Medical.

Vegetine

SCROFULA.

Scrofulus Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system ever taint of Scrofnla and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands, in Boston and vicin ity, who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of Vegetine in case of Can eer and Cancerous Humor, challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most in

Mercurial Diseases. The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheume. Tetter, Salt Rheume, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGE-

Erysipelas.

flexible case of Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most veterate case of Erysipelas. Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cur the defect VETETINE is the great blood purifier. Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh. For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Constipation. VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic, to debili ate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, en-abling each to perform the functions devolving

Piles. VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to d rections, a certain and speedy cure will tollow it Faintness at the Stomach. VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic,

which assists nature to restore the stomach to a Female Weaknesr.

VEGETINE acts directly upon a cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and General Debility.

complaint the good effect of the Vege-TINE are realized immediately after com nencing to take it, as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood. VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., and Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

JAPANNED AND GALVANIZED

COAL SHOVELS,

Tuhu so Lanterns.

Mrs. Pott's Irons,

PLAIN AND NICKLE PLATED.

Direct from Manufacturers

AND SELLING AT

LOWEST PRICES.

G, STOTHART.

WHY WILL YOU BE BALD ?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY CARBOLINE

The greatest Hair restorer in the World,

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE. Also the largest variety of Patent Medicine ever offered in Miramichi, viz:-

VEGETINE, AUGUST FLOWER. HOSHONEES REMEDY. FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP. DYSPEPSIA BITTERS, &c., &c., &c., &c. MATTISON'S, ROBINSON'S AND NORTHROP & LYMAN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE. Canary, Hemp, Rape, Maw & Millet Seed for Birds, as well as all sundries usually kept in a First Class Drug Storm.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

Farm for Sale.

on the Great Roadleading to Fredericton, in the Parish of Blillfield, County of Northumberland, 200 ACRES

There is a good house, outhouses and barns, on the premises.

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BEST REFINED IRON

Lowmoor, Swede, Londonderry

and English common BOLT IRON and PIG IRON. CAST STEEL. Thos. Firth and Son's Extra Axe.

Tool and Drill Steel.

Spring, Sleigh Shoe & Tire Steel.

___ALSO :---ROUND MACHINE STEEL Manufacture of SPEAR & JACKSON.

Tinplates, CHARCOAL Parliament at different times, and his just presentation of the claims, both of Sheet Iron, Black and Galvanized.

A special lot of Galvanized Sheet Iron :-6 ft x 39 in. x 20 gauge. First class make (Davies') and well adapted for LOBSTER BOILERS, &c. Besides a heavy stock in store, we expect early in March, per good Ship

11.224 Bars

Hoop Iron. I. & F. BURPEE & CO. St. John N. B.

Refined Iron.

To Let.

A nicely furnished house containing 6 rooms, kitchens, pantries, &c., for the winter months say, 15 October, to 15 April. Apply to ADVANCE Office.

Miramichi Advance.

Our Lumber Trade.

We have, in previous issues, given the statistics of lumber shipments of Ports of Miramichi, Dalhousie. Caraquet, Sackville and Baie Verte to the United Kingdom and Enrope, etc., for the season of 1880, compared with that of 1879, and we are this week enabled to add those of Bathurst and Richibucto. The Bathurst returns are as follows :--

sels. Tons. deals, etc. Burns, Adams &Co. 20 8,212 7,006,087 and K. F. Burns & Co R. A. & J. Stewart 13 7,018 6,119,859

Total..... 33 15,230 13,125,946 Besides the above Messrs. Burns & Co. shipped 787.522 staves and 80 tons pine timber and Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart 25,780 pcs. palings. The above, compared with the shipments of

last year, stand as follows :-Sup. ft. Pcs. Staves. Timber. Deals, etc. or Palings. 13,125,946 813,302 1,800 8,939,339

Notwithstanding the transfer of large proportion of Mr. McLeod's shipping business from Kent County to Newcastle, it is gratifying to observe that the total business from Richibuc to shows a slight increase over that of last year. Kent's shipments to United Kingdom and Europe for 1880 were as follows :--

1	RIC	HIBUC	TO.				
1	(Including Buctouche and Cocagne.)						
	N	Deals etc.					
	Shippers.	sels.	Tons.	S.ft.			
	George McLeod,	21	9,733	8,611,000			
	Edward Walker,	9	3.178	3,445,140			
	J. & W. Brait,	7	2,860	2,703,456			
3	J. B. Wright,	6	2,061	1,886,500			
	J. & F. Jardine,	2	1,619	1,409,000			
	Adam Tait,	3	811	809,700			
	P. Sutherland jr. & (Jo, 2	666	631,350			
	W. McNairn	1	365	338,700			
)	E. J. Smith,	1	316	287,000			
	Doherty & Roberts	on. 1	804	739,100			
	George Robertson,	1	257	210,000			
	M. Foley,	1	348	158,400			
	W. Richards	1	199	143,000			
0							

53 23,218 21.372,346 Besides the above, Mr. McLeod shipped 34,800 pcs. palings; J. B. Wright, 2,400 pcs. palings and 38 tons birch timber : W. Richards 4,000 pcs. palings and 67 tons birch timber and M. Foley, 250 tons birch timber.

