GENERAL BUSINESS

SPRING, 1880, SUMMER.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,

Wholesale and Retail Drapers.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

NEWCASTLE.

Anticipating the good times, (which we confidently hope are at hand,) we were exceedingly fortunate in buying our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving thereby HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, in Customs duty and prices, which enables us now to sell

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

which means TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than any house in Miramichi.
We have imported this season per S. S. "Nestorian" and "Sarmatian" from Great Britian and via I.C.R. from New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto,

OVER $25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDIZE,

simply NUMERABLE in detail and MAGNIFICENT in description.
We offer the highest class of Goods at the lowest living prices. We purchase all our stock for ready money and sell for Cash. Please compare our Goods and Prices, for comparison is a severe test.
Country dealers and store keepers will make money and get information by examining our prices. We sell sound, undressed Grey Cottons, and Fast Prints at 5c and 6c per yard. OUR STRICTLY ONE PRICE SYSTEM gives equal rights to all whether experienced or not, in

Dress Prints, Household Goods, Millinery Mantles, Family Mourning Goods, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Window Curtains, Smallwares,

Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc.,

in fact everything to be found in any first class warehouse.

We are Sure Death to Due Bills and High Prices.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN
Public Square Newcastle.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys,
Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods,
Velvets & Velveteens, blk & cl'd. Hosiery,
Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing,
Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas,
Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines Fishing Nets;

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE.

Also his unusual large and well assorted Stock of

SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails,
Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels,
Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Waggon Axels & Springs,
Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot,
Glass, Putty, Paints,
Linseed, Lard, Olive, Kerosene,
Wool and Lubricating Oils,
Varnishes, Patent Dryers,
Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,
WINDOW CORNICES, &C.

TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams.

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, N. B., March 30, '80.

NEW GOODS,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber has just opened the largest and best stock of

WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewellry,

FANCY GOODS,

ever shown by him, consisting of

WALTHAM,
ELGIN, and
SWISS WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Sizes.

GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET

JEWELLRY OF ALL KINDS.

FINE
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Musical Albums and Boxes,
Ladies' Companions,
Work Boxes,
Jewel Cases,
Opera & Field Glasses,
Pic-Nic Baskets,

Tortise Shell and Silver Plated
CARD CASES.

PAPER WEIGHTS,

China and Glassware,

In Vases, Flower Stands,
Flower Pots, Ornaments,
Toilet Sets, Glass Boxes.
Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toy Watches,
Dominos, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

All the above goods were personally selected in the best European and American markets, and will be sold low.
I have also on hand a large stock of

Cigars & Tobacco,

TEA,
SOAP,
RASINS.

Wilson's Paper Bags,

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

For Sale low to the trade.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water Street Chatham, N. B.

PRINTING

Invitation Cards,
Raffle Tickets.
Bill Heads.
Business Cards.
Handbills.
Pamphlets.
Reports.
Books, etc., etc.

PRINTED AT THE
"Miramichi Advance" Office,
CHATHAM N B

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated on the Great Road leading to Fredericton, in the Parish of Blissfield, County of Northumberland, containing

200 ACRES.

There is a good house, outhouses and barns on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
MRS. ANN KELLY.
Blissfield June 9, '80.

1880. 1880

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

AND

International Steam Ship Company.

JOINT THROUGH TARIFF,

FROM

Intercolonial Railway Points.

TO

Portland, Boston and New York.

VIA ST. JOHN, N. B.

TAKING EFFECT 1ST JUNE 1880.

FROM Intercolonial R. R. Points as under.	TO	Dry Fish in bundles or drums per 100 lbs	Canned Fish & Meats in boxes, per 100 lbs.	Fresh Meats, Poultry & Game, per 100 lbs.	Fall Lobsters packed with baggage, per pr.	Fresh Salmon, Bass, Trout and Smelts.
Campbellton to New Mills, inclusive	PORTLAND, MAINE.	32	38	60	75	56
Jacket River to Bathurst inclusive		30	36	58	71	54
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham		27	33	55	65	50
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive		25	31	54	61	47
Point du Chene, Shediac		24	30	49	56	45
Campbellton to New Mills inclusive	BOSTON, MASS.	35	40	60	75	58
Jacket River to Bathurst, inclusive		33	38	58	71	56
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham		30	35	55	65	52
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive		28	33	54	61	49
Point du Chene Shediac		27	32	49	59	47
Campbellton to New Mills, inclusive	NEW YORK, N. Y.	48	53	73	95	83
Jacquet River to Bathurst, Inclusive		46	51	71	91	81
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham		43	48	68	85	77
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive		41	46	67	81	74
Point du Chene, Shediac		40	45	62	79	72 *

* If Barrels of Lobsters are headed up the rate will be 10 cents less than above figures.

