MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

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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

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Yearly or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6 75 an inch per year. The matter, if 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 Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), these communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits offers superior advertisements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

Law.

WM. A. PARK,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYENCER, &C.
OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W PARK, Esq
CASTLE STREET
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

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Attorneys Notaries. Conveyancers, &c
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Notary Public, Insurance Agent,
ETC ETC., ETC.
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NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
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BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Solicitor of Bank of Montreal,
CHATHAM N. B

Medical.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FRICEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC

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.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CO., Proprietors, Toronto

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 almost be 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 invaluable in 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.

Hotels.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.
NEWCASTLE, - - - - - - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N B

HIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor
(Late of Waverley House, St. John.)

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.

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

ADAMS HOUSE.
ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL.
WELLINGTON ST, CHATHAM, N. B.
This HOTEL has been entirely
REFURNISHED,
throughout and every possible arrangement made to ensure the Comfort of Guests
Sample Rooms,
—AND—
BILLIARD HALL
ON THE PREMISES. ALSO—
GOOD STABLING
—IN CONNECTION.—
TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrival of trains.
THOMAS FLANAGAN, Proprietor

EARLE'S HOTEL
Cor. Canal & Centre Streets,
NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
The best Hotel in the lower part of the city for Tourists, Professional and Business Men, Commercial Travellers, Agents, Etc., Substantial appointments, centrally located and most economical in PRICES
This Hotel has been Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated. Contains a Grand Exchange, Passenger Elevator, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket, Telegraph Office and Billiard Rooms
Access can be reached by Horse Cars, Elevated Railroad, and is conveniently near and accessible to places of amusement, business, including Coney Island Rockaway Beach, Brighton Beach, Central Park, Brooklyn Bridge, Green-wood Cemetery, Brooklyn Theatre, Statue of Liberty enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accommodation for 400 guests, and in building so high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the best Hotel in the city in case of fire.
In the office, SEYMOUR, BAKER & CO, members N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges, and Chicago Board of Trade. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum, for cash and on margins
DIRECT WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Sanitary and Fire Arrangements Perfect. Location the Most Healthy in the City.
Ferdinand P. Earle,
Owner & Proprietor
EARLE'S NEW PALATIAL HOTEL
The Normandie,
BROADWAY & 38TH STREET.
European Plan; Restaurant Unsurpassed.
Roosevelt, Inspector of Buildings, says, "Every room is a place of security for its occupants, as the house is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF." Steam heat, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire and burglar alarms attached to all rooms.
FERDINAND P. EARLE,
Resident Proprietor.

Furniture Depot.
My Stock of Furniture is now the largest and best in the County.
Handsome BEDROOM SETS,
PARLOR SETS,
CENTRE TABLES,
DINING TABLES,
LEAF TABLES, &c.
CHAIRS of every kind from 45c., to $1.50 each.
SIDEBOARDS,
WHATNOTS, BUREAUS,
SINKS, WASH-STANDS,
Iron and Wood BEDSTEADS, all prices.
Send for price list to
B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

Shingle Wood.
Wanted a quantity of good cedar shingle wood at the Factory, Duke Street, Chatham.
GEO. CASSIDY.

Blacksmith's Coal
The subscriber has on hand and for sale in a quantity of good Blacksmith's coal.
ALEX. MORRISON, Clark's Cove.
Chatham Jan. 12th 1888.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH.
ST. LUKE'S.
Persons wishing to rent PEWS or SITTINGS in the above church will have an opportunity of doing so every Wednesday evening between 7 and 7 30 o'clock, when the Church will be open and unofficial in attendance. Persons wishing sittings should apply early, as most of the seats are now engaged,
GEO. WHITTAKER, for Trustees

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEWCASTLE FURNITURE DEPOT.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PARLOR FURNITURE go to B. FAIREY'S, Newcastle, Bedroom Setts in 14 different styles, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, &c.

—CAN FIT YOU OUT FOR—
Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Kitchen, Hall.

B. Fairey, - Newcastle

'87. Seasonable. '88.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
GOODS that are WANTED.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies' Fur Caps, Men's Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Jackets, Men's Fur Coats, Ladies' Fur Tippets, Muffs and Boas, Fur Trimming, Black and Grey Robes. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FUR GOODS IN MIRAMICHI.

Gloves! Slippers! Hosiery!
60 doz Men and Women's KID and BUCKSKIN MITTS & GLOVES. 12 doz. Mens', Womens', Misses and Children's German Felt Thick Sole Slippers, 30 doz. Womens', Misses and Children's Black and Colored Heavy Soft Woolen Hose.

The above is a Fine Assortment.

OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, MOCCASSINS, of every description and all sizes

Overcoats! Jackets! Suits!
250 Mens' Over Coats, 50 Mens' Reefing Jackets, 200 Mens' Suits, Black and Colored. I have never been able to offer such Bargains in COATS. SHAWLS, PLAIDS, JACKETS, ULSTERS, a good assortment, Prices Low.

40 PIECES DRESS GOODS,
30 PIECES HEAVY CLOTHS.
EXTRA VALUE! EXTRA VALUE
White Blankets, Rugs, Grey Blankets, Heavy, Cheap and Good. 225 lbs. Fingerings and Yarns, 100 Doz. Fancy Woolen Goods, bought before Wools advanced in Price.
NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
Strong and Fine Flavor.

New Silverware! New Silverware!
and the Genuine Roger Bros. A 1. Knives, Forks and Spoons.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
JAMES BROWN.
NEWCASTLE, Dec. 21st, 1887.

NEW GOODS.
Recently received, a FULL STOCK of all kinds of
DRY GOODS
Special Values in COTTONS
viz., GREY COTTONS, WHITE COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and PILLOW COTTONS, TABLE LINENS, TOWELS and TOWELLINGS.
Printed Cottons very Cheap,
in decidedly new and pretty Patterns.
Large Variety of DRESS GOODS. Also Coburgs, Lusters Cashmeres and Merinoes, Cloths in English and American Tweeds, All Wool Homespuns and Canadian, (cheaper than present Mill Prices) Men's Ready Made Clothing in Coats Pants and Vests, Boys' Ready Made Clothing, White and Colored Cotton Shirts, Fancy Tweed and Cloth Shirts, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, in all qualities, Wool, Union, russels Tapestry and Hemp Carpets, Floor, Oilcloths, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Linoleum.
Special value in Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Molasses, Soap Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Fish
The inspection of Wholesale and Retail Buyers respectfully invited.
William Murray - Argyle House,

NOW ARRIVING.
FALL IMPORTATIONS
—FULL LINES OF—
DRY GOODS,
Hosiery,
Haberdashery, etc.
Carpets,
Cutlery,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS,
Latest Styles.
J. B. Snowball.

GENERAL BUSINESS

CHATHAM RAILWAY.
WINTER 1887-8.

ON and after MONDAY, NOV. 28TH., Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sunday nights excepted) as follows—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 3 ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Leave Chatham,	12.10 a. m.	2.30 p. m.	Leave Chatham,	12.10 a. m.	2.30 p. m
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	12.40 "	3.00 "	Arrive Bathurst,	3.22 "	5.48 "
Leave " "	1.10 "	3.15 "	" Campbellton,	5.45 "	9.00 "
Arrive Chatham,	1.40 "	3.45 "	" Dalhousie,	5.55 "	18.55 "

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	No. 2 EXPRESS.	No. 4 ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE	EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION
Chatham, Leave,	12.10 a m	11.00 a m	Leave Chatham,	12.10 a m	11.00 a m
Chatham Junc'n, Arrive,	12.40 "	11.30 "	Arrive Moncton	3.40 "	8.20 p m
" Leave,	1.10 "	11.40 "	" St John		
Chatham Arrive,	1.40 "	12.10 p m	" Halifax		

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

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

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

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is 75th meridian time. All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning, if signaled.

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

Special attention given to Shipments of Fish

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
WINTER Arrangement.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4th, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily, as follows:—

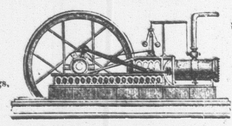
CHATHAM TO FREDERICTON. LEAVE			FREDERICTON TO CHATHAM. LEAVE		
Chatham	8.00	a. m.	Gibson	7.15	a. m.
" Junction	8.40	"	Marysville	7.35	"
Blackville	9.50	"	Cross Creek	9.05	"
Doaktown (arrive 11.15)	11.35	"	Boiestown	10.30	"
Boiestown	12.55	p. m.	Doaktown (arrive 11.30)	11.55	"
Cross Creek	2.00	"	Blackville	1.20	p. m.
Marysville	3.30	"	Chatham Junc. (arrive 2.40)	3.05	"
Gibson (arrive)	3.40	"	Chatham (arrive)	3.30	"

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

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

Miramichi Foundry
AND
MACHINE WORKS
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

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



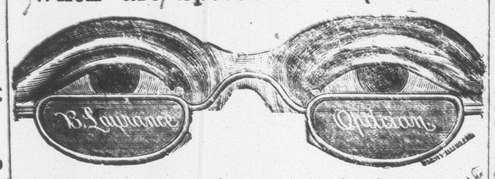
STEAMSHIPS, TUGS, YACHTS, LAUNCHES, BARGES, Etc., Built and Repaired,

General Iron and Brass Founders, Mill and Steamboat Builders.
Manufacturers of Steam Engines and Boilers, Gang and Rotary Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Shingle and Lath Machines, and Well-Boring Machines for Horse and steam power.
Pond's Wisconsin Patent Rotary Saw Carriage a Specialty.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
WM. MUIRHEAD, Proprietor, GEO. DICK, Mechanical Sup

THE PEOPLE REJOICING AT
OUR TREMENDOUS SALE OF
Summer Dry Goods!
A Chasm of Low Prices which strike competitors dumb.
Sutherland & Creaghan,
Wholesale and Retail Direct Importers
Newcastle.
P. S. See our large circular and Price List.

1887. London House. 1887.
During the Winter the subscriber will sell the balance of his stock of
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES
—PRICES UNDER COST.—
Has also on hand a good stock of GROCERIES, a choice assortment of TEAS the best value in the market, from 20c. to 40c per lb.
—IN STORE—
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO, SOAP, and SUGAR
R. Hocken.

LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES.
When are Spectacles Required?



When the eyes water or become so fatigued by use as to be obliged to be frequently closed or relieved by viewing different objects
When more light is required than formerly.
When the letters of a book appear to blend with one another or to become double.
When the lamp has to be placed between the eye and the object.
When objects cannot be seen without holding them at an increased distance.
When much difficulty is found in threading a needle.
When the eyes appear confused as though they had a mist before them.
When black specks seem floating in the sigh
When any of the above indications arise all affectation should be laid aside and a pair of Laurences Spectacle's or eye Glasses should be worn immediately.
Good fitting glasses are a great comfort. Our facilities for testing the sight and suiting the age are not surpassed anywhere—Prices to suit everybody.
AT THE MEDICAL HALL
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.
Chatham, N.B. Feb. 17th, 1887.

Miramichi Advance,
CHATHAM, N. B. - - FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is expected to re-enter the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade.

A reasonable hope.

Is one that is based on previous knowledge or experience, therefore those who use B. B. B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thousands who have used it, shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

Mr. Pyne, M. P., was arrested on Friday last at the door of the British House of Commons and taken to Dublin.

Part of the household.

"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil with much satisfaction, for Colds and Sore Throat. I would not be without it at any cost, as I look upon it as the best medicine sold for family use." Miss E. Bramhall, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

A Rare Combination.

There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirements as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such chronic diseases as Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrofula and all humors of the blood.

Lord Lansdowne is to leave Canada in June, Lord Stanley of Preston relieving him at that time.

For Children Starving To Death,

On account of their inability to digest ordinary food, Scott's Emulsion can be digested and give strength and flesh when all other food fails. See what Dr. A. H. Peck, Penn. Med. College, Petitcodiac, says: "I have used and prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and find it an excellent preparation, agreeing well with the stomach, and its continued use adding greatly to the strength and comfort of the patient." Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

The Speaker of the Imperial House of Commons is said to be considering the advisability of making members responsible for the conduct of strangers whom they may introduce. This is in consequence of two dynamiters having been introduced during the last session by an Irish M. P.

"Malden, Mass., Feb 2, 1880. Gentlemen—
I suffered with attacks of sick headache Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.
No medicine or doctor could give me any relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and strong as when a child.
"And I have been to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint.
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters.
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles? —*Mrs. E. D. Slade.*

SAMPLES DOMINION
Horse Liniment.
THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.
Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.
Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, on retail trade.

Shingles!

Well-made and at reasonable prices, at THE FACTORY Chatham.
GEO. CASSADY

Cheese. Cheese.
LANDING TO-DAY,
413 Boxes Late Made Cheese,
For sale low in lots by
C. M. BOSTWICK, & CO.,
ST. JOHN.

INFORMATION.
I will pay the highest prices in cash for any of the following RAW FURS:—Otter, Beaver, Bear, Mink, Martin, Lynx, Fox, Rat.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, Dec. 21st, 1887

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
—Has removed to the—
GOLDEN BALL CORNER
the commodious warerooms recently occupied by
FOTHERINGHAM & CO.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Quick returns made, Real Estate and Furniture sales promptly attended to.
WM. WYSE.

HORSES & CATTLE.
Kendall's Spavin Cure
50 cts and $1 00 per bottle
Kendall's Blister
50 cts per box.
Kendall's Condition Powders
25 cts per package.
A supply of the above celebrated remedies for Horses and Cattle just received direct from the manufacturer.
A copy of Kendall's book entitled "Treatise on the Horse or the home Doctor," which usually sells for 25cts, will be given free to all who apply or it at the
MEDICAL - - HALL
J. D. B. F. Mackenzie.

