MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

OBSERVE THE DATE ON YOUR SLIP ON THE PAPER—THIS WILL INDICATE TO WHICH THE SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID. ADVANCE PAYMENTS ARE EXPECTED FROM THOSE WHO ARE NOT ALREADY MADE THEM

VOL. 15—No. 11. CHATHAM NEW BRUNSWICK, JANUARY 10, 1889. D G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1,50 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

One year, in advance, - - - - $1.50
If not paid in advance, - - - - $2.00

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

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

Yearly or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $6 75 an inch per year. The matter, 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), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

PAINT! PAINT!

SAVE MONEY USING PLENTY PAINT

Protect your buildings and make their roofs watertight and fire-proof by a good coat of

FIRE-PROOF OIL GLOSS!

It is better than any other known roof-paint, and nearly as cheap as rain water.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Extra Value, Colored Paints, ground in Oil, READY MIXED PAINTS in Vermillion, Green, Red and Blue. Marine Green for Vessels' bottoms, on draft. Maury's Graining Colors, Japan Dryers, Varnishes, Turpentine, Furniture Polish, Dry Red Lead, Yellow Ochre, Whiting, PAINT BRUSHES (in great variety), Scrub Brushes, (house and deck), White-Wash Brushes, (extra value), LINSEED OILS, boiled and raw, PUTTY in bladders &c

WINDOW GLASS,

in all sizes, and at specially close prices.

—FOR SALE BY—

GEORGE WATT.

CHATHAM, March 27th. 1888

REMOVAL

—OF—

MARBLE WORKS.

The Subscriber has removed his works from the Ferry Wharf, Water Street, to the premises adjoining Ullock's Livery Stable, Corner of Duke and Cunard Streets, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for

Monuments, Head Stones Tablets and Cemetery Work.

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

☞A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS!

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Etc., Etc.,

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM N. B.

Millinery! Millinery!! Millinery!!!

Thanking the Public for their liberal patronage during the past season, I beg to announce that I have now on hand a large and varied stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

☞ In all the Latest Styles and Shades, ☜

—FOR—

FALL and WINTER WEAR,

which I am prepared to dispose of at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

These goods cannot fail to please as they were selected by myself from some of the leading Millinery Establishments in Montreal and St. John.

Mrs. J. WALLS,

Corner Cunnard and Duke Streets, adjoining Mr E. Strang's Store.

CEDAR SHINGLES,

PINE CLAPBOARDS, HEMLOCK BOARDS,

Dimensions Pine Lumber etc., etc.,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. BURCHIL & SONS.

Cheese! Cheese!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

2 500 BOXES

Factory Cheese.

☞For sale low in lots by

W. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

HORSES & CATTLE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

50 cts and $1.00 per bottle

Kendall's Blister

50 cts per box

Kendall's Condition Powders

25 cts per package

A supply of the above celebrated remedies for Horses and Cattle just received direct from the manufacturer.

A copy of Kendall's book entitled "Treatise on the Horse or the home Doctor," which usually sells for 25cts, will be given free to all who apply for it at the

MEDICAL - - HALL

J. D. B. F Mackenzie

HACYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. As a safe, sure and effectual Destroyer of Worms in Children or Adults.

Hotels.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.

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

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

GOOD LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

Cars of Waverly House, St. John. ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor.

Canada House,

Corner Water and St. John Streets,

CHATHAM.

LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to

THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

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

WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR

Dominion House.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL near Steam Ferry landing, has been re opened and thoroughly refitted and newly furnished by the undersigned, and Permanent and Transient Boarders can now be accommodated.

☞The Table is first-class and Guests will find that every attention will be paid to their comfort

Meals Served at All Hours.

☞Rooms all Large and Comfortable.

☞Good Stabling on the Premises.

JOHN IRVING, Proprietor.

Chatham Ma 4th. 1888

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,

—AND—

BILLIARD HALL

—ON THE PREMISES, ALSO—

GOOD STABLING

—IN CONNECTION.—

TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of all trains.

THOMAS FLANAGAN, Proprietor

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, Stages and Elevated Railroad, and a conveniently located and accessible to places of amusement and business, including Coney Island, Rockaway Manhattan and Brighton Beach, Central Park, High Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklin Bridge, Starin's Glen Island, Bartholdi Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accomodation for 400 guests, and our building being four stories high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.

Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BAKER & CO., members N Y. Stock and Produce Exchange, and Chicago Board of Trade. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum, bought and sold for Cash or 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.

LONDON HOUSE.

—ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE—

100 Chests of well selected TEA

which wil be sold low at small advance for Cash

My TEAS at 20c, 25c, and 30c, give general satisfaction and are better than any yet offered.

—IN STORE—

'Crown of Gold,' 'White Pigeon and other Brands of FLOUR.

CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO AND SUGAR, at bottom prices.

—ON CONSIGNMENT—

100 Qtl. GOOD CODFISH.

R HOCKEN

IT COSTS NOTHING

—to have—

YOUR EYES EXAMINED

at MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL, Chatham, and a pair of Specticles or Eye Glasses

FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY.

Don't injure your sight by using a common pair of glasses. No charge for consultation

HUNDREDS FITTED AND DELIGHTED

THE MEDICAL HALL

J. D. B F. MACKENZIE

CHATHAM Oct., 6th 1886

GENERAL BUSINESS

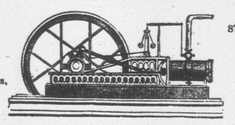
Miramichi Foundry

—AND—

MACHINE WORKS

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Malleable Iron, Steam and Water Pipe, Tees, Elbows, Reducers, Union and other Couplings, Globe and Check Valves,



STEAMSHIPS TUGS, YACHTS, LAUNCHES BARGES, Etc., Built and Repaired.

General Iron and Brass Founders, Mill and Steamboat Builders

Manufacturers of Steam Engines and Boilers, Gang and Rotary Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Shingle and Lath Machines, and Well-Boring Machines for Horse and steam power.

Pond's Wisconsin Patent Rotary Saw Carriage a Specialty.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

WM. MUIRHEAD, Proprietor, GEO. DICK Mechanical Sup

NOW ARRIVING.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

—FULL LINES OF—

DRY GOODS,

Hosiery.

Haberdashery, etc.

Carpets, Cutlery,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS,

Latest Styles.

J. B. Snowball.

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, Manicures, 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.

—ALSO—

Cups, Vases, Toilet Sets, Fancy Moustache Cups, Cut Glass Bottles Chinese Lanterns, Japanese Fire Screens, Bronze Clocks, Smokers' Sets, Cribbage Boards, Ink Stands, Work Baskets (German,) Perfumery in Fancy Bottles.

There is the largest and best assortment in Miramichi at the

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,

NEXT NEW POST OFFICE.

Newcastle, Dec. 11th 1886. E. LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR

For Catalogue Prices, Terms, &c., Write or apply to

J. Y. MERSEREAU, AGENT, Chatham, N. B.

H. H. Thomson, Travelling Salesman

General Business.

FOUND AT LAST.

DR. C. P. FRENCH'S

ELECTRO - MAGNECTIC APPLIANCES

ONLY SURE CURE FOR LUNG AND SPINAL DISEASES.

Pain cannot stay where they are used.

—FOR SALE AT—

F. W. RUSSELL'S, BLACK BROOK, N. B

INFORMATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for Sale at LOWEST RATES FOR CASH—Wholesale and Retail

Provisions, Groceries Anthracite and Soft Coal,

LIME

in Casks and Barrels, &c., &c

The Highest Prices paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Hay, Oats, Potatoes, Butter and Eggs.

Country Customers

will be provided Free of Charge with

Yard Room and Stabling

for the Team.

GILLESPIE & SADLER,

Commission Merchants & Insurance Agents.

Water Street, Chatham, May 19th, 1888

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, GARDEN AND FIELD

SEEDS IN VARIETY.

☞I intend to sell Cheap for Cash.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

W. & R. Brodie

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

AND

DEALERS IN

FLOUR PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET

Next the Bank of Montreal

QUEBEC.

Fish Wanted by

C. P. Curtis & Co.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

176 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON - - - MASS.

All the Smelts, Trout, Bass, Eels and all kinds of Fresh Fish in their seasons, as soon as possible to supply their wholesale trade. Ship early and often.

ANTHRACITE

—AND—

SOFT COAL!

To arrive per Schooners GASPAR EMBREE and ELLA MAUD from Elizabethport, N. J.—

500 Tons Anthracite Coal,

☞BEST QUALITY, ASSORTED SIZES.☜

Also in the Schooners LADY FRANKLIN, DEFIANCE and A. C. IRWIN.

600 tons Sidney Coal.

The above Coal will be sold at a Low Price per ton from the vessel, or delivered to any part of the Town. Persons wanting Coal will please leave their orders with

GILLESPIE & SADLER.

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop a superior assortm of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES

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

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

Bank of Nova Scotia,

Chatham and Newcastle.

F. R. MORRISON, Agent

will be at NEWCASTLE every Forenoon, CHATHAM every Afternoon, excepting on Sundays and Bank Holidays

NOTICE.

The Old St. Andrew's Church at Tabusintac, will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, next, at twelve o'clock, noon.

Andrew McLean, Secy

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.

Miss Minnie Morrison

is prepared to receive pupils in

Water and Oil Color Painting, Drawing and Painting on Plush, Silk, Satin, and Glass, etc., etc.,

and take orders in any of the above work at her STUDIO in the

BENSON BLOCK.

Hours: Tuesdays, and Thursdays from 2 to 6. Saturdays from 10 to 1 and 2 to 6.

Aug. 28th 1888.

NOTICE TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

The undersigned has been authorized by the ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, and the NATIONAL OF IRELAND, to accept in either Company any Fire Risk, sum not exceeding $50,000.00 on deals or other sawn lumber, at the lowest current rates.

WARREN C. WINSLOW

OFFICE—WATER ST. - CHATHAM N. B.

Gillespie & Sadler

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN!

Merchandise Stored at a Small Cost, and Insurance effected on same:

Consignments -:- Solicited

—AND—

Returns Made Promptly.

Thomas F. Gillespie, John Sadler,

Water Street, Chatham.

SAMPLES DOMINION

Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F Mackenzie and retail trade.

SELLING AT COST!

The Large and Complete Stock of

-General Hardware-

—IN THE—

Goggin Building,

Chatham, will be offered at cost commencing the

1st September.

At parties requiring

Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails, Chain, Iron, Steel, Carpenter's Tools, Powder, Shot, Dry & Tarred Paper, Builder's Materials, and all other Goods in the Hardware Line

will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere

THIS SALE IS POSITIVE. TERMS CASH

Aug: 21st, 1888

House Servant Wanted.

A GIRL qualified to do the general housework of a small family can hear of a permanent situation by applying at the ADVANCE Office. Must be a good washer and ironer and understand plain cooking.

MILK NOTICE.

In order to meet the requirements of the law regulating such matters, Milk will, on and after 15th instant, be delivered from my waggon by Imperial Measure and the price will be Seven (7) cents per Imperial Quart.

GEO. P. SEARLE.

Chatham, Aug. 8, '88.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—XXX—

YOUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT COST.

WE INTEND TO SELL OUR

LARGE and well ASSORTED

STOCK of BOOTS & SHOES at Cost, to make room for other goods.

Loggie & Co.

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 selling below former prices for cash.

The Peerless Creamer

ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success OIL STOVE

—Also a nice selection of—

Parlor and Cooking Stove

with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN

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

A. C. McLean.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - JANUARY 11, 1889.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

John Bright continues to improve.

If your child is suffering from worms, we would recommend you to give at once Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, it is not only a safe and effectual remedy, but an exceedingly pleasant one.

Mr Gladstone was given a grand reception at Naples on Wednesday last.

Baird's French Ointment cures Itching of the Scalp or any Eruptions thereon, stimulates the growth of the Hair, a small quantity applied to the head of children keeps them in a clean and healthy condition.

Osman Digna is reported to have 1,000 men and five guns at Handoub.

The weakness and debility which result from illness may be speedily overcome by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is a safe, but powerful tonic, assists digestion, regulates the liver and kidneys, and cleanses the blood of all germs of disease.

The Russian budget for 1889 shows a surplus income of two million roubles.

Broken Down.

"After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of B. B. B., took two bottles and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany., N. S.

An Irish farmer named Brown, who took an "evicted" farm, has been murdered.

The Worst Nasal Catarrh,

no matter of how long standing, is absolutely cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It does not merely give relief, but produces permanent cures in the worst cases. 50 cents, by druggists.

A deserter from Handoub says the Dervishes suspect Osman Digna of treachery.

General Boulanger advocates the repeal of the laws banishing the Royalists from France.

Ahead of All.

I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in my family for years, and have found it ahead of any preparation of the kind in curing colds, etc. I can especially recommend it for children.—Alex. Moffatt, Millbrook, Ont.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds and coughs and all throat lung, and bronchial troubles, is, undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your druggist for it, and, at the same time, for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

Eight persons have been drowned by floods at Castlemaine, in Victoria, Australia.

A valuable Discovery.

E. P. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a cure for Dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator.

European diplomats expect that the great war which is generally looked for will not come in 1889.

Presence of Mind.

Presence of mind is good in case of accidents and emergencies, and when coupled with Hagyard's Yellow Oil will often save life. Yellow Oil cures all painful injuries, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, and is in fact a handy and reliable surgical aid.

Four more Negroes have been shot down by white men in revenge for the Wahalak, Miss., massacre.

A Cure for Deafness.

There has been many remarkable cures of deafness made by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great household remedy for pain, inflammation and soreness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Croup, and is useful internally and externally for all pains and injuries.

Constable Harris, of the N. W. M. P., stationed at Medicine Hat, shot Sergeant Burgoyne in the arm with his carbine.

On the Verge of Starvation.

"For three months I could not eat a full meal or do a day's work. I bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, began using it, and in three days my appetite returned, in a week I felt like a new man. It was wonderful what that one bottle did for me," writes Arthur Allchin, of Huntsville, Muskoka, who suffered from Dyspepsia.

Another female tamer of wild beasts has fallen a victim to her occupation, having been killed by a tiger at Hobenmuth, in Bohemia, before the beast could be driven off.