Consignees to assume all risks of damages that may be caused by the weather to Fresh Fish and perishable goods.

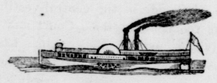
Boxes of Fresh Fish must be marked on the ends, showing Consignee's name and place of residence.

Agents will make separate through way-bills for all perishable freight, and state distinctly on face of way-bill "to go via I. S. S. Company's steamer."

The Intercolonial Railway will deliver to connections in St. John.

Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8, a. m.

T. C. HERSEY, President I.S.S. Co.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Sup't I. C. R.
GEO. TAYLOR, Gen. Freight Agent, I. C. R.



1880.

International Steam Ship Company.

Summer Arrangement.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

ON and after MONDAY, June 14th. and until October 4th., the splendid Sea Going Steamer "New York," E. B., Winchester, Master and "City of Portland," S. H. Pike, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning,

at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning will leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m., after arrival of the noon train from Boston.

Connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and Calais, and at Portland and Boston with Steamers and Rail to all parts of the United States.

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

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

Freight received Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

WHISKEY WHISKEY.

Just received per Steamer Austrian from Glasgow, via Halifax:—

100 Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON.
St. John.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. S. BENSON, has removed to the building on corner of Duke and St. John Streets opposite Canada House.
Chatham, Sept., 1879.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - - JULY 15, 1880.

St. John Trade.

The St. John *Sun* is exultant over the fact that St. John trade for 1880 is shown by the Customs Returns of that port to have been very much larger in volume than that of 1879. It argues from this that the Dominion Government deserves great credit and that the Liberals and the journals supporting that party deserve ridicule and contempt because they have not realised how very flourishing the business of the country is. The *Sun* pleases to forget that the poor trade of 1879 was due to the disturbing influences set in motion by the present Government, and that the last year's returns only indicate restoration, through the natural functions of the body commercial, of business regularity. The imports for 1880 have been larger than those of '79, because the sales of lumber in Great Britain have been larger. Were it not for this, it would require all the *Sun's* ingenuity to show that St. John was not suffering greatly in consequence of the present tariff policy. To show the extent to which St. John is indebted to the National Policy for her increased trade, it is only necessary to quote a few figures. The export trade was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Produce of the mine	$ 847	$ 1,157
Fisheries and their produce	61,576	43,874
Products of the forest	275,342	413,598
Animals and their products	15,256	18,854
Agricultural productions	2,819	5,504
Manufactures	1,741	8,733
Miscellaneous articles	4,107	4,539
Total produce of the Dominion	$361,683	$496,239
Goods—not produce of do	31,607	86,293
Total exports	$393,290	$582,532

There is, therefore, an increase of $189.242, of which $138.256 is represented by lumber, leaving a balance of 50.986, which is more than absorbed by the increased export of goods *not* the produce of the Dominion. When the *Sun* and other Protectionist organs claim credit for their policy because there is an increased demand for lumber in Great Britain, it is not a great compliment to the intelligence of their readers. Those who are acquainted with the effect of the Government's tariff policy upon the lumber business, know that business to be sustaining increased burdens on account of the higher tariff imposts, which almost kill the profits of the lumber trade to operators in New Brunswick. The Government, therefore, has done much to kill the lumber business, but in spite of its adverse policy, the British and foreign demand has saved it.

Another Report.

Here is a sample Ottawa despatch to the press:—

It is said on good authority that the Government are making an arrangement with a syndicate of English capitalists to build the whole Canada Pacific Railway, and that to ratify the agreement is the occasion of Sir Charles Tupper's visit to England.

