Medical.

## Vegetine

SCROFULA

permanently cured thousands, in Boston and v

Scrofulus Humor. VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every

ity, who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer, Cancerous Humor. The marvelous effect of Vegetine in case of Can cer 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

Mercurial Diseases The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success

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

Erysipelas. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most 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 cure 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-

Piles

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers. Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, 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 allays inflamation.

General Debility. complaint the good effect of the Vege-TINE are realized immediately after commencing 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. COAL SCUTTLES

JAPANNED AND GALVANIZED

COAL SHOVELS. Tubular Lanterns. **Zinc Stove Boards** 

Mrs. Pott's Irons,

PLAIN AND NICKLE PLATED.

Direct from Manufacturers

AND SELLING AT

LOWEST PRICES G, STOTHART.

A full assortment, comprising seventy varieties, just arrived, can be sent securely by mail. At the

Robinson's Emulsion of Cod

Liver Oil, the best known remedy for Pulmonary complaints

All the Popular Patent Me-

dicines & Remedies OF THE DAY.

TOILET ARTICLES

Also, our usual assortment of

Constantly being replenished.

Physician's Prescriptions and Family Receipes, carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

MACKENZIE, & CO. Chatham, Nov. 17, '80,

80. CHRISTMAS.

On hand, a fine assortment of Holiday Season, consisting of

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens.

Hams, Sausages, Butter. Lard Cheese, Rasins, Currants, Apples,
Granulated, Brown & Crushed Sugars,
Cranberries, Corn Beef,
Pickles, Oysters, Onions, &c.

CANNED GOODS.

Comprising: Peaches,
Raspberries, Pine Apples,
Blue-berries Tomatoes, Chicken, Turkey, Marmalade, Salmon, Lobsters, &c

Home Made Preserves all Kinds.

GROCERIES, of every description, usually kept in a first Grocery. Also, a large assortment of

CONFECTIONERY

BREAD. BISCUIT & CRACKERS, CAKES of all Descriptions. Wedding Cakes Made to Order.

Orders Solicited for X'Mas.

fresh and good. H. W. Castle St., Newcastle, Dec. 7.

Miramichi Advance,

Dominion Parliament.

CHATHAM.

The fullness of our Parliamnetary Report, which is commenced on the first page, renders extended editorial notes on the subject unnecessary. Our correspondent at Ottawa sends us a letter, however, from which we se-

taint of Scrofnla and Scrofulous Humor. It has lect the following as being of interest Parliament opened with the usual formalities, viz.: six Dominion flags displayed from the Government buildings and a dozen more through the city in the neighborhood of the buildings. A salute was fired by a Battery about half a mile off. A hundred volunteers were drawn up in front of the main entrance. The thermometer was ten below zero and a stiff breese blew over six inches of snow, drifting it about and adding action if not eclat to the out-door portion of the performance. Things looked more gav in the Senate Chamber. The Governor-General read the Speech, sitting on the "Throne." On either side of him stood his aids, the ushers and a goodly number of Officers of Militia, all in dress uniform. Immediately in front sat the Judges of the Supreme Court in their scarlet robes and further down the Chamber sat the Bishops. The portion usually occupied by the Senators was now graced by some fifty ladies in full toilettes-this being about half the number usually present. The severity of the day and the absence of the Princess were, no doubt, the cause of the small attendance of the gentler sex. In front of the ladies sat the members of Senate. most of them in full evening dress. About half the members of Commons stood at the Bar and the Galleries were abling each to perform the functions devolving

ticket.

The Speechis much in the usual form. The Opposition, however, refuse to acreferences to the Intercolonial. They recognise in the exorbitant rates of the running down of rolling stock, but | Charles Tupper. poorly offset by the alleged nearer and resources of the great Northwest. It is also disputed that the Tariff has mise. not only promoted manufactures, but the other products of the country. All ask what "the other products" are? Has the Tariff promoted the good harvest? It seems that the Tories refuse to give God the praise; they would take all the glory to themselves. Report says the Government are determined to force the Syndicate bargain through Parliament before Christmas, if possible, and will allow but the most brief recess unless they are permitted to do so. is also said that the offers from other parties to build the Railway to which Sir John, Sir Charles and other ministers have referred, were all imaginary and that the fact will apear when copies of such contracts are moved for, as they will be. Of course the Government will find some pretext for refusing to bring these imaginary offers

The Syndicate contract causes unfavorable comment. Its terms are much more adverse to the country than they were before supposed to be, the undertakings of the Government being burdensome, while the company were forever exempted from local taxation, and permitted to import all they need duty free. It will be the greatest monopoly ever established in any country and shows the madness of the British Columbia bargain. Sir John must realize that history will recognize in him the author of a stupendous folly, of which the country must forever feel

parliamentary circles, but the Session will be a hot one.

the damaging effects.

