

The Morning Star

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country with its United Interests.

W. C. ANSLOW,

Vol. XIX.—No. 5.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, November, 18 1885.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

WHOLE No. 941.

FOR CASH ONLY.

You can buy the following Goods at B. FAIREY'S from this date until the end of the year:

WINCEY'S returned to 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s.
 COSTUME CLOTHS will be sold for 2s. per yard.
 SATIN MANVILLELS you can buy for 50c.
 FANCY DRESS GOODS "job lot" 7c. yd.
 About 300 yds. DRESS GOODS for the week 25c.
 BLACK CASHMERE 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c. per yard.
 COLORED CASHMERE 42c., cheap at 50c.
 BLACK COUPE 31c., 40c., former price 40c. & 50c.
 WHITE FLANNELS 25c., 25c., these are all wool.
 SCARLET FLANNELS from 14c. to 20c. do.
 NAVY BLUE FLANNELS 30c. & 41c. "Burgundy."
 GREY UNION do. 10c. & 22c., extra value.
 GREY WOOL do. 25c., 32c., 38c., best make.
 ROBE MAILE SHIRTINGS 34c., 37c., strong and durable.
 OXFORD HEMPSPUN 43c., genuine.
 WOOL do. 67c.
 TWEED CLOTHS, double width, 60c. to \$1.50.
 TWEEDS "single width" from \$1.50.
 JACKETS from \$1.
 GREY BLANKETS from \$1.35 per pair.
 WHITE do. 2.25 per pair.
 BED COMFORTABLES from 50c. each.

SPECIAL LOT OF

Men's Overcoats from \$5.60 each.

ALL CARPETS, MATS AND RUGS, very low.

Carpet from 55c.; Wool from 65c.; Hemp from 15c.; Tapestry 35c.

Men's White Dress Shirts 85c.

Men's Colored Dress Shirts 65c.

Gloves, Ties, Braces, Collars, Shirts and Drawers, Wool Shawls, Honeycomb Shawls, Cloths, Scarfs, etc., very cheap.

FURNITURE!

Wood Bedsteads single, \$2.00; Wood Bedsteads, double, \$2.10; Wood Chairs, S. B., 42 cents; Sticks \$3.75; Bureaus \$3.25; Washstands \$1.25; 5 Bedroom Sets at Factory prices; Extension Tables from \$7.50. All Furniture at a big reduction. Remember these prices are for CASH only.

B. FAIREY.

Newcastle, Nov. 10, 1885.

William A. Park,
 BARRISTER AND
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
 SOLICITOR
 NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—OVER THE STORE OF WILLIAM PARK, ESQ. CASTLE STREET, N. B. NEWCASTLE, N. B., Oct. 24, 1885.

LAW and Collection Office

M. ADAMS,
 Barrister and Attorney at Law,
 Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.

ALL CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.

Office—NEWCASTLE, N. B.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
 ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
 AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., Chatham, N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

JOHN McALISTER,
 Barrister & Attorney at Law,
 NOTARY PUBLIC,
 Conveyancer, &c.,
 CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
 May 7, 1885.

BECKWITH & THOMAS,
 Barristers & Solicitors,
 MAIN STREET.

MONCTON - N. B.

H. BECKWITH. G. T. THOMAS.

April 20, '85.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
 Barrister & Attorney at Law,
 NOTARY PUBLIC,
 CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
 OFFICE—MURRAY BUILDING,
 WATER STREET.
 May 1, 1885.

J. D. PHINNEY,
 Barrister & Attorney at Law,
 101 ALEX PUBLIC, &c.,
 RICHMOND, N. B.
 OFFICE—CORNER HOUSE SQUARE.
 May 5, 1884.

T. S. RUSSELL,
 Deputy Crown Land Surveyor
 FOR RESTIGOUICH COUNTY.

OFFICE—Dalhousie, N. B.

Sept. 14, '85. 6 mo.

House to Rent.

The commodious premises recently occupied by A. Robie, Esq., and situated on the high ground between Queen and Victoria streets.

For particulars apply to W. & D. McLEOD. 25 North, Oct. 19, '85.

B. FAIREY,
 Auctioneer and
 Commission Agent.
 NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Particular attention paid to sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GOODS on Consignment.

Newcastle, July 20, 1885.

GEORGE STABLES,
 Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
 NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Goods of all kinds handled on Commission, and promptly returned.

Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.

Newcastle, Aug. 11, '85.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
 MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

GEORGE McSWEENEY, PROPRIETOR.