If we remember rightly, Sir John came very near making arrangements with Sir Hugh Allan to build the Canada Pacific; indeed, he had almost "sold the charter," when he suddenly discovered that "his usefulness was gone." Soon after his accession to power after [illegible] went to Great Britain, where he was attended by some of our other knights, and Beaconsfield suddenly discovered that all the wealthy farming population of the United States were emigrating to the lands lying along the Canada Pacific route. He came home and the "well-informed organs" told us that he had secured an Imperial guarantee for the construction of the road, that the British Government was about to send out Commissioners to conduct the operations connected with construction, and that several bodies of capitalists were spoiling to build the road for the land subsidy offered by the Government. It turned out, however, according to assurances given by members of the British Government, in reply to parliamentary enquiry, that they were not committed to anything save Beaconsfield's absurd statement concerning the exodus of rich American farmers to the Northwest. Now, we have not only Sir Charles, but also Sir John and Hon. Mr. Pope on the cards for a trip to Great Britain in reference to this Pacific Railway business. Let the people of the country think of these Ministers with salaries of $7,000 and $8,000 going over the Atlantic at an expense to Canada of some $3,000 each to help Sir A. T. Galt—who costs the country some $20,000 a year—concoct and set afloat more bogus railway rumors in the hope of humbuging this country. The fact is that this reckless Government is running Canada to ruin with its Pacific Railway scheme, by rolling up a debt now large enough, but which is growing to proportions in keeping with the recklessness of the whole project. The Maritime Provinces are being ground to poverty and business paralysis by the taxation necessary to meet the large current expenditure and debt obligations undertaken by Sir John Macdonald and his political associates. Our resources, which, with prudent administration, are calculated to maintain a fair growth of national prosperity and advancement, are being sapped by the demands of our fast-increasing public indebtedness. The Canada Pacific Railway is a mill-stone about the country's neck which no amount of inventions such as that above-quoted will shake off and which can only be lightened by a change of rulers at Ottawa.

The Tracadie Lazaretto.

We understand that the visit of Mr. Tache of the Department of Agriculture, to the Tracadie Lazaretto, which was referred to in our last issue, was to make a report upon its condition, pursuant to a petition of the people interested, asking that the Dominion assume charge of the institution.

It is a gratifying fact, that the Minister of Agriculture appears to be desirous of performing the duty devolving upon him in this matter, and it is only right that he should make all proper enquiries before taking positive action.

We have not as yet ascertained the real object the members of the Local Government had in accompanying the Deputy Minister to Tracadie. It gives us, nevertheless, pleasure to learn that they expressed themselves most desirous to meet the wishes of those interested in the good management of the Hospital and anxious to bring about its final transfer to the Federal Government.

The Liverpool Wood Market.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of 26th ult. says:—

The approaching close of the first half of the year has without doubt some effect upon the demand for wood goods of all descriptions, and the end of this month is in no wise different from the usual condition of trade at this period. Buyers are unwilling to enter into transactions at a time when they are looking forward to the closing of books and stocktaking, notwithstanding the tempting prices that may be placed before them, and therefore the consumption, which still continues on a fair scale, is yet a quiet one, and apparently the outcome of a desire to buy only in small quantities, sufficient for most pressing wants. This amount of caution is no doubt most praiseworthy, for the state of trade in this part of the country is in a very unsettled condition at present, and strikes amongst the operatives in the cotton manufacturing districts are being threatened in several towns dependent upon this branch of industry.

"Further, the coal and iron trades continue in a very languishing state, and as these, together with the spinning and weaving, form the greatest portion of the consuming power for timber drawn from this port, we cannot expect to have any great improvement in prices until they experience some considerable rise. Until this change is experienced we cannot expect any higher rates in this market, and the sooner exporters can bring themselves to realize this fact, the better it will be for them in the end, and they must try to limit shipments as much as possible, and then send only such goods as are suitable for the requirements of the market. On Wednesday Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine offered for sale by auction about 1,500 logs Quebec birch just arrived per ss. *Caspian*, and a cargo of spruce deals daily expected to arrive from St. John, N. B. The attendance at the sale was limited almost entirely to the local trade, and the bidding was by no means brisk; only about 70 logs of birch were sold, and a few oddments from the spruce deal cargo, the wide difference in ideas of value between seller and buyer being the great bar to business. Of the Quebec birch logs, 20 in. and upwards sold at 23½d. to 24d., 19 and under 20 in. at 19d., whilst for 18 to 19 in. wood only 17½d. was bid, and the parcel was consequently withdrawn, which was also the fate of the spruce deal cargo, and for the same reasons, only the birch deals being sold at £6 12s. 6d., and the boards at £6 7s. 6d. per standard. For the deal ends £5 15s. was bid and declined.

Political Notes.

Sandford Fleming, on resigning office, issued circulars to his late subordinate officials, in which he explains the cause of his resignation, and reproduces the orders in Council connected therewith. From these it appears that Dr. Tupper offered him $6,000 per annum to put through the Intercolonial Railway claims, but Mr. Fleming refused the position on the ground that the claims arose from the Pacific Scandal Ministry violating his written recommendations.

