OBSERVE THE ADDRESS SLIP ON THE PAPER—THE DATE ON IT INDICATES THE TIME TO WHICH THE SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID. PROMPT REMITTANCES ARE EXPECTED FROM THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY MADE THEM.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 11—No. 4. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 27, 1884. D G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.50 a Year, in Advance

INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY
E. P. Hubbard, Prop., New Haven, Ct., U. S. A.
Publisher of the Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

One year, in advance, - - - - - $1.50
After 6 months, - - - - - $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 in a space 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.

WAR!
FRANCE & CHINA!
TEA! TEA!

Markets have advanced Three to Five Cents per pound.

FIRST LOT OF
This Season's Tea
JUST RECEIVED.

Having bought our Stock before the advance, we will give our Friends and Customers better value at former prices.

BALANCE OF LAST SEASON'S
REDUCED TO 20 CENTS

☞ Try It. Best Value in Town.

G. STOTHART.
MIRAMICHI

LIVERY STABLE,
Castle Street. - - Newcastle

TEAMS FURNISHED FOR
DRIVES. PARTIES.
EXCURSIONS,
FISHING TRIPS. ETC
JOHN MORRISSY, - - - Proprietor

TIN SHOP.

I have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the late James Gray, and with the kind patronage of former friends, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN,
SHEET-IRON,
GAS-FITTING.
Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.
TIN WARE
always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.
PLOUGHS,
Also, a nice assortment of
Parlor and Cooking Stoves,
fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells of which draw out for cleaning purposes.
Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to give us a call.
☞ *Shop in rear of Custom House.* ☜
A. C. M'LEAN.
Chatham July 22.

NOW ON HAND.
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED LINE OF
CANNED GOODS
—AND—
PRESERVED FRUIT,
—IN—
Tomatoes, Green Corn, Ripe Apples, Peaches, Dressed Peas and Beans, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Soup & Bouilli Pea Soup, Military Soup, Lobster, Mackerel, Hare, &c.
ALSO:—A COMPLETE STOCK OF
SHIPCHANDLERY
—AND—
NAVAL STORES.
GEORGE WATT.

400 M. SHAVED CEDAR
SHINGLES.
Will sell in Car Load Lots or small lots to suit Purchasers.
AT LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY
ROGER FLANAGAN.

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 diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto.

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

General Business.

HAMS. HAMS.
Smoked and Green.
400 PIECES HAM,
Green, Smoked or Canvassed.
FOR SALE LOW BY
C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.,
St. John.

ALBERT LIME
THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y
Are now prepared to furnish their
Best Quality Selected Lime
By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.
This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it impervious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.
For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertiliser known.
All orders should be addressed
THOMAS McHENRY,
Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,
Hillsboro, Albert County

G. A. BLAIR
has on hand, a superior assortment
READY - MADE CLOTHING.
—COMPRISING—
Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,
IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET
Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times

COAL! COAL!!
ANY person requiring coal will please leave their orders with the Subscriber who is to receive a few
Consignments by Rail.
Early orders are necessary in order that they may be
satisfactorily filled.
T. F. GILLESPIE.

E. H. THOMPSON'S
ART GALLERY
(Opposite Canada House, Chatham.)
Old Pictures Enlarged
—AND—
Finished in Oil, Water Colors or India Ink.
PHOTOGRAPHS
—AND—
FEROTYPES
taken and satisfaction guaranteed.
Picture Framing and Mounting at short notice.

NATIONAL POLICY.
ADVANCED DUTY ON PRINTS OF 7½ PER CENT.
Showing 380 pieces of Spring and Summer prints and Cretonne and Sateens imported before the advance came in force and thus 7½ per cent. saved These goods will be sold at very close prices, and are exceptionally good value.
Inspection Solicited.
Opening New Spring and Summer Goods.
Baldwin's 3, 4, and 5 ply colored fingerings
Shaded Berlin Wools.
Cardinal Wool Java Canvass.
20 in. Grey Star Linen.
White Marseilles Toilet Covers.
Black and Colored Filosette.
Coloured Tubular Braid.
Undressed 6 button colored Kid Gloves.
Needles, Betweens, Cottons Darners, Wool darners, Tapered Knitting, etc. etc.
W. S. LOGGIE.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.
Chatham Livery tables.
Regular Coachesto trains leaving and arriving at
CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.
Office and Stables - - - - Water Street. Chatham

JUST RECEIVED
NEW STIFF AND SOFT
HATS
—IN—
Felt and Fur,—Leading Styles.
MEN'S BOYS' & YOUTHS'
READY-MADE CLOTHING
White and Regatta
SHIRTS.
A FRESH STOCK OF
TTTT EEEE A
T E AA
T EE AAAA
T EEEE A A
PER S. S. DURHAM CITY.
☞ All at Bottom Prices. ☜
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
I. HARRIS & SON,
WATER STRE CHATHAM, N. B.

William J. Woods,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Marbelised Slate Mantels and Register Grates, plain, stamped and Japaned Tin-Wares, Kitchen Furnishings, House Furnishings, Hardware, etc.
Orders solicited.
June 21st, 1884.

DUNLAP, MCDONALD & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
AMHERST, N. S.
Customers' measures taken and suits or single garments sent to any part of the country.

Hotels.

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.

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.
ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

Metropolitan Hotel,
[Adjoining Bank of Montreal,]
WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.
J. F. JARDINE, PROPRIETOR.
First Class Rooms and Table
Anglers and Sportsmen
are provided on the premises with ice and all other necessary facilities for the care and shipment of fish and game.
In addition to teams for carrying the
Mails and Express
matter between the Railway and town offices,
the "Metropolitan" Turnout
is always on hand on the arrival of trains for conveying passengers wherever they may desire to go.
A NEW BUILDING
practically designed after consultation with LEADING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS has
FIVE SAMPLE ROOMS
calculated to meet the requirements fo all classes of business.
The location, grounds, general appearance and style of management of the "Metropolitan" are such as to invite and retain the patronage of all travellers
J. F. JARDINE

General Business.

JOHN McLAGGAN
IMPORTER
—AND—
WHOLESALE DEALER
—IN—
Flour,
Cornmeal,
Provisions
AND
General Groceries.
IN STORE.
50 Half chests Tea,
50 caddies do.,
DIRECT IMPORTANT
75 Boxes and Caddies
Black and Bright Tobacco
100 Bbls. Sugar.
GRANULATED & YELLOW
150 Boxes Soap,
100 Bushels
White Beans,
MOLASSES, in Puncheons,
Tierces & Bbls.
Plate and Extra Mess Beef.
Heavy Mess Pork
Pressed Hay.
CHOICE BRANDS OF
Flour,
Cornmeal &
Oatmeal,
at Wholesale Rates
AT THE
FISH WAREHOUE
ON THE
Public Wharf, Newcastle,

REMOVAL
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronised his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of
All Kinds of Cloths,
from which selections may be made for
Suits or Single Garments,
inspection of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.

Brokerage, etc.

W. & R. Brodie,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS
No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal
QUEBEC.

Medical.

Dr. J. S. Benson,
RESIDENCE:
Duke Street, - Chatham.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RESIDENCE:—That occupied by Late Dr. Thomson,
Wellington St., - - Chatham, N. B.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE
DRUGS
—AND—
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, go to the
Newcastle Drug Store.
☞ DRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure, and PATENT MEDECINES at their regular prices.
Flower Pots, Sponges,
Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps
—ALWAYS IN STOCK.—
E. LEE STREET,
Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED.
10 BARRELS
Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD
CHOICE WINTER APPLES.
1 MIXED CAR
CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS.
CHEESE.
ETC. ETC.
BOTTOM PRICES.
D CHESMAN

LONDON HOUSE
CHATHAM, N. B.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell off the balance his Stock of FANCY GOODS at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO ON HAND
A Good Assortment of Groceries.
IN STORE:
FLOUR, OATMEAL, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SOAP, ONIONS, TOBACCO,
Lowest WHOLESALE and RETAIL Prices: also
20 TUBS GOOD BUTTER.
15 " " LARD.
R. HOCKEN.

R. FLANAGAN,
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing.
Customers will find our Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate and all sold at moderate prices.
Tea! T Tea!!
On Hand and to arrive from London
100 HALF CHESTS TEA.
E. A. STRANG, - Chatham.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine.

JAMAICA!
IN STORE
VERY FINE OLD
RUM!
IN PUNCHEONS AND QUARTERS,
CROP OF 1880.
PERSONALLY SELECTED IN JAMAICA BY OUR MR. T. W. BELL.
Can be shipped to order from St. John or Halifax, in Bond or Duty Paid.
T. WILLIAM BELL & Co.
ST. JOH Apl. 3rd. 84.

500 BARRELS
Extra Quality, Wood Burnt
CORK LIME.
FOR SALE LOW.
GEO. WATT.
CHATHAM, April 2, '84.

Teacher Wanted.
A SECOND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER is wanted for School District No. 5, Parishes of Chatham and Glenelg, to commence 1st. Nov.
Apply to—
ALEX. G GILLIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
Excels all other Remedies for External Use.
CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.
CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.
Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—C. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure, and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make Hens pay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure
CHICKEN CHOLERA,
MAKE HENS LAY
Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.50; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1884.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2ND., Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sunday nights excepted) as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.	THROUGH TIME TABLE	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Leave Chatham,	3 35 a. m.,	1.25 p. m.	Leave Chatham,	3.35 a. m.	1.25 p. m.
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	4 15 "	1.55 "	Arrive Bathurst,	5.59 "	4.35 "
Leave " "	4.15 "	2.10 "	" Campbellton,	8.05 "	8.10 "
Arrive Chatham,	4 45 "	2.40 "	" Point Levi,	8.00 p. m.	

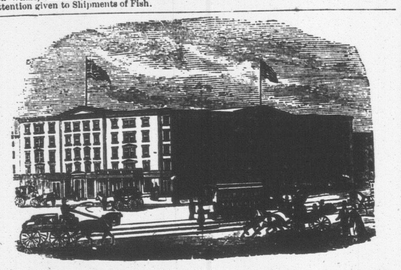
GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION
Chatham, Leave,	10.40 p. m.	11.30 a. m.	Leave Chatham,	10.40 p. m.	11.30 a. m
Chatham Junc'n, Arrive,	11.10 "	12 00 m.	Arrive Moncton,	1.40 a. m.	2.40 p. m
" " Leave,	11.20 "	12.20 p. m.	" St. John,	5.30 "	6.45 p. m.
Chatham, Arrive,	11.50 "	12.50 "	" Halifax,	9.20 "	

TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

LEAVE CHATHAM,	ARRIVE NEWCASTLE.
8.35 a. m., connecting with regular express for north.	4.22 a. m.
4.25 p. m. " " accommodation for north	2.12 p. m.
LEAVE NEWCASTLE	ARRIVE CHATHAM
11.55 a.m. by regular accommodation for south	12.50 p. m
11.05 p.m. " " express	11.50 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 runs to destination.
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 on 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.
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.



EARLE'S HOTEL, - - NEW YORK.
CORNER OF CENTRE AND CANAL STREETS.
THE favorite Hotel of Maritime visitors to New York Convenient to the principal lines of City travel and the main Steamship lines communicating with points north and south.
It is one of the best Hotels in the City for visitors who wish to combine business with pleasure, as, while it is convenient to the centres of wholesale and Maritime trade, the principal places of amusement can also be reached in a few minutes by the different facilities for quick travel almost at the door, April 5, 1883.

NEW GOODS
—AT—
J. B. SNOWBALL'S.
Just received per late Steamers from the Manufacturers
New Ulster Cloths
For Gents Ladies and Children:
Boys' Woollen Knickerbocker Hose,
Very Heavy.
A very large stock of
German and Canadian Clouds and promenade Scarfs.
Ladies' Berlin Wool Shawls,
Ladies Berlin Wool Jackets,
Ladies' and Children's Wool Scarfs
Irish Frieze,
For Heavy Overcoats.
Irish and Scotch Tweeds,
Newest Styles.
Moscow Homespun, Costume Cloths,
Wool Serges, French Cashmeres, French Merinoes,
Black Sicillians, Black Grecian Cords,
Colored Cloth Debeges,
100 pairs Best White
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
50 pairs Best Twilled
Canadian White Blankets
A few pairs of Super Extra BATH BLANKETS, at reduced price
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH!

Notice to Mill Owners
THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves.
The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.
Full information given by application to the Subriber.
ROBERT Mc GUIRE.

JUNE 11TH, 1884.
P.E.I. MESS PORK,
Choice Selected Quality.
JER'H. HARRISON & Co.
6-7 North Market Wharf.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

Broad Without Yeast.

It is a well known fact that bread made with yeast, if eaten before it becomes stale, ferments again in the stomach, producing indigestion and numerous other complaints. Bread raised with Royal Baking Powder, instead of yeast, is entirely without this defect; but on the contrary, is one of the most effectual preventives of indigestion and dyspepsia. By the use of Royal Baking Powder the saccharine properties of the flour, which are destroyed by the fermentation with yeast, are preserved and the bread is made more nutritious. Ten per cent more bread is baked—because of this saving—from the same quantity of flour.

The Royal Baking Powder will also make sweet, white bread from an inferior quality of flour, a property possessed by no other leavening agent. Thus, much flour that is dark in colour, or from other cause is considered below the finer grades, and therefore much cheaper, can be utilized and turned into a perfectly sweet and wholesome bread. Nor can bitter bread ever result from the use of too much, or more than the required quantity, of Royal Baking Powder; as, whether used in small or large quantities, its proportions are in such exact equivalents that they always neutralize each other. Bread made in this way does not require mixing over night, but may be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes; an advantage that will be readily appreciated by every housekeeper.

A Fourfold Work.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory of money refunded.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

I am surprised that no mention has been made in the numerous notices on Sir Moses Montefiore of an act which did him the highest honor. Many years ago, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, he failed in business. Having subsequently made money, he called together all his creditors and presented them with the amounts due them, with interest at the rate of five per cent. calculated from the day on which the debt was incurred.—*London Truth.*

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

A Good Motto.

WASTE NOT your substance in riotous living, which feeds impure blood and clog the system with disease. Open the channels of health, purify the blood, and regulate all the organs with Burdock Blood Bitters.

A convict named Fauteux, who escaped from St. Vincent dePaul penitentiary on Tuesday of last week, was traced to a house of ill fame in Montreal. He fired twice and wounded detective Gladu, who returned the fire, shooting him through the heart.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was shot last Wednesday evening by Adolph Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, the Hawaiian sugar king. The shooting took place in the business office of the *Chronicle*. Spreckels fired twice; the first shot took effect in the left arm a little above the elbow, and the second in the left shoulder. The shooting was the outcome of an article published in the *Chronicle* on Sunday morning, respecting the affairs of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Co. Spreckels was arrested about four years ago, DeYoung's brother, who was then connected with the same paper, was shot dead by a labor agitator for publishing an article in the *Chronicle* reflecting upon him. The *Chronicle* people ought, hereafter, to make a kind of arsenal and armory of their offices.