Clifton House, 4 Princess and 143 Germain Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Hanted by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.

April 20, '85.

A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR,
 CANADA HOUSE
 Chatham, New Brunswick,
 Wm. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

Considerable outlay has been made on the house to make it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat landing and Telegraph and Post Offices.

The proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS
 For Commercial Travellers and Stabling on the premises.
 Oct. 12, 1885.

ALEX. L. WRIGHT & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER,
 BERRY'S MILLS, N. B.

All kinds of Lumber constantly on hand.

DR. McDONALD,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
 Corner Duke and St. John Street,
 Oposite Canada House.

CHATHAM N. B. Chatham June 8, 1881.

DR. T. W. POMROY,
 OSTEOPATHIC SURGEON,
 225 VICTORIA STREET,
 NEW YORK CITY, U. S.

Persons wishing to consult the Dr., and unable to call on him personally, can do so by letter.

DE. M. F. BRUCE,
 Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to
 ST. JOHN GENERAL HOSPITAL.
 PRACTICE LIMITED TO
 EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.
 Office: 40 Colburn St., St. John, N. B.
 Dec. 17, 1885.

RAW FURS,
 I am paying the highest prices in cash for the following Raw Furs—Otter, Beaver, Seal Musk, Marten, Lynx, Fox, etc.
 JAMES BROWN,
 Newcastle, Dec. 11, 1885.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 CUT NAILS AND
 CUT SPIKES,
 TACKS, BRADS,
 FINISHING NAILS,
 SHOE NAILS,
 HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.

Office, Warehouse and Manufactory GEORGE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. April 10, 1882. 2-1/2 yr.

Wm. R. A.E.
 BLACKSTONE BUILDING,
 Water Street, Chatham N. B.

Keeps on hand an assortment of CEMENTRY Works, in straight.

Grave Stones, Tablets, etc. Prices from \$12.00 upwards. Also Reeling Posts of different patterns. Samples of Red Granite from St. George, N. B.

Chatham, June 14, '85. Wm. R. A.E.

Mill Supplies.
 Rubber and Leather Belting;
 Diston's Gearing and Circular Saws;
 Lacing Leather;
 Emery Wheels;
 Machinery Oils; Files;
 Lath and Shingle Ties;
 Bobbin Metal; Steam Fittings;
 Steam Packing;
 Rubber, Linum and Cotton Hose, etc., etc.,
 ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
 68 Prince Wm. Street,
 St. John Aug 1

Axes! Axes!
 NARROW AND BROAD.
 Hand-made by the subscriber at short notice.
 JOHN BUCKLEY,
 Edge Tool Maker,
 Newcastle, Aug. 17, 1885.

PATENTS.
 INVENTORS send model of articles of your invention, when it will make careful preliminary examination, and report on patentability, with advice, directions, etc.
 FEE OF CHARGE. All business before U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES. Information and references sent on application. NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.
 F. R. LITTLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
 Directly opposite U. S. Patent Office.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
 FOR THE WHISKERS.
 Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.
 PREPARED BY
 R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
 Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
 Sold by all Druggists; 51, six bottles, 65c.

Cures RHEUMATISM
 THE GREAT REMEDY FOR MAN & BEAST.
 BRIDGEWATER, N.S.



ALSO CURES
 Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramp, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colic, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Cramp or Lattices, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the limbs, Stomachic Disorders, Puff-Blisters, the Growth of the Hair, and as a Hair Dresser is invaluable.

\$500 REWARD.
 offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more testimonials of its efficacy than this. There is nothing like it in the same length of time. There is nothing like it in the same length of time. There is nothing like it in the same length of time. There is nothing like it in the same length of time.

MINARD'S LINIMENT IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. PRICE 25 CENTS.

SAMPLE'S DOMINION Horse Liniment!
 Sample, Parker & Co. Proprietors, Upper Macquodill, Nova Scotia.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before
 known for Lameness, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings and Stiff Joints, Sciatica, Cracks and Grains, Hoofs, Horns, Galls, Cuts, Sores of lower extremities, Poll-Bone, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lamp on the Head and Swellings caused by over exertion of the Human Body; also Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Wholesale by Lee Street, Newcastle, N. B.

Health is Wealth!
 Dr. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Loss of Memory, Nervousness, Puff-Blisters, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Stuttering and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power of either sex, Involuntary Emissions, Nervousness, and all other ailments of the Brain, Nerves and Organs of the Body, which are cured by this treatment. \$1.00 per box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail pre-paid on receipt of price.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT
 to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JOHN C. WEST & CO.,
 81 and 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ontario
 March 1885. 14-1/2

SKINNER'S Carpet Warerooms,
 35 KING STREET.