"Isn't my poetry of a high order?" demanded a poet of the editor. "It is indeed," replied the latter, remembering that he saw his wife papering the garret with a lot of it.

If the Sufferers from Consumption Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula, and Wasting diseases. It is very palatable. Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

Logic.—"The sun is all very well," said an Irishman, "but the moon is worth two of it; for the moon affords us light in the night-time, when we want it, whereas the sun's with us in the day time, when we have no occasion for it."

Loss and Gain.

"I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am made only sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. B FITZPATRICK.

HOW TO GET SICK—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

Best Cough Cure.

For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.

"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for colds, coughs, and other ailments of the throat and lungs."—M. S. Randall, 204 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

Lung Diseases,

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the pleurisy, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrillton, Ark.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife says the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."—Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty, Kansas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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

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

C. P. Curtis & Co.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

176 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass,

Consignments Solicited of Hay, Potatoes, Eggs Poultry of all kinds (Alive or Dressed), and all kinds of Farm Produce, also all kinds of Fish in their Seasons, (Fresh and Salt).

Correspondence promptly answered and Price lists furnished. Prompt returns. Charges moderate.

Wrought Iron Pipe

—AND—

FITTINGS.

GLOBE & CHCK VALVES.

BABBIT METAL.

RUBBER PACKING

Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc.

J. M. RUDDOCK.

Chatham, N. B.

F. O. PETTESON,

Merchant Tailor,

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

CHATHAM, - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths,

from which selections may be made for

Suits or single Garments.,

Inspection of which is respectfully invited

F. O. PETTERSON,

Steam Saw-Mills.

THE ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY of London and THE NATIONAL of Ireland, will insure against fire, Steam Saw Mills with Brick Boiler Houses. Application may be made to and risks accepted at lowest current rates by the Companies' Agent,

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Barrister,

WATER STREET, - - CHATHAM

BRICKS!

MIRAMICHI

STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The Subscribers wish to call attention to the

BRICKS MANUFACTURED

by them, which are of large size, 13 to the' soil foot, and perfect in shape and hardness.

All orders attended to promptly.

Brick delivered f. o. b. cars or at wharf, o can be got at the stores of Mr. W. S. Loggie, Chatham and Mr. Wm. Mason, Newcastle.

G. A. & H. S. FLETT.

Nelson Miramichi, N. B 1888

TEACHER WANTED

For School District No 7, Parish of Newcastle, Co. Northd, a female teacher holding a first class license. Salary $210 00 exclusive of the Government allowance. References required. Apply by letter to

J. R. LAWLOR,

Sec. School Trustees.

Newcastle, N. B., November 19th. 1889.

WANTED.

A Second Class Female Teacher to take charge of School on the 1st January, in District No. 6 Upper Napan.

Apply to James Edgar Secretary of Trustee stating salary.

JAMES JARDINE, ALEX. DICK, JAMES EDGAR, } Trustees.

Napan, Dec. 11th 1888.

LOCKET LOST.

A GOLD LOCKET with the monogram initials A. 'W. C. W.,' in relief, and containing a picture of a lady, was lost on the street in Chatham about three months since. A reward will be paid to the finder for returning it to the ADVANCE Office.

Bargains

ARE BEING HAD AT THE

AUCTION SALE

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK

☞Goods sold during the day at Auction prices. Don't miss this.

RARE CHANCE

TO OBTAIN GOODS CHEAP

I have been instructed by W B HOWARD sell by Public Auction the balance of his stock of Dry Goods in the Commercial House, Chatham, consisting of

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For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

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100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
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999 do	100 are	99,900
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A Second or third class female teacher is wanted for District No 1, (Lower) Newcastle.
Apply, stating salary, to
JOHN G. BROWN,
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LOCKET LOST.

A GOLD LOCKET with the monogram initials "W. C. W." in relief, and containing a picture of a lady, was lost on the street in Chatham about three months since. A reward will be paid to the finder for returning it to the ADVANCE Office.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. JANUARY 10, 1889.

THE STUMPAGE QUESTION.

The Committee representing North Shore lumber interests have had a conference with a Committee of the local Government at Fredericton and the Stumpage Question was quite fully discussed. The gentlemen of the Government seemed, at first, to take the ground that they were to be only listeners at the conference, but they became so much interested in the points presented by the different speakers that the proceedings became quite animated and the debate was, for much of the time, participated in as much by the Attorney General and his colleagues as by the Committee. By having one of the best stenographic reporters in Canada with them, the North Shore men have secured a full and reliable record of the proceedings, and as the question at issue is of vital importance to a large number of the people of the province, we propose to publish a full report of the Conference. The claims of the North Shore lumber interests have never yet been fully laid before the people of the province, and although opportunity was not afforded to have them presented to the Government as completely as the Committee anticipated, yet sufficient was advanced by those who spoke in support of the Memorial to establish the fact that until the excessive rates of stumpage and mileage at present imposed on the lumber trade by the Government are modified, the four Northern Counties will have cause to complain of having great injustice done to them. We have space, this week, for only a portion of the report of the proceedings at the conference of Thursday night. It begun about eight o'clock, p. m., and lasted until after one. After the opening remarks of the Committee's Chairman and the reading of the Memorial Messrs. K. F. Burns, J. B. Snowball, H. S. Miller and D. G. Smith addressed the Executive Committee. We close this week's instalment of the report with Mr. Burns' speech and will, in following issues, publish those of the other gentlemen. It will be observed that there was very little opportunity permitted for uninterrupted speaking, but we think it will be generally admitted by all candid and unprejudiced people who follow the whole debate through, that the advocates of justice for the North Shore got their case in fairly good shape before the Government, and that they have a strong and reasonable basis on which to urge their claim for relief from the present ruinous stumpage impost.

A Committee representing the North Shore lumber interests visited Fredericton on Thursday last, 3rd inst., and held a conference with a Committee representing the Government.

The members of Government present were Hon. A. G. Blair, Attorney-General, presiding, Hon. Jas. Mitchell, Surveyor General and Hon. D. McLellan, Provincial Secretary.

The Committee representing the lumber interest was composed of Messrs. Geo. Burchill, Chairman, J. B. Snowball, K. F. Burns, H. S. Miller, Allan Ritchie, Scott Fairley, J. D. McKay and D. G. Smith, Secretary.

The Assembly representatives of Northumberland, viz. Messrs. L. J. Tweedie, E. Hutchison, John Burchill and John Morrissey were also amongst those present. Mr. F. H. Risteen, stenographer, accompanied the Committee in his professional capacity.

Before the business of the meeting was entered upon, Hon. Mr. Blair made a statement, explaining that his failure to meet the Committee on two previous occasions had not been from any lack of desire on his part to confer with the lumbermen of the North, but was owing to storms which had taken place on both occasions, making it difficult, if not impossible for him to attend.

Mr. Allan Ritchie, as to the first occasion, corroborated what Mr. Blair said.

Mr. George Burchill, Chairman of the Committee then said:

The Attorney General's explanation I think is quite satisfactory to the meeting. At the meeting he speaks of certain resolutions were passed and representatives were named on behalf of the lumbering interests of the North Shore to present their claims before the Government in the shape of a Memorial, for some relief from the burdens at present imposed upon the lumber interest of the Northern section of the Province. A number of the representatives at that meeting are here and as Chairman of the Committee appointed at that Meeting it devolves upon me to introduce the subject under consideration. It must be evident to all that the lumber business is a waning industry with us on the North Shore and we trust the representations we are going to make in the shape of a memorial to the Government will be considered favorably and liberally towards those interested in it. Without taking up any more of the time of the meeting, I shall call upon the Secretary to read the Memorial.

Mr. D. G. Smith, Secretary to the Committee, then read the following—

Memorial *on the subject of the Stumpage Tax on Crown Lands in New Brunswick and its adverse effects on the Lumbering interest of the Northern Counties of the Province, submitted at a conference between members of the Government and a committee representing said interest, at Fredericton, on Thursday, January 3rd, 1889.*

In the interest of the North Shore of New Brunswick, the prosperity of whose people, generally, depends mainly on that of the lumber trade, the facts and conclusions set forth in the following memorial are respectfully submitted for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Hon. the members of the Government.

The unprofitable and discouraging condition of the lumber business on the North Shore, which was the subject of a conference between members of the Government and representatives of the trade, at Fredericton early in 1886; of a resolution of the Municipal Council of Northumberland, addressed to the Lt. Governor-in-Council in January of the same year, and, subsequently, of a memorial appealing for relief in the form of a rebate in the Stumpage charges imposed under the Crown Lands Regulations,—still continues, and imperatively urges another call upon the Government for the consideration which has, up to the present, been witheld.

Those actively engaged in the business submit, that for the past six or seven years, they have continued their operations in the face of the discouragements and reverses which have been marked features of the trade during that period. They have been impelled to this course by the fact that many of them had every dollar they were worth, and even more, invested in mills and other property, to prevent which from lying idle, going to decay and becoming valueless, they had no choice but to continue business, even at a loss.

They were, however, not without hope from year to year that the business would regain some of its former activity, but in this they have been disappointed, the result being that although the greatest economy has been practiced in all departments of their operations, the outlook affords no hope of the trade continuing, in this section of the province, to exist in even its present condition, unless such reductions are made in the stumpage charges as will place the North Shore operators on Crown Lands nearer on an equality than they are with their Quebec and Nova Scotia competitors in the British and continental markets.

The statistics of the lumber trade between Great Britain and the countries from which she draws her wood supplies, show results which suggest that the excessive stumpage impost of the New Brunswick Government is having a very damaging effect on this the most important industry of the Province. They show that while the Baltic ports are increasing their output for the British market and Nova Scotia and Quebec are about holding their own, the imports from New Brunswick are sharply declining, the relative decrease of trade from the North Shore being much greater than from St. John and other Bay of Fundy ports.

The fact that the shipments of the Miramichi have steadily declined since 1883, when they were 149,000,000 superficial feet, until they were only 68,000,000—less than one half—last year, and that a corresponding decline has taken place in Bathurst, Dalhousie, Richibucto and other North Shore ports, is proof of the startling wane of this important industry, and of the necessity for special effort to avert its gradual extinction.

We submit that the importance of this industry as a contributing factor in the maintenance of the general business of the country, demands for it fostering regard and treatment, rather than excessive taxation, at the hands of the Government. The supplies which go so largely into the production of our lumber are furnished very evenly all over New Brunswick and if—owing to the fact that lumber can be obtained as a mercantile commodity more cheaply in Quebec and Nova Scotia than in this province—such capital now employed here as is floating, be transferred to those provinces or elsewhere, it follows that the whole of New Brunswick must suffer. In these days of easy and rapid communication and transit and of keen competition, no business that is fettered by state restrictions or handicapped by discriminating, excessive or special government imposts, can hope to survive. It is for this reason that the protection of manufactures has become a recognised policy of both the great governments of the North American continent. Not only so, but in Germany, France and other leading countries in Europe, the attention of their statesmen is occupied with fostering and protecting every industry within their boundaries. Those that are threatened with competition from abroad are protected; others that are weak and struggling are encouraged to continue and extend by bounties and having extra facilities afforded to them. May we not urge, then, that the lumber industry of the North Shore, which is being paralyzed by the enormous burden of the Crown Land tax, is worthy of the prompt and considerate attention of the Government.

We earnestly desire to impress upon the Government the fact that the natural and geographical disadvantages against which the North Shore counties have to contend are not recognised in the present, even to the meagre extent they were in the earlier stumpage regulations; not only so, but it has, unfortunately for us, been the practice and policy of Provincial administrations in the past, while they were ever ready to meet the demands and facilitate the operations of the trade in other sections of the province, to withold from the North Shore equally fair consideration. The effect of this policy is seen to-day in the fact that while the North Shore Crown Lands are held and administered as if all the Province were equitably entitled to a common interest in them, those of the Central and Southern counties have, for merely nominal considerations, and to aid local enterprises, been transferred to private and corporate owners who, in turn, have influenced public sentiment in favor of excessive Government stumpage rates, in order that their own cheaply-obtained areas might have imparted to them a high value, which is acquired almost entirely at the expense of the Northern section of the province, paralysing its most important industry, destroying the investments embarked in it, and giving the people cause for discontent and despondency which are gradually leading to the depopulation of the country.

Even if it were not true that the Crown Lands of the Central and Southern portions of the Province had been transferred as stated, and that the government parted with the greater portion of them avowedly for the purpose of promoting the local interests of the counties in which they are located, the fact that the northern ports are closed to navigation for seven months of the year, while the great Atlantic port at the mouth of the St. John is open all the year round, ought to entitle the northern counties to compensating consideration at the hands of the Government. Atlantic freights from our Northern ports are from 5/ to 7/6 per standard higher than from St. John and Nova Scotia, while we are practically shut out of the great American market for our small lumber, because coastwise freights are from $2 to $2.50 per M higher than those ruling from the Southern ports.

Instead of these adverse natural and geographical conditions being recognised and acted upon by the Government in our behalf, the hardships of our position have been intensified by our being forced to bear the burden of the revenue necessities of the whole province, which the Government would be in a position to so adjust as to make the necessary taxation fall more equitably, but for the discrimination that has always been made in favor of the south and central sections, to the prejudice of the north.

As an illustration of the trend of governmental policy by which the North Shore lumber interest has been most unfairly prejudiced, we beg to remind you that when the Export Duty of 20 cents per M was levied, that impost bore equally upon the trade throughout the Province, the four Northern Counties contributing about one-third of the revenue under that head. By pleading the interests of the lumbermen of the Province at Ottawa the Dominion Government—largely with a view of relieving the trade—was induced by the New Brunswick Government to grant to this Province an additional subsidy of $150,000 a year in perpetuity, in lieu of the export duty; and the local Government of that day is on record as having claimed the abolition of the export duty as a boon to the lumbermen, obtained by their efforts. Subsequent events, however, have proved that only the corporate and private holders of provincial lumber-lands outside of the North Shore were benefitted, and while the Government continues to receive the export subsidy, it has laid upon the North Shore trade alone a new burden in the form of the stumpage-tax greater in amount that that of which the whole lumber interest of the Province was relieved with the implied understanding that it would never be re-imposed in any form.

