS,

TINSMITH

Galvanized and Sheet Iron Worker.

—DEALER IN—

Kitchen Utensils and Furnishings.

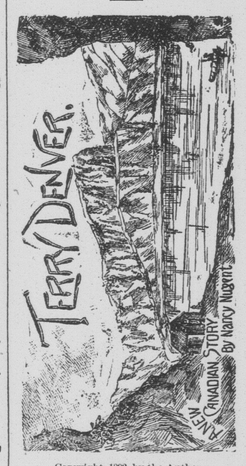
New work and repairing of all kinds in the tinware line done with neatness and despatch.

Shop next door to Canada House, Water Street Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

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

THE GREAT NEW STORY!



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CHAPTER I.

OOD-BYE Terry, and for the sake of the Godess Love don't you travel too far into the backwoods. Write me from all points, for I am feeling— Well, Terry, old boy, would it not be safer for you to marry?"

The deep, rollicking voice ceased because it had to. The two friends clasped hands but neither spoke. This was their first parting. Terry Denver and Jack Boyd had been at school together, fought for the same girl, pitted tops, swapped alleys, done everything, in fact, but part. After they had grown up they went to Montreal to live. Slowly at first, more rapidly in after years, they climbed the social slope. One more step then the erstwhile country boys would have reached the summit and gained wealth. They were lawyers. To such wealth comes readily. Not so, though, with Terry and Jack. They had toiled honestly for all they had gathered. Now, at the least wished time, a legacy had been left Terry by a relative in Peterboro. But—all legacies seem to have that mischief making "but." Terry smiled when the one who read the will paused after the word "but."

"You need not read further if there is a but, a beauty or an old maid. I will not marry any of them, not for a million."

"Wait. The clause reads thus: 'To Terry Denver, my cousin's son, I leave $500,000, but he will have to walk, ride or paddle, or combine the three, two hundred miles north, beginning at Peterboro, quite alone. That is alone, but for the casual traveler, whom he may meet. One day to be given him to consider whether he will accept or refuse. He is to be given two thousand dollars over and above the legacy for traveling expenses.'"

"I will tell you in one hour."

Terry leisurely sought his friend Jack. No one but Jack could have told anything unusual had happened. All that betrayed him was a semi-attempt to put the right hand into the trousers pocket. Not much, eh! Jack knew nothing but strong emotion of some kind caused that little trick to show.

"Well, Terry boy, what's in your pocket now? A big client?"

"Five hundred thousand dollars, Jack, if I can leave you for six months."

"Say, Terry, you have been working too hard and it is after your brain. Did you ever hear of insanity being in your evolutionary process—anywhere, away back?"

"Never until to-day. Nutsford, of Peterboro, has just conveyed to me the information that I had a cousin crazy as they make them. She left me $500,000 clear—but—"

"Spend it all in locating her aforexistence?"

"No, but—"

"Marry the poodle?"

"No, but—"

"Now, I have it."

"Jack, will you cease your bubbling for the space of five minutes, and I will tell you the "but"—$500,000, but I will have to travel by my own exertion two hundred miles north, beginning at Peterboro."

"Sure, then, it is to be hoped your exertion is in proportion with your physical structure, or you will never need your $500,000. Was it in the asylum she thought that will out?"

"No."

"Was she mild or ferocious? Great heaven, Terry, I do hope the freak is not in you or you will take the trip sure. Come, old boy, quiet yourself, do."

"I surely will accept but for one thing. How can I leave you?"

"Faith, you will have to leave me anyway if the disease continues developing. You had better go. The denizens of three miles, let alone two hundred miles back of Peterboro, would not know a lunatic if they saw him; they are so used to ravening wolves and other wild animals. The place can't get populated, bless you, for the wildness of the woods. Go, by all means; it may cure you of your lunacy and legacy, too."

"All right, Jack, you will see me off. I start this evening."

"Yes, and I will see you every blessed minute between times. The office of Denver & Boyd is off for a holiday."

Jolly Jack Boyd crowded his soft hat on his blonde curls, and followed his friend to the street. Arm in arm they walked to the hotel. Three minutes before the expiration of the hour, Terry paused at the door of the room where waited Nutsford, of Peterboro.

"Shall I accept, Jack, not too late yet?"

"On my word, Terry, look at it in whatever light I will, I see symptoms of the malady your cousin died of. Throw up $500,000 rather than part from me is softening of the brain sure as sure. Yet if you undertake that trip through the wilderness alone, of your own free will, ossification of the brain is far advanced."

"Time is up Jack, go or stay?"

Jack lifted his azure eyes, looked into the calm, impenetrable ones of Terry half a minute. Neither wavered. As in a dream Jack said go. Afterwards he told himself 'twas the devil who said it, and not he. Terry passed into the room one minute before the time was up, placed his hat methodically on a table, introduced Jack, and just as the hour struck said, in his usual low voice:

"I will accept."

"Let me congratulate you, Mr. Denver. You will receive, in addition to the $500,000 cash, that amount of property in Germany without condition of

"WHAT'S IN YOUR POCKET NOW?"

went. My hands were deep in the pockets of my coat. Terry never would put his hands in his pockets. Well, all at once a small hand was thrust out from the doorway of an empty store, and a shivering voice said:

"'Only a copper, sir. I am so hungry.'

"'So am I,' said I."

"Jack, Mr. Nutsford will miss his train."

"Most happy to do so. Proceed with your story, Mr. Boyd."

"There now, Terry, the law is on my side. Well Nutsford, Terry took the little hand and drew from the darkness a little child. No wraps of any kind, and it winter. Slowly, Terry does all things slowly, he took out his pocket-book in which reposed his one ten-cent piece. He smiled like a cherub, then lay his all in the trembling hand of a hungry child, at the same time apologizing that it was not more. I stood watching, holding my five cents with that despicable grip of a selfish schoolboy. Never did I think to add it to the ten, until the child had kissed Terry's hand, and disappeared down the snowy street. Then I fell to and called myself a lot of pretty names, and wound up by asking Terry into a bake-shop to have a mutton pie. The girl who sold me the pies, two for five, asked if we would eat them in the back room. Of course we would. We were soon seated, and the warmth and stuffiness of that room surrounds me yet—in dreams. The pies were served hot. I passed the plate to Terry, but would you believe it, he said: 'Not at all hungry, Jack, thank you,' with the air of one who had just dined at a No. 1 club, instead of on the caky smell of a second-rate bake shop. I knew he had not tasted a morsel that day. Mutton-head that I was, I devoured the pies unaided. When finished I looked at Terry and met a smile divinely omnipotently pleased and satisfied, as if he, too, had eaten a pair of pies. Terry Denver, what a sumph you must think me, and for the first time since childhood I lay my head on the table and cried. A hand rested on my head and Terry's soothing influence was more satisfying than a dozen pies."

"'Don't, Jack,' he said, 'we are both twenty-three now. Would you have me break down? That is the way my mother sobbed when I said good-bye to her in our little kitchen years ago. That is what makes me feel sorry. Don't, Jack, my boy.'

"Noble! what insipid language to apply to Terry Denver."

Continued on 4th page.

That hacking, presistent, distressing cough can be quickly cured by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

General News and Notes.

Don't be deceived with imitations; take only McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

The Russians have evacuated the Pamirs.

Preferential Trade.

PREFERENTIAL trade properly consists in giving the preference to Burdock Blood Bitters when seeking for a cure for constipation, dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, jaundice, scrofula, poisonous humours, bad blood, rheumatism or kidney complaints. It is the true cure, and has cured cases which has resisted all other tretment.

Brigandage is on the increase in Italy.

As a general rule, it is best not to correct costiveness by the use of saline or drastic medicines. When a purgative is needed, the most prompt, effective, and beneficial is Ayer's Pills. Their tendency is to restore, and not weaken, the normal action of the bowels.

A man named Gland died at Empire, Nevada, on Monday night of last week. The doctors report that his disease was genuine cholera.

Forewarned is Forearmed.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dyspepsia, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is *the* remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It *never fails* to cure or relieve.

Glossy Sheen

And vigorous growth, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for the purpose. It keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy. It restores to faded and gray hair the original color and beauty, prevents baldness, and imparts to the hair a silky texture and a lasting and delicate fragrance. The most elegant and economical dressing in the market; no toilet is complete without Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made. It imparts a soft

And Silky Texture

to the hair, and gives much satisfaction."—J. A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

"After using a number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Ossanna, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

Result From Using

"Ayer's Hair Vigor WILL PREVENT premature loss of hair and when so lost will stimulate a new growth. I have used the preparation for those purposes and know whereof I affirm."—A. Lacombe, Opelousas, La.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO'Y.

The Steamers "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes from and after WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, as follows:

STR. "MIRAMICHI." Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for Newcastle, at 7.30 a. m., and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 8.15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON,"

CAPT. THOMAS PETERSON,

—WILL LEAVE—

Chatham for Douglastown, for Kerr's Mill, Newcastle & Nelson.	Nelson. Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham	Newcastle. (Call's Wharf) for Kerr's Mill Douglastown and Chatham
SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME	SOLAR TIME
9 00 a m	9 40 a m	10 15 a m
11 00 a m	11 40 a m	12 15 a m
2 00 p m	2 40 p m	3 15 p m
4 30 p m	5 10 p m	5 45 p m
7 00 p m or on arrival of Miramichi.		7 45 p m

Carrying freight and passengers between the points named.

The "Nelson" will call regularly at the Bushvill Wharf.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Single fare between Chatham and Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20 cents. Return Tickets issued on board at 30 cents. Card Tickets good for 20 or 25 trips issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. 'MIRAMICHI.'

CAPT. DEGRACE,

will leave Chatham for points down river, viz: Black Brook, Lyttman's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac and Tabusintac Carr, DAILY, at 9 a. m., calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight between all points named, and the "MIRAMICHI'S" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON" free of charge. Meals served on board the "MIRAMICHI" at regular hours and at reasonable rates.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be excursion days.

Excursion tickets from all points, 50 cents.

Parties having Freight to ship to any points down-river must have it on the wharf in the evening. All Freight charges must be prepaid.

T. DesBRISAY, Manager.

NEW CASH STORE.

We beg respectfully to announce to the public that we have rented the store recently occupied by Messrs. A. J. Loggie & Co. in the Place Block, known as the A. J. Loggie Dry Goods and Millinery store.

We will carry a stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

Staples, Fancies, Smallware, &c.

Have now New Goods en route from the leading manufacturing centres in Canada, which when placed with those now in store will complete our stock in every department.

We will make a Specialty of

Ladies' White Wear,

and this department will be in charge of a

A Competent Young Lady.

—OUR PRICES—

ARE MADE LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

We invite inspection and comparison. No trouble to show goods. By strict attention and courteous treatment we hope to merit a share of Public Patronage.

STORE WILL BE OPEN

—ON—

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

LOGGIE & CO.

Chatham, May, 1892.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

GEO. W. CUTTER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES

REPRESENTING:

Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.

OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG

CHATHAM, N. B.

I HAVE THE BIGGEST STOCK OF

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Ever offered for sale in this country.

HAYING TOOLS

is what you want now. I have the following Mowers:—

Brantford, Massey, Toronto, Patterson & New Model Buckeye.

—ALSO—

SIX DIFFERENT KINDS

OF RAKES, HAY FORKS, ETC.

Repairs supplied for all these machines.
Prices and terms best ever offered.
A large stock of my own make of Carriages on hand which will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

ALEX. ROBINSON,
Chatham Carriage & Sleigh Works,
Chatham, N. B.

"August Flower"

A worn-out Stomach.

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDIRICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

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

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

Attested as follows:

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

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

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

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 11, 1892.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $20 are		$19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are		19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$263,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2; One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50 c; One-Twentieth 25 c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

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

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

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

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

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

I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:

I take My Meals, I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; **getting fat too,** FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY **Incipient Consumption** BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK."

Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

ROAD TAX NOTICE!

All persons who have not paid amount of road tax assessed upon them in the Middle District, Parish of Chatham, are hereby notified to have the same paid to John Fotheringham, J. P., at his office, on or before the 31st day of August, 1892, otherwise executions will be issued for same without further notice.

By order
BOARD OF STREET & FIRE COMMISSIONERS
Chatham, N. B., 13th August, 1892.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

Safe Pleasant Effectual

Miramichi Advance.

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

The Scott Act Question.

The Advocate endeavored, by a labored editorial, in its issue of yesterday to convey the impression that the ADVANCE had introduced the question of the probable income the County would receive from licenses, into the present Scott Act campaign. This is in keeping with the regard for accuracy usually displayed by the gentlemen who do the writing for that paper. It was the Advocate that brought the income and taxation question up, and placing the fee to be charged at $50 proceeded to argue, by inference, that if it were greater it would be an object to the ratepayers to repeal the Scott Act, but, if not, then it were better to retain the Act. All we did was to express the view that public sentiment was in favor of exacting the maximum license fee in the event of the Scott Act being repealed. In the last issue of the ADVANCE we merely published the provisions of the Act that would be in operation when the Scott Act was revoked, and pointed out its local option provisions. We did this to correct some misrepresentations of the law which have been made by certain newspapers, clergymen and others, who seem to think it is not improper to attempt to mislead and deceive the people as to the issues involved in the question that they are to decide on 29th. The Advocate now intimates that there will be only a dozen licenses in the County—and these in Chatham and Newcastle—because the other parishes will take advantage of the optional provisions of the Act. While we do not venture to hope that we shall get so near to prohibition as that, we are pleased to think that our resume of the Act in last week's paper has given our contemporary a more enlightened view of it. A dozen licensed places in the two towns would be preferable to the fifty unlicensed ones they now have.

