

General Business.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Further Great Cures of Skin Diseases by the Cuticura Remedies.

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body covered with scabs. Scabs covered with scabs. Scabs covered with scabs.

I have used your CUTICURA Remedies in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy one year and a half old.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured. I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease of the most unbearable kind.

My skin was covered with scabs and the itching was so unbearable that I was unable to sleep.

After using your CUTICURA Remedies for a few days, the itching ceased and the scabs began to fall off.

After using your CUTICURA Remedies for a few days, the itching ceased and the scabs began to fall off.

My skin is now perfectly clear and I am able to sleep peacefully.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. AUGUST 15, 1889.

Port of Richibucto.

Following are the returns of vessels arrived at and departed from Richibucto and Beauceche during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Tonnage, Date of Arrival, Date of Departure, Agent.

Statement of exports from June 1st to date, 1889—all to U. Kingdom.

Table with columns: Commodity, Quantity, Value.

Political Rumors.

Certain of our political friends in the county appear to be on the anxious seat. The cause of their uneasiness is a rumor that there is to be a dissolution of the provincial Assembly and a general election.

The organization referred to, having been brought into existence for the purpose of effecting the political death of "ex-surgor general Adams," as a little matter of revenge for certain "good liberal-conservative members of the Assembly," it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Adams should appear very large in their eyes.

What Mr. Adams' intentions may be in the matter we do not know; and while we are not in a position to advise him, we venture to suggest that the experience the County had with the last ticket he formed for the Assembly would not invite the confidence of Northumberland's electors in any attempt on his part to repeat a similar operation.

We hope that the constituency will take a serious view of this matter of electing representatives, whether they are to be called upon before or after another session of the Assembly to perform that duty. Men who are anxious to get into combinations with others, as candidates, without having anything in common with their associates, save the desire to get a seat in the Assembly, are poor stock out of which to make representatives.

It is from the "combination" and "ticket" class of politicians that we are hearing so much about other people's tickets, and we would, perhaps, not refer to the matter just now, but of their quailing the statement to be made that there is some corrupt understanding between Mr. Adams and the vice-president of the Provincial Liberal Association in regard to a ticket in opposition to the Local Government.

As most people in the County know, the editor of this paper is the vice-president of the Provincial Liberal Association, and it is not to be wondered at that he should refer to the "ticket" matter, especially as the gentleman in question is a member of the Provincial Liberal Association.

Mr. Adams has bought and sold them at will. They have been his ticket associates when he wanted them and when he discarded them they "gnashed

upon him with their teeth." They would like, no doubt, for the people of the County to believe that Mr. Smith is made of the same kind of clay, to be moulded by Mr. Adams as they have been. They seem to fear that some man who has faith enough in his own powers to be elected independently of their jealousy or Mr. Adams' "coaching" will be sent to Fredericton and they wish, before he makes his appearance as a candidate, to have the people believe he is so poor a thing as to be obliged to follow the course by which they made it possible for themselves to be representatives. So far as Mr. Smith is concerned he is not a party to any ticket formed or proposed to be formed by Mr. Adams or anyone else.

"Good liberal-conservative" knows that Mr. Smith is opposed, on principle, to "widened" tickets and that he very reluctantly consented to the ticket which that gentleman was instrumental in having formed for the Assembly in 1888 in opposition to Mr. Adams. Some such combinations are only devices of the consciously weak, when they are composed of or manipulated by those who are known to generally differ on personal and political matters. If Mr. Smith is ever a candidate for the County, it will be on his own merits and in accordance with his own idea of self-respect which no man can feel who is a part of a ticket ready-made for him by Mr. Adams or anyone else.

In such a matter as that, it is the people who should speak, and not the professional politicians, and as long as the people are looking for candidates to the "ticket" and "combination" makers, just so long will Mr. Smith remain as he is and attend to his own business. It is distasteful to us to deal with these matters of a semi-political character, but when men of political prominence set their inventions travelling in the hope that they will go faster and further than the truth, we deem it best to deal with them in plain terms so that all concerned may know their character exactly. We advise the electors of the County not to be again induced to part with their votes by promises obtained from them long before election-day. They do not know who are candidates, and they should have themselves free, until nomination day at least, to choose their representatives. Above all, let them be cautious in regard to candidates who are over-anxious to be in the field and who talk about other people behind their backs.