Have you ague in the face and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pains in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps or pains in the limbs, or rheumatism in any form? if so get *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It will give instant relief and finally cure you

A Princely Fortune.

A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs.

Our exchanges are having a good deal of fun in ringing the changes on the statement that there isn't a single lawyer among the 1,000 prisoners in the Vermont Penitentiary. Probably it is because the lawyers are not in jail that the other fellows are so. It is sometimes safest to be where a lawyer cannot get at them.—*Fall River Advance.*

If any person would see the difference between real worth and real worthlessness let him buy a small pack of Sheridan's horse and cattle powders and feed it out to his hens. The increase of eggs will surprise you.

A Good Guarantee.

H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attacks and liver and kidney troubles. In no case has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction.

Mrs. Amelia Young, of Philadelphia, who has an income of $30,000 a year, and who is noted for her benevolence, has been convicted of shop-lifting.

Danger in the Air.

In the chilling winds, the damp atmosphere, and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

$75,000 Capital Prize Won and Paid

E. B. Lhoste, of the Louisiana National Bank, certifies, that he held for collection for a depositor in the Bank the whole ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery which drew the First Capital Prize of $75,000 on Tuesday, Oct. 14, and acknowledges it was paid to him in full at the office of the Company. The unknown winner is to be congratulated on his good fortune, so suddenly acquired.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat, Oct. 17, '84.*

A Kington, Ont., despatch of Thursday last gives particulars of a horrible fatality which occurred the day before at Yarker. A mile north of Yarker, Adlington County, four men were sitting around a camp fire thawing out fifteen pounds of dualin in cartridges when a burning brand fell upon one of the cartridges, and ignited it. The men ran when warned to do so, but two of them returned and attempted to save the dualin. They picked up a couple of the cartridges, but had no sooner done so than they exploded, one of the men being blown twelve feet, and so mangled that he only lived five minutes. His hands, legs, and part of his face were blown away. The other man lost a hand and leg. Two of the group having got some distance away escaped injury.

Home Items.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—*Fail.*

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost now by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth.

—Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

"—My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters.

The five men at Sambro Island who manned the rescuing boat the morning after the disaster to the steamer Daniel Steinmann are to be presented by the Belgian government with gold medals in the form of a Maltese cross with the King of the Belgians' monogram in the centre and suspended by a ribbon of the national colors. Each medal is accompanied by a beautifully illuminated diploma, of which the following is the translation: "By royal order of 6th September, 1884, the medal of the first class has been awarded to ———, living at Sambro, near Halifax, N. S., for the following act, viz., having saved the captain and a passenger of the Daniel Steinmann, wrecked near Sambro lighthouse on the night of 3rd-4th April, 1884." Signed by the minister of the interior and public instruction.—*Hfx. Chronicle.*

Depend Upon It.

You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as again reliever in rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

The Defeat of Blaine has caused a singular but very intelligible alarm among the coloured people of the Southern States. They do not understand the situation, and many of the more ignorant actually apprehend a return to slavery, and are absolutely pitiable and pathetic in their terror. Labour threatens to be completely disorganized, and if speedy and effectual means are not taken to allay their fears and teach them how little difference the accession of the Democratic party to power will really make in their position and prospects, grave trouble may ensue. The managers of the Blaine campaign lost no opportunity of trading upon the uncertainty and terror of the colored people in order to consolidate the coloured vote for the Republican candidate, and many of the dupes will not be easily convinced that there is not a peril in the situation they cannot see or comprehend. Probably a few years of Democratic rule may be required wholly to overcome the tendency to panic among the coloured people of the South, but once convinced that the Democrats mean them no harm, they may be expected to become more disposed to look at public questions from an enlarged, national point of view.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney Disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have a rough, pimply or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood and sweet breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you them suffer?

Peoples ideas of what is a proper degree of leniency to criminals vary very greatly. The New York statistics of pardons since 1865 show that even amongst Governors the views of what leniency should be extended are widely different. Governor Fenton in 1865 pardoned 158 criminals or 55 per cent. of those on whose behalf petitions were presented. Governor Robinson in 1878 pardoned 43 per cent. and in the following year 42 per cent. of the prisoners recommended for mercy. Governor Cornell on the other hand was very chary in the exercise of the pardoning power. In 1880, his first year, twenty-four per cent. of the applications were successful, but the following only 10½ per cent. In 1883, Governor Cleveland's first year in office, 19 per cent. of the applicants were successful. This year, probably in view of election influences, the number of applications for pardon have been almost unprecedented, but up till November 1st Cleveland pardoned only 47 out of 431, or only 11 per cent. In Illinois the Governor has just committed a shameful crime in pardoning the Canadian "bucket shops" man Fleming, who was convicted of swindling his dupes out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PIZE, $150,000.

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

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

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution

175th Grand Monthly
AND THE
Extraodinary Semi-Annual Drawing.
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS.
Tuesday. December 16. 1884.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths $2 Tenths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF		$150,000....	$150,00,
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2 LARGE PRIZES OF		10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF		5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF		1,000....	20,000
50 "	"	500....	25,000
100 "	"	300....	30,000
200 "	"	200....	40,000
600 "	"	100....	60,000
1,000 "	"	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Approximation Prizes of		$200....	$20,000
100 "	"	100....	10,000
100 "	"	75....	7,500
2279 Prizes amounting to			$527,500,

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES,** Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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or **M. A. Dauphin,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

SAD IRONS.

MRS. POTTS' SAD IRONS.
Plain,
Polished and
Nickle-plated
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES BY
H. P. MARQUIS,
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NOTICE OF SALE

To Onesiphore Turgeon, of the City of New York in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Margaret E. his wife, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, and made between the said Onesiphore Turgeon, then and therein described as formerly of Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, but now in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and Margaret E. Turgeon wife of the said Onesiphore Turgeon, of the one part and the undersigned John Windsor of Petit Rocher, in the Parish of Beresford in the said County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, of the other part and which Mortgage is duly recorded in Volume 30 No. 395, pages 571, 572, 573, 574 and 575 of the Gloucester County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, on Saturday, the third day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the land and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, viz:—

"All those certain lots pieces or parcels of land "and premises situate, lying and being in St. "Peter's Village, in the Parish of Bathurst, afore-"said, being lots number thirteen (13) eight (8) "seven (7) six (6) in Deputy Ellis' survey plan "dated 25th day of July, A. D. 1876 and containing "one hundred perches more or less, said pieces or "parcels of land were conveyed to the said "Margaret E. Turgeon by Elezar Mazie by Deed "bearing date the nineteenth day of October A. "D. 1883 as by reference thereto will more fully appear;" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges to the same belonging

Dated the twenty-eighth day of October A. D. 1884.

JOHN WINDSOR.
Mortgagee

LANDRY & O'BRIEN
Solicitors for Mortgagee.
1. y. 1

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

One year, in advance, - - - - - $1.50
After 6 months, - - - - - $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 in space 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 Restiguche (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.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

The Bathurst Grand Jury Matter.

As promised last week, we have made the fullest possible enquiry in reference to the facts on which we based our censure of 13th inst., of the Gloucester grand jury, at the recent County Court Circuit at Bathurst. The grand jury's alleged failure to do their duty was thus presented in our regular Bathurst correspondence,—

The Queen *vs.* Fabien Hachey.

The grand jury ignored the Bill in this case and made presentment to the court that justices should be cautioned against sending up such trivial cases for trial and on such slight evidence, thereby causing expense to the County.

In replying his honor said he could not endorse the presentment of the grand jury, as the offence laid in the indictment was one of a very grave nature that of maiming cattle being a felony under the criminal law and liable to heavy punishment. From reading the depositions he had no hesitation in saying there was ample evidence on which to commit the prisoner, as they disclosed a full confession made before the justice and he regretted that there should be such a failure of justice. His honor then discharged the prisoner who, while his honor was addressing him, confessed to his guilt.

The above caused us to make the following comment.

Our Bathurst notes furnish evidence of a grand jury contributing to a disgraceful failure of justice. There is no crime more cowardly and brutal than that of which the prisoner in the case was guilty, and yet the grand jury, while failing in their duty, attempted to censure the committing justice. Judge Wilkinson's reproof was promptly and none too severely administered. This is not the first instance in which the jury system has been brought into contempt in Gloucester. The dull, or corrupt moral perceptions of many men who serve as jurymen both there, and elsewhere in Canada, seem to disqualify them for such sacred and responsible duties."

We publish, in connection with these remarks, a quite full report of the proceedings of the Court, as far as they relate to the cases that were before the grand jury. The remarks of his honor, Judge Wilkinson, in reference to the Hachey case do not, we are bound to say, convey exactly the reproof which, on 13th, we believed he had administered and we may say that if the fuller report, which we publish in this issue, had been before us on 13th we would not have felt called upon to censure the grand jury exactly as we did. But there was, undoubtedly, a positive failure of justice. The prisoner had, maliciously, wounded and maimed a dumb brute, and evidence of the fact that he had admitted he was guilty of the crime appeared in the depositions that were laid before the grand jury from the committing justice's court. The grand jury waited in vain, it appears, one day for a witness, but they could not, from the testimony he gave at the preliminary examination, have expected him to give material evidence, and, in their wisdom, they determined that they were warranted in not only concluding that the prisoner was charged with a trivial offence and ought not to be put on his trial, but that the committing justice should be censured. It is quite evident that on these points they made a mistake. The judge seems to have been under the impression that they really had sufficient evidence before them on which to place the prisoner on his trial, for after they had made their presentment he reminded them that it was not their province to try the prisoner, but only to determine whether there was sufficient evidence to raise a presumption of guilt. Considering the gravity of the crime charged, the jury made a great mistake in the form of their presentment, to say the least. It is also difficult to understand how—with the evidence submitted at the preliminary examination before them—they could feel justified in referring in terms of censure to the committing justice.

Through his honor's remarks, however, there was an evident desire manifested not to wound their sensibilities while administering the antidote necessary to neutralise the moral poison of their ill-timed and undeserved, though indirect censure of the committing justice, and the only thing to be done in order to test the manner in which the grand jury performed their duty is to enquire into the extenuating assumptions with which his honor covered that body's evident mistakes.

In dealing further with this subject it may not be out of place to test the competency of the grand jury. We do not, for a moment, question their excellence as citizens, in a general sense, but, as we are informed that a number of the "gentlemen of the jury" are very much incensed over our remarks, we propose to show that they hardly understood their position. It is claimed in their behalf, that they did not mean what they said in their presentment.—That is, when they said the offence was a trivial one they meant that the evidence on which the charge was supported was trivial. That idea was kindly suggested to them by the judge, but not a man of them made any attempt to change what they had presented, and—in the face of a hint which almost any other body of men in their position would have taken—they stood by what they now claim was a clerical error, and let it go on record as the opinion of the Grand Inquest of Gloucester that it is a trivial offence to wound and maim cattle.

So much for a matter affecting the jury's competency as tested in open court. Now, let us enquire into the probable means by which they arrived at the conclusion that no crime had been committed. In the first place they had before them the depositions taken by the committing magistrate. These informed them that certain witnesses had sworn that the prisoner confessed to them that he had maimed the animal as charged in the indictment. Two witnesses to whom the prisoner had thus confessed went before the grand jury and gave testimony. One of these was the prosecutor. Was *he* muzzled or browbeaten or suppressed? The grand jury had before them also, a witness who, according to the depositions, had sworn that he had heard the prisoner threaten to commit the crime charged. Of course, we are not in a position to say what these witnesses proved when before the grand jury, but if they did not perjure themselves when before the committing justice, they must have had very convenient memories and been encouraged in indulging them before the grand jury, or that body could never have arrived at the conclusion they did. Having some grand jury experience we know what a lever evidence taken at a preliminary hearing is in bringing even unwilling witnesses to book, and we cannot escape the conviction that there are few grand juries, which, under the circumstances, would have allowed themselves to go on record as that at Bathurst did in this case. At all events, it is to be hoped that in the interest of law and humanity the magistracy of Gloucester will not be intimidated by the jury's uncalled for censure from doing their duty in such cases as that of Hachey who, even while being acquitted, admitted his guilt.

Gloucester County Court.

The fall circuit of the Gloucester County Court met on Tuesday, 11th Nov. inst. The grand jury answered to their names and having been sworn and chosen their foreman stood as follows.—

John E. Baldwin, *Foreman.*

Thomas Hall,	Richard Smyth,
James G. Arceneau,	Hilarion Doucet,
Thomas Leahy,	Wm. L. O'Brien,
Colin Nevins,	James Thomson,
Albert Carter,	Bernard Commeau,
William Rodgers,	Peter F. Godin,
George R. Hachey,	Fabien Arceneau,
Antoine S. Hachey,	Joseph J. Melanson,
Alex. C. Doucet,	Joseph H. Mann,
Michael Power,	Thomas L. Smith,
John Calnan.	

The Judge said he was pleased, as he always was, to meet, at the autumn Circuit of the County Courts, a Gloucester Grand Jury, for, as usual, he had to compliment its members on their full, punctual and regular attendance. He need not say, again, what an important factor the Grand Jury made in the administration of the Criminal law, and how important it was that such a body should be a fairly representative body of the intelligence, the property and law-abiding character of the County; and he was glad to see on the jury many whom he personally knew as possessing these qualities, and from his frequent visits to the County he had grown familiar with the faces of most of them. From those he knew he doubted not the whole might fairly be classed as men well suited to compose a Grand Jury. He thought the Sheriff might well be congratulated on the selection for the present occasion.

At this autumnal season of the year, His Honor said it seemed a fitting occasion to note the returns of the agriculturalist for his labor, and the products of the fisheries; and although these returns were not, perhaps, greater than usual in this County—possibly not so great—we had yet great cause of thankfulness. If our blessings were always the same in these regards we should be less able and, perhaps, less likely to observe God's providences. It is only by observing the ups and downs of life—its smoothness and its roughness, its shade and sunshine—that we are able justly to estimate the many blessings we enjoy and to recollect the great Source of goodness from whence they all spring.