Whether the facts we publish operate in favor or against the Scott Act, is not so much a matter of concern to us as the Advocate appears to believe. We realise that a number of excited people are being misled in reference to the question at issue. The element of fakirism is being introduced to herd them together, in order that the issues involved may not be clearly put before them, but mixed up with a kind of punch and judy business, and denunciations of intemperance and other sins—the very things which have been and are fostered by the Scott Act itself, even in the towns of Chatham and Newcastle. Certain clergymen have, apparently, taken the ground that they themselves, in their particular churches, are failures in the work of teaching the divine and moral law to their people, and they shorten their services in order that they and their flocks may run away and participate in the privilege of being instructed in their duty as citizens and christians by strange people whom they never saw before and will probably never see again, until some new excitement is got up, in which those worthy itinerents will perceive opportunity to make a little money. By and bye, when the excitement wears off and the people get down again to their normal condition of mind, when the peripatetic performers have pocketed their shekels and gone to new fields, and the ministers have, perhaps, worn out their popularity by straining the credulity and losing the respect of their people, the ratepayers generally will realise that these exceedingly busy and self-righteous moral leaders have played a very undignified part, and induced many otherwise sensible people to do the same. For our part we deem it a duty to simply present facts as they are, and we believe that, in the end, our course will be commended even by those who may differ from and denounce us in their present prejudiced and excited condition of mind.

It seems a pity that gentlemen who consider themselves "war-horses" in the alleged cause of temperance should either directly or indirectly seek to pervert the evident teaching of the Scriptures on the subject. They labor to create false ideas in the minds of those, who may have confidence in their teaching by declaring that the drinking of wine, or even strong drink, is of itself a sin. They thus seek to set up a doctrine of their own which has no warrant of Scripture and instead of impressing their hearers with the sin of drunkenness, impress their minds with the false notion that there is no such thing as temperance in the use of wine. We cannot imagine a more dangerous course than this for the future of the class of boys who have little opportunity to learn what is false and what is true in these matters until they are thrown upon the world on their own responsibility. There are, unfortunately, pastors and parents who, as we noted last week, represent the drinking of wine or other strong drink as a sin. Some go so far as to imply that it is a crime, for it is represented in the same catagory with stealing, bearing false witness and other offences which are forbidden by God, Himself. Imagine a young man who has been the subject of such teaching, going away from home amongst more enlightened surroundings! What would be the effect of his being convinced that his pastor and parents had misled him? Would it not be to shake his belief also in the verity of the real prohibitions and other commandments of God? Logically, that must be the result and, therefore, these fanatical people, who make a sin of that which is not a sin, and which God has never forbidden, assume a responsibility much greater than they realise.

As a few of our pulpits are getting into disrepute over their misrepresentations of the financial aspects of the drink question, we believe we do them a service in directing the attention of their occupants to a few of the passages in the Old and New Testaments which they ought to be more familiar with than they appear to be. Let it be remembered that we do not wish to encourage the use of intoxicants. We think that those who drink the least drink the best, but we hold that while there are many denunciations of the sin of drunkenness in the Scripture there are none directed against the temperate use of even strong drink. We have, for instance, the following:—

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more." Prov. XXI, 6 & 7.

When Ziba the servant of Mephibosheth met David near Jerusalem after Absalom's estrangement, he presented him with bread, raisins, fruit and wine, telling the king that the wine was "that such as be faint in the wilderness may drink." II Sam., XVI, 2.

When Abram was returning from Hobah after having slain Chedorlaomer and other kings and was in the Valley of Shaveh, we learn (Genesis XIV, 18)" and Melchizdek, king of Salem brought forth bread and wine; and he was the priest of the most high God."

According to Judges IX, when Jotham was delivering his parable on the top of Mount Gerizim he made the vine to say "should I leave my wine which cheereth God and man?" (ver. 13.)

When the Levite was journeying in Gibeah to Mount Ephriam with his wife and servant going "to the house of the Lord" and was invited to accept the hospitality of the old Ephriamite, he sought to be excused saying (Judges XIX, 19) "There is both straw and provender for our asses; and there is bread and wine also for me and for thine handmaid, and for the young man who is with thy servant; there is no want of anything."

When David brought the Ark from Kirjath Jearim to Zion and had "blessed the people in the name of the Lord of Hosts," he gave" to all the people—the whole multitude of Israel—as well to the women as men, to every one, a cake of bread and a good piece of flesh and a flagon of wine." II Sam. VI, 19.

Esther, through the just king Ahasuerus, obtained great advancement for the Jews, and we may reasonably suppose that such a king would not follow practices which were displeasing to God, or contrary to the morality of the times. We are told (Esther 1) that at the great feast given by the king to the people in the palace Shushan, that (ver. 7 & 8) "They gave them drink in vessels of gold, the royal wine in abundance," etc, "The drinking was according to the law, none did compel, for so the king had appointed to all the officers of his house, that they should do according to every man's pleasure."

We are told of the good man, Job, that (Job I, 13) "his sons and his daughters were eating and drinking wine in their eldest brother's house"—yet we do not read that either their heavenly Father or their earthly parent reproved them therefor.

The Psalmist calls upon his soul to bless the Lord because (Ps. CIV, 14 & 15) he makes man to bring food out of the earth "and wine that maketh glad the heart of man."

Wisdom is represented by Solomon as mingling her wine and furnishing her table. Prov. IX, 2.

In the Song of Solomon, which is interpreted as mainly an address to the church by Christ himself, the Redeemer is represented as saying to the church (chap. VII, 9) "and the roof of thy mouth, like the best wine for my beloved, that goeth down sweetly, causing the lips of those that are asleep to speak."

In enumerating the judgments of God upon the land, Isaiah (XIV, 9 & 11) says: "They shall drink no wine with a song, strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it. There is a crying for wine in the streets; all joy is darkened, the mirth of the land is gone." One of God's punishments was thus the witholding of wine.

Amongst the judgments of God upon Moab, this is declared by Jeremiah (XLVIII, 33) "Joy and gladness is taken from the plentiful field and from the land of Moab; and I have caused wine to fail from the wine presses; none shall tread with shouting; their shouting shall be no shouting."

In enumerating the greatnesses of Tyre, (Ezekiel XVII 19) the prophet says "Damascus was thy merchant in the multitude of the wares of thy making, for the multitude of all riches; in the wine of Helbon, and white wool." There does not appear to be any difference in the prophet's mind between wine and the other "multitude of wares," even to white wool.

Zecharish refers to the rejoicing of Ephriam on its reconciliation with the Lord as follows (X, 7) "And they of Ephriam shall be like a mighty man and their heart shall rejoice as through wine, yea their children shall see it and be glad, their heart shall rejoice in the Lord."

When Jesse, the father of David, sent his son to Saul, king of Israel, the young man (I Sam. XVI, 20) "took an ass laden with bread, and a bottle of wine and a kid" to the king. There was no prohibition in this, nor does the Bible indicate that there was anything wrong in David, who was "a man after God's own heart" being the bearer of the wine to the king of Israel, while, we may reasonably suppose, king Saul drank the wine and the Lord was quite well pleased that he should do so.

Christ, himself, gave very direct testimony as to the kind of wine which he considered best. He said (Luke V 39) "No man also, having drunk old wine desireth new; for he saith the old is better." If the Lord had thought old wine ought not to be drunk at all, he would have said so, but he didn't.

Ecclesiastes preached of men's duties and said "a feast is made for laughter and wine maketh merry" * * * (X, 17) Blessed art thou, O Land, when thy king is the son of nobles and thy princes eat in due season, for strength and not for drunkenness.

"Go thy way" said the preacher (Eccles. IX 7) eat thy bread with joy and drink thy wine with a merry heart, for God now accepteth thy work."

"Let no man judge you, therefore, in meat or in drink" (Colossians II, 16.)

The first miracle that Christ wrought was the turning of water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee, at which, we may suppose the very best people of the country were guests. Some poorly informed persons, who insist on making everything in the Scriptures and elsewhere correspond with their narrow prejudices, claim that the wine thus created by the Lord wasn't wine at all, but a sham and fraud—an imitation of real wine. We have, however, the governor of the feast, on tasting the wine that Jesus had made and sent to him, calling the bridegroom and saying: (John II, 10) "Every man at the beginning, doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse: but thou hast kept the good wine until now." We may, therefore, assume that the wine made on that occasion by the Lord was good wine and not the worthless stuff which many of our prohibitionist friends would have us believe it was. And does it not occur to the latter that if the proper, decent and temperate use of wine had been considered a sin by our Saviour, He would not only have refrained from opening His record as a miracle-worker by manufacturing it and ordering it to be taken to the governor of a marriage-feast honored by His presence, but have taken occasion to commend the bridegroom for doing what the teetotalers do—viz.: "have no wine." He didn't commend the absence of wine, but at once supplied the deficiency with a good article. It is clearly, therefore, the abuse, not the use—intemperance and not temperance which the Lord condemns. Those who have set the Scott Act up against the Bible have the same condemnation for temperance that they have for intemperance. They do not admit that there is any virtue in temperance. Virtue and temperance, according to their peculiar, modern notions, consist in having no temptation to resist and no opportunity to be intemperate.

St. Paul, who counselled that members of the Ephesian church should "not be *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess" (Eph. V. 18) counselled Timothy (I Tim. V, 23) "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." These two utterances of the great apostle clearly set forth the distinction between the improper and the proper use of wine.

These are a few scriptural references, which show the absurdity of those who make a sin of the use of wine and strong drink. When they are cornered on the subject, however, they ignorantly declare that the wine which the Scriptures do not forbid is an unfermented article. And there are some who are so ignorant as to believe them.

It is evidence that arcadian simplicity and rural sentimentality have not been entirely swept away before the advancing agencies of modern civilization, to read the gushing declaration of rev. Mr. Bell at Boiestown in the parish of Ludlow on 5th inst., when he stood in the puissant presence of our "twenty thousand dollar" friend, the rev. Neil McKay, on the occasion of the recent visit of that august personage to the rev. Bell's locality. Mr. Bell had heard of the reverend authority on contingent and jail assessments and, like Simeon of old, he almost delivered himself of a new nunc dimittis. His rapturous utterance, as reported in the Advocate that rev. Mr. McKay was "an old war horse and one of the wishes of his life was to hear him" was such a rhapsodical invocation, as to induce the reverend object of the reverend and admiring Mr. Bell's adoration and longing, to be carried away by the inflation of his environment. That is why—according to the faithful report of the Advocate—rev. Mr. McKay said "he had been well called an old war horse; he had been engaged in many similar campaigns and more than that, had never lost a battle. I may be beaten in this one, but do not expect to be."

Now, few people who live within the sound of the reverend gentleman's voice, here in Chatham, were aware of his prowess in the temperance battlefield, and that he was particularly distinguished as a war horse. We always regarded him as a rather sensible equine in the prohibition pasture, instead of a fiery steed amid the carnage of the blood and thunder of the frothy and amusingly excited colts that prance in the tee-total arena. As, however, "he, himself, has said it" we must accept him as the great "war horse" of the campaign, even if, at the same time, we sympathise with sundry of his flock at home, who seem to think that they ought not to be called upon to pay their hard earned dollars to provide a salary for the self declared chief steed in the Scott Act circus. We were under the impression that a rev. gentleman away up the Northwest river, who is as effective as he is modest in the work of temperance reform, and withal not a bad judge of horses, was really the leading clerical bucephalus in the work in Northumberland, but as the rev. pastor of St. John's, Chatham, is going to do it all, the smaller ponies must keep out of the way. The old war horse gets a little mixed on figures sometimes, but there's nothing hoky about statistics, so his antics over them ought not to be wondered at. He ought to go along more accustomed paths, however, for it is not seemly that the bars of the pulpit should be let down in order that the cloven hoof of campaign pervarication may defile its precincts.

According to the accounts submitted to the Municpal Council and passed at the July session the expense of realising Scott Act fines to the amount of $588 was $760.95 leaving a balance to the debit of the account, standing against the County, of $172.95. The friends of the Act made the best showing possible for that meeting of Council—every cent that could be collected from delinquents being scurried after, and the money paid in just in time to enable Scott Act lawyer and Councillor Murray to report that Magistrate McCulley had paid in $588 up to date. The showing of the last half year of this account will be far more discouraging, as next year's tax bills will prove.