The above shipments were to ports in the United Kingdom, excepting two cargoes to France. In addition thereto a cargo of boards, etc., was shipped from Cocagne to St. Pierre, Miquelon. The comparison of shipments between 1880 and 1879 is as follows :--

Timber Palings. Deals, etc. 41,200 21,372,346 58,475 19,784,375 General Shipments.

FISH, GRINDSTONES ETC.

Kent County does a large business in fish canning, but the Custom House returns do not adequately represent its trade in this important branch of in dustry. The following figures show the direct exports of lobsters :--Quantity.

Shippers. 295,392 lbs. Henry O'Leary, M. Foley, 21,024 Dominion Pack'g Co. E. Milliken, 8,452 H. B. Smith, ,432

Total 672,812 lbs The cargo of the schooner "Waw beck," 145 tons register, for London, consisted entirely of canned lobsters, viz. 6,587 cases equal to 316,176 lbs. valued at \$39.522.

The above figures do not represent the quantity of canned fish manufacportion was shipped to the European

The Grindstone shipments of New

follows :-	uccstci	, unis ye		cie a
Shippers	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Grinds Tons	
Jos. Read & Co.	0 7	1,046		\$13,94
Frank Scott,	4	418	640	6,27
Total	11	1 484	0 000	0.00 000

The Tracadie Lazaretto.

We are quite sure that the public wil be glad to learn that the Tracadie Lazaretto has, at last, passed from the hands of the New Brunswick Government. It has always been contended by our leading representatives in the Commons of Canada that the Lazaretto should have been included in the quarantine charges assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation. This claim was pressed upon the Dominion Government from time to time The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated since Confederation and was one of those "unadjusted" matters in rewhich the King - Kelly administration always professed entertain "reasonable expectations." It is, however, a matter of doubt whether the Provincial Government ever seriously desired to have the Dominion assume control of the Lazaretto. Hon. Robert Young, President of the Executive Council, was opposed to handing the charge over, because it was located in his own county. Of course, he always signed the memorials of the Local Government in which the broader-and more correct-view of the subject was placed before the Dominion Government, but his private influence was exercised in the opposite direction. The right has, at last, taken place and the Lazaretto is now included among the internal quarantine charges of the Dominion Government, as it should have been since Confederation. Hon. Mr. Anglin is entitled to much credit for placing the matter properly before

> duly appreciated. That the Local Government held on to the Lazaretto so long and has handed it over at the present time, may be attributed to the difference between Mr. King, the former Premier, and his colleagues and Mr. Young, the present manager, and his assistants. Mr. Young may think we flatter by crediting him with the leadership. Such, however, is not our wish or interest, but we desire only to express what we believe to be Mr. King's policy was one of true.

just presentation of the claims, both of

the unfortunates immediately interest-

ed and also of the Province, will be

much wider than that of the latter gengleman and, like Sir John Macdonald, he would never relinquish public patronage so long as he could hold it without sacrificing personal interest. Mr. Young having, because of the weakness of those whom he has retained in the Government, been thrust at the head of Provincial affairs after Messrs.

King and Kelly had resigned, was forced by an over-estimate of the efficiency of cunning, to retain the place so novel and strange to him. The result was that while his whole attention was given to balancing himself in his new position. his assistants in the Government, and friends and relatives outside of it were playing "ducks and drakes" with public affairs. The new element in the Government required his most careful nanagement and manipulation. He had no sooner assured himself that he had moulded Messrs. Landry, Hanington and Adams to his purposes in one respect than he discovered them to be getting beyond his reach in others. Then, he devoted his sole attention to Mr. Adams for a while and, finally concluded an offensive and defensive political alliance with him. Young had a number of his political friends associated together as a Board for the management of the Laza. retto and, considering the amount of public money expended in connection with the institution, it was the centre of much petty corruption. When was proposed to have the Sisters of Charity engaged to look after the lepers Mr. Young's proteges on the Board objected, for they knew this kind of an element would be a check on their questionable doings. They were obliged to accept them, however. A few years ago the same gentlemen began to Secretary, A. K. McDougall, Esq.

