General Business.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Notice and Petition signed by over one fourth of Electors qualified and competent to vote at the Election of a Member for the House of Commons in the County of Northumberland, praying that the Second Part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 should be in force and take effect in the County of Northumberland, and that the vote of all the Electors of the said County may be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition, will be deposited in the office of JohnShirreff, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Nor-thumberland, on Thursday 31st day of July, inst., for public examination by any parties for ten days preceding its being laid before the Secretary of State as required by law.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State Sir,-We the undersigned Electors of the County of Northumberland request ing the following petition to His Excellency the Governor General, namely:

To His Excellency the Governor General Canada in Council. The petition of the Electors of County of Northumberland qualified and competent to vote at the election of a

Respectfully showeth, that your petitioners are desirous that the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878' should be in force and take effect in the

Whereupon your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council under the Ninety Sixth Section of the said Act, to declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be in force and take effect in the said County.

And your petitioners will ever pray &c. And that we desire that the votes of all the electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition. Chatham, July 11th, 1878.

DWELLING TO RENT.

Henderson Street, Chatham, is offered to suitable tenant. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office.

BACK AGAIN. T. R. COLPITTS, Photograph Artist.

HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have purchased the business previously owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Campbell,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, N. B. of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., I will endeavor to give the people of Miramichi as Good Photographs, and every style of Pictures that are made at the p esent day, as can be produced in any part of the world.

In my travels the last five years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to for instruction by the millions, particularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific experiments—I have taken care to note all modern im provements in the art of Photography, and have btained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. Now, all I ask is the patronage and confidence of the people, and I will give them the benefit of the knowledge I have at-

It will be needless to mention the numerous and different styles of pictures here. Any style, from the smallest Tin-type to the largest Portrait finished in oil, India Ink or Water Colors. Al orders I receive for pictures to be enlarged and to be finished in ink, painted in oil or water colors, will be done by one of the very Best Artists of Philadelphia, whom I have made arrangements with for that purpose

My Framing Department being altogether separated from the Photographic Rooms, yet quite convenient and handy, with a very large and commodious Show Room, will be unequalled. I have ordered a large lot of Mouldings so as to be able to suit the wants and different testes of suit the wants and different tastes of my customers, so every attention will be paid to the Picture Framing Department and after a few more changes in my Studio, 1 shall be fully prepared to give those wishing real nicely finished Photographs, a far better picture than the samples at my door, they being old and having been taken before the great fire in St. John, by me, at the corner of King and Germain streets. When you look at those pictures do not make up your mind that you cannot have as good taken, but come right upstairs and f I fail to give you better than those, I will make

T. R. COLPITTS,

Tobacco!! Tobacco!!

T HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C. McDONALD'S again Mr. Sun. TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid CHEAPER THAN CANBE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water St., Chatham.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of Parker & Andrew, for the purpose of carrying on RICHARD PARKER,

Campbellton, N. B., May 1, '79. CARD.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the Stock in Trade of Robt. Parker, consist-

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE. GROCERIES, &c.

As they intend carrying on the business at the old stand, they would be glad to see their old friends, and the general public, believing that they can do as well for them as any in the trade.

PARKER & ANDREW,

LIST OF

Wholesale and Tavern Licences.

GRANTED BY

Council, at July Sittings, 1879. Parish Licenses. Term. Tav. W'sale. NELSON-Matthew Carrol, 6 mos. Joseph Hays,

NEWCASTLE-James Doyle, Patrick Farrell, Charles J. Maltby. 6 Jane Wheeler, Stephen V. Mitchell, 6 James B. Russell, 6 Alex. Stewart. John Faye, John F. Jardine, Vernon Graham. Dennis M'Evoy, Joseph Hays,

CHATHAM-Michael Hickey, Michael Brennan, John Meehan, William Mills John Donalds, George Traer, John Currie, James Clowrie,

John M'Gowan, James M'Carthy, Daniel Desmond. Roger Flannagan, John Johnston, " up. store " John Johnston,

Robert Bain.

Lan . me more . -

SAM'L THOMSON

Miramichi Advance CHATHAM, - - - - AUGUST 7, 1879.