So far as we are informed there are no authoritative data on which to found a belief that the general election will be held before next year, although it is well for all interested to be prepared, as the Government may deem it necessary to go to the country in January or February.

The "Advance" and the Government.

The "Advance" gives its readers an idea of its integrity by leaving them to draw the inference that because a paper receives Government advertising it, thereby, surrenders its independence. That was the "Advance's" way of looking at the matter, and we do not see why it has so little influence in the County. The "Advance" says it is a wonder that the "Advance" expresses its old-time views of the "non-partisan" factions which have been marshalled under Sir John A. Macdonald. Why not? The "Advance's" idea is that the Government advances occasionally in the "Advance," we ought, therefore, to either speak differently of it from what we have always done, or be silent in reference to it. In other words, we ought to be muzzle-d, or turn about as the "Advance" did, speaking in its praise. Our idea is that the people of the country would not approve of that course on our part, and even if they did, it would make no difference. We believe it to be the duty of every journal to express its honest convictions respecting public men and matters, irrespective of whether they support or not. We publish what we believe to be true in reference to public affairs, and if any advertising patron does not approve of our course and withdraws his support in consequence, we will not complain. We have lost the patronage of valued subscribers in this way at times, but they have generally returned to us. The Government stands in precisely the same relationship and if it is bullied by the "Advance" into withdrawing patronage which it bestowed unasked on our part, it will not affect the attitude of the paper towards it in any degree. Money may differ from the Government, however, we assume that the "Advance" understands the whole matter, and that, in no sense, represents even the poorest factional element of which it has a kind of monopoly. It is allowing such paper to write in justly unheeded, that the Government will improve its position with sensible people everywhere.

The Bill of Life.

Scientists do not propose that human longevity shall have a few more links added to the chain of life. They characterize Brown Sequard's discovery of a life elixir as simple moonshine, and refer to the peculiar announcements hitherto made by quacks and pretenders, after strutting their brief hour upon the stage, were forced to stand from under the crushing criticisms of famous experts. It is quite true that Dr. Theophrastus Bombastus Paracelsus, the most notorious quack of any age, likewise proclaimed the same discovery, and he taught it, as well as certain other conditions in the practice of medicine, in the city of Basel, in Switzerland, more than three hundred and fifty years ago. From what we are hearing, it is not to be wondered at that the quack in the crystal chalice, hoped to give fluid in the certain end, but it was a bootless task and he, too, died. We prefer clinging to the exquisite delusion, dreaming of what cannot or may not be; why, then, should suffering humanity be deprived of this exquisite privilege?

and I can speak from my personal experience when Secretary to the Treasury (ten or twelve years ago), and when it constantly happened that in cases of intestacy, or in cases of forfeiture to the Crown, the moral claim of other persons was admitted, and remissions were made, not a matter of legal right, for the right of law, was undisturbed by a matter of fact. There were also many Parliamentary precedents to the same effect. Such cases, it seems to me, must in all instances be decided on their own merits. As to paragraphs 5 and 6 you will remember my saying that I am not concerned either to admit or deny your statement. But, as a matter of fact, I do not find any evidence that in this Dominion, and in the 19th century, the Society of Jesus have been less law-abiding or less loyal citizens than others. As to paragraph 6, it appears to me that the legal status of the society was settled by the Act of 1867, to which effect no objection was taken. I cannot see anything unconstitutional in that respect, in the payment of the money in question to a society daily incorporated by law. The Government is not bound by the will of the people, but by the spirit of the constitution, it is to be guided by the advice of its responsible ministers. If he disagrees with them on questions of policy, as being contrary to the interests of the Dominion, he is at liberty to resign, but he does not represent the feeling of Parliament, it is constitutionally his duty to summon other advisers, if he is satisfied that the Act of 1867 is a bad law, and that the Queen's Government and the affairs of the Dominion. As to the first, I cannot say that I disagree with the course which under the circumstances Ministers have recommended, believing it from the best authorities to which I have access to be constitutional. The Parliament of the Dominion by 188 to 13 has expressed the same view. I decline to go behind recorded votes. Members of Parliament are elected, not as the delegates, but as the representatives of the people, and it is their duty to guide themselves according to that which they believe to be the best interests of the high functions which they have to discharge. Again I would not do the dissenters represent the majority. I find that 188 represent 916,717 voters whereas the 13 members represent 77,297. It is not usual to receive such a deputation as this, but in view of the importance of the subject, I am willing to receive a precedent. At the same time, I do not think it should be too often followed. The difficulty in receiving deputations is that it is a remedy which should be exercised only as a last resort, and I must say, though I do so with great deference to those present, that excepting in the Province of Ontario and Quebec, it is a remedy which should be used only as a last resort. I recognize the influence of the two Provinces, but I cannot leave our divided among the number of shippers, and it adds — It is unfortunately true that the case of the Province of Ontario and Quebec, as a whole, has given rise to the feeling of people who view the difficulties and responsibilities of the Dominion as a very business of compromising his fair to grow into a science. It has its own necessities. There are professions in the art who for a consideration will undertake to get a trader "put through the mill." Others, more discreet, use better language, and propose to "effect possible terms." In their address to creditors they say that this arrangement will put their clients "in a more satisfactory position," and that, if it will even make him "a good citizen." And we all know cases in which the merchant negotiated a compromise of his own estate not once or twice only, but even a compromise in a dozen years.