grow weary of the restraints placed upone or two other members, so appeal was made to Mr. Young to rid them of the latter gentleman. Mr. Young and Mr. Adams joined in requiring the Government to dismiss Mr. McDougall, but were refused. Meantime, Mr. Babineau, Mr. McDougall, and others had pretty thoroughly ventilated the wrong-doing of Mr. Young's friends in the management of the Institution. Messrs. Young and Adams next secured the appointment of sufficient new members to vote for the dismissal of Mr. McDougall from the Seccontinued, and Mr. Young and Mr. Adams found themselves at the end of their tether. Public opinion demanded investigation and reform. An enquiry was held by members of the Government and so bad was the manage- General. ment of the majority of the Board shown to be, that the whole commission was cancelled and the Board wiped out of existence. Then, three members of Government undertook to manage the Institution, but could not. Messrs. Young and Adams had, therefore, signally failed and the influence of the Government was again brought

to bear on the authorities at Ottawa, who closed the long pending negotia- ly by being placed in the same position tions and took "the elephant" off the 29.520 " with a view of closing the transaction, was taken in October, when the Local Government was notified by the Minister of Agriculture that he was authorised to make the necessary final arrangements. About the 10th of last month great N. P. tariff which is held to be an Order in Council was passed at Fred ericton authorising Hon. Mr. Landry to | weighs heavily on the great producing proceed to Tracadie and hand over the interest of the Province, has destroyed Lazaretto properties to the person ap- the large trade previously done by pointed by the Dominion Government Victoria in British goods with the adto take possession. Rev. Mr. Babineau, joining States, and territory of the the member of the old Board who was United States, and has failed to create tured in Kent County as the largest chiefly instrumental in exposing the or encourage any new industry." Well, mismanagement of that body, was, very if the tariff was not framed to "desmarkets via Halifax, Charlottetown properly, chosen for this duty, and on troy "business with the United States,

> from Mr. Landry. Under the new regime the Religious ladies have full control of the management of the institution, under the immediate supervision of the Minister of Agriculture. Dr. A. C. Smith of Newcastle is appointed medical visitor of

the Lazaretto. We might take advantage of the occasion to refer to the ridiculous figure cut by the Surveyor-General, who hearing, last summer, that Dr. Tache was to visit tha Lazaretto, gave out that he was going down as one of a party to deliver it over to the Dominion. The fact is that Dr. Tache wondered what the object of Mr. Adams' journey

to Tracadie meant at that time. The real friends of the Lazaretto and its unfortunate inmates have the satisfaction of knowing that the efforts of those who have so long worked for reform in connection with its management, have been crowned with success. Supplies will now reach the Lazarettodirect and not be subject to stealings en route or after arrival. The management promises to be a just and economical one and it is worth all the enmity to which the ADVANCE and its friends have been subjected on account of the exposures made, to realize that all has ended so well.

Our Settlement Lands.

The Capital is urging the Local Government to adopt a more effective policy in the matter of peopling our settlement lands. It seems to realise the fact that very little has been done for two or three years in founding new settlements, the Crown Lands Department being content to allow the little colonies planted or planned by Surveyor-General Stevenson to take their natural course. The capital says:-

We have already referred to the means which should be adopted to settle the lands of New Brunswick, and our object in mentioning it again, is to arge the matter upon the attention of the Government before the next session of the Legislature. Our idea is, that they should direct their Crown Land Officers to report to them at once upon the quantity of land suitable for agricultural purposes yet remaining unsettled, and their relation to existing settlements and the main channels of trade. This havasked from persons acquainted with the different localities, as to the direction in which roads can be opened up with the greatest advantage, and the whole matter should be submitted to the House

ought to take the form of a systematic | better than his master. opening of good roads, and the lands should be sold for at least a dollar an acre to actual settlers, and on no terms whatever to speculators. This action could be well taken in connection with | trated by the experience of Kings County

the New Brunswick Railway Company, | in the Temperance Act matter. A case if that corporation is willing; but this is a matter for after consideration entirely. The great object to be sought, is the arousing of the public mind to the importance of the immediate development of the agricultural resources of the Province, and the procuring of legislative authority for speedy and practical oper-

This having been obtained, a pamphlet descriptive of the country and its present and probable future trade should be prepared, with correct agricultural statistics, and a short but comprehensive history of the various settlements in the country. To this might be added practical directions to settlers, and a few sketches of the progress made by individuals. For instance, what better argument can be made in favor of settling in New Brunswick, than the following, which is a correct account of Frederick Jensen's experience in New Brunswick! Jensen is a Dane, who came from Denmark in 1873, with his wife and several small children. He had no money, or, indeed, property of any kind; but received a lot free and \$40 worth o building material from the Government. A small chopping had been made in the lot, but this was a disadvantage rather than a benefit. He went to work, and in three years had made such improvements that a new-comer from Denmark gave him a wilderness lot and \$600 for his farm. He went on the new lot, and to day, seven years after he landed penniless in New Brunswick, he has over fifty acres of cultivated land, a snug. well furnished dwelling, two frame parns, each 35x45, and a large sheep and swine stable. He has two horses, three working oxen, four milch cows and a large number of young cattle, sheep and swine. His barns are filled with produce. In addition to this, his son, who is now nineteen years of age, has a farm with lifteen acres cleared, and a good house on it. Seven years ago Jensen was a poor man in a strange on them through the influence of their country, with a family of helpless childchairman, Rev. Mr. Babineau, their ren to provide for. This year he was taxed on \$2,000 worth of property, and