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR.
PATENTED JUNE 1880.
MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED
—BY—
AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.
—THE BEST—
RAZOR in USE
Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.
G. STOTHART,
Chatham NB

CALL AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE
FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS
—xxx—
VEGETINE, CUTICURA, Kidney Wort, Maltine, Hydroline, Quinine Wine, Quinine Wine & Iron, Beef, Burdock Blood Bitters,
Acid Phosphate, Warner's Safe Cure, Liquid Rennet, Wyeth's Liquid Malt Extract, Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Cod Liver Oil (Skrei Brand)
COD LIVER OIL
(Morse's Norwegian),
Dr. Pierce's Medicines,
Dr. Grosvenor's Liveraid,
Allen's Lung Balsam.
HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, VIOLET POWDER, TOOTH POWDERS, SOZODONT, TOOTH SOAP, DENTOROMA, SPONGES, SOAPS, ETC
E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared
Newcastle Sept 3, 1886.

JOHN McDONALD,
UNDERTAKER.
CASKET & 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.
Prompt attention to all Orders day

TAILORING.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized 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,

White Beans.
In Store--30 Bbls. White Beans.
For sale by C. M. BOSTWICK, & CO.
St. John

NOTICE FOR WINTER SUPPLY
DAILY EXPECTED
1 Car Load Ontario Apples
Choice Winter fruit, consisting of
Northern Spy, Greenings, Russetts, Baldwins.
Please Call and Book Orders.
W. S. Loggie.

Notice to Mill Owners
The Subscriber is prepared to furnish his Patent Log Carriage Shifting Machine, to any parties requiring the same, on 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 Subscriber
ROBERT McGUIRE

REMOVAL
—OF—
MARBLE WORKS.
The Subscriber has removed his works from the Ferry Wharf, Water Street, to the premises adjoining Ulock's Livery Stable, Corner of Duke and Cunard Streets, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for
Monuments, Head Stones Tablets and Cemetery Work
generally; also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscellaneous marble and FINE STONE work.
A good stock of marble constantly on hand
EDWARD BARRY

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old, capital not needed, we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as anyone. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine

FARM for SALE.
The Subscriber offers for sale his extensive and well known farm, on the right bank of the Tabusintac River at the end of the great road bridge crossing the same.
The property embraces one hundred and forty acres, seventy five of which are under high cultivation. It produced this year (1887) 25 tons hay, 100 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 60 bushels barley, 40 bushels peas, 500 bushels potatoes, besides other small crops.
It has on it a dwelling suitable for a hotel, a large barn, outhouses etc, one of the latter being 80 x 12 ft. There is a never-failing spring of water close to the house.
An inexhaustible bed of mussel mud lies front of the farm and this first class fertilizer easily obtained.
Steamers and other large craft can lie at the bridge wharf rendering water carriage as well as land conveyance easily available.
This is one of the best chances ever offered for a good farmer wishing to locate on the Miramichi.
For further particulars apply to D. G. Smith, Advance office, Chatham or to the owner, on the premises,
C. H. BOUCHER

General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE $300,000.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 13. 1888.

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LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $500 approximating to $300,000 Prize are		50,000
100 Prizes of $300 approximating to $100,000 Prize are		30,000
100 Prizes of $200 approximating to $50,000 Prize are		20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by	$300,000 Prize are	100,000
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by	$100,000 Prize are	100,000
3,136 Prizes amounting to		$1,055,000

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THE MEDICAL HALL.

J. D. B. F. Mackenzie,
Chatham, Feb. 7, '88

Billiard Table and FITTINGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Billiard Table, Balls and other fittings worth $275.00. He will sell at a bargain on reasonable terms. The table is in good order.

R. B. ADAMS.
Chatham, Sept. 11.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

The Kent Northern—Imposing on the Public.

The business people of the largest part of Kent County are justly complaining of the treatment they receive at the hands of the management of the Kent Northern Railway. We regret that these complaints are made and that they seem to be justified by the facts. This is one of the railways that has had especial advantages, the local government having subsidized it at the rate of $5,000 per mile, while it obtained its rails for nothing from the Dominion Government. One of the conditions of the contract under which it was built required that it should be operated for a term of years and, if we mistake not, that term has not expired; yet notwithstanding this obligation—to say nothing of the disappointment and loss to the business and travelling public involved—the company appears to content itself with the undoubted profits of its summer traffic, which an ill-used public is almost forced to contribute to its coffers, while it closes the road in winter, when most important business interests require that it should be kept open.

There seems to be no doubt that the contributions made by the Local and Dominion Governments, and by parties outside of those directly concerned in the road, were ample to build and equip it. It had the aid and sympathy of public men and the press of the North Shore, generally; its managers have, apparently, profited by building and running it; the fact that they were in as good a position as any other local railway company to maintain the road in operation the year round seemed to be guaranteed by their own representations as to earnings and the requirements of their contract with the government, and it is, therefore, right that the public interests should be protected and the policy of selfishness, hemmed around by humbug and imposition, made to give way to the honest performance of duty.

The management of the Kent Northern Railway must imagine they have an easy-going people to deal with if they think they can make a purely summer road of that important public highway. This is a railroading age, and there can be no compromise between the iron horse and the state-coach, when once the former has undertaken to supplant the latter. It was in the interest of the people of Kent that we contended strongly, against much odds, some ten years ago, that the province should carry out certain pledges that had been given in regard to this road. Those pledges were, at last, fully discharged, and the claim of the public to honest treatment established. It, therefore, remains for those who have the power in the matter to compel the management to carry out its part of the contract, to cease its impositions on the good nature of the people of Kent and its mean and dishonest attempts to shirk the duty it owes to the governments and people whose money it received with the understanding that it was to build, equip and run a railway, and not a one-horse summer tramway.

The Peace of Europe.

There has been, for some time, a widespread feeling in Europe that a general resort to arms is a not very remote possibility, the nations, to be involved including, Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and perhaps others. Great importance was therefore attached to the speech which Bismarck was to make in the Richstag on 6th inst. and the event did not disappoint expectation. He appeared to ridicule the idea of war and said that as Europe had been in almost daily expectation of a general conflict ever since 1848, but had deferred quarrelling over important matters, it would hardly fight now about questions of minor import. This, of course, meant the Bulgarian muddle, and the attitude of the great German Chancellor on that cause of European disturbance was expressed as follows:—

"After 1885 a state of affairs arose in Bulgaria which we had no call to remedy by force of arms, but which cannot alter in theory the rights that Russia carried home with her from the Congress. Whether, had Russia desired to forcibly urge these rights, difficulties would have arisen, I know not; nor does it concern us in any way. We shall not support forcible measures nor shall we advise their adoption. Moreover, we do not believe such an inclination exists; in fact it is pretty, certain it does not.

"If, however, Russia, by diplomatic means proposes even the intervention of the Sultan, I shall consider it the duly loyal German policy to adhere purely to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, from which, as far as I am concerned, the feelings of the Bulgarians cannot cause any departure. Bulgaria will not object with sufficient strength to plunge Europe for its sake, from Moscow to the Pyrenees, from the North Sea to Palermo, into a war, the issue of which nobody can foresee. Perhaps after such a war we should surely know what we had fought for." (Laughter.)

* * * * *

"With regard to Bulgaria, we have remained perfectly consistent. Russia certainly has every reason to feel grateful for the loyal attitude of Germany on the Bulgarian question. If Russia calls upon us to support, in our communication with the Sultan's government, such of her claims as are compatible with the decisions of the Berlin congress, I will have no hesitation in doing so."

Bismarck's closing words were very sturdy, and admirable as expressing the feeling of the great people of whose intellectual giants he is the greatest in diplomacy and statesmanship:—

"We place our reliance on the strength of our army. If we have no chance to use it, all the better; but we must make our arrangements with the idea that we do use it. Threats do not frighten us. The threats of the press are boundless folly. Such things cannot in the slightest degree influence our action.

"We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world. The fear of God makes us wish to foster peace. He who breaks the peace will arrive at the conviction that the warlike and exultant love of the Fatherland, such as summoned the whole population of Prussia to arms in 1813, is the common possession of the entire German nation; and he who attacks will find it armed to a man, every man having in his heart a firm belief that God is with us."

Paddy Ryan, a character in "The Irish Tiger," is made to say:—"I'm at peace with all mankind—an' "I'll knock any man down as says "I'm not," which about expresses the general idea of Bismarck's attitude. His words, however, have improved the outlook for quiet in Europe and, as a consequence, the intellectual and material forces of the nations are strengthened for the work of development in the paths of peace.

Our Salmon Fisheries.

The question of properly protecting the valuable salmon fisheries of the country seems to be receiving increased attention from year to year, and although the means to that end resorted to by the government—or governments—are faulty in both magnitude and method, it appears that, on the whole, slow progress is being made in the right direction. The protective regulations, are being enforced somewhat more faithfully than formerly, and that is an encouraging sign, but it seems that the Fisheries Department is not as fully alive as it should be to the necessity for having them remodelled or extended, with a view of reaching one of the agencies most destructive of our best breeding-fish.

It is held by those who are best informed on the subject—and their position is sustained by common sense—that the killing of one salmon ten miles above tide-water in our rivers does more to injure the fishery than that of a hundred on the coast. The reason of this is obvious, for it is believed that only a small percentage of the fish which come to the mouths of the rivers ascend them, while, of those which do ascend, the larger portion are surely captured by the continuous lines of nets which, like the treacherous tentacles of the Octopus, are thrust out to ensnare them from every point of vantage. After a salmon has passed these dangers and ascended to the pools, where it lies undergoing the processes of nature for the ripening of ova or milt, it is a valuable item in the work of replenishing the constantly-drained stock of its species. Considered from this standpoint, it has a value which is, we believe, a hundred fold greater than the salmon as he swims in our open bays and estuaries, and which may again head out to sea or run ninety-nine chances in a hundred of being netted before leaving tide-water; should the ascent of the river be entered upon.

In one of our rivers, the facts above stated have been so fully realised by the Fisheries Department as to lead to the absolute prohibition of net-fishing above tidal waters. Now, if this prohibition were made in the interest of the salmon fishery as a valuable industry of the country, it would doubtless meet with general approval, although a few to whom it was and is a hardship might suffer. But when one or two classes interested in the matter are made to bear all the drawbacks and losses incident to this phase of protection, while another is permitted to reap the benefit of it, to the positive damage of the fishery as a commercial industry, the equities of the question suggest that an effort be made to secure the adoption of a more consistent policy, which shall, at the same time, be even more effective than the present one in restricting the slaughter of parent fish.

On the Miramichi, fishing for salmon with nets above the head of tide is permitted, and large quantities of fish are taken. If the catch by this mode of fishing were confined to the limits prescribed by the regulations, the nets no longer than allowed by law and used only up to 15th August, it is possible that the fishery would eventually survive the drain upon it caused by them; but it is a well-known fact that many nets, in both branches, are allowed to occupy more of the channels than allowed by law, while they are too frequently found completely barring not only the channels but the whole river, from shore to shore. They are, also, used with impunity during the close season, and up to the time the salmon have ceased spawning. The question of regulating net-fishing in our non-tidal waters, therefore, demands attention and something should be done in the way of further restriction.

In taking this view of the matter, however, we protest against the absolute prohibition of net-fishing up our rivers, as has been done on the Restigouche, entirely in the interest of anglers, and it will be well if the influence of the latter class, which is now unduly strong with the governments of both Ottawa and Fredericton, were much less than it is, so that the slaughter and waste of parent salmon by means of fly-fishing might be restricted. It is an outrage on the privileges of people who hold the soil and its appertaining rights by the tenure of generations, to be prohibited, at the instigation of any angler, native or foreign, from taking as many salmon with a net, or by any other lawful means, as the visiting or other sportsman is allowed to take with the fly; and we hope the day will never come on the Miramichi when those who live beside its banks shall not be allowed to take from its waters enough of the salmon that pass their doors to supply their domestic wants.

There is, apparently, a well-grounded apprehension amongst the anglers of the Restigouche that the just consequences of their greed and exclusiveness will, at some time, be brought near to their own doors, and the doctrine they have preached to their own satisfaction, so far, be applied to themselves. On the ground that net-fishing was destroying the breeding fish, the wealthy gentlemen who own the exclusive right of fishing in the magnificent pools of the Restigouche have succeeded in influencing the Department to prohibit all nets in that river above tide-water. At the same time we find scores of anglers plying the fly there without any restriction as to the number of salmon they shall capture, resulting in hundreds of the best breeding fish of the river being killed—all approved of as a good thing, as if it made any difference, so far as the maintenance of the fishery is concerned, whether the salmon die by the net or the gaff. The last Fisheries report suppresses the number of salmon taken with the fly on the Restigouche, but we find that two officers—Messrs. Vibert and Letourneau—report no less than 7449 lbs. as taken out of rivers of Gaspe by means of the rod, and the first-named officer seems to think it a good thing that "Messrs. Harris and Walker killed 78 salmon in ten days on Grand River before 26th July." Now, those 78 salmon had run by all the nets, and were on the Grand River spawning-grounds, and if any native had been permitted to drag them thence with a net what an outcry would be raised against it by the noble guild of anglers! The slaughter is even greater, relatively, on Restigouche and the same kind of thing is being done on both branches of the Miramichi as well as on our other salmon rivers, the killing large numbers of grilse by anglers on the Northwest Miramichi being an annual practice.