We also beg to direct attention to the fact that while nearly $2,000,000 of provincial money has been given in aid of merely local railways in other sections of the Province—without at all reckoning the aid given to such important lines as Eastern Extension, Western Extension and New Brunswick and Canada Railways—only about one quarter of the sum has been expended in like manner in the four Northern Counties. If interest on the enormous cash subsidies, and stock subscriptions paid by the province in aid of many of the roads named, and stumpage derivable from the land grant of over 1,700,000 acres of Crown Lands to the New Brunswick Railway—in the benefits of which works the Northern Counties in no way participate—were available for the public services of the whole province, as the revenue derivable from the stumpage tax is, the lumber industry of the North Shore would not now be threatened with extinction by reason of the excessive taxation placed upon it under the plea of the revenue necessities of the province; and we respectfully but firmly state our conviction that so longas the relative positions of the two sections of the province, in this regard, are ignored, and the injustice of the treatment accorded to the North unrecognized, we will feel that the central and southern counties—because they are numerically the stronger, and against right and equity—are abusing their constitutional privileges by working wrong and oppression upon the people of the North.

We recognise the fact that the revenue of the province is not as large or elastic as full justice to all the public services requires, but we claim that it is unjust to impose upon one industry alone the burden of making up for all the deficiencies in the various sources of income. Moreover, may we not fairly suggest that, in view of the new and extraordinary expenditures recommended by the Government and authorised at the last session of the Legislature, the revenue of the Province is sufficient to maintain its ordinary services, without the excessive stumpage-tax being continued.

In view of the experiences of our operators, mill-owners and shippers during the last six or seven years, we are impressed with the conviction that the question of the continued existence of the lumber business on the North Shore must be settled by the inexorable laws of demand and supply, and it is being settled to our loss and that of the whole country. True wisdom suggests that threatened extinction can only be averted by the Government assisting the natural tendency of business to advance in the direction of the least resistance. If, however, the alleged necessities of revenue are superior to the claims and demands of our commerce in this competitive age, we shall see, in the end of the conflict, what is rapidly coming to pass, that both trade and revenue, so far as lumber is concerned, will disappear together; for with a mileage tax of $4 on New Brunswick Crown Lands, against $3 in Quebec, a stumpage tax of $1.25 per M on spruce logs in New Brunswick against only 65 cents in Quebec—while the Nova Scotia trade pays neither, but obtains its logs at a cost of about 40 cents per M., coupled with the fact that the Quebec scale is fully ten per cent. more favorable than that of New Brunswick to the operator, no result other than a gradual decline and final extinction of the business of those depending on our provincial Crown Lands for their logs, can be reasonably expected.

We beg, in conclusion, to appeal for relief because the excessive stumpage rates of the Crown Lands Department are more than double those in competing provinces. We urge the claims of the large capital invested in mills and other property connected with the working of the lumber industry at the North Shore—representing, in many cases, the results of years of industry and self-denial on the part of the investors, many of whom, we regret to know, have been forced to go out of the trade, having lost all they had in it, while others are engaged in a constant struggle to avoid being driven into actual bankruptcy, and others are obliged to introduce new branches of business in connection with their lumber operations to make up for the losses they sustain in the latter. We claim that the investment of this capital has imparted to the lumber lands of the Crown a value that they would not otherwise have acquired. We direct attention to the comparatively large number of our idle and decaying, or only partially-worked mills as proof of the position to which the trade at the north is driven. We appeal for the consideration asked in the interest of a population that is waning, not only because the accustomed work of the lumberman is diminishing, but also because the decline of the trade affects the usual employment of the agricultural and laboring classes—especially of our young people, who have no other recourse but to leave the Province and seek, beyond its borders, the means of livelihood which they have ceased to find within them. We ask for relief, not only because we are handicapped by ice-closed ports for seven months of the year, while St. John and other ports of the south side of the province are open all the year round, and have, at all times, the advantage of us in Atlantic freight-rates; but, also, because, for the same reason, we cannot at all compete in the American market, even during our short shipping season, with those ports. We appeal for consideration in order that the feeling, that we are oppressed because of the undue influence and in the interest of other sections of the province, which have already secured the lion's share of our common revenue and public heritage, may not continue until it becomes a serious element of discord, bitterness and strife between the two great sections of the Province. We claim that we have, in the past, given the Government of the day no reason to complain of our attitude towards it, notwithstanding its having failed to give tangible effect to the friendly assurances and implied promises, with which it has met our former appeals. We, therefore, again present our case, relying on its justice for the favorable consideration heretofore denied us, and earnestly expressing the hope that immediate relief from the existing excessive stumpage impost will be granted.

Committee representing the North Shore Lumbermen

GEO. BURCHILL, *Chairman*,
J. B. SNOWBALL,
K. F. BURNS,
H. S MILLER,
ALLAN RITCHIE,
SCOTT FAIRLEY,
J. D. MCKAY,
D. G. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Mr. K. F. Burns, M. P. then addressed the meeting saying: It should not be necessary for the Committee to say anything either in addition to or explanation of what has been stated by the memorial which has been presented to you. It seems to all interested in the trade, and they are very numerous—not only those directly but those indirectly interested—that the case presented to you now is a very strong one, and one that should meet with the most favorable consideration at your hands. For many years, since 1875 I think, the lumber trade of the Province has been laboring under this very heavy impost. First there was an impost of 60 cents a thousand on the North Shore as against 80 cents on the River Saint John, or what you may call the Southern and Western counties. In making this

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

at that time recognition and warrant were then given to the claim now made that there should be some discrimination in favor of the North. At that time I assume the Government were influenced in discriminating in favor of the North by reasons that are now set forth in this memorial. As I say, Mr. Atty.-General, the trade has been laboring first under the tax of sixty cents per M. next of 80 cents per M. and now of $1.25 per M., all the time laboring in competition with other lumber-producing countries that had as easy or easier access to the consuming markets as New Brunswick had. On the North Shore, as you are well aware, the lumbering business is prosecuted under much greater disadvantages than it is prosecuted under on the southern side of the Province. We have a very short shipping season; as a rule freights with us are higher than from the Bay of Fundy ports, especially from St. John; they are very much higher at all times to the American markets and because those freights are so much higher we are entirely debarred from participating in that market, and we are unable to market the short lumber, which perhaps is one of the chief sources of profit to those engaged in the trade in St. John and on the River St. John.

COMPARED WITH QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTIA.

If you compare our position with that of either Quebec or Nova Scotia, you will find that we occupy a very disadvantageous position to them, one in which we are not able to compete with them. In the Province of Quebec, as set forth in the Memorial, the stumpage rate is only 65c a thousand and besides that rate being 60c per M less than the rate imposed in this Province, the scale on which that charge is made is very much more favorable to the lumbermen. The average difference between the New Brunswick and the Quebec scale on spruce lumber would be at least 15%, while this memorial I think only says 10%, because we desire to be well within the mark in making our statements.

Mr. Blair: How do you establish that, Mr. Burns?

Mr. Burns: I can establish that by a reference to the Quebec scale.

Mr. McLellan: How does it differ?

Mr. Burns: It is different in this respect, that it is very much more in favor of the operator, and I will illustrate that by stating that a log, 11 inches by 20 feet, which by the N. B. scale measures 100 feet only measures 83 feet by the Quebec scale.

Mr. McLellan: Which scale are they using? Is it not the board scale they are using now—the Bangor scale?

Mr. Burns: I do not know. I do not know what the scale is—whether it is the Doyle scale or the Bangor scale or the Quebec scale, but I think it is a medium between the New Brunswick and the Ontario scale, which latter is still more favorable to the operator.

Mr. McLellan: Do you say that they only call a log of that description 83 feet?

Mr. Burns: Yes, that is correct.

Mr. McLellan: I was talking with their head foreman yesterday and he made it out that their scale was greater than ours.

Mr. Burns: You must have misunderstood him. As I say, under the Quebec scale a log 11 inches by 20 feet long is 83 feet, while by our scale it is 100 feet. I will make some other comparisons. Take a log 10 inches by 20 feet. By the Quebec scale it is 73 feet; our scale does not give the ten-inch log.

Mr. McLellan: No, but they are used as 80 feet.

Mr. Burns: Well, we will take a 12 by 12. That log by the Quebec scale would be 60 feet.

Mr. McLellan: Ours would be 72 feet.

Mr. Burns: Yes, and so on all through especially in the small-sized logs; when you come to the larger sized logs there is not the same difference. But as you know our spruce logs are a small average. Perhaps the average diameter of our spruce logs would not exceed now 13 inches. I think I am safe in saying that.

Several lumbermen: It would not go that.

Mr. Snowball: It would not go 12. I would say.

Mr. Burns: Well, I wished to be within the mark. Perhaps 16 feet by 12 inches would be an average sized log with us.

Mr. McLellan: Are they allowed to cut anything under 10 inches in Quebec?

Mr. Burns: Yes, as low as six inches.

Mr. McLellan: Well, what do they call 20 feet long by 8 inches?

Mr. Burns: 40 feet.

Mr. McLellan: Well, we would call it 50; that would be a difference of 20%. I understood from Mr. Paray, who I think is the head cruiser for the Quebec Government that their scale was less favorable than ours. I cannot imagine now they can make up those measurements from a board scale.

Mr. Burns: I think it is made up on the principle that they should be converted into deals. I think we might fairly assume that 16 by 12 would represent the average contents of our logs. By their scale that would be 80 feet and by ours 96. And so on all through. So that, not only, gentlemen, is the Quebec rate per M. 60 cents less than that imposed by the Government of New Brunswick, but the scale as I say is about 15% loss on the average. That would reduce the actual amount paid when you come to compare it with New Brunswick to about 55 cents as against $1.25 that we would have to pay. Now, how is it possible for the New Brunswick operator, especially the operator on the North Shore, where the trade has so many difficulties to contend with—how is it possible for him to compete in the markets of the United Kingdom, or the Continent with the producer and exporter in Quebec. It is simply impossible.

Again, if you compare the position occupied by the trade in New Brunswick with that occupied by the trade in Quebec in another respect you will find that we are very much handicapped. In Quebec, as you know, lands are held in perpetuity. There, the operator can improve his streams, can build his roads, can improve his property in any way he pleases and he is not at the mercy of any competitor who may choose to put in an appearance at an annual sale or sale at any stated time. So that not only in respect of the amount of stumpage levied is the Quebec operator in much the more favorable position, but also in the matter of the tenure of his lands, which I may say are a marketable commodity, which can be sold outright, passing from one to another, or which can be pledged to a Bank or any other monetary institution for the advances necessary to carry on the business incident to the operation or establishment. In that respect I say the Quebec operator has a very great advantage over the New Brunswick operator. They have also the advantage over some sections of the North Shore at all events in the matter of freights. Take the Lower Saint Lawrence district; the rate of freight from that section to the United Kingdom is as a rule lower than from North Shore ports of New Brunswick.

We have also to compete with Nova Scotia, where the lands were acquired some years ago at almost nominal prices—prices, which I venture to say rarely exceeded 60 cents an acre. I think most of the lands which are now being operated in Nova Scotia were purchased at about 40 cents an acre. There, then, the operator has no stumpage to pay; he bought his lands at a minimum price. He has also this advantage over the New Brunswick, at all events over the North Shore operator; he can get his freights at a less rate; it is a much shorter run across the Atlantic from Nova Scotia ports, as a general thing, than it is from Northern New Brunswick. At all events, we know, as a matter of fact, that they get them at a very much less rate.

NORTHERN PORTS CLOSED TO NAVIGATION IN WINTER.

Then, the North Shore operator is, as stated by the memorial, shut out from the markets altogether for about seven months in the year. Latterly an effort has been made to induce the Intercolonial management to give reduced rates on lumber to St. John and Halifax, in order to admit of ocean shipment from those points in winter, but so far the efforts have been unsuccessful, and even if they were successful it would only give the Northern operator a temporary relief at times when he is forced to carry over a small amount of stock on which he desires to realize.

DISCOURAGING EFFECTS OF THE HEAVY TAX.

The lumber industry is certainly the industry of New Brunswick—but more particularly, more especially is it the industry of Northern New Brunswick. Because of the way in which that industry is handicapped, by having to pay $1.25 per thousand for the growing trees we are unable, as I said before, to compete with the other producing countries, and because we are unable to compete with those countries we are unable to keep in the country the best class of labour. We find every year the difficulty of getting good labor, skilled labor, men accustomed to work in the woods, becoming greater and greater, and why? Simply because the trade cannot afford to pay them the wages they can receive elsewhere—that they can receive even in Nova Scotia. We find that our men are going to the neighboring Province in the winter season to work there in the woods, because they can afford there to pay them more than we can. Well, what affects the trade in that respect affects the whole country. We are losing our population, the trade is growing smaller, and as a consequence our farmers have not the same market for produce that they would have if the business was in a more flourishing condition—as they would have if we were not saddled with this very heavy impost.

Mr. Blair: If you would not object to my interrupting I would like to know, touching the question of agricultural productions, do your farmers on the North Shore begin to supply anything like the demand for the products required in lumbering? Do you not have to import a very, very large proportion of what you use in your operations?

Mr. Burns: I can answer you as regards my own county that of late years—say within the last 10 or 12 years, since the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, the building of which took away many people from their farms, the people have gone back to their farms and it is very, very rare indeed that anything in the way of supplies such as I think you mean, hay and oats, as I understand you.

Mr. Blair: Yes, that is what I mean.

Mr. Burns: Well, I say it is very very rare indeed now that such supplies are imported to Gloucester. I think perhaps the importations to the County of Northumberland have been very much greater.

Mr. Blair: Yes, I understand that a very large portion of the oats and hay they consumed in the lumber operations there came from the outside.

Mr. Burns: That, no doubt, has been the case.

Mr. Blair: Then if that is the case, your argument would not be applicable to the North. The farmers are not able now to meet the demand.

Mr. Burns: I would say it would have all the greater weight. Because if the trade were in a better position to pay for labor and to pay for produce our people would pay more attention to the cultivation of land and would not be going away out of the country.

Mr. Blair: Now, don't you think you would be likely in any case to buy your hay and oats wherever you could get them to the best advantage?

Mr. Burns: No doubt we would, but if the trade was in a better position I think we would have more farmers and more produce and the necessity for importing would be very much less.

Mr. Blair: Yes, but if you don't succeed in raising in the County of Northumberland but a very small proportion of the products that you consume there, surely it must be that these products would not be raised any way, no matter what the demand was?

