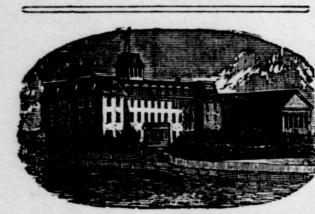
General Business.



MT. ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY Sackville, N. B.

REV. D. KENNEDY, D. D., Principal.

ONE of the BEST EQUIPPED SEMINARIES in the Dominion embracing Courses of Study from the primary to the degree of B. A. Departments of Music and Fine Arts under

Institute of the

Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Commercial College.

CHATHAM. - - N. B.

This College has for its object to impart to young men, together with the benefit of a Christian edu cation, the necessary knowledge of commerce in all its branches, and whatever else may fit them for industrial pursuits. Terms of Board and Tuition.

Board and Tuition for the Scholastic year, payable in advance, in two terms: \$70; Sept. 1st: \$35;—February 1st, \$35.

The Board dates from the 1st or 15th of each month, according as the pupil entered in the first or last half of the month. Physician's fees, medicines, Instrumental Music, Navigation, Telegraphy, Drawing and Stationery,

Commercial Diplomas are given to those who pass a satisfactory examination in the requisite branches. For further particulars apply to

Stoves!

BRO. LOUIS, Director.

Stoves of all kinds for sale.

Cheap for Cash

GEO. ROBINSON. Chatham, Sept. 1st, 1879

IMPORTANT SALE -OF-Real Estate.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valu-A able properties, consisting of farms, building That desirable business stand on the North side of Water street, Chatham, opposite the store of R. Bain, Esq., with the two storey building thereon. Also, a Lot of Land containing about Five Acres situate in Chatham, on the East side of the Chapel Road, and lying between fields owned by G. C. Gragan and M. Dwyer, respectively, the same now being sown with cats and laid down with Timothy

Also, that desirable building lot in Chatham, near the residence of Dr. Pallen, bounded on the East by Queen street, on the West by King street, and in front or South, by Howard street. Also all that Land situate in Chatham, lying be-tween St. John and Cunard streets, and fronting on Church street, with buildings thereon.

Also, that Lot of Land in Chatham on North side of Upper Water street known as the Coulson property, with the buildings thereon and wharf attached.

Also, the 'farm in Chatham, fronting on the Miramichi River, lying between the Lands of Messrs Fenton and Wells respectively being Also, that field on the North side of Napan River in Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John McEllveeney. deceased, containing about eight

Also, a Lot of Land in Chatham on the East side of the Chapel Road, lying between the field of M. Dwyer aud the Chatham Branch Railway track.

Also, that Lot of Land in Glenelg, known as the McCully Meadows, containing about

350 Acres,

about 60 of which are under Grass, the remainder having a quanity of valuable lumber and Cedar Also, all that Lot of Land on the North side of Black River in Glenelg parish, lying between lands owned by J. McRae and D. McGraw, known as lot No. 11, and containing about

200 Acres,

part of which is under cultivation, having been sown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover seed, this season For further particulars apply to
A. H. JOHNSON.
J. D. McCULLY.
Chatham, N. B. July 15th, 1879.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

T HAVE just received a large Stock of

C: McDONALD'S 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.

TO 6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You ean make from 50cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasent and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.



O^N and after Monday, July 14th, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays ex cepted) as follows :-

GOING SOUTH. EXPRESS. ACCOM'DATIO Depart, 11.30 p. m., 10.45 a. m. n.Arrive 12.00 11.15 " Chatham Junc'n, Arrive 12.00 Depart, 12.20 a. m. 11.35 Arrive, 12.50 " 12.05 Chatham,

GOING NORTH. STATIONS. ACCOMMD'TION. EXPRESS. Chatham, Depart 3.45 Chatham Junc., Arrive, 4.15 4.00 a. Arrive, 5.05

Train leaves Chatham on Saturday night to connect with express going South, which runs through to destination, but the Express going North lies over at Moncton from Saturday night until Monday The above Tables are made up on St. John (or All the above Trains stop at Nelson Station, both

All freight for transportation over this road, 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. Close connections are made with all pas-senger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Inter-

Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets for the trip both ways at one fare. Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM. - - - SEPTEMPER 25, 1879.

Spruce Deals in England.

The St. John Sun says :-We quoted a few days ago from Farnworth, & Jardine's and Duncan. Ewing & Co.'s circulars to show that the deal market continued depressed and overstocked, the quantities on hand at Liverpool being largely in excess of the stock at the same date last year. We notice, as regards the London market, that Simson and Mason's circular of 4th inst. states that up to that date 26 cargoes of spruce deals had arrived in London as against 10 for the same period in 1878. Churchill and Sims' London circular of the 6th insto says :- "Spruce deals, rection of Specialists. For particulars send for catalogue. First Term opens 21st August. 7.R.25 quantities and sales during the last month have been very limited in extent." In fact, the tone of the London circulars is in harmony with the advices from Liverpool and other points in Britain; and here we may recall the statements and suggestions of Farn-

St. Michael's Classical and worth and Jardine, of the 2nd inst.:-The import, though less than during the like month last year, has still been too large and much in excess of the demand, the consumption showing a marked falling off as compared with last year, Stocks are accumulating, and unless shipments are greatly reduced there will be little chance of prices improving. Latterly there have been fewer cargoes pressing on the market, and the late auction sales show a slight, improvement in prices. The future course of the market will altogether depend upon the quantity coming orward for the remainder of the season.