There is an eloquence about these facts which no words can heighten; and we would propose to tell short and simple accounts, such as this (for it is not a solitary case) of what has been done in this Province, and send them broadcast over England

The time is ripe for a successful effort and the Province will hold the Government responsible if they let the opportunity pass by unimproved.

The Capital does not forget that Surveyor-General Adams issued a pamplet intended to enlighten people abroad in reference to the capabilities of the retaryship. The exposures, however, Province and its attractiveness to proposed settlers, Lence its advice as to correct agricultural statistics. There is value in the suggestions of our cotemporary, but we fear that they will not be acted upon by the present Surveyor-

British Columbia

The British Columbians, or rather the Victoria portion of them, continue to growl. They have resolved at public meeting that "unless the Dominion of Canada is prepared to carry out its railway obligations with British Columbia" they "would benefit largeto the British Crown as Newfoundland Wayward sister, depart in peace! It! pays more into the revenue than sh gets out, but she is not benefited by the

appears that the Pacific Province, according to these Victorians, not only " an injury to British Columbia, as i Wednesday of last week he accepted, what was it framed for? Why, Sir for the Dominion Government, the Leonard Tilley distinctly claimed in transfer of all the Lazaretto properties his last budget speech that it had greatly reduced the volume of trade with

Mr. Edward Jack's Visit.

that country .- Glube.

Department has been visiting the Mirami chi during the past week or two, and has written to the Sun and, perhaps, some other provincial papers, giving the public benefit of his observations. We press lauding the faithfulness, energy, in. telligence, etc. of members of the Governwas in this part of the country, nor had we quite well aware of the fact that he has the press who has done much towards making the natural capabilities of the He has, we think, generally written under jeopardized. his own name, a fact that has commanded Holding these views it will be readily un- not be pleaded that it was either justifiable derstood that we did not allude to Mr. Jack when we directed attention to the tion was not called for in time. " puffing arrangement" of the Surveyor-General. This even more plainly appears | held on the 5th inst. at Portadown, confrom the wording of the paragraph in question. Our reference was plainly to lives of the district. The Rev. E. the "puffing" of the Surveyor-General on Sweeney, rector of Arraghmore, entered account of great public services which he the town on horseback heading forty was supposed to have rendered abroad and Orange lodges, with fifes, drums and bar been duly praised for through the medium of Departmental correspondents of the the demonstration. Speeches were made press, who do not publish their letters condemning the apathy of the Government under their real names. We said of the in allowing "anarchy and confusion to Surveyor-General

"A little more of his enterprise, zeal and intelligence might be displayed in his own county. A man who mixes and muddies things at home requires considerable

putting of his exploits abroad to keep his said: "I think that the rule of Queen interests from going to the wall. These lines pretty clearly show that no reference to Mr. Jack's Miramichi correspondence could have been intended. are, however, informed that he was, last week, induced to believe an attack made upon him by the ADVANCE, and he, Government, 'Act promptly, or we will thereupon, indulged in abuse of its editor in quite a public manner at Newcastle. Irish volunteers, Defence, not Defiance, This was un worthy of him and too close a following of the common practice of the ng been prepared, a report should be Surveyor-General to co him any credit. The matter is, we know, not a very im portant one, but we make the above ex- North. Our stalwart arms are ready for planation in order that there may be no the battle. God help us to meet the pride ty." misunderstanding on the part of our irate and power of the foe and scatter them like "What is colonial necessarily lacks ment to show any great speed, and no

The Canada Temperance Act The uncertainties of law are well illus-

recently decided on review by Judge Palmer is as follows :-SUPREME COURT IN REVIEW.

s a review from the conviction of the defendant under the Canada Temperance Act for selling spirituous liquors in the County of Kings in the month of July last.