Mr. Burns: I rather think not. If you keep your population in the country, the business of the country is increasing and your farmers will have more incentive to till their lands and raise larger crops and save us the necessity of going abroad.

Mr. Blair: Why, when they don't begin now to raise the quantities you require, surely there is no argument in what you say?

Mr. Burns: I rather think there is. The general prosperity is dependent—

Mr. Mitchell—I don't see that there is anything in the argument whether you get $8 or $20 per M for your lumber if the farmers do not raise what you require and have to send thousands of miles in some cases to obtain.

Mr. Burns: If you keep the people in the country you will not have to send abroad for your produce.

Mr. Blair: If you have to import one half that you require there is a demand at home now. Surely, if the people wanted to go into agricultural pursuits, there is the demand for it, because the consumers have to go outside to get these products. It must be owing to some other cause.

Mr. Burns: I say our people are going away; the young men are attracted by the high wages they get abroad; instead of settling down as farmers they go away and get better wages elsewhere.

Mr. Blair. The lumber trade like every other trade would get its labor at the lowest market rate.

Mr. Burns: Yes, but we are unable to pay the same rate these people get when they go abroad, and therefore they leave us because we are unable to pay them the wages they want, because we have to pay this $1.25 a thousand stumpage. However that is only what you may call a side issue.

Mr. McLellan: Is there much difference between the wages you pay now and what you paid in 1886 and 87?

Mr. Burns: I think in the actual rate of wages there is not much difference.

Mr. McLellan: Are you paying more this year than last?

Mr. Burns: Yes, probably 20 per cent more this year than last. 1886 and 1887 would be about equal. But I was going to remark it is not so much as regards the rate of wages as it is the character of the labor we get. Our best men are going abroad as soon as they get the opportunity of going—our choppers, teamsters, team tenders and men of that class; the ordinary swampers can be had, but even those men, because of the scarcity of these other classes have to be utilized to do their work.

Mr. Blair: Is not that the case all over the Province?

Mr. Burns: Well, I cannot say; I can only speak for our own section.

Mr. Blair: Unless you could show that while that was the case in the northern it was not in the southern part, the argument would lose much of its force.

Mr. Mitchell: Is it not a fact that wages, even in the State of Maine, are 20% higher this year than last for the same class of labor that you speak of?

Mr. Burns: That might be so. On the river St. John and in the State of Maine because of the facilities they have for getting to market and the advantages they have, they can afford to pay better wages than we pay. I think as a rule wages are higher and that, I think, simply strengthens my argument.

Mr. Blair: As a matter of fact, from information I have received from lumbermen and parties competent to speak, I know that there has been a very considerable exodus of the better class of lumbermen—skilled lumbermen—for the last few years; a very considerable exodus every year. Some of the Boom people told me that they were obliged this summer to employ green hands altogether; their labor had left; gone to the Western States and been otherwise drawn away, so that while what you speak of no doubt is the case at the North, I have every reason to believe that it is equally the case in this section of the Province.

Mr. Burns: Well, we must assume that they are going abroad to better their condition, getting higher wages there than they can at home.

Mr. Blair: No doubt that would be one reason.

Mr. Burns: And that is one of the points we want to make that we are losing the best men we have because we cannot pay them good wages.

Mr. Mitchell: The same thing holds true with regard to the State of Maine; the exodus from there westward is quite as strong as it is here.

Mr. McLellan: What would be the average cost of running the logs from the time you put them into the stream until you get them to the millmen?

Mr. Burns: Do you mean in my own county?

Mr. McLellan: Yes, take the average cost in Gloucester.

Mr. Burns: Well, it would be fully $1.00 per M. for stream-driving.

Mr. McLellan: Do your logs have to be rafted?

Mr. Burns: On the most of our streams they have to be rafted. Take the case of Bathurst: our mill being situated at the mouth of the Nepisiguit the logs do not have to be rafted in that instance; but the average cost would be fully $1.00, because we operate on streams that empty into the Bay and not only have the logs to be driven to the mouth, but they have to be rafted and towed long distances to the mill, and I am confident I am rather under-stating the figure when I say $1. The streams in our county are very rough and very difficult to drive.

DIFFERENCE IN CONDITION OF THE TRADE NORTH AND SOUTH.

However, Mr. Attorney General and gentlemen, this question of labor, while it is one that is touched upon in the Memorial and is one of the points that we make, is only a secondary one to the main case that we present, and that is that the lumber trade of the North Shore not only is not in a prosperous condition but is in a very depressed condition and has been in that condition for a number of years, and more especially since the stumpage was first imposed. You are all, each one of you, familiar with the state of business in the Northern part of the Province Each of you knows almost every person engaged in the trade; not only those who are in it now, but those who were in it and who were forced out of it, and I do not think you can point to any one industry in New Brunswick in which there is so little prosperity, in which so few have made any money as in the lumber trade of the North Shore.

Mr. Blair: Is that not the case with the lumber trade in all sections of the Province?

Mr. Burns: I think you have here in your vicinity an illustration of the advantages that can be derived from not having to pay high stumpage duties. You have here one of the largest, yes the largest operator in the Province, who acquired his lands at a moderate price some time ago, and who I think, and here I speak subject to correction, pays very little stumpage. I think there is only one opinion in the trade as regards that gentleman,—I refer to Mr. Gibson—and that is he is making money in the lumber trade, because he can produce his logs at a very much lower rate than they can be produced by anybody on the North Shore that I know of. You will find fewer failures I think in the lumber trade in the Southern part of the Province than you will find in the North.

Mr. Blair: My recollection ever since I was a young man has been that lumbermen have been coming up and going down on this river about as much as almost any part of the Province. I can run you over the names of men who were doing for years a very prosperous business on this River and failed and went under, any amount of them. There is hardly a lumberman on the River St. John who was operating 20 years ago that has not met with difficulties just as much as they have on the other side of the Province.

Mr. Snowball: A strong reason why they should be protected and something done for them.

Mr. Burns: I am dealing with the lumbermen on the North Shore and I am of the opinion that for many years past there have been more failures there in proportion than there have been in the southern part of the Province.

Mr. McLellan: Supposing that is correct, don't you think that is largely due to the fact that the people in the southern part of the Province are engaged in manufacturing American lumber? Do you know from your own knowledge that the people dealing in Provincial lumber are just working along from hand to mouth, and that those who are successful are people who are manufacturing American lumber?

Mr. Burns: I do not draw any distinction between those engaged in the English and Provincial trade, and those engaged in manufacturing lumber for the American market. Those who get logs in the State of Maine are on a specially good footing.

Mr. Mitchell: Is it or is it not true, and I think it is, that, in proportion, there have been more failures in the lumber business in Nova Scotia than there have been in the Province of New Brunswick for the last five years? Have you noted that?

Mr. Burns: No, I have not.

Mr. Snowball: I don't think it is so.

Mr. Mitchell: I think you will find it is true.

Mr. McLellan: Yes, two to one in proportion to the amount.

Mr. Snowball: That is certainly incorrect. There have been more failures in proportion to amount in this Province in one year than there have been in the Province of Nova Scotia in the lumber trade for over fifty years.

Mr. Mitchell: You are talking of one large firm failing, the Stewarts.

Mr. Snowball: It is an answer to the statement.

Mr. Burns. I cannot admit the correctness of the statemenis made by the Surveyor General; I have a contrary impression, and that is that in Nova Scotia the lumber trade is in a more prosperous condition than it is on the North Shore of New Brunswick. Now, in reference to the question put by the Provincial Secretary and some remarks he made in connection with it—I refer now to the statements he made as to the shipments of short lumber to the United States Market—it trade on the river St John and in the southern part of the Province has been sustained by that trade, why we cannot participate in it at all, and therefore consideration should be had for us. We have no profitable market in the United States or elsewhere for our short lumber, and why? Because the rates of freight from the northern ports are very nearly double those paid for the Southern ports.

Mr. Blair: The Marine Railway will rectify all that.

Mr. Burns: I would not like to cast any reflections on the Marine Railway at all; I would not like to darken its bright prospects if it has any, but this I will say in answer to what the Attorney General has said: that I do not look forward to the time when our lumber laden vessels

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

for the United States or elsewhere will be carried over that Ship Railway. I do not think that will relieve us in any way from the $1.25 stumpage tax that we are paying now. I say that while the rate of freight on lumber from St. John to Boston rules from $2.50 to $3 —and averages I think not more than $2.75– that the ruling rates from the northern ports range from $4 to $5., averaging about $4.50 per M.

Mr. Snowball: You are below the figure.

Mr. Burns: Well, I don't wish to make any statement that can be contradicted and I want to err if at all on the safe side.

Mr. McLellan: What kind of freights do you mean?

Mr. Burns: I mean for boards to Boston.

Mr McLellan: The St. John men paid from $2.75 to $3.25 this year to Boston and Providence in some instances.

Mr. Burns: At any rate the rate on boards and lumber of that description from the North Shore average fully $2 higher than the rates that are paid from St. John.

McLellan: Yes, I think that is about so.

Mr. Burns: The freight on laths from St. John to Boston is from 40 to 50c per M. The rate paid from Bathurst last fall was 80 to 90c., practically double the rate paid from St. John, and so it is with all classes of lumber, and therefore we are entirely debarred from the advantages of these markets.

Mr. Mitchell: Take it in the southern part of the Province, Mr. Burns, and the stumpage just about offsets the extra cost for freight. Take these private lands you speak of and they have to pay from $2.50 up to as high as $3.50 and $4 per M. for stumpage.

Mr. Burns: On the New Brunswick side?

Mr. Mitchell: Yes, on the New Brunswick side.

Mr. Burns: That is over on the St. Croix?

Mr. Mitchell: Yes, I am speaking of my own County. I know that last year I sold stumpage for spruce at $3.50 and very poor spruce at that.

Mr. Burns: Well, they have some peculiar opportunities for getting a profitable market for lumber, even though they have to pay $3 or $3.50 for stumpage. So, we have to compete with the Southern part of the Province under circumstances such as I have stated.

Mr. Blair: Is not the market controlled rather by the European production? Is it not the Baltic you have to fight more? The demand, after all, regulates it largely.

Mr. Burns: I was coming to the Baltic. If the demand regulates the price, the greater the reason why we should be put on the same footing as others in the matter of stumpage.

Mr. Blair: Well, unless we made you a present of the land and paid you something for operating it, you could scarcely be put on equal footing with some of the places you have mentioned.

Mr. Burns: No, it does not follow that you should do that. If you place us on the same footing as Quebec; give us a rate of stumpage of 65c a thousand, then you would be dealing fairly by us, but you impose on us a tax of $1 25 a thousand and then we have to compete with Quebec that only pays 65c. And as I have said we have to compete with Nova Scotia where no stumpage is paid at all, but where the lands are owned by private individuals. The point I want to make, in speaking of the north and comparing it with the south in the matter of the sale of short lumber, that point you must clearly see. We cannot utilize a lot of stuff that is now utilized by the mill-owner in St. John, because we cannot get it to market at the same rate and, therefore, one important source of profit which they have is denied to us.

N. B. AND N. S DEALS

Mr. Mitchell: Is it not a fact that N. B. lumber—N. B. deals—are worth more in the English market than Nova Scotia deals?

Mr. Burns: No, it not a fact. The same specification of Nova Scotia deals will bring quite as much and sometimes more than New Brunswick deals.

Mr. Mitchell: Why is it that they ship Nova Scotia deals over to Saint John, or used to, and ship them from Saint John as New Brunswick deals, in order to get the benefit of being classed as N. B deals?

Mr. Burns: There are quite a number of small places around the Bay of Fundy, some—

Mr. Mitchell: Is it not done because of the benefit it is going to give them as to price in the markets of the old country?

Mr. Burns: I say there are quite a number of small mills around the Bay of Fundy, some of which do not produce enough deals to warrant them in opening up connection with the English markets so that they send them over in woodboats and schooners and market them in St. John and sometimes deals that were inferior sold under the name of Saint John deals and brought St. John prices, but now I think there is a change in that respect. The principal manufacturers in Nova Scotia now ship direct to the English market, and I assert that for the same specification of Nova Scotia deals better prices as a rule are got than for those from St. John, because I think they are fully cleaner deals than the St. John deals. They give in some instances a better average length than what they give in St. John and in that respect are worth more money and they get more money for them.

Mr. Blair: I have understood from some parties who have gone over to Nova Scotia to establish operations there—I know of some that went—and they found that the growth on parts of the coast, on very extensive parts of the coast, was a scrubby growth that would not produce anything like the same quality of lumber that is produced in New Brunswick.

Mr. Burns: That I do not know, because I am speaking of my own knowledge of the deals of Nova Scotia. I have seen many cargoes of them.

Mr. Blair; I have understood that the trees grown all along the Atlantic coast in Nova Scotia were of an inferior character.

Mr. Burns: The deals of Sheet Harbor and Ship Harbor are noted deals.

Mr. Smith: I have been in the woods in the Counties of Shelburne and Queens in Nova Scotia and the pine growth and spruce growth there is fully equal, tract for tract, to any that I have seen in this Province, and the hemlock there is far superior.

Mr. Snowball: If the description in the newspapers of spruce shipped in those big rafts is to be relied upon, there are no such trees grown in New Brunswick.

Mr. Mitchell: The most reliable information I have in the matter is from parties belonging to my own place who have carried on lumbering operations at St. Margaret's Bay, which is near Lis-omb, and at Parrsboro on the Bay of Fundy and I am simply speaking from the knowledge I have thus got.

Mr. Smith: St. Margaret's Bay is some 20 miles west of Halifax while, Liscomb is ninety or more miles east of it.

Mr. Burns: So am I Mr. Surveyor-General speaking from my knowledge of the trade, having occasion to go to England and the continent almost every year and there meeting with our competitors.

Mr. Mitchell: I can readily see Mr. Burns, that you and Mr. Smith have had very much more experience in the matter than I would have.