After such advices—as late as the 4th nst.-with no information of a contrary character received by cable by leading shippers, it was a surprise to many to read in the Telegraph on Saturday the announcement that spruce deals had advanced ten shillings sterling per standard in England. On enquiring among persons interested in deals now lying in England, we can not find any confirmation of the intelligence, which is altogether unreasonable. The improvement in prices mentioned by the Telegraph is not a reality, and, indeed, there is nothing surer than that unless our shippers continue to curtail their shipments, the chances are that, with the poor harvest in England, the general depression of English trade and a greatly overstocked spruce market, the chances of shippers making good sales next spring are very poor

The subject of the above article is one which should be treated outside of newspaper animosities, and information respecting it, especially after the prolonged period of depression sustained by our lumbering interest, should be candidly dealt with. We happen to know the source from which the Telegraph received the information on which it based the statement that deals had advanced ten shillings per standard in Liverpool and we have good reason to believe that the Sun knew the same fact | collection of stumpage recently came equally well. The statement was telegraphed by a correspondent of the Bank of New Brunswick and the Telegraph had it on the authority of the Bank, which is considered very good in commercial circles. The statement of the Sun that its enquiries among persons interested in deals lying in England had not resulted in the confirmation of the announcement goes for little, because while information that deals had advanced ten shillings was not in the hands

of St. John merchants, some of them. at least, had cable advices on Monday that an advance had taken place. The facts, as we have them from re-1: 11, oo bud oning of a range off in the receipts of deals in Great Britain between the first and twentieth of September, as compared with the who had purchased the logs in discorresponding period last year, and the increased demand of the fall trade. holders were encouraged to ask advanced prices, in view of stocks diminishing and buyers being more anxious to purchase. Holders were also justified in ing to the short crops in Great Britain and Europe, causing a great demand for Canadian and American grain and a number of persons in the ordinary a corresponding diminution of tonnage seeking wood charters. Several sales notice the lumber was sawn for a special of deals were made at an advance of ten shillings per standard on former prices, but whether that advance can be maintained is another question. Even were der such circumstances, when they had not be any better off, for the advance | woods, driven to market, sold and in freights would about absorb the extra ten shillings. This will be readily understood when we state that 62/6 per standard is now paid for freights which could be secured a few weeks ago at 52/6 and 53/. These are Miramichi quotations and though the figures are. perhaps, a trifle lower for St. John, the difference between the prices ruling a month ago and now are relatively the

The advice embraced in the latter part of the Sun's remarks is good and cannot be too seriously considered and acted upon. The policy of restriction, however, must extend further back than to the shipper. It must be acted upon by the lumberer, for it is not reasonable to expect the over-supply of the market abroad can be judiciously arrested unless the curtailment of operations commences in the woods.

Sir A. T. Galt on Canadian Policy.

Sir A. T. Galt is engaged by the Dominion Government as its plenipotentiary-General in Great Britain and elsewhere beyond the Atlantic. The position must be a trying one, for Sir Alexander is often called upon to reconcile and explain away very awkward points which present themselves in connection with Canada's present fiscal policy and in doing so it is only to be expected that he should, at times, flounder and blunder in a manner not calculated to win the confidence of intelligent auditors or remove the distrust which is already so prevalent in Great Britain in reference to the conduct of public affairs in the Dominion. At Belfast, the other day, he was allowed, by courtesy, to address the Chamber of Commerce.

A portion of his remarks is thus summarised :-The increase of the Customs duties was necessitated by the continued decrease of the revenue, produced by a succession of bad seasons. (Cries of "No. no.") There were other reasons why the Government of Canada imposed burdens on the country. It was now twelve years since the Confederation of the British Provinces in North America, and since that time not one shilling had been taken from the British Treasury for any purpose connected with Canada. In addition to that, the Scalers. Several of the latter were ex- administration. The admission of Imperial policy had charged Canada not Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of only with the duty of maintaining her own defences, but also with the respon-