An Ottawa despatch of 7th says:—All Deputy Adjutant Generals and Brigade Majors are to exchange districts.

Sir S. L. Tilley, in laying the corner stone of the new Methodist church at Montreal on Thursday, was presented with a silver trowel, and spoke for twenty minutes. He left immediately afterwards for this Province, where he remains three weeks, in the early part of which he will read some unpleasant official figures in regard to the state of the revenue under the present enormous tariff.

Sir John McDonald, Dr. Tupper and Hon. J. H. Pope sailed for England on Saturday last "on public business."

Arrested for Forgery.

On Thursday last Mr. John Melick, well known in St. John as a Ship-broker and ex-alderman, was arrested on a charge of having forged the name of his uncle, Henry Melick, as endorsement on a note for $3,200, which was discounted at the Bank of New Brunswick about 2nd of March last.

The Sun gives the following account of Melick's arrest:—

The Chief of Police received information of the affair from the Bank people about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at once took steps to prevent Melick's escape from the city. The detectives, McFadden and Weatherhead, were put on his track round town, and from information they received had reason to believe that he had proceeded towards the Mahogany Road or some of the Western roads. In the meantime officer Kickham had been sent over the Suspension Bridge Road towards Fairville, and Sergt. Hamilton was posted at Indiantown to keep

A WATCH ON THE NIGHT BOAT

going out at five o'clock. The Chief of Police and Officer William Alexander went up the I. C. R., the Chief stopping off at Hampton, where he received word that Melick had been caught. Officer Alexander went on to Sussex and returns to-day.

Detectives Weatherhead and McFadden proceeded along over to Fairville. On passing out of that place, they were at a loss to know which road he had taken, the new road, the Nerepis Road or the Mahogany Road. Enquiry proved however, that a man answering to Melick's description

HAD GONE DOWN THE MAHOGANY ROAD

in company with another man. Down the Mahogany Road they proceeded and learned further on the way from a teamster, who knew Melick by sight, that he was on the road a short distance ahead in company with his brother, Charles Melick. Maple Hill was passed, and on reaching a long stretch of straight road before coming to Spruce Lake, the officers espied a waggon ahead, which they supposed contained the fugitive. Afraid of alarming Melick, who would have redoubled his efforts to escape had he known he was so closely pursued, the detectives made use of

AN OLD RUSE

which answered their purpose very well. Weatherhead shammed very tight, leaning forward and rolling about in the wagon. McFadden put his arm around Weatherhead in a careful manner and leaned forward himself, giving the mare rein. Thus, with the appearance of a couple of "boys" out on the road on a time, they drove down on their victim,

RAPIDLY CLOSING THE GAP

between the two teams. Melick suspected nothing, and when about a hundred yards from Mrs. Madden's, the detectives drove across Melick's horse and disclosed themselves. No resistance or fuss was made, Melick at once signifying his willingness to return to the city with them. "He would drive on ahead and they could follow," he said; "he was not going to run away. "We are not doing business that way," was the reply of one of the detectives, coupled with the ancient proverb that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Melick then

GOT OUT OF HIS WAGON

and got in with Detective McFadden, Weatherhead getting in with Charles Melick. Thus situated they drove into town. McFadden cautioned Melick not to say anything that would criminate himself. On the way in he asked McFadden if he pleaded guilty in the Police Court would his case go up to the higher Court. He was answered in the affirmative. He was then brought to the city, taken before Sitting Magistrate Lockhart and remanded to jail until Monday next.

It is thought that Melick left the city about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The detectives started on his track about 3.30, and from the time he was first heard of until he was arrested, but about two hours had elapsed.

It appears that other forgeries are to be charged against Melick and that the St. John public look for some very interesting criminal developments to come out of the trial.

A Serious Charge.

The following telegram appeared in the papers of 8th inst.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Police Inspector Byrnes to-night arrested Lawrence R. Jerome, jr., son of the well known banker and sporting man, and Edward M. Patchell, manager of the banking house of Guy, Bevan & Co., on a grave charge. A messenger boy in the employ of Brayton, Ives & Co., was sent out last Saturday to deliver stocks valued at $87,200. He returned, saying he had lost the package on Wall street. Mr. Ives, who is President of the Stock Exchange, reported the loss to the Police. After a long search, the securities were traced to the possession of the prisoners. Both are unmarried young men, and familiar with the ways of Wall street, Jerome being engaged in the Stock business.