The Advocate is authority for the statement that fines to the amount of $2,000 have been imposed under the present Scott Act inspector, and that $1050 is all that has been collected. Something is said about a good deal of the balance being represented by notes and suits pending. We venture the prediction that very little will be realised from either the notes or the pending suits. Not only so, but the County will have a fine bill of costs to pay for the "suits pending," as some of them are in the supreme court—a very luxurious place for the lawyers, but rather hard on the taxpayers of the County. We do not believe that this record is what those who voted for the Scott Act some ten years ago expected. We all hoped it would be so effectively carried out that violations of it would have practically ceased much earlier in the history of our experience with it. It was, certainly, never expected that its attempted enforcement in Northumberland, after ten years would cost about twice as much as could be collected in fines and costs in prosecuted cases. Yet that is about the condition of its administration at the present time. There is no authentic means of learning whether the statement that $1050 have been collected is true or not. It comes from the Advocate, which so scandalously misstated the matter of charges upon the contingent assessment last week that people can have no more confidence in its announcements of that kind than they have in those of Rev. Neil McKay, who had the hardihood to state from the pulpit of his church while falsely charging the ADVANCE with dishonesty that as charges against the contingent assessment—

"During the last decade a new gaol has "been built and other necessary outlays "made upon municipal properties of various "kinds to the extent of more than *twenty "thousand dollars."*

The law expenses of the present year alone will be about $1000—perhaps more—and when to these are added the inspector's salary of $500 and his expenses, together with those of witnesses, constables, etc., there will be a very large balance on the wrong side of the account, which will be taxed upon the ratepayers. As to the $950 which the Advocate endeavors to make people believe will be realised and which is in notes, suits pending, etc., little reliance need be placed upon it, as the cost of getting it will, probably, "eat it up." Of the reported $1050 the treasurer of the County has received only $588 up to date. He has not received a cent since July. If any more has been collected, it is not in the hands of the Treasurer. It is supposed that there is, now, not much in anybody's hands, such funds being, doubtless, used in paying expenses of prosecutions that are unsuccessful.

"I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding." Jeremiah III. 15.

"It has not increased taxation * * During the last decade a new gaol has been built and other necessary outlays made upon municipal properties of various kinds to the extent of more than *twenty thousand dollars." [From sermon of Rev. Neil McKay, pastor of St. John's Church, Chatham, Sept. 11, 1892 published by him and not yet corrected.]*

"Taxation upon the County, during the last ten years, on account of gaol and other necessary outlays upon municipal properties, less than *six thousand dollars.* [*From the County records—furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer.*]

The revenue of the County from license fees for six years, from 1876 to 1881 inclusive, was as follows:—

1876	2,735 00
1877	2,630 00
1878	2,300 00
1879	1,820 00
1880	1,920 00
1881	1,975 00
	$13,380 00

The average receipts per year for the six years immediately preceding the Scott Act being brought into force were therefore $2,230. [Statement from the County Records made by the Secretary-Treasurer.]

As the Scott Act entirely wiped out the receipts from licenses, and as no new source of revenue has been available since licenses ceased to be issued it ought to be clear to even pastor McKay that the average increase of yearly taxation on account of the Scott Act, would be, as we stated last week about $3,042.11. He may not know it—for little knowleege and utter recklessness of statement in such matters characterise him—but well-informed people are aware that the average of $2,230 a year received in spot cash for licenses, was about as good as $3,000 in the form of contingent assessment, for if the $2,230 were required, ten per cent would have to be added for assessing and collecting, as is usually done, and delinquent ratepayers' shortages would about make up the balance. If Mr. McKay had either known, or been sufficiently fair to think of these facts he might have hesitated before making use of his pulpit to discredit the ADVANCE.

A friend of St. John's church has asked us to allow Rev. Neil McKay's pulpit attempt to discredit the ADVANCE to pass without further notice, as our exposure of the use he has made of his position is doing that church no good. We have to say that the ADVANCE is of more importance to us than the interests of St. John's church. We cannot permit any man, in pulpit or elsewhere, to assail us falsely. It is Mr. McKay's affair if his misdirected zeal hurts his church. He must adhere to the truth and not make misstatements for the purpose of placing others in a false position. He went into his pulpit and, as pastor of St. John's church, preached a sermon in which he made an unjust attack upon the honesty of the ADVANCE and sought to fortify his assault by grossly exaggerating and misrepresenting municipal matters of official record in the County. It is a question of honesty between Mr. McKay and the ADVANCE and one that Mr. McKay, himself deliberately raised in his own pulpit and published in a County newspaper. If he does not reap the glory he anticipated when he went out of his way to assail the ADVANCE it will be "no fault of ours."

In examining the License Law we observe that in unincorporated towns and parishes the maximum license fee is fixed at $200. We were under the impression, before reading the Act, that the council had power to increase the fee and, therefore, intimated in the ADVANCE of 1st inst., that it would probably be as high as $500, in the event of the Scott Act being repealed and licenses being granted in any part of the county. Even a two hundred dollar fee is quite a different thing compared with $50, which was the Advocate's figure. We make the foregoing correction with pleasure, because we would not knowingly make a misstatement or seek to convey an erroneous impression upon the mind of any reader of the ADVANCE in discussing the question of the revocation of the Scott Act. We leave that kind of thing to the gentlemen whose chief capital in combating our views and statements consists of misrepresentation and the uncharitable imputation of improper and interested motives.

The Newcastle W. C. T. U. has evidently been greviously imposed upon. It has been induced to publish, in yesterday's Advocate, a statement that the Inspector's salary and legal expenses up to August 30th amounted to only a trifle over $800. Adding the Inspector's salary for the two months, between 1st July and 30th August, to the half year's salary voted to him at the July council meeting, his salary and legal expenses, without taking anything into the account for *legal expenses since July 1st* would be

Inspector's salary (8 mos.)	$333 82

Accounts rendered to July session and passed as follows:—

Mr. Blair's bill	$ 25 00
Witnesses and constables	176 74
Lawyer Murray's bill	274 97
Inspector's expenses	34 24
	$844 77

Now, we ask these good Newcastle ladies to be reasonable, and say whether they believe there were no legal expenses incurred but not presented at the July session? If they so say they cannot believe lawyer Murray, who in his place in the council stated that his bill for $274 97 was only a part of his Scott Act account—only his charges in the cases that had been settled. It is understood that the Scott Act *law expenses* of the present year, to date, are more than $1,000, to say nothing, whatever, of the Inspector's salary, and we ask the ratepayers to watch the accounts submitted to the next meetiug of the Municipal Council and, then, judge as to whether the ADVANCE tells them the truth or not. These people who are bolstering up the Scott Act because they are making money out of it, for which the ratepayers will be taxed, may mislead the Newcastle W. C. T. U. and cause the ladies belonging to it to commit themselves to inaccurate financial statements, but exposure of their deceptions must come by and bye.

A writer who takes up the cudgels for "a Chatham clergyman" in this week's Advocate, but, as usual with those who know they are making misstatments, conceals his identity, says:—

As for the cost of the new gaol it is simply throwing dust to say that it was not taken from the contingent assessment but from the proceeds of land sales. The monies required for building were taken from the municipal revenues, largely reducing the general income and rendering it necessary in 1885 to very nearly double the amount of the previous year's assessment in order to make ends meet.

Not a cent was taken from the municipal revenues—either the contingent or laud fund—for the new jail, up to or in 1885. No money for the new jail has yet been realised from land sales. Why do clergymen or others think it necessary to bolster themselves up by such ignorant misstatments? It is a poor cause that leans upon such support.

A Dismissal.

The action of the local government in dismissing Mr. David W. Brown from his position as inspector of the Woodstock bridge is not calculated to improve the government's chances in Kent, where Mr. Brown is well known and has many friends. The reason given for his dismissal is one that will not be accepted by the people of this vicinity. He has the reputation of being a painstaking engineer, and one who would be incapable of resorting to the conduct charged against him. It is probable the fault lay in the selection of the site of the bridge and not in any misconduct on the part of the inspector.—Richibucto Review.

Several weeks have passed since Mr. Brown was dismissed and it would be much better for him if his friends would let the matter rest, for nothing to Mr. Brown's advantage can come of discussing it on its merits. Mr. Brown was engaged by the Government to see that a bridge at Woodstock, which is to cost from $75,000 to $100,000 was built by the contractor according to plan and specification. To show how he neglected his duty we may mention that the pier foundations were to be of piling driven three feet between centres and filled in with concrete. Instead of seeing that this was done he allowed the contractors to put the piers down without the pile and concrete foundations specified. He also allowed them to slight the work on the piers above the foundations by filling the centres with loose stones off the shore, instead of building the masonry required by the specification. It is quite in keeping with the usual course of Mr. Phinney and his Richibucto organ to defend such doings as Mr. Brown permitted himself to be a party to, but honest people in Kent and elsewhere will commend the government for its action. Personally, we regret that Mr. Brown made it necessary for the government to remove him, but he has only himself to blame.

Pulpit and Press.

When the Rev. Neil McKay, pastor of St. John's Church, Chatham, appeared at last Sunday evening's performance in Temperance Hall, and addressed the audience, persons present expected that he would return to that part of his previous Sunday's sermon and address of the same evening in which he assailed the honesty of the ADVANCE, in publishing the figures representing the County contingent assessment of the last two decades, especially as he had published the sermon, with its glaring misstatement of fact and offensive imputations against this paper in another journal. His course in using his pulpit and the paper referred to for the purpose of discrediting the ADVANCE, which had always preserved a friendly attitude towards him, seemed to us a very singular one, even if the statement with which he sought to accomplish his purpose had been true. We entertained the hope, however, that he, himself, had been imposed upon by some designing person and that on learning the truth he would have the fairness and moral courage to do what a christian and gentleman ought to do under the circumstances, viz.—admit his error and withdraw the imputations he had cast upon us. He had, in the Temperance Hall, on the Sunday evening referred to, intimated that the figures on which his charge against the ADVANCE was based would be obtained and made public in detail at another meeting, and that was why people wondered when he refrained at last Sunday evening's entertainment, from either substantiating or withdrawing his former statements. His failure to keep his promise was all the more noteworthy because we met his errors of statement squarely in last week's ADVANCE, and it was due to those whose good opinion he ought to respect and wish to retain that he should improve his position in the matter referred to.

Instead, however, of doing what his own honor and the position he holds in the community and his church, demanded, he simply indulged in a sneer at the ADVANCE, by intimating that it was throwing "dirty water" in the interest of those who wished to repeal the Scott Act. We have only to say, in reply to this further attack by the reverend gentleman, that he is not in a position to charge anyone with throwing "dirty water" or with being engaged in any other dirty work, until he either substantiates or apologises for his attempt to discredit this paper. He is angry and spiteful because we have exposed his disregard for truth, and hence his characteristic reference to "dirty water." He seems to assume that because we have been obliged, in self-defence, to prove the truth of our official figures, concerning which he was guilty of making palpable misstatements in his pulpit, he can cover his own delinquency by his foolish talk about "dirty water." If there was any "dirty water" thrown it was not by the ADVANCE, but by Rev. Neil McKay, from the elevation of his pulpit, and we do not propose that those interested shall have their eyes blinded to the facts by it.

Educational Meeting.

The Chief Superintendent of Education, Dr. Inch, visited Chatham last week, in connection with the annual session of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute, and addressed a public meeting in Temperance Hall, the chair being occupied by Councillor Robert Murray, who introduced Dr. Inch in appropriate terms. Several other gentlemen occupied the platform, including Mr. Mersereau, Inspector of Schools, Rev. Thos. Marshall and Mr. J. L. Stewart.

In opening his address Dr. Inch said he would have preferred to see a larger and more representative audience, although he observed that the hall contained many ladies. He complimented the sex on being foremost in all good work and said of the trustees, business men and other absentees that, wherever they were, they could not be in any place where matters of greater importance than educational affairs were being discussed. He briefly referred to the great improvement that had taken place in late years in the methods and facilities of education and to the importance of primary education over any other. In a pleasant and touching manner he gave a realistic picture of a timid child's first experience at school and the intelligent teacher's motherly solicitude and tact in gaining the little one's confidence and cultivating its mind by natural and interesting methods, which resulted in it being a pleasure, rather than task for it to go to school. In the cities the little ones loved to go to school and he hoped the same was true of Chatham. Referring to the fact that lady teachers largely predominated he said it was well that it should be so, for men were not as well adapted to the work of teaching the young children as women were.

The province owed a debt of gratitude to Judge King, who had given it the present school law, which, although not perfect—for no human law was perfect—was equitable and workable. If that law, as the old Greek said, was best which was best administered, our school law, administered with tact and intelligence, could not produce other than great results, lifting our people to a plane of intelligence as high as that of any people under the sun. He would say that the people themselves are the primary administrators of the law and great responsibility therefore rests upon them. He observed that the Hon. Surveyor General had not yet come in, but if he were here he, Principal Inch, would doubtless surprise him with the positive announcement that there was to be a general election in New Brunswick in October—on the second Thursday in October—an election of greater importance than that of members of the Assembly or Commons. He referred to the election of School Trustees, and believed it was of paramount importance to the success of the administration of the law that the ratepayers attend those elections and select the best and most intelligent men available for the office of School Trustees. After dwelling upon the importance of intelligent trusteeship, he said it was a mistake too often made, that districts parted with good teachers, whose experience was worth much to the children and had become valuable through acquaintance with their particular requirements, simply because they could get other teachers a little cheaper. Business principles should prevail in this as in other matters and no intelligent merchant would part with a faithful and efficient clerk who was acquainted with the particular requirements of his business because he could procure another at a cheaper rate. Why not pursue the best business method in this most important matter of training the future men and women of the country? A good teacher naturally required an advance of salary as he or she gained in experience and efficiency and it was right and in the district's interest that the advance should be given. A new teacher, however good, cannot be as efficient as one of experience with any particular school.