The Cattle Trade. Hitherto the cattle trade of Canada with Great Britain has been done almost

exclusively in animals ready for slaughter on reaching their destination. Lean cattle to be fattered on the other side are now also in demand and we observe that a contract has been made with an Ontario firm to deliver ten thousand head at Liverpool and Belfast before November 1st of the present year This is a branch of the cattle trade peculiarly adapted to the Maritime Provinces. We could never expect to do much in fat cattle, because the means of fattening are not readily available. In Ontario corn suitable for the purpose. oil cake, and refuse grain from the distilleries may be had very cheaply in comparison with the prices at which they could be obtained in the eastern you to take notice that we propose present- | Provinces, and some one of these articles appear to be necessary for fattening purposes, in addition to hay and fodder from the root crops which are common to all the Provinces. There should be no serious difficulty in a very large trade member of the House of Commons in said in lean cattle being done in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island because they are second to none of the western Provinces for the production of hay, turnips and some other crops suitable for stock raising, while pasturage is also good for six months of the year. The farmer of the future will find his interest not in selling bay and oats, turnips and potatoes, but in feeding the products of his land to cattle for the markets at home and abroad. In doing this he will find his interests promoted in many ways, not the least important of which will be the amount of fertilization retained for the land and the increased independence of local disturbing influences which the large market abroad will afford.

About "Deception."

The St. John Sun is good enough to intimate that we have given the Tele graph a "curtain lecture," because we referred to the erroneous impression which the latter paper's telegraphic correspondence on the Letellier question was calculated to create. We alluded only to the despatches published about a week before the dismissal and that, casually, without any intention to presume upon "lecturing" the Tele graph. For the comfort of the Sun we may remark that the Telegraph's new from the upper provinces is, in the main, so accurate that when it does happen to be otherwise, the exception is noticeable. In fact, the Telegraph is trustworthy as often as the Sun is unreliable, and we cannot pay a higher compliment to the Telegraph than to thus illustrate the relative merit of the tained, by producing for them, superior work and two papers. The Sun desires that we at prices to suit the times. should believe its little contradiction of the fact stated in the Telegraph that the notice of dismissal was sent to Mr Letellier by an ordinary hackman. We are disposed to be obliging and our greatest pleasure is to gratify others, provided we can do so without sacrific ing truth or principle. We are therefore obliged to deny ourselves the pleasure of gratifying the Sun, simply because it is true that an ordinary hackman was the bearer of the notice and i would be wrong to repeat the Sun's untruth in denving it.

We add that we were not "deceived" by the erroneous statements of the Telegraph's "well informed" correspondent, because we were satisfied that they could not be true; neither are we to be deceived by the Sun's denial of the "hackman" story. So its expression, "having been again deceived," does not apply to the ADVANCE. Try

The Vice-Regal Party.

His Excellency, the Governor General, and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise left Rimouski about 9 p. m. on Tuesday evening for St. John. They passed Newcastle early yesterday morning and received addresses at Moncton, going thence to St. John, where a grand ovation was tendered to

MR TILLEY'S LOAN, put on the English market at a time when, owing to the general business stagnation, money lenders are eagerly seeking investments, is commented on by the Conservative press as something reflecting unusual credit on that gentleman's financial ability. This is, of course to be expected. Money is being advanced in England on good commercial paper at less than 2% and that a 4% loan on fair security should be taken at the mininum price named by Sir Leonard was fully expected and has disappointed no one. The test of the British Government's opinion of the Dominion under its present rulers and of their Railway record will be found in the result of Sir John and Dr. Tupper's application for the Imperial guarantee of the amount necessary to build the Pacific Railway.

A Letellier Demonstration

ADDRESS TO MR. LETELLIER.

Telegraph of Monday :-Quebec, Aug. 2.—Fully 5,000 per-The Northumberland County sons, despite the unfavorable weather, assembled on the Esplanade to present an address to Mr. Letellier on the occasion of his leaving Quebec. The ex-Governor was received with great enthusiasm and cheering, which lasted several minutes. Many leading citizens occupied the raised platform.

> DR. RENFRET. member for Quebec Centre, chairman, in opening the meeting stated that its Letellier on the occasion of his leaving the position of Lieutenant Governor, and also to appoint a committee to obtain subscriptions towards a testimonial

the people of the Province of Quebec.

MR. LETELLIER. expressing his feelings. In his capacity skirts of their deceivers, he could only ring with the story of the wrongs of the did not obtain such headway in this buildof Lient Governor he had always used compare any one who should do so to built in the same way as the front wall, are aware of his self-denying zeal when

cide the question. It was not the pecple he feared, and if the verdict had been against him he would have descended from his position of Lieut.-Governor. The responsibility of his action rested on the Government he called in, and they were sustained by a majority who relieved him from that responsibility which under other circumstances would have been his alone, and they determined against the former Government. (Loud cheers.) Now, they saw a determination to crush that opinion of the province and substitute for it a power foreign to the province. (Cries of Shame ! Shame !) He could not sufficiently thank them for the sympathy they had expressed, but he bore in mind that there were those who ascended to power only to ascend to shame, and those who descended from power to glory-(enthusiastic cheers). The address which had been presented to him, and cheers he listened to that day made him feel how happy is the man in all things who does his duty; he felt now more than ever that he had done his duty and he could leave them with the proud satisfaction that in doing it, he had benefitted the people. (Loud