Just received for Fall Trade:
 6 Boxes New Brussels Carpets;
 2 Do. "Drapery do."
 6 Bolls English Oilcloth; 25 Designs;
 4 "Do" Linoleum, at \$1.50 per yard;
 4 "4 yds wide do." "10"
 4 "4 yds wide do." "15"
 The above is the best installation of my FALL stock, and I might have said some very novel designs, including patchwork, would do well to examine them.
 A. O. SKINNER,
 St. John, Oct. 5, 1885.

WE SELL POTATOES,
 Spilling, Bark,
 R. R. TIES, LUMBER, LATHS,
 Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries,
 Eggs, Fresh Fish, etc.
 Best prices for all Shipments.
 Write fully for quotations.
HATHWAY & CO.,
 General Commission Merchants,
 22 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.
 Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanical Exchanges.
 Boston, June 17, 1885. 6m.

SALEMEN WANTED!
 THE LONDON RUBBER STAMP COMPANY,
 No 217 Holles Street, Halifax.
 SEND 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS.

FOR ALL THE FORMS
 or
 Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,
 the best remedy, because the only one that purifies the blood-purifier.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
 Sold by all Druggists; 51, six bottles, 65c.

Selected Literature.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE.

When General Meade fell back from Mine Run, in the fall of 1863, we went into winter quarters between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, on his old grounds. This was about December 1. On the 15th of the month I received orders to cross the river, penetrate his camp and pick up all possible information.

It was understood that he was sending troops off west, and I was particularly charged to discover if there was any fortification of any kind. If that country had been outposts, and when I had crept down the highway almost to the Union viaduct I took to the field and flanked him. If that country had been outposts, and when I had crept down the highway almost to the Union viaduct I took to the field and flanked him.

It was when I reached the first line of sentinels that I had my key. It was now midnight, and winter had set in. There was no snow, but the wind was cold and the ground frozen. It so happened that I was in the line of sentinels. Knowing that Lee was going into winter quarters, and knowing that a strong picket was out, the sentinels were not over watchful. I crept up until I had reached the line of sentinels, and I was among the tents and shanties.

I must find a place to pass the night. It was too cold to go just lying down, saying "I will sleep on the ground." I walked up one street and down another, looking for a place to stop myself; and by and by I saw a soldier on guard, and had come to his tent on some errand, and I was probably right.

It was half-tent, half-shanty, with a fire place in it. I crept in at the door and found a fire going, and there were three men asleep under the blankets. I had come out after wood, and was standing there as I appeared. As both tents belonged to same company, and as all the men in each company were only natural that I should be a perfect stranger, should attract his attention. Further it was just as natural that he should suspect me of being a thief.

"Where's your regiment?" he asked. "That's what I'm looking for," I replied. "I was taken by the rebel fire last night, and have just escaped and come in."

I answered him so promptly, and told such a straight story, that he could have no suspicions, and I might have got away but for an accident. He had brought out his coffee-pot, and in moving away I fell over it. He was asking for a glass of water, and that was my excuse. He jumped for me without a word. I returned the blow, and then we clinched and fought up and down the street.

"What is this row about?" he asked. "I caught that chap stealing," sang out my opponent. "Who are you?" he asked. "Private George Smith, of the Sixth Maine," I answered.

"Where's your regiment?" he asked. "Don't know, sir. I was captured by the rebels, got away and am looking for my regiment." "Last night?" he asked. "How did you pass all the outposts and sentinels, however, until you had been there. I had as good as betrayed myself by that answer."

"I'll see to your case," he growled, and he called the guard and had me marched off. The guard-house was a log stable, and as soon as he reached it I was stripped and searched. The next move was to hunt up the Sixth Maine and discover that I did not belong to that regiment. I was then taken to corps headquarters and questioned.

I changed my line of defense, claiming to be a deserter from the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, who was voluntarily coming back to his regiment, the next day, by Colonel of that regiment came to look at me, and pronounced me a liar and an impostor.

Next day when a court martial was convened, I had no defense to offer. They tried me as a spy, and while nothing could be proved, I was condemned and sentenced to be shot. I was given to understand that, but I reckoned that some of the officers were not quite satisfied. Instead of carrying out the sentence, the findings were sent to a higher court for approval.