The remedy lies in the direction of either prohibiting both rod and net fishing for a term of years in the fluvial portions of our rivers, or in restricting the lengths and numbers of nets, and allowing anglers to kill only a limited number of salmon. Both these principles have been applied to game. Moose-killing has been, at times, prohibited in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while, at the present time, no hunter, or party of hunters, is allowed to kill more than five cariboo in any one season. Whatever is done, however, it should be made to apply to all alike—the angler as well as the regular fisherman. When restrictions are laid upon the latter suited to his case, the former should also be made to forego his privileges to even a greater extent, because his enjoyment thereof is not a necessity of his everyday life.

New Brunswick Shipping.

The *Globe* of Monday last contains a full list of the registered tonnage owned in New Brunswick, from which it appears that there are in all 1,028 vessels of 255,021 tons, or 12 vessels and 13,653 tons less than last year. The number of vessels and their tonnage, by ports is as follows:—

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.
St. John,	616	204,256
Chatham,	174	14,702
St. Andrews,	172	7,769
Dorchester,	27	18,754
Richibucto,	15	4.180
Sackville,	13	2.892
Moncton,	11	2,573

In another column will be found the full list of vessels registered at the ports of Chatham and Richibucco—the only ports of registry on the North Shore—their rig, tonnage, place built, the names of owners or managing owners and address of the latter.

GREAT FISHING! Our sapient Fisheries Inspector at St. John represented the catch of Frost fish in Northumberland in 1886 as 526,000 barrels, and the whole catch in the province as 713 875 barrels. It would take 5,260 cars to carry Northumberland's catch alone—that is if it had been as large as represented—but as the actual catch was only about 2,500 bbls. so many cars were not required.

Scott Act Fines.

The question is raised whether, under the provisions of Chapter 48 of the statutes of Canada 1886. "An Act respecting the application of certain Fines and Forfeitures" and the Order in Council of 15th Nov. 1886 based thereon, any Municipal Council has power to order money derived from Scott Act fines and paid over to its Secretary-treasurer, to be handed over to private prosecutors. The second section of the Act in question provides that—

"The governor in Council may, from time to time, direct that any fine, penalty or forfeiture or any portion thereof, which would otherwise belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, be paid to any provincial, municipal or local authority, which wholly or in part bears the expenses of administering the law under which such fine, penalty or forfeiture is imposed, or that the same be applied in any other manner deemed best adapted to attain the objects of such law and to secure its due administration."

It is argued—and with some show of reason—that the Order in Council of 15th Nov 1886 which provides that such fines and penalties "be paid to the Treasurer of the city, incorporated town or county, as the case may be, for the purposes of the said Act," does not empower the Municipal Council to go beyond the evident meaning of the first clause of the section of the law above quoted, which clearly contemplates the administering of the law under the direct authority of the Municipality, as was done in Northumberland until the injunction obtained in the Jardine case prevented further effort in that direction.

The 2nd clause of the above section of Chapter 48, no doubt, contemplates the enforcement of the Act by parties other than "provincial municipal or local authority" and was intended to apply to districts where those authorites might not be found willing to undertake the work of sustaining the law, in which case a special Order-in-Council would be required before the fines and penalties could be handed over to private prosecutors as distinguished from the public ones mentioned in the Act.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Smelt Fishery.

The Miramichi smelt fishermen, having sent numerously-signed petitions to the Department at Ottawa, praying to be allowed to fish until 29th inst., instead of until 15th, only, have succeeded in securing the extension of time asked. It seems like child's-play or blundering that unnecessary restrictions should be placed on this fishery at one time only to be removed at another, as if they were designedly imposed for the sole purpose of giving the fishermen all the trouble possible. There is not, and never, at any season, was any reason why the smelt fishing season should end in the middle of February. There are few fish caught between the middle of December and the middle of February, while fishing is fair and prices good from the present time until the first of March. What is required is not merely a temporary extension to the end of February, but a change in the regulation making that date the end of the season. The Department is so wretchedly advised, however, by the Inspector at St. John as to afford Miramichi fishermen little hope of intelligent treatment for their interests, so long as he remains in a position to meddle with them.

BISMARCK APPRECIATES BRANDY:—Bismarck, in delivering his great speech on 6th inst in the German Reichstag, appears to have followed and even bettered the practice of "the good old days" when strong men took what they deemed good for them. The New York *Herald's* cable report of the incidents of the occasion says:—

"Beside him stood a tumbler of brandy and water, and he drank the contents of three tumblers in the first half-hour; the tapping impatiently on his half empty glass he had it filled up with soda water. The next glass was again too strong, so one of the Cabinet Ministers attempted to replace the absent servant. He mixed the grog, and Bismarck tasted it, but said emphatically:—'That is a horrible mixture.'"

Opening of the British Parliament.

The British parliament was opened at London on Thursday last, 9th inst. The crowd in attendance on Parliament square was very much smaller than on any previous year of late, and the police force on duty much larger. The sight-seers, too, were kept on the far-off side-walks under the statues. The Queen's speech opening the session was read by royal commission as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I continue to receive from all the Powers cordial assurances of friendly sentiments as well as of an earnest desire to maintain the peace of the world.

My officers, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of Russia, have completed the demarcation of the Afghanistan boundary, in conformity with the terms of the convention of 1887. I trust the work thus concluded may tend to remove the possibility of a misunderstanding between the two Powers regarding their Asian possessions.

Animated by a desire to prevent an effusion of blood I despatched a mission to the King of Abyssinia with the hope of dissuading him from engaging in a war with Italy. I deeply regret that my efforts were not successful.

The deliberations of the conference at Washington to adjust questions which have arisen between Canada and America are still progressing.

The negotiations commenced in 1885 in respect to the regulation of the Suez Canal have been brought to a conclusion so far as the points of difference between myself and the French Republic are concerned.

I have also entered into an agreement with France for the protection of life and property in the New Hebrides by a joint naval commission.

The conference of delegates from the Powers interested in the sugar industry, summoned to meet in London in the autumn to consider the possibility of ending the injurious system of bounties, has made considerable progress toward the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—The estimates for services for 1888, which will be laid before you, have been framed with a due regard for economy. You will be asked to provide for the improvement of the defences of the ports and coasting stations, rendered urgently necessary by the advance of military science, and also to sanction an arrangement providing for a special squadron to protect Australian commerce, the cost of which will be partially borne by the colonies.

My Lords and Gentlemen—The measures which at great labor you passed last session for the benefit of Ireland have been carefully carried into effect during the period since elapsed. The result of the legislation so far as tested by this short experience is satisfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished and the power of coercive combinations has sensibly abated.

Measures will be laid before you to develop the resources of Ireland and to facilitate an increase in the number of proprietors of the soil will be laid before you.

Your attention will be invited to the subject of the government in England. Measures will be submitted for dealing with it in connection with proposals for adjusting the relations between local and imperial finance and for mitigating the burdens imposed upon ratepayers.

The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than any which I have been able to point to for many years. I deeply regret that there has been no corresponding improvement observable in the condition of agriculture. I commend the interests of that great industry to your attentive care, hoping that means may be discovered to enable it to meet more effectively the difficulties under which it labors.

You will be invited to consider legislative proposals for cheaping the transfer of land; for modifying the procedure by which the title rent charge is collected; for promoting technical education; for preventing undue preferences in rates charged by railway companies on foreign and domestic produce; for remedying abuses in the formation of companies under the limited liability act; for amending the law of liability of employers in case of accidents; for improving the position of Scottish universities; for regulating the borough police of Scotland, and for diminishing the cost of private bill legislation.

In these and all other efforts you may make to promote the well being of my people I pray you may be guided by the hand of Almighty God.

BUSINESS IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

The speech was read with the usual formality. The houses then adjourned until four p. m.

Mr. Gladston on entering the House of Commons after adjournment was loudly cheered. Lord Hartington at once left his seat and went and shook hands with him, when they sat down and entered into an animated conversation, which lasted for some time.

Mr. Ritchie, conservative, gave notice of the introduction of a local government bill.

Sir Charles Russell, liberal, gave notice that he would move for an inquiry regarding the Trafalgar square meetings, and the limits of interference by the government with public meetings generally.

A DYNAMITER OUT IN.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, in reply to a question, said that the convict Harkins had gained admission to the Speaker's gallery in August last under the name of McFinn. He was accompanied by Melville, alias Moroney. Both were admitted on an order obtained from an Irish member of Parliament. Melville not only entered the gallery, but also spent some time on the river terrace and in the House in company with his introducer. This case, he said, proved the necessity of an increase in the safeguards attending admission to the House of Commons. ("Hear, hear!")

Mr. Wharton (conservative) moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was seconded by Colonel Duncan.

GLADSTONE LEADS OFF.

Mr. Gladstone said that he rose to speak at this early stage of the debate hoping that he might contribute to expedite the business before the House. He could congratulate the government on some aspects of their foreign policy. The question of the Afghan boundary, so long a source of danger to two great empires, was settled—a great thing in itself—and he trusted that it would modify the jealousies existing regarding the territorial extensions of Russia. So far as he was aware no other cause for misunderstanding remained between the nations. ("Hear, hear!"

THE IRISH SPECTRE WILL NOT DOWN.

Referring to Ireland Mr. Gladstone said: "While the opposition are anxious to expedite business the government's policy in Ireland cannot be lightly passed over. (Cheers.) The address declares that crimes of an agrarian character have diminished and that conspiracy has sensibly abated through the careful execution of the Crimes act. I am disposed to substitute for 'careful' some very different word." (Cheers.)

The whole subject of the administration of coercion, he said, must, through an amendment, be debated. He would not anticipate the debate, but could not pass over the assertion that the Irish people under coercion had become more reconciled to law. (Cheers.)

THE PROGRESS IN SELF-COMMAND.

When he looked back fifty years upon the exuberancy of crime under a pressure of difficulties not less than now exists, he was amazed at the progress made in self-command. Self-control was more and more becoming a habit of the Irish people. It was owing to this fact that agrarian crime had lessened.

But the government could not be congratulated on assisting to diminish the number of offences. Under the coercion act 330 persons had been tried or sentenced. Was the House to believe that these returns showed a diminution of offences as compared with the same period last year? He demanded that the government produce official data in support of the alleged decrease of offences.

POLITICS PUNISHED, NOT CRIME.

The returns showed that while the administration of the common law was easier in Ireland than in Great Britain, the administration of the law relating to agrarian crime had been transferred from judges and juries to magistrates dependent upon the executive government, and that the coercion act had in no wise strengthened the government in regard to the prevention of crime as distinguished from combination apart from crime. Could the government show that they were not prosecuting the people of Ireland for acts of exclusive dealing freely resorted to in Great Britain? If they were what became of that theory of equal rights between England and Ireland which was the recognized basis of the union? ("Hear, hear!")

UNREDEEMED PROMISES.

The royal speech promised local legislation for England. Why did the government not redeem its promises of an extension of self-government to Ireland? The power of action of Dublin Castle had been increased and intensified, and the aspirations of the Irish for self-government had been suppressed or unheeded (Cheers.)

After declaring that he would oppose all attempts to increase the number of Irish proprietors by direct dealings between the Treasury and individual cultivators, Mr. Gladstone reviewed the legislative proposals of the government, and concluded by promising that the opposition would assist in forwarding the local government bill and other measures, and in making the session fruitful of beneficial legislation.

THE LEADER'S REPLY.

Mr. William Henry Smith, the government leader in the House of Commons, thanked Mr. Gladstone for his remarks concerning the government's foreign policy. He promised to lay before the House, papers on various foreign negotiations.

He was not as yet prepared to state the course the government would adopt with reference to Sir Charles Russell's motion. They would be perfectly ready to discuss the whole subject of the Irish policy, including Mr. Gladstone's arguments.

Mr. Gladstone had called the address a challenging one, but if they had not claimed credit for their policy he would have taunted them with fearing to approach the subject.

DEFENDING COERCION.

They would be prepared at the proper time to justify the assertion that crime and conspiracy had diminished. It must be recollected that the exclusive dealing they sought to suppress was exclusive dealing sanctioned by crime. It was not the first time in the history of Ireland that the administration of the criminal law had been intrusted to the magistracy. It would be a mere mockery to make proposals to reconstruct the Irish government under the present circumstances. (Cheers.)

He said that no great change was contemplated in the procedure rules. The government did not desire to secure a party triumph through such means. They desired for both sides of the House full liberty of discussion. At the same time it was necessary to stop obstruction in order to enable the House to transact business in reasonable hours.

SALISBURY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Salisbury, in the course of debate, referred to the Crown Prince of Germany. He said it was sad to learn that the heir of a great empire closely united with us in bonds of sympathy stood in a situation of peril, everywhere exciting deep solicitude. Among the leading figures in the political field of Europe there was not one who excited such deep and affectionate admiration as the Crown Prince.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Regarding the great issues of peace or war now pending in Europe, Lord Salisbury said he would not pretend to give fuller information than was conveyed in the recent masterly speech of Prince Bismarck. The Berlin treaty, as Prince Bismarck showed, was in the nature of a compromise. It was highly acceptable at the time it was concluded to the English government, and remained so still.

England had long had a policy in the East from which the government did not intend to depart and which they would consistently uphold. They had interested themselves for four generations in the fate of Southwestern Europe and would not show themselves more indifferent to those interests than the generations before them. (Cheers.) He entirely shared the views of Prince Bismarck in favor of peace.

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

Danger might arise, the speaker said, from some adventurous or illegal action on the part of Russia, but they had assurance from most specific authority that Russia contemplated no such acts—rather, that she would carefully abstain from them. He attached great value to the assurances that peace would be maintained. (Hear, hear.)