Mr. Blake made a noble speech on the address debate. Ministers winced under it. Sir John-always an inferior speaker, his whole strength lying in his power as a tactician-labored hard in reply, but could not raise ethusiasm either within himself or amongst his followers. Beattie made a poor speech in moving the address, his style of delivery being that of a third rate local preacher. With the exception of Mc-Dougall and next to him Tupper, and then Tilley, all the good speaking talent is on the opposition side of the

## Billy-Jim-Jack-ism.

If Minister Pope would order the

abolition of arbitary lines which are a great hinderance to Miramichi fishermen in pursuit of their calling, he might cease to be looked upon as an official nonentity, so far as this County is concerned. We referred, last week to the unfair discrimination made by him against the smelt-fishermen of Northumberland in favor of those of Kent-in permitting the latter to fish and avail themselves of the first and best markets, while he would not allow the former to wet a net-and suppose it is hardly to be expected that a man capable of such unfair and arbitrary exercise of power would remove any disability imposed on those, who seem to be his objects of persecution. We venture, however, to ask him why it is that when a Mirrmichi smelt-fisherman takes out a license and pays for it he is not allowed to place his net on the side of the river he likes best? It may be that the persons selected from the grocery or the barnyard to oversee the fishermen's operations hereabouts are capable of appreciating the absurdity of the present arbitrary district lines, but if they do it is to be presumed that they are not expected or permitted to suggest any changes or improvements. The fact is that Bill and Jack and Jim,

for them, the size of each district being governed by the location of the favored one's grocery or barnyard. The fish were evidently expected to realise when they crossed the lines supposed to bound these districts, and Billy's fishermen were to exercise the greatest circumspection in order that they might not trespass on Jimmie's or Johnny's domain. It thus happens that the enlightenment of our rulers at Ottawa has brought about a system of fishery management by which the water where the fishes are and the fishermen who expected to live by the pursuit of their calling are secondary considerations. An overseer issues a license. If he happens to have been of considerable consequence in the last election cam paign, the licensee will have quite a large district, embracing both sides of the river covered by his license. If, however, it is otherwise, then the license covers only a small area of water and admits of the holder fishing on one side of the river only. Then, there is always some doubt as to where the middle of the river is. Of course the grocer don't know and the man from the cow-barn is equally unable to de termine, so the matter is left to censee if he is on the right side politics, and to the grocer or cow-barn man if he isn't. This kind of thing suits Mr. Pope and his advisers here, and is a just reflex of their management and intelligence in matters affecting the The New Judge.

Undue haste appears to have been in dulged in by the Dominion Government in appointing a successor to the late Judge Fisher, as before that gentleman's remains were buried, Hon. Geo. E. King of St. John had received the appointment. It was thought that County well filled by some four hundred per- Judge Waters, of St. John, was entitled sons—all supposed to be admitted by to promotion, or that Hon. Atty.-General Fraser's claims were before those of other gentlemen. Our Ottawa rulers decided otherwise. and cept many of its statements without ill-advised their haste in the matquestion. They do not endorse its ter, those who had a right to expect better treatment, will only be obliged to bow with that humble submission to be freight charged, the delays in forward- expected of those who are capable of ing freight, the difficulties in getting admiring such politicans as Sir Leonard just claims satisfactorily considered and Tilley, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir

Hon. Mr. King is a gentleman of equalization of Receipts and Expendi- good education and fine abilities. If he ture. The alleged utter failure of the | can make up his mind to work sufficient-Northwest Indians' food supply is ly hard, will, no doubt, be an ornament as to the Bench. While in active politics long as "Brother" can find some one to he displayed individual force of characfeed him in idleness, he will always | ter and tact, which stamped him as a be in want. Besides, it is justly said natural leader of men. As he is yet a that such an allegation in the Speech is young man, there is little doubt that he damaging to the vaunted capabilities will attain to eminence in a position on which he enters with such fair pro-

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Continued from 1st page. Friday's Proceedings.

THE ADDRESS.-MR. BEATTY. Mr. Beatty, on rising to move the address, was cheered by the Ministerialists. He referred to the bountiful harvest, the improvement in business and general prosperity. The latter was attributed by some to the harvest, by others to the National Policy. We should be badly off without the policy and worse off without the harvest. The maddest Tory would not say that taxation was an unmixed blessing, but he claimed that under the N. P. the paying power of the taxpayer was increased. The tariff did not injure the farmer, while it benefitted the cities. There would be a million and a half surplus this year. The country had endorsed the N. P. (Opposition cries of "no, no!" Minis

Mr. Beatty, continuing, said the byelections proved the country's approval. Mr. Mackenzie-Not in West Toronto. Mr. Beatty-West Toronto did not endorse the Opposition.

Mr. Mackenzie-It reduced the majority. Proceeding, Mr. Beatty claimed that the Pacific Railway was necessary to the country. The Government had either to build the road themselves, let it out to contractors by sections or let it out to a company. The latter was the policy of both parties. Under the present contract, we would know at once what we had to pay. Money would be brought into the country to build the road and immigrants Fairly good feeling seems to exist in to settle our lands. The country only wanted men, women and money. (Laugh-

Sir John-And children.