present settlements of Canada, and the vast settlements of the Pacific Ocean. Having pointed out the great expenditure which the opening up of the new districts would involve, Sir Alexander went on to say that the Government of Canada would give the fullest consideration to any representation made by any industry in this country on the subject of the customs dues. Sir Alexander then pointed out what he considered to be the analogy of the position of Canada relatively with the United States, and that of England relatively to the rest of the world. The Canadians had utterly failed to obtain anything like reciprocity from the United States. He then quoted from returns to show that the only trade in which England had not a serious adverse balance was trade with the British Colonies. was a dogma of political economy that it was their duty sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest markets; but he asked them to consider whether they were not absolutely not selling but giving away the most valuable possessions they had—the access to their their right to levy it, in consideration markets—the market on which other of an annual payment by the Dominion countries were absolutely dependent and they were getting nothing in return. If that was buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets it | Stumpage Tax and thereby burdened was very strange. He believed that there was a change coming over the opinions in this country. (Loud cries of "No. no." and "hear, hear.") He did not wish to intrude his own opinion on a subject that must be discussed from one end of the country to the other. (Hear, hear) He believed Canada would be glad to come to such an understanding with their fellow-subjects on this side of the ocean as would form a common partnership between them. (Hear, hear.) However, the Canadians wanted the people to go out from these lands and occupy the great wheat districts and become tillers of the soil, so that they might become the growers of wheat for England, and at the same time become customers for the

it than the gentlemen whom he now addressed. (Cheers.) It will be observed that Sir Alexander protests that the Canadian Tariff is a revenue and not a protective tariff. Sir John protested against a revenue tariff and preferred to double the duties on the necessaries of life rather than touch tobacco or materially increase the levy on wine, spirits etc. The assurance that Canadians, as represented by the present Canadian Government, want 'to become customers of the English does not tally with the Protectionists' cry at home of "Canada for the Canadians!" and it is no wonder that Sir Alexander's effort was received with a coolness in keeping with its insincerity.

mercial question, and nobody in the

kingdom was better fitted to deal with

Crown Lands Management. A case which illustrates the necessity for a different mode of managing the up in Gloucester County. An operator got some five millions feet of logs out of the woods last winter, a portion of which was cut on private lands. He received his account for stumpage from the Government, which he did not settle in the usual way. Meantime, he sold the logs to a milling and shipping firm. Being required to a considerable time after he received his bill from the Crown Lands Department he then claimed that he had been over-charged and tendered payment for the quantity of lumber which he alleged he had cut off Crown Lands. Tands'Agent, acting under Departmentpute. It is understood that the difficulty has been arranged in some way, but the affair is very suggestive of needed reform in the administration of assumed that lumber, whether round may have passed through the hands of way of business. In the case under purpose and was required for shipment. It seems unfair that it should be in the power of the Government to seize unmanufactured, without taking steps against the party owing the stumpage. If the Crown Lands business is to be managed in this way there is nothing to prevent the officers being sent into any deal yard in the Province and suspending merchants' and millowners' business by making seizures of lumber and millowners, but on which the Department has neglected the duty of collecting stumpage according the Regulations. Such transactions may involve business complications of a very serious nature, such as interference with or prevention of filling contracts, demurrage charges from detained ships, enforced idleness of mill and ship employees, etc. We refer to the

interests involved. Since the seizure above referred to another case growing out of the loose manner in which the stumpage business is done has been under investigation at Newcastle before Hon. Messrs. Fraser. Crawford and Adams, members of the Provincial Government. In this case an alleged overcharge for stumpage was lots of logs procured several years ago by different parties for Mr. Snowball. The latter gentleman who, under the arrangement with the operators, was to pay the stumpage, paid the account as presented by the Department, rather than suffer the inconvenience which at the same time, that the dispute would be equitably settled by subsequent official enquiry. After much delay on the part of the Government, the above committee from that body held an enquiry last week as stated. The decision at which they may arrive is not evidence on the side of the Depart- gloom and depression of the times. ment is of a kind which proves that the Government's stumpage accounts has returned to the old condition of are based on the merest guess-work of things, which was remedied by the late

ing this branch of their administration

on a business basis, more consistent

with the extent and importance of the

teamsters and operators themselves. duty added, the duty would go to rather than from actual measurement. the credit of public revenue, but the There was one Scaler, however, who trick of the operation is that a seeming gave the most positive testimony. He reduction of Railway expenditure is had put the "hook" on every log and effected and our Railway management taken down his work in his book day imagines the people at large will not by day, but when he was put to detect the deception and remember that the test and his book produced his in order to enable the Government to memoranda were not in it and, more- attempt it our merchants and manufacover, it was positively proved that he turers were handicapped to the extent did not measure the logs and had hardly been near the operation for the whole season. It is not right that the lumber trade should be at the mercy of such men and subjected to the annovances which are growing out of the existing system. The stumpage imposition was, in the first place, the outcome of a gross breach of faith on the part of the Government. That body, profess-

"A High Authority."

of \$150,000. As soon as they had se-

cured this concession they levied the

the lumber trade to an extent great-

er than it was under the Export Duty.