In a brief reference to Ireland Lord Salisbury charged Mr. Gladstone with misrepresenting the conservative party in saying that they admitted that some kind of home rule must eventually be adopted. This was not true, and Mr. Gladstone would be the last man in the world to hear it if it had been true.

Lord Crawford moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was seconded by Lord Armstrong.

The new procedure rules will be laid on the table on Monday. It will be proposed to meet at three P. M. and to adjourn at one A. M., with automatic cloture on controversial business at half-past twelve. The majority necessary to apply cloture will be reduced and the Speaker's power over disorderly members will be increased.

Mr. Smith's bill to create the office of Under Secretary for Ireland will provide for the payment of a salary of £1,000 yearly to the incumbent.

(Continued on 3rd page)

THE DOOM OF MAMELONS

A LEGEND OF THE SAGUENAY, BY W. H. H. MURRAY.

CHAPTER IV.

Next day, the Trapper's sign proved true. Winter fell whitely on the world. Its soft fleece floated downward to the earth whiter than washed wools. The waters of the lake blackened in contrast to the shores. The flying leaves, tardy vagrants from the branch,—were smothered mid the flakes and dropped like shot birds. Toward night the wind arose. The forest moaned heavily. At sunset, in the grey gloom, a flock of ducks, soared southward, through the whitling storm. A flock of geese, leaderless, bewildered, blinded by the driving flakes, scented water, and like a noisy mob, fell, with a mighty splash into the lake. Summer went with the day, and with the night came winter, white, cold and stormy, roaring violently through the air. In the great hall sat the two. The logs, piled on the wide hearth, glowed red, a solid coal from end to end, cracked with concentric rings. They redened the hall. Books, skins, the antlered trophies of the chase, the strong man and the girl's dark face, stood forth in the warm luminance, pre-raphaelite. The Trapper sat in a great chair, built solidly of rounded wood, unbuched by tool, but softly cushioned. The girl, recumbent, rested on a pile of skins, black with the glossy blackness of the bear, full furred. Her dress, a garnet velvet from the looms of France. Her moccasins snow white. On either wrist a serpent coil of gold. A diamond at her throat. A red fox, on her head; while over her rich dress, the glossy masses of her hair fell, tangled, to her feet. She read from an old book, bound with rich plush, whose leaves were vellum edged with artful garniture and lettered richly with crimson ink—a precious relic of old literature, saved from those vandal famines which burned the stored knowledge of the world to ashes, at Alexandria. The characters were Phœnician and told the story of that race to which we owe our modern alphabet, whose ships, a thousand years before the Christ, went freighted with letters seeking barter commerce, to every shore of the wide world. She read by the red firelight and the ruddy glow fell vividly on the pictured page the rich dress outlining her full form and the warm beauty of her face. It was a story of an old race,—no library has it now. The story of their rise, their glory and their fall. She read for hours, pausing here and there to tell her listener of connecting things; of Rome that was not then; of Greece yet to be born; of Egypt swarming on the Nile and building monuments for Eternity; and of her ancient race, west of the tideless sea, whose annals, even then, reached backward through ten thousand years; thus making clear what otherwise were dark and teaching him all history. So passed the hours till midnight struck. Then she arose and lifting goblet half filled with water, poured it on the hearth, saying:—"I spill this water to a race whose young emptied half the world." This ceremony, for she was the past and held to its old fashions, knowing all its symbolism, its rites, its daily customs, and what they meant, for so she had been taught and nothing else by her, whose blood and beauty she repeated. Then took the Trapper's hand and laid it on her head, bent low, and said: "Dear Father! I am so glad to serve you. I love my father's race beyond all right. I love it too, I hope, for many others, like me, and even greater" and saying this she looked so glad and peaceful even in her pride and glided noiselessly from the room.

The Trapper piled high the logs again and lying down upon the skins where she had lain, gazed, with wide eyes, into the coals. The grey was in the sky before he slept and in his sleep he murmured:—"I cannot be, I am an unlearned man and poor, I am not fit." Above him, in her chamber, nestling in sleep the girl sighed in her dreams and murmured—"How blind he is!" and then "My love shall win him."

So went the winter; and as the two grew upward side by side in knowledge, he learning of the past as taught in books; of men long dead whose names had been unknown to him; of deeds done by the mighty of the world; of cities, monuments, tombs, long buried; of races who mastered the world and died mastered by their own weaknesses; of faiths, philosophies and creeds once bright and strong as fire now cold and weak as sodden ashes; of vanished rites; and mysteries and lost arts, which once were the world's wonder. All were unfolded to him so that his strong mind grasped the main point of each and understood the whole. And she learned much from him; of bird, and beast and fish; of climates and their growths; of rocks and trees; of nature's signs and movements by day and night; of wandering tribes and mongrel races; the lore of woods and waters, and the differences in governments which shape the lives of men. So taught they each the other, she swift of thought and full of Eastern fire; he slower minded, but calm, sagacious, comprehensive, remembering all and settling all in wise conclusion. Two better halfs, in mind and soul and body, to make a perfect whole were never brought by fate together since God made male and female. The past and present, fire and wood, fancy and judgment, beauty to win and strength to hold, sound minds in sound bodies, the perfect womanhood and manhood, ideal, typical, met, conjoined, in them.

Slowly she won him, slowly she drew him with the innocence of loving oneness, in wish and thought and feeling, with her sweet self. Slowly, as the moon lifts the great tide she lifted him toward her, until his nature stood highest, full flooded, high, bathed, in all the wide, deep flowing of her great soul, in her white radiance. I was an angel's mission and all the strong passion of her blood, barbaric, original, was sobered, with reverent thought, of the great destiny that she wedded to him stood their lot. She had no other hope, nor wish, nor dream, than to be his. She was all woman. This life was all to her. She had no future. If she had she wisely put it by until she came to it. She took no thought of far to-morrow. Sufficient for the day was the joy or sorrow of it. She lived. She loved. That was enough. What more might be to woman than to live, to love, worship her husband and bear children. Such life were heaven. If other heaven there was she could not crave it, being satisfied. So felt she. So had she felt. So felt that it might be; and now, at last she stood on that white line, each perfect woman climbs to, passing which, radiant, content, grateful she enters heaven.

* * * * * *

Spring came, heat touched the snow and it grew liquid. The hills murmured as with many tongues and now music flowed rippling down their sides. The warm earth swelled with odors. Sap stirred in root and bough and the fingered and thrilled with delicious passages of new life.

From the far south come flaming plumage, breasts of gold, and winged music to the groves. The pentrates of herbs, spiced and pungent, burst upward through the moistened mold and breathed wild, gamy odors through the woods. The skeleton trees thickened with leaf formations and hid their naked greyness under green and gold. Each day, birds of passage, pressed by parental instinct, slanted wings toward the lake and sailing inward, to secluded bays, made haste, to search for nests. Mother otters swam heavy through the tide and the great turtles, lumbering from the water, digged deep pits, under starlight, in the sand and cunningly piled their pyramid of eggs. All nature loved and mated, each class of life in its own order, and God began the recreation of the world.

The two were standing under leafy screen on the lake's shore, the warm sun over head and the wide water lying level at their feet. Nature's mood was on them, and their hearts, like vocal atmospheres, flowed to sweet union. Reverently they spoke, as soul to soul, concealing nothing, having nothing to conceal, of their deep feeling, and of duty unto each. The girl held up her clean sweet nature unto him that he might see it, whole his forever; and he kept nothing back. She knew he loved her and to her the task to make him feel the honor she received in being loved by him. So stood they, alone in the deep woods, apart from men, in grave, sweet council. Thus spake the man.

I love you Alta you know, it. I would lay down my life for you. But our marriage may not be. I am too old.

"Too old! replied the Girl," thou hast seen forty years, I twenty. Thou are the ripper, sweeter, better, that is all. I would not wed a boy. The women of our race have wedded men, big bodied, strong to fight, to save, to make home safe, their country free and fame, that richest herit

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

BOXING.—Mr Rolston is to give instruction in the art of self-defence, at the gymnasium, Chatham, during the next few months.

OBITUARY:—The many Miramichi & St. John friends of Miss Annie Fraser have received news of her sudden death at Montreal with great regret.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY CUP is to be competed for tomorrow, Friday, between six rinks a side of the Chatham and Newcastle Clubs.

THE RAFFLE for a billiard table, which was to have taken place at Mr. Griffin's saloon on 31st Jany. and was postponed, will take place on Saturday evening next 18th inst.

GAMEY:—The *Advocate* has become suddenly converted to the doctrine that the game laws ought to be respected. We hope it will now show up the salmon-spearers and the net sportsmen of upper Miramichi waters.

FISH SEIZED.—Overseer O'Brien paid a visit to the railway station and seized a quantity of bass which had been shipped at the North Shore for the American market. The fish were under size.—*Globe* of 8th inst.

SCOTT ACT CASES:—A number of Scott Act cases are reported to be pending before Police Magistrate Murray of Chatham, on information laid by Mr. W. S. Brown of Newcastle. Three Newcastle cases before the same court, brought on Mr. Brown's information, have been settled by the payment of fines.

PERSONAL.—Rev. G. M. Armstrong, of St. John, and Mr. Richard Hutchison, of Douglastown, have been elected vice-presidents of the British American Book and Tract Society. Among the directors are:—T. W. Daniel, and John H. Parks, St. John; Rev. J. Hogg, Moncton; Hon. A. R. McClelan, Riverside; and Hon. A. F. Randolph, Fredericton.—*Globe*

UM!—The ADVANCE says the Indiantown Branch is again open for traffic. This would imply that it had been blocked up by the recent storms, which was not the case. The road, which was only blocked once during the severe storms of last winter, has been kept open up to the present time this season."—*Advocate.*

Perhaps so!

CONCERTS:—The Concerts given nightly in the Masonic Hall Chatham by the Wizard Oil Company are pronounced excellent from a musical stand point. We have seen affairs of the kind at which an admission fee of fifty cents was charged and no better return given to patrons for their money. The admission fee charged by this Company is only ten cents. Prizes are offered and won by the most fortunate of those who buy bottles of the Oil. On Monday and Tuesday evenings the following were won:—Mr. Chas. Gunn, a butter cooler; Mr. Henry Eddy, a cake basket; Mr. Alex. Barr, a pickle stand; Mr. Joseph Leonard, a napkin ring; Wm. Gordon a cruet stand; Miss Maggie Connors, a silver watch. There is no humbug about either the Concerts or the prizes

"SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN:" We have made arrangements with the publishers of the *Scientific American* to receive subscriptions therefor in Chatham, so as to save patrons of that useful paper the trouble of remitting to New York. The *Scientific American*, when ordered through the ADVANCE office will be mailed direct to Subscribers from the New York office of publication. Every number contains sixteen large pages, beautifully printed, and elegantly illustrated; it presents in popular style a descriptive record of the most novel, interesting and important advances in Science, Arts and Manufactures. It shows the progress of the world in respect to New Discoveries and Improvements, embracing Machinery, Mechanical Works, Engineering in all branches, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Electricity, Light, Heat, Architecture, Domestic Economy, Agriculture, Natural History, etc.

It should have a place in every Dwelling, Shop, Office, School or Library. Workmen, Foremen, Engineers, Officials, Merchants, Farmers, Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen—People in every walk and profession in life, will derive satisfaction and benefit from a regular reading of *The Scientific American.*

The prices of the different forms of the *Scientific American* are as follows:

Scientific American, 1 year, $3 00.
Scientific American Supplement, 1 year, $5 00.
Scientific American and Supplement, both to one address, 1 year, $7 00.
Scientific American, Architect and Builder's edition, 1 year, $2 50.

Orders must invariably be accompanied by the cash.

The Beer and County Assessment Cases.

A Fredericton despatch of the 14th gives the following judgments of the Supreme Court on cases arising out of the Scott Act, the decisions in both cases sustaining the prosecution:—

Ex parte Chas. Cassidy—This case is better known as the Chatham hop beer case. The attorney general appeared to support the conviction. Mr. Geo. F. Gregory, who had obtained the rule, said that the whole point involved was whether or not there was evidence that the beer was intoxicating and he produced the affidavit of witness to show that he had not sworn that the beer was intoxicating; but as the case fell within Daly's case in which a decision had been given since the granting of this rule, and in which the court held that want of evidence of the offence was no ground for certiorari, and so long as that judgment stood he could not support the rule. The rule was discharged.

Ex parte John Jardine—Case relating to assessment in Northumberland County for payment of Scott Act Inspector. Mr. Blair, attorney general, shows cause against a rule nisi for certiorari granted by Mr. Justice Palmer in June last; no counsel appears to support the rule. Rule discharged.

The last named decision is what was expected in the matter and sustains the action of the Municipal Council in appointing an inspector, notwithstanding the sneers thereat indulged in by certain shallow-minded members at the last session.

To "Presbyterian."

DEAR SIR:—You attack ministers of the Gospel belonging to your own Church, as well as those of other churches, as has been your custom for a good while, and you seem ever ready to find scriptural proof of your propositions, however absurd they may be. I observe, in your last letter, that you accuse the Presbytery of St. John and also that of Miramichi of "combining to alter God's law to suit the "law of the land and their own corrupt natures." Now, I assert that you cannot find, in God's law, i. e.—the Bible—any command against a man marrying his deceased wife's sister. Moreover, when Christ was questioned concerning the woman who had married her deceased husbands' brethren six times, how was it that He did not take occasion to point out, as you presume to do, that she had "combined to break God's law" If you think you can answer satisfactorily please do so. Truly yours,

A. CHRISTIAN.

Killed on the N. & W.