But if the returns of agriculture and the fisheries, and the state of trade and commerce, generally, in this County, were not all that could be desired, he thought adverse seasons were felt less in an agricultural district like Gloucester than in a purely manufacturing district. In the latter case people were thrown out of work and they had few resources, living too often from hand to mouth. It must not be forgotten that these changes and vicissitudes were almost incidental to trade and commerce. Those who have lived long and been close observers noted no doubt, from time to time, the succeeding waves of prosperity and adversity, or, as we say, of good times and poor times. The present state of depression was not peculiar to our own country. It prevailed in the Mother Country, in the United States and, more or less, all over the world. It was not peculiar to any particular system of trade policy, for it affected the whole and might be said to be a rule, or, at all events an incidental law of trade and commerce. We must only hope that the adverse wave is well nigh spent and with the new year and the Caraquet Railway completed—as there was every probability it would be, as far as Caraquet, at least, by this time next year—a general season of prosperity was in prospect for the County.

In regard to the special duties which had called the grand jury together he regretted to say there were two cases of felony to be presented to them—the first in order of time, a case of forgery; the other a charge of maiming and wounding cattle.

In the first named case, the offence charged divided itself into two branches, viz—the forgery itself—which might be defined as, 1st, the making of a false document with intent to defraud; and, 2nd, the uttering, disposing of, or putting off of the forged paper, knowing the same to be forged, with intent to defraud. The charge against the accused in the present case was that he had, on or about 1st May last, forged a promissory note for $50, payable to himself or order at the agency of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax in three months after the date, and had forged the names of three makers to it; that he had endorsed it and, afterwards, passed it off and had it discounted at the Bank, as a genuine note, knowing it to be forged. If the evidence should satisfy the jury that the accused had been guilty of both, or either charge, it would be their duty to find a true bill, according as they should determine.

So far as the false making or forgery was concerned, it was seldom that the crime could be proved by a witness present at the forgery, for crime in general seeks secrecy and it is, comparatively speaking, seldom that direct-personal evidence could be adduced of a person present at the forgery and, to establish the forgery the jury would have to be satisfied—that the note was written and falsely made by the accused. To prove forgery, the handwriting has to be proved, as in other cases, by persons having seen the accused write, knowing the hand-writing and, from such knowledge, believing the writing to be that of the accused, if, of itself, *unexplained* would be *prima facie* evidence of the forgery. But if it should be proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the accused wrote a letter to the Bank enclosing the note and pointing to the position, character and property standing of the alleged makers of the note as an inducement to the Bank to discount the note and accept it as genuine, and the note was in fact not made by such pretended makers, unexplained, this would be very strong evidence of both the forgery and the uttering. The judge read the section of the law bearing on the subject, 32 and 33 Vic., ch. 19, section 25, and observed that it was of the essence of the offence, that it should be done *"with intent to defraud."* But, if they should come to the conclusion that the note was forged and negotiated by the prisoner, in the way and for the purpose described, the inevitable conclusion of law would be that it was done *"with intent to defraud;"* and it would make no difference, in point of law, as to the commission of the offence—though there was no one present in the mind of the accused that he intended to defraud; or, in fact, that he did not intend to actually defraud any one, but intended to pay the note at maturity, or that he actually paid the note after it became due—if the legal offence were complete at the time of the uttering.

As regards the other charge, namely, maiming and wounding cattle, it was made against an individual residing in the Parish of Beresford. Though happily with us not a very common offence, it was, nevertheless, a serious one and had to be dealt with. His Honor read the section under which the indictment was framed—32 and 33 Vic. ch. 22, sec. 45.

"Whosoever unlawfully and maliciously "kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures "any cattle is guilty of felony and shall "be liable to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for any term not exceeding 14 yrs. "and not less than 2 yrs. or, to be imprisoned in any other gaol or place of "confinement for not less than 2 yrs. with "or without hard labor and with or without solitary confinement."

He explained that the charge in the present case was for "maiming" in one count, and "wounding' in a second. As applied to persons he explained that "to maim" was to injure any part of a man's body, which might render him in fighting less able to defend himself or annoy his enemy, and that "to wound" the continuity of the skin must be broken. In other words the outer covering of the body, i. e., the whole skin, not the mere cuticle or upper skin, must be divided.

He said that they would readily be able to apply this to the brute creation. But if the same evidence came before them as was given in the preliminary examination, they would have no difficulty in determining that there was a wounding at least, the wound being said to extend 5 inches and to reach to the bone.

As regarded the proof of the commission of the offence by the accused, that rested very much on the admission of the accused, himself and the efforts made to settle the matter. If, said his honor, you have the same evidence that I have read in the depositions you will have no difficulty in finding a bill. What you have to do in these cases is not to try the cause but simply to say if there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence, as adduced by the Crown to put the accused on his trial. If the accused can show any justification of the act, or if anything can be said in mitigation of the offence it may properly be done in defence on the trial of the accused, but it is not the province of the grand jury to try the accused. And it is to be observed that it is of the substance of the offence that it be done "unlawfully and maliciously" and here the judge said that malice must be presumed where any wrongful act is done *intentionally* without just cause or excuse; and that though in common acceptation it means *"ill will"* against a person, in its legal sense it means a *wrongful act* done intentionally without just cause or excuse, and that if a man maims cattle without knowing whose they are, he does it of malice, because it is a wrongful act and done intentionally; and if, said his honor, the same evidence comes before you as I have read in the depositions, you will have no difficulty in this view of the case, the accused having admitted that he had done the act by throwing an axe at the cow &c.

The Jury found a true bill in the Forgery case on both counts.

On Saturday 15th Nov. the trial commenced and after it was proceeded with and the evidence of one of the principal witnesses was given Mr. Landry, acting for the prisoner, said that after consulting with the prisoner he had assumed the great responsibility of recommending and now asking leave of the court to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and the prisoner stated it was his wish that this should be done and that the prosecuting officer of the Crown had promised to state that, as a matter of fact, the note had been paid by the prisoner (arranged before the proceedings were taken.) The plea was thereupon withdrawn. The indictment was then read again to the prisoner and after the judge taking pains to awaken caution in the prisoner and to ascertain that he fully understood the import of what he was doing, the prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Judge thereupon said that in view of what had just taken place—he felt that the responsibility of the prisoner's counsel had been wisely exercised in the prisoner's behalf, for in view of the evidence which had already been given and the strong evidence against the prisoner which he felt certain from reading the depositions would be given, it would be impossible for any Jury to withstand its force and the legal crime of forgery must necessarily be established. The mitigating circumstances would be more likely to be favorably considered than by a persistant endeavor to escape punishment at all hazards. While it was perfectly clear to him that the legal crime of forgery had been committed, that the act was done by the prisoner and with the legal intent to defraud, yet he felt he could read between the lines and he was satisfied, from the evidence and from the letters and conduct of the prisoner that he, in fact, never intended or expected that any one would be called upon for the payment of the note, and that but for unseen and untoward circumstances and sickness, the prisoner would have taken up the note fully and promptly when due. All this, however, did not make the false making and uttering of the note any the less forgery. But he felt that in the large discretion given him, it was his duty to look at the motive of the prisoner and what he did, apart from the legal intent of the Act to defraud. It was clear to him that so far as the individual was concerned all forgeries were not equally heinous and immoral, though as regards society they were equally dangerous, and the gradations were easy and very perilous.

The crown officer prayed that sentence might be passed.

The judge thereupon said that under the circumstances he had endeavored to look at the matter in the most favorable way possible, with the hope the prisoner had learned a lesson which he would never forget. The sentence was that prisoner be confined in the County goal of the County for one year from this date.

As regards the other case, one of the witnesses who gave evidence on the preliminary examination did not appear before the Grand Jury. After waiting a day in vain for his appearance the Grand Jury ignored the Bill and brought into court the following presentment,

To His Honor Judge Wilkinson, Judge Co. Court—

SIR,—We the Grand Inquest of the County of Gloucester for the County Court November term, beg to present that Justices of the Peace for the said County should be cautioned against committing for trial persons charged with such trivial offences as that contained in the Indictment of the Queen *vs.* Fabien Hachey—there not being any evidence whatever before us of any such offence being committed, thereby putting the County to unnecessary expense.

(Signed) JOHN E. BALDWIN, Foreman
Grand Jury Room, Nov. 5 1884.

The judge, after reading the presentment said he could not agree with the grand jury, that the charge was a trivial one and he thought they, probably, meant only that the evidence failed to support the charge. The charge itself was a very serious one and, by the act, made a felony, subjecting a party guilty of the crime to severe punishment in the interest of the brute creation, and to prevent cruelty to animals who, even though they might be trespassing, were only following their natural propensities and had no power to distinguish right from wrong. In such cases the fault was with the owners of the cattle or the owners of adjoining lands who failed to keep up proper fences. Of course, without knowing what evidence had been before the jury, he was unable to say how far the charge was supported, but he begged to say that in the depositions which he had read—if the same evidence had come before them—he thought there was evidence for the finding of a bill. It rested mainly on the admission of the accused. He thought he ought, perhaps, to have emphasized more particularly in his charge to them that a man's own admission or confession of a crime was evidence against him, and was material to the issue. He then read an authority pointing out the import of a confession, &c.

He agreed with the jury that in cases where offences could as well be disposed of summarily or on summary trials, it was very undesirable to bring the matters before a grand jury, for by doing so great expense was caused to the County and Province in keeping in attendance at court a large number of jurors and witnesses—often from a great distance—and with no more satisfactory results. On the other hand, there was some danger that the presentment might discourage the bringing to justice some matters that ought properly to come before the court, and he could only hope that the magistrates would wisely and rightly distinguish between the cases which should and should not be brought before the courts. And with this caution and suggestion, which he hoped would appear with and accompany the presentment, he knew not how better the justices could learn the suggestion of the grand jury than by having the presentment then publicly read. [Which was done.] The judge then discharged the jury, thanking them for their presentment, aiming as it did at the general interest, and the avoidance of any unnecessary expense to the public.

It was then moved that the accused and his bail might be released from their recognizances.

The judge then told the accused that the grand jury, he presumed through the want of evidence merely, had been unable to find a bill, but that if the same evidence had come before them that was given on the preliminary examination, he would find he would have had to deal with a very serious matter. He was aware that it was very provoking to have cattle in the prisoner's crop, but all the evidence showed it was his own fault, by neglecting to keep up his fence, and he ought not, therefore, if he did do so, to maltreat cattle.

[The accused was here understood to acknowledge that he did so.]

The judge continued that he hoped it would be a good lesson to him and said it would not be well for the accused to be brought before the Court again on a similar charge, or the probability was he would not escape so easily.

The prisoner and his bail were then released from their recognizances.

Just before going to press we received the following letter from the committing justice in the case,—

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR,—I observed, lately, articles published in reference to a case brought before the grand jury at the last session of the County Court held in the County of Gloucester, namely, the Queen vs. Fabien Hachey for wounding a cow, the property of Mr. Hilarion Doucet. An attempt was made by the jury to throw some blame on the committing justice who held the examination. In order to throw some light on the matter and justify my decision, I beg to say that when the examination took place before me two witnesses testified that Hachey had gone to Mr. Doucet's that morning and confessed he had wounded the latter's cow and was ready to settle, but Mr. Doucet refused a settlement, as his complaint was already made. The defendant, himself, in his statement confessed that he had done the deed, showing the way he swung his axe at the cow and caused the wound. After such facts I thought my duty was to commit the prisoner for trial at the County Court.

On the morning of the opening of the County Court at Bathurst, I was going towards the Court House, when I saw Mr. T. Hall talking with Mr. H. Doucet. As I came near them Mr. Doucet walked towards me and said that he was bothered, as Mr. Hall had told him to go back home and not show himself around the Court House. I told him that as he was subpenaed he better attend.

When the case was before the grand jury I noticed some private talk going on between some of the jurymen, and, shortly after, the foreman told me that the judge had ordered that I should leave the room as the examination of this case had been held before me, so I left the room. After dinner, as I was coming out of my boarding house, I met Mr. H. Doucet, the complainant, looking for me and he said that he was going to lose the case. He said that the grand jury did not allow him to state the particulars of his evidence—that is the confession that defendant had made to him, as given before me as my court, on the day of his examination. He said that Mr. Hall had told him to stop and not say what the defendant told him, but to state merely whether he saw Hachey strike the cow. He said of course, he did not see Hachey strike the cow and, then, Mr. Hall told him to go away.

In the afternoon of the same day the grand jury had adjourned and I happened to meet one of them and inquired how the case was going on. He repliedthat he thought, in his opinion, they would find no bill against Hachey, for the reason that the man had probably done the deed in a passion on finding the cow in his field. He thought it was not a very bad act and not like a man wounding a cow on the road without any reason, and it was very natural for him to do so, regardless of the consequences.

Now, Mr. Editor, these are the facts and I will ask anyone of common sense who is to be the committing justice or the grand jury, and I would further say that a grand juror has no right to advise any witness to hide himself in order to prevent him from giving his evidence in a criminal case, and to stop him from stating the facts relative to the case in the grand jury room. This is not acting justly towards the people. It is encouraging crime. If cases of this kind are not looked after more properly, we may expect other actions of this kind to occur in future, and people will have to put up with it, as there is no harm done, according to the late grand jury's views. I would say, also, that as far as I can see, the laws do not specify whether cattle must be wounded in a field or on the road in order to make the wounding or maiming felony. If so I pray any member of the jury to show me where it is so laid down.

B. COMMEAU,
Committing Justice in the Hachey case.
Petit Rocher, N. B, November 24th 1884.

We do not think any comment on the above letter is necessary. We do not know Mr. Commeau, personally, and his letter comes to us unsolicited. Had we received it earlier we would, if possible, have added to our former censure of the grand jury. Mr. Commeau defends himself in a straightforward way against a body of men who, however prominent they may be as citizens, evidently contributed, in a most unexcusable way, to a failure of justice. They simply made a farce of their position and embraced an opportunity which presented itself for encouraging crime. A few more men like Justice Commeau of Petit Rocher would discourage these "highly respectable" grand juries in their tendency to shield crime.

Mr. Mitchell in Northumberland.

If Mr. Mitchell, M. P. for Northumberland, had manifested a disposition, during his present visit to the County—the first he has made since the summer of 1882—to take the reception that was accorded to him as he received it and depart in peace with such consolation as it might afford him, we would not feel called upon to make any further comment on a subject which cannot be very pleasant to either him or his friends. But when the papers of the Province are made use of to create the impression that he has been well received as a representative, we only do justice to the people of the County in plainly and emphatically denying the assertion. So far as he is personally concerned there are few men in the County—even among his most determined political opponents—who do not always meet him even with cordiality. During his present visit his reception, in this respect has been no exception to his former experiences, but, having excellent means of knowing the facts, we are in a position to state that, in all quarters, Mr. Mitchell learned how very distasteful to the people his treatment of County affairs had been and he received—even where he least expected it—plain and equivocal declarations of the fact. This attitude towards him was general and he will take back with him to Montreal the conviction that he can never expect the electors of Northumberland to consent to his again representing them in Parliament. The Moncton *Times* has been endeavoring to boom Mr. Mitchell, but the *Telegraph* seems to have over-bidden it in that direction. A number of the *Telegraph's* old friends here are asking why that paper made an effort to break the force of our comments of last week on Mr. Mitchell's position in the County. We do not know, of course, but assume that there's business in it somewhere, Mr Mitchell having the reputation of being an adept at getting on the "blind side" of a certain class of newspaper men. The authorised version of what he has accomplished during his visit to the County appears in the *Telegraph*, and there is no little comment over the fact that he selected that paper as his mouthpiece for the time. Here it is,—

Hon. Peter Mitchell arrived Saturday morning from the North, and is tarrying at the Royal. With the object of interviewing Mr. Mitchell on various important topics of the day, a *Telegraph* reporter called upon him at the hotel.