Why do merchants agree to rob themselves in this way? and the *Monetary Times* answers its own question thus: — It is not true that the average wholesale creditor usually makes the question of the immediate pecuniary return to him the sole object of his consideration. He is concerned to see whether a settlement can be effected, and he has ignored such considerations as: whether the business has been honestly conducted, though there have been incapacity, recklessness, extravagance, the slaughtering of goods below cost, and even strong suspicion of dishonesty, the creditor has, in the great majority of cases, consented to a compromise, because he considered he would thereby save a few dollars as compared with the liquidation of the insolvent's estate. One effect of these continued compromises upon the part of the dishonest or incompetent is — that scores of honest men have thus been driven to join the great army of bankrupts for other reasons than that they have had, throughout their whole business career, to face, in the first place, the competition of those whose business was carried on in such a way that nothing but failure could possibly result; and, secondly, the competition of those who have been driven to join the ranks of the bankrupts after their creditors had refused to make any further advances. The injustice thus perpetrated calls for a remedy, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will take prompt and effective steps for such purposes, short-sighted and immoral practices. A case of the kind is that — "There are in the wholesale as well as the retail trade firms that have neither the capital nor experience to justify their existence. It is too much to expect that

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

These men, who have themselves too often encouraged the recklessness of their retail customers, would in their ideas rise above present emergencies; a consideration of the fact that a present loss may be an ultimate gain, are suggested. But it is far more easy to direct attention to the mischief than to stop it.

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Ideas for Dress.

Large bonnets are things of the past. Red green, a lovely bluish shade, is the latest. The brims of sailor hats are very narrow. The newest veil is a dull shade called Eiffel green.

Black stockings are in good taste with any kind of a dress. Ribbon bands and metal fillets for the collar are much worn. The Sir Joshua fashions are popular and in fashionable favor.

Large bouquets of flowers are frequently seen on silk bodices. "Capotine" is the name that the French give to all low crowned hats. Pale blue is fashionably combined with dark green, and pale green with dark blue.

Especially and shoulder knots grow more and more fashionable as the season advances. The dressiest hats are made of tulle, lace and silk gauze over very light wire frames. White laces are restored to fashionable favor, but black and colored ones are also in vogue.

The popular hat of the passing month is the light sailor hat of straw in any color preferred. Combinations of green and blue are very fashionable, but only of the other color must be very dark. The soft silk wash is the boon of the passing season to women who must wear their gowns of last summer.

Sun shades in bright yellow or dull red silk are making a very becoming to the face by a lining and flounce of black lace. Violet tinted Venetian crepe forms an exquisite toilet for a 4 o'clock tea. Gold embroidered bands look daintily on the like silk blouses and petticoats.

Bodies of bright colors are worn at the seaside with plaid moirai and taffeta silk skirts. The bodices and sleeves are as elaborate as the skirts are plain. The ostrich plume covered parasol is the very latest freak in umbrellas. Some are seen with plumes half a yard long, from the top to the edge of the canopy. The gigot or leg of mutton sleeve, all in one piece, and with its fullness at the top wrinkled around the arm, is the growing favorite with the Paris dressmakers.