On Thursday night, last, as an engine and flanger were proceeding from Gibson towards Chatham and were near Forbes' Landing, about midnight, the cow-catcher of the engine struck a man who was seen, when too late, lying across one of the rails, with his feet over the bank. He was struck with great force and thrown quite a distance, but not run over. When the train was stopped and the unfortunate man picked up life was extinct. One of his hands was torn off and there was a serious wound in his head. He had worn moccasins, one of which he had taken off and put in his pocket, the foot from which it came being covered only with a sock. The name of deceased was Hustler and he had lived a kind of itinerant life in the vicinity of Nelson, Newcastle and Chatham for several years. He was an Englishman by birth and came to Prince Edward Island about thirty years ago where he did business in Charlottetown in the employ of a Mr Dean. Subsequently he had a business of his own at Campbellton, Lot. 7. His family resides at Miminegash, P E I, in which community both he and they stand well. When struck by the engine Hustler appears to have been walking towards Miramichi, as he had narrowly escaped being run over the day before by the regular express at a point nearer Fredericton, the driver having to whistle down brakes and stop the train to enable him to get off the track. It does not appear that he was tramping his journey, instead of riding in the cars, through necessity, as he had quite a large sum of money on his person when killed, the result, no doubt, of his savings from his business of collecting and selling scrap iron, junk, etc. His habits were very frugal, if not penurious, and his death is no doubt due to his becoming partially disabled while upon a long tramp in cold weather without sufficient nourishment in his body to sustain the undertaking.

The Margate murder.

On Thursday last the Circuit Court room at Charlottetown, P. E. I. was packed with as many persons as it would hold, that being the day on which sentence was to be pronounced on William Millman, the murderer of Mary Taplin of Margate. Millman arrived in charge of the constables at 11.35 and remained in the Sheriff's room till 11.55, when he was placed in the dock. His step was steady and he had apparently changed little. At twelve His Lordship Chief Justice Palmer and Judges Hensley and Peters took their places on the Bench.

The Attorney General then arose and moved that the sentence of the court be now passed upon the prisoner. The Clerk of the Crown, told the prisoner to stand up, and addressed him in the usual form

Millman, who had great difficulty in controlling his feelings, made no reply, but looked towards his counsel, Mr. Hodgson, who arose and said:—

"MY LORD,—I know that my client's silence at this time, and my silence, will not be misinterpreted by your Lordship Whatever may be generally understood to be the meaning of the words addressed by the Clerk of the Crown to the prisoner, the Court knows that they only call for the interposition of any legal objection to the passing of the sentence. The prisoner has much to say, and I have much to urge, why sentence should not be pronounced but why it should not be carried out. At the proper time, and in the proper quarter, this shall be duly submitted. I therefore abstain from addressing your Lordship, because the verdict imposes upon you but one last solemn duty."

His Lordship Chief Justice Palmer then addressed the prisoner, referring to the shocking character and incidents of his crime and said:

Your trial has been an unusually long one. You pleaded an *alibi*. The evidence against you was, as so often becomes the case in trials for murder, almost wholly circumstantial. No less than forty-eight witnesses were examined on the part of the Crown and as many as eighteen on your own behalf, and after an admirable and pain-taking defence by your counsel, and a most patient and attentive hearing by a highly intelligent and unprejudiced jury, you have been found guilty.

The jury have recommended you to mercy upon what part of the case or of your evidence this favorable expression of their opinion rests, I must own, I do not at present perceive. The earnest, eloquent and touching appeal directed to them by your talented counsel, has doubtless touched their hearts; but, as men fully capable of realizing the solemn obligations which bound them, and guided by that consistent evidence of your guilt which from day to day was detailed to them by unprejudiced witnesses, and none of whom could be said to have been in any material degree contradicted, your jury felt that their duty of finding you guilty became inevitable.

You plead for mercy. Prisoner, did you know of this virtue when you so deliberately carried into execution the plan you conceived for the destruction of your victim? a young and inexperienced creature, who had never harmed you—one who had too unguardedly confided in your friendship and attachment, who had the strongest claims on your honor and gratitude? The day you carried into execution your terrible deed was that appointed for the funeral of another member of Mary Taplin's family—her own brother, who was followed to the cemetery by their afflicted parents, But this in no degree did you allow to interfere with carrying out your cold-blooded deed. The grave had closed but a few hours over his remains, and while you knew the hot tears were still flowing down the cheeks of his aged and afflicted parents, you yet persevered in the perpetration of your crime. Having under the pretence of warm friendship allured your victim to the secluded spot you had chosen, there with the assassin's hand you drew your weapon and discharged it into her head. The first shot proved insufficient for the destruction of life, and I do not think it to be an excess of my imagination when I picture to myself the astounding horror of that poor girl on discovering that in place of a friend and protector, she had committed herself to the company of an assassin. A momentary interval elapsed before you fired your second shot,—that interval was sufficient to enable her to look into your face and to invoke your mercy and your pity. Had the most dormant spark of humanity remained in your breast, that beseeching, that imploring look to spare her life as she saw you adjusting your weapon and raising your arm to repeat your shot, might have kindled into compassion and repentance. But no, you were too intent on your murderous design, and your second shot laid your defenceless and unoffending victim a quivering corpse at your feet. You then hastily conveyed her to the river, and before even the cold pall of death had completely enshrouded her body you cast it, attached to a heavy stone, into what you thought the deepest part of the river—there, where you felt assured no human eye could ever again behold it. But there was one eye you had forgotten or disregarded, the invisible eye of an Omnipresent God, from whom no sin can be hid. He had provided a signal for those in search of her—a small piece of white muslin lay on the margin of that river. This, on examination, proved to be a pocket-handkerchief of the deceased, and at once suggested to the minds of her friends the necessity of dragging the river, which, being diligently prosecuted, her body was thus discovered and easily recognized. The painful conclusion that followed the sad tragedy is we know.

You are now to suffer the extreme penalty that the laws of your country have ever imposed on your crime.

Your present condition is a sad and awful one, and will doubtless excite the sympathy of many tender and Christian hearts, not only for you but also for your aged and agonized parents, whose gray hairs will go down with sorrow to the grave. I will dwell no longer on this painful subject.

Your time now in this life must be limited to a brief period; and before I pronounce the solemn words of your doom, I implore you most earnestly to employ that precious time in every effort towards a reconciliation with that God you have so deeply offended, and whose law, as well as that of your country, you have so awfully violated. Approach His throne with a sincerely penitent heart, and He will dispel the cloud from this dark hour of your life, and will not cast you off.

The sentence of this Court is that you, William Millman, be henceforth taken to the prison from whence you last came, and be there kept in safe custody until Tuesday, the tenth day of the month of April, next ensuing; and that on that day, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, within the walls of the said prison, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may the Lord, in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul.

During the delivery of the address, His Lordship and many of the audience were much affected, while Millman wept bitterly. When His Lordship was about to pronounce sentence, Millman put his fingers in his ears, that he might not hear it. He was then taken back to the jail. By the time he left the court-room, and before reaching the square, which was black with a sea of people, he had controlled his feelings, and was calm as usual.

Millman is daily visited by his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Simpson, and his demeanor in jail is said to be very quiet. None of his family were in Charlottetown the day the sentence was passed.

This murder seems to be the most heartless crime of its class in the Maritime Provinces since that of Sarah Margaret Vail of Carleton St John, by John A. Munroe, eighteen years ago.

Manufacturers and Producers of the Dominion of Canada.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

SIR,—Will you kindly grant us space in your valued journal to solicit the active co-operation of the manufacturers and producers of the Dominion in an enterprise that we believe will materially assist in promoting the future trade of Canada. To facilitate the objects of the government's trade Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, the St. John, N. B Forwarding and Trade Promoting Association intend dispatching a clipper sailing vessel at the earliest possible date from this port to the port of Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of enabling the manufacturers and producers of Canada to send consignments of their products (at the lowest possible rate of freight) to the Argentine Republic. Shippers can consign to their special agents at Buenos Ayres or to the care of the commissioner, who will see that the shipments are placed in the hands of reliable agents for exposition, and sale. The following is a list of articles, which among many others, will generally find a ready sale in South America, viz:—

Agricultural implements and tools, alcohol, apples, brushes—toilet, clothes and horse; biscuit and crackers, baby carriages, boots and shoes, billiard tables, brads and tacks, bells for churches, butter in earthen pots, clocks all styles and grades; bituminous coal, carriages, buggies, Victorias and Phaetons; cutlery of all kinds, chairs and rockers, canned goods—oysters in particular, corrugated iron, cotton goods, prints, sheetings, shirtings, woollen fabrics, chemicals, general and photographic; drugs, prepared; ground and fluid extracts druggists' glass ware, drills for mining and blasting, dental instruments and supplies, electrical apparatus, fire proof and burglar safes, fire extinguishers, fire engines, hand and steam; farinaceous preparations, furniture, every description, specially school; fish, salted, smoked, dried; gas fixtures, guns and pistols, gun powder, hay in bales, harness, horses, stylish, for family; carriages, horse cars, printing and writing ink, knitting machines, kerosene oil in cans, and lamps; leather and morrocco; lumber, every description of pine, also spruce and hardwood; lard in earthen jars and cans, locomotive engines, machinery of all descriptions, machinery and lubricating oils, nails, all kinds, patent medicines, pianos and organs, pails, wooden and paper, paints dry and mixed, paper for printing, writing and wrapping, paper bags, printing presses, potatoes, railway cars and supplies, sewing machines, saws, straight and circular, saddlery hardware, starch, stoves cooking, shooks and headings, steam pumps, refined sugar, surgical instruments, family soap, wooden tubs, tools, hand and machine, all kinds, type, wagons for farming, wind mills, washing machines, woodenware, &c. &c.

Agent-general Wood, the commissioner to Australia, forcibly complains of the want of support his mission received from the Canadian manufacturers—stating he was promised two hundred samples, and only thirty were forwarded, two-thirds of which found sale, and in some cases will lead to extensive orders, and he found it almost impossible to introduce Canadian goods without samples or drawings. If Mr. Wood can testify to that degree of success in a far off and very wealthy and sister colony, with a rapidly growing manufacturing genius, may we not expect a much greater success in the Argentine Republic, with its marvelous development and without manufacturing possibilities. It is true we will have to meet British, American and Continental manufacturers in a fair field and may meet with many disappointments, but the perseverance, determination and genius of the Canadian people, will, in time, enable us to hold our own in a fair field against the world.

All who intend making shipments will please communicate at once with George Robertson & Co., St. John, acting agents, stating the character and quantity of the products or manufactures. The government railways will carry all such goods at special rates of freights, and will cooperate with other railways. The agents of the association will cheerfully furnish all information, and shipments here in St. John will be attended to free of charge. We remain,

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE ROBERTSON & Co.,
Acting Agents for the Forwarding and Trade Promoting Association

Prosperous Nova Scotia Ports.

During the past year Parrsboro exported 32,000,000 superficial feet deals, an increase of 2,000 000 feet over 1886 There is $100,940 to the credit of depositors in the Dominion savings banks The value of imports was $38,120, and exports $390,915. There are 102 vessels of 23,768 tons on the registry, an increase of one vessel and 907 tons. Parrsboro is now next to St. John and the Miramichi among Maritime lumber shipping ports.

The value of imports at Amherst in 1887 was 112,375, on which $31,545 duty was collected. There was an increase of $25,000 in the value of imports and of $5,000 in duties collected. The value of exports was $178,760

[*Continued from second page.*]

Opening of the British Parliament.

On Friday Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, continuing the debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, commented on the changed tone of Mr Gladstone as manifested in his speech of last evening. Where, he asked, was the impassioned orator who used all the resources of rhetoric to inflame the public mind against the law and against policemen?

Mr. Gladstone here interrupted the speech, saying that there was not an atom of foundation for such assertions.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, recalled the inciting language in Mr. Gladstone's Nottingham speech, and said that he did not complain of, but rather congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his change of tone. He would have liked it if all the speakers of the Opposition had followed Mr. Gladstone's example, and he would have liked it still better if they had refrained from attending meetings of Irish tenants and conniving at violence against officers of the law. Grave reflections had been cast upon resident magistrates in Ireland. It was true that they were dependent for appointment upon the executive, but out of a total of 73 magistrates Earl Spencer had appointed or approved 60 when he revised the list. Referring to statistics, he said that the number of persons tried under the Crimes Act was 659, of whom 229 were acquitted. In 1886 the number of agrarian offences reached a total of 2,196, while in 1887 the total was only 1,837. The number of agrarian offences for the six months ending January, 1887, was 455, and for the same period ending January, 1888, it was 364, a decrease of 30 per cent. The statistics of boycotting especially showed the striking results of the Crimes Act. The number of persons being boycotted at the end of July, 1887, was 870, whereas now it was only 208. The Government's efforts to protect persons from the boycotters had been notably successful in Counties Clare and Kerry, where the National League had been suppressed. People now travelling in Ireland declared that the condition of the country was greatly improved, and the judges' charges confirmed this opinion. The Government were engaged in an old struggle, but never before had any Government arrayed against it forces recognized by the Opposition. (Cheers from the Irish members.) He reprobated the mendacious vituperation resorted to by certain members of the Opposition. It was a blemish on politics, and ought to help no cause. He claimed that the figures adduced justified coercion and proved that the Government's policy had been successful. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Morley said the House would infer from Mr. Balfour's speech the temper in which he administered coercion. (Parnellite cheers) Regarding the Irish criminal statistics, he said the period showing a decrease in crime included the six months' calm during which eviction notices could not be executed. The diminution of boycotting was due not to coercion but an entirely changed state of feeling and a deeper sense of responsibility toward the Liberal members who were coworkers with the Irish to obtain justice for Ireland. (Cries of "Hear hear.") The Irish party was now assured that it would ultimately realize its aspirations. If it should ever be deprived of that hope the effects of coercion in aggravated social disorders would become painfully apparent.