"I have just been visiting my constituents at Rogersville," explained Mr. Mitchell, "whom I had never seen before and left for St. John Friday afternoon. The people presented me with an address at the landing, and a meeting was subsequently held, at which addresses were delivered by myself, Mr. Adams, Ex-Warden Cormier and Mr. Bouchier. You will excuse me for mentioning these matters, but I have a special interest in Rogersville, as that thriving settlement was brought into existence by the successful issue of my efforts to get the I. C. R. through there. In the last seven years

327 FAMILIES HAVE SETTLED AT ROGERSVILLE.

"On what topics did you speak?"

"Oh, general questions of public interest. I presented my views in justification of the course I had pursued as to the Indiantown Branch. I told them I would continue to support the government's fiscal and railway policy and on all other questions I would pursue whatever course would best subserve the interests of the people. Hon. Mr. Adams chiefly dealt with the 10 years' system of lumber leases which he condemned and held to be adverse to the interests of the country."

"Hasn't there been some agitation at Rogerville for a siding to assist the people in shipping their produce?"

"Yes, and when I was there that was mentioned, and I was asked to have a switch attached to the I. C. R. at that point. At Moncton I made it my business to bring

THE MATTER BEFORE THE AUTHORITIES

and they promised to have the switch put down as there is a large amount of business done at Rogersville in the way of shipping of lumber, bark and farm produce."

"What is the latest development as to the fishery regulations at the North?"

"On Friday, while at Newcastle, a deputation of the river fishermen waited on me with a view to having the regulations altered as regards bass and smelt. Both of these matters I at once telegraphed to Ottawa and received the assent of the Government to the fishermen's wishes. The bass fishing season had accordingly been extended until the end of the month of March. The people have not heretofore been allowed to fish for smelt above Middle Island owing to the fact that late in the season small bass were taken in great quantities. But the fishermen contended that this did not apply to the earlier part of the season. As the ice formed some weeks earlier above than below the island, it would be a great boon to the people if they could have the privilege of fishing there say three weeks earlier than formerly. This concession I accordingly secured from the department, and fishing above the island will be legal until December 25."

"By the way, talking about fish, what do you think about the expiration of the Washington treaty?"

"I might say that I took the opportunity of calling the attention of the fishermen and shippers at the north to the subject, as the lapsing of the treaty menaced them with a serious difficulty, in relation to the fresh fish export trade".

THE TREATY EXPIRES NEXT SUMMER,

and unless some arrangement is effected they would find themselves met in the American market with an imposition of duty which would greatly embarrass the business. What steps are being taken by the Dominion Government to meet the difficulty I am not prepared to say; but I intend to take the earliest opportunity, when Parliament meets, to ascertain what is to be done. It will be a very serious detriment to the people on all these northern rivers, especially the Miramichi, from which so much fresh fish is annually exported, if some extension of the treaty, or other concession is not effected. I called the attention of the fishermen at Newcastle to the subject, in order that they might know what is ahead of them, and also that they might take such steps as they may conclude proper to press the matter upon the attention of the Dominion Government."

FRESH FISH TRADE AT THE NORTH.

"You speak of the fresh fish trade being very extensive. Have you the figures?"

"No, but they really amazed me. If my memory serves me right last year between $200,000 and $300,000 worth of fresh fish were shipped to the States *via* St. John, and of course when the missing link in the system is supplied here, the trade, if not obstructed by the lapsing of the treaty, must greatly develope in time, for there practically is no limit to the supply. The fish industry forms a very important element in the resources and future prosperity of the people in my section of the province."

"You say the treaty expires next summer?"

My impression is that it expires on or about July 17th."

"From what point does the treaty date, its ratification by Congress, by the British Parliament or by the Canadian Parliament?"

"From the signing of the treaty at Washington in July (I think) 1872. The treaty was to run ten years and then two years notice was to be given. Possibly it was signed in the spring of that year and a month or two of grace is to be allowed to lapse" [The treaty was signed 8th May, 1872, ratifications were exchanged at Washington, 7th June following.—ED. TEL.]

THAT CABLEGRAM.

"To change the topic abruptly, Mr. Mitchell, what about that cablegram of yours from London in reference to the proposed lease of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Canada Pacific Company?"

"I have not the cablegram with me, but as near as I can remember it ran thus: 'Rumored in influential circles here that the Canada Pacific are in treaty for the lease of the Grand Trunk." The cablegram was received in Montreal and mailed to my address at Newcastle. I sent it up to a friend of mine, Mr. Chaffe, at Montreal, and I see that the Montreal *Gazette*, as well as other papers, profess to take it as one of my proverbial jokes. I sent it for what it was worth. I am not in the habit of joking especially in regard to the Grand Trunk, as the company know to their cost. I believe the despatch to be *bona fide*. It would not have been sent to me otherwise, and, considering the financial condition of the Grand Trunk at present, I am not surprised. I believe that the lease has been, or is shortly about to be effected. I consider that as a fact. Should anyone doubt the authenticity of the despatch they have my permission to interview the Telegraph Company and ratify the fact. How far negotiations may now have extended I could not say. From the wretched condition in which the finances of the Grand Trunk are shown to be by their last statement, I believe the lease of the line by the Canada Pacific to be a very probable contingency."

It is quite refreshing to learn that Mr. Mitchell is now making efforts to restore to some of the fishermen the privileges which, in the face of their protests and those of the ADVANCE, were taken from them on his advice, or that of the obnoxious Inspector Venning, endorsed by him.

Respecting his visit to Rogersville we will let a correspondent speak. His letter reached us yesterday. He is a Frenchman and in a private letter says he hopes the people of the other parishes will not think, that because an ex-councillor and a few other interested persons were induced to turn out and celebrate the visit of Mr. Adams and Mr. Mitchell, the Rogersville people are not largely in sympathy with the rest of the County. This is the letter,

ROGERSVILLE, Nov. 24th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—We had what the little men call a big day here on the 22nd, and I beg to ask of you the favor of publishing the facts about it. The turn out was made because Mr. Peter Mitchell, M. P., and Mr. Michael Adams, M. P. P. came to see ex-Councillor Cormier who wasn't elected last time. The meeting was held in Mr. Isidore Johnson's hall near the station and ex-Councilor Reuben S. Cormier was appointed Chairman. All the good things were placed in the pot for the broth beforehand. Mr. Adams they say was sorry Mr. Cormier was put out of the Council just as Mr. Savoy and Mr. Sullivan were after he made them vote wrong on the railway, so he must be made a big man of by Mr. Adams sending word ahead to him that Mr. Mitchell was coming. Well, Mr. Mitchell made the same old speech about the way he managed to get us Confederation and the Intercolonial, but he could hardly be heard for the cheers of the Chairman who seemed to think he was put there to cheer. Mr. Mitchell had very much brag about his public conduct in the House of Commons and said he had so much ability that every member had to do as he told them to do. He said he gathered, just at one time, 142 members on a petition for the Valley Railway subsidy and they could see that all his acts had been conformable to the best mode of conduct in a representative. He congratulated Councillor Cormier and his colleague, who Mr. Adams had pulled up by the coat to make him vote in the Council on the railway, on giving that vote and it was then that Cormier cheered. It's a wonder you didn't hear him in Chatham, and the others who always cheered when he did and clapped their hands. You'd have thought, to see them and hear them, that, instead of the Hon. Peter, it was Saint Peter who has the keys of heaven to let them all in and that Mr. Adams was the angel to help him. Then they went on Mr. O'Brien's platform with several * * * and an old rusty pint, or, rather, a tin can to drink it out of and they ended up by leading the Chairman to the train and carrying him off to Moncton. I guess Mr. Mitchell found out that he got more cheers than he will have votes in two and a half years more. The sensible people are

THE LAND OF BONDAGE.

The Gordon Relief Expedition Ascending the Nile.

LETTER FROM A CANADIAN—THEIR EXPERIENCES IN EGYPT—TRAVELLING BY RAIL AND BY WATER—THE NATIVES MINUS MODERN MACHINERY—WATER-DRINKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

(*Correspondence of the Peterborough, Ont. Review.*)

CANADIAN CONTINGENT NILE EXPEDITION, KENNAH, EGYPT, Oct. 15, 1884.

Hurried away from Alexandria as if it was plague stricken, this is the first place and the earliest opportunity I have of resuming the history of my voyage.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 8.—I arose with the sun, with the expectancy of getting a good look at this famous city, founded more than 2,000 years ago by the great Alexander. But little can I say about it. To me it was—as has been said of the city of Washington—a city not of magnificent distances, but one of lanes and alleys, and alleys and lanes, (with countless off-shoots of mosques, towers, pillars, minarets and pinnacles,) from whose every nook and cranny poured forth countless hordes of wretched, ragged, rascally ragamuffins, with here and there a bright spot among them, in the shape of an Egyptian dandy, brilliant with his Oriental gaudiness, but the view was but a fleeting one, as we were not allowed to leave the steamer, and could only catch occasional glimpses as we were marched along to the railway station at 11 a. m., where we were penned up in something like sheep cars, one half boarded up, the rest open, with iron bars run through the standards. As we leave the city, going south, on our western side is a long level stretch of bare ground, bounded on one side by the railroad and on the other by the river or canal, on which are situated fine looking buildings, flat roofed, in the centre of beautiful gardens, surrounded with walls built of stone, as white as chalk, and groves of date, palm, locust and many other trees, whose names botanical or common, I am quite ignorant of, suffice it to say that after our long voyage they looked deliciously cool and shady, and made me sigh in remembrance of our own dear piny woods in Canada.

Further on the fields are laid out in squares, with drains above the level, into which the water is shed, dipped from the river, in some places raised by a wheel worked by oxen. When they want to water the field they break off the side of the drain and the water flows over it. But so many and varied are the means of irrigation, I would need a special letter on that head to describe them.

I forgot to mention, as we went through part of the city we could see traces of the bombardment, in the ruins of many a fine building, and here and there on the outskirts conical balls, half buried in the sands, were visible.

I regret that I could not see more of this ancient and famous city, but you won't lose much by the lack of my description, as no doubt all reading people will find the story told a hundred times and oftener, in far more lucid and graphic style than I can pretend to.

When about two hours from the city the features of the scene changed considerably, houses, or rather huts, built of mud and straw mixed, are huddled together in small villages. The majority of these huts seem to be not more than seven or eight feet high, mostly roofed with straw, stone, turf, cornstalks, &c., and some apparently nothing but mud walls and rooffess, others conical, like beehives, men, women, children, donkeys, goats, sheep, dogs, all living in the same dusty, dirty, dingy enclosure. You cannot wonder at the hold, the strong hold, that plague, cholera, and a legion of other diseases have in these miserable, filthy hovels, or of the holocaust they make of the fellaheen, as they call the peasants here. Hundreds, mayhap thousands, are periodically swept away by pestilence. No record of their lives, no memorial of their deaths, they die like the dogs surrounding them, unknown and unwept.

Some of the houses we pass though are far better. Large courts in the centre, blank walls to the outside. Many of them have tall towers, attached mostly round with dome like tops, the upper storey open, with pillared arches supporting the peak and roof. But the old saying that "Distance lends enchantment to the view," is fully realized here.

Afternoon of the 8th brings us through a corner of the desert, and dull, dark, dismal and dangerous as the ocean is in its worst moods, let me rest on its bosom, however angry it may be, in preference to the desert. If I ever get back to Peterborough and hear any one anathemize the watering carts in our dry season, there,—better for that man that he had never been born, if he is inclined to dusty profanity he had better tie a nether milistone round his neck and seek in haste the deepest pool of the Otonabee, (oh for one glimpse of its bonny face this minute), rather than meet me in my wrath—at least he would die wholesale and not by piecemeal.

Dust on the road and dust in the air,
Dust in your eyes and dust in your hair,
Dust on your coat, your pants and your shirt,
Till you feel you are naught but original dirt.

Late in the afternoon we passed a part of the country all flooded, and every half mile or so villages built on islands. The country seems densely populated.

At about 5 p. m., we passed two magnificent bridges, whose architecture any nation might be proud of. Built of white stone, at each end a great arch, surmounted by high towers, and every other arch on each bridge is capped by an arch and two castellated towers. If I had any knowledde of architectural technical terms I would be better able to describe the peculiarities of the many strange shaped buildings we pass on our route.

About 7 p. m. we reached Boulak Dakrow, where the cooks, sent in advance the night before, had coffee, canned meat and bread ready for us, and a welcome meal it was, for all we had on the train was hard tack and canned corn beef, without anything to drink. At some of the places where the train stopped for orders the men would rush to the muddy canal to assuage the intense thirst which troubled them. Our stay at this place was only an hour and a half. It is 6 miles from Cairo, which city was of course not on our list of visits, but still we could see something of the features inseparable from a great capital city. Domes, pinnacles, minarets, long lines of camels, dark-skinned Egyptians, with the red fez caps and donkeys. O dear! what countless numbers and what noises!

The asses were all smothered up in bundles of grasses.
But the whole scene my descriptive power surpasses.

We just got a glance at the pyramids as we passed. They were some miles away, but yet they loomed up majestic looking, as if scornful of their battling with the ages past, and defiant of the struggle with the eternal ages to come.

After we left our halting place night closed around us, and we curled ourselves up on the dirty seats and slept, or tried to sleep, until morning, when we awoke at Minieh, where there are great locks, which feed three or four of the large supply canals. They are wonderfully grand works, and far away ahead of anything I ever saw in that line, though I suppose Europe can match, or more than match them.

We soon fly along through the horrible, intolerable dust. Ugh! it makes my tongue thick to speak the word.

The natives seem to be getting poorer. We pass many corrals of matted corn stalks without roofs, some of them (the aristocratic quarters, I suppose) daubed with a thick coat of mud. We have passed some of the native threshing floors, and just think of it—the grain is drawn on to a level clay floor, and piled up without any covering but the sky; one part is kept clear and a circle of sheaves is spread on it, then oxen are driven around to stamp the grain from the sheaf; then the poor souls pitch it up with some kind of a fork, and the wind blows the dust out of it, and the women finish the job by sifting it through a sieve.