What I am telling you in a minute consumed about two weeks. I was pretty comfortably fixed in the camp, but was zealously guarded that there was no possible shot for escape. The papers had been sent off, and I was daily expecting to hear of their approval, when, one night

just before dusk, the captain of a Pennsylvania regiment came to console me. He was about my size and age with the same colored hair, and the moustache I saw him grasp at a plan. "When we had that fight I asked him, 'How did you get in?'"

"Why, I showed my pass to the guard," he answered. "That was all I desired to know. He talked for about an hour, and I made him promise to come and see me the next evening at the same hour. He advised me to give up all hope and make my peace with God, and I gave him to understand that I might be more concise on his next visit."

I tell you that next day seemed a week long. I had a plan, and it promised success. When the day did begin to fade away I was so nervous and excited that I could not sleep still. The chaplain came just at dark, and, as he grasped my hand, he said:

"The papers have come back, and you must go to the bottom of the matter. 'Pray for me,' says L. He knelt right down, and he had scarcely uttered a word when I had him in my arms, and he was as good as dead. I didn't want to kill him, but I choked him until he was like a rag."

"Four men I felt sorry to do him such injury, but my life was at stake. In about twenty minutes I felt it was safer to go out. I dragged him into a corner, and then the sentinels came and I opened at once, and as I squeezed out the guard shut it without even glancing in."

"How is he, chaplain?" asks the guard as he comes. "Resigned, poor man," I answered, and off I go.

As I afterwards learned, I had a good hour's rest. I didn't feel for the river, as I might have done, but for the north, before I saw Lee's lines again. A Washington paper had a long story about my escape, and it said I would have my shot fired, and that the chaplain would be laid up for a month.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Varieties.

A BLOODTHIRSTY MONARCH.

KING THELAW'S CRUEL REIGN—HIS QUARREL WITH ENGLAND.
 King Thelaw succeeded his father, Monowah, in 1878, at the age of about twenty-one. He was neither the eldest nor the favorite child of a family of forty-eight sons and sixty-two daughters. He had married the daughter of the chief of the Queen's tribe, and he interested the chief dignitaries. At first Thelaw gave promise of a peaceful and useful reign. But his brothers, the younger sons, and the young ones, who had claims to the throne more valid than his, had escaped in safety to the British protection. The knowledge that they were living and that they were not dead, filled him with indignation, and he determined to depose them and to rule over his subjects as a tyrant.

In February, 1879, encouraged by reports of British reverses in Zululand, Thelaw massacred his relatives and their adherents, whom he had kept confined for months in loathsome dungeons. Men, women and children were knocked on the head and flung alive or dead, into yawning gulches. The month of his reign was filled with gunpowder, which was then exploded. Women were ripped up, after being submitted to every conceivable indignity, and their brains were dashed out against stone walls.

The exact number of unfortunate who perished amid such fearful tortures at this time and since in Zululand is not known. It is certain, however, that it must be reckoned in hundreds. One of the two pilots within the palace enclosure, who had been kept in a cage during the three initial nights of crime, soon bulged and cracked at its mouth from the excruciating agony. An elephant, which had been brought down to the shore, was shot and killed by the British Charge d'Affaires from Mandlay in October, 1879. Frontier raids, rebellions and attempts at assassination followed. The month of his reign was filled with gunpowder, which was then exploded. Women were ripped up, after being submitted to every conceivable indignity, and their brains were dashed out against stone walls.

Burnah was short of its sea coast and of some of its most profitable provinces by the wars with the English, which ended in 1824 and 1852. Disputes with the Indian government led to the withdrawal of the British Charge d'Affaires from Mandlay in October, 1879. Frontier raids, rebellions and attempts at assassination followed. The month of his reign was filled with gunpowder, which was then exploded. Women were ripped up, after being submitted to every conceivable indignity, and their brains were dashed out against stone walls.

THE PRESENT QUARREL.
 This last dispute arose from the caprice and attempted extortion of King Thelaw in interfering with British trade on the Irrawaddy River, and in his suspected plotting with the French to the disadvantage of English interests. Responsibility for this plotting has been disclaimed by President Grey's government. The quarrel, therefore, rests now upon Thelaw's arrogant and insulting refusal to attend to the communication of the Viceroy of India proposing arbitration with reference to the preposterous fine of £200,000 recently imposed for alleged offenses upon the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation. This company has an immense body of servants and hundreds of elephants employed in timber cutting in Burmese territory. Lord Dufferin has lost no time in sending a vigorous ultimatum to the sanguinary tyrant at Mandlay, and in following up the same by a declaration of war. It is announced that if a complete submission has not been received by November 11, a sharp and speedy campaign against Burmah will be opened on November 11.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co's steamer *Algonquin*, encountered a heavy storm, with heavy snow, on Lake Superior, while making the passage from Owen Sound to Port Arthur on Friday, 9th Nov., and while entering Rock Harbor, for refuge, struck on a rock, and was lost. And of sixty-two persons on board, only fourteen were saved—the Captain, James Moore, two passengers, and eleven of the crew.