Mr. Edward Harrington, member for West Kerry, called Mr. Balfour's speech a "choice example of his mendacity." The Speaker called upon Mr. Harrington to withdraw the expression. Mr. Harrington acquiesced, but said he did so only under command. Mr. Harrington continuing, said that the Government manipulated the figures relating to crime. Everybody conversant with the affairs of Ireland knew that the magistrates administered the Crimes Act and did all they could to irritate the people. Mr. Balfour's regime had oppressed the people and had tried to suppress those vindicating the people's rights. But the principles of liberty would be fought for until they triumphed.

Mr. Parnell moved the adjournment of the debate, and the motion was agreed to.

DIED.

At the residence of her father James Henderson, Douglastown, on Thursday morning, 2nd Feb., Alferata McIntosh, wife of Donald M McIntosh, aged 32 years.

At 2 Burgess Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, Jan. 25, Agnes, widow of the late George Kerr, Chatham, N. B., aged 79 years and daughter of the late David Swayne, Dysart; deeply mourned.

New Advertisements.

WATCH FOUND!

A WATCH found between New Jersey and Cormier's, parish of Alnwick, can be had by owner on calling at Messrs A & D Loggie's store, proving property and paying expenses.

NOTICE.

is hereby given that any person or persons trespassing on the Nelligan Property, cutting wood or rails or destroying anything thereon, will be prosecuted by the law.

MRS. P. WALSH.

Escuminac, Feb. 9, '88.

BILL.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an Act to revive, extend and otherwise amend the Act incorporating the Douglastown Branch Railway Company.

Notice of Legislation.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick at the next session thereof for the incorporation of a joint stock Company for the purpose of carrying on railway traffic between the Northern and Eastern shores of the Province and Fredericton, Power will be asked to take leases of any railway lines now built or that may hereafter be built and to work and use the same as Common Carriers with all privileges and franchises appertaining thereto as fully as the owners of such railway lines might work and use the same.

Dated this 13th day of February, A D 1888.

GEO F GREGORY,
Attorney for the Applicants

BILL.

APPLICATION will be made at the next sitting of the Provincial Legislature for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of lighting the Town of Chatham by Electricity, erecting wires and poles and for all other purposes incidental thereto and also for the maintaining of a telephone system and the erection of the necessary wire and plant &c, in the said town of Chatham and elsewhere throughout the County.

DWELLING HOUSE
For Sale or to Let,

The Subscriber offers for sale or to let the dwelling house, barn and premises on King St., Chatham, now occupied by him. The property is well suited for a boarding House or private dwelling. Terms made known on application

David McIntosh.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

NORTH SHORE REGISTERED SHIPPING.

LIST OF ALL THE VESSELS REMAINING ON THE REGISTER OF THE PORTS OF CHATHAM AND RICHIBUCTO ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1887, WITH THEIR TONNAGE, RIG, PLACE WHERE AND YEAR WHEN BUILT, AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESS OF THE SOLE OWNER OR MANAGING OWNER.

NOTE—In all cases where not specially designated the address of owner or managing owner is in the Province of New Brunswick

Port of Chatham.

Name of Vessel and Rig	Tns	Where Built	When built	Owner, or Managing Owner, if more than one, and Address.
Ada ....stmr	2	Chatham	1884	J M Ruddock, Chatham
Adelina ....schr	12	Shippegan	1876	A Paulin, Shippegan
Advance ....schr	23	Chatham	1875	George Orr, Jr., Richibucto
Aggie Davidson ....schr	108	Richibucto	1864	J R Calhoun, St John
Alert ....schr	29	Buctouche	1838	H B Smith, Buctouche
Alexander ....schr	47	Buctouche	1851	A Roxbury, Richibucto
Alliance ....bgtn	115	Shippegan	1877	A Hacquoil, St Hellers, Jersey.
Alice ....schr	11	Shippegan	1864	Moses Dinard, Tracadie
Amy B ....schr	69	Waterborough, Q C	1878	N B Trading Co of London
Andover ....stmr	140	Fredericton	1872	R R Call, Newcastle
Annie ....schr	13	Richibucto	1875	Jno McDonald, Campbellton, P E I
Annie ....schr	17	Kouchibouguac	1867	T Redmond, Glenelg
Arrow ....schr	14	Bathurst	1883	Timothy Daly, Bathurst,
Autumn Bell ....schr	80	Johnston, Q C	1874	A B Tra Ha Co'y London, (ltd)
Armenia ....bark	689	Savona, Italy	1875	E Hutchison, Douglastown
Atlantis ....bark	1127	Portsmouth, U S	1854	H A Muirhead Chatham
Ace ....schr	11	Shippegan	1874	Paul Noel, Shippegan
Belle ....schr	12	Miramichi	1872	Philip Brenner, Jr, Chatham
Belle ....schr	12	Caraquet	1874	R Young, Caraquet
Belmont ....schr	13	Caraquet	1871	P Gallachon, Caraquet
Bessie ....schr	13	Newcastle	1878	Sam Wyse, Chatham
Bessie ....stmr	4	Newcastle	1866	T W Crocker, Newcastle
Bessie Markham ....bark	778	Kouchibouguac	1878	Geo K McLeod, London
Betsy ....schr	13	Shippegan	1861	Perennus Gionet, Shippegan
Boroma ....bark	796	Kingston, Kent Co.	1870	J & T Jardine, Kingston
Borzone ....brig	540	Italy		Allen Ritchie, Newcastle
Brothers ....schr	15	Richibucto	1867	J A Matheson, Campbellton
Caroline ....schr	9	Kingston	1877	Simon Graham, Kingston
Caughnawaga ....schr	14	Tracadie	1875	J & R Young, Tracadie
Chatham Head ....schr	24	Miramichi	1862	Dominique Fougere, Arichat
Champion ....stmr	499	Portland	1860	F Atkinson, Kouchibouguac
Claymore ....schr	53	Chatham	1872	Jas Anderson, Church Point
Curlew ....schr	22	Shippegan	1872	P Luce, Island of Jersey
Dart ....schr	10	Miramichi	1849	James Girard, Gaspe
Deceiver ....schr	13	Richibucto	1870	J D Richards, Richibucto
Derby ....stmr	94	Chatham	1870	J C Miller, Derby
Defiance ....schr	67	Waterborough	1876	N B Trading Co. of London
Duke of Newcastle ....schr	65	Grand Lake, K C	1864	John Stewart, St John
Dunstaffnage ....bark	850	Kouchibouguac	1868	Wm H McLeod, Richibucto
Dunvegan ....bark	786	Kouchibouguac	1851	Geo K McLeod, London
Elizabeth Jane ....schr	18	Miramichi	1867	Henry C Murray, Wellington
Empress ....schr	20	Escuminac	1878	S R Call, sec Pilot Com, Newcastle
Epopt ....schr	14	Passubia	1869	W J O'Brien, Bathurst
Esperance ....schr	10	Shippegan	1871	Thomas Abler, Shippegan
Exange ine ....schr	74	Richibucto	1885	K F Burns Bathurst
Evening star ....schr	28	Shippegan	1857	P Luce, Island of Jersey
Eyo ....schr	36	P E Island	1859	P McFadden Chtown, P E I
Flavie ....schr	13	Shippegan	1874	T Duguay, Shippegan
Flirt ....schr	10	P E Island	1856	J Graham, Richibucto
Fly ....schr	9	Shippegan	1866	Ranlin Robin, Jersey
Flying Fish ....schr	11	Shippegan	1874	L Cheason, Shippegan
Four Brothers ....schr	25	Caraquet	1877	Robert Young, Car quet
Four Sisters ....schr	10	Bay du Vin	1884	Nazaire Boudreau, Caraquet
Frederick William ....schr	21	Richibucto	1874	Henry O'Leary, Richibucto
Fury ....schr	14	Miramichi	1860	P Labby, Quebec, P Q
Fury ....schr	38	Miramichi	1866	T W Crocker, Derby
Gasper Embree ....schr	95	Port Hawkesbury, N. S.	1881	Wm S Loggie, Chatham
General Middleton ....schr	67	Bay du Vin	1865	Thos B Williston, Bay du Vin
Hacey Ann ....schr	55	Johnston	1876	John Stewart, St John
Helen ....schr	13	P E Island	1861	T Costain, Prince Co, P E I
Hope ....schr	14	Shippegan	1855	C C Arseneaux, Tracadie
Hope ....schr	13	Shippegan	1872	Raulin Robin, Jersey
Industry ....schr	17	Miramichi	1861	John Curwin, Richibucto
Industry ....schr	9	Shippegan	1876	E Robicheau, Shippegan
Industry ....schr	19	New Bandon	1869	M Ellis, New Bandon
Isabella ....schr	46	Wallace, N S	1868	Edward Sinclair, Newcastle
Janet A ....schr	29	Church Point	1882	Donald Tanrahan, Tignish
Jennie May ....schr	10	Tignish, P E I	1880	Jas McGrath, Tignish, P E I
Josie ....schr	14	Charlo	1882	Simon McGregor, Charlo
Jilt ....schr	19	Richibucto	1862	R B Noble, St John
John McLaggan ....schr	238	Newcastle	1867	Edward sinclair, Newcastle
Julie Ann ....schr	9	Richibucto	1876	Edward LeBlanc, Shediac
Kingfisher ....schr	16	Miramichi	1866	E Mundy, Richibucto
Laddie ....stmr	29	Miramichi	1870	John Brown, Chatham
Lady Dufferin ....stmr	29	Miramichi	1874	Matthew Russell, Newcastle
Laura ....schr	8	Yarmouth, N S	1883	J C Miller, Derby
Lemora ....schr	36	Richibucto	1876	Charles Mason, Pictou, N S
Lettie Dame ....schr	11	P E Island	1876	J W Hierlihy, Lot 1, P E I
Levinia ....schr	18	Tignish	1886	John McCarthy, Tignish
Lorna ....schr	10	Bathurst	1876	John Shank, Chatham
Lillie ....stmr	40	Yarmouth N S	1866	S B Trading Co. of London, Eng.
Lily ....schr	11	P E Island	1871	Wm Larkin, Tignish, P E I
Lizzie D ....schr	17	Tracadie	1855	James Davidson, Tracadie
Louisa ....schr	10	Shippegan	1864	John Noel, Shippegan
Loyalist ....stmr	11	Chatham	1882	John McLaggan, Newcastle
Loyalist ....schr	38	Miramichi	1863	G C Carman, Buctouche
Mab ....schr	13	Shippegan	1876	H O'Leary, Richibucto
Maggie ....schr	12	Chatham	1858	T H Fleigher, Chatham
Maggie F ....schr	19	Tracadie	1875	Wm Ferguson, Tracadie
Maggie H ....schr	50	Petit Rocher	1866	Romain A Landry, Grand Ance
Maggie May ....schr	13	Tracadie	1872	Robt Bain, Chatham
Maid of the Mist ....stmr	117	Quebec, P Q	1854	H L Ross, Sydney, C B
Maria ....schr	28	Miramichi	1870	W S Loggie, Chatham
Maria ....schr	16	Richibucto	1878	H O'Leary, Richibucto
Marie ....schr	25	Grand Ance	1866	J U Landry, Grand Ance
Marianne ....schr	14	Shippegan	1864	J Miller, Tignish, P E I
Marie ....schr	11	Shippegan	1873	J Noel, Shippegan
Marion F ....schr	24	Tracadie	1885	Wm Ferguson, Tracadie
Marie C Josephine ....schr	19	Tracadie	1875	Elie Godin, Madisoc
Maria Catharina ....schr	88	Tracadie	1872	Adam B Crosby, Halifax, N S
Margaret Ann ....schr	14	P E Island	1864	S F Perry, Tignish, P E I
Mary ....schr	9	Richibucto	1878	A Doucette, Richibucto
Mary ....schr	21	Caraquet	1860	H Landry, Caraquet
Mary ....schr	12	Caraquet	1872	J Grouzet, Caraquet
Mary Ellen ....schr	16	Belledune	1882	George Gordon, Dalhousie
Maria ....schr	16	Richibucto	1878	B White, Richibucto
Marie ....schr	15	Shippegan	1860	O Chesson, Shippegan
Marie Cecile ....schr	13	Shippegan	1874	D Robicheau, Shippegan
Mary ....schr	12	Caraquet	1865	G Noel, Shippegan
Mary ....schr	12	Shippegan	1870	O Robichean, Shippegan
Mary Ann ....scnr	13	Richibucto	1871	Colon Bell, London, G B
Mary Ann ....schr	82	Richibucto	1873	A Richard, Richibucto
Maud W ....schr	22	Kingston, Kings Co	1881	J H Donald, St John
May Queen ....schr	13	Chatham	1875	R R Call, Sec Pilot Com, Newcastle
Merida ....schr	9	Shippegan	1874	A Ache, Shippegan
Minnie ....stmr	31	Douglastown	1866	S Hutchison, Douglastown
Miramichi ....schr	51	P E Island		A McFadden, Augustine Cove
Miramichi ....stmr	850	Chatham	1883	Miramichi Steam Navigation Company
Moilamo ....bark	14	Chatham	1875	Alex Morrison, Chatham
Morning Star ....schr	14	Miramichi	1853	L Gillant, Miramichi
Morning Star ....schr	30	Shippegan	1856	J Alexander Shippegan
Morning Star ....schr	12	Shippegan	1881	Gustave Gionet, Pokemouche
Nelson ....stmr	44	Pokemouche	1885	Miramichi Steam Navigation Company
Neptune ....schr	38	Chatham	1854	J Richardson, Richibucto
North Star ....schr	16	Shediac	1871	Alexandre & Rive, Caraquet
Perseverance ....schr	14	Shippegan	1871	Malcolm McPhail, Wellington
Petrel ....schr	21	Shippegan	1860	Robert Armstrong, Batburst
Phantom ....schr	17	Miramichi	1871	A E Kennedy, Summerside
Pholine ....schr	26	Buctouche	1880	Wm Marshman, Wellington K C
Pioneer ....schr	10	Shediac	1860	J B Hanington, Shediac
Plover ....schr	30	Shippegan	1872	P Luce, Island of Jersey
Premier Mckenzie ....bark	495	Newcastle	1877	C Watt, Newcastle
Princess Louise ....schr	21	Chatham	1860	R R Call, Sec. Pilot Com, Newcastle
Providence ....sch	12	Shippegan	1874	J Robichean, Shippegan
Richard ....bark	341	Richibucto	1877	H O'Leary, Richibucto
Richd Hutchison ....bark	703	Newcastle	1880	H D Troop, St John
Reward ....schr	11	Shippegan	1871	Alexandre & Rive, Caraquet
Rosa ....schr	17	Shippegan	1866	Sylvan Achin, Shippegan
Rosine ....schr	13	Shippegan	18 4	R Duguay, Shippegan
Rose ....schr	13	Tracadie	1881	Wm Ferguson, Tracadie
Rose Alba ....schr	18	Richibucto	1860	E Legers, Richibucto
Rover ....schr	10	Shippegan	1868	Luke Harding, Newcastle
Sara ....schr	11	Shippegan	1870	N Noel, shippegan
Sarah A W ....scnr	1	Miscou Island	1887	Robert J Wilson, Miscou
Sea Flower ....schr	9	Shippegan	1868	J Noel, Shippegan
Sea King ....stmr	87	East Haddam, U S	1862	N B Trading Co of London, limited
Scud ....scnr	28	Richibucto	1876	H Palmer, Shippegan
Sisters ....schr	17	Shippegan	1839	Philip Luce, Jersey
Sisters ....schr	14	Richibucto	1862	Jane Thompson, Richibucto
Spy ....schr	18	Chatham	1875	P A Noonan, Chatham
Squirrell ....stmr	9	Red River	1882	Thos Reed, Kel R, Restigouche
Stars ....schr	12	Shippegan	1874	Thos H Fleiger, Chatham
Storm King ....stmr	73	Portland	1865	N B Trading Co of London
St Andrew ....stmr	52	Chatham	1883	J B Snowball, Chatham
St George ....stmr	101	Chatham