As to his return to public life, his present ill health made it necessary he trusted to be able to work in the future as he had done in the past, and when the people called upon him he would be found ready to do their bidding. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.) They must remember that they no longer had authority in the Province; they no longer possessed the right of self-government; they had Federal Government, and the day was not far distant, as matters now looked, when they would have a Legislative Union. thanked them for their kind wishes for restoration of his health, which would be his first care. Had it not been for the accident of yesterday Spencer Wood would have been that day tenantless, but on account of that accident he must wait two or three days more when he he would leave it for that new functionary who had taken his place. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Speaking in English he said it was through the influence of the English, Scotch and Irish people of the Province that the Government of Mr. Joly had been maintained in power. (Loud cheers.) He had always been under the impression that too much deference had been given to the religious prejudices. (Applause.) They were all British subjects, loyal and true to our or Turks, they all had equal rights. (Cheers.) When he had called upon opinion, a Protestant was as likely to others. (Loud applause.) They must The time had come when they must banish all such feelings and unite together for the common good. [A voice: 'Golden sentiments."] The Anglo-Saxon race of the Province, who had contributed so largely to the liberalizthemselves to be brothers in thought, in principle and in action, and he

come. (Cheers.) His people sympaside of the majority or not, he would be found ever acting from conviction. In the Lieut. Governor they could find one to avert the danger by which Quebec was threatened to be overwhelmed. He could not say, of course, if the the people of this place choose to be governed by railway rings, by men people who belonged to his locality.

We take the following from the Daily ple. Such was not his opinion of the styled the party of revolutionists, but he believed that they would feel such time to render their respect to the of the ships of the navy to support his Mousseau and the Conservative partyparty. (Cheers.) He would not blame (loud cheers). He felt proud of his object was to present an address to Mr. | the workingman who felt the hard times | position at that moment when the same for believing that the stones would cheers that were then ringing in his ears become soft and succulent; that his were given in front of the official rewife and children would be well fed sidence of the conquerer and perhaps and clothed; that they would all be were heard by him, but they must not to be presented to him, on the part of happy and that there would be no more be mistaken for a salute to the rising bad times (shame, shame,) but he would sun. They were an ovation to the set-During the remarks of the chairman blame the men who misled the people, ting sun-(tremendous cheering)-to the ex-Lieut.-Governor drove up and who told the farmer that his butter the man of courage, who had saved his walked on to the platform, advanced to would go up to 30 cents if only the country in the hour of her peril, by apthe front and acknowledged the enthu- Liberals were put out! Sir John told pealing to the people against the Minissiastic welcome tendered to him, after them only to make the change, only ters, and who had nobly done his duty, Bank and Dixon Bros. wholesale fruit put out Mackenzie and all would be meting out justice where it was due. well-(laughter.) He didn't blame the (Cheers.) Their cheers would be taken caught fire and was badly burned. The in reply, regretted that the state of his workingmen for that, but if, after being up from town to town, from county to bank books are no doubt safe in the vault health did not leave him the power of deceived, they still hung round the county, till the whole Dominion would of this bank, and will be saved as the fire

administration of the affairs of the Pro- and turns its tail to the face of the man the party of whom Mr. Letellier was the vince and for the protection of the that beat it. (Laughter.) The Tories victim, to bide their time till the next rights of the people. For a long time, had an object. Did any one think General Elections take place, for, thank his policy has been to give the Crown Sir John a fool? His great fault was heaven, a General Election must come; the rights of the Crown, and in exerci- love of power. Did they think that and then the true opinion of the people sing the prerogatives of his office, he Sir John was so simple-minded as not will find vent and their verdict will be had done nothing to interfere in any to know that Canada suffered alongside rendered against the men who have deway with the rights of the people. The of other countries ?-Of England, Ger- throned our chief magistrate. The moment he found that his Ministry many and France? Didn't every one men who did so will find that they can were acting against the people he re- know that the cause was the over-in- have no chance in the city of Quebec. solved to submit the case to the people, flation of trade? Sir John had been (Applause.) It is unfortunate that the and dismissed the Ministry. (Great humbugging the people and when the people of Canada were not all the peocheers.) It was said that by doing so history of Canada comes to be written ple of Quebec city, but sooner or later he had injured the people. He deter- he would figure as having excelled in the time will come when the eyes of all mined to leave it to the people to de- that line. (Laughter.) Sir John should have told the people that they will return to power. (Cheers.) Then