THE INTERCOLONIAL. Mr. Beatty-Give us the men and women, and the children will follow. He soil, men, forest and sea, perfect liberty, low the construction of our great national highway. (Cheers.)

MR. VANASSE. Mr. Vanasse seconded the motion in French. Vanasse concluded in half an

Mr. Speaker, putting the question, asked whether it should be taken en bloc, or paragraph by paragraph. Mr. Blake said the

MR. BLAKE. The first resolution being read, Mr. Blake rose. He was greeted with Opposition cheers. After referring to the harvests, etc., he corrected Mr. Beatty's reference to the North Oxford election, readng from Mr. Sutherland, the memberelect's speech, to show that he was, and always would be, a Reformer. No Tory dare go to the polls in North Oxford. (Cheers.) In West Toronto the Conservatives had a Phyrric victory. A change as great through the country as was shown in West Toronto would change 64 seats

and overturn the Government. The Pacific R. R. The Government, on their return to power, proposed a scheme of building the oad throughout in first class order. They changed this to a proposition to build cheap road in sections. We now had the third proposition differing from both the others. Last year, Dr. Tupper had said that a good commercial line could be had south of Lake Superior by Sault Ste Marie.

in the contract or subject to the approval had grown up in the neighboring country. ed. He condemned the hasty legislation times as great per mile as from Montrealaction at once or not. Now we were told people should have been asked to pronounce | fit. He closed amid loud cheers. upon it at the polls, rather than have the scheme kept from their knowledge till after it was settled by Parliament. There was a rumor going around the House that if we accepted the scheme we should have a holiday and not otherwise. If this contract was ratified before Christmas, large numbers of the electors would not even read its terms until after it became the law of the land. Last year we were told the visits of the Ministry to England would be saved by the appointment of a High Commissioner, But ministerial visits went on. Last year we were told two distinct offers were made to build the Pacific Railway on favorable terms. The House was entitled to know the nature of

these and other offers. Other questions would have to be discussed. Land Monopolies Immigration. There were the land monopolies other than of the railway lands. We had been told that Mr. Brassey would buy one hundred square miles and settle it with his son-and that would be a sparse population. The Government should submit such great land purchases to Parliament. He favored the aiding of railways in the North West by land grants, but it should be done by Parliament, not by the Gov. ernment. Many railroads would be need. ed, and Parliament had not yet given the Executive the right to lock up large tracts in the manner that had been done. The Premier had last year said 25,000 im migrants would go into the North West this year. He (Blake) was told not one third of that number had gone there. Some that went there had afterwards left, owing to the land regulations. Govern ment notices had prevented and forbidden settlers to take lands at Turtle Moun-

CIVIL SERVICE He referred to the Civil Service comnission mentioned in the Speech, in which a great deal more interest was taken. (Opposition cheers)

tain and intending settlers there had

crossed into the States.

A Singular Court. He referred to the Pacific Railway Comnission appointed to inquire into statements made on the floors of Parliament. He protested against the Executive appointing a commission for such a purpose. For such inquiry Parliament should provide the machinery. The appointment made in this case was an attack upon the usefulness of Parliament. It was contrary to the principles of reason and justice that Ministers should appoint the judges to like Sir S. L. Tilley's to advertise the try themselves or to try their adversaries. (Opposition cheers.) Who were these Commissioners, before whom Ministers and ex-Ministers were called to purge themselves on oath of their real and alleged misdemeanors? The result had tainly not damaged the Opposition, but great wrong might grow out of such Commissions. He held that both sides should be represented, and not a tribunal packed whitewash one side. There was a greater tribunal, that of public opinion, who wanted to know all the facts, and would decide upon them in its own way. The time had arrived when Parliament should pronounce upon this subject. should take measures to prevent contract breaking (hear, hear) and settle how members of Parliament should engage in such

The Exodus. When the late Government was in power, gentlemen opposite lamented with tears in their eyes, the exodus of our people. They used the American official claimed that great saving had been made statistics, never disputed till now, and in the working of the Intercolonial. The showed that 120,000 went away in the loss last year was \$716,000; this year only five lean years of Liberal rule. The same \$97,000. On the last three months there statistics showed that in the five years was a not profit of \$14,000. He touched previous, under Tory rule, 209,400 had briefly on the civil service, Indian affairs, gone. Well, they have returned to powthe training ship, and closed by a reference | er and the people were again flying the to the great resources of Canada in the country. In the last fifteen months 137, 279 had gone-more than in the five years just laws, needing only a national senti- of Liberal rule. Yet there was not a ment and consolidation which would fol- tear fell from Ministerialists. He held that both sides should weep together over these results. He showed how the Finance Minister had reached a different result by taking figures for the calendar year instead of the fiscal year. (Sir S. L. Tilley, no; Opposition cries of yes! yes!) It is said we should keep silence; did you keep silence? He quoted Sir John's previous utterances about our wigest, best, bravest and strongest leaving the country in 1878. Now, when three and a half per cent, had gone in fifteen months there was not a groan. (Cheers.)