Farmers of the County of Peterborough and suburbs take my advice—don't try to thresh the produce of your hundred acres that way, but save your dimes and buy a good thresher from Peter Hamilton—if he can't suit you, then go and be—sieved.

About 9 a. m. on the 9th we reached Assouit, commonly called "Sioot"—out with our tump lines, strap our kits on our backs and tramp, four deep, about a mile through the dust to a steamer, where we select our quarters, get a lunch of soft bread, good coffee and canned meat, then off for the town which is two miles distant from the river. Some of the men hired donkeys, some camels and others footed it, and those who trusted to shanks' mare were almost paralyzed with laughter at the mounted corps—the donkey knights particularly. (I was going to say donkey Indians, but you might have thought I was trying a pun, so I changed the form of speech.) Well, of all the small quadrupeds adapted by nature for locomotion, these donkeys beat the record. It would have looked far better to have seen the ass carry the donkey than the donkey carrying the ass.

[*To be continued next week.*]

A New Brunswick Football Union.

A correspondent directs our attention to the subject of manly sports and says that "throughout the Provinces there seems to be a deficiency of such sports among the young men. It is a very rare occurrence that we hear of two of our towns engaging one another in a friendly contest in any of the sports for which young Englishmen are so famous, such as football, cricket, etc. And why is this? It is not because we have not the material, for nowhere are better athletes produced than in the Provinces. The only reason seems to be that the various communities have been holding back with the hope that some one of the more enterprising might start some movement that would create these friendly contests.

"The best possible pastime, for uniting youths who can meet one another at but rare intervals in bonds of friendship, is football. Ontario has two unions, in either of which almost every town in the Province is represented, and the annual meetings always tend to bind the contestants in friendship which outlast their football days. And why should not we have the same? The gate money might go towards paying the travelling expenses and trophy. A New Brunswick lad who played last season on one of the best teams in the Rugby Union in Ontario, and also on the team which carried off the Association championship, referring to the question as to which game, Association or Rugby, would be most liable to succeed in New Brunswick says 'Association" by all means. The cost of running an Association team is not nearly so great as one under the Rugby rules, there being eleven men in the former, fifteen in the latter, and, besides, the Association game is much more scientific. In Rugby, there is considerable skill required in passing, checking, jointing and chopping, but on account of the numerous scrimmages which must take place, it is apt to become a mere contest of brute strength, and, as a consequence, small or weak men are debarred from the game. The aim of the various Rugby clubs is to get as heavy men as possible, and the best teams of the present day will average over one hundred and sixty pounds per man. Not so in Association, the player must be a swift runner, good dodger, a skilful kicker and header, and it is very often the case that small men have those qualities more thoroughly developed than larger ones. As a proof of this we see that the team, that of Queen's University, which last year, took the championship cup of the Central Union in Ontario, averaged only one hundred and fourty-four pounds.' This is a good time to organize teams to be ready for work in the spring, and by next fall we should have a Union formed with at least twenty clubs. We hope that the matter will not be dropped at this, and would like exceedingly to learn what the journals that take an interest in these matters think on the porposed football association."

The Stock Farm.

Speaking of the Stock Farm the Carleton *Sentinel* says:—

It seems to us, and, so far as we may judge from current public opinion, as we hear it expressed, our view is a popular one, that now is a good time for the Government to try back in the whole matter and abolish the institution which is one that, however useful it may be made to appear in theory, and however useful it might be made by a sufficient expenditure of money, this Province can't afford to run in a manner to ensure efficiency.

Business Notice.

The ADVANCE office is open for business rom 8 a.m. un til 6 p. m. every week-day. It is not open for delivery of papers in the evening. Town and local country subscribers will, therefore, please call for their papers at the delivery window before 6 p. m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The insertion of advertisements can only be insured each week by their reaching this office by 6 p. m. on Tuesday.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE RIVER was still open yesterday below Nelson and the Andover made two trips between Newcastle and Chatham.

ST. ANDREW is to be celebrated by a first class supper in Masonic Hall, Chatham, on next Monday evening, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Andrew's Church.

STEAM NAVIGATION Co.—The stock holders of the proposed Miramichi Steam Navigation Company are to meet on Tuesday evening next in Masonic Hall, Chatham, for the purpose of taking steps towards organization and the building of their steamers. There should be a full meeting of all who have subscribed to the stock list.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY and Machine Works have become the sole property of Wm. Muirhead, jr., Esq., under the mechanical superintendence of Mr. George Dick, Messrs. Henry Muirhead and J. M. Ruddock retiring. These works are very complete in the different departments and will be continued in efficient operation.

POPULAR EVENING ENTERTAINMENT in ST. MARY'S S. S. ROOM.—A popular evening entertainment will be held in St. Mary's Chapel Sunday School Room, on Thursday evening next, Dec. 4th, at 8 o'clock. An attractive programme will be provided, including "Mrs Jarley's Wax-Works" and other interesting features. Every care will be taken to furnish the public with an enjoyable and meritorious entertainment, worthy of general patronage. Admission 10 cts.

LECTURE COURSE.—Rev. Mr. Chapman has made arrrngements for a course of public lectures in the Temperance Hall. The first one will be given on the second Tuesday in December. The following lecturers have been engaged; Revs. D. D. Currie, Job Shenton, E. Wallace Waits, Wm, Dobson, W. W. Brewer, R. S. Crisp and Dr. Kennedy. There will probably be one more, making eight in all. The lecturers are all popular platform speakers, and season tickets enough to fill the hall ought to be sold.—*World.*

BOILER-EXPLOSION.—There was considerable excitement in the vicinity of Mr. Niven's steam tannery, Newcastle, on Tuesday, caused by the explosion of the steam boiler of the establishment, by which a shed connected with the tannery, part of a wood-shed connected with Mr. Niven's dwelling and the dwelling itself, were more or less damaged, Mr. Niven who was entering the wood-shed and Mrs. Niven, who happened to be in the shed had narrow escapes. Mrs. Niven was knocked down by the debris, which was forced towards her from the outside shed and her arm was injured. Mr. Niven was slightly scalded by steam. Mr. Edward Hickey, who had charge of the engine, was quite close to the boiler when it exploded and was thrown down, scalded and stunned for a time. He was the most severely hurt of any who were in the vicinity at the time, but will, no doubt, soon be all right again. The break was in the fire-box on a line with the grate bars. The boiler was an old one of small size and locomotive pattern. It was, probably, worn out.

SOCIAL MEETING.—The second Social and Recreation meeting of the members of St. Mary's Guild and their friends was held in St. Mary's Sunday School Room on Monday evening last. About 50 or 60 persons were present and spent the evening in social converse, with games, music &c., supplemented by an exhibition of 'Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works" after which coffee and light refreshments were served before the company dispersed. The exhibition of wax works was a novel and highly interesting and amusing feature in the evening's enjoyment, and we are glad to learn that the public in general will have an opportunity of witnessing the exhibition, which will form a part of the programme of a popular evening entertainment for Thursday next as per notice elsewhere. The several performers, of whom more particular mention will be made in future, were justly commended, and we trust that in their endeavours to provide innocent social and public enjoyment, they will be encouraged by a full house at their next appearance. The recreation Committee of the Guild are to be congratulated upon the late successful meeting.

Special Notice.

The present number of the ADVANCE is the last that will be sent to subscribers who are shown by the address-slip to be a year or more in arrears. Those, therefore, who do not receive next week's and following papers will know that they are struck off for non-payment of subscription, and we will then take steps to collect amounts due. In applying this rule some of our friends may think we are treating them summarily, but we cannot discriminate between those who intend to pay and the class who are "dead beats"; moreover it will be well for all to remember that they will have to pay the amounts due and necessary law expenses for collecting.

Our Sidewalks.

Winter is upon us and, as a consequence, we may expect abundance of snow. It would be both judicious and beneficial if the various land-holders within the limits of the town would shovel off their sidewalks after each snow-storm. A wooden snow-shovel can be purchased or made at a very small cost, and the comfort of having dry feet will compensate for the labour of an hour or two after each storm. In time past it has been customary to let the foot-travellers pack the walk, and the consequence is, that in the spring we have slush knee deep. If the inhabitants do not see fit to shovel their walks of their own accord, the Municipal Council should compel them to do so. Should the young boys, who now make a living by selling newspapers and running errands, supply themselves with shovels they would undoubtedly reap an abundant harvest of coppers in performing this work.

Presbytery of Miramichi.

This Presbytery met for special business at Newcastle on the afternoon of Tuesday the 25th inst, the Rev. J. Murray, Moderator. The Rev. Messrs. T. G. Johnstone, M. MacKenzie, J. McCarter, W. Aitkin, E. W. Waits and J. C. Quinn, ministers, attended, and also Mr. Porteous, an elder who represented the Session and congregation of Richibucto.

Matters affecting the mission field of New Bandon and the adjoining settlements were arranged, and satisfaction was expressed with the evidences of spiritual advance in those districts.

Steps were taken to give effect to the appointment of the Rev. M. MacKenzie to an important mission field in the Synod of Manitoba. Mr. Aitkin notified his having duly cited the congregation of Richibucto to appear for their interests. Mr. Porteous spoke as representative of the Session and congregation, setting forth in the most feeling and appropriate terms the warm affection and high and universal appreciation among his people towards their minister, but that, in the circumstances, they offered no opposition to his removal. After the various brethern present had expressed their views the necessary steps were taken to arrange Mr. McKenzie's removal. He leaves New Brunswick with deep regret and warmest wishes on the part of his co-presbyters and of the flock to whom he has ministered for the last six years.

Mr. Aitkin was appointed to declare the church at Richibucto vacant on the 21st of Dec. Mr. Aitkin was appointed moderator of the congregation of Richibucto during the vacancy, and the Rev. T. G. Johnstone moderator of Bass River. An appropriate minute respecting the late Rev. J. Boyd was read. This may probably appear in full in a later issue. A draft of the questions which are to form the basis of the Presbytery's report on the state of religion was read by Mr. Waits, and the docket of business being exhausted the meeting was closed.

THE PRESBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI met in the Presbyterian Church at Kingston, Kent Co. on Tuesday the 11th inst., the Rev. Mr. Murray of Duglastown, Moderator. The Presbyterian ministers of Richibucto, St. Andrews, Chatham, Bathurst, Redbank, Campbellton, and Dalhousie were present, and a Ruling Elder from Bass River and from Richibucto respectively. The Rev. J. D. Murray from the Presbytery of St. John was also present.

Very encouraging recepts were read from the Catechists who occupied the various mission fields during the past summer. Mr. E. H. Burgess was appointed to hold service in the mission fields during this winter and, if practicable, to visit the lumber camps.

A strong resolution was passed in the way of eliciting help in spiritual work from among the membership, and of developing the gifts and capacities both of elders and church-members.

The augmentation scheme for the better support of the Ministers was considered and every means taken to make it a success within this Presbytery.

Mr. McKenzie of Richibucto having received an appointment to an important Mission field in the North West, arangements were made to notify his congregation and cite them to appear for their interests at a subsequent meeting

Two meetings were arranged for—a special meeting at Newcastle on Tuesday the 25th inst at 2 p. m. and the ordinary quarterly meeting at Chatham on the 2nd. Tuesday of January, 1885.

The brethren separated after a large amount of business had been transacted. [We are sorry that, for some reason, the report of 11th did not reach us until Thursday last.]

Dalhousie Lumber Shipments.

We are indebted to the obliging Collector of Customs at Dalhousie for the following returns of lumber shipped from that port for the season just closed.—

Shippers.	No. Vess'ls	Tons.	Sawn lumber, Deals, Scantling Ends, &c	Tons o'ber
George Moffat & Co....	15	8,156	6,187,517	1,847
R. A. & J. Stewart ...	8	7,018	5,921,465	505
Henry O'Leary	6	3,336	2,634,869	516
John McNair,.....	6	2,198	1,838,939	16
J. P. Mowat,.....	4	1,666	535,898	1,497
J. D. Sowerby'.....	2	741	406,201	453
George Dutch,.....	1	487	478,000	11
Arch'd McNair,.....	1	180	165,251	—
Total.....	43	23,782	18,235,140	4,848

Besides the above Messrs. Moffat shipped 8,000 pcs. palings.

Kent County Notes.

RICHIBUCTO, Nov. 25.

The rain fell in torrents yesterday accompanied with high winds for several hours. Towards evening the wind veered to the west, and towards midnight it blew a gale. This morning the ground is frozen quite hard, rendering travelling on the rough roads anything but comfortable. Although the channel is free from ice, navigation may be considered at a close.

A glance at the fruits of the farmers' toil show that wheat was an extra good crop; oats scarcely an average, in some instances the grain was not cut; buckwheat was a failure. Even the champion buckwheat blower failed to house *his* crop; barley and rye are raised to a limited extent which was not incresed this year over last; potatoes were a failure—excepting in a few cases, turnips were scarcely as good as last year; hay only a fair crop.

The smelt fishing has scarcely commenced, although extensive preparations have been made. Smelt fishermen North and South have been fishing for some time past. They are awaiting "the season' which some allege has not yet come.

On Saturday last, an accident of a serious nature happened to Martin Flanagan, Esq. While examining some contemplated repairs to the wharf in the rear of his store he slipped off a log and injured one of his ankles so seriously that he was obliged to be conveyed home in a sleigh To-day, he is somewhat easier, and appearances are more favorable for his speedy return to his active duties.

John Sutton, Esq., of the Railway Offices, Moncton, arrived in town on Saturday. Yesterday he was quite unwell, suffering from an attack of rheumatism; this morning he left by the Kent N. R. R. for Moncton.

Within the past two weeks the town has been visited by an unusually large number of commercial travellers, many of whom have not from this the "Land flowing with milk and honey" realised the orders they anticipated. Trade here is, as a general rule, conducted on a sound financial basis.

The "Russ" mill at Kouchibouguac has been sold and Mr. Stephen Cameron, a well-known lumberman from the head waters of the Kouchibouguacis, May he succeed in his new place of business, say all who know him.

Mr. Russ has removed to Sackville—that scholastic village so far-famed for its A. I. academicians, rich lands, fat cattle and sparse crop of thin lawyers.

Capt. Thomas Hains has purchased from Mr. John Hains, now of Northumberland County, a residence opposite that of Wm. Hudson, Esq. New structures, in houses, stores, etc., are being erected, further reference of which will appear anon.