The Conservative party could not d

what they promised. A bright future

had been spoken of. It was near a year since the party had acquired power. Where was the brightness? Working men in distress, bank stocks down, the country laboring under great depression. There were miracles in the older time, and if Sir John had the power of working miracles he would do what he promised; but the avenging Nemesis of events must surely come when the poor were deceived. The electors of Canada will say to Sir John "we asked you for bread and you gave us a stone". (shame)-and the Conservatives will h surely punished for it, and amidst the general compensation that will then be made would be the righting of that ghastly wrong which excited the indignation they had expressed to-day (Loud applause.) He knew under what circumstances Mr. Letellier had accepted the position of Governor. He was leader of the Quebec Liberals in the Senate of Canada, and although there were many other good men, he had been picked out as the most suitable, as a man of irreproachable character. He, though unwillingly at first, M. P. P., (Montmorency), who repre-

accepted office, and he found Mr. De- sented the young French party, in rethat he should take a short respite, but Boucherville at the head of the Minis- sponse to loud calls, wound up the meettry. He believed the Premier of the day to have been an honest man; but against the political injustice which had did not believe there was an honest hair justice ever perpetrated. During the amazed when he was told by Mr. De-Boucherville that he could not control the railway ring in the Governmentthe cause of the dismissal from office of that gentleman. He illustrated the case as follows, referring to the dealing with the municipalities :- "Suppose." he said, "that you and I had a law suit and I don't like to press my suit, be cause you don't owe it, and I go to the Legislature and seek to insist on clause compelling you to pay it whether you owe it or not." (Roars of laughter.) He concluded by asking the people to support the Liberal party and they would see this great wrong righted (Cheers.)

HON. MR. LAURIER.

Hon. Mr. Laurier was received with We must obtain justice for our injuries. great cheering. He said, were a stran- We all see how ashamed the leading ger to come suddenly on the scere he Conservatives are of their base act. would never believe that they had met | Sir John Macdonald has stolen away together to bewail a misfortune. He from Quebec to England like one who would imagine that they must be cele- knew he had done wrong. (Cheers and brating a national holiday. Hon, Mr. Letellier belonged especially to the city making himself visible for a few days, Sovereign, and, in his opinion, whether of Quebec, and the spot chosen for that had gone fishing to Malbaie (laughter) they were Catholics, Protestants, Jews meeting, there under the windows of -(a voice: "Where is the Gowen the new Governor, and within sight of scandal now?")-and Mr. Langevin the room where the Order in Council had gone away to Ottawa with his bag Mr. Joly to form a Government, some | was signed that dismissed Mr. Letellier | to look after his sessional allowance. objection had been taken because Mr. from his position, was the proper place He had not time to get it while he was Joly was a Protestant, but, in his for the citizens of Quebec to meet and away in England. (Laughter.) These protest against the great wrong done to men were ashamed of their acts. They render full justice to Catholics as to them and the Province. It was the had all disappeared; only Mr. Langevin privilege of the city of Quebec to begin | could be found. What cared he for his not give way to religious prejudices. the protests that would be taken up word of honor, all he cared for was that and continued throughout the Province, he had his \$32,000 in his pocket. The and make the name of Letellier im- old city of Quebec strikes the first blow mortal, and the citizens of Quebec of patriotism since 2nd of March, 1878 might feel a proud satisfaction that the enemies of the Province had done them a favor by giving them an opportunity ing tendencies of the age, had shown of initiating a movement that would not only extend throughout the province of Quebec, but throughout the whole thanked them for their sympathy to- Dominion. They all knew that it was wards him, a French Canadian. (Great | not for his pleasure that Mr. Letellier cheering.) The hon. gentleman then had acted in dismissing his ministry, but by an appeal to the people to save the prevailed province from the hands of those who said he would tell the people frankly were devouring it; who were leading that, although he was delighted to see it swiftly to bankruptcy and Legislative them assembled for such a purpose, he Union. That was not the policy of the did not come to Quebec with any sym- Liberal party. They did not look for pathy for them as far as any local know- a Legislative Union. They believed, ledge of the affair was concerned—he further, that the Province could be came from a section that was prepared governed without imposing further to help in the fight that he saw must taxes on the people and without taking them by the throat. It was not the thized with the ex-Lieut.-Governor. people of Quebec who sought to destroy They had been led to fear that, as one Mr. Letellier. (Cries of No! No!); it of the local newspapers expressed it, the | was not the people of Ontario, of New martyr-Governor was like a brave old Brunswick, of Nova Scotia and the general going down to death in the ser- other provinces. No; it was the vice of his country. He would yet help Tartes, the Vallees and the Angers us in the future fight that is surely to (groans), but though they appear to come if the country is worth living in triumph now, their triumph will be large five story solid stone structure, one at all. (Applause.) Mr. Letellier had short-lived, as they may even yet see af the finest in the city, and was occuentered upon political life at the same Mr. Letellier return among them and time as himself, and whether on the occupy the position he now leaves. (Great cheering.) In a few days, they would see the same feelings expressed in Montreal as were then manifested in Quebec, for that meeting was only the formal opening of the protest that was to arise from the whole province against the breach of their rights which had been committed by the Conservative who are afraid of an appeal to the peo- party. The Liberal party had been would ask them if they could be fairly call-He next referred to the late Dominion | ed so. They had never uttered a murelections. He did not know how the mur against the Representative of their people really believed or how they beloved Sovereign, because he had seen voted. He did not know if the people | fit to act on the advice of his Ministers, were willing that a great public fran- and not to leave the question to the chise should be sold to sustain the decision of the people. They had Government: (cries of shame) but he always and they would always conindignation as the people of England Marquis of Lorne, but they could and would feel were Gladstone to sell one would blame Sir John A. Macdonald