The only question in the case is whether the second part of that Act was then in force in said County. The electors had decided in favor of bringing the Act into force, and on the 1st of September, 1879. an order in Council was made declaring that the second part of the said Act should be in force from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses expired. rovided such expiring was not less than mety days from the day of the date of such order, and if less, then on the like day of the following year. This order was immediately published in the Royal Gazette, except the words "or semi-annual." which were omitted, and a true copy of such order was published in the Royal Gazette on the 19th of June, 1880. There were no annual licenses in Kings County after the adoption of the Act. The County Council held their semi annual meetings in January and June in each year, and the licenses run from one meeting to the other, so that the licenses were points made by the defendant were :-

not literally annual or semi-annual. The 1st, -- That there was no annual or semi annual license in force, and therefore the Act could not be brought into force at all. I think there is nothing in this. The Canada Temperance Act recognizes that the licenses that existed were either annual semi-annual, and the Consolidated Statutes that authorize the meeting of the Council calls such meetings semi-annua; although they were not to be held exactly six months apart, therefore licenses that extended from one semi-annual meeting to another were what would be popularly known as semi-annual licenses, as dis tinguished from annual licenses. In Greenfell vs. Inland Revenue, 1

R. Exch. D. 248, Pollock, Baron, says 'If a statute contains language which 'is capable of being construed in a popu 'lar sense, such a statute is not to be construed according to the strict or technical meaning of the language contained in it. but is to be construed its popular sense, meaning of course b 'the words 'popular sense' that sense which people conversant with the subject matter with which the statute is dealing would attribute to it."

Taking this rule, I think there can be no doubt but that all persons conversant with the licenses in King's County would attribute the meaning of semi annual-as applied to them, -to mean the licenses xtending from one semi-annual meeting of the Council to another. Then as those expired in January, 1880, there can be no doubt but that by its terms the Act would come into force in January, 1880. if it had been published.

The 95th Section of the Canada Teniperance Act enacts: That the Governor-General in Council may, at any time after the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the same is adopted, by Order in Council, published in the Canada Gazette. declare the second part in force. The first question that presents itsel

under this section is, whether an Order-in Council can have any force until it is published? And, contrary to the opinion that I first formed, I think it has not. The language is peculiar; it is not to be brought into force by an Order-in-Council, and the Statute afterwards declaring that such an order should be published. If it had been I would think the directions to publish directory merely, but it is to be lone by an Order in-Council published in the Gazette, and is the past tense, and an order not published in no way complies with the statute, and it is from the day of the date of such order-that is a published order-that the three months are o run. The using the word "date" in this part of the section, makes the meaning a little obscure, but it is the day of such order--what order? why an Orderin Council published in the Gaz tte; and ly published, otherwise it might be made at any time and ante dated and thus comply with the literal words of the statute.

Then when was it published? I cannot think that the first publication in the Gazette is a publication of the order. It certainly was not a publication of the order as it was actually made, for it omitted a most material part of it, viz., the words or semi annual," which made it a very different order from the one published. Then when was the order published Why on the 19 day of June last and not pefore. It follows that the second part of the Act was not in force in July last, when this offence was alleged to have been committed, and it will be in force in kings 'ounty on the 23rd day of January, 1881, but not sooner, and that the conviction in this cause must be set aside, and by law the prosecution is compelled to pay the costs of this review.

The Globe from which we take the above says:-"Under this decision, the Kings County liquor dealers can continue in business for two months more. As a matter of fact, they have been openly disregarding the law for some time past."

Irish Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 27. - John Bright says the Cabinet did not decide to do anything definite in Ireland. He favors maintaining order in Ireland by force, provided the measure authorizing the use of force is accompanied by a Bill, revising the land tena'luded last week to Departmental em- ure, which he can approve. Without such ployees being sent through the country | Bill he is unalterably opposed to coercion. "for the purpose of writing letters to the Bright says the Government are all as much opposed to coercion as himself, and are devoting their energies to drafting a ment," and said that the Surveyor-General Land Tenure Bill, which will be the most had introduced the system. At the time- beneficent Irish legislation ever brought of writing we did not know that Mr. Jack | before Parliament. There will be no half measure about this bill. Bright pronoun observed his letters in the Sun. We are ces it to be a thorough panacea for all the ills of Ireland, which it proposes to cure for many years, been an intelligent and re by fixity of tenure, reasonable rest, and markably well-informed correspondent of an officially regulated peasant proprietary which shall receive some sort of state aid Lord Langdowne has fled to England Province known, both at home and abroad. from his Kerry estates, considering his life

LONDON. -- Captain Beamish, of Cork for his letters an interest and value far County, who has sought the protection of above those attached to the writings of the police, says his object in writing the ordinary anonymous correspondent. that if he should be also murdered it canor took place because Government protec-An "Anti Parnell" demonstration was