After their arrest, the stocks were found in Patchell's office, and it was admitted by the young men that they knew to whom the securities belonged.

They intended to send them to Europe and have them negotiated there. The manner of obtaining possession of the stocks was not divulged.

The St. John *Globe* says:—"Mr. Patchell is well known in St. John. He came here a few years ago from the North of Ireland (where he belonged and where he was employed in a bank,) and for a short time was clerk in the Bank of British North America. He then entered the office of Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co., lumber shippers, and a short time ago was sent to New York to take charge of the office there. While in St. John, Mr. Patchell was quite a popular young man, and there is a general feeling of surprise that he should be concerned in such an affair as is reported in the telegram. He was on a visit to this city a few weeks ago.

"The telegram is in error in describing Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's office in New York as a 'banking house.'

The New York papers give full particulars of the above affair and we select the following, which indicates the different views taken of it.

The story told in yesterday's newspapers of the loss by Brayton Ives & Co. of $82,000 worth of negotiable securities and their curious recovery was the principal topic of discussion on Wall street yesterday. The envelope containing the stock was picked up by a boy a few moments after it had been dropped by Brayton Ives & Co.'s clerk, Henry E. Seixas, and handed to Lawrence R. Jerome, Jr., under the impression that it belonged to him, as it lay close to his heels. Mr. Jerome was at that time talking to Ed. M. Patchell. The envelope contained on the outside a full description of its contents, together with the name and address of the owners, whose office was just across the street from where they stood. Patchell went to the office of a banker and broker, who is a member in good standing in the Stock Exchange, and deposited the securities in his keeping. The broker did not notify Brayton Ives & Co., but afterwards returned the securities to Patchell on the latter's application. [illegible] and Patchell had found the lost securities and arrested them. Patchell is a tall, strapping fellow, and was apparently about to offer a stout resistance, but Detective Slevin promptly brought him to terms. When taken to police headquarters he professed the most violent indignation, and threatened all sorts of things in revenge for the indignity that had been put upon him. Finally, Inspector Byrnes ventured the hap-hazard assertion: "What are you talking about? I know you have those securities in your possession, and I want you to give them up." At this Patchell wilted, and without more ado accompanied the inspector to the office where he was employed, and turned them all over to him. The broker above alluded to is a resident of a neighboring state. When his office was visited by the detective he was not to be found.

The prisoners were taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and formal complaints were drawn up against them. Mr. Jas. Betts Metcalf, of the firm of Brayton Ives & Co., appeared as the representative of that firm. He swore that the securities "were feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of" his firm, and that he had "a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Lawrence R. Jerome, jr., and Edward M. Patchell." He told the story of the loss as narrated in yesterday's *Times*. Inspector Byrnes made affidavit to having found the securities in the possession of Patchell, who then told him that he had received them from Jerome. James Wallace, of No. 12 Gramercy Park, swore that at 1 p. m. on July 6, Jerome called upon him while intoxicated, and said that he had found $100,000 and did not intend to do any more work.

Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for the defendants, said he was not ready to go on just then; and Justice Duffy remanded them to the custody of Inspector Byrnes until 3 p.m. At that hour all the parties were assembled in the private examination room and the case was called, when Inspector Byrnes stepped forward and whispered in Justice Duffy's ear.—The latter then said, "It appears that another of the party is not here, so we will take an adjournment for 25 minutes." Mr. Purdy thereupon arose, and spoke substantially as follows: "I have a motion to make, your Honor which will, perhaps, obviate the necessity of enforcing that order. There are peculiar circumstances connected with this case. These two young gentlemen have hitherto borne unblemished reputations. One of them is a relative of mine, and I have naturally been interested in making a careful examination of all the facts. I know that on investigation you will come to the same conclusions as I have, and that you will be pleased to restore to them their good name, which has been damaged by the wide publicity given to their arrest. You must not lose sight of the fact that the securities have all been restored to their proper owners without loss or damage of any kind. I must appeal to you to allow us to vindicate or convict ourselves. This would be a proper case in which to waive examination and present our arguments to the District Attorney. If we should succeed in convincing him of our innocence, there would be no indictment, and that would end the matter, but it would not give us back our good name. Mr. Patchell represents a number of houses in Europe. His good name is all he has got. If they hear of this case their first impulse will be to remove him. We will take care to communicate with them, and meantime I would like to say to the gentlemen of the press that we ask a suspension of judgment until after an investigation. The full facts will show that my clients are victims of circumstances. It will be found that they never attempted to negotiate the securities, and that they took good care of them while in their possession. I make the legal point that they were not bound to search the world for an owner. The loss was advertised in in only one paper. They may not have seen the advertisement. I did not see it. I was out of town, and my relative wished to consult with me before doing anything in the matter. To the average lay mind, it is no more than natural, when the person has found a large sum of money to expect a reward, and that is the extent of the offending of these gentlemen. I do not think they overstepped the shadowy line between honest and dishonest holding. If they held the securities with felonious intent, they are guilty, but if their intention was to return them to their owners, they are innocent. The securities were lost on Saturday after business hours. Sunday and Monday were holidays. That accounts for the delay in restoring them. They attempted to telegraph me, but I was on an island in the Great South Bay where the telegraph could not reach me. The parents of this young gentleman [pointing to Mr. Jerome] are entirely crushed by this misfortune. His father is unable to leave his bed. The parents of this young gentleman [pointing to Mr. Patchell] are foreigners, and are not citizens or owners of real estate. They demand an examination, but by a peculiarity in the law are compelled to give two sureties for examination, while but one is needed for trial. I ask you, therefore, to remand them until to-morrow to the custody of Inspector Byrnes, when we will be present with bail. They have a pride about not being incarcerated in the Tombs. They do not fear conviction. What they want is that the same publicity shall be given to their vindication as to the story against them, in order that they may be as free from taint as before they had the misfortune in Wall street on Saturday to pick up $88,000 of some one else's property. No public interest would have been aroused in the case, had not one of the accused been the son of a gentleman of note and distinction. I am frank to say that I knew where the property was long before it was discovered. It would have been legitimate for me to go to Messrs. Brayton Ives & Co. and negotiate for its return, but I did not try to bleed them on the strength of what I knew, as I am sorry to say too many of my legal brethren would have done. I repeat that it was only natural for my clients to imagine they had a sort of lien on such a large amount of property, having found it. Perhaps it was not strictly right from the stand point of moral ethics, but legally there was nothing to compel them to do otherwise."

During Mr. Purdy's speech Mr. Jerome wept copiously. Justice Duffy asked whether they were ready to give bail. Mr. Purdy responded that they were not at present. Mr. Metcalf, rising, said that the only reply he would like to make to Mr. Purdy's remarks was in regard to the allegation that the loss was not properly advertised. A full list of the securities was sent over the tape, and was in every broker's office in the street within five minutes. Next morning an advertisement was published in the *Herald*, and a special notice in the *Times*—

Justice Duffy (interrupting)—They may not have seen the advertisement.

[illegible] envelope in which the securities had been contained)—They saw that.

The envelope has printed on it in large letters the following, the parts in brackets being written:—

Call Loan
on
{$70,000} Two per cent.
to
Brayton Ives & Co.
4 Broad street, New York.
[C. D. & I. H. Leverich.]
ma te [Jul 3, 1880.]
Payable on return of securities.

Beneath is written a full detailed list of the securities, with their par and market values in parallel columns. Mr. Metcalf went on to say that on Tuesday 500 descriptive handbills were delivered by American District Telegraph boys in every broker's and banking office in the street; that lists of the lost securities were telegraphed privately and by the Associated Press all over the country, and that all the transfer offices were specially notified and the transfers stopped. Justice Duffy then remanded the prisoners to the custody of Inspector Byrnes until 3 p. m. to-day. He asked Mr. Purdy whether he would be ready to go on with the examination at that time. The latter answered that he would not, but that he would be prepared to agree upon a day for holding the examination and to furnish bail.

The prisoners, when asked privately before the court proceedings for their version of the affair, said that on Saturday last they were standing talking on Wall street, a little east of Broad, when a strange boy picked up the envelope almost at Mr. Jerome's heels, and handed it to him, saying, "Say, Mister, you've dropped something." Mr. Jerome glanced at it, and seeing what it contained, took it and put it into his pocket. He handed it to Mr. Patchell, who put it into his safe, expecting to receive a reward. When the advertisement appeared Mr. Purdy was out of town, and they decided to await his return before doing anything. They then went on a spree together, and were arrested, while in that condition. Mr. Metcalf said, in response to inquiries, that Inspector Byrnes had not told him how he traced the securities. The miracle was accomplished, and that was all he was interested in. He had his securities back, and the men were under arrest. As for the motives of the prisoners he knew nothing, but had his own opinion, which he declined to express. The securities might have been taken to Boston or Philadelphia, and a loan of $70,000 obtained on them without trouble. Or their numbers might be altered, and they might be shipped to Europe and sold for their full value.