of Lieut.-Governor, he had always used compare any one who should do so to province of Quebec. (Applause.) Their ing. The insurance companies will lose will be 25 feet square. The two tower we say we hope he may live to see the Sec'y-Treas., Co. North'ld the power of the Sovereign for the due the whipt spaniel which rounds its back sole duty now was to watch and check heavily.

will be opened and the Liberal party must wait until depression rolled away. Mr. Letellier may return to occupy once more a position such as that which he has so worthily filled (cheers); till then Mr. Letellier has too much of the Letellier in him to rest tranquilly at the River Ouelle. He goes there but for a season, to recover his health. He has courage and activity, and will soon return to take that position among his

peers from which no party can remove (Great cheering.) THE HON. GEO. IRVINE spoke in the same strain, making several good points, and awakening great enthusiasm among the people. He referred to the high character of Mr. Letellier and men now in power in Ontario, and concluded by moving a resolution which had for its object the providing of a substantial testimonial to Mr. Letellier. The resolution was received with cheers and a committee to take proper steps was named. Mr. Letellier also spoke in similar terms and exhorted the people to leave no stone unturned until the disgrace of the late outrage had been wiped away and the aggressors had been suitably punished.

MR. CHARLES LANGELIER.

been committed—the grossest act of instruggle for Confederation, Sir George E. Cartier and Mr. Langevin both fought for and obtained a guarantee of independence to the provinces, and now what do we see to-day but that same Mr. Langevin, the hero of the \$32,000, (laughter and cheers), the very man who fought for provincial independence, is the very first to assist in destroying it. (Cries of shame). The whole province had been satisfied after the last session of the Assembly that Mr. Letellier had done right in dismissing the DeBoucher- any diminution. The calamity of 1878 has, ville Government. (Cheers.) All were satisfied with the exception of three men: Chapleau, Angers and Church. They were not satisfied and petitioned the federal authorities for the removal of Mr. Letellier and the Federal Government had granted that request. son to remember him with gratitude and intervals. laughter.) Mr. Angers who had been

week the papers of the St. John River report his official visitations in Victoria and Madawaska. The regular routine work of so large a diocese would seem, to the ordinary mind, enough for any Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, a blow that will re-echo over the whole Through the courtesy of His Lordship, Bishop Rogers, we have been enabled to province, and he would remind them that another blow was to be struck tograph of the proposed structure. From morrow in the county of Montmorency. the former we have, with the assistance This finished the speeches. The of Wm. Lawler, Esq., Supt. of masonry, greatest order prevailed during the ex-

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

BASEMENT AND OTHER WALLS.

ercises, not a single interruption was made by any one. The people listened attentively and the greatest enthusiasm "FOREST AND STREAM" of New York comes to us in a new dress.

typographical appearance, as it has always been in practical and intelligent

Great Conflagration.

On Friday afternoon last, Hamilton, Ont., was visited by one of the most extensive fires that ever took place there. The press despatches give the following

An alarm was struck from a box for a

fire in McInnes' block, on the corner of

King and John streets. The block was a

be proud, and a monument of the zeal pied by D. McInnes & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants; Turner, Livingston & Co., wholesale millinery dealers; the Hamilton Provident Loan Society and Length, from face of front wall of main Bank of Hamilton. The fire started in the fifth story, in the part occupied by Breadth, from outside to outside of side Turner, Livingston & Co., and flames spread with great rapidity. Although the firemen Length of main building, exclusive of were promptly on hand, the fire had alvestry and chancel, ready made great headway and was sweep-Height of main walls from top of ground ing everything before it, making all ef-Height from top of ground course to apex forts to stay its progress unavailing. So scorching was the heat that the firemen Height from top of ground course to top of were unable at first to play on the burn-Height from top of ground course to top ing building, while the burning cinders blew so thick and fast that it was feared, t one time, the whole business centre of the city was doomed. The buildings in the immediate vicinity of the fire were in flames several times, but by the strenuous exertions of the firemen, were extinguished and the fire confined to John and king streets. The bank books and Messrs. McInnes' books were all saved. Besides McInnes and Sanford buildings, the British Methodist Fpiscopal Church on Rebecca street, was destroyed and the upper story in the new Larkin Hall badly gutted. E. &. C. Gurney's over two blocks away, caught fire and narrowly escaped. The total loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000. black looking, at one time, was the prospect that assistance was telegraphed for to St. Catherines and Toronto, but by 9.30 the fire had about burnt itself out. not however until McInnes' building was in the basement, strengthened by 9 but- ate. tresses on each side. These will be 3 ft. completely gutted. The fine new ware-4 in. wide and project 15 inches beyond Cathedral which is to be erected for the house of Sanford, Vail & Bickley, occupied also on the ground floor by the Merchant's dealers, opposite McInnes' building.