The rumor has been again revived of a change to be made in the Collector of the Port of Richibucto "Where many are called few are chosen;" and where there are many applicants for one position all save one must be disappointed. A vacancy must occur before it can be filled; in this case there is none as yet. Rumor indicates that the number of applicants a large; that the office must be filled (1) by a lawyer, and (2) by an Acadian. The abilities of the former as Government officers are too well known to meet general approval, while the latter should pass without comment, so far as individual competency can be secured. The person who is entitled to the office *in case a vacancy occurs*, has not applied. He is not a wire-puller for Sir Leonard Tilley, nor a whipper-in for Pierre A. Landry—yet his past services are too well known to be disputed, should he receive the appointments when one is made.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of the Sacred Heart R. C. T. A. society held at Bathurst on the 16th inst. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst by the hand of death, our late lamented friend and fellow-member, Daniel McKendy, in view of the loss we have sustained in his decease, and of the still greater loss of those who were nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved that while we bow in submission to the will of Almighty God, it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that by his death our society has lost a worthy member, his family a kind, christian, and loving brother, and society an upright man and a true friend.

Resolved—that we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved—that this testimonial of our sympathy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

FELIX ST. COEUR Rec. Sec.

Bathurst Nov. 16th 1884

Another Union Wanted.

The Halifax *Chronicle*, under the heading "Another Union," publishes an article favoring the withdrawal of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island from the Canadian Union, and a union among themselves. In the Province of New Brunswick there is a very strong belief that the Canadian union has retarded our progress, and there is no warm feeling whatever in the union. We believe that if the matter was fairly presented to the people they would withdraw from a union which has imposed nothing but burdens upon them. Our contemporary, while confessing that "there might be some difficulty about the dismemberment of the Dominion," thinks that if the people unite to ask for separation their demands will scarcely be refused in London or Ottawa. There is no doubt that if our people determine to go out they will go out and no power can keep them. The day is past when European bayonets can control people in America. All that is needed is a proper and an undoubted expression of popular feeling. The formation of a Maritime Legislative union, such as was proposed by our people in 1864 before Sir John and his associates came down here and cast his net over our leading men, with a moderate customs tariff, easy trade relations with the United States, and an economically conducted government, would give us all that we would desire for years. We cordially agree with our Halifax contemporary that "there is nothing from the maritime view to commend the continuance of the confederation as it stands. There is nothing to bind the people together except a hope of plundering some mysterious entity they call the State."—St. John *Globe*.

Poison in the Can.

On Tuesday evening of last week, the family of Mr. Archibald Tapley of Portland, St. John, ate some of Armour's canned tongue for tea. Seven persons partook of it, including Mrs Tapley, her two daughters, two sons; a lady visitor and a colored servant named James Cox. Two hours afterwards they all were taken ill, vomiting and giving other symptoms of poisoning. A doctor was called in, and Mr. Tapley, who was in St. John on business, was summoned. He took another doctor with him. Restoratives were applied, and, although those affected suffered great pain, they all recovered. It is suspected that the meat had become tainted in some way, perhaps before it was canned. At all events, the incident has caused a great outcry against canned meats and poor Armour would be cornered on tongue if his market were only St. John and vicinity. One swallow, however, does not make a summer, nor should one can of tongue, alleged to have been poisonous, affect the standing of an article which has generally borne a good reputation for wholesomeness. If Armour were to investigate the Tapley case he would, no doubt, prove that it was the tea or the bread or the mustard in which the poison lurked.

SIR ANDREW CLARK SAYS: "Now as regards the influence upon health, I sum it up in this; first, that perfectly good health will, in my opinion, always be injured even by small doses of alcohol—injured in the sense of its perfection and loveliness. I call perfect health the loveliest thing in this world. Now alcohol, even in small doses, will take the bloom off, and injure the perfection of loveliness of health, both mental and moral." Again, Dr. Clark, says: "I venture to say, as a working-man myself—I take it that I work as hard as most, for I have eighteen hours a day at my work—that I have my personal experience to speak of, and I have the experience of the enormous number of people who pass before me every year.... If there is any honest man who really wants to get at the truth, and will not be set from his purpose by people condoling with him upon his appearance and the result of the experiment, and will try the effect of alcohol upon work, I would tell him fearlessly, and I would risk all that I possess upon the back of the experiment, that as certainly as he does try the experiment for a month or six weeks, so certainly will he come to the conclusion that, however pleasant alcohol is for the moment, it is not a helper of work. It is not only not a helper, but it is a certain hinderer of work."

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Blackville, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. Howard Thomson of Chatham, to Miss Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Welsh of Blackville.

At the Manse, Blackville, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. James Gilks of Blissfield, to Miss Katie Hambrook of Blackville.

New Advertisement.

Tenders for Almshouse Medical Service.

Sealed tenders from the local physicians will be received at the Almshouse by the Keeper, up to Dec. 23rd at 10 o'clock, when they will be opened at the annual meeting of the Commissioners, stating amount per annum for medical attendance, including medicine, on all patients in the Almshouse, from Jan. 1st 1885.

R. R. CALL, Chairman.
D. MACLACHLAN, Secretary.

12 r 4

New Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S SUPPER.

MASONIC HALL, MONDAY EVE'G, DEC. 1ST.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, aided by a Committee of gentlemen, will hold a supper in the Masonic Hall, from six to eight o'clock

ON ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT,

in honor of our patron saint. The public are respectively invited, and a pleasant evening may be expected as the programme will be arranged.

Proceeds to go to the ladies, Sewing Society. Admission tickets included. Supper 50 cents.

A. J. LOGGIE, Secretary.
WM. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

RAISINS!

JUST RECEIVED,

LONDON LAYERS, VALENCIAS, } CROP OF 1884.

JEREMIAH HARRISON & Co.
ST. JOHN

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between them at Chatham under the style and form of the Miramichi Foundry Company, is this day dissolved. The liabilities of the late firm will be paid by William Muirhead, junior, who will conduct the business in future in his own name, and all debts due the late firm must be paid to him.

Dated at Chatham this 1st day of November, 1884.

WILLIAM MUIRHEAD, junior.
HENRY. A. MUIRHEAD.
JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK.

TEACHER WANTED.

A SECOND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER is wanted for school in district No. 5, Parish of Hardwick. Apply to

JOS. B. WILLISTON.
Sec. to Trustees.

Bay du Vin, Nov. 2'th, 1884.
12 r 18

Shoemaker Wanted

JOURNYMAN SHOEMAKER WANTED
STEADY EMPLOYMENT

Apply personally or by letter to

SAMUEL JOHNSON.
Chatham.

APPLES, Horse, Sleigh and HARNESS

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, at 10.30 sharp, at my Auction Rooms, to close consignments, I will offer 100 bbls Apples, assorted kinds, winter fruit, 1 bbl. Dried Apples, 1 Box Bloaters, and 74 half chests TEA, prices 15, 20, 25 and 30c. per lb.

1 Handsome Sett Lt. Harness.
1 Single Sleigh, 1 Sleigh Bottom.

I will offer the Meadham colt, Livery and Stockmen's attention is called to the symmetry of this fine animal.

Terms cash for apples, 3 mos. for other goods.

WM. WYSE.

Chatham, Nov. 25th, 1884.

Notice to Trespassers

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has orders to prosecute persons found trespassing on the lot of land in Moorfield belonging to Mr Jeremiah Stevenne, for whom he is authorised to act as agent.

JONAS CLARK

Lower Newcastle, Oct. 22nd 1884.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets, - - $45,529,581.45
Income, - - 13,470,571.68
Undivided Surplus, 12,109,756.79
New Assurance written in 1883, 81,129,756.00

The amount of Surplus over Liabilities is larger than that of any other Life Assurance Society.

The Society' Policies are incontestable after three years.

In case of death, a Policy which has become incontestable is paid *immediately* on receipt of Proofs of death.

The Society has no Contested Claims on its books

SEMI-TONTINE POLICIES.

This system of Insurance combines protection with investment and is more advantageous than any other form of Policy ever devised.

Persons desirous of insuring, best consult their own interests by communication with the Agent

WARREN C. WINSLOW,
Barrister at Law
BENSON'S BLOCK, CHATHAM.

Mr. Winslow, who has lately been appointed agent of the above Company, will furnish all information in reference to the various plans of insurance offered, and parties should consult with him in order to fully understand the benefits to be derived.

CHAS. A. MACDONALD,
General Manager.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs of the late Francis Carter, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Shoemaker, and all others whom it may concern.

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the property hereinafter mentioned in Newcastle in the said County on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon.

All that piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Newcastle, aforesaid, and abutted and bounded as follows,—Southerly, or in front, by the street leading along the Northerly side of the Public Square, westerly by lands owned by George Robinson, North by a lane leading from Water Street, and Easterly by the premises of the estate of the late John Begnal, and more particularly described as lot number twenty, Block letter B of the town plot of Newcastle commencing at the westerly corner of the Post Office, thence N. 24° W. 44 feet 6 inches; thence N. 45° E. 23 feet 6 inches; thence S. 45° E. 7 feet 10 inches to the wall of the main house, thence N. 44° E. along the main wall of the house and to the corner thereof, thence N. 20° E. from the corner of the said house to the south side of the lane reserved by Hugh Hamill, dividing his property from the property of the late John Harkins twelve feet seven inches, thence easterly along southerly side of the said land 8 feet or until it meets the prolongation of the west end of the Post Office aforesaid; thence S16° W. 53 feet to the place of beginning—and also all that piece of land beginning on the street passing in the front of the property on a course 73° 30' east at the north easterly end of the house then occupied by the said Francis Carter, but since burnt down, thence, on a line N16° 30' E. along the said south east end of the said Francis Carter's house and a prolongation thereof 60 feet until it strikes a lane at the rear of the said lot, thence S. 70° E. 12 ft. 4 inches, thence S. 16° 30' W. 28 ft. 4 inches thence one line S. 73° 30 8 feet 6 inches; thence on a line S, 16° 30' W. 9 feet 6 inches thence on a line parallel with the first mentioned street 10 feet 6 inches thence on a course at right angle, with the past mentioned line 4 feet or to the rear of the said building standing on the said lot. Thence on the rear of the said building on a course 73° 30 E. 5ft. 7in. to the corner of the said building thence along the end of the same to the street and thence along the said street, a north west direction to the place of beginning—being the same land on which the said Francis Carter resided, together with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain mortgages bearing date the twenty second day of September, A. D. 1876 and fourth day of August, A. D. 1875 and made between the said Francis Carter and wife, of the one part and Alexander Ferguson, late of Derby, of the second part and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Northumberland, in volumes 57 and 56 respectively, of the said records, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said Indenture of Mortgage

Dated this sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1884.

JAMES ROBINSON.
Executor of the last will and testament of Alexander Ferguson.

E. P. WILLISTON.
Solicitor to Executor.

Terms made known at the sale. 1.y.r.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BONA FIDE SALE!

SPECIAL SALE.

—OF—

OVER $8,000.00 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, FURNITURE & ROOM PAPER.

Having decided to make extensive alterations to my store, and rather than pack goods away while these changes are going on, I will clear out my superior stock at prices that cannot fail to attract customers. I wish it understood that this is a

GENUINE CHEAP SALE,

and I guarantee to sell the goods at prices quoted below,

FOR CASH ONLY!

CARPETS, &c.

Hemp Carpets,	15c., 20c., 15c., 25c., 30c.,	former prices	20c., 30c. & 40c.
Union "	60c., 75c.,	"	80c., 90c.
Wool "	90c.,	"	$1.10.
Tapestry "	42½c., to 75c.,	"	55c. to 90c.
Tapestry Door Mats,	50c, to 65c.,	"	65c. to 80c.
Velvet Pile Mats, $1.00 each,		"	$1.35 each.

Wool Mats, Beam Mats, Cocoa Mats, all reduced. All remnants of carpets at very low prices. Crimson, Green and Bronze Curtain Repps and Damasks very cheap.

Dress Goods Department.

Colored Cashmeres at	29c.,	former price	35c.
" "	at 43c.,	"	55c.
Black "	at 35c. to 65c.,	former price	45c. to 85c.
Colored Dress Goods from	11½c. to 43c.	"	14c. to 55c.

Black Lustres, Coburgs, Persian Cords, etc., VERY, VERY CHEAP.
Dress Winceys from 4c. to 14c.

Cloth Department.

Canadian Homespuns	45c. and 48c.,	former price	50c. and 55c.
" Tweeds, (all wool),	55c.	"	65c.
" " "	62c.	"	75c,
" " "	75c.	"	90c.
Melton Cloths,	52½c.	"	65c.
Ulster Cloths,	65c.	"	75c.
"	85c.	"	$1,10.
"	$1.10,	"	1.35.
"	1.60,	"	1,85.

Mantles and Ulsters

Ulsters for $1.65, former prices $2.00. All Ulsters reduced in like proportion. Jackets $2.00, former price $2.50. All Jackets reduced in like proportions.

Linen Department

54 inch Table Linen 21c. and 25c., former prices 25c. and 30c.; better qualities all reduced. Towels from 6c. each. Call in and see my half dezen lots of Towels. Napkins, etc. Table Cloths and covers reduced in price.

Cotton, Ducks, Cotton Flannels, &c.

White cottons from 6¾c. Grey Cottons from 4c.

SUNDRIES.

Cotton Flannels from 8½c. All Wool Scarlet Flannels from 17½c. Grey Flannels from 25c. Navy Flannels from 27½c. Rock Maple Shirting from 28½c. Men's Shirts and Drawers from 37½c., or 75c. the suit. Country Socks 20c., Mitts 22c. French Kid Gloves, 2 Button, 70c., black and colored. Josephine Kid Gloves, 2 Button, 1st choice, $1.07. Black and Colored Velveteens all reduced. Pocket Handkerchiefs from 3c. each.

The above will give some idea of the genuineness of this sale, and I would advise all in want of goods to give me a call. Cut out this list and bring it with you, and be careful to mark the goods you require before leaving home.

N. B.—This sale will continue for two MONTHS ONLY.

Goods sold out will not be replaced, so first come, first choice.

POSITIVELY FOR CASH ONLY!

B. FAIREY, - - - NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Oct. 31, 1884.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

—THE LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF—

GENERAL HARDWARE, &C.,

which is TOO LARGE TO ENUMERATE, and was lately partially damaged by Fire and Water in the Store lately occupied by J. R. GOGGIN, and which is

Removed to the Building adjoining Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co.'s Office,

WILL BE SOLD OFF AT PRIVATE SALE FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING!

Intending purchasers will do well to call at once and secure for themselves Bargains.

CHATHAM, 14th October, 1884.

FALL HARDWARE.

In store and for sale at lowest prices.

A FULL STOCK OF IRON,
SLED SHOE STEEL,
HORSE SHOES,
NAILS, CHAIN,
ZINC, AXES, LANTERNS, GLASS, OIL.

AND A VARIED STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE.

G. STOTHART.

FLOUR.

LANDING THIS DAY:
VICTORIA STAR,
PEOPLE'S,
OLIVE BRANCH,

ALSO:—Lard, and Barrels & Half-Barrels Tilsoanburg

WILD AND WILFUL.