Gingerbread etc. The House then took recess. recess Mr. Blake resumed. Looking into the details with reference to the Northwest police, he saw the supplies to them included ribbons, ginger-bread and wax

The Tariff He criticised, humorously, the statement in the speech, that the tariff had increased the manufactories and other products. He asked what other products? He held that the tariff was a mistake, and essentially a protective one, while it was only incidentally a tariff for revenue. Both the Premier and Finance Minister now talked more moderately about the benefit to farmers by the tariff than formerly. Last year when visiting the factories, Sir S. L. Tilley had promised this this over their own signatures. I have year to investigate the working of the their letters. (Hear, hear.) The fact tariff among the farmers. He had not remained that onerous taxation was driv-Lately, when inquiry was made, the done so; he was waiting for a more con- ing people away at five-fold the rate that Ministery stated they would take steps venient season. He (Mr. Blake) was glad was done under the late Government. He to survey this branch with a view to aid the Finance Minister had visited the claimed that, while the tariff had been its construction. We were now told the manufactories in his constituency and favorable to a favored few; it had injured route north of the Lake was chosen. He given them a gratuitous advertisement. many manufacturers and nearly all other having worked hard in election times would not discuss the merits of these He thanked him for this, but would thank pursuits. It had not added anything to had to receive reward therefor. They changes, but point out their importance. him more to visit his farming constituents the wealth of the country, N. B.—Will have on hand during Christmas week, Oranges Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Prunes, all were, therefore, made fishery officers. We could not pronounce upon them with-

the cash price on the works constructed good feeling, but it was stated in Ontario | the action of the Government in purchasor the amount of lands given in the sub- the other day that if the Americans would ing the Suez Canal shares. Sir John had sidy, or the terms of selections. We take off the duty on our coal, we would himself done so with the Washington don't know the route, whether laid down take off the duty on theirs, and let Ontario treaty, yet he now pronounced such a get her coal as before. Then what would course unconstitutional. He read from of Parliament. If we built north of the become of the inter-provincial trade? The May on Constitutional Government, that Lake were we to lose the Sault Ste. Marie | coal tax was partial, local and sectional-a | people had a right to know what was line? We know not the character of the tax on a necessary of life for the benefit of done in their behalf by the Government. road, who is to own and run it, or when it a few, and, therefore, wholly indefensible. He argued the constitutional point at is to be built. The country must guard The coal oil duty amounted to 200 per length, and said the agreement with the itself against such railway monopolies as cent. on the raw and 60 per cent. on refin- Syndicate should have been disclosed.

ed people had no advantage from these and elsewhere in regard to the sugar du sures. He protested against the way the improvements. Thus from St. Paul to ties were misleading and delusive. He people had been treated, in the matter Winnipeg the winter rate was now five (Mr. Blake) showed that the cost to the involving enormous burdens. The repreconsumers was increased. Prosperity was sentatives should have been placed in a to St. Paul. Under such circumstances turning not because of, but in spite of the position to consult their constituents beit was the duty of the government to pro- tariff. We must be cautious in time of fore coming here. He asked that the obvide for reasonable rates for traffic. If prosperity, not to commit ourselves as was jectionable words in the address be struck this were not done the North-West would | done before to great expenditure, which it | out, and it could pass without a divisior. be utterly in the power of the Syndicate. | would be impossible to meet when the When the government was building the tide again turned. The first duty of the road, they could regulate and control it Government, if there was a surplus, was now that the work was passing finally out to reduce our burden of taxation. The by false promises at elections. of our hands, these points must be care- burdens now were onerous in the extreme. fully guarded. When the Premier return- If there were excessive receipts it was beed from England, he was reported to say cause of the inordinate burdens. They that the contract was closed and the work | should at once strike off these imposts, would go on whether Parliament took | which were sectional, and burdened the necessaries of life. He invited Sir John in the speech from the Throne that the to discuss the effect of the tariff privately sanction of Parliament is immediately with his colleagues from British Columbia. necessary. He (Blake) held there should his friends from Nova Scotia, P. E. Island be ample time for discussion before decid- and New Brunswick, and see whether ing. He would have preferred that the they would tell him the tariff was a bene-SIR JOHN A. MACDON ALD.