Having treated the lumber interest so

badly, in creating the imposition, the

Government ought to have the de-

cency to render their management of it

more prompt, intelligent and business-

From the Toronto "Globe." Citizens of the United States and of Canada must alike have been amused by the following telegraphic summary

of Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Ayles-English. This was essentially a com- bury, which was given to the American world yesterday :-" Lord Beaconsfield delivered

speech at the agricultural banquet in Aylesbury to-day. Referring to American competition with Great Britain. he said the greatest apprehension was the immediate vicinity thereof, he shall felt in the United States that they for every such offence be liable on the to high taxation and high wages Since the surrender of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company Canada had become possessed of an illimitable and fertile wilderness, and nearly all the chief landholders in the extreme Western States of America had sold out and gone to that wilderness, and begun cultivation there. He had heard on high authority that Canada expected to outstrip the United States in competition for the European markets. He therefore advised the farmers of England not to be precipitate. Another high authority had informed him that under all the circumstances the markets of the United States would be disturbed, and that, with the impulsive character of humanity in the United

States, the Canadian wilderness would soon be occupied by millions." The character of the English Premier is so remarkable that most people on this side of the water must have been struck by the idea that he had been consciously getting off a magnificent joke on the agriculturists. Further consideration leads to the conclusion that some one has been getting off a huge joke on him. He could not have been merely tickling his audience. pay the amount due for stumpage The English farmers could not have been particularly gratified at the information that a new competitor was about to undersell the present low markets for grain. The immediate'cultivation of "an illimitable and fertile wilderness" must appear to them a very And as the Tory leader had nothing to al instructions, seized a quantity of gain by imparting unpalatable informadeals, etc. at the mill of the third party | tion - as his fancy, if given the rein. would naturally have led to the invention of a tale of future high prices-he must have seriously believed in the accuracy of his statements. Their absurdity is above ridicule. The "apthe Crown Lands Department. It is prehension felt in the United States at the prospect of Canadian competition demanding better prices, because or manufactured, may be seized by the is a delicious fiction, but for a bold freights were advancing materially, ow- officers of the Department wherever prodigious "cram" commend us to the found, irrespective of the fact that it assertion that "nearly all the chief "landholders in the extreme Western "States of America had gone to that "wilderness and began cultivation "there." While the States in question are chuckling over an immense immigration, and congratulating themselves in particular on the success of our N. P. tariff and the new land regulations of it maintained the lumber trade would allowed the logs to be taken out of the our Government in sending settlers away from the Canadian North-West, it is amusing to know that "a high au thority" has succeeded in making Lord Beaconsfield believe that millions of impulsive Americans are on the eve of rushing wildly over to cultivate our soil. Our London correspondent telegraphs that Sir John A. Macdonald is the high authority in question, according to pubhonestly paid for, by such merchants lic belief. And the language used vividly recalls Sir John's usual language in advocating the N. P. But perhaps he has never before done anything quite so great or so humorous as this exploit at Lord Beaconsfield's expense; the satisfaction of having over-reached Coningsby is enhanced by his alacrity in making the deception public. Sir John is a finished artist in his own line, and has fairly vanquished his great rival in matter in the hope that the Governthe field of humbug. ment will see the necessity of manag-

"Protection" in a New Dress.

Referring to the new policy of the Government, by which articles required for the Intercolonial Railway are admitted duty free the Telegraph says :-The immense quantities of goods im-

ported for the Railroad are entered duty free. If Mr. Bullock or Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons would sell oil to the railroad, they must sell it duty paid, and at the same time compete with the United States houses which enter goods for the railroad, duty free. made by the Department on several If Messrs. W. H. Thorne & Co. would supply hardware, in its endless forms. to the railroad, they must lose the Customs' duties in order to compete. No doubt the same rule applies to the immense stores of the Fisheries department, but no case of that kind has yet come under our knowledge, and we have not inquired into the matter in that department. But we speak toseizure would involve, but expecting, day of what is daily done in St. John and Portland in regard to the great Railway department. The business of supply is taken away from the Canathose, who, by favor of the Government, have been made Free Traders! We need hardly remark how much this mode of securing "Canada for the Canadians:" this brilliant illustration of consequence to the public generally of the "National Policy," tends to debut the character of a portion of the crease employment and adds to the

The above shows that the Government

of the duties of which the foreign competitor or favorite had the advantage.

THE JOLY GOVERNMENT :- It is said that five of Mr. Joly's supporters in the Quebec Government have intimated to him that they favor the formation of a coalition Government. If this be true the present Quebec Government will cease to exist on the re-assembling of the ing a desire to relieve the lumber House next month. It remains to be interest of the Export Duty, forfeited seen whether Mr. Joly will effect an appeal to the people or give way to the coalition sentiment.

KENT R. R.—The grading of sixteen miles of the Richibucto Railway is completed. The Contractors and Company have expended, according to the estimates, between \$40,000 and \$50, 000 on the work already, without havreceived any of the Government Subsidy. It is expected that a first instalment of the Subsidy will soon be

WARNING:-The following is of in terest to certain parties in Chatham

"If any person wilfully does any damage to any Butt or Target belong- sation.) ing to or lawfully used by any Militia Corps or Battalion, or without the leave of the officer commanding such Corps or Batallion, or of the officer in charge of the Range upon which such Hughes' brigade has been ordered to Butt or Target may be placed, searches for bullets in, or otherwise disturbs the soil forming such Butt or Target, or in prosecution of such commanding officer or officers in charge to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, with or with out imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months."

The Consolidated Bank.