Floyd Warren, grave, handsome, aristocratic from his loosely curling blonde hair to his well-shaped feet, stood leaning against the olive velvet, crimson-and-gold-blue embroidered lambrequin that draped the mantel in his sister's pretty little boudoir, and listened, without the vestige of a smile, to her energetic remarks, although a curiously mischievous spirit lurked in his hazel eyes.

"It's too horribly reckless for anything!" Mrs. St. Cyr exclamed, fanning herself. "Engaged to a girl you know so very little about! O, Floyd, Floyd, I would never have imagined you could be so silly."

Then Mr. Warner smiled, and although as a rule, men, and men of thirty-five, do not particulary enjoy a "going over" by their sisters, he resigned himself with amused patience to his temporary punishment.

So he stood his ground, his arms folded, leaning lightly against the mantel, and looked down upon Mrs. St. Cyr—pretty, golden-haired, bright-eyed, and a year-old matron of twenty-two.

"No, I don't suppose I know much more about her than Philip did when he married you, Beth, but—we all have to take our risks, you know."

"But think she is a poor, common girl——"

"Not quite," he interrupted good-naturedly. Poor, I admit, but not 'common' according to your rendering of the term. She is a working girl, and is employed from eight till seven in Madame Fromard's establishment, and she lives in a tenement-house on Eighth Avenue with her parents—top floor, too. And her name is Ida Inglis. And now you know all you are likely to know of the future Mrs. Floyd Warren, until she appears in the actual *role* of sister-in-law to your serene majesty."

Mrs. St. Cyr frowned, and a most charming little frown it was, too,

"You are very considerate! Perhaps you didn't know you haven't informed me that she is beautiful as an angel, graceful as a gazelle? They always are, you know!"

Her sarcasm fell unheeded.

"Beautiful! Graceful! Beth, you ought to see her! Why——"

And then Mrs. Beth shrugged her white organdy shoulders.

"Spare me, I beg."

While at the self-same moment in the plain, comfortable, yet almost shabby little parlor on the top floor of No. 999 Eighth Avenue, Mrs. Inglis, pale, faded and jaded with the cares of life, and the forever struggling to make impossible ends meet, listened ecstatically Ida's announcement of an engagement between herself and Floyd Warren.

"It's too good to be true, dear! Only to think, you'll have a beautiful home, and everything you want and—money to buy what you need! He is a gentleman, and so handsome, with position and dignity. Ida, darling, you ought to be a proud, happy girl."

And then Ida laughed—and such a laugh as she had, like rippling cascades of silvery water, or the sweet, soft murmer of a summer breeze in a wood—it reminded you of anything that was lovely and merry.

"Of course I am proud and happy, mamma, naturally a girl would be under the circumstances; but, mamma, you must not think I feel honored by Mr. Warner's preference—no man's gracious preferences would make me feel that I was honored. It is I who honor him!"

And the red crimson leaped to Ida Inglis' ivory-fair cheeks and a defiant flash in her eyes that Mr. Floyd Warren had certainly not seen there yet.

"And I had actually feared you were becoming interested in Paul Crawford! I am so thankful, dear!"

"Paul Crawford! As if I ever cared fot him beyond the fact of his being the best dancer in the crowd, mamma!"

"Nor would Mr. Warner approve of him, dear; he——

And then Ida stooped over and silenced the mother with a loving little kiss.

"I know just what you mean, mamma dear. Floyd would not approve of him, nor would I, except in the most conventional way. But one thing is sure and certain, it would not do for Floyd to presume to dictate to me about his liking or disliking, or my tastes or distastes. He must take me as I am—Ida Inglis just as Ida Inglis is, or—let me entirely alone!"

And in answer to Mrs. Inglis' appalled look Ida laughed merrily,

"I am an anomaly, am I not? And a dreadful creature, I know."

"I wouldn't have a hair on your head different, darling—you are my dutiful, loving, noble daughter."

With a warm glow in her heart, Ida went off to her daily work—such an "anomaly," really, as she called herself.

Proud, sensitive, passionate, honorable, truthful and independent despite her sensitiveness, frank and free, cold and sarcastic by turns, she was like a human kaleidoscope, a character worth closest study, well worth warmest interest and eager winning.

"Love him? Love him?" she thought to herself; "indeed I love him with all my heart and soul and strength. The question is—does he love me? And can I retain him always?"

But with Floyd Warren's nature—grave, positive, steady, firm as a rock bedded in the sea—and hers, an inharmonious jarring was sure to come at one time or another.

And it come on one August moonlight night, when Mr. Warren picked up an invitation-card lying on the table in the Inglis parlor.

"Of course you'll not go, Ida," he said.

"What! Not go to the moonlight dance at Fern Dale?" she answered quickly. "Why, shouldn't I? All the other girls are going."

"It will be rather a promiscuous crowd."

"But I am not an aristocrat, you know," she retorted coolly.

"No, dear, that isn't what I mean. But—I understand the Judyth sisters, and the Crawfords, and the Watchleys are among the invited guests, and, Ida—frankly, I would rather you would not associate with such people."

A saucy, cold little smile answered him.

"On that point, as on several others, we do not agree."

"But you won't go, Ida? To oblige me, dearest. I ask it as a personal favor."

If his manly patience and considerate tenderness touched her, she gave no sign.

"Indeed, I'll not give it up! The music, the moonlight, the dancing, the river—I worship them all. It will be like a living dream—I'd not miss it for all the world."

He looked gravely at the sweet defiant face, all aflush, and asked himself—after all, was Beth right when she said men so recklessly marry girls, knowing so little, really, of them?

"You must do just as you please, Ida. But, remember, if you go in the very face of my disapproval, I shall construe it into meaning but one thing."

And his slow patient speech only made Ida more wilful than ever.

"Go? Of course I'll go, mamma," she said, after Warren had gone. "If Floyd does not like it, I can't help it! I told you he must take me as I am, or else leave me!"

And go she did—the fairest, sweetest of them all in her white lawn dress, so daintily made by her own deft fingers, and she danced to her heart's content, laughed and sang, while, under all, she was unspeakably miserable.

"Half-a-dozen of us are going ashore for a fifteen minutes' ramble, to get some spring water," Clara Crawford said. "Isn't the captain good-natured, Ida? We want you to go too. Come?"

And not pausing to consider the matter, Ida followed the little group just rushing over the gangway plank.

"Wait a minute, girls! Clara, Isabel, where are you?"

For in the sombre darkness of the forest that reached to the river's edge, Ida had lost sight of the forward part of the party.

"It's all right, Ida, don't be in such a hurry! They've taken a cross-cut Clara knows of, but I'll escort you by another road I know of. Take my arm, won't you?"

It was Paul Crawford's voice, close in her ear—Paul Crawford with whom she was alone, in the dark, lonely place!

"Thank you, I'm going back to the boat," she said sharply, angrily. "I don't like to be here."

"With me, you mean?" And he laughed unpleasantly. "But I am of a different opinion. I like both the place and the company exceedingly well, and Clara has played the game into my hands even better than I dared hope. There they go now, back to the boat—hardly had time to sample the spring water, have they?"

At the same instant the whistle shrieked.

"There isn't a second to lose. We'll be left!" she cried breathlessly.

"Exactly. We will be left, just as I intended;" and he stepped in front of Ida, planting himself resolutely in the narrow path. "You needn't tremble so, Ida; we won't stay here long. I happen to know of a very pleasant family who live not a mile from here, and we'll spend the evening there, and have the waltz you denied me on the way up. All's fair in love, you know, my proud little duchess."

A wild shriek came from Ida's pale lips, and before her quivering mouth had closed, a tall stalwart figure stepped up beside her, and Paul Crawford fell like a log to the ground.

"We haven't a second to lose; come, Ida!"

And Floyd Warren linked her arm in his, and hurried her back just in time to spring aboard.

In a retired corner, as far as it was possible to get from the music and dancing, Ida sat in her chair, pale, crying, while Mr. Warren stood beside her, grave and pale too.

"How came you here?" she asked presently.

"Because you needed a protector—thank God I came!" he said impressively.

"You can never forgive me, I know," she sobbed. "I have been so wild and wilful, that I know I deserve the reward you will bestow. But Floyd, before you say good-bye forever, let me tell you how sorry I am! If—if—I could recall it, I would never defy your judgment or authority again!"

And for answer, he stooped and kissed her tenderly.

"My darling, until you send me from you, I shall never go! You are all that is sweet and pure and true; for a little wilfulness shall I spoil my whole life?"

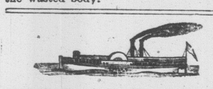
She gave him a look that thrilled him from head to foot.

"I'll never be wilful again," she answered fervently. "From this hour you are master."

And Mrs. St. Cyr declares there never was a sister-in-law equal to hers for dignity, graciousness, sweetness, and general perfection, while Mr. Warren—well, if he does'nt adore his young wife, then no man ever did—and not altogether because in every action of her life, Ida Warren shows her loyalty to her lord and master!

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Is Especially Useful for Children's Diseases as it acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritions properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body.



1884 AND 1885.

International S. S. Com'y

Winter Arrangement.

2 TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Nov. 3rd. and until further notice, the steamers of this line will make two trips a week leaving ST. JOHN every

MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton," for ST. ANDREWS, CALAIS and ST. STEPHEN.

Returning—Will leave Boston same days, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock p. m. for Eastport and St. John

Through tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

☞ No claims for allowance after goods are in the Warehouse.

☞ Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 5 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, N. B.
April 29th, 1884.

General Business.

IN STOCK

AND ARRIVING

AND FOR SALE

by the Subscriber:

Mess Pork,
Clear Pork,
Prime Mess Pork

Plate Beef,
Roll Beef,
Extra Mess Beef.

LARD IN TUBS.

WHITE BEANS.

(in Barrels.)

Codfish Large & Medium

MOLASSES

(Puncheons and Tierces,)

SUGAR, Granulated and Yellow,

Rankine's Biscuits,

Mariners' Tobacco.
Prince of Wales Tobacco,
Napoleon Tobacco,
Myrtle Navy Tobacco.

Royal Crown Soap,
Princess Louise Soap,
Atlantic P. Y. Soap.

Flewelling's Matches,

BROWN'S AXES.

Cut Nails all sizes,

with usual Supply of

CHOICE BRANDS

Flour,
Cornmeal,
Oatmeal,

at Lowest Rates **FOR CASH.**

—ooo—

John McLaggan.

NEWCASTLE, 24th June, '84.

Dress Goods Etc.,

Black Dress Veleteen, Plain and Twild Back.

4 Button New Dark Colours Rullion Kid Gloves "Ladies."
4 Button New Dark and Light Duprex Kid Gloves, "Ladies."
4 Button New Dark Rullion Kid Gloves.
Ottoman Dress Goods, in Navy, Grenat, Bottle,

SOLIEL DRESS GOODS BLACK.

Grey Cotton 27 inches from 5cts. yd. up.
Grey Cotton 36 " " 7cts. " "
Berlin Wools, New Colours Light to Dark. Angelusion, Shetland, Bee Hive, 3 4 & 5 ply fingers, etc. etc.,

W. S. LOGGIE.

WANTED

FOR Preparatory Dept., Graded Schools, Dalhousie, N. B., a 2nd Class Male Teacher;—salary from District, $200.
Services to begin at once. Apply to
TRUSTEES SCHOOL.
Dalhousie, N. B.
Nov. 8 1884.

MONEY TO LOAN

On the security of unincumbered real estate. Apply to
WARREN C. WINSLOW.
Barrister at Law.
Benson Block, Chatham. tf.

CEDAR SHINGLES,

PINE CLAPBOARDS. HEMLOCK BOARDS.

Dimensions Pine Lumber, etc., etc.,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. BURCHILL & SONS.
Nelson, Oct. 6, 1884. 9 r 30

SOMETHING NEW

Royal Bird Food, composed of Canary, Hemp, Maw and Millet Seeds, with Ground Cuttlefish Bone.

Recommended by bird-raisers to be the best article of food for canaries. In one pound packages at 15c. per package.

—ALSO—

BIRD GRAVEL.

a real boon to birds and a long felt want supplied.

Our Fresh Cod Liver Oil and Emulsions have arrived.

THE MEDICAL HALL.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.
Chatham, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1884.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

RECEIVED,

40 Boxes Moor's Arctic Purple Plums.

SELLING CHEAP.

W. S. LOGGIE.

Law Notices, etc.

NORTHERN

Fire Assurance Co.

of London & Aberdeen,

Established 1836, Capital $15,000,000

Glasgow & London

Fire Assurance Co.

CAPITAL. $2,500,000.

British America

Assurance Co'y

CAPITAL. $500,000.

Insurance may be effected with the above Companies at lowest rates by applying to the Agent,

2y16 WARREN C. WINSLOW.
BARRISTER AT-LAW,
BENSON BLOCK, - - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

BUTTER, CHEESE & LARD.

181 Tubs Carleton County Butter.
200 Boxes Factory Cheese,
120 Tubs Lard.
Just received.

Geo. S. DeForest,
13 South Wharf
St. John, N. B., Oct., 1884.

GOLD

CAN BE MADE BY BUYING AND USING OUR IMPROVED "LITTLE GIANT"

THRESHING MACHINES.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE TO

SMALL & FISHER, WOODSTOCK, N. B

MORTGAGE SALE.

To Edmund Menzies, of the Parish of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and all others whom it may in anywise 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 eighth day of November in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine and made between the said Edmund Menzies, of the Parish of Dalhousie in the County of Restigouche, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, of the one part, and Simon McGregor, of the Town of Dalhousie in the County and Province aforesaid, Trader, of the other part and which mortgage is duly registered the eight day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine as No. 2260 on pages 498, 499 and 500 in Book F of the Records of the County of Restigouche: There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court house, Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows, viz.—

"All those two certain pieces, parcels or lots "of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of "Dalhousie, aforesaid, described, abutted and "bounded as follows, that is to say,—All that "certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate as "aforesaid, fronting on the Restigouche River "near Point LeMinn, so called, being the easterly "or lower portion of the homestead owned and "occupied by the late James Duncan, deceased, "and the divided share of John Duncan, one of "his heirs. Beginning on the bank or shore at the "North West angle of that part of lot number fifty-"five owned by the late William Duncan, deceased, and from thence westerly along the said "bank or shore a distance of five chains and thirteen links parallel to the Queen's highway and "to extend back southerly on lines parallel with "the side lines of the lots to the rear line of the "grants of lots number fifty-four and fifty-three "and the same breadth from front to rear, containing sixty acres more or less. And also all "that certain other piece or parcel of land situate "in the Parish aforesaid and fronting on the "Queen's highway, on the road leading to Campbellton, bounded on the west by John Murchie, "on the east by William Jamieson and on the "north by the River Restigouche containing ten "acres, more or less. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon "and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises "belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the "reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. Also all "the estate, right, title, interest, use, property, "possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, both "at Law or in Equity, of him, the said Edmund "Menzies, of, in, to, out of or upon the said land "and premises and every or any part thereof."