THE DOOM OF MAMELONS

A LEGEND OF THE SAGUENAY, BY W. H. H. MURRAY.

CHAPTER IV.

(*Continued from 2nd Page.*)

My heart holds hard to the old law made for the women of our race by ancient wisdom: "Wed not boys, but wed grave and gentle men. For women would be ruled and who, of pride and fire, would be ruled by striplings." And again, "Let ivy seek the full grown oak, not cling to saplings." I love the laws that were, love the old faiths and customs. They filled the world with beauty and brave men. They gave great nature opportunity to keep great, kept noble blood from base, strength from wedding weakness and barred out mongrelism from the world, which in the ancient days was deadliest sin, corrupting all. Oh love, you do mistake, saying:

"I am too old; for women have ever the childs habit in them. They love to be held in arms, love to look up to loving eyes; love to be commanded and obey strong sovereignty. The husband is head—head of the house, he sits in wide authority and from his wisdom flow counsel, command, which all the house, wife, children and servants, bend to, obedient. How can a stripling fill such a seat? How sit such dignity on a beardless face? How, save from seasoned strength, such safety come to all? Oh grown man, be oak to me and let me twine my weakness round thy strength that I may find safe lodgment, not be shaken in my roots, when storms blow strong. Too old! I would thy head were sown with the white rime of added years. So should I love thee more."

Ah me, such pleading from love's mouth, such sweet entreaty from love's heart man never heard before in those raw days when callow youth is fondled by weak women and boys with starting beards, push grey headed wisdom from council chairs.

Atla, it cannot be: "I will admit that you say sooth my years do not forbid. Boys are rash, hot-headed, quick of tongue, ill mannered, lacking patience, just sense and slow-mannered gentlenes which comes with added years and that deep knowledge which shows blood and gentle speech, and I do see that you fit well to these and would be happier with a man thus charactered. But letting that go by—and all my heart is grateful that it may—still marriage may not be between us for thou art rich and I am poor, and so it should not be. For husband should own house; the wife make home. What say you, am I right or wrong?"

To which the girl made answer.

"Thou art an old time man, John Norton, and this judgment fits the ancient wisdom. For in the beginning so it was. The male built nest, the female feathered it with song. So each had part in common ministry. The man was greater, richer than the woman and with earthly substance did endow. And she in turn gave sweet companionship, and sang loneliness from his life with mother songs and children's prattle. Thus in the beginning, yes, thou art right as thou art always right. For, being sound in heart and head thou can'st not err. Thy judgment goes straight to the center of the truth as goes thy bullet. But as man lived and died, change came to the first order. For men without male issue died and left great dower to girls. Women, by no fault of theirs, nor lack of modesty grew rich by gifts of death which are the gifts of fate. And changing circumstance changed all, making the old law void. The gods pondered and a new order rose. By chance, at first, then by ordainment, royalty left male and followed female blood, because their blood was truer to itself, less vagrant, purer, better kept. And women of red blood and pure, clothed in royalty from shame, made alliances with men whom their souls loved and gave rank, wealth and their sweet selves in lavishness of loving which gives all and keeps nothing back. Such was the habit of my race and line from age to age, even as I read you from the pictured scroll, rolled in foil of gold, that only I of all the world, can read: and if I die, leaving no child, the golden secret goes with me to the gods and all the ancient lore is lost to men forever. This to assist your judgment and make the scales hang level from your hand for just decision. Am I to blame because I stand as heir to ancient blood and wealth? Shall these wide acres, gold in yonder house, gems in casket and diamonds worn for ten thousand years by women of my race, Queens of the olden time, when in their hands they lifted world-wide sceptres, divide thee and me? Has love no weight in the just scales you, by the working of some old fate, I know not what, hold over me and my souls wish, to-day? Be just to your own soul, be just to mine and fling these doubts aside as settled forever by the mighty power that works in darkness and through darkness to the light, shaping our fates and ordering life and death, joy and grief, beyond our power to fix or change. Blown by two winds whose coming and going we list not, we two met here. Strong art thou and I am weak, but shall thy strength repel my weakness? Rich, without fault, and I my blood is older than these hills, purer than yonder water, and wilt thou make an accident, light as a feather in just balances, outweight a fact sweet as heaven, heavy as fate? The Queens of old, whose blood is one with mine, who spoke the self-same tongue and loved the self-same way, chose men to be their kings. So I, by the same law, choose thee. Be then my king. Rule me in love. By the old right and rule, I place thy hand upon my head and so pass under yoke. I am thy subject and all my days shall be a sweet subjection. Do with me as thou wilt. I make no terms, my feet shall walk with thine to the dark edge of death. Farther I know not. This life we make sure. The next is or is not ours to order. No man may say. "Lord, of my earthly life, take me, take me to thy arms, that I, last of an old race, last of its blood, left sole in all the world, without father, mother, may feel I am beloved by him I worship and drink one glad, sweet cup before I go to touch the bitter edge of dubious chance at Mamelons."

Then love prevailed. Doubt went from out his soul. His nature, unrestrained, leaped up, in a red rush of joy, to eyes and face. He lifted hands and opened arms to her. To them she swept, as bird into safe thicket, chased by hawk, with a glad cry. Panting she lay upon his bosom, trembling through all her frame, placed mouth to his and lost all sense but feeling. Then, with a gasp, drew back, and lifted dewy eyes to his, as fed child to a mother's face or saint lifts worshipping gaze to God.

But the gods of her old race, standing beyond sunset, lifted high, saw farther on the sandy slope of Mamelons, and while she lay in heaven on her lover's breast, they bent low their heads and wept

Spring multiplied its days and growths. Night followed night as star follows star in their far circuits, wheeling forever on. Each morn brought sweet surprise to each. For like the growths of nature so their love grew—fuller with bloom each morn; with fragrance fuller, each dewy night. Her nature, under love's warmth, grew richer, seeking at its core for sweeter, larger life. His borrowed tone and color from her own and fragrance. So, in the happy days of the long spring, as earth grew warmer, sweeter with the day, the two grew, with common growth and closer, until they stood in primal unity, no longer twain, but one.

One day she came to him and put her hand in his and said:

"Dear love. There is an old rite by which my people married. It bindeth to the grave; no farther. For there the old faith stopped, not knowing what life might be beyond or by whom ordered. Thine goeth on through death as light through darkness, and holds the hope that earthly union lasts forever. It may be so. Perhaps the Galilean knew better than the gods what is within the veil; for so the symbol is. It is a winning faith. My heart accepts it as a happy chance. And did it not it would not matter. This faith is mine, and mine shall be thy God. Perchance the ancient Deities, and your modern One are but the same, with different names. We worshipped ours with fruits, and flowers and incense, with dancing feet, glad songs, and altars garlanded with flowers; moistened with wine. You yours, with doleful music, bare rites, the beggary of petition and cold reasoning. Our fashion was the better, for it kept the happy habits up of children gladely grateful for father gifts and so prolonged the joyous childhood of the world. But in this thing thy faith is better—it hangs a star above the tide of death for love to steer by. My heart accepts the sign. Thy faith is mine. We will go down to Mamelons and there be married by the holy man who wears upon his breast the sign you trust to."

"Nay, Nay. It shall not be" exclaimed the Trapper. "Atla thou shalt not go to Mamelons. There waits the doom for the mixed blood. There died thy father and all its sands are full of mouldering men. We will be married here, by the old custom of thy people, and God, who looketh at the heart and knoweth all, will bless us."

"Dear Love" returned the girl. "Thy word is law to me. I have no other. It shall be as thou wilt. But listen to my folly or my wisdom. I know not which it is. I fear not Mamelons. There is no coward blood in me. The women of our race face fate with open eyes. So has it been from the beginning. With red cheeks we meet death. We say farewell to love, then cover up our face and go graveward with steady steps. The women of my house,—a lengthy line, stretching downward from the past beyond annals.—whose blood flows red in me, lived Queens and dying, died, as they lived. I would die so' lest, if thy faith is true, they would not own me kin, nor give me place among them if I feared fate or death. Beside the doom may not hold good toward me. I know my uncle saw the sight; but he was only Tortoise, a branch blown far from the old tree and lost a thousand years amid strange peoples and his sight, therefore, could not be sure. Moreover, Love, if the curse holds and I am under doom, how may I escape. For fate is fate and he who runs runs quicker into it. So let us go, I pray to Mamelons, and there be married by the holy man, the symbol on whose breast was known to our old race and carved on altars ten thousand years before the simple Jew was born at Bethlehem. So shall the symbol of the old faith and the new be for the first time kissed by two, who represent the sunrise and the sunset of the world; and the God of morning and of evening, be proved to be, the same, though worshipped under different names." He yielded, and the two made ready to set face toward Mamelons.

There was, serving in her house, an old red servitor, who had been chief, in other days, of Miatassinni. His dwindled tribe lives still upon the Lake which reaches northward beyond knowledge. But he, longer than her life, had lived in the great house, a life-long guest, but serving it, in his wild fashion. Warring, with Nashquapees and Mountaineers against Esquimaux, he had been overcome in ambush and in the center of their camp put to the torture. Grimly he stood the test of fire, not making moan as their knives seamed him and the heated spearpoints seared. Maddened, they pried his shut jaws apart with edge of hatchet and tore his tongue out, saying, in derelish jest, "If you will not talk you have no need of this," and ate it before his eyes. Then, the Chief, with twice a hundred braves, burst in upon them and whirled the hellish brood in roaring battle, out of the world. The trapper, plunging through whirring hatchets, and red spear points, sent the cursed fagots flying that blazed upward to his bloody mouth and saved him to the world. Crippled beyond hope of fighting more he left his tribe, and toiling slowly through the woods came to the Chief in the great house and said, in the quick language of silent signs, "I am no longer chief. I cannot fight. Let me stay here until I die." Thus came he and so stayed. Keeping through many years the larder full of game and fish. This wrinkled, withered man went with them, paddling his birch slowly on, deep ladened with needed stuffs and precious things for dress and ornament at the marriage. For she said, "I will put on the raiment of my race when my foremothers reigned over half the world, and their banners woven of cloth of gold, dark with an emerald island at the center, waved over ships, which bore the trident at their bows, their sailors anchored under Mamelons a thousand and a thousand years before Spain sprang a mushroom from the old Iberian mold. I will stand or fall forever, Queen at Mamelons." So said she and so meant. For all her blood thrilled with the haughty courage of that past, when fate was faced with open, steany eyes and the God Death, that moderns tremble at, was met by men who gazed into his gloomy orbs with haughty stare as he came, blackening, on. So silently the silent man went on in his light bark loaded with robes heavy with flowered gold, woven of old in looms whose soft movements, going deftly, to and fro, sound no more, leaving no ripple as it went, steered by his whitered hands, down the black rivers of the north, toward feast or funeral under Mamelons.

To be Continued.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

Vienna and Berlin doctors are reported to give the Crown Prince of Germany until August to live.

Advice to mothers. Many children suffer and die from no other cause than an excess of Worms in the Stomach or Intestines! to avoid this give Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup any child will take it.