NEW YORK, JULY 9.

Wm. McGibbon, a stock broker, was arrested to-day, charged with being one of the men who knew of the finding of $87,000 worth of securities lost by Brayton Ives & Co. He admitted that the securities were for a short time in his hands, having been retained one night for examination at the request of Jerome & Patchell, the other accused parties; but he further stated he advised them to return them to the owners. Wm. McGibbon, the broker, who was arrested for complicity in the alleged larceny of Brayton Ives & Co.'s stock was arraigned to-day and held in $5,000 for examination. Jerome testified that he gave the securities to McGibbon, who retained them with illegal interest.

NEW YORK, JULY 11.

Bail was furnished on Saturday morning for Jerome: Isaac Bell, 26 West Twenty-second street, Lawrence R. Jerome, 37 West Twenty-first street. These sureties gave bail in $10,000 each. Young Jerome was then released.

In the afternoon bail was offered for McGibbon, but refused by Justice Duffy on account of the insufficient qualification of the bondsmen. The Justice waited some time for other bondsmen to appear for Patchell; one was present, the other did not come. Both McGibbon and Patchell were then committed to the tombs prison, searched and locked in cells. In answer to questions, McGibbon said he was 43 years old, lived on Duncan avenue, Jersey City, and was born in New Brunswick; his business was that of a broker. Patchell said he was 26 years old, and was born in Ireland and was a clerk.

Northumberland Municipal Council

Continued from last week.

WEDNESDAY, 7th.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Warden took the chair at 2 o'clock p. m.

TAVERN LICENCES.

The following tavern licenses were granted:—

William Conway,	Chatham,	6 mos.
Jane Wheeler,	Newcastle,	"
Dennis McEvoy,	"	"
David McIntosh,	Chatham,	"
Chas. J. Maltby,	Newcastle,	"
Jas. Kendall,	Chatham,	"
Thos. Flanagan,	"	"
Jas. B. Russel,	Newcastle,	"
Stephen Duffy,	Nelson,	"
John F. Jordan,	Newcastle,	"
Stephen Y. Mitchell,	Newcastle,	"
Robert Bain, wholesale,	Chatham,	"

THE ALMSHOUSE.

Councillor Betts suggested that the Committee appointed to visit the Almshouse report.

Councillor Bamford reported that the Committee appointed, had visited the rooms of the Almshouse and also the cellar, barn, and storeroom, and were well satisfied with the order and cleanliness which prevailed, which reflected great credit on those in charge. The persons of the inmates also appeared clean and tidy.

MILEAGE.

Coun. Bamford suggested that in the absence of other business, the Councillors might prepare their bills for mileage.

RENT OF CHATHAM LOCKUP.

It was moved by Coun. Lawlor and seconded; that the Sec-Treasurer be ordered to pay the sum of $62 to the Chatham Lockup House Committee, for rent due up to July 15th inst. Carried.

AN EARTH CLOSET FOR THE JAIL.

Coun. Freeze moved that the Jail Committee be requested to put an earth closet in the Jail.

Coun. Betts said it would be well to see what had already been done by the Jail Committee.

Coun. Freeze said that in winter there was a fearful stench, and he did not know how it was this hot weather. There had moreover been a deal of sickness and the cost would only be $25.

Coun. James Brown said Coun. Freeze would now find that the stench was entirely gone, and that the jail was in a very different state from what it was formerly.

Coun. Adams said this matter was one of the duties of the Jail Committee and ought to rest with them.

Coun. Freeze finally consented to withdraw his motion.

DOMINION OFFICIALS AND THEIR TAXES.

The Warden read a petition from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Fredericton to the Governor General in Council, stating that, whereas doubts had been raised as to the liability of Dominion Officials to local assessments, the power to [illegible] tion. The petition, therefore, prayed that an act might be passed subjecting the Dominion Officials to such local assessments.

This petition had been forwarded both to Chatham and Newcastle, and co-operation was asked in the matter, by similar petitions.

Coun. James Brown said the Dominion Officials in Newcastle always paid their taxes.