Mr. Burns. I say in a word that, for the same specification, the Nova Scotia exporter gets as good if not a better price than the New Brunswick exporter, while at the same time he has the advantage in freight and stumpage. We are not here, gentle men, to ask you to discriminate between the southern part of the Province and the Northern part; we are not here for that purpose. But we are here asking you to reduce the rate of stumpage and in support of our application we cite the disadvantages under which the trade at the north is carried on compared with the advantages enjoyed by the people of the southern sections of the Province. We use that as an argument in support of our application. We tell you, in a word, that the trade cannot afford to pay $1 25 per M. There is capital lost in the business every year and unless something is done in the way of giving relief to the trade more capital will be lost and more financial misery will be felt in the country. We ask you to place us more on even terms with our competitors. We ask you to allow us to live in the business and not to allow us to be driven out of it, as we are being fast driven out. I repeat that the trade cannot afford to pay $1 25 per thousand and we say it is the duty of the Government, having regard to the general interests of the Province, not of the North Shore particularly, but having regard as I say to the interests of the whole province, to come to the relief of the trade, and I think we have shown you by this memorial, and in a very crude way by what I have stated, that the trade needs relief, and we have shown you to our satisfaction that we believe it is your duty to grant that relief. I am sure you have no desire to see the trade of the North Shore continue in its crippled condition. One of the arguments that have been used in opposition to the application of the trade for relief is that you need the stumpage for revenue purposes. Well, we say you should adjust your expenditure in such a way as to prevent the necessity of imposing on one industry of the Province alone the maintenance of the public services. The trade of the North Shore is in earnest in this matter. It is a matter of financial life and death to them. It is a matter of dollars and cents, and unless the Government grant relief there can be only one opinion, one feeling in the minds of those engaged in the trade, namely that they are unjustly dealt with and we will not cease to urge upon this Government or any other Government the necessity for relief. I do not propose to take up any more of the time. I feel very earnest about the matter; I wish I could present the case in as clear a way to you as I feel in earnest about it. I am largely engaged in the trade; my all is in it, and I feel with my brethren in the business that we have a very strong case and that the Government should come to our relief and reduce the rate of stumpage to figures nearly equal to those paid in the Provinces of Quebec and elsewhere.

KNIGHTED:—The honor of Knighthood has been conferred by Her Majesty upon Hon. John C. Allen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick. We are sure we voice the sentiment of the whole province when we say that the distinction could not have been more worthily bestowed, nor do we believe there is another man in the province whose selection for the royal favor would give such general and unmixed satisfaction. We think it is the first time that Knighthood has been conferred upon any New Brunswicker who has not been connected with public affairs outside of the province, a fact that gives Sir John Allen's elevation additional value from a provincial standpoint, while it emphasizes the personal compliment of which he is the recipient.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SMELT NET FOUND.—See advt.

MILL PROPERTY:—Alex. Morrison Esq. offers his well known and valuable mill property for sale.—See advt.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Henry A. Muirhead, of Chatham, was amongst the passengers from England to Halifax by the *Vancouver*.

Rev. Father McDonald, of Campbellton, was amongst the visitors to Chatham this week. We were glad to see him looking so well, after his late accident.

KENT'S WARDEN.— We congratulate Gordon Livingston, Esq., on being unanimously chosen Warden of Kent County at the Annual Meeting of Council, which begun at Richibucto on Tuesday.

FIRE AT TIDE HEAD.—The store of James Gillies at Tide Head, Restigouche County, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, 2nd inst. Mr. Gillies was insured in the Royal Canadian for $300 on the building and $1,500 on the stock.

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

EQUITY COURT.—The *Globe* of Saturday last, under the heading of Equity Court, says—On motion of Mr. G. G. Gilbert, Q C., on behalf of Messrs. Lane, of Jersey Island, it was ordered that they be authorised to confirm a deed, made by guardian of property of Messrs. Chas. Robin & Co., of North Shore, N. B. Ordered as moved.

ENTERTAINMENT. — An entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Choir of St. James' Church, Newcastle, on Tuesday next, January 15th. The programme will consist of Vocal and Instrumental music, Readings, etc., and will conclude with a short play entitled, Cindrella, or the Glass Slipper, with Tableau. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35cts.

A GOLDEN WEDDING—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gower, of Chatham, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding-day on Tuesday, and amongst those who participated in the congratulations of the occasion were Mr. Lawrence Kennedy and Mrs. Matthew Holland—the groomsman and bridesmaid, who, half a century ago, were the principal witnesses and assistants at the marriage, Mrs. Holland, at that time, being Miss Bridget O'Donnell. It is not often that a golden wedding is celebrated under such circumstances.

HYMENAL:—The marriage of Mr. G. W. Cooke of Amherst and Miss Janie Fitzpatrick, formerly of Chatham, but late of Bathurst, took place at the Roman Catholic Church of the latter town, on Tuesday evening. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion and a choir of the bride's friends rendered the musical portion of the service very attractive. Many friends of the parties tendered their congratulations at the Keary House, and the Bathurst band assisted in giving them a fine send-off at the station.

THE KENT COUNTY Municipal Council met on Tuesday, the full Board, twenty Councillors, being present. Councillor Gordon Livingston was nominated by Councillor McAlmon and seconded by Councillor Charles Y. Walker for Warden and unanimously elected, Committees on Finance and Accounts, the Goal and Public Wharf were appointed. Protests against the election of Jude J. LeBlanc were presented by C. J. Sayre, Esq., and after a discussion in which Messrs. Sayre, Phinney and Hutchison took part, the protests were returned to Mr. Sayre, as no bonds for costs were given as required by law. Council adjourned till ten a. m. Wednesday.

THE MARRIAGE of Mr. Jas. Clowry and Miss Mary Walsh, which was celebrated at the pro-Cathedral, Chatham, on Monday afternoon caused quite a flutter of excited interest amongst a large number of Chatham's fair daughters. The *World*, whose editor was amongst the honored guests says:—

"The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Bannon. Mr. J. J. Norman was best man, and Miss Annie Walsh of Pokemouche, sister of the bride, bridesmaid. The bride's father and mother, and her uncle Coun. Walsh, all of Pokemouche, were present. The bride looked the embodiment of youthful loveliness in a light grey travelling suit. On emerging from the church the happy couple were greeted with hearty cheers from a large crowd, and on arriving at their residence they were again cheered. Many citizens called to congratulate Mr. Clowry and his youthful bride. He is said to be fifty years her senior, but looks hale and hearty."

HORSE NOTES:—The fine weather prevailing on New Year's day brought out everything in the shape of a horse that could be procured. There were talks of races to come off and a large crowd congregated on the ice to witness the going of the speedy ones, and although the actual time was not taken the speed was fast. There were some fine looking animals to be seen. The most speedy being Mr. John Mc Keen's Young "Columbus" Stallion and his four year old mare of the same well knowen stock. Then came Mr, C. S. Ramsay's "Columbus," Mr. John Russell's "Island Chief" Mr. John Ferguson's "All Right,". There were other fine horses present, driven by Mr. Chas. Sargeant and others.—*Advocate*

Municipal Councils.

The Municipal Councils of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche are to meet in annual session on Tuesday next. As it is at the January sessions that the most important of the year's Municipal business is done, ratepayers and others interested should not neglect to have their representatives informed in good time of any matters in which it is desired that they should take action. It often happens that matters that are not within the knowledge of Councillors need attention and do not receive it, simply because those most interested fail to give the necessary information or make the suggestions needed.

Upper Napan School.

The examination of the pupils of the Kerr School, Upper Napan, was held on the last day of the term; in the presence of a large number of visitors.

The pupils were examined in all the branches taught, and passed a very creditable examination, showing particular proficiency in Reading and all Manual Work. The drawings, showed remarkable skill in children so young. At the close of the exercises, they presented the teacher, Miss A. G. McIntosh (who was leaving to take charge of the Nelson Village school) with a handsome stand and watch case, accompanied by an address, in which they expressed regret at her departure and good wishes for her future success.

There is no Better remedy for worms of any kind in children or adults than Dr Low's Worm Syrup.

Presbytery of Miramichi.

The Presbytery of Miramichi met at Newcastle on January 2nd. There were present Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Moderator *pro tem*, Thos. Johnstone, N McKay, Wm. Aitken, J. D. Murray, J. H. Cameron, Isaac Baird and James Roborough, with Messrs. And. Harvie and Geo. Lardine, Elders. Rev. Dr. Jamieson, of Ontario, being present, was cordially invited to sit as a corresponding member.

Mr. Hamilton reported that he had attended to the duties entrusted to him at Nicholas River, and that the people of that district had completed their subscription lists in support of ordinances, and had expressed their readiness to enter into union with Bass River under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Cameron. Mr. Hamilton laid upon the table a guarantee for the payment of $375 annually as the share of the stipend falling to Nicholas River. The report was received and the thanks of the Presbytery tendered to Mr Hamilton. Consideration of Mr. Cameron's demission, already on the table, was then proceeded with. The following commissioners appeared: For Bass River congregation and session—Robert Murphy and John Miller; for Nicholas River—James Murray and John McMichael; for Waldford—Andrew Dunn; for Mill Branch—Thos. Irving and James Starrack. Commissioners were heard, when it was found that all parties were very desirous of continuing the services of Mr. Cameron. The general expression of good feeling was so very pronounced that Mr. Cameron, willwilling to remain in the field, found it difficult to decide in favor of either section as against the other, and asked the Presbytery to advise him. This the Presbytery did and thinks best to do, and in order to gain time for deliberate decision the further consideration of the matter was deferred till the afternoon. The clerk reported that the Home Mission Board had granted $200 in aid of the Douglastown and Nelson congregations and that Nelson had undertaken to pay $200 and Douglastown $250 with manse, provided the Rev. E. Roberts was appointed to the field for one year. The report was received and the Clerk received the thanks of Presbytery for his diligence in the matter. Rev. Mr Roberts, who has for some months been in the field, was appointed as ordained Missionary in charge for one year, beginning Jan. 1st, 1889.

The Clerk was instructed to make formal application to the committee of the Aged and Infirm Ministers fund for the annuity to the Rev. P. Lindsay, late of New Richmond, dating his claim from the date of his retirement from New Richmond.

Certain papers from a committee of the Presbytery of St. John, including a draft act of incorporation from the Presbytery of Miramichi, for the better management of the McLaggan Trust, were laid upon the table. These papers, together with a letter from Hon A. Davidson in reference to them, were referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Wm. Aitken. T. John stone and the Moderator, with instructions to examine them and report.

Rev. Mr. Aitken reported that as directed he had allocated the amount required for the Augmentation Fund as follows:—

New Richmond,	$45 00
Blackville and Derby,	23 50
St. John's, Chatham,	41 50
St. James', Newcastle,	50 00
Red Bank, &c.	23 00
Black River,	24 55
Campbellton	42 50
St. Andrews, Chatham,	62 00
Kingston and Richibucto,	55 75
Bathurst,	31 50
Dalhousie	32 25
New Carlisle,	22 50
Bass River,	45 75
New Mills, &c.,	38 95
Tabusintac,	23 25
Douglastown and Nelson,	18 00

The report was received and approved. The Presbytery then adjourned to meet at 3 p. m.

Business was resumed at 3 p m., and Rev. Wm. Aitken reported from the committee to examine papers, that they had carefully gone through the papers and found them perfectly satisfactory; and that in this opinion they were supported by the judgment of distinguished counsel. The report was received and the draft act approved, and the Moderator was authorized to sign the petition asking for the enactment.

Resumed consideration of the Kent County matter. In reviewing the field, the Presbytery were grateful to note the rapid progress therein under the ministry of Messrs. Hamilton and Cameron. In the Nicholas River district it was found that since the commencement of Mr. Hamilton's labors three years ago forty names had been added to the roll, the building for worship has become too small, and the finances have more than doubled. Similar progress has marked Mr Cameron's labors. In his section of the field the communion roll has grown from 97 in 1885 to 320 in 1888, and the finances from a little over $600 to more than $1000. Stations which a few years ago were unimportant outposts are now in a position to be organised into a separate congregation.

Mr. Cameron then intimated to Presbytery that he had decided to remain with the Bass River people, and was willing to accept with them the oversight of Nicholas River. The Presbytery then accepted Mr. Cameron's resignation so far as it related to Weldford, Coal Branch and Trout Brook, continued his pastorate at Bass River, and placed under his care the Nicholas River district. This decision was intimated to the parties, who all acquiesced. Sympathy was expressed with the stations deprived of their pastor, and it was hoped that another pastor would soon be found.

Mr. Cameron reported the opening of a new church at Coal Branch on the 16th Dec., and Mr. Hamilton reported the opening of the new church at Richibucto on the 3rd Sabbath of November. In disposing of the matter a resolution was adopted expressing the Presbytery's high estimation of the efficiency of the services of those brethren in their respective fields. Mr. Cameron was appointed *pro tempore* Moderator of the new congregation at Weldford, etc.

A letter from Wm. Crockett, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Education, was read. It was in reply to a memorial sent by the Presbytery to the Board a year ago, and enclosed a copy of an order made by the Board introducing into the public schools instruction upon the injurious effects of Alcohol upon the human system. The Presbytery are pleased to find that in addition to the order the Board has also prescribed a suitable text book upon the subject to which it refers. The clerk was instructed to acknowledge receipt of the letter and express the Presbytery's grateful approval of the action of the Board in the matter.

The Moderator and Clerk were appointed a committee to prepare and forward to the Dominion Government a memorial protesting against the action of the Quebec Government in handing over a very large amount of public money to a particular denomination in that province.

The claims of the College Board upon the liberality of our people were endorsed and it was agreed to lend all convenient aid to the Educational Association in their endeavors to raise the sum of $1000 for the purpose of supplying the college library with the latest books in religious literature.

It was agreed to hold a special meeting of Presbytery at Dalhousie on Tuesday the 22nd inst., to deal with a call which is anticipated from that Church.

The greater part of the afternoon and evening sederunts was taken up with matters of public interest. About half-past ten o'clock the Presbytery adjourned to meet at Chatham in the Hall of St. John's Church, on Tuesday, March 19th, at 10 30 (standard time), and the meeting was closed with prayer.

N. MCKAY, CLERK.

Dropped Dead in Church.