PROPOSED CHATHAM CATHEDRAL.

Since the great fire of 14th February, | measurement, will project 4 ft. 3 in. from 1878, by which the Pro-Cathedral, resi- the main front wall and 2 feet from the dence of the Bishop, Christian Brothers' front of the tower wall, and have faces tectionists ought to go and hang them-College, etc., were destroyed, it is of 5 ft. 6 in. quite well known to most of our readers | The Vestry side walls will be 30 ft. from that great efforts have been made by the corner to corner and project 2 ft. 11 in Cathedral Congregation and Diocese, as- on each side, beyond the walls of the times, but the Protectionists still livesisted by friends at home and abroad, to main building. The rear wall of the restore what was lost on that occasion. vestry will be 77 ft. 4 in. long, broken We have no doubt that were it not for by a central projection of 41 ft., which the great depression of trade existing for will be 3 ft. beyond the line of the rear the past few years, His Lordship would corners. now be occupying his new episcopal resi- The Chancel walls, octagonal in form, to the head, Grip!

dence, but though he has managed to re- will be built within the Vestry walls.

store the Pro-Cathedral and finish the portion of the new building now used by the surmounted by an octagonal roof, the apex



From plans by P. C. Keely, Brooklyn, N. Y. Corner Stone laid by Bishop Conroy, Apostolic Delegate, June 20, 1878.

Christian Brothers as college and resi- of which will join that of the main build dence, he is still, himself, occupying the ing. little cottage saved at the time of the conflagration and which was originally The walls of the main building will the priest's residence before Chatham was be pierced, between the buttresses, with

erected into a diocese. It does not appear, however, that the good Bishop, although thus caring for his own personal Cathedral. The Vestry will be lighted convenience last of all, is discouraged by by twenty-two windows, including base. ment, and the Chancel by five. The front dence that the enterprise which has been will have three gothic windows, one of tion of his plans. As fast as the circumstances of the Diocese will allow he is pres- ral, as well as the Chancel windowssing forward the works in Chatham which which latter will be 30 ft., above the level are necessary for the proper administration of the Cathedral floor-will be pointed of church affairs in the Diocese, and al. gothic. There will be a large gothic beltry though it is hardly probable that His Lord. louvre window in each of the four faces of ship will himself live to enjoy the full the tower and above these will be clock fruit of his labors and self-denial, yet pediments at the base of the spire, and the those who succeed him and the people spire will be pierced by eight small winunder their spiritual charge will have readows arranged in two stories at proper

MATERIALS OF THE EXTERIOR. All the walls of the building are to be The pastoral work performed by the Bishop is very great indeed. built of what is known in architecture as "broken ashler work." All the corners and joints are to be chiseled, and the stones to been found at his humble Chatham resibe cut perfectly square, with "rock faces." dence by those having business appointments with him. The Cathedral congre. The roof is to be slated and the spire gation have sat under his ministrations slated and tinned, or covered with galon Sundays. At the same time, we have vanized iron. The ridge pole is to be coverheard of him being one week in some of ed with galvanized iron and surmounted the Kent Parishes of his Diocese; the by an iron cresting of chaste and appropriate design. In fact, the exterior of the next he has been found in the remotest parishes of Gloucester County, the next building will be absolutely fireproof. The lower Chapel, or basement will be

14 feet in height, but seven feet of it, only, will show above the ground. It will be entered by large side doors near one man, but while Bishop Rogers ne- the corners. There will also be a priglects "none of those things," he keeps vate entrance by way of the Vestry in view what is, no doubt-next to his The choir room will be in the end opposite direct labors for the salvation of his the Chancel, at the base of the tower. people—the great work of his life—viz., There will be three aisles extending the the building of the Cathedral, the corner whole length, the middle one being 6 ft. stone of which was laid on 20th June, '78, wide and the side aisles 4 ft. There will by the lamented Apostolic Delegate, Most be 184 seats 9 ft. in length, which will give the basement Chapel a seating examine the plans and obtain a photo- double Confessional on each side, just