Parents should encourage teachers as well as their children by manifesting interest in the schools. It too often happens that after a child has been sent to school and the parent has become accustomed to its going and returning for a few days, its school interests are gradually abandoned to the teacher, entirely. The teacher should be considered as a co-worker with the parent in the child's education and this leaving of the matter entirely in the teacher's hands is unfair to both teacher and child. There is encouragement for both in the interest and sympathy of the parents, and indifference on the latter's part is a great mistake. Too often, because of want of a good understanding between parents and teachers—perhaps because the teacher may punish a child and the parent resent it as unnecessary or unjust—wrong is done by the parent to both. The child, seeing the parent's antagonism towards the teacher, shares it, and thus a want of sympathy springs up which defeats the teacher's best efforts for the child's advancement. Parents should think of the many things teachers have to think about, of the many little minds they have to direct, of the many annoyances they must meet as best they can. They are but human and, perhaps, they may at times be unjust to some child. But are parents, themselves, never unjust to their children? And if they are—as all are at times—why not make allowance for the teacher who must be sorely tried now and then. Let there be a mutual recognition of the fact that parents and teachers are co-workers in the education of the children and when there are real or apparent acts of injustice and other difficulties, let them be talked over under a friendly sense of mutual responsibility and common interest and the results will be most beneficial.

Appoint the best men trustees and don't choose them simply because their forte is the mere cutting down of expenses, which is too often done at the expense of efficiency. Trustees are not only the custodians of the ratepayers' interests, but they are also trustees for the whole people of the country, the interests of whose future citizens are largely in their hands. Their trusteeship is over not only the children of those who work with and are in sympathy with them in their duties but of those who are unwilling or indifferent in regard to having their little ones educated. They are the trustees also of the vicious, who must be gathered into the schools and directed in the path towards better citizenship. He believed the compulsory attendance of all children at school to be the correct system, but it would entail largely increased expense and was perhaps not expedient, just now, but much could be accomplished by moral suasion on the part of trustees with careless and indifferent parents in the way of inducing them to send their children to school.

The teacher's soul should be in his work. If he did not find pleasure in it he should seek more congenial employment. After all, the only real happiness of life was in the present, for even the joy of anticipation was a present one and what higher and nobler enjoyment could there be than that of directing the expanding human mind through the channels of its capabilities to its possible attainments? This should be the teacher's happiness and greatest reward. Edward Everett Hale had concentrated life's duties in the lines,—"Look up—not down; Look forward—not behind; Look outward—not in, and lend a hand." Dr. Inch dwelt eloquently on these words as a peroration, closing an admirably practical address amid genuine and deserved applause.

Rev. Thos. Marshall was the next speaker called upon by the chairman, and he spoke of the great importance of teachers' work and of the sympathy of parents therewith. He referred at some length to the efficiency of methods of teaching now, as compared with former unmethodical systems and said it was a great advantage to the province that a gentleman of Dr. Inch's attainments as a scholar and experience in educational work had been induced to accept the position of Chief Superintendent for the Province. For his part we would rather be Chief Superintendent of Education than Premier. He closed by an eloquent tribute to the work of training the young of the land, in whose hands were its future destinies.

Inspector Mersereau was next called upon and although he said he was not going to make a speech, he made a very good one. He said he wanted to mention the fact that a Teachers' Institute was holding meetings in Chatham—meetings which were ignored by the public. The best teachers of the County, to the number of seventy or eighty were here, the poorest having remained at home, not thinking it worth while to come. As the teachers were really here to compare experiences and consider the best methods of efficiently in discharging the duty of educating the youth of the country, he thought the public should more fully recognise the duty of encouraging them. After referring to the benefits to be derived from such practical addresses as that of Dr. Inch and to the meanness of some country districts in injuring the future interests of their children by employing only the cheapest teachers, he said Chatham should have a more adequate high school than it possessed and not put all the work of such an institution on one small man. Unless the means for securing

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

A CARICATURE of the Scott Act election ballot was published in last week's Advocate.

THE BARQUE Zio Baltista has been towed off the Tabusintac shore and is now en route for Picton, in charge of the tugs St. Andrew and St. Nicholas.

FARMERS who are in want of potato-diggers or thrashing-mills, will find it to their advantage to apply at Mr. Alex. Robinson's Carriage & Sleigh Works, Chatham.

FINGERS LOST:—Mr. John Sutton, while working at a barking machine in the pulp mill a few days ago, lost the little finger and part of the second one of his right hand by accidentally coming in contact with the revolving knives.

LOST:—A gold bar-pin, set with aqua marine stones was lost on Monday between Muirhead's wharf and the residence of Mr. Pierce. The loser will be glad to pay a reward for its recovery. Apply at the ADVANCE office.

MILL ACCIDENT:—Mr. John Knowles, one of the hands employed in the Snowball mill had his left leg badly injured yesterday morning by a piece of edging which flew from an edger saw and penetrated the limb from side to side, breaking the fibula bone.

THE MARQUIS-SADLER WEDDING, which we foreshadowed last week, took place at the Canada House, Chatham, on Monday morning and the happy pair received the warm congratulations of a host of friends. The bridal presents were numerous and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Marquis are now on their way to their future home in Telluride, Colorado, whither they are followed by the good wishes of many friends.

FRASER-STEEVES:—C. W. Fraser, station master at Amherst, and Miss Bell Steeves, daughter of James Steeves, of Richibucto, N. B., were on Friday last the principals in an interesting event in which the twain became one. The bridal ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Seeley. The couple went to Amherst where they will reside. They were recipients of many presents, among which was an elegant time-piece presented to the bridegroom by the staff of employees under him at Amherst.

NARROW ESCAPE:—Allan Kerr, son of William Kerr, Esq., who is one of our leading young athletes, was jumping over a bar at Mr. Jas. Edgar's, Nelson, last Wednesday evening, when he broke it and it entered his flesh at the lower part of the body and penetrated obliquely upwards eleven inches. The bar was of hardwood about three-quarters of an inch square and was flattened at the end which entered Kerr's body. It was at first feared that some vital part was injured, but providentially the wound was only through the flesh and Allan is rapidly recovering. His escape from death seems next to miraculous.

ONE ON THE GAME WARDEN:—An unknown man called at the residence of Major O. R. Arnold, on Friday last and sold Mrs. Arnold twelve partridges (the Major not being at home at the time) and as soon as the man had received pay for the birds he disappeared and cannot be found. The Major returned home soon after the purchase and was greatly surprised to find partridges at his home during the close season, he being the game warden. The Major, however, gave the game to a dusky citizen and so lost the purchase money as well as an opportunity of getting hold of the man who had set at naught the game law of the province.—Sussex Record.

NO CHOLERA.—There is no truth in the rumors afloat yesterday and to-day that a case of cholera had been discovered at Yarmouth.

Neither is it true that there is cholera at Bangor. A despatch to the Globe says the report arose from the fact that a man in a camp near Moosehead Lake was taken with cramps, was removed to his home at Bangor and died. The doctors made a thorough investigation, but found no sign of cholera.

The truth is there is no cholera this side of New York, there have only been five or six cases there altogether, no new cases have been found since Tuesday last, and no alarm is felt in the big city.

There is no cause for alarm in St. John, and people should keep cool.—Globe 19th.

TO BE DISINFECTED:—In accordance with instructions from the Postmaster General the mails from New York will be disinfected before being delivered. Postmaster Hanington has had a small room in the top of the building fitted up for the purpose. A wire netting has been strung around the room on which the mails will be spread out. Then a sulphur fire will be lighted and the doors closed. The fire will be allowed to burn about two hours, as it is thought every vestige of disease will be killed in that time. The mails from New York arriving both morning and afternoon will be disinfected, but nothing will be done with mails from other points in the United States. This will be continued till all evidences of cholera have disappeared. Globe 19th.

THE CARROLL SAFE:—The steamer "Carroll," from Halifax, reported overdue at Boston with sixty cabin passengers, was towed into Booth bay harbor, Maine, on Sunday at 10.30 with machinery disabled. The fishing schooner "Maggie E. McKenzie," fell in with the disabled steamer on Saturday at 6 p. m., 70 miles southeast of Seguen, and laid by her all night, it being too rough to render assistance. On Sunday at 7 a. m. the steamer was boarded and supplied with provisions, and then taken in tow by the "McKenzie." The latter vessel is the largest fishing schooner afloat, and one of the fastest sailers. Capt. Brown, of the steamer "Carroll," says much credit is due to both the captain and the crew of the "McKenzie."

ANOTHER OLD RESIDENT of Bartibog, in the person of Mrs. Connell, relict of the late Michael Connell, has joined the silent majority at the age of 76. She died on Monday last week. Mrs. Connell and her late husband were amongst the pioneer settlers of Bartibog district, going there when the road between Chatham and Bathurst was little better than a bridle path, and assisting in establishing a community that, although still a rural one, is distinguished for the sturdy independence and industry of its people. These old representatives of those who participated in the settlement of the country when the sacrifice of personal comfort and the endurance of privation and exacting toil were involved in the undertaking, are gradually passing away and there are none who will succeed them.

MR. BENGOUGH'S ENTERTAINMENT in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening was a varied and fairly interesting one, although not nearly so popular in its character as that given by him on his previous visit. His singing was good and his recitations and character efforts quite artistic, but his crayon sketches and caricatures seemed to fall short of former efforts in that line, while some of them were ill-naturedly conceived, besides being failures as likenesses of those they were supposed to represent. Chatham audiences do not like to be imposed upon, and if Mr. Bengough visits the town again he will be expected to make an honest announcement of the object of his entertainment, for people do not care to be wheedled into paying their money in the expectation of witnessing what Mr. B. advertises and on going to the hall find that the show is a cheap variety performance in the interest of a pending campaign. The general expression of many of the best people who patronised Mr. Bengough on Tuesday evening was one of surprise that a gentleman of his former record would lend himself to such a public "sell" as his appearance in Masonic Hall was.

Railway Excursion to Fredericton.

A cheap railway excursion from Chatham and other points on the Canada Eastern Railway, to Fredericton is announced by the railway management for the 5th, 6th and 7th October, the tickets to be good until the 8th. The return fare from Chatham and Chatham junction will be only $2.50, which will afford people along the line of the I. C. R. an excellent opportunity to visit the political capital of the province while the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition and races are being held. The fare from points above Chatham junction, as far up as Upper Blackville will be $2; above Upper Blackville, as far as Astle crossing, $1.50 and from stations west of Astle crossing, one first-class fare.

Teachers' Institute.

We understand that an interesting session of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute was held in Chatham last week. We were precluded from having a reporter in attendance for the reason that those in charge of the arrangements for the meeting pointedly witheld their announcement from the ADVANCE, the Secretary stating that he did not think it necessary to convey information respecting the meeting to the public through these columns. We do not think that the teachers of the County, generally, are in sympathy with the action of the Institute management in the matter and, therefore, make this explanation. In the earlier days of the Institute we gave much space to the directing public attention to its work and its meetings, and had efficient reporters present at its deliberations and gave a good deal of our space to interesting reports thereof. Since that time the ADVANCE has expressed views on the subject of protection or free trade, or prohibition, or some other subject, with which some moving spirits connected with the Institute do not agree, and they have concluded that the paper isn't "worth shucks." We charitably hoped that these excellent people will, in good time, benefit by the enlightening processes of education and have their mental horizon and views of life enlarged. When that happens they will not seek to antagonise the Teachers' Institute and the ADVANCE, but place that excellent organization and the paper on their old time, friendly footing.

Look Here.

Do you feel blue and despondent? Do pains rack and tear away at nerve and muscle, and have you been disappointed in finding a remedy that will afford certain and speedy relief? If so, go at once to any drug store and buy a bottle of Polson's Nerviline. Polson's Nerviline never fails to relieve neuralgia, cramps, headache, rheumatism, and all internal and external pains. J. B. Carman, druggist, Morrisburg, writes: "All the parties I supply speak very favorable of Nerviline, and always purchase a second lot." Polson's Nerviline is sold in bottles at 25 cents—by all druggists and country dealers everywhere.

Change of Time-Table.

By a change in the time-table of the Canada Eastern Railway, which came into effect on Tuesday, 20th, the hours for leaving Chatham for Fredericton are now—Freight 5.50 a. m.; Express 7.40 a. m. and for leaving Fredericton—Freight 7 a. m. and Express 3 p. m.—all standard time. Passengers from Fredericton and other points west of Chatham Junction are enabled by coming on the Freight leaving Fredericton at 7 a. m., to connect with the afternoon accommodation on the I. C. R., for points all along the North Shore, which leaves Chatham Junction at 2.10—the Fredericton train reaching the same point at 2.05, or five minutes earlier. The hour at which the express now leaves Chatham—7.40, or 8.18 Chatham time—is a very convenient one, and the time of arrival in Fredericton, being 12.40, enables passengers to be just in time for dinner, to transact considerable business and return to Chatham the same day, if necessary, by the 3 p. m. Express, reaching Chatham again at 8 p. m.

Grand Concert.

A grand concert will take place in the Temperance Hall, Black Brook, on Monday evening, next, Sept. 26. Mr. A. B. Sweezey, a pupil of the Proctor School of Dramatic Art, Boston, will give a reading recital, assisted by Mr. J. H. Wetmore, Moncton, Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, Misses Edgar, Miss Loggie, Miss Belyea, Messrs. Farnham, Burr and others in a grand musical and dramatic entertainment. Two hours of continuous fun, a laugh every minute, piano solos, operatic airs, character sketches, plantation melodies, comic songs, etc. etc., to conclude with a laughable musical comedy entitled, "A Loving Couple," by Mr. and Mrs. Porteous. Doors open at 7.30. Concert at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c. Children 10c.

Salmon Poaching Extraordinary.

Editor of the Advance.