BATHURST, Jan. 2.—On Monday morning High Mass was celebrated in the Roman Catholic church here, and a great many persons of the congregation partook of Holy Communion. Among this number was Miss Mary A. McKenna. As she returned to her seat, after receiving Communion it was noticed that something unusual happened as she was seen to fall to the floor between the seats. Persons in church at once came to her aid and carried her out into the open air. It was thought at first that she had only fainted, but seeing no signs of recovery, a doctor was sent for and Rev. Father Barry, immediately upon ascertaining the cause of the commotion left the altar and came to the side of the unfortunate person. When the doctor arrived life was extinct. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. The deceased was well advanced in years and had never married. She is sister of Mr. John McKenna, Contractor, of this town, and of Mrs. K. F. Burns, wife of our M. P.—*Transcript.*

S. of T. Divisions.

At a regular meeting of Northumberland Division, No. 37. Sons of Temperance, held on Friday evening Jan. 4th, 1889, the following members were elected as office-bearers for the ensuing quarter, viz—

Bro. Alexander McKinnon, W. P.,
Sister Christina Neilson, W. A.,
Bro. Robert Meather, R. S.,
Sister Sibbie Haviland, A. R. S.,
Bro. W. J. D. Lobban, F. S.,
Bro. James Firth, T.,
Bro. C. A. Boysen, Chap.,
Sister Annie McLean, Con.,
Bro. Alfred Pine, A. C.,
Sister Elizabeth Stapledon, I. S.,
Bro. George Stothart, O. S.,
Bro. D. P. McLauchlan, P. W. P.

The following officers of Newcastle Division No. 45 S of T for the present quarter were installed on Thursday evening last by Bro. James Falconer, D. G. W. P., assisted by Bro. H. Maltby as D. G. Conductor.—

W. P.—W. S. Brown.
W. A.—W J Miller,
R. S.—M O Thompson,
A. R. S.—Susan Gifford,
F. S.—W A McMaster,
Treas.—Daniel McGruar,
Chap.—M. Russell,
Con.—M Smith,
A. C.—Clara Cottier,
I. S.—W R Robinson.
O. S.—J. C. Miller,
P. W. P.—E. Parker.

Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

The Virtues of Celery.

Leeds *Mercury*:—New discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of plants are continually being made. One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed, it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft and the water drank by the patient. Put new milk with a little flour and nutmeg, in a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm, with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has often tried the experiment, and with uniform success. He adds that cold and damp never produce, but simply develop, the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout.

Statistics show that in one year (1876) 2,640 persons died of rheumatism in this country, and in every case, it is claimed, might have been cured or prevented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned. At least two-thirds of the cases named heart disease are ascribed to rheumatism and its agonizing ally, gout. Smallpox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's laws in diet. But, if you have incurred it, boiled celery is pronounced unhesitatingly to be a specific. The proper way to eat celery is to have it cooked as a vegetable after the manner above described.

The writer makes constant use of it in this way. Try it once and you would do without any vegetables with the single exception of the potato, rather than the celery. Cooked celery is a delicious dish for the table, and the most conducive to the health of any vegetable that can be mentioned.

Mothers!

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

The Winter Port.

CHATHAM, N. B., JAN. 8, 1889.

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR.—I notice in the St. John *Telegraph* of 5th inst. that the Board of Trade of that city is still advocating the harbor of St. John as the winter port for the Dominion, and for the Atlantic Mail steamers. I fully expected that this matter would have been settled before this and that St. John should have the preference before Portland, U. S., because I know the route to St. John is a much shorter one than that to Portland and I consider it a safer one, also.

In speaking to a gentleman from St. John a few days ago I asked how was it that the meetings of the Board of Trade there were so poorly attended—how it was that the names of many influential men who at one time owned and others who now own so many fine shops were never seen amongst those present at its meetings. His answer was that politics was the cause, that some were, for political reasons, members of the Board and were governed more by politics than trade. In that case I would say, let them throw politics overboard, and go in, hand and hand, and never give in until St. John is the winter port for this great Dominion of ours. J. J. B.

An Ohio lady was so frightened by a snake that her glossy black hair turned white as snow. It was soon returned to its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer.

News and Notes.

SAUKIM, Jan. 3.—A sergeant who belonged to the old Egyptian army has arrived at Suakim from Khartoum. He states he left the latter place on Nov. 23, and at that time Emin Pasha had not been captured by the Mahdi's forces, but had repeatedly defeated the dervishes in Bahr-Gazelle province. Officers at Suakim who are personally acquainted with the sergeant know he is trustworthy and believe his information concerning Emin Pasha is true.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—The evictions on the Oliphant estates in Donegal to-day were attended with series of exciting scenes. The house of Blacksmith O'Donnell was strongly barricaded. The bailiffs were repulsed and then the police attempted to capture the place. Sergeant McCombe was wounded with a pitchfork in the leg and cheek and struck on the head with a stone. Ringing cheers greeted each successive repulse. Finally the soldiers were ordered to fire, when the besieged on the advice of Father Stephens, surrendered. Ten persons were arrested. The defenders were cheered by a large crowd. Father McFadden, who was among the spectators, joined in the cheering.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 3.—James Sistrunk and John and Sam Green, three desperate negroes, attempted on Tuesday night to rob and murder the family of J. E. Birt, a planter, in Barnwell county. After robbing the smoke-house and storeroom, Sistrunk entered the bedroom of Miss Leonora Birt, aged 17 years, and attempted to assault her, Her screams alarmed her father, who went to her rescue and was knocked down several times by Sistrunk. Birt and his daughter clung to the negro, and the three fell down stairs together. Here two large foxhounds came to Birt's assistance and tore the flesh from Sistrunk's legs. He tried to escape, but was too badly injured to do so, and was taken to jail where he confessed that he and his companions had plotted to murder the entire Birt family and then fire the house.

DURANGO, Col., Dec. 27.—Information reached here from Rico last night of a sensational tragedy that occurred on Christmas day, in which F. E. Rust, editor of the Rico *News*, shot and killed a merchant, Lig Olsen. It seems that the latter had insulted Rust's sister, and the editor demanded he should apologize. Olsen threatened to whip Rust on sight. On Christmas Rust met Olsen, who went behind the bar of the Brunswick, and taking two revolvers, placed them on the counter, and, calling Rust told him to take one of the weapons and accompany him out side, and they would settle their difficulty. Rust said he did not want to kill him or any one else. They had a long wordy quarrel, which terminated by Olsen jumping over the counter, revolver in hand. Rust drew a weapon from his pocket at the same moment and fired twice, killing Oslen instantly. The citizens took the ground that the killing was justifiable, and Rust was not arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 29.—News of a fatal duel between brothers-in-law at Marked Tree came in this morning. Six months ago the wife of William West returned to the house of her mother, Mrs. Mary Dairy, and announced her intention of seeking a divorce. West visited the house of his mother-in-law and asked to see his baby. Mrs. Dairy placed the infant in his arms. when he remarked:—"You have been the cause of all my trouble and my curse is on you."

She took the baby from him, and her son, Stephen Dairy, aged about forty, came in the porch and told West to leave. At this West drew a revolver and began firing, one ball striking Mrs. Dairy in the arm and another entering her son's brain. He sprang backward into the house, got a repeating rifle and came out on the porch, only to find West standing in the yard with his revolver aiming at him.

The men faced each other for a moment and then, despite the entreaties of the mother, began firing. Two shots were exchanged in quick succession. West was struck twice in the region of the heart, Dairy was shot in the right arm and through the top of his eye, the ball penetrating the brain. West staggered back a few paces, fell on the ground and died in a few minutes. Dairy lived for some hours. The timely arrival of a physician prevented Mrs. Dairy from bleeding to death. It is said she will recover. The men were well to do farmers.

A NEW VOLUME—The one hundred and eightieth volume of *Littell's Living Age* opens with the first number of January. During the long existence of this standard weekly magazine its value has constantly increased, and it can hardly be dispensed with by the American reader who wishes to keep informed in the work of the best writers and thinkers of the day.

The first number of the new year has the following table of contents:—Style, by Walter Pater, Fortnightly Review; The Future of Westminster Abbey, by Archdeacon Farrar, Contemporary Review Irish House-keeping and Irish customs in the Last Century, Blackwood; The Bestbuks of Newfoundland, by Lady Blake, Nineteenth Century; Society Poets, Temple Bar; My Ride to Shrehouna; Blackwood's Magazine; Which Wins? Murray's Magazine; The Circuits, Spectator; The The Submission of Great Britain to Queensland, Economist; The Training of Kings, Spectator; with choice poetry and miscellany. This, the first weekly number of the new volume, is a good one with which to begin a subscription. For fifty-two numbers of sixty four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaids Littell & Co., Boston, are the publisher.

A Cold Water Man—F. M. Locke is Happy.

Mr. Locke stated: I bought ticket No. 46,755 through Mr. Tom Sloan, who is keeping books for Goodbar, Love & Co., Memphis, Tenn. I weighed the matter carefully, thought of it in all its different bearings and relations, before I ever invested a single dollar in The Louisiana State Lottery. Finally, I have invested, from time to time, an aggregate of not more than ten or twelve dollars, I struck the lucky number in the October drawing and have the money for the prize, one-twentieth of $300,000, being $15,000.—*Coldwater* (Miss) *Farmer*, Nov. 1.

Skin Diseases are most annoying because so noticeable. Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap heals and cleanses the skin.

General Earle.

The New York Military *Gazette* says:—"We now write the name of the proprietor of the Hotel Normandie this city, Brigader-General Earle, His Excellency Governor Hill having appointed him to represent the Artillery branch of the State Service in that rank. Brigadier-General Earle has been connected with the National Guard for nearly thirty years. His rank has been well earned, and is a proper recognition by the executive of the great commonwealth of New York of exemplary public spirit and service.

"Ferdinand P. Earle was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1839. He is a descendant of Morris Earle, who was in business in New York prior to the Revolutionary war, and who died in 1780. The genealogy of the Earles is traced back to a Saxon ancestor prior to the Norman Conquest. General Earle was quite a young man when he engaged in the hotel business with his father. whom he succeeded as proprietor and owner of Earles's Hotel. Subsequently he became proprietor of the magnificent Hotel Normandie, and also owner and proprietor of Normandie-by-the Sea, Saybright, N. J, He is one of the most successful hotel men in the country.

"His military career began October 23, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment. He was honorably discharged on October 29, 1869. On April 5, 1881, Mr. Earle was unanimously elected Captain of the Second Battery, N G S N Y. He has been connected with artillery service ever since. We have space to mention only some of the ways in which this useful man serves the public good; General Earle is a member of the Veteran Association, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; a member of the Old Guard, a life member of the National Rifle Association, a member of the Canteen Club, treasurer of the Citizen's Auxiliary Committee, G. A. R.; a director of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the American Yacht, Reform, Jockey and Coney Island Jockey clubs, and is a member of the New England Society. General Erale founded the Earle Guild, for the relief of the poor and needy. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, the Church Temperance Society, of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and to animals, and a life member of the Business Men's Moderation Society. General Earle has been quite prominent in bringing before the public the idea of a Naval Reserve, or to establish a State Naval Militia. A bill for this purpose will be brought before the next Legislature by the Board of Trade and Transportation.

"We congratulate General Earle on his usefulness and honors, and hope they will be long continued."

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures

The simple application of "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

Pat, the Barrel and the Bull.

(From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.)

"How did you come over, Pat?" asked the *Journal* man of a well-known laborer in the yard of one of the Lewiston mills after the story teller had done telling his story,

"I left home," he began, after expressions of diffidence, "when I was a lad, and my cousin, says he to me, 'My boy, my boy,' and begorry I was sad, indeed. I didn't ship nor pay my passage. I didn't register on the ship's books, for them days were afore the steamship times. I just stowed myself in the ship's hold, until one day the churnin' and the thumpin' got that loud that I was afraid, and I came aloft to the deck of the ship,"

After he got on deck, his narrative continues, the captain fell on him and gave him three lashings a day on his bare back, with unfailing regularity. This became so monotonous that one day he fell on his knees and pleaded for his life, and the captain had a big cask rolled up out of the ship's hold, and the head knocked in, a lot of food put into it, Patrick put into the cask, the head replaced, and, with only the bung hole open, the entire cask and contents rolled into the sea. For days he drifted on and on. "I had only the bung to look out of, and the great green waves all around me,"

"How did you get water?"

"All the water I had to drink was what washed through the bung-hole."

"And you like salt water?"

"Sure, it's only a matter of taste."

After Pat had drifted many days and had begun to grow fat from his inactivity, he one day felt the cask bumping on the shore, and pretty soon was washed up high and dry,

With a certain naivete, he says that he had by this time begun to be sort of frightened. I saw no signs of life until after several hours some cows and bulls came roaming over the seashore, where they had came down to drink. At this point it is better not to question the taste of cows for salt water. One of the bulls came smelling around the cask, and playfully leaned up against the bunghole to rest. Pat put out his hand and quietly grabbed the bull's tail. Then he pulled it through, and bracing his feet against the head of the cask, gave the tail a twist.

The bull awoke. He looked around. The cask had him. With a snort like the wrath of Jove he started, Whew! How he ran. He bounded over fields and ledges, into the streets of the city, past wharves and docks, past the Custom House, up to the City Building, where in weathering a street corner, he split the cask in twain over a lamp post, and Pat stood forth from his prison house of weeks a freeman.

He was in New Jersey.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture, intense itchiug and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Burdock Pills cure sick headache by regulating the stomach, liver and bowels.

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

Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine is prepared from fresh beef, soluble iron and pure sherry wine, combined with choice aromatics.

MARRIED.

At the Manse Blackville, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. Benjamin Walls, to Miss Letitia, third daughter of Charles B. Lyons Esq—all of Blackville.

At Bathurst, Jan. 8th, by the Rev. J. F. Barry, G W. Cooke, of Amherst, N. S., to Miss Jennie, daughter of the late John Fitzpatrick, of Chatham, N B.

DIED.

At the residence of Mrs Angus McLeod, Tabusintac, Dec. 13th 1888 Charles Palmer aged 92 years.

Suddenly at Tabusintac Dec. 29th 1888 Lewis U. third son of Horatio J. and Jane Lee aged 19 years.

At Chatham, on the 7th inst, Mary Jane beloved wife of George W Cutter.

New Advertisements.