gained through the front, by three large an idea of the size and general features gothic doors, as shown in the engraving. ever would be wasted on such a subject. glance, the exterior design and general Vestibule is 14 ft. 8 in. wide, and exproportions. The design, plans and specification are by P. C. Keely, Esq., of tends across the whole breadth of the money." Brooklyn, N. Y., the principal dimen. Cathedral. A flight of seven additional being fur- steps, which extends the whole length the vestibule, leads up to the main nished by His Lordship, the Bishop of of Chatham, through Mr. Lawler, who floor. The body of the Cathedral is visited New York for consultation with entered through doors corresponding editing, far ahead of any journal of its Mr. Keely for the purpose a few months with those in front. The aisles are ago. Mr. Keely is the architect of three in number and of the same several hundreds of the best Cathedrals width as those in the Chapel below. and other ecclesiastical edifices on this The pews number 214 and the seating capacity is 1300. The Sanctuary rail The estimated cost of the proposed is approached by three steps and extends Chatham Cathedral is \$100,000. The de- across the whole breadth of the building. sign, as the reader will observe, is Gothic The Chancel has a clear breadth of 35 ft. and the outlines bold and massive. When and a depth of 22 ft. 6 in. The Organ it occupies its site, which is on the crown Gallery will be 14 feet above the main of the sloping ground in the rear centre floor at the end of the Cathedral opposite of Chatham, it will be the first object the Chancel. It will have an octagonal that will catch the eye from all points front projection in balcony form and will of approach and the last on which extend outwards 36 ft. 8 in. from the the eye will rest in leaving the town, main front wall, reaching back into the It will be a structure of which Roman tower in the centre. It will be reach-Catholics, as well as other citizens will ed by a flight of stairs on either side. leading up from the main vestibule.

and Christian enterprise of the Bishop Of the design and finish of the interior we need say very little at this stage of. the undertaking. It may be stated, however, that the plans and specification The general dimensions of the Cathedral which, we are informed, are to be faithfully adhered to-especially in the matter of dimensions and proportions-provide for building to outside face of Vestry everything that correct and refined taste can suggest, without excessive ornamentation or display. There will be walls, 71ft. 6in. a magnificent and massive groin vaulted ceiling supported by sixteen clustered columns, surmounted elaborate and chaste design. All the pews will be of black Ash and Walnut. wainscoating will be composed of the same woods. The Sanctuary rail will be of walnut with double gate in the centre tower, 109ft. and single gates at each side. The Gallery front will be panelled between small columns and supported on ash pillars of chaste finish. The Pulpit is of the most

The first work to be done in the con- handsome design imaginable struction of the building will be the laying There will be three Altars, viz., the of the base course in the excavation now High Altar, in the centre, and two side made. This will consist of a single course Altars facing the respective aisles. The of large and solid blocks of stone, four feet High Altar with its rood screen, Taberin length, laid side by side and bed- nacle, wings and furniture will be 19 ft. ded firmly on the rock beneath all around long, the table being 10 ft. long, and the the building, to receive the basement height from the Chancel floor to the top of walls and also the ends of the joists the cross surmounting the centre will be of the basement floor, which are to 18 ft. This Altar will be dedicated to the rest upon it. Within the circuit of this service of God under the title of St. course, in three lines parallel with the Michael, the Patron of the Cathedral sides, there will also be bedded on the The width of the smaller side Altars, with solid rock, twenty three blocks of stone their attachments will be 10 ft. and the four feet square, and, upon each of these, height from the Chancel floor to the top of will be a smaller block. These will form the central statues will be 15 ft. 3 in. bases for a corresponding number of iron The Altar on the Gospel side will be pillars 14 feet long which will sustain the placed under the patronage of the Blessed main floor and, also, form supports for Virgin Mary and that on the Epistle side the great columns in the interior of the under the patronage of St. Joseph. The style of the three Altars is gothic, in keeping with that of the church, and the design The side walls will be three feet thick and ornamentation are chaste and elabor-

Such are the general features, of the

Diocese of Chatham. It is begun, but The buttresses of the front corners will when it will be finished He alone in project 1 ft. 9 in. on the side, and 1 ft. 6in. whose honor and for whose worship and on the front, their faces being 4 ft. each glory it is to be built can tell. It may way. The Basement front wall will be take ten, or twenty or more years. That will depend entirely upon the contribu-The tower front wall will project 2 ft. tions which may be realized. We are 3 in. outside of the general line of the quite sure that we only express the sentibuttresses will be 25 ft. apart, outside great work fully completed.

Political Notes.

If having deceived their friends is calculated to lead a party to suicide the pro-

False prophets were destroyed in olden

Grip depicts the "Hum of Industry" under the Protectionists in the familiar

and appropriate form of a "bug." Go up The St. John Sun says the Protectionists

ought not to be blamed for the closing of our saw mills. If the Sunwere to affirm that its political friends were "francis" when they promised us "good times" should they be allowed to manage the country instead of the "Grits," it would be a little nearer the truth.