> Sir John A. Macdonald replied. was warmly cheered on rising. He complimented the mover and seconder on their able speeches and Mr. Blake on his moderation. He complained that the latter had dragged in every conceivable subject. He did not want to discuss the Railway question until the agreement was before the House. Why drag in the tariff by the head and ears? That had been settled two years ago. It was better to follow the to work with the real business of session. The railway measure would, he believed, meet the approval of Parliament and be accepted by the country as a measure of relief. He argued that the contract should be submitted to Parliament and not first to the people. There was a principle involved. The difference between American and British systems. adhered to the British system. A plebiscite meant the machinery by which tyrant forces his will upon the people. He explained his speech made on his return from England to mean that the contractors had such confidence in the fairness of the contract, that they knew Parliament would adopt it, and would go on with their preparations. He defended the land regulations and regretted that immigration was not so large as he anticipated. Still he thought Mr. Blake under estimated the number. (Voice-No! no!) He regretted that people still left the country, a fact the leader of the Opposition seemed to gloat over. He predicted that in 1881 unless thwarted in some way, there would be a very large immigration. He blamed Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie's speeches

last year for preventing immigration. He here held up to view a pamphlet with a portrait of Mr. Blake on the cover, and containing extracts from his last year's speech, which pamplet had been circulated in England. Here were specches and also the silence that speaks amid the eloquence of eyes. (Laughter-) He defended the appointment of the Railway Commission. claiming that it made a better and more thorough inquiry than a committee of the House. No hint or insinuation was given the commission how to proceed. He claim ed that the tariff was for revenue and only incidentally protective. It had created new industries, extended old ones, restored credit and confidence, lifting the country out of the slough of despond. He recommended Mr. Blake to make some speeches

pleasant references to recent elections.

country favorably. He concluded by

MR MACKENZIE, who was cheered on rising, said Sir Jol now wanted the address passed without debate according to the British practice, but in 1878 he had himself led an attac of eight days upon the address. The present speech from the throne challenges contradiction, and so far as the tariff was concerned, it was a gross misrepresentation of the facts. The tariff had greatly injured the farming community and many others. The Premier should have retaliated on the Blake pamphlet by publishing another with his own portrait to induce people to come to Canada. (Laughter.) The Liberal Pacific Railway Bill was outlined in his (Mackenzie's) address to the electors. It was laid before Parliament and received the sanction of Sir John him. self. He asked if it was fair to punish the house by refusing it a holiday if the contract was not passed before Christmas? Sir John replied that it was important to the contractors and for immigration purposes to pass it at once, and if not pass. ed before the holidays the adjournment must be very short

Mr. Mackenzie resuming said, if the measure was good, he would help to pass it. If not good, as he feared it would prove, he would oppose it and express his views whether he got a holiday or not. If the contractors had so much confidence months ago, why had it failed them now! He opposed the appointment of the Railway Commissson, but would reserve the discussion of this and other points.

followed, claiming to correct the statements about the persons passing Sarnia on their way to the United States. He said the difference between those coming in and going out of the country, there was not fifteen thousand a year. The season in Manitoba has been wet and unfavorable. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

regretted to have to discuss this matter to night; he regretted more than the ministers the great exodus going on. The Opposition could not shut their eyes to the fact that people were leaving the country. He had investigated the matter and found that nearly one hundred thousand persons had crossed to become settlers in the United States. If the statistics were inaccurate it was because they un-Mr. Pope here stated that he had sent

a man to Detroit who was told by the collector there, that he estimated the number he saw in the trains. (Laughter.) Mr. Cartwright-Mr. Nimmo, of the Bureau of Statistics of Washington, and the collector of Detroit, both contradict

Referring to the cheapening of transpor- of last session on this question, rendering cited numerous English precedents in tation owing to steel rails, better engines, necessary a third coal oil bill this session. which Ministers made known to the etc., he said, that where monopolies exist- Sir S. L. Tilley's statements at Stratford people, the nature of their coming mea-

followed denying that the tariff had affected the tarmers. They had been deluded

The address then passed, the objectionable paragraphs being declared carried on a division. The address was ordered to be engrossed and presented.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT. Sir John then laid on the table a message from the Governor General, embodying the Pacific contract. THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY

CONTRACT. This contract and agreement made be tween Her Majesty the Queen, acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and herein represented and acting by the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., Minister of Railways and Canals, and George Stephen and Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, in Canada; John S. Kennedy, of New York. in the State of New York: Richard B. Angus, Jas. J. Hill, of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota; Morton, Rose & Co., of London, England; and Kohn, Reinach.

& Co., of Paris, France :---Witnesseth, That the parties hereto have contracted and agreed with each

other as follows, namely :--1. For the better interpretation of this contract it is hereby declared that the por-British practice, pass the address and go | tion of railway hereinafter called the east-Canadian Pacific Railway to be construct. of the Canada Central Railway, near the east end of Lake Nepissing, known as Collander station, to a point of junction with that portion of the said Canadian Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, extending from Lake Superior to Selkirk on the east side o: Red River. which latter portion is hereinafter called the Lake Superior section. That the portion of said railway now partially in course construction, extending from Selkirk, Kamloops, is hereinafter called the central section, and the portion of railway ow in course of construction, extending rom kamloops to Port Moody, is hereinafter called the Western section, and that the words, the "Canadian Pacific Railway," are intended to mean the entire Railway, as described in the Act 37 Vic., cap. 14, the individual parties hereto are hereinafter described as the Company, and the Government of Canada is hereinafter called