SIR:—How is it men are fishing from the Railway Bridge up to Indiantown on the Southwest? We were down to Nelson with a scow, after lumber on Wednesday and Thursday, 7th and 8th of this month and we are quite sure that there were thirty nets between the Railway Bridge and Derby Junction. Up to the old James Jardine place, or two miles above the boom and from that down there were nets out all the way to the boom and fastened down along the boom. It seems that there is no overseer on the river this fall, and do you not think it is very hard and unfair that the fishermen from Indiantown, downwards, can fish all the time, while the people from Indiantown up are not allowed to fish at any time.

There was one net set within half a mile of Overseer Parker's.

We would like to let the people know how our fisheries are protected and how the people up the river are used. Can you inform us why it is so?

MICHAEL SULLIVAN,
JAMES SULLIVAN,
JAMES STURGEON.

Blackville, Sept. 12, 1892.

The foregoing reached us just after the ADVANCE had gone to press last week and was, therefore, too late for that issue. As to the question asked by our correspondents we may say that the neglect by the Department of Fisheries to provide guardians for not only the Southwest but other North Shore rivers cannot be explained in any other but one way, viz., by utter indifference and wilful departmental neglect. There is no decent excuse for the condition of things on the part of the Southwest described by Messrs. Sullivan and Sturgeon, while up-river residents are prohibited from taking any salmon whatever even during the lawful season. We have, however, so often protested against the mismanagement of this important interest by the Ottawa incapables, that it seems useless to waste further comment upon their neglect on the one hand, and unreasonable restrictions, on the other. While they are pursuing a policy of neglect, we know that the whole river is being illegally fished and its valuable stock of salmon destroyed. In a few years salmon will, through the greed of the fishermen and under existing departmental neglect, become as scarce in the Southwest as bass were in the Northwest, a few years ago, owing to the same causes. The Department was fully warned in both cases, but without effect. The present policy has been productive only of lawless methods in killing off the salmon supply in the great nursery for that fish which the Southwest affords. When the natural and inevitable result has been realised—as it will be in a few years—we shall have the officials at Ottawa who are largely responsible, blaming others, instead of themselves, for the existing lack of efficiency in guardianship and of intelligent regulations. Then will follow widespread prohibitions—the course usually followed when Ottawa incompetency has reached the end of its working.

Death of Councillor Campbell.

Mr. John Campbell, of Boiestown, one of the councillors for the parish of Ludlow, died at his home on Thursday last, and was buried on Saturday. He was a member of Court Happy Retreat, Foresters, of Derby, who attended the obsequies in a body, being joined by the Boiestown Court in paying their last respects to their departed brother. Quite a large number of leading men in the County were also present with Mr. Campbell's neighbors at the funeral. Deceased will be much missed in Ludlow, as he was a well-informed and public-spirited citizen.

Canada's Foremost Commercial Paper.

Every little while the Toronto Monetary Times gives evidence of the intention to maintain its undisputed quarter-century reputation of being the leading journal of its class. The business man at his club, Board of Trade, hotel, or on the steamship, finds, in the reading-room, that journal a elegant and comprehensive commercial Portfolio, and who doesn't carry in his vest-pocket the useful book-slate with its valuable "Dozen Don'ts?" Accompanying a recent issue was a finely engraved portrait of the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, and now comes a Special Fall Edition in beautifully designed covers of brown and gold. Here is found a fair sample, only on a more extended scale, of what is provided each week for the merchant or manufacturer who aims to be well-informed on all trade topics. The Monetary Times has proved itself to be a most powerful educational factor in the business world.

Northumberland Circuit Court.

Sir John C. Allen presided at the Northumberland circuit court, which opened at Newcastle on Tuesday, 13th. The following cases were tried:

The Queen v. Hy. R. Murray—Defendant was charged with assault on constable John Cassidy. The grand jury found a bill for common assault and the petit jury returned a verdict of not guilty. S. Thomson, Q. C., for crown; Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Q. C., for defendant.

Colin C. Turner v. P. LeBreton—Damages were assessed for plaintiff on an account stated for $1,300. Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Q. C., plaintiff's attorney.

The equity docket was as follows:

Fred A. May and Frank May v. John Sivewright—This suit was brought to compel defendant Sivewright to discharge a mortgage and bill of sale given to him by Mary E McCullough for $2,000, which plaintiffs contend was released by defendant, who executed a trust deed made to him by Mary E McCullough containing a release without any reservation. Evidence was taken on the part of defendant tending to prove that plaintiffs knew when they executed the deed as creditors that Sivewright claimed to hold the mortgage and bill of sale. The question of law involved will be argued in Fredericton. Warren C. Winslow plaintiff's solicitor, with Dr. F. E. Barker as counsel, G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., defendant's solicitor.

Thos. E. Kenny and Ed. G. Kenny v. M. Adams, John J. Noonan and others—This was an application to set aside a deed made by J. J. Noonan to M. Adams in trust for creditors. The deed contained a clause that after payment of dividends to creditors who executed the deed the dividend to which other creditors would have been entitled had they executed the deed, should be paid to the debtor. The deed contained preferences. Defendants consented to a decree being made setting aside the deed; that Warren C. Winslow be appointed receiver, and the balance in the hands of the trustee be paid into court, plaintiffs and Gault Bros. & Co., defendants, to be allowed costs out of estate. A. K. Neales, plaintiff's solicitor; Warren C. Winslow, solicitor for Gault Bros. & Co., creditors' defendants; S. Thomson, Q. C., and G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., for defendant, M. Adams.

William S. Loggie v. Robert Taylor, Malcolm Taylor, Hon. L. J. Tweedie and John Shirreff. The bill in this case was filed to set aside as fraudulent and void a judgment obtained by Robert Taylor against Malcolm Taylor. The judgment was signed on confession by R. A. Lawlor on the authority of a telegraphic message sent by Malcolm Taylor, then an absconding debtor in Boston. The evidence of Malcolm Taylor was taken by commission in Boston. He acknowledged the fraud, and stated that he had been misled by a telegraph message sent by Robert Taylor that he would, by giving the judgment, save his property from being sacrificed by creditors. Defendants consented to a decree being made setting aside the judgment and execution, and the proceeds realized by the sheriff under the judgment were ordered to be paid over to the plaintiff, William S. Loggie. Warren C. Winslow, plaintiff solicitor; L. J. Tweedie, Q. C., solicitor for defendant, R. Taylor, A. K. Neales, solicitor for defendant, Malcolm Taylor.

Bathurst C. M. B. A.

Bathurst Branch No. 130 of the C. M. B. A. has passed the following resolution of condolence:—

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to call from Bro. Sweeny his loving and esteemed mother. "Resolved that while humbly submitting to the will of Providence we cannot refrain from expressing to Bro. Sweeny the sorrow we feel in the loss he has sustained.

W. Leplante,
Dr. J. C. Meahan,
W. R. Welsh. } Com.

Be Ready!

To the Editor of the Advance.

SIR:—It is reported that a vessel sailed from Hamburg twenty-four days ago for this port. Is our Board of Health ready for all emergencies? If this vessel arrives here would it not be better to load her below the island from scows, and that the men who may stow the deals in the hold be properly looked after?

Yours, &c.,
CAUTION.

[Our correspondent, when he presented the foregoing for publication, was assured that the Board of Health was not losing sight of its duties, and that the quarantine officer was aware of the fact that a vessel from Hamburg was bound for Chatham, and that he, also, was prepared to subject her to strict examination and place her in quarantine, if necessary. It seems, however, that there is an old structure near premises occupied by our correspondent, which he wishes removed, on the ground that it is a nuisance, and the objections to which the Board of Health are dealing with—though not with sufficient suddenness, perhaps, to suit those who are of excitable and over anxious temperment. Hamburg is a long way around to go to get at the old shed referred to, but the shed will be attended to in duetime. People are sometimes scared to death in cholera times, when there isn't a microbe within possible reach of them and we should all, therefore, keep cool, especially as the weather, just now, favors the process.]

The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down *all* as worthless because *one* is unworthy. As if there were no motes in sunbeams! Or comets among stars! Or cataracts in peaceful rivers! Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless? Because one doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs? It requires a fine eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.

"They say" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripton have cured thousands.

"They say" for a weak system there's nothing better than the "Discovery," and that the "Favorite Prescription" is the hope of debilitated, feeble women who need a restorative tonic and bracing nervine. And here's the proof—

Try one or both. If they don't help you, tell the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., and you get your money back again.

The Crisp-Currie Controversy.

The ADVANCE has heretofore refrained from making any reference to the matter at issue between Rev. R. S. Crisp, formerly pastor of a Chatham congregation, and Rev. D. D. Currie, who, at one time, was, perhaps, the foremost clergyman of the Methodist Conference of the Maritime Provinces, for the reason that the charges involved had not been clearly defined. At first, it seemed as if Mr. Crisp was charged with the offence or offences which had caused Mr. Currie's expulsion from the conference, but it now appears that this view of the affair was erroneous. What Mr. Currie claims is that he has now in his possession proof of the fact that the parties who made the damaging charges against him on which the conference acted, first intended to make Mr. Crisp the object of their attack, but that gentleman influenced them so that instead of making him the defendant, they substituted Mr. Currie for him and that it was largely through the machinations of Mr. Crisp that he (Mr. Currie) was unjustly condemned by the conference. What Mr. Currie now asks of the conference is that, in view of the new revelations made since his trial, incriminating Mr. Crisp in a conspiracy against him and by which he was cruelly and unjustly condemned, his case be reconsidered, and he wishes, in the course of such reconsideration to have Mr. Crisp up for examination as a witness and also those with whom that gentleman acted in the case on which Mr. Curry was condemned and his prospects in life blighted.

The following letters from Mr. Currie to the St. John Gazette, indicates that gentleman's position in the affair:—

SIR:—Private advices received by me indicate that it is probable that a special session of the conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will be held at an early date. Those advices intimate that, within some circles in the conference, it is pre-determined that the action of the conference of seven years ago, in reference to myself, shall not be considered at all. The conference it is stated, is to be called together to investigate charges against the Rev. Robert S. Crisp, and for no other purpose. It is probable, however, that I am wrongly informed.

A letter in the Wesleyan of last week, written by Rev. Charles H. Paisley, seems to justify the rumors to which I have referred. The opening sentence of Rev. Mr. Paisley's letter reads as follows:—

"The Evening Gazette of 23rd inst. "(August) contains a letter from D. D. "Currie, setting forth certain items of "charges that he is prepared to prove if "public opinion will compel the Methodist "conference to hear him."

Mr. Paisley is unfortunate in getiing away from the main issue raised in my letter to which he refers. He has got mixed somewhat and is misleading. His entire letter in the Wesleyan is as wide of the real question involved as is his opening sentence.

My letter in the Gazette of the 23rd of August was not written to institute charges against the Rev. Robert S. Crisp. It was not written for the purpose of putting the Rev. Mr. Crisp on trial before the conference. I did not intimate that I wanted to appear before the conference to prove charges against Mr. Crisp. To put the case in that way is illogical and misleading and mischievous. What I wanted was, and what I now want is, to bring myself before the conference, or in other words to have my case reconsidered by the conference. There is a wide difference between putting myself on trial, and putting Rev. Mr. Crisp on trial. The reopening of my case would certainly lead to some damaging disclosures against the Rev. Mr. Crisp. And then if such should be the result the conference would know in what way to deal with Mr. Crisp.

What I desire is the opportunity to vindicate myself before the conference in the way that, through the providence of God, I am prepared to do. What relationship the Rev. Robert S. Crisp now sustains to the conference, or may hereafter sustain, is a comparatively unimportant matter to me. I am not responsible for his ministerial or his moral character. Such responsibility rests with the conference, and not with me. I do not ask any church court in Methodism to put him on trial. I make no charges whatever against Mr. Crisp with that end in view.

I want the charges that have been laid against myself to be reopened and I want the Rev. Robert S. Crisp to be a witness in my case. I would not deem it advisable for me to involve myself, or my witnesses, in an expenditure of time and money on account of Rev. Mr. Crisp. But to bring out the whole truth in reference to my own case is an entirely different matter. Let us not get into an unnecessary tangle on so important a question. If we do not begin right we may blunder and stumble in our subsequent proceedings.

D. D. CURRIE.

Shelburne, Sept. 13, 1892.

The last number of the Shelburne Budget also contains the following letter:—

SHELBURNE, N. S., Sept. 13, 1892.

Rev. Isaac Howie,

DEAR SIR:—Your letter in reference to Rev. Robert S. Crisp has been received. You very properly state that you cannot entertain any charges against him except they come from a minister or member of the Methodist church. I am quite well aware that the Discipline of the Methodist church of this Dominion so provides. That being the first step in such cases, a second step can not be taken until after the first one.

But apart from that fact please allow me to say that I have no qurarel with the Fredericton district of which you are the honored chairman. I am not aware that the Fredericton district has done me any wrong. My controversy is with the conference.

And more than that, I may say that I do not assume to put the Rev. Robert S. Crisp on trial. It is my own case that I wish investigated, and not that of the Rev. Mr. Crisp. The case, as I understand it, does not come within the jurisdiction of the Fredericton district at all.

I appreciate the kind words contained in your letter, and the christian spirit that appears manifest therein.

Wishing you, my dear old friend, abundant success in your glorious work, in your church edifice, which was dedicated by myself, and in your present field of labor, where forty years ago, I was wont to "preach the word," I am, dear sir,

your old and faithful friend,
D. D. CURRIE.

It seems evident that the matter cannot be permitted to rest where it is, for if Mr. Crisp took the course charged by Mr. Currie in the matter, and the fact can be proved, he is hardly fit for the position he holds; if, on the other hand he did not do so the conference owes it to him, as one of its members, that opportunity be afforded Mr. Currie to disclose the testimony on the subject which he claims to have, so that the truth may be established. Moreover, if there is a possibility of the fact being developed that Mr. Currie has been unjustly dealt with, it is doubly the duty of all concerned to give him the new trial he asks for.