The liveliest Bank meeting probabl ever held in Canada was that of the Cor solidated Bank shareholders which was commenced at Montreal, on Thursday of last week. The remarkable feature of this meeting was the presence of large numbers of lady shareholders, many of whom had been impoverished by the failure of the Bank. Sir Francis Hinks. President of the Bank, occupied the chair. The meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall, the Board Room of the Bank being insufficient to accommodate those who wished to be present. To show the character of the proceedings we make an extract or two from the Star's report:-

Mrs. E. A. Hollis, a lady shareholder then stepped forward and asked the Secretary to read the following resolu-

Whereas, by loose and scandalous mis management the Consolidated Bank of Canada has been obliged to suspend pay ment, and we find the means on which we depended for our maintenance almost swept out of existence; and, whereas, we are given to understand efforts are to be made to put the Bank into insolvency. this meeting resolves that, after mature consideration, we are of the opinion that t would be for the interest of all parties be made by the directors, shareholders. and others concerned, to resuscitate the bank and resume business, and we the lady shareholders, bind ourselves to assist that object by every means in our

Further, we do hereby appoint Mrs. C. A. Hollis to act for us and in our names. as our attorney, to carry out this resolu-

This was endorsed by a large number of the lady shareholders.

Sir Francis was glad to see such an fluential deputation of lady shareholders present, though he understood that some of the lady shareholders thought he ought to be in the penitentiary and he was contented to go if they could put him there. He was much pleased with the conclusion the ladies had come to : it was the only sensible course to pursue. and he complimented them on their gagacity in arriving at it. (Oh! oh! and

This resolution was carried at a later stage of the meeting:

Mrs. Hollis then moved, seconded by Miss Macdougall, that owing to the enormous losses made by the bank under the late management, entailing suffering on so many families throughout the country, this meeting calls upon the late directors to make good a sum of \$400,000, being equal to ten per cent. upon the original capital of the Bank, in order that so much of the loss through their mismanagement may be returned to the unfortunate shareholders. (Laughter and applause.)

The question of adjournment was then discussed, some being in favor of adjourning to the morning, of going on with the discussion, and still others that the whole question should be left with the new board. Mr. Cassils insisted that apart from

the question of the future policy of the bank there were questions as to the past management that should be answered. Mr. J. P. Cleghorn would like an op-

portunity to ask who it was inspired the Bank to assume the liability incurred by Ascher & Co., in the purchase of the J. G. Joseph estate at Toronto. (Applause.) A voice-Yes! answer that! Mr. R. Moat thought that an adjourn-

ment to the next day would be of no

practical use, the shareholders could form no opinion as to what the future of the bank ought to be in that time. competent to form an opinion of the affairs of the bank during the night, besides there were questions similar to that ask-

Sir Francis-I have no objection to answer that question now. (Tremendous applause.) I have no hesitation in saying the purchase was made by Mr. Renny without the knowledge or consent of the Board, and at the instigation of Mr Saunders (vehemently). But this is no all: there was a proviso-that Mr Saunders' claim should be paid in full (sensation and uproar).

ed by Mr. Cleghorn which should be

Mr. Saunders-I deny what the President has said (cries of "shame, shame," and "it is true.")

Sir Francis-There is a paper in the Bank, in Mr. Saunders' handwriting, which will prove the truth of what I have said. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Robertson, and several others have seen it. (Renewed sen-

Mr. Saunders again attempted to speak but was repeatedly interrupted by hootings,

document. (Renewed sensation, cheers and cries of "bravo, Sir Francis," "why didn't you let this out earlier in the day,'

Miss Macdongall-A great injustice has been done you to-day Sir Francis. Miss Macdougall having got possession of the paper, read it as follows :-

'60 St. James street. Montreal, 7th Dec., 1878. " Memorandum." 1. The stock of the L. & P. House in

Toronto to be purchased in the name of Ascher & Co., at Mr. A. Saunders' discre-2, Whatever price is paid shall be satis-

factory to the Bank. cash cheque of Ascher & Co. representing 10 per cent. amount of purchase, on Tuesday next, and likewise of a further 10 per cent. on taking delivery of stock to accord with terms of sale (one-fifth cash), balance of purchase to be settled by notes, if endorsed by A. Saunders. Bank to be responsible for said endorsation, contingent upon Saunders handing back mortage on stock, reserving his own claim out of the L. & P. House first, Mr. Saunders to hand over the amount realized from estate over his claim to the Bank.

The purchase of the stock includes lease of premises to June 1st, next, by paying him where he ought to be. rental from time of possession at original figure. The interest of the 18 years' lease from June Ist to be purchased, like the stock, at Mr. Saunders' discretion, by Mr. Ascher, or let go, as he may think best, rrespective of the stock.

"Copy of this sent to Mr. McCracken." "(See Lettter Box.)" Mr. Saunders-Now you have heard i read, what does it mean?

H. & A. Saunders have got payment o their claim in full at the expense of the shareholders of this bank. (Renewed sen-

The Afghan War.

Mr. Thompson-It seems to mean that

London, Sept., 18th .- A Times' de, spatch from Candahar says that General Khelati-Ghilzai.