2. The contractors immediately after the organization of said company, shall deposit with the Government one million dollars cash or approved securities, as a securi for the construction of the Railway nereby contracted for; the Government shall pay to the company interest on the cash deposited at the rate of four per cent. per annum, half-yearly, and shall pay over to the company the interest received upon securities deposited, the whole until default in the performance of the condi tions hereof, or until the repayment of the desposit, and shall return the deposit to the company on the completion of the railway according to the terms hereof, with ny interest accrued thereon. 3. The Company shall lay out, construct and equip the said eastern section and the

said central section of a uniform gauge of 4 feet 83 inches, and in order to establish an approximate standard, whereby the quality and the character of the railway and of the materials used in the construc tion thereof, and of the equipment thereof, may be regulated, the Union Pacific Railway of the United States, as the same was when first constructed, is hereby selected and fixed as such standard, and if the Government and the company should be unable to agree as to whether or not any this contract are in fair conformity with such standard, r as to any other question of fact excluding questions of law, the subject of disagreement shall be from time to time referred to the determination of three referees, one of whom shall be chosen by the Government, one by the company and one by the two referees so chosen, and such referees shall decide as to the party by whom the expense of such reference shall be defrayed; and if such two referees should be unable to agree upon a third referee, he shall be appointed at the instance of either party hereto, after no tice to the other by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; and the

decision of such referees, or of the majority | Henry Kingsley. W. W. Story. Turquenief, of them, shall be final. 4. The work of construction shall be eastern section, not later than the first day of July next, and the work upon the central section shall be commenced by the ompany at such point towards the eastern end thereof, on the portion of the line now under construction, as shall be found conrenient and as shall be approved by the overnment at a date not later than the 1st May next, and the work upon the eastern | LEADING FOREIGN NOVELIST, and an amount and central sections shall be vigorously and continuously carried on at such rate of annual progress on each section as shall enable the company to complete and equip the same, and each of them in running order, on or before the 1st day of May. 1891, by which date the company hereby agree to complete and equip the said sections in conformity with this contract. unless prevented by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, intestine disturbances, epidemics, floods or other causes beyond the control of the company, and in cases of the interruption or obstruction of the work of construction from any of the said causes, the time fixed for the completion of the Railway shall be extended for a corresponding period.

5. The company shall pay to the Government the cost, according to the contract, of the portion of railway, 100 miles in length, extending from the City of Winnipeg westward, up to the time which the work was taken out of the hands of the contractors, and the expenses since incurred by the Government in the work of construction, but shall have the right to assume the said work at any time and complete the same, paying the cost of construction as aforesaid so far as the same shall have been incurred by the 6. Unless prevented by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, intestine disturb-

ances, epidemics, floods or other causes beyond the control of the Government, the Gov't shall cause to be completed the said Lake Superior section by the date fixed y the existing contract for the construc ion thereof, and shall also cause to be completed the portion of the said western section now under contract, namely, from Kamloops to Yale, within the period fixed by the contract therefor, namely, by the 30th day of June, 1885, and shall al o cause to be completed on or before the 1st day of May, 1891, the remaining portion of the said western section lying between Yale and Port Moody, which shall be constructed of equally good quality in every respect with the standard hereby created, the portion hereby contracted for, and the said Lake Superior section and the portions of the said western section now under contract shall be completed as nearly as practicable according to the specification and conditions of the contracts therefor, except in so far as the same have been modified by the Government prior to this contract. 7. The railway constructed under the

terms hereof, shall be the property of the company, and pending the completion of eastern and central sections, the Government shall transfer to the company the possession and right to work and run the several portions of the Canada Pacific Railway already constructed, or as the same shall be completed; and upon the completion of the eastern and central sec-The river was divided up into districts out the terms before us. We don't know duty to promote inter-provincial trade and said that Lord Beaconsfield made public company, with a suitable number of tions, the Government shall convey to the

station buildings, and with water service but without equipment). those portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway constructed, or to be constructed by the Government, which shall be then completed; and upon the completion of the remainder of the portion of railway to be constructed by the Government, that portion shall iso be conveyed to the company by the Canadian Pacific Railway, shall become and be thereafter the absolute property of the company, and the company shall thereafter and forever efficiently maintain, work, and run the Canadian Pacific Rail-

S. Upon the reception from the Govern ment of the possession of each of the respective portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the company shall equip the same in conformity to the standard therein established for the equipment of the sections hereby contracted for, and shall thereafter maintain and efficiently operate

9 In consideration of the premises the Government agree to grant to the company a subsidy in money of \$25,000,000 and in land of 25,000,000 acres, for which -ubsidy the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway shall be completed, and the same shall be equipped, maintained and operated, the said subsidy respectively to be paid and granted as the work of construction shall proceed in manner and upon the conditions following, that is