Definite warning.

Neglected Coughs and Colds so frequently produce serious results as to constitute a difinite warning. There is no better, safer or more pleasant remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Colds and all throat and lung troubles than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

It is again reported that most of the Italian forces will be withdrawn from the Soudan.

An old and well tried remedy is Baird's French Ointment. By its use Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Ulcers &c, are soon healed. It will cure the Itch in a few days.

Home hints.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for Croup, Sore Throat and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

All the vessels of the Italian navy have received orders to be in readiness for active service.

Will be fully met.

Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rising and Souring of Food, Wind on the Stomach, or a Choking or Gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has cured the worst cases on record.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

Fire, Marine & Life

INSURANCE AGENCY AT CHATHAM, - - N. B.

The undersigned is prepared to Insure property from fire in the County of Northumberland in the following Old and Reliable English, American and Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.

ENGLISH.

The London & Liverpool & Globe Insurance Company of London,
" Imperial " " "
" Phœnix Fire Assurance " "
" Fire Insurance Association, Limited, "
" Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester.
" London & Lancashire Insurance Company of Liverpool
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Norwich

AMERICAN.

The Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford
" Hartford " " "

CANADIA

The Royal Canadian Assurance Company of Montreal
" Western Assurance Company of Toronto.
" Citizens " " "

MARINE INSURANCE.

Risks taken on Vessels, Cargoes, Freight and Disbursements Sterling Certificates issued, if required, in the following Marine Insurance Companies.—

Boston Marine Insurance Company of Boston
Manheim Insurance Company of Manheim,
Royal Canadian Insurance Co., of Montreal
British America " " of Toronto
Western " " of Toronto

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh.

The Rates of Insurance in this Office are low and the Bonuses large.

Low Rates, Fair Settlements and prompt payment of Losses guaranteed.

Thos. F. Gillespie,
Insurance Agent

Chatham, July 11th, 1887.

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The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

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This unrivalled periodical, which has been published by Munn & Co. for more than forty years continues to maintain its high reputation for excellence, and enjoys the largest circulation ever attained by any scientific publication. Every number contains sixteen large pages, beautifully printed elegantly illustrated, it presents in popular style a descriptive record of the most novel, interesting and important advances in Science, Arts and Manufactures. It shows the progress of the World in respect to New Discoveries and improvements, embracing Machinery, Mechanical Works, Engineering in all branches, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Electricity, Light, Heat, Architecture, Domestic Economy, Agriculture, Natural History, etc.

The Scientific American should have a place in every Dwelling, Shop, Office, School or Library. Workmen, Foremen, Engineers, Architects, Inventors, Presidents, Officials, Merchants, Farmers, Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, People in every walk and profession in life, will derive satisfaction and benefit from a regular perusal of THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

TRY IT.—It will bring you valuable ideas; subscribe for your sons—it will make them manly and self-reliant; subscribe for your workmen—it will improve and assist their labor; subscribe for your friends—it will be likely to give them a practical life in life. Terms, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Remit by Postal Order or Check.

MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS.

Any person who has made an invention, and desires to know whether it is probably new and patentable, can obtain advice on sending the same, free of charge, by writing to Munn & Co., Publishers of The Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York. For the past forty three years, Messrs. Munn & Co., have carried on as a branch of their business, the obtaining of patents. Many of the most noble inventions have been patented through their Agency. The specification and drawings for more than one hundred thousand applications for patents have been made through this office. Patents obtained in Canada and all other countries. Hand-book about patents sent free.

Address, MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, N. Y.

Cheese! Cheese!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

2,500 BOXES

Factory Cheese.

For sale low in lots by

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

CEDAR SHINGLES,

PINE CLAPBOARDS HEM LOCK BOARDS.

Dimensions Pine Lumber etc., etc.,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. BURPEE, HAY & SONS

INVENTION

Has revolutionized the world. Nothing else equals it for money making. Some have made fortunes by it. Any one can do the work; either sex; young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; we start you free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money at work for us than anything else in the world. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

At Woods'

Now landing and for sale low

10 Doz. Coal Hods.
1 " Fire Sets.
1 " Ash Sifters.
3 " Fancy Stove Boards.
3 " Tubular Lanterns.
2 " Brass hand Lamps.
6 " Lantern Globes.
6 " " Burners.
3 Gross Lamp Wicks.
6 Doz. Fire Shovels.
3 Cases Stamped Tinware.
3 Bundles Plough Castings.
100 Weight Stove Repairs.

W. J. WOODS,
CUNARD STREET — CHATHAM

LONDON HOUSE.

—ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE—

100 Chests of well selected TEA

which will be sold low at small advance for cash.

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

—IN STORE—

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

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

—ON CONSIGNMENT—

100 QTL. GOOD CODFISH.

R. HOCKEN

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of Parliament for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Chatham Railway Company and to authorize and empower the said Company to purchase and acquire the line of railway running from the Intercolonial Railway at Chatham Junction to the town of Chatham and the River Miramichi, together with the Stations and other houses and property connected with the said line of railway.

Dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1887.

J. B. SNOWBALL,
Applicant,

MIRAMICHI

STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The subscribers are now carrying on the business of

BRICK MANUFACTURING

on an extensive scale.

They are located near a siding of the Intercolonial Railway. All orders attended to promptly. Brick delivered f. o. b. cars, or at wharf

Address all orders to

G. A. & H. S. FLETT.

Nelson Miramichi, N. B, May 2, 1887

Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. LaBillois of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, Merchant, has made an assignment of all his property to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

The trust deed now lies at my office, Dalhousie, where all desiring to participate therein are required to execute the same within sixty days from this date.

Dated the eleventh day of January, A. D., 1888

3—15 JAMES S. HARQUAIL, Trust

I. HARRIS & SON

would direct the attention of purchasers to their large and well assorted stock of

Watches, Jewelery, Silverware and Fancy Goods,

which will be sold at a small advance on cost to make room for their large

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR TOBACONIST DEPARTMENT

is complete in all the leading brands of choice imported and domestic Cigars, Briar Pipes, with and without cases, and a full line of Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders and cases in great variety.

A full line of all the Leading Brands of American and Canadian

Smoking and Chewing Tobaccoes.

Sole agents for the celebrated Harris Favorite and E. L. Diaficia cigars and the excellent Raleigh Cut Plug smoking tobacco.

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call as we have the largest and

Best Assorted Stock

on the North Shore.

I. HARRIS & SON, CHATHAM, N. B.

FAMILY GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH STOCK.

London Layer Raisins, Valancia Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel, Pulverized Sugar, Extracts, Spices, &c.

—ALSO—

Cheese, Biscuits, Syrups, and a good stock of

CONFECTIONERY,

Nuts &c. A nice assortment of Fancy Gift Cups and Saucers, and Mugs.

SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES

—BY—

ALEX. McKINNON,

COMMERCIAL BUILDING,

Water St., Chatham.

14th Dec. 1887

TO SKATERS.

100 PAIRS Whelpley's Imperial and Express

CLUB SKATES

at reduced prices, from

$2.50 to $1.00 per pair

till Christmas.

Wm. Wyse.

Chatham, 27 Nov. 1887.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. There also where a need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should arise send three addresses to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

CRANBERRIES

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CHRISTMAS TRADE

FOR SALE AT

W. S. LOGGIE'S.

W. & R. BROWN

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

AND

DEALERS IN

FLOUR FRUICE AND PROVISIONS

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal

QUEBEC.

NOTICE.

Any person found trespassing on the estate of the late A. A. Cowden, Esq., will be prosecuted,

SUSAN COWDEN.

Nelson Jan. 2d 1887.

SKATING SEASON

—OF—

1887-8.

Chatham SKATING RINK

LESSEES:

W. B. SNOWBALL, J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
CHAS. MATTHEWS, J. M. PALMER.

The Rink, under the new management, is now open and is lighted by

Electric Light.

It will be open on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

The full Band of the 73rd Batt., under the leadership of Mr. Cain will be present every evening the Rink is open.

The managers will endeavor to provide every comfort for the Patrons of the Rink. Good Ice, Good Light, Good Music, Good order and warm anterooms.

Gent's single admission to skate	.20
Lady's " " "	15
Promenade	10
Wednesday or Saturday afternoon's skating	10

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. GOOD PAY.

No Capital Required.

By our method of doing business, agents may not fear having a dollar on their hands, our and respectable agents young or old, can make money day during the winter or spare time, by devoting the whole time to the business. Send a three cent stamp for circular giving full particulars.

Address

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.
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TO LET OR SELL.

The property in the west end of Chatham on the easterly side of Samuel Waddleton's lands known as the Hay place. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. MURRAY,
Attorney-at-Law.

Chatham, N. B., Nov. 9th 1887.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at its next session, for the passing of an Act to incorporate the town of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche.

General Business.

TIN SHOP.

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

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

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

The Peerless Creamer,

ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success OIL STOVE

—Also a nice selection of—

Parlor and Cooking Stoves

with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN

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

A. C. McLean.

LIVERPOOL SALT!

IN BAGS.

FOR SALE BY

NEW BRUNSWICK TRADING COMPANY

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.	
125 " " " Challenge.	
75 " " Superior Extra.	
50 Oatmeal.	
50 Quintals Codfish.	
100 Half Chest Tea.	
25 barrels sugar.	
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.	
29 barrels Pork	
10 " Choice Plate Beef.	
20 dozen Brooms	
20 " Buckets.	

Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Crocks, Chamber Sets, &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham N. B.

IT COSTS NOTHING

—to have—

YOUR EYES EXAMINED

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

FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY.

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

HUNDREDS FITTED AND DELIGHTED.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE
THE MEDICAL HALL
CHATHAM, Oct., 6th 1886.

WE SELL

POTATOES,

SPILING, BARK,
R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,
Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries,

Potatoes, Fish, Etc.

Best Prices for all Shipments

Write fully for Quotation

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General Commission Merchants.
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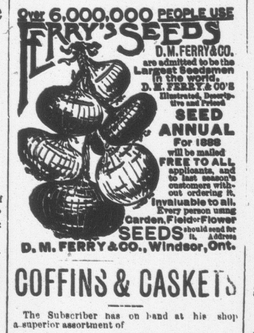
Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE



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

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

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which he will supply at reasonable rates

BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

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—20,000—

PRIME WELSH FIRE BRICK

FOR SALE

NEW BRUNSWICK TRADING COMPANY.

Wrought Iron Pipe

—AND—

FITTINGS.

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J. M. RUDDOCK.

Chatham, N. B.

HAY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has for sale fifty tons prime hay from the famous Stewart or "Ferguson" farm Bathurst, which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply at the Livery Stable.

FRED H. SEARLE.

4-12 Chatham, 1 Jan. 1888.

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Send 10 cent postage, and we will mail you free a royal valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time and not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co. Portland Maine.

GENERAL BUSINESS

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These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

SAY! JUST READ THIS.

WHAT YOU CAN GET AT THE

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PLUSH GOODS,

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Brush and Comb Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases Shaving Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Perfumery Cases, Baby Dressing Cases, Manicures, Clocks, Mirrors (set in Plush), Wall Pockets, Photo Frames. Perfumery Boxes and Baby Dressing Cases are Musical and play two tunes each.

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—CONSISTING OF—

CARD BASKETS, BREAKFAST CRUETS, SALTS, ETC

—ALSO—

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

There is the largest and best assortment in Miramichi at the

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,
NEXT NEW POST OFFICE.

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

A Complete Collapse of Prices

—AT—

Sutherland & Creaghan's, Newcastle.

Grey Union Flannels, 25 inches wide,	12 to 15cts	per yard.
Grey, pure all-wool Flannels 27 in. wide,	20 "	"
A Good, strong Grey Cotton	3½ "	"
A Good, thick, very wide Cotton	5 "	"
Fine Press Melton Cloths, all Colors,	10, 12, & 15 "	"
Very fine Saxony Melton Flannels,	18 & 20 "	"
P E Island Grey or White Twill Homespun	30 "	"
Ladies' all wool Knitted Stockings,	25 "	pair.

Blankets and Wool Goods of all kinds cut away down in price—Goods must be moved off regardless of cost—before Stock taking.

Sutherland & Creaghan,
Wholesale & Retail, Direct Importers.

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LOWER Water St. Chatham, MIRAMICHI

Having completed the removal of the ADVANCE establishment to the building next N. B. Trading Co's. office, Lower Water Street, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of

BOOK AND JOB-PRINTING

in first class style. This establishment was the only one in the Province in a position to do every description of work with the city offices at the

Dominion Centennial Exhibition

at St John, where it received a

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

for "Book and Job Printing" and "Letter-Press Printing." This is good evidence of the fine character of its work.

We have also, constantly on sale a large line of blank-forms such as:—

RAILWAY SHIPPING RECEIPTS.
FISH INVOICES, (newest form.,
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.
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SUPREME AND COUNTY COURT BLANKS.
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TEACHERS' AGREEMENTS.
SCHOOL ASSESSMENT FORMS
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Send along your orders.

D. G. SMITH

Chatham N. B

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

We have made our SEASON'S PURCHASES and CONTRACTS with Manufacturers, and our representatives

Having Revised their Prices

—AND—

Rearranged Their Samples,

are now on the Road. We ask our many customers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to continue to them their kind favors and await their arrival with latest quotations and novelties.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
Hardware Merchants.

St. John, Feb. 7th, 1888.

OF COURSE!

"Where are you going to buy your Dry Goods?" "At B. Fairey's Newcastle,

Most Certainly."

He has also the largest cheapest and best stock of furniture in the county.

NEW PLUSH AND HAIR CLOTH LOUNGES JUST IN.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.