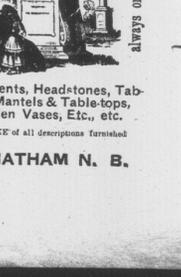
The empire sleeve with a puff around the armhole, and like a coat sleeve below, is favored most by Worth, but Worth is not the leader now as he was in the past. With low shoes of bronze, black or russet kid, silk stockings are worn to match, or they are chosen in dark shades of blue, brown or green, finely streaked with bright red, yellow or white. Small shoes covered with red crocodile cord make an excellent toerack for country houses, and the making of them affords a nice occupation for old ladies on the piazzas of summer hotels.

Old dresses and very plain and simple ones can be converted into dress gowns by the addition of detachable pelerines, bretelles and waistcoats of various kinds, along with the use of sashes, collars, cuffs and scarfs. The latest Paris dresses, according to Harper's Bazar, have elaborate bodices, bouffant sleeves, very straight skirts, no bustle, and very short, stools that are almost invisible, while effecting the purpose of supporting the back breadth of the skirt—New York Sun.



THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Capital, \$300,000.00. Assets, \$1,042,923.00. Liabilities, \$74,248,205.00. Surplus, \$20,794,718.00.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS. John H. Lawlor & Co., PROPRIETORS.



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

AN INDIAN'S WRATH

IT ALMOST RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF MOTHER AND BABY.

Several years ago my husband built and conducted a hotel for the accommodation of the miners and teamsters at the terminal point of one of our California railroads. Like many other small towns in the northern portion of the State, it boasted of an Indian ranche, or settlement, within its environment, the half civilized inhabitants of which played a more or less important part in its local history.

With few exceptions they were a moderately peaceful, industrious community—the men spending their time in hunting and fishing, and the women doing the drudgery, such as procuring fuel for their fires, the laundry work of their white neighbors, etc. Every now and then, however, the wild nature of the red men, either through the medium of fire-water or intense passion, would become aroused, and at such times scenes of varying degrees of enormity were almost certain to be the result.

We had one child, a little bright fellow about two years old, who, by reason of his cute, babyish antics, had become a great favorite with the patrons of the hotel; and they, as a token of their affection, presented him on his second birthday with a diminutive iron bank, in which each of the miners and teamsters had dropped a silver dollar. As day after day came and went, dollar after dollar found its way into the little treasure-box, till it became so heavy that baby could no longer lift it, and I placed it for safe-keeping upon a bracket in my dressing-room.

One evening, after old Julia, the Indian woman who did the laundry, once a week, had performed her usual hard day's washing, it occurred to me that I had done a very careless thing in permitting her to go into my room for the soiled clothes, and, knowing the propensity of her race to steal, I at once proceeded to ascertain whether anything was missing. Baby's bank was gone! Old Julia had stolen it.

It was too late to do anything that day, but early the next morning we had but her searched, with the result that fragments of the broken bank were found, but no money. They were humbly supplied with provisions, however; an enquiry at each of the stores elicited the fact that a large bill of goods such as we had found had been purchased there the evening before by old Julia and her spouse.

The woman was accordingly arrested, and, after being convicted, was sent to the county jail in the adjoining town for a term of three months. Many predicted that this would be the end of the affair, as the woman's husband was a dangerous character, and might seek to avenge his wife's imprisonment; but neither my husband nor myself shared their fears, and the matter was forgotten, after a day or two.

One day, about a fortnight after Julia's conviction, I was assisting the dining-room girls to prepare the table for luncheon, when suddenly the sound of a low, guttural, threatening voice at the window drew my attention. Looking up, startled and frightened, I beheld a savage, hideous-looking Indian glaring in at me. It was Indian Jack, old Julia's husband.

Seeing my frightened look, he advanced still closer, put his swarthy face in at the open window, and, shaking his fist at me, grunted out: "You no give me back my Julia, me kill you pretty soon!"

I had him driven off at once, and as I watched him slowly making his way back to the ranche on the river bank half a mile to the rear of our house, and saw his threatening, angry gestures, I confessed I was badly frightened. This feeling soon wore off, however, and as my husband was inclined to think it no more than a game of bluff, his visit was quite forgotten by the time luncheon was over.

learn the cause of the unusual commotion, and to them I renewed my pleading. "No sabe" was all I could get out of them, and I returned to the door again, knowing that Jack could at least understand me.

He gave me no answer, however, contenting himself with holding an animated confab in his own dialect with his comrades on the outside. What they were talking about, of course, I could not tell, but I was not to be kept long in ignorance; for I was suddenly seized, dragged to an adjoining hut and rudely thrust inside.