(a). The said subsidy in money is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, namely: The central section, assumed at 1,350 miles, 1st, 900 miles at \$10,000 per mile, \$9,000,000: 2nd, 450 miles at \$13,. 333 per mile, \$6,000,000, \$15.000,000. The eastern section, assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to \$15,384,61 per mile, \$10,-000,000, total of both sections, \$25,000.000. And the said subsidy in land is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, sub ject to the reserve hereafter provided for. The central section; first 900 miles at 12.500 acres per mile, 11,250,000; 2nd, 450 miles at 16,666.66 acres per mile-7,-500,000, a total of 18,750,000. Eastern section assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to 915,535 acres per mile-6,250,000

-a grand total of 25,000,000.

(b) Upon the construction of any portion of the Railway hereby contracted for, not less than 20 miles in length and the completion thereof, so as to admit of the running regular trains thereon, together with such equipment thereof as shall be required for the traffic thereon, the Government shall pay and grant to the company the money and land subsidies applicable thereto, according to the division and appropriaded, the company having the option of d, extending from the western terminus receiving in lieu of cash, terminable bonds of the Government bearing such rate of interest for such period and nominal amount as may be arranged, and which may be equivalent according to actuarial calculation to the corresponding cash pay- 7y1 ment, the Government allowing four per cent, interest on moneys deposited with

Continued on 3rd page.

IN REMARKABLE efforts to gan new subscribers, many publishers seem entirey to overlook those already on their lists, To add many names to their list of subscribers they offer very great inducements by which they cheapen the paper to those who do not now subscribe for it, while for every one gained, perhaps one or more old subscribers drop off, and take another paper whose inducements to new sub scribers sound equally attractive. These publishers in their struggle after a large subscription list lose at one end what they gain at the other, and at the same time depr-ciate the price of their paper. The Montreat Witness is not one of these. Its special endeavor seems to be to increase the value of the paper, so as to make it a necessity, and any very special inducement to new subscribers is made through their old ones, so that the old subscribers gets equal advantage, The special offer this year is the presentation of the celebrated picture, "Christ Leaving The Prætorium," to every old subscriber to the Weekly Witness who sends a new subcription with his own, and the new subscriber gets a copy as well. If the names are sent independently of each other, 25 cents in addition to the price of the paper is charged for the picture or \$1.35 in all. By such means as these, benefiting both old and new subscribers, the Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger have enjoyed a constantly increasing subscription list, unwork done or materials furnished under | til together, with the Daily Witness, it numbers over one hundred thousand.

## New Advertisements.

The GREATEST LIVING AUTHORS. such as Prof. Max. Muller, Rt. Hon W. E. Gladstone, Jas. A. Froud, Prof. Hux ley, R. A. Proctor, Edw. A. Freeman, Prof. Tyndall, Dr. W. B. Carpenter Francis Power Cobbe, Prof. Goldwin Smith, The Duke of Argyll, Wm. Black. Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Mul'och-Crak, Geo. MacDonald. Mrs. Oliphant, Jean Ingelow. Thos. Hardy, Matthew Arnold. Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, and many others, are represented in the

Littell's Living Age. CONCOU & INDIAN

In 1881 the LIVING AGE enters upon its thirtyly sucessful. During the year it will furnish to its readers the productions of the most eminent authors, above named, and many others; embracing the choicest Serial and Short Stories by the

Unapproached by any other Periodical Scientific matter of the day, from the pens of the FOREMOST ESSAVISTS, SCIENTISTS, SRITICS, DIS COVERERS, and EDITORS, representing every department o Knowledge and Progress, The LIVING AGE is a weekly magazine giving

double-Columns octavo pages of reading-matt yearly. It presents in an expensive form, con sidering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a satisfactory best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, sketches ! of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Science, Biography, Historical and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature. It is, therefore, invaluable to every American Reader, as the only satisfactorily fresh and COM. PLETE compiliation of an indispensable current literature, -indispensable because it embraces the productions of the

ABLEST LIVING WRITERS "In no other form can so much thoroughly good reading be got for so little money; in no other form can so much instruction and entertainment be got in so small a space -Philadelphia Times. "There is no other publication like it. It is known and read by all who desire to keep abrest with the cultivated thought of the English-speakng World."-Episcopal Register, Philadelphia 'It reproduces so fully the choicest articles from the foreign magazines, that one wno takes it does not feel the need of anything else in the way of foreign periodical literature."-The Advance Chi-

give all that the very ablest of living writers furnish to periodical literature on science history. biography, philosophy, poetry, theology, politics, and criticism, and to add to this the full complement of the best that there is in fiction," -- The Interior. Chicago 'Gives the best of all at the price of one." - New ork Independent.