A regiment at Herat mutined on the mander. The Standard's Ali Kheyl despatch says: Intelligence has been received of a terrible ontbreak at Herat. Troops have revolted and murdered civil and nilitary authorities.

London, Sept. 20th. - The Indian office confirms the report of an outbreak at Herat on the 5th. Specials state that the garrison plundered and burned the governor's house and murdered the commanding general, who was a friend and supporter of the Ameer. The affair throws suspicion upon the loyalty of Ayoub Khan. brother of the Ameer.

Lahore, Sept., 20 .- The Afghan tribes occupying Gundamuk threaten Dakka. The Cabul rebels are levving forced loans

Much apprehension is felt about the safety of the British residency at Mandalay, Burmah.

The Zulu War.

CAPE Town, Sept., 2nd .- The operations against the Chief Secocoeni will be resumed. Sir Garnet Wolseley goes to the Transvaal on the 5th, when all troops will be withdrawn from Zululand, except a small column engaged in pacifying the northwest. Two British residents remain in the

orth and south of Zululand. Cetewayo will be placed on the gunboat Forester at Port Durnford, which leaves with sealed orders. Cetewayo had 23 followers when captured.

LONDON Sept. 18. -Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs from South Africa that all the the British authorities London, Sept. 18.—A despatch by way

of St. Vincent fully confirms the capture of Cetewayo. He was taken by a pursung party under the command of Col. Barrow. The news causes much excitement in Capetown. Some days before the King's capture he disbanded his followers and secreted himself in the bush. The British, under Col. Barrow, pursued him from kraal to kraal, burning kraals as Cetewayo and his constantly diminishing followers fled before them. His capture was finally made by surrounding him in the bush with a detachment of troops and threatening to shoot him if he refused to

surrender at once. He was alone and made no resistance. The few followers who accompanied the king in his flight left some weeks ago. His Prime Minister, two of his sons, and three brothers surrendered soon after the pursuit, and almost every day arms and cattle were surrendered to the English. Toward the end of his flight Cetewayo had to more than two or three followers, and these finally deserted him. The threat of Sir Garnet Wolseley that any chief harbouring Cetewayo would be punished severely, and that his kraal would be burnt, and its effect in bringing about the capture of the Zulu King ends the war in South Africa, though it is feared new troubles will arise in the settlement the affairs of the conquered territory.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's policy of distributing Cetewayo's power among the chiefs in Zululand is severely criticised in radical circles as involving entirely a new organization of the country, and likely to lead to new and perilous complications. It is affirmed it would have been much wiser on the part of the Home Government to instruct Wolseley to have granted such concessions as would leave the present dynasty a friend of the Crown instead of destroying it. England's entire South African policy before and during the war is characterized as both treacherous and

What disposal will be made of Cetewayo's person has not yet transpired. CAPETOWN, Sept. 2, via St. Vincent .-When Cetewayo was captured he was utterly prostrated, and his followers were too weak to resist. The King and his followers were taken to Ulundi. During the march eleven of his followers tried to Hon. Joseph Robertson thought he was escape. Six were successful, and the other five were shot. The King will be taken to Maritzburg, and from there to

Correspondence.

Indian Blood"-Look out for "Dr.

The public will thank the hotel prorietor who in the following letter exposes a person evidently belonging to a very undesirable class to have about the country.

Rіснівисто, Sept., 23rd, 1879. Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

DEAR SIR :- I telegraphed you to day, asking you to caution Hotel proprietors against a man styling himself Dr. Kelly, claiming to be a resident of P. E. I., and who is going about the country vending a patent medicine called "Indian Blood." The man is a thief, and I wish to caution all persons who amined and they admitted that their articles intended for the I. C. R. duty hisses and cries of "shame, shame" "sit are engaged in the same business as I returns of quantities were made up free, would not save a cent to the peo- down." He again denied the truth of Sir am, to beware of him, and to look

of last week, and before he left, succeeded in packing up among his traps, two parcels of goods belonging to some ladies who were guests at my Hotel,the value of which parcels was nearly \$20, as I well know. Finding those parcels missing, and being held responsible for them, I began to look out for "H. & A. Saunders, wholesale Jewellers the thief, and after two or three days learned that a parcel containing several yards of lace, and some gloves, etc., had been pawned in town for a bottle of brandy. This put me on the track. and after a time I found that this same Dr. Kelly, as he calls himself, had pawn-3. Mr. McCracken to have authority to ed these articles, and was actually the thief. Following the man's route for a while, I discovered the other parcel containing 12 yds. velvet about 11 miles from here, and sold for 75 cents. Dr. Kelly (?) "Indian Blood "man is therefore a scoundrel and a thief, and I beg through your paper to caution all persons to beware of him, and, should he give them an opportunity, applied, is of the utmost practical import I hope they will arrest him, and put | ance.

> Yours &c. JAMES GROGAN. Prop. "Exchange" Hotel, Richibucto.

Subscriber vs Fair Play.