The story of the disaster as related by Captain Moore is that the "Algonquin" passed through Saint Marie Canal bound for this port last Friday, at noon. Soon

after reaching Lake Superior, the wind began to freshen up from the northwest, and a great bank of leaden clouds along the northern horizon, denoted the approach of heavy weather. Realizing, however, that the "Algonquin" was one of the strongest and most powerful steamers afloat, and well able to cope with even a two-day gale, Captain Moore kept her on her course, but as night approached the wind continued to increase in violence and by dark, developed into one of the fiercest and most destructive gales ever experienced on the upper Lakes. As the gale increased the sea rose, and before midnight Lake Superior was lashed into a mass of seething foam. The life-temperature rose and great seas swept completely over the struggling steamer. The situation was made all the more terrible by a sudden snow storm that set in behind morning. It was impossible to see the length of the steamer. The passengers and crew were terrified beyond measure, and momentarily expected to see the steamer broken in two by the waves.

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THE SEVERN TUNNEL COMPLETED.
 (From the London Times.)
 Overcoming at one time what seemed almost overwhelming difficulties, the Great Western Railway Company and its engineers, Sir John Hawkshaw and Mr. Richardson, associated with Mr. Walker, the contractor, have at length completed the production of a tunnel of five miles and a quarter of tunnel, some of the month of the Severn, and have thus connected South Wales directly with the Great Western railway company's system from Bristol to Cardiff by a distance of thirty miles. The tunnel is 23 feet wide, 30 feet high from the rails to the crown of the arch inside of the brick work, and has a total length of 5,147 feet. It is a tunnel of the most perfect type, and has a thickness of 3 feet in the deepest part of the work beneath the "shots," the whole of the tunnel has all been excavated through the red sandstone. About four and a quarter miles of actual tunnelling are beneath the bed of the river, and in the journey on Saturday, the whole of this was found to be perfectly dry as the floor of the tunnel is seventy-five millions of bricks have been used in lining the tunnel throughout its length. The whole of the tunnel has been

THE UNION ADVOCATE. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1885.

Correspondence.

DAHOUBISH SCHOOL MATTERS.

DAHOUBISH, 13th Nov, 1885.

Mr. Editor.

I was pleased to see in your last issue a warning from the Trustees of the school of Dalhousie.

Although not a signer of the petition accompanying Mr. Stewart's letter, I have personal knowledge that the statements, both as regards the school meeting and the conduct of the Trustees, are beyond dispute.

The allegations against Trustees Stewart and Johnston for arbitrarily dismissing the schoolmaster, Mr. Ross, are not only true, but are also supported by the evidence of the schoolmaster himself.

The schoolmaster, Mr. Ross, is a man of high character and high ability, and his dismissal is a most serious and unjustifiable act.

The Trustees, by their conduct, have shown themselves to be unworthy of the trust reposed in them by the community.

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era have no children attending any school in Iowa, and cannot therefore be in contact in any practical way with the methods and conduct of Mr. Ross, as Principal.

Your correspondent's remark that "the Trustees to put it fairly, will be accepted by this community" is looked upon here as very childish. The children will go to school, and will wag along in the old way in spite of all this bluster.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say that the Trustees are keenly sensible of the grave responsibility resting upon them in connection with this, as with all school matters. They regret sincerely to be obliged to differ from some of their fellow citizens—but they have a duty to perform in which they are not to be influenced by unnecessary or misplaced sympathy for any individual, or by petitions on one side or the other. They have acted, as they believed, for the best interests of the District, in giving Mr. Ross notice of their intention to enter upon a new year of school with him on the 1st December next.

They have engaged the services of a gentleman to enter upon the duties of a teacher of our province, and has won the respect of every one wherever he has taught.