The Provincial Synod.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—Rev. Dr. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of Milwaukee; Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Washington and Archdeacon Carey of Saratoga, delegates from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, were heard today before the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, now in session in Montreal. The delegates received a most hearty welcome. The Right Reverend Dr. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio, assured the Synod of the deep and sincere interest of the American Episcopal Church in the Apostolic work of the Church of Christ in Canada. He pictured the magnificent ultimate success of the movement toward Christian unity to which such meetings as this would lead. In a stirring appeal for true cosmopolitanism, without which Christainity is empty and futile, he outlined the happy relationship which had existed between the two branches of the church in America. Bishop Nicholson illustrated the close relationship which must always exist between Canada and the United States by a reference to the St. Clair tunnel, but a greater, stronger bond was the sympathy shown to American Christians by the reception given to this delegation to-day. He spoke of the two churches as "twin daughters of a common mother, the dear old Church of England." Much was to be learned and gained by these reciprocal visits. The delegates to this Synod had already benefited by their observations here. The maintenance of the good old English nomenclature in ecclesiastical records and usages was especially praised. So also he commended the Canadian adherence to ancient precedent in their legislation, *per contra* in the United States. Canadian churchmen might see the glory of the American Church of England, its far-reaching, incomparable solidarity, incomparable with that of any National Church in America, and far reaching as the Republic itself; and that to many Americans was as extensive as the earth. His Canadian brethren might also profit by ecclesiastical mistakes in the United States. Among those he ventured to mention the vestry system, which in some rural districts engendered all the horrors of what had been termed "lay popery." Rev. Dr. Elliott and Archdeacon Carey of Saratoga, also delivered brief addresses.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of the Provincial Synod on Friday the following lower province men were elected to serve on the board of management of the Domestic and foreign Missionary Society: Nova Scotia—Canon Partridge, Archdeacon Kaulbach, Thos. Brown and and J. T. Wilde; Fredericton—Canon Brigstocke, Canon Forsth, W. M. Jarvis and A. P. Tippet. A report was also presented recommending the creation of five new dioceses in the ecclesiastical province of Canada, the minimum sum required to do this being placed at forty thousand dollars.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—At Saturday's session of the Provincial Synod the principal question was the conference between the bishops and the lower house on the proposed consolidation of the various sections of the church in Canada, as proposed in the scheme formulated at Winnipeg. The conference scheme proposed the establishment of a general synod, including representatives from all the ecclesiastical provinces in the Dominion, the first meeting of which will be held in Toronto in 1893. The conference lasted three hours and there was a great deal of discussion, many of the speakers objecting to the establishment of a general synod on the ground that it would interfere with the provincial synods. No decision was reached, but the question will come up for final decision before the synod. Memorials of regret were adopted at the death of the Metropolitan, Bishop Medley of Fredericton, and Bishop Williams of Quebec.

The pulpits in Church of England churches in this city were filled yesterday by distinguished delegates to the Provincial Synod. The Bishop of Nova Scotia preached in the evening at Christ Church Cathedral. The capacious edifice was crowded to the doors and chairs had to be placed in the aisles to accommodate the people. The sermon is generally acknowledged to have been the most powerful heard in a Montreal church for years and it is published verbatim in the papers this evening. The text was the third verse of the eleventh Psalm: "The foundations of the earth are shaken and what can the righeous do." The sermon was a calm, logical review of the present position of scepticism and atheism. The preacher held that the true Christian had no reason to regard the foundations of his faith as being shaken and in the light of the evidences of Christianity could rely upon the human conscience to resist the onset of the legions of atheism and despair. The sermon is the one topic of conversation among Montreal churchmen to-day.

HAMILTON, March 21st, 1892.

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.,
536 Bloor St. Toronto:

GENTS,—Please ship us per G. T. R., freight prepaid, three (3) gross more of your Anti-Dandruff. This makes six gross or 864 bottles purchased from you since January 16th, 1892, a little more than two months. The large demand is due to the merits of the preparation, as our customers to whom we have sold it certify. We find it not only removes the dandruff and scurf, but it is an elegant hair-dressing for the hair, clean to use and has an agreeable odor. It is one of the best preparations we know of to promote the growth of the hair and prevent its falling out. Wishing you continued success and an extended sale. We remain,

Yours truely,
JNO. A. BARR & CO.
J. A. B.

For the Gunning Season.

[Toronto World.]

Never regard your gun as empty; never point it at anyone; never, in handing it about, allow the muzzle to be pointed at anyone.

Never draw it out of a boat with the muzzle towards you; never, when walking with it in your hands, allow the barrels to line anyone, either in front or behind you. If in the open carry it across the hollow of your left arm; if in bush or thicket carry it muzzle up and locks at half cock.

Never climb a fence with a gun in your hand. Better to draw the charges and reload after you are safely over. If a muzzle-loader remove the cap from the nipples. Never attempt to close a breach loader with the hammers resting on the plungers.

Never shoot at anything when there is danger of wounding one who might be in the line of fire.

Never, in shooting from a boat, allow the stern man to use his gun. Sit in the bow and let all the shooting be done from there. Men are liable to become excited when shooting and to pay more attention to the game than to those around them.

Never finger or foot with the triggers. This is a common fault with men sitting idly waiting for a shot and has been productive of many accidents.

Never leave a loaded gun in the house. Always withdraw the charges when the day's shooting is ended. The children cannot then by handling it provide a subject for a funeral.

Culture: Its Meaning and its use.

JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS IN LITTELL'S LIVING AGE NO. 2515.

I must repeat that culture is not an end in itself. It prepares a man for life, for work, for action, for the reception and emission of ideas. Life itself is larger than literature, than art, than science. Life does not exist for them, but they for life. This does not imply that it is better to be a man of no culture than a man of culture. The man of culture is obviously capable of living to more purpose, of getting a larger amount out of life, than the man of no culture. He can also judge more fairly in all cases, of comparative criticism. Still, I am unable to perceive that the refinements of the intellect on any line of its development involve an ennobling or a strengthening of the human being. Given individuals of equal calibre, as many wise men may be found among the artisans and peasants as among reputed *savants*. Household proverbs are not unfrequently a safer guide to conduct than the aphorisms of professors. We all of us probably have known flawless characters, men, as the Greeks said, "four-cornered without defect," who have not enjoyed the privileges of education. The life of no great nation lies in either humanism or science. The arts and literature of Italy in the sixteenth century did not make her powerful or virtuous. The so-called progress to which she is now sacrificing the monuments of her past, a progress dominated by scientific notions has substituted ugliness and vulgarity for beauty and distinction, without adding an iota to her strength or general intelligence. We ought not to despise culture. The object of this article is to demonstrate its value. But the nearer a man has come to possessing it, the less will he over-estimate acquirements or accumulations of knowledge, the more importance will he attach to character, to personality, to energy, to independence.

Pure Cod Liver Oil combined with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites renders Milburn's Emulsion the best on the market.

MARRIED.

At Chatham, on the 19th inst., by Rev. W. H. Smythe, Rector, John M. Matquis, of Telluride, Colorado, to Hulda S. Sadler, daughter of Henry Thomas, Esq., St. John, N. B.

At the residence of T. Hurley, Esq., Blissfield, on the 14th Sept., by Rev. E. S. Murdock, P. P., Mr Thos. Dunn, Station master of Blackville, to Lizzie M., daughter of the late Bartholomew Hogan of Blissfield.

At the Manse, Blackville, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. Walter I. Sturgeon to Miss Abigail Coughlan, both of Blackville.

DIED.

At Newcastle, N. B., on Friday, Sept. 16th, Jane Ingram, relict of the late Wm. McMaster, aged 70 years.

At Ottawa, Ont., September 17, Hannah Macculum, widow of Benjamin Miller, aged 79. Interred at Chatham, September 20.

At Bangor, Maine, Sept. 5, Catharine Henry, widow of the late William Murphy of Upper Derby, Miramichi, N. B.

At the residence of her son, Bartholemew, on Monday evening 12th inst., Margaret, relict of the late Michael Connell, aged 76 years.

At Boiestown, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness which he bore with christian resignation, Mr. John Campbell, aged 46 years.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Chatham.

ARRIVED.

Sept 14—Bk Malta, 854, Lundberg, Cardiff, bal., J. B. Snowball.

20—Bk Axel Wastfelt, 549, Lofoengren, Kirkally, bal., E. Hutchison.

CLEARED.

Sept. 14—Bk Sofia B., 791, Crellish, Cardiff, deals, W. Richards.

16—Bk. Drommingen, 1093, Meyer, Fleetwood, deals, J. B. Snowball.

21—Bk. Basto, 791, Olsen, Rouen, deals, J. B. Snowball.

Port of Newcastle.

ENTERED.

Sept. 18—Bk. Brudhoe, 530, Gjerulsen, Bristol, bal., G. Burchill & Sons.

CLEARED.

Sept. 16—Bk. Parramates, Gundersen, Belfast, lumber, Wm. McKay.

New Advertisements.

HARD COAL!

100 tons stove size hard coal for sale cheap, to arrive.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Chatham, N. B., 17th Sept. '92.

NOTICE OF SALE!

To Anne Bateman of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, widow, and all others whom it may concern:—

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and made between the said Anne Bateman of the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, widow, of the one part and Jacob Y. Mersereau, of the Parish of Chatham, in the county and province aforesaid, photographer, of the other part; and which said mortgage was duly recorded on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1891, in volume 68 of the county records, pages 147 and 148, and is numbered 128 in said volume. There will for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by and due on the said mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Public Auction, at the Station House of the Canada Eastern Railway in the Parish of Blackville, on Monday, the nineteenth day of September, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon. All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Blackville, in the said County of Northumberland, which lies on the south-west of White Rapid Brook, with the exception aforeserved therefrom in the deed thereof from Alexander McLaggan to the late William Bateman, deceased, being the same piece of land conveyed to the said William Bateman by Alexander McLaggan and Christy McLaggan by Indenture bearing date the 11th day of October, 1881, as by reference thereto will more fully appear and being the same lands and premises conveyed to the said Anne Bateman by Leonard Jardine by Indenture bearing date the 4th day of August, A. D. 1890, as by further reference will more fully appear.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said premises belonging.

Dated this third day of August, A. D. 1892.

M. S. BENSON, Sol. for Mortgagee. J. Y. MERSEREAU, Mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, 28th September inst.

M. S. BENSON, Solicitor. J. Y. MERSEREAU, Mortgagee.

Notice of Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stock holders of the "Miramichi Telephone Company" will be held at the office of J. B. Snowball, in the town of Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the twenty ninth day of September, instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the election of officers and directors, enacting of by-laws, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

Dated this eighth day of September, A. D. 1892.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
MACD. SNOWBALL,
J. B. SNOWBALL, } Provisional Directors.

N. C. R. A.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Northumberland County Rifle Association will be held in quartermaster Murray's office, on Monday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, Secy-Treas.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 6, 1892.

RAISINS.

75 BOXES OFF STALKS

VALENCIA RAISINS.

FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE THE LOT,

—BY—

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

VOICE-PRODUCTION
—AND—
THE ART OF MUSIC

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

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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

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

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

Have you thought of changing your present position?
Have you thought of what would procure you an increase of salary? We can tell you:

A Thorough Business Education,

such as is given at SAINT JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE. Send for our new circular which will give you an idea of what we HAVE done, what we ARE doing, and what we INTEND to do.

KERR & PRINGLE,
Saint John, N. B

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

1892-:-New Brunswick-:-1892
2nd ANNUAL
Provincial Exhibition!
UNDER MANAGEMENT OF
Agricultural Soc., Dis. No. 34,
ON
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
October 5th, 6th, and 7th,
At FREDERICTON, N. B.,
Cash Prizes in

Continued from 1st Page.

"You are through, are you, Jack?"

"Terry Denver, your lack of enthusiasm is most aggravating. Say, did you ever feel your heart beat? I wish it would go quick to give you a surprise. Yes, I am through for now; but, Nutsford, that is one of a thousand such acts."

The three lunched. Nutsford left and Terry and Jack returned to their rooms. Jack ran lightly up the stairs, opened the door and laughingly bowed the millionaire in. After they were seated the irrepressible Jack began:

"Terry, are you ever going to fall in love?"

"I have, Jack, with you."

"Tut, Terry, I mean with a woman."

"I do not know, I am sure. I sincerely hope so. You know I lack concentration. I like all women too devoutly to center all in one. The effort would be too great. By the way, Jack, it might make that heart of mine beat that you say never beats. I will first have to learn concentration, will I not?"

"If it ever does come to you, Terry, it will be hard on you. Do you think you could tell a woman you loved her, or would you slowly pick her up in your arms and just appropriate her?"

"Dear old Jack."

"Terry, we have only two hours before you start for Peterboro. Will I ever see you again. I have what women call a presentiment that I will never see the old Terry again. You will be no less my friend, though."

The two talked on until the time for parting came. Jack stood holding Terry's hand while he spoke the farewell the story opens with. The train rolled in with a hissing puff. Shortly a whistle sounded that to poor Jack seemed like the triumphant scream of a victorious demon, and the train moved off, taking his only friend.

The trip to Peterboro was uneventful. It was late when the train pulled up at the station. Calling a cabman, Terry asked to be taken to the quietest hotel that he might begin his trip on the morrow, unquestioned. He selected a room and was soon asleep.