POKEMOUCHE September 20th '79. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance: SIR :- I notice in your paper of the 11th inst. another formidable defence of Mr. member it is quite as well understood that his letters are written in presence of Mr. Walsh himself, as that they are written for pay. Fair Play told a man the other day that he got \$100 this spring from "the party" and I do not know what he means by "the party" unless it or the Premier, or Sir Charles Tupper.

be the "Happy Family.

In his first letter he said if "Subscriber' would look around him, he would several bridges repaired with the \$1,000, besides the big bridge at River's and in Mr. Vennor in a recent letter on the comhis last letter he said it was paying for a ing winter says :- "The approaching new bridge. Here is consistency of state- winter of 1879-80, though still distant, ment for you : concerning the \$600 put in Mr. Walsh's father's name, he says his brother got out lumber for it, and again There are well defied indications of he said there is another James Walsh, severity and lengthy duration when it I suppose he means to say that the "other does set in, but the outline presented to James "got the money. There is another me just now depicts the heaviest snow. -- a poor man who never got even \$6 in falls as characterizing chiefly the latter one year from Supervisor Walsh in his life, and never got a log for him and who is no relation of his. He says his brother was gathering lumber for the \$150. I and continue through a portion of Decemknow Mr. Michael Hayden had a contract ber, with but scant snow-falls." for gathering that lumber and securing it at his own shore. Concerning the \$130 to Landry, Mr. Landry told at the Church door on a Sunday in presence of 7 or 8 persons, that he never got the money mentioned in the report, and that he never | Scotsman says: - This title is at least apgot any lumber since 1873, which was four years before he got out some lumber | clearly enough to every unbiassed reader and got paid ; he also said another time | the absurdity of the claims to be regarded at the Post Office, in presence of keeper of the Office and several others, that he got no money from Walsh since It is not too much to affirm that in all the 1873 and got out no lumber for him, but thirty-nine sermons the volume contains Walsh told him the people were saying there is not one trace of strong or original

time, for what I do not know. I understand that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works has crossed the winch, blocks, and tackle and other facilidie bridge, and as required in the specification? No, they are not there, and if he would look around he would find all the the Chief Commissioner going to allow believe that any human being could be Mr. Walsh and his brother to wrong the wiser or better for hearing or reading public in this manner and deprive them of them.

the use of the draw? Mr. "Fair Play" has made a great attempt this time at defending Walsh. He went so far back as the Kings in Ireland. He never alluded to the basket or skiff. however. That is too near home. As he avoids the basket and skiff, perhaps he Glasgow at 1.10 p. m., arriving at its deswould take more kindly to other enquiries. Could he inform us what manner of man it | ter's Mills, the present terminus of the was who was voted out of being a trustee and secretary on account of keeping some money belonging to the schools, also, how a certain party paid the woman that boarded him when he was going to school in Bathurst and forging the great bolts of grammar and history which he thunders | guests sat down to luncheon. out so freely. Perhaps he may get Mr. Walsh to answer these questions for him as he would not "condescend" to answer for himself. We will leave him now to pursue his way with "unequal step" until we hear from him again, when we will give him a few more examples of "Fair Play" in this parish. But for the false name he comes out under, I would not put these questions. He says he will be able to prove Subscriber not to be a Subscriber at all. I suppose he means to say you would not take up a just cause for any one unless he was a subscriber. I do not believe that. I hope the Moniteur Acadien will copy this so that its French readers may know what is going on.

I remain yours truly, SUBSCRIBER. An Indian Duel.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Sept. 22.-The Marquette Review publishes an interesting account of a duel between Sitting Bull and a Crow warrior, which occured after the fight on the 20th of June between 200 lodges of the Sioux, who were south of the border after buffalo, and two companies of United States soldiers and 150 Cheyennes and Crows. Sitting Bull accepted the challenge and recrossed the line, the result being that he shot the Crow, scalping him and taking possession of his horse. In the retreat across the Milk River into Canada, Sitting Bull personally commanded the rear guard of the Light Warriors, covering the movement and was himself the

Blood Transfusing. REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT WITH MILK

A SUBSTITUTE.

the "Lifted Veil," George Elliot tells of a

As long ago as 1859, in a story entitled

wicked woman whose agency in a mysterious murder was exposed by transfusing blood into the heart of the just deceased rictim, who revives for a few minutes under the experiment and denounces the murderer. A simple way of effecting this purpose has been revealed by some recent experiments of Professor Thomas, of New York, whose observations on the intravenous injections of milk have attracted the general attention of the medical profession. In one of Prof. Thomas' cases the patient was moribund when the first injection of warm milk into her veins was made, and the unanimous opinion of the assembled physicians was that death was inevitable. Life was pro- and prevent Dyspepsia, Bilious Colie, Cramps and longed six days by means of five injections, varying in quantity from 8 to 15 and electric appliances ever concocted. ounces. From this and other cases, Dr.