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elephant on their hands, or an incubus their candidate might more properly be called. Mr. Skinner has not had time to forget all the principles of his first love, for we find him stating in a speech at a recent meeting that the constructive policy has ceased to be a practical one in our politics, a statement which might be interpreted as meaning that the party which candidate he is would care to endorse. If that party has a policy at all, one of the planks in its platform is certainly the retention of the protective policy when it again returns to power. To do so would be to stultify all its previous pledges, and to show that its own candidates making the pro-fund statement that Protection is a dead issue is somewhat remarkable, and is not one dissenting voice was raised against such a treasonable utterance.

Mr. Skinner has made a grave mistake. If his ambition was in the line of political advancement, and his aim to secure seats in the Legislature, he might have succeeded had he remained where he is even now in heart if not in purpose, with his political associates of the past. It is he who has chosen his own way, and when consigned to the shades of political oblivion, there will be no one to regret that he is no longer remembered, not even those who are making use of him just now to serve their own political ends.

The Presbytery of Miramichi.

The Presbytery of Miramichi met at Riverview, N.B., on the 11th Nov, 1885, and was constituted with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Wm. Alken. Sermon: Rev. Thos. Nicholson, Rev. Wm. Allen, Rev. E. Wallace, Rev. R. H. Allen, Russell, Ministers, and Mr. Geo. White, Elder.

An ecclesial letter from the Senate of Knox College, Toronto, and the work of an additional Professor in that institution, was read.

A report was presented by the Mission Board, Mr. Johnston's report of mission work in Kouchibouguac, was also read and adopted.

The Rev. James Murray was appointed to supply for Rev. Wm. Hamilton at Richibouctou, on the 15th Nov, 1885, and on the 22nd inst., and he was appointed to supply for Rev. Wm. Hamilton at Richibouctou, on the 15th and 22nd November inst.

A report was presented by the Moderator, Mr. Johnston, on the 15th and 22nd November inst.

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day, the 10th day of Nov., to take into consideration the resignation of the Rev. Thos. Nicholson, who has been Pastor in this place for the past twenty years. His resignation had been placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Presbytery.

The Congregation did not wish the Rev. gentleman to press his resignation, and owing to his ill health he thought it better to resign to his own and the Congregation's interests to resign his charge.

After due consideration it was accepted. Whereupon as a token of respect, the Congregation rose to present him with a purse of One Thousand Dollars.

Mr. Donald McMillan, who has led the singing in the Church for the past twenty years, has resigned his position in favor of Professor P. McMillan, who is a young man of brilliant musical talents. The subject of the Choir has very much improved under his leadership. He is ably assisted by the Messrs Hamilton and D. G. White.

VOIL.

Restigouche Notes.

The November term of the Restigouche County Court opened here to-day, His Hon. Judge Wilkinson presiding.

There being no criminal business to come before the Court, the Sheriff has not summoned any Grand Jury.

The Civil Docket was made up as follows: 1. Duncan McDougall vs. Fred W. McKay, Wesley H. Waller and Alex. McKay. Mr. John McAllister for plaintiff, Mr. J. H. Campbell for defendant.

2. Uchian Leclair and Alphonse Leterrier vs. Arch. McKenzie. Mr. M. McAllister for plaintiff, Mr. Wm. Murray for defendant.

3. Geo. Moffat and Robert Moffat vs. Michael Archibald. Mr. J. C. Barbare for plaintiff, Mr. McAllister for defendant.

The first case was an action on a bill of exchange, the defendant having paid half of defendants a verdict was entered for plaintiff for amount claimed.

The next was an action for liquors sold by the defendant to the plaintiff, the defendant, residing and doing business in Restigouche, was charged with the sale of liquor on the ground that the goods had been sold by lease measure the sale was illegal under the statute passed in 1883. The defendant pleaded that the goods were sold by lease measure, subject to the ruling of the Judge on the point raised.

The Court then adjourned sine die. Dalhousie, Nov. 10, 1885.

Inquest.

An inquest was held on Friday last, before Dr. A. C. Smith, Coroner, on the body of John McLaughlin, who was found dead on the 10th inst. The jury being Messrs W. F. Smallwood, (foreman) Chas. Fletcher, Messrs Teed, Christopher Craig, Hugh Johnston, Michael Peck, and John McLaughlin, returned a verdict that the deceased, who was at one time a native of the United States, had died of natural causes, his family residing here.

He came here three weeks ago to work on the Indian Point, and was found dead on the 10th inst. The jury being Messrs W. F. Smallwood, (foreman) Chas. Fletcher, Messrs Teed, Christopher Craig, Hugh Johnston, Michael Peck, and John McLaughlin, returned a verdict that the deceased, who was at one time a native of the United States, had died of natural causes, his family residing here.

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