> vened by the Orangemen and Conservaners. About 5.000 persons took part i reign throughout the country." The names of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Redpath received with groans. Colone Waring, D. L., in the course of his speech Victoria in Mayo, which now extends only over the ground covered by the ife that governs the world. The world bayonets of the Royal Irish, will be more widely extended by the advent of four or five hundred Orangem n from Portadown This is what we mean when we say to the act for you.' Our motto is that of the Stewart Ross said : "Let Mr. Parnell

action and help our brothers !" DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Thirty tenants on

refuse to pay rents above Griffith's valua- a rival. tion. It is said hundreds of small landlords are being ruined in the South and upon will." "I think everything in this West of Ireland by the refusal of tenants to pay rents. At Carlow the tenants having refused to pay rent, except according The Queen vs. Ariel R. Prescott. This to Griffith's valuation, the agent told them henceforth their rent was increased 20 per cent., it now being that amount under the valuation. Boycotting spreads like wildfire. At Boyle County, Roscommon, a prelates have become favored guests in miller refused to grind grain for a tenant | the refined saloons of the mighty, and who paid his rent; the latter took the

grain to the market, but the Land League emissaries kept purchasers away. An other tenant was unable to sell his butter for the same reasons. A country shop keeper was warned to transfer his account from a respectable trader who, although a member of the League, incurred its displeasure by having abstained from joining until "Boycotted." A blacksmith refused to shoe his landlord's horse, as the land lord was not a member of the League. In Boyle the leaguers are endeavoring to "Boycott" respectable traders who refused to subscribe for the erection of a platform at a Land meeting.

Fifty-seven sacks of Boycott's newly- acquainted. threshed corn have been despatched from Lough Mask to Cong for shipment to Galway, thence by train to Dublin. They were sent to Cong under an escort of cavalry, infantry, police and Ulstermen.

ROME, Nov. 24. - The Aurora publishes an article' believed to be inspired, and which attracts considerable attention. It says:- The Irish Bishops could never preach revolt, crime or violence, and will not do so; the l'ope does not need the use of any great efforts to keep them in the ity." oath of duty, but he may possibly have already advised them to separate themselves openly from those who spread terror by brandishing swords in the faces of their fellow citizens. The article concludes:-We trust the Irish clergy will be an order instrument of peace and order, and that while they strive to calm the passions of the people, the English nation will settle the questions at issue by drawing closer bonds which should unite the two sister

The Ross-Trickett Race.

Interest in boat-racing seemed to have vaned almost entirely after the Hanlan rickett match and the race for the Hop Bitters prizes which followed. People had Imost forgotten that Ross of St. John and Frickett of Australia were to row on Monday last, until the result, or rather draw was announced from the telegraph offices. The telegrams say :-London, Nov. 29.—What was expected

the Thames, which have occupied the interest of aquatic sporting men and largely of the people of three continents, was row ed this morring. It would apparently have been an easy victory for Trickett had it not been for an unfortunate accident which will probably render the race off. as the men do not seem to have been at fault. The match was for £200 sterling a ide between Ross and Trickett, and was arranged at a time when Trickett confidently expected to win the world championship and when Ross was equally confident of winning the regatta. The match was arranged before the details of the International race had been fixed, and papers called for a race one month after the Hanlan-Trickett match. When the 15, the time was made a fortnight earlier. Since the defeat of both men, the match has lost much of its interest. The attend-

ance was comparatively small. The course was the regular Champion ship course, from the aqueduct at Putney to the ship at Mortlake, a distance of about 41 miles. The men got away well together, and there was a splendid and fast race to Hammersmith. Here Ross sourted brilliantly and gained a lead of half a length, or more, both men apparently doing their best. At this point, and just after the scullers had shot under Hammersmith bridge a heavy barge was.

almost directly across the course. In a quick effort to avoid the unforseen obstacle, the men fouled, Trickett's scull touching Ross's boat. It is doubtful if either was seriously interfered with. From this point, however, to the finishing three lengths ahead, apparently, with ease, time 30 min. 23 sec. The tide was very referee, who had seen the accident, decided that neither oarsman was at fault and declared the race "off."

The betting before the race was two to Both men were in somewhat poor con-Tickett and Ross will row again at

2.30p. m. on Saturday. "Endymion" Ideas. There is nothing for which Disraeli has been more celebrated than for his epigrams

and other pithy sayings. Few men are

more quoted than he on that account.

We do not find so many of these condensations of wit or wisdom or belief in this colume as in some of his earlier ones, but the following are worth quoting :-"Let us cross the street and get into

St. James' place-that is always my idea of solitude. "The salvation of Europe is the affair of a past generation; the salvation England should be the subject rather of

"-that increasing feeling of terror and lespair which was deemed necessary to the advancement of Conservative opin-"One should never think of death,

our present thoughts."