Smelt Net Found

A Smelt Net found on the back of Bay du Vin Island will be restored to the owner on his proving property and paying expenses. Apply to

R. A. SWEEZEY, Nepan
or J. A. WILLISTON, Bay du Vin

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

That well known and conveniently situated Mill Property formerly known as the DesBris

THE FROZEN PIRATE.

BY W. CLARK RUSSELL.

[*Continued.*]

CHAPTER IV.

I QUIT THE WRECK.

The east grew pale and grey at last. The sea rolled black as the night from it, with a rounded smooth-backed swell; the wind was spent; only a small air, still from the north-east, stirred. There were a few stars dying out in the dark west; the atmosphere was clear, and when the sun rose I knew he would turn the sable pall overhead into blueness.

The hull lay very deep. I had at one time, during the black hours, struck into a mournful calculation, and reckon-that the brig would float some two or three hours after sunrise; but when the glorious beam flashed out at last, and transformed the ashen hue of dawn into a cerulean brilliance and a deep of rolling sapphire, I started with sudden terror to observe how close the covering-board sat upon the water, and how the head of every swell ran past as high as the bulwark rail.

Yet for a few moments I stood contemplating the scene of ruin. It was visible now to its most trifling detail. The foremast was gone smooth off at the deck; it lay over the starboard bow; and the topmast floated ahead of the hull, held by the gear. Many feet of bulwarks were crushed level; the pumps had vanished; the caboose was gone! A completer nautical ruin I had never viewed.

One extraordinary stroke I quickly detected. The jolly-boat had lain stowed in the long-boat; it was thus we carried those boats, the little one lying snugly enough in the other. The sea that had flooded our decks had floated the jolly-boat out of the long-boat, and swept it bottom up to the gangway where it lay, as though God's mercy designed it should be preserved for my use; for, not long after it had been floated out, the brig struck the berg, the masts fell—and there lay the long-boat crushed into staves!

This signal and surprising intervention filled my heart with thankfulness, though my spirits sank again at the sight of my poor drowned shipmates.

But, unless I had a mind to join them, it was necessary I should speedily bestir myself. So after a minute's reflection I whipped out my knife, and cutting a couple of blocks away from the raffle on deck, I rove a line through them, and so made a tackle, by the help of which I turned the jolly-boat over: I then with a handspike prised her nose to the gangway, secured a bunch of rope on either side her to act as fenders or buffers when she should be launched and lying alongside, ran her midway out by the tackle, and, attaching a line to a ring-bolt in her bow, shoved her over the side, and she fell with a splash, shipping scarce a halfful of water.

I found her mast and sail—the sail furled to the mast, as it was used to lie in her—close against the stump of the mainmast; but though I sought with all the diligence that hurry would permit for her rudder, I nowhere saw it, but I met with an oar that had belonged to the other boat, and this with the mast and sail I dropped into her, the swell lifting her up to my hand when the blue fold swung past.

My next business was to victual her. I ran to the cabin, but the lazarette was full of water, and none of the provisions in it to be come at. I thereupon ransacked the cabin, and found a whole Dutch cheese, a piece of raw pork, half a ham, eight or ten biscuits, some candles, a tinder box, several lemons, a little bag of flour, and thirteen bottles of beer. These things I rolled up in a cloth and placed them in the boat, then took from the captain's locker four jars of spirits, two of which I emptied that I might fill them with fresh water. I also took with me from the captain's cabin a small boat compass.

The heavy, sluggish, solden movement of the hull advised me to make haste. She was now barely lifting to the swell that came brimming in broad liquid blue brows to her stem. It seemed as though another ton of water would sink her; and if the swell fell over her bows and filled the decks, down she would go. I had a small parcel of guineas in my chest, and was about to fetch this money, when a sort of staggering sensation in the upward slide of the hull gave me a fright, and, watching my chance, I jumped into the boat and cast the line that held her adrift.

The sun was an hour above the horizon. The sea was a deep blue, heaving very slowly, though you felt the weight of the mighty ocean in every fold; and eastwards, the shoulders of the swell, catching the glorious reflection of the sun, hurled the splendour along, till all that quarter of the sea looked to be a mass of leaping dazzle. Upon the eastern sea-line lay a range of white clouds, compact as the chalk cliffs of Dover; threads, crescents, feather-shapes of vapour of the daintiest sort, shot with pearly lustre, floated overhead very high. It was in truth a fair and pleasant morning—of an icy coldness indeed, but the air being dry, its shrewdness was endurable. Yet was it a brightness to fill me with anguish by obliging me to reflect how it would have been with us had it dawned yesterday instead of to-day. My companions would have been alive, and yonder sinking ruined fabric a trim ship capable of bearing us stoutly into warm seas and to our homes at last.

I threw the oar over the stern of the boat to keep her near to the brig, not so much because I desired to see the last of her, as because of the shrinking of my soul within me from the thought of heading in my loneliness into those prodigious leagues of ocean which lay stretched under the sky. Whilst the hull floated she was something to hold on to, so to say, something for the eye amid the vastness of water to rest upon something to take out of the insufferable feeling of solitude the poisonous sting of conviction.

But her end was at hand. I had risen to step the boat's mast, and was standing and grasping it whilst I directed a slow look round the horizon in God knows what vain hope of beholding a sail, when my eye coming to the brig, I observed that she was sinking.

She went down very slowly; there was a horrible gurgling sound of water rushing into her, and her main deck blew up with a loud clap or blast of noise. I could follow the line of her bulwarks fluctuating and waving in the clear dark blue when she was some feet under. A number of whirlpools spun round over her, but the slowness of her foundering was solemnly marked by the gradual descent of the ruins of masts and yards which were attached to the hull by their rigging, and which she dragged down with her. On a sudden, when the last fragment of mast had disappeared, and when the hollows of the whirlpools were flattening to the level surface of the sea, up rose a body, with a sort of leap. It was the sailor that had lain drowned on the starboard side of the forward deck. Being frozen still he rose in the posture in which he had expired, that is, with his arms extended; so that, when he jumped to the surface, he came with his hands lifted up to heaven, and thus he stayed a minute, sustained by the eddies which also revolved him.

The shock occasioned by this melancholy object was so great, it came near to causing me to swoon. He sank when the water ceased to twist him, and I was unspeakingly thankful to see him vanish, for his posture had all the horror of a spectral appeal, and such was the state of my mind that imagination might quickly have worked the apparition, had it lingered, into an instrument for the unsettling of my reason.

I rose from the seat on to which I had sunk and loosed the sail, and hauling the sheet aft, put the oar over the stern, and brought the little craft's head to an easterly course. The draught of air was extremely weak, and scarce furnished impulse enough to the sail to raise a bubble alongside. The boat was about fifteen feet long; she would be but a small boat for summer pleasuring in English July lake-waters, yet here was I in her in the heart of a vast ocean, many leagues south and west of the stormiest, most inhospitable point of land in the world, with distances before me almost infinite for such a boat as this to measure ere I could heave a civilized coast or a habitable island into view!

At the start I had a mind to steer north-west and blow, as the wind would suffer, into the South Sea, where perchance I might meet a whaler or a Southseaman from New Holland; but my heart sank at the prospect of the leagues of water which rolled between me and the islands and the western American seaboard. Indeed I understood that my only hope of deliverance lay in being picked up; and that, though by heading east I should be clinging to the stormy parts, I was more likely to meet with a ship hereabouts than by sailing into the great desolation of the north-west. The burden of my loneliness weighed down upon me so crushingly that I cannot but consider my senses must have been somewhat dulled by suffering, for had they been active to their old accustomed height, I am persuaded my heart must have broken and that I should have died of grief.

Faintly as the wind blew, it speedily wafted me out of sight of the floating relics of the wreck, and then all was bare, bald, swelling sea and empearled sky, darkening in lagoons of azure down to the soft mountainous masses of white vapour lying like the coast of a continent on the larboard horizon. But one living thing there was besides myself: a grey-breasted albatross, of a princely width of pinion. I had not observed it till the hull went down, and then, lifting my eyes with involuntary sympathy in the direction pointed to by the upraised arms of the sailor, I observed the great royal bird hanging like a shape of marble directly over the frothing eddies. It was as though the spirit of the deep had taken form in the substance of the noblest of all the fowls of its dominions, and, poised on tremorless wings, was surveying with the cold curiosity of an intelligence empty of human emotion the destruction of one of those fabrics whose unequal contests and repeated triumphs had provoked its haughty surprise. The bird quitted the spot of the wreck after a while and followed me. Its eyes had the sparkling blood-red gleam of rubies. It was as silent as a phantom, and with arched neck and motionless plumes seemed to watch me with an earnestness that presently grew insufferable. So far from finding any comfort of companionship in the creature, methought if it did not speedily break from the motionless posture in which it rested on its seat of air, and remove its piercing gaze, it would end in crazing me. I felt a sudden rage, and, jumping up, shouted and shook my fist at it. This frightened the thing. It uttered a strange salt cry—the very note of a gust of wind splitting upon a rope—flapped its wings, and after a turn or two sailed away into the north.

I watched it till its figure melted into the blue atmosphere, and then sank trembling into the sternsheets of the boat.

(*To be continued.*)

THE "WITNESS"

FOR 1889.

MORE INTERESTING THAN EVER.

Great Inducements for Club Workers and Subscribers.

A copy of the $120,000 picture, 'CHRIST BEFORE PILATE,' for the nominal sum of 25 cents, to every old or new subscriber remitting for 1889.

DAILY WITNESS AND PICTURE - $3 25
WEEKLY " " " - $1 25

The NORTHERN MESSENGER, only 30 cents per annum, published fortnightly The best illustrated paper published for the price. Full of interesting and appropriate reading for young and old. Very popular in the Sabbath Schools of the Dominion and United States. Sunday Schools desiring a good paper for distribution, send for samples and rates.

Agents wanted Liberal remuneration. Sample copies supplied free.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN McDONALD,

(Successor to George Cassady)

Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings —AND— Builders' furnishings generally.

Lumber planed and matched to order.

BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING.

Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumber, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N-B

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

CASTORIA

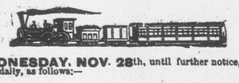
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER  Arrangement.

On and after WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28th, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily, as follows:—

CHATHAM TO FREDERICTON.			FREDERICTON TO CHATHAM.		
LEAVE			LEAVE		
Chatham	8.00	a. m.	Fredericton	7.10	a. m.
" Junction	8.40	"	Gibson	7 15	"
Blackville	9.50	"	Marysville	7 35	"
Doaktown (arrive 11.15)	11.35	"	Cross Creek	9.05	"
Boiestown	12.35	p. m.	Boiestown	10.30	"
Cross Creek	2.00	"	Doaktown (arrive 11.30)	11 55	"
Marysville	3.30	"	Blackville	1.30	p m
Gibson (arrive)	3.40	"	Chatham Junc. (arrive 2.40)	3.05	"
Fredericton	3 45	"	Chatham(arrive)	3.30	"

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

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY for all points east and west, and at Gibson with the N. B. RAILWAY system for St John and all Western points; also at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.

WINTER 1888-9.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 26TH, Trains will run on this Railway in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sunday nights excepted) as follows—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 3 ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Leave Chatham,	12.10 a. m.	2.30 p.m.	Leave Chatham,	12.10 a. m,	2.30 p m
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	12.40 "	3.00 "	" Bathurst,	3.22 "	5.47 "
Leave " "	1.10 "	3 15 "	" Campbellton,	5.45 "	9.00 "
Arrive Chatham,	1.40 "	3.45 "	" Dalhousie,	5.55 "	8.55 "

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	No. 2 EXPRESS.	No. 4 ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION
Chatham, Leave,	12.10 a m	10.50 a m	Leave Chatham,	12.10 a m	10.50 a m
Chatham Junc n, Arrive,	12.40 "	11.20 "	Arrive Moncton	3 40 a m	3.20 p m
" " Leave,	1.10 "	11.30 "	" St John	7.00 a m	7.30 "
Chatham Arrive,	1.40 "	12.00 p m	" Halifax	12.05 p m	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special attention given to Shipments of Fish

FIRE!

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND, Incorporated 1822. Capital $5,000,000

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Incorporated 1808. Capital $6,000,000.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Incorporated 1836. Capital $15,000,000

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated, 1881. Capital $10,000,000.

BRITISH AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1833. Cash Capital & Assets $1,133,666,52

CITIZENS, INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1864. Cash Capital & Assets $1,531,904.

LIFE!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSUR. SOCIETY OF THE U. S.

Assets	$84.378,904,85
Liabilities 4 per cent,	66,274,650,00
Surplus	$18,104,254.85

NOTE—Policies issued and endorsed at this Agency of the British America without delay or reference to head office

☞ Fire Risks accepted and made binding in all Companies without reference to head offices.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Practical Watchmaker, **W. R. GOULD,** Jeweller & Optician.

THE subscriber, thankful to his numerous friends and patrons for the liberal encouragement extended to him in the past, would avail himself of this opportunity for tendering to one and all the compliments and good wishes of the New Year, and the meantime, inform them that he is still to be found at the old popular and well known stand Bannon's Corner, Water Street, prepared, as heretofore, to minister to the wants of his old customers and as many new ones as choose to come along, in anything in the line of the WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING Business He also keeps constantly in stock the largest and best selected assortment GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, of all grades and makes, JEWELLERY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, SILVER SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS CRUET STANDS, etc., ever imported into Miramichi.

A large stock of the above to select from, for the special accommodation of customers, and at a more nominal profit over cost of importation.

Believing that Honesty and Fair Dealing is the best policy, the subscriber is determined as much as ever to carry out that principle to the letter. The public may rely upon any article purchased at his establishment, so far as quality, style and price are concerned.

The CLEANING and REPAIRING of Watches and Clocks will be made a Speciality, as in the past, and all work entrusted to his care will be performed by competent and skilful workmen under Mr. Gould's own supervision. The Subscriber is also agent for S LAURENCE'S Spectacles and Eyeglasses which are now so widely known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion as to need no Puffing or Blowing.

Nevertheless the subscriber would caution the public of Chatham and surrounding districts against purchasing of Former Agents of Mr. Laurence an inferior Article of their own getting up, which, under the cover of pompous and flashy advertisements, they are seeking to palm off on the credulous and unwary as a much a superior article to Mr. Laurence's renowned Spectacles and Eyeglasses; when in reality said Former Agents thereby proclaim a want of honesty on their part for selling and recommending for over so long an article which they now denounce to be inferior to what they themselves represented it to be, or else their ignorance in the Science of Optical Instruments is palpable when, after handling and selling Mr. Laurence's Lenses for Five, Six years and more, they could not detect their inferiority before the agency was taken out of their hands.