'Teems with the choicest literature of the dsy.' It is by all odds, the best eclectic published. thern Churchman. "It enables the reader at trifling expense, considering the quantity and quality of the reading furnished, to keep pace with the best thought and literary work of our time. - Christian Union, New "One cannot read everything.... No man will be

behind the literature of the times who reads the LIVING AGE. - Zion's Herald Boston. 'We know of no investment of eight dollars, in the world of literature, that will yield equal returns. - The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.
"It has no rival. - New York Evening Post. Published WEEKLY at \$8.00 a year, free of postag TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1881, remitted before Jan. 1st. the numbers of 1880 issued after receipt of their subscriptions, will

["Posessed of the LIVING AGE and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situation Phila. Evening Bulletin. For \$10.50 THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American \$4 Monthlies (or Harper's Weekly or Sazar (will be sent for a year, postpaid; or, for \$9.50 THE LIVING GE and the St. Nicholas. Address LITTELL & CO., Boston.

CLUB PRICES FOR THE BEST HOME & FOREIGN LITERATUR

To Let.

The dwelling house situate on the corner of Henderson and Duke Streets in Chatham. Apply to JOHN HAVILAND OF A. H. JOHNSTON

General Business.

Christmas is Coming.

To close Consignment of

Apples & Onions

will sell on the 23rd inst., at the hour of 11 33 Bbls (Ontario) Winter Apples, 4 Bbls Silver and Red Skin Onions, Orders for apples received and delivered prior to

le, to accommodate persons from a distance

W. WYSE, Auctioneen

Lime Juice.

PURE JUICE OF THE LIME FRUIT

J. R. GOGGIN. 100 Kegs, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS AND

BEST REFINED IRON, all sizes. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c. together with a largest and most complete stock of

HARDWARE

ver offered for sale in Miramichi. Purchasers will find it to their advantage in alling before buying elsewhere. Prices are very J. R. GOGGIN

House and Store to Rent

The House and Store on Water Street lately occupied by Mrs. Butler-app.y to Mrs. Desmond Newcastle or R. Flanagan Chatham.

30 bbls. Bay Herring, in bbls and half 10 Half Bbls. Mackerel, Choice and Cheap. 15 Bbls. Extra Beef.

400 Lbs. White Beans. 600 Lbs. Rice. well-bought and for sale low.

GEORGE WATT.

THE CHATHAM

CASKETS & COFFINS egs to intimate that he is constantly improving his facilities and can guarantee satisfaction. He has on hand everything required for the proper interment or both rich and poor, and having tarted the business to supply a want long felt in he community, believes that the public will recog-

CHATHAM, N. B.

TIN CASES.

acts for supplying Tin Cases for Canning FISH MEATS OR FRUIT and is prepared to guarantee his work.

He is prepared to contract for cases and find

Estimates furnished on application. H. P. MARQUIS, Tinsmith.

Pocket Book Lost.

Lost, between Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart's Office, Newcastle, and Erricsons Hotel, Derby, on Saturday 20th November, a calf skin pocket book with strap, one keeper off-contained receipt from J. R. Goggin, Chatham, and others, also survey bills of Messrs. Stewart, Fairley and others. There was also \$14 in money. A reward or \$5 will be paid for the return of pocket book and contents to the

Just Receive i, per S. S. Caspian, direct from

FOR SALE LOW

WM. M'LEAN. UNDERTAKER

Salt!

"Its frequent issue and ample space enable it to Also 50 bbls. more NO. I LABRADOR HERRING.

> 100 bbls choice No. 1 Winter Apples, 5 bbls and 5 half bbls Malagee Grapes. Always on hand-best brands Flour, Meal, Molasses, Pork,

Codfish, Herring. Tea, Sausages, With a full line of Groceries. Low for Cash.

MANCHESTER

JUST OPENED: 25 Doz. Doz. Doz. Ladies' Bonnets, and Hat Shapes. Ladies' Rubber Gossamer Waterproofs, Ladies President Cloth Mantles. Ladies Knitted Wool Vests, Promenade, Sacks, Shawls, &c.

Gold and Black Brocaded Silk, Black, Brocaded Silk. Satins in New Shades.

BUSH SALT. in Bags and Bulk.

Prime Mess Pork, suitable for family use. 1,000 Lbs. Dried Codfish 1,000 Lbs. Gilt Edge Butter. 700 Lbs. Round Peas.

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

Orders entrusted to the subscriber will, as usual John McDonald, Undertaker,

nise his claims to patronage and support.

The Subscriber is prepared to enter into con-

the materials of which they are made, or merely to o, the making from materials furnished. The best references given.

Chatham, N. B.

ADVANCE office, or LEVI GERRISH,

Tea.

A CHOICE LOT OF

TEAS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ISAAC HARRIS. Water St. Chathan

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OTHER COFFINS which he will sell at reasonable rates

Chatham, Nov. 1, 1880.

Now landing, 500 bushels Coarse Salt, (in sacks

in bbls, and half bbls

Finnan Haddies

D. CHESMAN Chatham, Yov. 9.

2 Gross Jute Switches.

W. S. LOGGIE