With the sound of the key turning in the lock as I was made a prisoner and the feeble wail of my child ringing in my ears, I fainted—the intensity of my mental anguish was more than I could endure.

How long I lay thus I do not know, but when I awoke to consciousness all was silent. I listened, but I could not hear my child's plaintive cry in the adjoining hut. A horrible thought flashed into my mind: Had the dem on Jack killed him?

My distracted mind had not yet found the answer when the sound of my door being unlocked was heard, and the next moment Jack entered my presence, looking the door after him! I rushed toward him and frantically grasped his arm. "My boy! Where is he? What have you done with him?" The Indian shook me rudely away. "Tigh!" grunted he. "Boy no good! Too much yah! yah! I take. D—boy!"

I would not be thus put off, and still assailed him with my entreaties. He endured it with apathetic indifference for several moments, and then, as if prompted by an uncontrollable impulse, took one hasty stride toward me and rudely clutched my arm. "You tell man let my Julia come back!" demanded he savagely.

I told him I would do all I could, but that it was now beyond my power to effect her release. The answer seemed to goad him on to greater fury; his grip tightened upon my arm; his dark eyes emitted a fiendish, wicked glitter, and, drawing from his belt a keen-edged dirk, he leaned over me and hissed: "You lie, and Jack kill you!"

I saw the gleaming blade ascend and hang trembling above me, and then, with a loud, despairing shriek, I lost consciousness. When I opened my eyes I found my husband bending over me and a group of familiar faces all around me, whom I at once recognized as the regular patrons of the hotel.

The sight of Indian Jack and my frantic pursuit had been observed by some men working in a slaughter-house near the ranche, and, learning something was wrong, they had notified my husband, who, with several miners, had rushed to my relief. My baby-boy was found fast asleep in Jack's cabin, which accounted for my not hearing him when I recovered from my swoon some time before.

As for Jack, after being manled to the heart's content of the indignant miners, he was given notice to leave the community at once, which he did, making a bee line for the foothills lying beneath Mount Shasta. The noble-hearted miners and teamsters, not satisfied with riding the neighborhood of Indian Jack, donated a larger and stronger band to my boy, and showed no relaxation in their generosity until it was even heavier than the one old Julia stole.

As for myself—well, I am no longer a resident of that part of the State, and though I were to live a thousand years I should never forget the horrors of that eventful day, or how nearly I became the victim of an Indian's wrath.—Mrs. A. S. Burroughs, in Overland Monthly.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Castoria is so well adapted to children that it is recommended as superior to any preparation known to man. It is A. A. JACOBS, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER Arrangement. ON and after MONDAY, MAY 20th, until further notice, trains will run on the above CHEATNAK TO FREDERICKTON. FREDERICKTON TO CHEATNAK.

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CHATHAM RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1889. ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 10th, trains will run on this Railway in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays night excepted) as follows:

LOCAL TIME TABLE. GOING NORTH. No. 1 Express, No. 3 Accommodation. Leave Chatham, 8:00 a.m., 9:00 a.m. Arrive Chatham, 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m.

SAY! JUST READ THIS.

WHAT YOU CAN GET AT THE Newcastle Drug Store. PLUSH GOODS, CONSISTING OF: Brush and Comb Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Perfumery Cases, Baby Dressing Cases, Manicure, Clocks, Mirrors (set in Plush), Wall Pockets, Photo Frames, Perfumery Boxes and Baby Dressing Cases are Musical and play two tunes each.

SILVERWARE.

CONSISTING OF: CARD BASKETS, BREAKFAST CRUETS, SALTS, ETC. There is the largest and best assortment in Miramichi at the NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE, NEXT NEW POST OFFICE. E. LEE, STREET, PROPRIETOR.

SILVERWARE!

Just arrived and now open 4 Cases direct from Manufacturers, CONSISTING OF: Tea Sets, Sugars, Creams, Ice Water Pitchers, Fruit dishes, Cake-Baskets, Cruets, Pickle Stands, Butter Coolers, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Berry Spoons, Carvers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

DANIEL PATTON,

ST. JOHN, N. B. DIRECT IMPORTER OF: WINES of all kinds, BRANDIES case and in wood, WHISKEYS, GIN, etc. Quality Guaranteed. Prices low. G. STOHART.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Blood, 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 Throat, Dropsy, Edema of the Face, Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Puffing of the Legs, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS.