Despite this sudden fall in Mr. Laurence's former agents' estimation of his celebrated Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Mr. Gould begs to inform the public that he has been appointed by Mr. Laurence his Special and Sole Agent in Chatham.

Parties in need of a good, reliable article in the shape of Spectacles or Eye Glasses are advised to call at the subscriber's establishment where they will be fitted out with glasses properly and scientifically adjusted, and at prices consistent with the real value of any good article.

W. R. GOULD, Watchmaker & Jeweller.

APPLES.

Just Received 1 CAR NOVA SCOTIA APPLES, for sale Low.

G. STOTHART.

Oct. 17, '88.

SALT! SALT!

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE

12,000 Sacks Liverpool Common Salt

and 2,000 Fishery do.

For Sale Low, particularly while landing.

I feel confident I can offer advantages to customers that most dealers cannot, and will be pleased to answer any inquiries.

JAMES FRIER, Shediac, N. B.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE

The subscriber is instructed to offer for sale the building lot on the corner of Cunard and Church Streets, Chatham, owned by the estate of the late Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, being the premises in the rear of the Bank of Montreal property.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Barrister.

Chatham, Dec, 29, 1888.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has on hand and will sell 1 TROTTING SULKY, weight 45 lbs; also 2 HORSES one four years old, Sired by "Zulu Chief," 1100 lbs offers good speed, and one 12 year old,—weight from eleven to twelve hundred lbs.

R. FLANAGAN

Chatham, Sept 5, 1888.

OUR YOUTH'S FRIEND.

A literary ourna for boys and girls 16 pages monthly Beautifully illustrated. It contains Departments of Stories; Social Etiquette; Temperance; Nature and Science; Our Girls; Inquiries Answered; Humorous; Good Health; Music; Home Recreations; Adventure; Puzzles, etc.

Only 40 Cents per year.

Bright and pure. Just the paper that every father and mother, who have the welfare of their children at heart, will feel disposed to place upon their reading table.

☞ SAMPLES SENT FREE. ☜

Address P. W. RAIDABAUGH 1315 East Madison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

White Beans.

In Store--30 Barrels White Beans.

For sale by C. M. BOSTWICK & CO., St. John

GIFFORD SAYRE, M. D.,

BOTSFORD STREET,

MONCTON, - - - - N. B.

SPECIALTIES:

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR NOSE AND THROAT

FOR SALE

At Station Farm young fall Pigs. Apply to J. B. SNOWBALL.

General Business.

NEEDFUL!!

MY STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be found complete and Prices Low.

Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers,

all sizes, Men's, Youths', Boys', also

SUITS.

Coats, Pants, Vests.

Blankets, Quilts, Rugs, White, Grey and Bright Colors.

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS,

Checks, Plain Colors, in Unions and All Wool.

ULSTERINGS, OVERCOATINGS, TWEEDS

Fancy Woolen Goods,

IN

Clouds, Squares, Fascinators, Tuques.

SHAWLS, JACKETS, ULSTERS

New Styles and Nice Goods.

Cardigans, Linders, Drawers All sizes for Women, Misses, Men and Boys.

White and Grey Cottons, See them, they are selling fast

Gloves, Hosiery, Caps, Hats, Waterproofs, Boots, Rubbers, Teas, Tobaccos, Trunks, Valises, Guns, Revolvers, etc.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, Nov. 7th, 1888.

Notice.

Flett's Carding Mill is in full operation and wool left with Mrs Smallwood Newcastle, or John Brown, Esq., Chatham, will be carded and returned weekly.

THOMAS AMBROSE

Nelson, June 1st, 1888.

Pronounced by the Press—"The Best Paper of the kind published in Canada to-day."

—THE—

RURAL CANADIAN

INCORPORATING

THE FARM JOURNAL, CANADIAN FARMER AND THE DAIRYMAN.

An Illustrated Monthly

—FOR—

THE FARM AND HOME.

96 pp. and Cover, $1.00 per Year.

On the 1st of January next the RURAL CANADIAN will enter on its TWELFTH YEAR of publication. During the past eleven years it has been received with growing favor by an ever increasing number of readers, and in the coming year no efforts will be spared likely to enhance its value to the intelligent agriculturist.

A statement of the Regular Departments in the RURAL will best convey an idea of the scope of the publication:—Farm and Field; Horses and Cattle; The Dairy; Sheep and Swine; Garden and Orchard; Bees and Honey; Poultry and Pets; Rural Notes; Home Circle; Household Hints; Scientific and Useful; and two full pages of Music.

WEEKLY GLOBE

CANADA'S LEADING WEEKLY

$1.00 per Year

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

LEADING WEEKLY OF

Northern New Brunswick,

$1.50 per Year.

SPECIAL NOTICE: We have made arrangements by which we are enabled to send the

ADVANCE, WEEKLY GLOBE AND RURAL CANADIAN

for one year to any address in the country, post tage prepaid, FOR $2.25, cash paid in advance.

ADDRESS: D. G. SMITH, ADVANCE OFFICE, CHATHAM, N. B

HAY.

200 TONS BEST QUALITY TIMOTHY Hay in quantities to suit purchasers and cheap by Car Load delivered along line of I. C. R. or N. & W. Railway.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Chatham, Nov. 1st, '88.

Cheese. Cheese.

LANDING TO-DAY

413 Boxes Late Made Cheese

For sale low in bond or

C. M. BOSTWICK, & CO

ST JOHN

American & Canadian

BURNING OIL!

JUST ARRIVED

One Hundred Bbls AMERICAN HOME LIGHT OIL.

A FULL LINE OF McDONALD'S

TOBACCOS

always on hand, sold LOW TO THE TRADE

☞ Correspondence by Telephone or Mail solicited.

P. Hennessy,

NEWCASTLE

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo, 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1 00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P O Box 1895, Boston, Mass, or Dr W H Parker, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man: Office, No 4 Bulfinch St.

Custom Tailoring.

TWO EXPERIENCED COAT-MAKERS WANTED. Apply at the Office of

W. S. LOGGIE.

Legal Notices.

Notice of Sale.

To John F. Baldwin, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, Fish Merchant, and N. Herbert Molloy, formerly of Bathurst aforesaid, at present of the city of St. Paul in the State of Minnesota, gentleman, and all others whom it doth or 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 eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight and made between the said John F. Baldwin and N. Herbert Molloy of the Parish of Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, General Traders, of the one part, and Robert Miller of Salmon Beach in the County and Province aforesaid, Farmer and Fisherman of the other part, Notice is hereby given, that for default in the payment of the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, there will for the purpose of satisfying the said Mortgage, and the moneys secured thereby, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Court House in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, aforesaid, on Wednesday the Sixth day of February next, at noon—All that lot, tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, aforesaid, abutted and bounded as follows:—All that part of the Lot Number Ten in the original Grant from the Crown to Peter Doucet and others, situate on the West side of Bathurst Basin, in the County aforesaid, at present owned and occupied by the said Baldwin and Molloy, described as follows, viz:—Beginning at a point where the Northern side line of the present Bye-Road separating the lands formerly belonging to the late James G. Dick from the lands of Hugh Chalmers, intersects the West side of the Intercolonial Railway Track, thence North nine degrees and thirty minutes East along said Track sixty-five feet four inches, to a stake, thence North seventy-three degrees thirty minutes, West one hundred feet to a stake, thence South nine degrees and thirty minutes West sixty five feet four inches to a stake, thence South seventy-three degrees thirty minutes East one hundred feet to a stake at the place of beginning, being a piece of land sixty-five feet four inches by one hundred feet and the same which was heretofore conveyed to the said parties of the first part by the heirs of the late James G. Dick by deed, bearing date the Eighteen day of August, A. D., 1875, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

Dated the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D., 1888.

DESBRISAY & DESBRISAY, Solicitors of Mortgagee. ROBERT MILLER, Mortagagee.

1.31

Notice of Sale.

To Peter Brennick of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Labourer, and to all others whom it doth, shall or may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between said Peter Brennick, labourer, of the one part and George A. Blair of Chatham, in the County and Province aforesaid, Esquire, (since deceased) of the other part, which mortgage was duly registered in the records of the said County, the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1883 in volume 62 of the said County Records, pages 27 and 28 and is numbered 29 in said Volume—there will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured and made payable by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Friday the eleventh day of January next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, in the said County at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said mortgage mentioned and described as follows, namely:—All those several pieces, parcels, or lots of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Newcastle, aforesaid, known and described as lots number seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen as shown on the plan of John Hamilton's land in the Town of Newcastle, measuring one hundred and eighty-six feet along a road running through the said Land from the highway towards the River and extending back one hundred and twenty-five feet, as by reference to the said plan will more fully appear, being part of the premises formerly owned by James McCallum and conveyed to said John Hamilton by William Park and David Johnston, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late James McCallum and by the said John Hamilton conveyed to the said Peter Brennick by deed bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six as by reference thereto will more fully appear. Together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging Dated the 5th day of November, 1888.

GORDON M. BLAIR, WARREN C. WINSLOW, SARAH M. BLAIR, Executors and Executrix under the last Will and Testament of the late George A. Blair, deceased.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION!

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Philip J. McNally and Ulric C Trudel, doing business at Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick, as General Merchants, Fish Packers, &c., under the name style and firm of "McNALLY & TRUDEL", has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be carried on (in his own name) by the said Philip J. McNally, who will pay all the liabilities of the said firm, and who is authorized to demand and receive all amounts due.

PHILIP J. McNALLY, ULRIC C. TRUDEL.

Shippegan, N. B., 13th Sept., '88.

NOTICE.

County Accounts and Parish Returns.

ALL PARISH AND COUNTY OFFICERS are required to make returns to the County Council, and all persons having claims against the County are hereby notified to render the same forthwith, duly attested to the office of the subscriber.

Dated 18th December, 1888.

SAM. THOMSON. Sec'y-Treas. Co. North'd.

Caution & Notice

I hereby caution any and all persons against giving employment to my son, James Walls, a minor, without first making arrangements with me in reference thereto, as I shall hold them responsible to me for his wages.

And I further give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said James Walls.

DULDEY P. WALLS

Chatham Jul 23rd 1888

NOTICE.

JAMES FERGUSON of Chatham, Merchant, having assigned all his books of accounts and debts to me, all persons indebted to the said James Ferguson are requested to make immediate payment to me or my attorney R. A. Lawlor.

E. M. ARCHIBALD.

Chatham, 5th December, 1888.

NOTICE.

I HAVE PLACED MY ACCOUNTS in the hands of John Fotheringham, Esq. who is authorized to collect them.

Robert Bain.

Dec. 3, 1888

For Sale and To-Let.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the VALUABLE, COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE

Dwelling House & Premises

situate on Henderson Street, in the Town of Chatham, known as the property formerly owned and occupied by the late James I. Griffin, Esquire, deceased.

☞ Terms of Sale easy.

t. f. Sam. Thomson.

County Buildings, Newcastle, 28th Nov., '88.

TO LET

Office over Bank of Nova Scotia Benson Block Apply M. S. Benson, Barrister.

Chatham, 6th Sept. 88.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

ALLEN'S CORN KILLER

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR HARD & SOFT CORNS TRY IT

Now Opening

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

New Dry Goods

imported direct from LONDON and GLASGOW also DOMINION Manufactures.

Variety, Style AND Value

UNSURPASSED.

William Murray.

CHATHAM, March 28th, 1888.

I. HARRIS & SON

Have just opened their IMMENSE STOCK of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Silverware and Fancy Goods.

In WATCHES we have the LARGEST STOCK in the TRADE, and parties in need of a Good, Reliable Watch can save from 15 to 20 per cent by giving us a call

Our Stock of Jewelery is Complete in every Branch, and Our Prices will Suit Everybody.

In SILVERWARE we have a Very Large Stock and are selling it at a Small Advance on Cost, we keep nothing but QUADRUPLE PLATE Goods, so parties will get a Good Article for little money.

In CLOCKS our Stock is Complete, and as we keep nothing but American Clocks, we guarantee satisfaction.

In connection with the above we have our usual large and well assorted Stock of SMOKER'S GOODS, in Imported and Domestic Cigars, Tobaccos and Cigarettes. Manufacturers of the celebrated Otello Cigar the Best Domestic Cigar in the market, and Sole Agents for the celebrated Raleigh Cut Plug Smoking Tobacco, Try It and you will use no other.

Our Stock of Briar and Meerschaum Pipes is one of the Largest in the Province, and at prices suit everyone. As we are the only Direct Importers in the trade, we defy competition.

We don't put our prices to give 15 to 20% discount, but sell cheaper than any house in the trade. Give us a call and be convinced.

I. HARRIS & SON.

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS!

—OXO—

UTHERLAND & CREGHAN.

NEWCASTLE AND CHATHAM.

We wish respectfully to acquaint the people of Miramichi and the surrounding Country that the ever-increasing demands on our business, especially from Chatham and the lower parishes of this County, warrant and necessitate a wider scope and extension of our trade in that direction. We have, therefore, in order to meet the wants and convenience of the public, purchased the store and premises

Lately occupied by R. BAIN, Esq., WATER St. CHATHAM,

WHICH WE WILL OPEN AS A

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,

ON SATUR., 1st DECEMBER under the supervision of our Mr. SUTHERLAND who is at present doing the rounds of New York, Boston and Montreal, buying for prompt Cash, Staples and Novelties for our Christmas and Winter Trade. This will be a splendid opportunity for

House-Keepers, Traders and Store-Keepers,

in Chatham, as well as Newcastle, to get goods from first hands as we treat directly with Manufacturers. Everything New, Stylish and Durable, will be kept, that is found in a First-Class Store. No cheap catch-penny, 3 cent grey cotton will meet the discerning eye, but, a systematic,

SWEEPING AND GENERAL REDUCTION;

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Sutherland & Creaghan, - Wholesale & Retail, Direct.

Nov. 27, 1888

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Breakfast Cruets, Dinner Cruets, Pickle Dishes, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, etc.

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