CHAPTER II.

HE sun shone into Terry's window and wakened him early. For half an hour he lay soliloquizing:

Poor Jack, who will balance him, and—who will balance me. I need ballast too. What little active interest I take in life! This trip is what I have wished for all my days, yet I could not say so. I do not even feel glad. I wonder what it would be like to feel as Jack does, very glad, or very sorry. Well, I cannot know; let it pass. I am medium, and one thing is certain, if I am not capable of feeling joy keenly, neither do I feel sorrow keenly. Compensation there is in all things. My travels begin to-day. Let me see—Lakefield—that will be my resting place to-night. Nine miles—I will walk it, the road they say is good."

Rising, he took from his valise a suit of flannel of darkest hue. This he donned, then took the trouble to view himself in the glass.

"You have an ugly nose, Terry Denver," was his comment.

He took out another suit of the same material, but grey in color, and lay it in a knapsack along with numerous articles for the toilet. Terry was dainty as the ermine. After all arrangements were made he went down to breakfast. He ate heartily then sought the clerk.

"Which side of the river is Lakefield on?" he asked.

"On both sides, yer honor. Evenly so."

"On which side of the river is the best road, then?"

"That depends entirely on the kind of road you want. The railroad runs on one side and the wagon road is on the other."

"Well, I guess it is the wagon road I want."

"A good road it is, then. A foot-path runs alongside the entire way, and so does the Otonabee. A lovely river it is, too. You will not find another such in all Canada. The people of Peterboro are proud to live by its waters, and well they might be."

Terry sent for his knapsack, slung it over his shoulder, paid his expenses, then started north by way of George street. "Follow George street," had been the directions; "after the turn beyond there, it is the Smithtown road."

The turn was passed; Terry was on the country road. On he went. He strode with increasing buoyancy to the lapping music of the Otonabee. Now between him and the water rose tier after tier of sweet-smelling pine boards, to the left neat houses and carefully kept gardens, backed by the noted Smithtown hill with its crown of sombre pines. The piles of lumber now gave place to mills, beyond again spread the river, almost covered with logs. A small boy paused to look into Terry's kindly eyes; everyone liked to do that, and Terry asked the name of the mills.

"Why! don't you know?" with wide-eyed wonder. "Why! this is Blythe mills."

Terry thanked him, and dropped a a quarter into the little hand. Twenty-five cents of the $2,000 had been spent, and one mile of the two hundred travelled. The river ran close to the road. The board walk was narrower. Soon it dwindled into the width of two boards. For a short distance the two boards went, then one passed over a muddy place, after that the footpath.

What a charming companion the river made! Almost as versatile as Jack. It sobbed, it laughed, it gurgled, and patted the shore lovingly. Now a slight rapid, then another dam that irritated the water into anger, expressed by a sullen roar. Terry now found himself in the country. On past Nassau. Nothing of moment happened. He was walking faster than he thought, and earlier than he expected he saw nestling over in the valley, the little village of Lakefield. At the next concession he turned on to the road that led to the village, and was soon ushered into the best room of the best hotel the place boasted. Lazy Terry! He undressed and tumbled into bed, and fell asleep to travel the nine miles over and over again in dreams.

He wakened in an hour, stiff and sore, dressed carefully, then paced slowly up and down the cool broad verandah, enjoying the quiet of the country. So the day passed. Before going to bed he took from his pocket a writing pad, and wrote:

"DEAR JACK: I am nine miles north, twenty-five cents out, and in Lakefield. Address me here. Yours as ever, TERRY DENVER."

This he sealed and addressed to Jack, then went to bed.

At breakfast next morning there was a stranger at the table.

"Mr. Denver, this is Mr. Martin, ranger for a lumber firm. He is going north by Buckhorn. If you are out on pleasure you could do worse than take in Buckhorn. It is a wild locality. He will ride, and starts in ten minutes."

"Can you get me a horse in that time, and some one to bring it back; I may wish to continue north."

"I can supply you myself, but it will cost you—well, say ten dollars."

"All right; I am ready when you are Mr. Martin. I have only to post a letter. If letters come for me, send them on to Buckhorn."

In ten minutes three horses were ready. The hostler was going to bring them back. The horses were in excellent trim, and so were the riders. Away they went, out over the bridge, up the hill, then turned north. For some time they kept up a rattling pace; then all drew rein and brought up three abreast.

"A wild country back here, but beautiful. This is excellent farming land, but further on the place is barren, with only an occasional streak of verdure. But where growth is, it can't be beat, even in the tropics. I often wonder how nature can be so fickle laying such barrenness and such growth side by side."

Enthusiasm, thought Terry; but of a different kind than Jack's. Enthusiasm for one's country is not so boring as for one's friends, especially if the volley of words is directed at one's self. Not even for this fair Canada can I feel my heart stir. I like things collectively.

The old trouble, Terry Denver, deficient in concentration.

"This is new to you. I mean the locality?"

"Yes, I am from Montreal."

"Ah!"

"I think I will enjoy the trip."

"Yes?"

"He thinks me stupid. Perhaps I am. Can it be that I bore people with my lack of words as much as if I talked them to death. I would feel silly, though, to talk as dear old Jack does, even if I could. I like to listen."

The conversation proving languid they rode on. They struck rock after an hour and a half, so Terry suggested a slower gait, for the benefit of the horses.

"We will soon be there," said Martin, and the road taking an abrupt turn they came into Buckhorn.

"There is only one public house in the place, but this the nearest house, is always open to strangers. We will not cross the water just now."

They vaulted from the saddle and gave orders to have the horses cared for. An elevation of rock formed the foundation of the house where the two sought hospitality. Ere they reached the door a woman appeared in it, completely filling it with her two hundred pounds of physique.

"How-de-you-dew, Martin. Hungry as usual?"

"Yes, and here is another just the same."

"Della, here girl, two gentlemen hungry as politeness will let 'em be. Supper right off, child. Ike, you hurry off and catch a bass for Martin's tea, a two-pounder, mind, and the rest of you children make yourself scarce. Quick, now."

Terry watched with amusement the orders given.

"Are fish so plentiful here that you can order what you want and be sure you will get it?"

"That's just it, stranger. Any kind of a fish from the mud-cat and eel, up to the top of fishdom. Isabella, fetch the chairs. Now, Martin, have a pipe."

From her pocket she drew pipe and tobacco. The two cut, rolled, smelled and filled, then lit. Terry looked on, and the nose he had called ugly twitched ominously. Never before had he seen the pipe used by woman. Yet why not, when so many men use it.

"Don't you smoke, stranger?"

"No."

"Well now."

A look of genuine pity flitted over her kindly face.

"Well now, to be sure. How old are you?"

"Thirty-six."

"Every one of my boys smoked at sixteen. Didn't it agree with you?"

"I never tried the experiment."

"Fedora, get some of them berries for this gentleman, he hain't learned to smoke yet. I dew love socibility," she continued, with a most expansive smile. A plate of berries, large and luscious,

was brought. Terry had never seen their equal. Buckhorn boasts of its berries. Terry thoroughly enjoyed the fruit in defiance of the fumes of rank tobacco. His thoughts flitted between Jack and the small talk of this smoking woman. A sentence now held his traveling thoughts. The woman had said, "He never came back; his canoe was found tied up in Deer Bay."

"Who never came back?"

"Oh! a young fellow what came this way with Martin on his last trip. Guess it must have been four years back. He took our boat and went for a ride down Deer Bay way. After the third day we sent two of the boys after him, but he couldn't be found nowhere. Queer, ain't it, he was the first of four young men who disappeared just so, down that way. Outside the rapids beyond, there isn't a spot to be feared in them waters."

"Supper's ready."

They followed the waddling woman into the house, everything was clean. Even Terry was satisfied to eat of that repast of fresh bass, fresh berries, fresh bread and butter. They were too hungry to talk, but the old woman talked for the three. When satisfaction set in Terry left the table and went out to the chairs on the stoop, as Mrs. Jones called the broad verandah. He was joined shortly by Martin, Mrs. Jones and a tall lanky Indian.

"Nosey wants to sell his canoe. He says he will let it go cheap, and teach the buyer how to paddle. He is going down to the Rice Lake reserve, and don't want to take his boat."

"How much does he want for it? I have made up my mind to go down to this land of disappearance you call Deer Bay, just to see what enchanted ground looks like. Of course I will want a boat of my own; we both might vanish."

"Twenty-five dollars he asks, but don't you give it. The Indians always ask a backdown price."

"I will take it if it suits me. Where is it?"

"Above the bridge. Nosey, you go up and shoot the rapids; we will wait below for you. This gentleman will give you twenty dollars if your boat suits him."

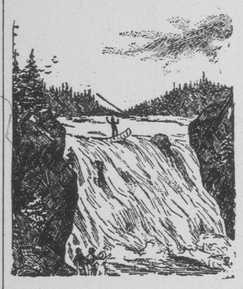
Nosey grinned, and with that stealthy, slinking step peculiar to the breed hurried off up the river. Mrs. Jones called for her sun-bonnet, put it on, smoothed back her hair under its copious brim, tied the strings under her double chin, and set off in the direction of the sound of roaring water in the distance. In a few minutes they came to what Terry thought a wall of ivy of some kind. Martin stepped forward, parted the vines, and revealed a flight of rude steps of stone, evidently of nature's make. Past these steps stretched out an arm of solid rock, against which the water dashed in wildest fury. Maddened at its puny strength it turned with a swirl, smoothed itself into an oily, treacherous composure, and ran noiselessly over the fall, at the extreme of the mighty barrier that had so easily stayed and turned the strength of a river. At the foot of the fall the water broke into a saucy laugh, and tossed coquetishly, flecks of spray at the barrier it could not move. Terry watched the water with interest, and a smile moved the calm, noble face. What a man he was. One made to win the love of woman, but without an effort; men strove to emulate him. Women first loved him, then hated, then loved again, and when unable to win naught but friendship, found that friendship from such as Terry Denver was worth more than most men's most passionate love.

"We will go down to the falls and watch Nosey come down. He never had no fear of anything, that Indian hadn't. He does that trick fine, I tell you."

They descended to the river brink, where the water danced a hornpipe on the rocky shore, and waited.

"'Tis a mighty nice piece of paddling, that, to shoot clear of the eddy on the other side. There has been more drowning there than in all the water up and down. A most powerful eddy. There, quick!"

They looked up, and at the verge of the falls a canoe of brightest yellow poised itself. The Indian was silhouetted against the sky, and with a wild shout of half savage pride, he twirled his paddle above his head, then tossed it



A MIGHTY NICE PIECE OF PADDLING.

into the air. Just as the boat dipped forward he caught it again, plunged it into the glassy smooth water, and with steady nerve and graceful action guided the frail craft past the eddy, dashed gaily into the waves and spray, sped a quarter of a mile down, then paddled back to the feet of the watchers. Terry nearly enthused for once, but only quoted:

"Like a yellow leaf in autumn,
Like a yellow water lily."

That was the nearest he had ever come to enthusiasm.

"Nosey, you will do that trick once too often. What if you could not catch your paddle."

Nosey grinned and said, "Yam mum," and became silent.

"I will take your boat; here is twenty-five dollars."

Nosey took the money, strapped his belt tighter, gave a glance of farewell to his pet, then vanished amid the vines.

CHAPTER III.

MRS. JONES will you see that a couple of days' provisions is put in the boat, lighting appliances and all things needful. I will try my boat."

"Are you not tired, sir? you had a long ride."

"Yes, a little, but that will rest me. I will not work. Just get in and drift to the land of enchantment you told me of, down in Deer Bay."

"Would you like me to send one of the boys with you. We will never see you again if you go alone."

"No! I will you make haste; I wish to begin drifting immediately."

In half an hour everything was ready. The elegant craft was pushed from the shore, bearing Terry to scenes revealed to few. The afternoon sun beat down with unusual warmth, and after a mile or two of slow, slumberous floating he began to feel quiet; but was Terry not always quiet? Elms grew on either side tall and swaying. A little opening on the shore and he saw half a dozen deer drinking at the water's edge. A squirrel frisked and chattered above them, and high over all an oriole swayed with the branches, singing gaily. The deer lifted their heads and in mild-eyed wonder watched the boat float by. The squirrel sat motionless with erected tail and saucy eyes still for once. And Terry floated on out of sight to the lilting music of the oriole's song. He had stretched himself at full length in the canoe, pillowed his head on the stern so that with little exertion he could see right and left. The boat would turn and then Terry was going head first, turn again and feet would go first, swing half way around and then he went sideways; but all ways were alike to him as he lay half asleep in the yellow canoe. His eyes closed, and sleep kept them so. Mrs. Jones would have ejaculated, "Enchanted." Terry, why do you sleep? See, a current has set in shoreward, will your bonnie boat stand a bump? Terry did not stir until—thump—his boat had struck the shore with such force that a sense of something was forced into the brain of the sleeper, but it was not a sense of danger. The current swept the boat around, and before Terry could realize what was the matter he had

ON ENCHANTED GROUND.

passed under a mass of vines that hung as if backed by rocks. He had entered a cave of considerable size. He sat up and without a moment's hesitation down went the hands to the bottom of his pockets. Terry was at last conscious of interest in something. He was a boy again—a boy in a cave, perhaps a robber's. There was nothing fancy like in this cavern. Solid rock and screened by vines. At the back the roof lowered to the height of six feet, and the sides narrowed to about four feet. The cave continued back Terry knew not how far. Seizing his paddle he guided his boat to the dark opening at the back and peered in. Nothing could be seen. He lit his lantern, placed it on the box containing his food, and began paddling cautiously. He looked at his watch—it was six o'clock.