Think of life-that is real piety." "Turtle makes all men equal." "Now, I dare say that Ambassador as been blundering all his life, and ver

here is something in that star and ribbon: do not know how you feel, but I could almost go down on my knees to him. And there is a Cabinet minister-well, we know what he is. I have been souib bing him for these two years, and now that I meet him I feel like a snob. I believe them to be all impostors, but still it is pleasant to talk to a man with a star "A public man is responsible, and esponsible man is a slave. It is private

alks much of powerful sovereigns and great ministers, and if being talked about made one powerful they would be irresisti-But the fact is, the more you are talked about the less powerful you are." "All lawyers are loose in their youth, but an insular country, subject to fogs,

"My return," said Prince Florestan, St. Flavie and Bic, twenty-nine miles, wa "was the natural development of the made in twenty-five minutes, or at the irresistible principle of historical necessi-

early in the session, in order that the friend, of whom, not withstanding his abuse wind-driven foam. (Cheers.) God help originality. A country that borrows its preparations were made for such a display. expediency quite as much as that of Mr. press may discuss it fully before any of the writer, it may be truthfully said Captain Boycott ! Shall we not sound the language, its laws and its religion cannot. Delays of various kinds occurred, and fre-

-- that heeatomb they call a wedding

the estate of Sir J Banbury at Tipperary, breakfast, which celebrates the triumph of world depends upon woman." "It is the

> same thing. "It is since the depth of religious thought have been probed and the influence of woman in the spread and sustenance of religious feeling has again been recognized, that fact nating and fashionable while apparently indulging in the vanities of the hour, have re-established the influence which in old days guided a Ma tilda or the mother of Constantine."

"You must tell him, Berengaria, that he can come and dine here whenever h likes in boots. It is a settled thing that M. P.'s may dine in boots.

"A little knowledge of the world is a very dangerous thing, especially in liter-

Foreigners rarely know more than one English minister at a time, but they compensate for their ignorance of the aggregate body, by even exaggerating the qualities of the individual with whom they are

"The only use of being in opposit on is that we may enjoy ourselves."

"All things change, and quoting Virgil will be the next thing to disappear. It the last Parliament we often had Latin quotations, but never from a member with a new constituency. I have heard Greek quoted here, but that was long ago, and a great mistake-the House was quite

"London is deficient in dining capabil-

"When a nation is thoroughly perplex ed and dispirited they soon cease to mak distinctions between political parties: The country is out of sorts and the Government is held answerable for the dis-

"Sensible men are all of the same reli gion." "And what is that?" "Sensible "Great men should think of Opportuni-

ty and not of Time. Time is the excuse of feeble and puzzled spirits." "Every political party changes its prin ciples on an average once in ten years." -a species of rhapsodical rhetoric, highly useful in troubled times when there is

there is nobody to transact it. "Dynasties are unpopular, especially new ones. The present age is monarchical, but not dynastic.'

no real business to transact and where

"You must show that democracy aristocracy in disguise, and that aristocracy is democracy in diguise. It will carry you through everything. That is the charm of to be the last of a long series of events on a principle-you have always an answer

"It will be private life there, and that is the article the British public want now. The audacity of the novelist and the way in which he mixes up characters and incidents is seen in the fact that after Lord Rochampton's death, he makes Myra his widow, the sister of Eydymion, marry Florestan and share a neighboring throne; while Endymion himself, as before indicated, marries the widow of Lord Mont fort, after she had got him into Parlia

The book is one which will be universally read. The fact that it was written by Lord Beaconsfield, though probably a good many years ago, with some recent touches added, and that it deals with were not great, such as Poole, the noted feshionable tailor, who is called Vigo. will make that result certain. On this continent the circulation of the book, in various cheap forms, will be even greater than in England. But once read, and present curiosity satisfied, the book will not retain its popularity, nor even take rank with some of its most notable predecessors from the same pen, -Tel.

Telegraphic Notes.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Nov. 27-- A large meeting was held here last night, at which by some mismanagement, found anchored Kings and Annapol's counties were well represented, in the interest of direct steam communication between Appapolis and a port in England for the transportation of apples, cattle etc A unanin ous resolu tion was passed to form a joint stock company, and a large amount of the stock stake, Trickett gained steadily and came in | was subscribed for by the farmers and ship-owners present. Much valuable information and statistics of the growing All the Latest and Newest poor. Ross made a claim of foul. The trade in live stock, truit, etc., between the western counties and Great Britain was given, showing that there is now quite sufficient business offering to give profitable employment to at least one steamer of 1200 tons measurement. The WINCEYS project promises to be a success, and is generally endorsed by the people of this and Kings County.

TORONTO, Nov. 29:-- There is a great enthusiasm here in connection with the ministration of the Redemptorist Fathers among the Reman Catholic citizens. The meetings at St. Michael's are nightly thronged with female worshippers. The earnestness of the Fathers seems to communicate itself to the congregation and the people are stirred up.