For terms and particulars apply to Joseph C. Barberie, Solicitor, Dalhousie.

Dated this fourth day of October, A. D., 1884.

J. C. BARBERIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee.
SIMON McGREGOR, Mortgagee.

B. FAIREY

NEWCASTLE. N. B.

THE CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS STORE

IN THE COUNTY.

WHOL SALE AND RETAIL.

FOR CASH ONLY.

B. FAIREY

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

REVERE HOUSE,

LOWER WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests.

GOOD STABLING on the premises.

A new **BOWLING ALLEY** has been put in the present season, which is fitted up in first class style with every convenience for patrons—Open day and evening.

DANIEL DESMOND.

New Tea

LANDING.

302 Pkgs. New Congou Tea,

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM FOOCHOW.

Geo. S. DeForest,
13 South Wharf, St. John
St. John, N. B., 5th Sept., 1884.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 3, Alnwick, (Burnt Church) to commence 1st November—Salary $140
Address,
JAMES ANDERSON,
SECY. TO TRUSTEES

JOHN McDONALD,

UNDERTAKER.

CASKETS & COFFINS

of all kinds and prices kept in Stock.

Metallic and Patent Coffins,

furnished when required.

Badges for Pall Bearers, Clergymen and Physicians, Furnished.

Burial Robes also Supplied.

☞ Promp attention to all Orders day or night

New Advertisement.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Saved Him 1,800 Dollars!

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan. 30. 1882.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: Having used a good deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had as speedy a colt as was ever raised in Jefferson County. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and tore one of his hind legs all to pieces. I employed the best farriers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thorough-pin, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it took the bunch entirely of, and he sold afterwards for $1800 (dollars.) I have used it for bone spavins and wind galls, and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth.

It is a splendid medicine for rheumatism. I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Witherington & Kneeland's drug store, in Adams, the other day and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I tried to buy it, but could not; they said if I would write to you that you would send me one. I wish you would, and I will do you all the good I can.

Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

From the Akron Commercial, Ohio, of Nov. 25th, 1882.

Readers of the *Commercial* can not well forge that a large space has for years been taken up by Kendall's advertisements—especially of a certain Spavin Cure. We have had dealings with Dr. Kendall for many years, and we know of some large business houses in cities near by who have also dealt with him for many years, and the truth is fully and faithfully proven, not only that he is a good honest man, and that his celebrated Spavin Cure is not only all that it is recommended to be, but that the English Language is not capable of recommending it too highly.

Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure spavins. There are hundreds of cases in which that has been proven to our certain knowledge, but, after all, if any person confines the usefulness of this celebrated medicine to curing spavins alone, they make a big mistake. It is the best medicine known as an outward application for rheumatism in the human family. It is good for pains and aches, swellings, lameness, and is just as safely applied to men, women and children as it is to horses. We know that there are other good liniments, but we do believe this spavin cure to be far better than any ever invented.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hutchinson's Ranch, 12 miles north of Denver, Col. Mar. 5th, 1883.

DR. B. J. KENDALL, & Co., Gents:—For the past three years I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure. In every case of spavin, of which I have treated five, it has killed them all, and entirely removed three. In case of splint I find it has no equal, one case I had was of three years standing and the Spavin Cure removed it entirely. I had a cow get spavined and it entirely cured her. One year ago a two hundred pound block of ice fell out of a wagon striking my foot on instep and toes, it would be impossible to mash a foot worse without breaking any bones. I was taken home and carried into the house. I do not think amputation of the leg would cause any more pain. I sent for Kendall's Spavin Cure, it was all I used, and in six days I could walk around. About three weeks ago my team bolted away and threw me out of the wagon, the hind wheel struck my knee. After applying several highly recommended liniments without obtaining any relief, I went for Kendall's Spavin Cure. My leg was drawn up and my knee swollen badly. In three days I was able to walk to the barn. I could go into details more fully and make this a very long letter, but will not weary you.

I am very respectfully yours,
OSCAR F. HUTCHINSON.
P. O. Lock Box, 2362, Denver City, Col.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Feb. 9th, 1883.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I feel it a duty to others suffering with the piles and falling of the rectum to write you. I have had the piles and prolapsus of the rectum for five years, for the past three years I have suffered the most agonizing pain. Tried everything without relief, but after ten days use of Kendall's Spavin Cure I have not seen nor heard of the piles since. One who has not suffered as I have cannot comprehend the great joy that I feel at being cured of a disease almost worse than death. I had a valuable young horse that had a large bunch gather on his breast bone. I tried all kinds of liniments and had it cut open without any benefit. Saw your advertisement and bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and ordered my teamster to use as directed. In less than one week the lump had disappeared.—Thinking that a liniment that would do what Kendall's Spavin Cure has done for my horse might benefit more. I tried it as a last resort.

With gratitude and best wishes for your success, I am faithfully yours,
J. H. GLENN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH

Vevay, Ind., Aug. 12th, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.—Gents:—Sample of circulars received to-day. Please send me some with imprint, printed on one side only. The Kendall's Spavin Cure is in excellent demand with us, and not only for animals, but for human ailments also. Mr. Jos. Voris, one of the leading farmers in our county, sprained an ancle badly, and knowing the value of the remedy for horses, tried it on himself, and it did far better than he had expected. Cured the sprain in very short order.

Yours respectfully, C. O. THIERAND.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Send for Illustrated Circular.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS.

NORTHESK, MIRAMICHI. New Brunswick.

Joseph Goodfellow, - - - Proprietor.

GRINDSTONES, Spindle Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quantity desired at short notice.

The Grindstones from the above works were awarded one of the two Medals for that class of Manufactures at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

—AT ALEX. ROBINSON'S—

CARRIAGE FACTORY,
ST. JOHN ST. - - CHATHAM.

—NOW READY FOR DELIVERY:—

Piano Boxes, single and double, in Side-Bar and Side-Spring: Concord Waggons, single and double; Buffalo Road Waggons, two styles; Trotting Sulkies, very light; Express Waggons; Carts, Slovens and Truck Waggons.

BEST MATERIALS. STRONGLY MADE.
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.
Lowest possible prices. Call and examine.

ALEX. ROBINSON.
Chatham, May 14th. 7 y1

SAMPLE ROOMS.

For Commercial Men

THE demand for Sample Rooms to accommodate the commercial travellers being so great, and the supply being inadequate, causing the travellers in some instance to remain three or four days awaiting their turn, has induced the subscriber to build two Sample Rooms, well lighted, aired and warm. Commercial men can depend on obtaining just what they require, being situated in the central part of the business community, namely, corner Main and Wesley Streets, they will be found to be far more suitable, comfortable and convenient. Should a horse and sleigh be required it will be furnished without additional expense. Rooms secured either by letter or telegram

HENRY G. MARR,
Main Street, Moncton N B

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE."

General Business.

SAMPLE'S 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, Fistuls, 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 by the retail trade.

SPECIAL

Millenery Department!

I beg to announce to the Ladies of Miramichi that the above department is now replete with all latest novelties of the season, comprising all the leading styles in

HATS, BONNETS, BIRDS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, ETC. ETC.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

Mrs. B. Fairey,
Newcastle.

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUITS ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at

M. J. STAPLES'S
Vondy Building, Chatham

The "Imperial Wringer."

AND

Wash-tub Stand.

Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—Save labor and lighten the work left to be done.

H. P MARQUIS,
Cunard Street.

WILLIAM RAE,

Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Italian, Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marbles.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Grave Stones and Monumental Memorials, in Foreign or Native Stone.

☞ A good selection on hand ☜

MERSEREAU'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.

Being desirous of placing First Class Photographs within the reach of Residents of Chatham. I have engaged

Mr. J. A. E. Marrell,

(late of 98 King Street, St. John,)

Who has arrived and is now ready for work.

We have now the

BEST GALLERY,
BEST LIGHT,
BEST PROCESS
& BEST OPERATOR

North of St. John.

☞ Give US a Trial and be convinced. ☜

—GALLERY OPPOSITE—

Masonic Hall, - Chatham.

Law.

Johnson & Murray

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW,
Notaries' Public, Insurance Agents,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
CHATHAM, N. B.
A. H. JOHNSON. ROBT. MURRAY.

D. G. MACLAUCHLAN,

Barrister-at-Law

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

BATHURST, N. B.

DesBrisay & DesBrisay,

BARRISTERS,

Attorneys Notaries, Conveyancers, &c.

OFFICES:

St. Patrick Street, - - - Bathurst, N. B.
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Q. C.
T. SWAYNE DESBRISAY

Warren C. Winslow.

BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Commissioner for Nova Scotia.
BENSON BLOCK, - - - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

R. B. ADAMS,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Office up stairs, Noonan's Building.

Water Street. Chatham.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq

CASTLE STREET,

NEWCASTLE, N. B. B.

Teacher Wanted.

A SECOND Class Female Teacher is wanted for School District No. 7, Parish of Glenelg. Appy, stating salary, to
HUGH McDONALD,
Secretary to Trustees.
Cameron Post Office, Black River bridge.
22 p

GENERALBUSINESS.

OCTOBER 1884!

By late importations we have received:

Blankets, Flannels, Wincies, Fancy Dress Goods, Costume Cloths, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Lusters, French Merinoes, Shawles, Saques, Jerseys, Clouds, Wool Vests, Neck Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery Etc.

MANTLE & ULSTER CLOTHS,

Tweeds, Doeskin, Homespuns, Wool Shirts, Linders and Drawers in Men's, Youth's and Boys', A large Stock of Reefers, Overcoats Pants, Vests, Caps, Etc., Several Bales Grey Cotton at mill prices, Several Bales Cotton Warps.

IN STORE.

Tea, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Soap, Pork, Beans, Beef, Codfish, Herring, 500 bbls. Flour, following Brands, "Glasgow," "Brilliant," "Sharon," "Victoria," all at lowest prices.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

ARGYLE HOUSE, - - - - - - - - - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

Peremptory Sale!

$40,000.00 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

MUST GO!

Consisting of—Dresses, Umbrellas, Parasols, Prints, Cambrics, Brocades, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Smallwares, Clothing, Household Goods, Window Drapery — everything to be found in a FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE.

☞ **Wholesale and Retail Buyers will please take Notice,**

CALL AND SEE IF COMPETITION IS POSSIBLE.

TRY AND TEST GOODS AND PRICES!

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, - Public Square, Newcastle.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

NEW GOODS

—ooo—

OPENED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

Seasonable Goods as follows:—Beehive Fingering each 3 and 4 ply, Ladies Cashmere Jersey Gloves
Children's Cashmere Jersey Gloves, Ladies' Knitted Wool shawls, Children's Knitted Wool
Normandy Hoods, Ladies' Knitted Wool Promenade Scarfs, Ladies' Knitted
Jerseys, Black Fur Trimmings each 13, 6 & 10 in., Ladies' Fur
Trimmed Mantle Loops, Ladies' Chenille do.
Ladies' Satin, Plush and Fur Hats and Bonnets Newest Styles; Cashmere and Ottoman Wool Dress Goods in Grenat, Navy, Teal and Bottle.

PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO.

1883. 1884.

GOODS THAT MUST BE SOLD.

Too late arriving, and they Must be Sold, as I am in want of money.

125 Reefing Jackets,	45 pieces Dress Goods,
75 Overcoats,	50 pieces Scotch Winceys,
25 Ulster coats,	100 Shawls and Plaids,
15 Fur Trimmed Coats,	20 doz. Dr. Warner's Corsets,
200 suits Clothes;	75 Jackets and Ulsters,
100 doz. Drawers and Linders,	30 pieces Plain Flannels,
25 doz. Flannel Shirts,	125 pieces Plain and Fancy Prints
75 assorted Fur Caps,	150 pieces Grey Cottons,
14 doz. Scotch Caps,	50 pieces White Cottons,
5 doz. Cardigan Jackets,	20 pieces Ulster Cloths,
25 pieces Canadian Tweeds,	80 pairs Blankets,
100 doz. pairs Boots and Shoes,	3 doz. Sleigh Wrappers,
30 doz. pairs Felt Over Boots,	180 lbs. Canadian Yarns,
5 doz. pairs Larrigans,	90 lbs. Scotch Fingering,
20 pieces Fancy Flannels,	FURS, in Muffs, Tippets, and Boas
50 doz. FANCY WOOL GOODS, in Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Squares, Mufflers, Breakfast Shawls, etc.	20 doz. Ladies', Misses', and Children's UNDERCLOTHING in Suits, Vests, and Drawers.

300 pieces New Silver Ware,

☞ BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. ☜

TRY THE WONDERFUL TEA,

Twenty-Five Cents per Pound.

The above, along with my regular Stock, makes the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTMENT IN MIRAMICHI.

CHEAP CASH STORE - JAMES BROWN

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

FLOUR FLOUR!!

125 bbls. COOK'S FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.

☞ To be sold Low FOR CASH.

E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham.

Estate Notice.

All persons having claims against the Heirs of the Loban Estate and all persons having claims against the estate of the late William Loban are requested to file the same with the subscriber forthwith, he having received powers of Attorney from the Heirs and the Executors of Wm. Loban.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

Chatham, Nov. 21st. 1883

Fishermen!

TAKE NOTICE

Geo. J. Tarr & Co,

No. 17, T. Wharf, Fish Market

BOSTON, MASS.

Send us your

Salmon & Smelts

and get the highest market price. We make

QUICK RETURNS

and give the Consignee full benefit of this market We handle more salmon and smelts than any one in the trade.

If you want **BIG PRICES** send your fish to us 11 12.r.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

$20,000—Provincial Bonds—in sums of $500 and $1,000, interest payable half-yearly—a convenient and safe investment. For sale at Bank of Montreal.

Chatham, Oct. 29th, 1884.

Refined Sugars.

Standard Granulated Sugar, Bright Extra C. Sugar, Yellow Extra C. Sugar, Medium Extra C. Sugar.

VERY CHEAP WHOLESALE.

FRESH TEAS.

Just Received ex-S. S. Finchley from London:

6 Half-chests Good Fresh Congou Tea.

IN STORE:

170 Half-chests CONGOU TEA, various grades
15 Boxes OOLONG, about 20 lbs. each.

LOW WHOLESALE.

JER'H. HARRISON & Co.
St. John.

SLED SHOE STEEL, IRON, OAKUM, BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED THIS MONTH,—EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," and S.S. "HIBERNIAN" and "CASPIAN,"—17,762 Bars Refined and Spike IRON, 580 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and guages; 210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum; 310 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26. 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 1 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B.,