The latest style of public administration is not to deal with the people's interests on the ordinary and just principles of merit and the promotion of public interests. but for the promotion of the dominant

party's tenure of office. Sir John declares he can hold on to office during the present parliament, no matter what may be said to the contrary. After that he does not care who rules, as he will not be in active politics. From the manner in which he is conducting the affairs of the country it is evident that he believes what he asserts.

This from the Telegraph, shows how the N. P. works in St. John :-

Several importers, including two booksellers, have brought us invoices of goods and details of duty paid thereon, to show the impossibility of doing business. We have not dealt with the cases because the people have no way of getting any present relief. One or two cases of the same kind have, however, just been referred to by the Freeman and the Globe. If the figures are correct, as no doubt they are, they tell their own tale. An entry was made on the 5th of May of this tenor. The value of the goods was \$1,922.48; the amount of duty paid on the package was \$530.99, which is \$194.64 more than would have been under the old tariff. In this lot, a package of cotton sheetings which cost £61 14 3d. paid \$108.42. Under the old tariff the duty would be £52.50. The increase in the rate of duty on these was over a hundred per cent., the specific and ad valorem duties amount ing to 36 per cent. A package of cotton containing 802 yards, 28 inches wide, and invoiced at £7 18s. 8d., or \$38, paid: 802 vards at 23 cents, \$12.48; \$30 at 15 per cent., \$5.85; total, \$18.33. On this package the duty was about 47 per cent. A package of woolen cloth which cost £94. 6s. paid \$127.42. Under the old tariff it would pay £80.33. In this case the increase in the rate of duty was nearly 60 per cent. It takes a good deal of money to handle these goods, and still more to purchase them.

Mr. Chas. F. Bourne of Newcastle, has come into his reward for preaching the doctrine of protection, in Northumberland, during the canvass of last year. He has received the appointment of clock regulator and cleaner on the Intercoionial Railwaysalary said to be \$600. The salaries of a few engine-cleaners discharged will make up that of the clock-cleaner taken on-and thus, economy is promoted.

THE ST. DOMINGOANS are fighting among themselves like Kilkenny cats. The ferocity of their differences is only equalled by that which marks the divergence of opinion among Halifax Protectionists in reference to the sugar duties.

Nearly all the papers of Canada have been asked by the Dominion Government to advertise for tenders for fifteen thousand tons of steel rails, five thousand tons of which are to be delivered Oct. 1st 1879; another five thousand June 1st 1880 and another five thousand Oct. 1st 1880. Last year the country was asked by the gentlemen composing the same Government to believe that Premier Mackenzie had bought enough steel rails to last the Dominion ten or twenty years. Now, what was said concerning, Mr. Mackenzie's purchase of rails was untrue, or else the capacity of over 1100. There will be a rail contracts just entered into form a single altar in the Sanctuary, and a buge "Steel Rails Job" by the Macdonald Government.

The Editor of the Telegraph recommends that the editor of the Sun have ice applied to his head to keep him cool. Ice, how-These are each approached by six steps, Nothing cools the Sun man like money. which lead to landings. From these are When that's gone he cries until somebody level of the main vestibule floor. The gives him some more. His "taffy" is solid, hard cash; his policy to "get

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For

CATARRH 6 Clears the Head, Renders the Breathing and Breath Sweet. Sense of Smell and Taste Recovered

I feel compelled to acknowledge to you the great For ten years I have been afflicted with this leathit been most severe. The discharge has been thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor so bad that my reence in a room with others was very offensive to them. One week after commencing the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE I was not troubled with it at all. My senses of taste and smell, which were wholly gone, have now fully returned, and my general health, is much improved Yours, MELBOURNE H. FORD. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1876

From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert. Feeling throughly convinced of the efficacy of duced to drop you a line to say that although as "radical cures," I have never found anything I have been afflicted with this dreadful disease

more than ten years, and not until recently ould I be induced to presevere with any until I read the letter of Mr. Henry Wells (of Wells. Fargo & Co.) and can truthfully say that after using five or six bottles I am thoroughly convinced of its curative properties. Hoping that others similarly affected like myself will be induced to make the trial. I am, gentlemen, very truly etc.

THEO. P. BOGTAT. BRISTOL, R. I., July 24, 1877. Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Di

COLLINS VOLTAIC COMMON ELECTRIC PLASTERS Electricity and Healing Bal-

ams, Vitalising, Strengthening and Healing.

Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Local Pains, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Affections, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Lack of Strength and Activity, Spasms They will do you more good than all the lini world. Placed over the pit of the Stomach they prevent and cure Agne Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver complaints, and vitalize, strengthen, and protect the system from a thounsand ills. Thousands of

PRICE 25 CENTS

Be careful to obtain COLLIN'S VOLTAIC ELECTRIC value. Sold by all druggists.