WARNING.

I hereby warn all persons against entering into any partnership, without my written consent. PATRICK CASEY, Upper Nelson, August 1st, 1889.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second or Third Class Female Teacher for School District No. 2, St. Margarets, N. B. JOHN COOK, Secretary to Trustees.

General Business.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers have just received for sale, cheap PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OATS. Sugar Cured HAMS & BACON, Spiced Beef Heads, Timothy and Clover Seed. They keep on hand a full line of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIME & COAL.

SAMPLES DOMINION.

Horse Liniment. IT'S BEEN RATIONAL REMEDY before this public for lameness, sprain, swelling, inflammation, etc. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all such ailments.

DR. G. J. SPROUL.

DENTIST. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other anæsthetic. Artificial Teeth set on Gold, Rubber & Celluloid. Hair Cures and Eye Treatments a specialty. Office in Buxton Block, Chatham, N. B.

AMLPIN'S

Province of New Brunswick Directory. D. M. AMLPIN & SON are now preparing a Directory of the Province of New Brunswick, from the year 1888 to 1890, and will be published in the month of September, 1889.

Caution & Notice. I hereby caution any and all persons against giving employment to any person named in the following list, as I hold them to be persons who are not to be trusted.

CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir:—We beg to inform you that we have sold the stock of J. S. MacLean & Co. to J. W. Gorham & Co., and all business connected with the same will be carried on by the latter firm.

TIN SHOP.

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, complete Japanned, Stamped and Plain Tinware.

COFFINS & CASKETS.

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop superior articles: ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS, AND ROBES which he will supply at reasonable rates.

GEDAR SHINGLES.

PINE CLAPBOARDS, HEMLOCK BOARDS. Dimensions fine Lumber etc. etc. FOR SALE BY GEO. BROUILL & SONS.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. The great Medical Work of the day, showing the causes of the decline of youth and the means of restoring the system to its normal condition.

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and enclosed in a cover for the removal of the name of the tenderer, will be received up to the 15th August next, for the removal of a wreck supposed to be that of the Steam Tug "Lion" now lying in the Channel at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Notice of Sale.

To John Lohan, William D. Lohan, Thomas A. Lohan, Martin P. Lohan, Henry E. Lohan, Charles Snow, Elias B. Lohan, Ellen Lohan and Mary Lohan, now or formerly of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, children and heirs of William Lohan, late of Chatham, above said, deceased, and to all other persons or persons whom it may concern.

NOW ARRIVING

SUMMER IMPORTATIONS. FULL LINES OF SUMMER DRY GOODS, Hosiery.

Haberdashery, etc. Carpets, Cutlery, ENGLISH & AMERICAN HATS.

Latest Styles. J. B. Snowball.

Chatham, May 1st, 1889.

Caution & Notice.

I hereby caution any and all persons against giving employment to any person named in the following list, as I hold them to be persons who are not to be trusted.

ALBERT PATTERSON,

STONE BUILDING, ——— PALLEN'S CORNER. Grand Display of New Goods at Albert Patterson's. "Crusader" and all other Leading Brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars.

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE beg to notify customers and the public generally that we have purchased from the late J. S. MacLean & Co. the business of the late J. S. MacLean & Co., and will continue carrying on the business at the old stand, "JARMAN'S WAREHOUSE" as successors to J. S. MacLean & Co.

J. W. GORHAM & CO.

Successors to J. S. MacLean & Co. JOHN W. GORHAM, SHELBURNE WADDELL. June 1st, 1889.

NOTICE.

To make room for very large Fall Importations, all FANCY and SUMMER GOODS now in stock will be sold at very large Reductions. LIGHT PRINTED COTTONS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, at little more than HALF PRICE.

Northern & Western RAILWAY.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS! On Saturdays, from and to all Stations, good to return the following Monday only.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE: 2500 BOXES Factory Cheese. For sale low in lots by G. M. BOSTWICK & CO. COVERED BUGGY FOR SALE.

CALLEN'S CORN KILLER.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR HARD & SOFT CORNS. Alex. Robinson, Carriage Builder, Chatham, 1st May 1889.

For Catalogue Prices, Terms, &c., Write or apply to J. J. McBRIDE & CO., AGENTS, Chatham, N. B. H. H. Thomson, Travelling Salesman.