Coun. Lawlor said there were quite a number of Dominion Officials in Chatham, and if they were refusing to pay their taxes it would be very well to assist in the matter, but he never heard of them doing so.

Coun. W. S. Brown thought if they refused to take any action in the matter; it might be thought by the Dominion Officials that they did not want them to pay local taxes, and he had heard it said that some were only assessed on a part of their income, and there were many persons hired with private individuals who did not get the whole amount of their salaries and had to pay their taxes, he would move that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward a petition to Ottawa of similar tenure to the Fredericton one.

Coun. Adams said it would cost the County $10 to draw up a petition.

On motion of Coun. Lawlor the communication and petition from Fredericton were laid on the table.

Coun. Adams called for the report of the Land Committee.

Coun. Jas. Brown said they had so far been busy with the County Accounts.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Coun. Betts moved the passing of the County Accounts. Carried.

Coun. Johnson reported from the County Accounts Committee to the effect that the accounts for the half year ending July 1880, were with few exceptions satisfactory. As there were no rules defining the duties of the jailor and he received the amount of $288 a year, the Committee recommended that a committee of three be appointed to define the duties of the jailor and report at the next sessions.

On motion the following Committee were then appointed, viz. Couns. A. H. Johnson, James Brown and Lawlor,

Coun. Johnson then read the County Accounts with the recommendations of the Committee as follows:—

A. W. Paterson for printing $4.00. Passed.

D. G. Smith account for printing, consisting of three items, $33.50. Of this there was an item of $25 which was a contract with the printing Committee. Passed.

Account of A. A. Davidson, Coroner, $17.60. Passed.

Account of Dr. John. S. Benson, Coroner for $36; also another account from last year of $16.80 which was not settled at that time. Passed.

Account of Dr. A. C. Smith for services as Coroner and attending sick prisoners $23.04. Passed.

Account of Dr. H. A. Fish for services as Coroner, and in lunacy cases, $9.36. Passed.

Account of David Savoy, for constructing two ballot boxes, $2.00. Passed.

Sec.-Treas. for witness fees $14.50. Passed.

Certificates from Judge of County Court (amount for summoning juries) etc., $24.00. Passed.

Account from the Secretary-Treasurer for making out school lists $35. Passed.

Account of R. G. Henderson $4.00 for work. Passed.

Account of Policeman Reynolds 6 months firewood for Lockup, Chatham, $8.00. Passed.

E. P. Williston one half years salary as Auditor $37.50. Passed.

Account of John Fish, lime for jail, $2.00 Passed.

William Cottier, Jailor, meals for prisoners $74.00, and $5.75 for articles procured for jail and labor. Passed.

Angus Campbell, two accounts one of $10.90 and the other of $8.60, both for serving subpœnas in Queen cases. Passed.

John Shirreff $232.00 summoning jurors and attending courts etc., including item of $144, half year jailor's salary. Passed.

Account of Jas. H. Phinney for $4.00 for articles for jail, and also one for $24 contracted previously. Passed.

Account of Geo. Mitchell for material furnished to jail, plaster etc. This account came up before the Council last January Session, when a deduction was made. It was now recommended by the Committee that the balance of $9.00 be paid.

Coun. Maddock said the Committee appointed last January to inspect the Jail had made an estimate of the work done in the room in question, and decided that $2.00 was sufficient for that.

Coun. Johnson said that it had been shewn to the County Accounts Committee's satisfaction that the bare cost amounted to what was paid Mr. Phinney last time allowing the man nothing for time and labor.

Some further discussion ensued during which it was shewn that the job was a contract with the Jail Committee for $25. The balance was ordered to be paid.

Account of Peter Legere for taking a prisoner with a horse and waggon 50 miles, $5. The committee thought this was not a legal charge and threw out the account.

Some discussion arose during which it was shewn that there was another similar account making the same charge.

Coun. Loggie said there had been similar cases, and that officers must have necessary expenses over mileage. Account passed.

Coun. Johnson said a bill came before the Committee in January last from John L. Gould, Constable, for $2.00 when the Committee recommended that only $1.30 be paid. The bill was again brought before the Committee this session with a paper pasted on the back concealing the former recommendation of the Committee and additional charges were also made which swelled the amount to $7.40.

Coun. Johnson stated that when the bill came before the Committee last January, they allowed all legal charges in this matter. It was finally moved and carried, that the recommendation of the Committee that $1.30 be paid be carried out, confirming the decision of last year.

Coun. Loggie said that it was evident that a man