83 Miles an Hour on the I. C. R.

For the purpose of ascertaining the exact time made by the special which took the visiting railway officials to Quebec, we have procured from the office of Mr. Busby. the Superintendent of the Northern Divi-Also a quantity of Blankets and Flannels. sion, an official statement of its time from station to station. This shows that it was not by any means the fastest time that was taken by the party, as recorded in our account of the trip, the remarkable high speed of 85 miles an hour having been averaged from station to station at two points on the road. It is no wonder that the gentlemen from Maine and Massachusetts said they had never travelled so fast. Horse Rugs Below Cost, Our table shows that the distance from Charlo to Dalhousie, ten miles, was made in seven minutes, and from Luce to R mouski, ten miles, in seven minutes, or a speed of 85 miles an hour; from Rimouski to Bic, eleven miles, in eight minutes, or at the rate of 83 m les an hour; Causapscal to Amqui, thirteen miles, in fourteen minutes; from Cedar Hall to Savabec. seven miles, in seven minutes; from St Octave to St. Flavie, nine miles, in nine minutes; from St. Fabien to Trois Pistoles. nineteen miles, in twenty-two minutes; from St. Arsene to River du Loup, nine miles, in ten minutes; and from River du Loup to St. Anne, forty one miles, in forty-one minutes. Included in the latter is the run from St. Paschal to Riviere Ouelle, nine miles, in eight minutes, or at the rate of sixty-seven miles an hour, and from Riviere Ouelle to St. Anne, six miles. and with a powerful middle class, requires in five minutes, or at the rate of seventy. two miles an hour. The di-tance between

rate of seventy miles an hour. There was

no intention on the part of the manage-

Young is, but his political horizon was action is taken. This action, we think, that Jack is not only as good, but much war cry, 'On to Mayo!' Let us rise to have its inventive powers much develop- quent stops were made, which led to the the reis. So little intention had been entertained of making extra speed that between Campbeilton and St. Fiavie a freight "Everything in this world depends engine was used, with a five-foot drivingwheel, and from St. Flavie to Point Levis. with a five loot six men driving-wheel

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cares Coughs Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in & strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in

every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Feware of medi cines of simila. Thes, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three do-es will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample b ttle, 10 cents.

General Business.

The Subscriber is prepared to enter into contracts for supplying Tin Cases for Carming

FISH MEATS OR FRUIT. He has had a large experience in the business and is prepared to guarantee his work. He is pre ared to contract for cases and find

tle materials of which they are made, r merely to

to the making from materials furnished.

The best eferences given.

Estimates turnished on application. H. P. MARQUIS, Tinsmith. Chatham, N. B.

R. FLANAGAN, ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dry Goods, Groceries and

Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing. Choice Brands of LIQUORS, always kept

To Let.

Henderson and Duke Streets in Chatham.

Customers will find our Stock complete, compris-

ng many articles, it is impossible here to enumer-

ate and all sold at moderate prices.

JOHN HAVILAND OF A. H. JOHNSTON House and Store to Rent.

The dwelling house situate on the corner of

The House and Store on Water Street lately occupied by Mrs. Butier—app y to Mrs. Desmond, Newcastle or it. Flanagan Chatham.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Se ond Class female Teacher is wanted to

take charge of School District No. 2, Chatham.

Apply by letter, stating sclary to 8r4 WM. HAY, Secy. 500 BUSH SALT.

in Bags and Bulk. 31 bbls. Bay Herring, in bbls and half bbls. Half Bbls. Mackerel, Choice and

" P-ime Mess Pork, suitable for

family use. 4,000 Lbs. Dried Codfish 1,000 Lbs Gilt Edge Butter 700 Lbs Round Peas. 300 " split " 400 Lbs. White Beans.

15 Bbis. Extra Beef.

vell-bought and for sale 'ow.

fer. Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c., Cheap for Cash Mighest value in Cash, given for Raw Fur GEORGE WATT. MUIRHEAD'S WHARF,

The Subscriber has just replenished his Stock

to suit the Holidays. The stock comprises & part,

GOODS. CLOTHS.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

Styles of

YARNS, &c.. Ladies' New Camel's Hair

WOOL GOODS.

ELT HATS.

IN FASHIONABLE SHADES.

Special Line of Black French Merinos at 70c. 75c. per yard-worth \$1.00 and \$1.10. Black Lustre from 10c per yard. Black Vel-

FURS BELOW COST,

NEW BUFFALO ROBES. Trimmed and Untrimmed, CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES

in every Style and Price.

CLOTHING well assorted; Men's Tweeds, Coa-Trowserings, &c

Stationery and School Books Large Stock of

GROCERIES.

ncluding Canned Goods, Preserves, &c. A lew tarrelso. MESS Beef and Pork or Sale low KEAPSENE OIL in Canadian and American. Weil assorted S ock of ChoCheRYWARE and GLASOWAKE selling at the same prices, as be ore the advance in the la. ff. The pable are respectfully invited to inspect the stock before making their parenases.

AEWCASTLE, N. B.