easier to perform than transfusion of blood and of equal efficiency in cases of exhaustin from profuse and repeated hemorrhages. These experiments are in curious agreement with those of Dr. Wulfsberg. performed on rabbits and dogs in the laboratory of Prof. Marme, at Gottingen. After bleeding the animals until all movements of repiration and circulation had ceased, Dr. Wulfsberg injected milk into their veins. The operation was instantaneously followed by rythmical contractions of the heart, and finally by re-establishment of respiratory movements, and, what is more singular still, upon their cessation after the stimulant had spent its force, life movements were excited again by repeat. ing the injection. Some of the moribund dogs even barked under the influence of the milk. The microscopic relations of this subject would be or no interest to the general reader, but the fact that life movements, whether by excitation of the nervous centres or by direct irritation of the heart' can be restored after they have ceased, in a manner at once so simple and so readily

The Halifax Tory papers strive continually to persuade the people of Breton that t promises which misled them last year will be fulfilled next ses-

sion. The Halifax Reporter says :--During all the years of their Opposition Sir John and Dr. Tupper drilled their party, educated the country, and strove by every means to break down the opposition which centered chiefly round coal. Walsh by "Fair Play." You will re- Elected by the people on the National policy, they gave coal 50 cents, and beieving that their party are ready for 75 cents, they promise to add 25 cents to the present tariff on coal.

Those who are disposed to rely upon such promises again should demand that they be made by the Finance Minister, The unauthorised promises of an irresponsible newspaper writer it would be see folly to rely upon. - Freeman.

VENNOR ON THE COMING WINTER :-looked at through the weather-glass of past experience, appears formidable half and end of the winter. Further, it is probable that a severe term will set in abruptly towards the middle of November

A SCOTTISH OPINION OF TALMAGE'S SERMONS. -In a review of Dr. Talmage's sermons upon the " Dark Side of New York Life," published under the title of "The Masque Torn Off," the Edinburgh propriate in one sense, for the book reveals as a leader of thought and a leader of men which have been put forward for the author. that he did not pay him for the lumber | thought, not one passage of true eloquence he got out in 1873 and asked him to sign | not one indication of genuine Christian charity or devotion. There is a great deal a paper and he did so without reading it. of ejaculation and denunciation; the name This is Landry's statement, but Mr. of the Almighty is very frequently in the Walsh has kept him in office since that preacher's mouth, and that of Satan almost as often. There is, too, a desperate strain. ing after picturesque description and home-New Bridge that is going to be "a sup- ly illustration, which is altogether unport to the Government." Did he see a successful. Thesermons profess to embody a revelation of the dark side of life in personal explorations among the dens of vice and crime; but in reality they tell other deficiencies mentioned by me. Is vividly described before, and it is hard to

RAILWAY OPENING. -On the 18th inst. a grand demonstration took place at Antigonish upon the occasion of the running of the first passenger train over the line of the H. & C. B. Railway from New Glasgow to Antigonish. A special train left New tination at 2.45 p. m. On arrival at Trotroad, the guests were met by a large num. ber of carriages and by them conveyed to the town, where a sumptuous luncheon. tendered them by the contractor. H. Abbott, Esq., awaited them. The town was handsomely decorated, and about 200

FASHIONABLE.—Zulu is to be the fashionable color this fall. It is of a reddish brown, and will be popular during an afternoon kraal.-New York Commercial

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH &

Weak, Inflamed, Red or Mattery Eyes; Ulceration ralgia, Ringing Noises in the Head, Delirium and Peafness; Sore Throat, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Elongation of the Uvula, Swelling of the Tonsils, Tickling Cough and Bleeding of the Lungs; Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, Loss Nervous Force, Depression of Spirits, and all affections of the Nerves, whether of Catarrhal ori-gin or not. It subdues Inflamation, Ulceration, nd Nervous Excitement wherever existing, and hence rapidly cures the above diseases.

A WONDERFUL CURE

f Catarrh and Sympathetic Affections as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed ough in three days. By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflamation and swelling of my tonsils so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The sore ne's across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my senses of hearing and of seeing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SAN-FORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. GEO. F. DINSMORE,

BOSTON, Feb. 23. It instantly frees the Nasal Passages of foul mucous accumulations, restores the senses of taste and smell, leaving the head deodorized, clear and open, the breath sweet, and every sense in a grateful and soothed condition. Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise and rections, \$1.00, Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.

COLLINS,

The Greatest Medical Wonder of This Century.

Pain and Weakness cannot exist where they are ments and Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; they Fever and Ague and Malarial and Contagious Dis-Organs when placed over the pit of the stomach ity than all the other plasters, liniments, lotions

the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who re not provided with Tickets will be charged extra represent them before going on the Cars. Passengers who re not provided with Tickets will be charged extra requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who re not provided with Tickets will be charged extra requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who re not provided with Tickets will be charged extra requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who sibility of those vast interests of the remainder them.

The came to my house on Wedi esday is a perfectly safe and feasible operation, and the continuous current of Electricity that in the responsion of the Railway would be charged extra requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who sibility of those vast interests of the remainder them.

The came to my house on Wedi esday is a perfectly safe and feasible operation, and the continuous current of Electricity that interests of the remainder to the responsion of the Cars. Passengers who sibility of those vast interests of the remainder to the