"Good, I will have two hours to explore. The current seems less. I will have to make better time or spend the night in this stillness and blackness. I can actually hear my blood run it is so intensely quiet. Mythic Lethes mystic windings were not more silent, and the straight and narrow way to heaven a labrynth collossal compared with this. I never understood the word alone before. This is being alone in earnest, and I like it.

"I would like something to eat, too. With his left hand he drew toward him a basket of cut food, that was what Mrs. Jones called the sandwiches, with his right he kept the boat from striking the rocks. He ate enough to quiet nature, then resumed his paddling. The current ceased altogether. The water lay stagnant, not the least sign of life, whether fish, snake, lizard, or bat, even. On! on! and yet on. Again he looked at his watch; it was nine now.

"Shall I go back and come to-morrow? No, it will be just as dark on Deer Bay as here, and I will not turn back."

He counted the paddle strokes, pleaded on his last case, and quoted Goethe; was he not alone? On he went, straight on. Not the slightest turn. What stillness! What thick, black darkness!

"I must not sleep here," he said aloud. Again he looked at the time; it was now twelve o'clock.

"Well, if I never waken I must sleep." Making himself comfortable he lay staring into darkness, wondering where he was going to, then he slept. When he wakened the boat was going faster than he would have liked it to, without a guide. He wound his watch, ate again, and then wondered where the devil he was going to anyway.

Terry, Terry, you first become interested, then you swear; you are on enchanted ground at last, else why all this. He counted the minutes for one hour. It was now half-past ten. He thought he had come to the Lotus-eaters' land, as he floated down the river to the music of the oriole's whistle. Now he thought it just possible that the perpetual afternoon had waned to a perpetual midnight. A light at last. He put out his light and away in the distance a faint glimmer of light shone steadily. He dipped his paddle now with strokes strong and regular. In ten minutes he floated out in the blazing light of day to meet welcome of a most peculiar sort. Almost instantaneously with his appearance a full voice said:

"By Father Ambrose, if here is not another victim for Ishmael."

[To be Continued.]

A wounded spirit who can heal? Victoria Carbolic Salve heals all other wounds, cuts, bruises or burns.

General News and Notes.

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

Senator Girrard died at his home in St. Boniface, Man., on Tuesday of last week.

No child will refuse to take McLean's Worm Syrup, pleasant and effectual.

The health of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, is again very poor.

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

Mr. Charles Annand, proprietor of the Halifax Chronicle, died in London, Eng., on 13th inst.

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

Martin Burke, the convicted Cronin murderer, is said to be slowly dying of consumption.

Up to Date

Facts, statistics, information things useful to know, the biggest and best budget of knowledge, reliable and up to date will be found in a new publication, "Facts and Figures" just issued by Messrs. T. Millburn & Co., of Toronto, Ont. Our readers can obtain it by addressing the above firm and enclosing a three cent stamp.

The seventh child and first daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Germany was born on 13th inst.

Just *how* an alterative medicine cleanses the system is an open question; but that Ayer's Sarsaparilla *does* produce a radical change in the blood is well attested on all sides. It is everywhere considered the best remedy for blood disorders.

The proprietors of the paper mills at Holyoke, Mass., talk of shutting down owing to the scarcity of rags due to the cholera scare.

Educational Works.

THE work of educating the public to a thorough knowledge of the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters as a cure for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood, has been completely successful. The remedy is now known and used in thousands of homes where it always gives great satisfaction.

Nearly all the children of Mechanicsville, N. Y., have been withdrawn from school owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever.

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

The Anglican Synod of the provinces of Canada began its session in Montreal on Tuesday of last week.

Timely Wisdom.

Great and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cramps and all summer complaints or looseness of the bowel.

Mr. Skinner, M. P. for St. John, N. B., has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

Truth Will Prevail.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism for several years, and used numerous patient medicines without success. But by using six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was entirely cured.

SARAH MARSHALL.
King St., Kingston, Ont.

Note—I am acquinted with the above named lady and can certify to the correctness of this statement.

HENRY WADE,
Druggist, Kingston, Ont.

For invalids and weak delicate women use Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine; no other, it is the best.

HAVE YOU
BACK-ACHE
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
WILL CURE YOU

"Backache means the kidneys are in trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills give prompt relief."

"75 per cent. of disease is first caused by disordered kidneys.

"Might as well try to have a healthy city without sewerage, as good health when the kidneys are clogged, they are the scavengers of the system.

"Delay is dangerous. Neglected kidney troubles result in Bad Blood, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and the most dangerous of all, Brights Disease, Diabetes and Dropsy."

"The above diseases cannot exist where Dodd's Kidney Pills are used."

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price 50 cents, per box or six for $2.50. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co. Toronto. Write for book called Kidney Talk.

$2999.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay MADE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, PLEASANTLY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

TO LET.

The warehouse and shop on Cunard Street, a present occupied by George Cutter.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee

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

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

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

Miramichi Advance.

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

Seventeenth Year of Publication!

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

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

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

One Dollar a Year!

It is to be particularly understood that all outstanding subscription accounts due after November 6th, 1890, are to be settled on the old terms, viz., $2 per year, the advertised credit rate.

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

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

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

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

D. G. SMITH, PUBLISHER.

Card to the Public.

Having purchased the Business of Mr. E. A. Strang and the goodwill therewith, I respectfully solicit a continuation, for myself, of the liberal patronage given him in the past.

A Similarly large stock of General Merchandise will be kept on hand, composed of

Flour, Meal, Hay, Oats, Shorts, Brans, Pork, Beef, Herring, Codfish, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Oils, Teas, Tobaccos, Beans, Barley, Rice, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Crackers, Canned Goods, Confectionery, Apples, etc. etc., Staple Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing, a Full Line of boots, Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, Rubbers, Moccasins, etc. etc.

Any oders received by letters, telephone or otherwise, will have our most careful and prompt attention.

SPECIAL PRICES TO RETAILERS.

W. T. HARRIS,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. A. STRANG, CUNARD STREET,
CHATHAM, N. B.

Chatham Foundry,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

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

☞ Orders promptly attended to at reasonable prices and fair Terms.

T. F. GILLESPIE, - - Proprietor.

HALIFAX!
JAMES A. MORRISON,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANT.
SPECIALTIES:
TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
AGENT FOR
WARREN CAKEBREAD & CO., TEA MERCHANTS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
DACOSTA & CO., BARBADOES, W. I., &C. &C.
Reference:—Thos. Fyshe, Esq., Manager Bank of Nova Scotia

K. & R. AXES,
MADE WITH "FIRTH'S" BEST AXLE STEEL,
ESPECIALLY FOR US.
EXTRACT FROM A NOVA SCOTIA CUSTOMER'S LETTER.
"The K. & R. Axes are giving good satisfaction and as I will be buying quite a quantity, I would like you to limit their sale to me in this locality, as they suit my trade."
NONE BETTER.
KERR & ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Hotels.

Canada House,
Corner Water and St. John treets,
CHATHAM.
LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.
Every attention paid to
THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.
Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.
WM. JOHNSTON,
PROPRIETOR

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

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

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

SALT! SALT!
For Sale in Bags or bulk by
GEO BURCHILL & SONS,
Nelson.

$50.00 FOR A CHICKEN.
To create an interest in the breeding of high-class poultry, I will award a special prize of $50.00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken hatched from eggs purchased of me.
Plymouth Rocks are unquestionably the breed of fowls known for the Canadian farmer. Send for descriptive circular of this valuable breed of fowls.
Eggs for hatching, guaranteed fresh and true to name, carefully packed in baskets and delivered to Express Company. $2.00 per setting of 13. Address
T. A. WILLITTS
Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls,
Weston, Ont

A Word for ALL. How to MAKE MONEY by Saving t. Buy all Your Hardware at the GOGGIN Building, YOU WILL MAKE 20 % Cash.

HARDWARE
of every description, Joiners' Tools, Disston's Celebrated Saws, American Tools of the finest quality, Builders' Materials, Farmers' Tools, best quality, Iron, Steel, Chains, Nails, Spikes, Bolts of all kinds, Pumps, Glass, Paints in all colours, Ready Mixed and Dry, Umbers, Siennas, Carriage Paint, best English Boiled and Raw Oil, Machine Oil, Harness Oil, best quality, Varnishes, Turpentine, Waggon Axles and Springs, Cart Axles, Horseshoes, Dry and Tread Paper, Grindstone Fixtures, English chain Traces, Hay Wire, London and Paris Whiting Paint and Whitewash Brushes of all kinds.
BRANDRAM'S CELEBRATED
LONDON WHITE LEAD.
MAGNETIC
IRON ROOFING PAINT.
BEST ROOF PAINT IN THE WORLD.
Other goods too numerous to mention.
CALL EARLY AND GET PRICES.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

FOR SALE!
FRUITS
AND
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.
ALSO
THE USUAL STOCK
OF
Fresh Groceries, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, &c.
ALEX. MCKINNON,
WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

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

WANTED.
An energetic and well educated gentleman to represent in Miramichi one of the largest American Life Insurance Companies. An active pushing man can secure a good situation either on salary or commission. Reply to
P. O. BOX 241, Fredericton, N. B.
6.23

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 3rd day of March, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Malcolm Taylor in and to all those several pieces or parcels of land in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, abutted and bounded as follows, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Hardwick in the County and Province aforesaid, bounded on the upper or westerly side by land owned by John Williston and on the lower side by lands owned by William W. Williston and being in straight lines from the Shore of Bay du Vin Bay, back to the Highway Road, being the land and premises conveyed to the said Malcolm Taylor, or intended so to be by Alexander Taylor, by Deed dated the 20th day of March, A. D. 1886 and so described.

Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the said Parish of Hardwick, in the County and Province aforesaid, bounded on the upper or westerly side by land owned and occupied by John S. Williston and on the lower side by land owned by William W. Williston, and being in straight lines from the Highway Road, back (or southerly) to the base land, and being the lands conveyed to the said Malcolm Taylor by James Taylor, or intended so to be, by Deed dated the 20th day of March, A. D. 1886, being the lands and premises on which the said Malcolm Taylor lately resided.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of Northumberland County Court at the suit of Robert Taylor against the said Malcolm Taylor.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 16th November, A. D. 1891.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

The above sale is hereby postponed to Thursday the 5th day of May next, then to take place in front of the post office, Chatham, at the hour above named.

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D., 1892.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to Thursday the 4th day of August next, then to take place in front of the post office, Chatham, at the hour above named.

Dated this 5th day of May, A. D., 1892.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to Saturday the 5th day of November next, then to take place in front of the post office, Chatham, at the hour above named.

Dated this 4th day of August, A. D., 1892.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHUMBERLAND SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said county greeting:

Whereas William L. Allain of the Parish of Nepisiguit in the said County of Northumberland, Teacher, hath by his petition dated the twenty-sixth day July A. D., 1892, represented to me that Thomas Allain late of the city of New York, in the United States of America, departed this life on the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1891, at the city of Rio de Janerio, Brazil, without having to the best of the knowledge and belief of the said petitioner made any will. That the said deceased died seized or otherwise entitled unto Real and Personal Estate situate and being in the said county of Northumberland, and the said petitioner praying that letters of administration of the estate and effects of the said Thomas Allain, deceased, may be granted to him in due form of law. You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased and all others interested in his estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle, within and for the said county, on Friday, the twenty-third day of September, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause (if any they have) why letters of administration of the estate and effects of the said Thomas Allain, deceased, should not be granted to the said William L. Allain as prayed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-seventh day of July A. D. 1892.

(L. S.)

(Sgd) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates,
for said County.

(Sgd) SAM'L THOMSON,
Judge of Probates,
Co. North'd.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 3rd day of November, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title, interest and share of John A. McDonald in and to all that tract or lot of land situate, lying and being on the north side of the southwest branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Blissfield and County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows:—Westerly by lands owned by David Bamford, easterly by lands owned and occupied by James Robinson, northerly or in rear by Crown Lands, and in front or southerly by the said River, and having a frontage along said River of 100 rods more or less, and known and distinguished as lot number thirty-one originally granted to Louis Mitchell, containing 200 acres more or less, and being the lands and premises on which the said John A. McDonald at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts at the suit of Hollis Shorey et al, at the suit of James Robinson, and at the suit of James Hodge against the said John A. McDonald.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 15th July, A. D. 1892.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice of Sale to William Muirhead of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Iron Founder, and all other persons whom it may concern

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and made between the said William Muirhead and wife of the one part and the undersigned Isabella J. Letson, of the place aforesaid, of the other part, duly recorded in volume 66 of the County records of Northumberland, on pages 603, 604, 605 and 606. There will for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of November, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the post office in Chatham, in the county aforesaid, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—"All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the south side of the Miramichi River in the parish of Chatham aforesaid, being part of the lot number thirty-eight which piece thereof is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of the Queen's Highway at the lower side of the lands belonging to the estate of the late Richard Blackstock, deceased, thence easterly along the north side of the said road to the west side of lands owned and occupied by late Honorable Wm. Muirhead, thence northerly along the west side of the said late Honorable William Muirhead's land to the channel of the river Miramichi; thence westerly or up stream to a continuation of the easterly side line of the said Richard Blackstock's property; thence southerly along such side line