Medical.

Vegetine

SCROFULA.

Scrofulus Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scroinla and Scroiulous Humor. It ha permanently cured thousands, in Boston and vicinity, who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer. Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer 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 Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success

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

Erysipelas. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most veterate case of Erysipelas

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.

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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 upon them.

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

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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.

healthy action.

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.

WHY WILL YOU BE BALD ? WHEN YOU CAN BUY

CARBOLINE,

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE. Also the largest variety of Patent Medicine even

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 Store.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor,

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated en the Great Roadleading to Fredericton, in the Parish of Blillfield, County of Northumberland, 200 ACRES

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

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, CHARCOA and COKE.

Sheet Iron, Black and Galvanized. A special lot of Galvanized Sheet Iron :--8 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
"Alfarin;" 11.224 Bars 11,224 Bars | Refined Iron. Hoop fron.

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

To Let. A nicely furnished house containing 6 rooms, kitchens, pantries, &c., for the winter months say, 16 October, to 15 April.

Will be rented low to good responsible parties.

Apply to Advance Office.

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM,

The Intercolonial Railway

It has been the custom of the papers supporting the Macdonald Government, whenever complaints were made of Intercolonial mismanagement, to declare that there was no cause for any thing but the most favorable criticism. and that the grumblers were simply Grits, a part of whose tactics it was to abuse Sir harles Tupper and his assistants. As a mane, of fact the whole business community has been put to great inconvenience on account of the way in which freight is forwarded. Conservatives and Liberals were served alike, both being subjected to Interco

lonial-ism. Conservatives, as well as Liberals, however, are beginning to learn that something better is required to compensate them for their losses than the oft-repeated assurances that Sir Charles is wiping out the Intercolonial deficit. They realise that every dollar forwarded to Ottawa that ought to be spent in renewing or repairing rolling stock, is misappropriated. It is Pimples and Humors on the no satisfaction for them to wait whole weeks for freight delayed because freighs cars are out of repair or engines broken down, and they vote Sir Charles' and the business community. Among

> To the Editor of the Daily Sun :-Can you give us some explanation about the following facts connected with the

A case of goods delivered on board cars in Montreal on the 20th November has not vet arrived in St. John-atter 12 days. Why, it takes less time from Liverpool! We received a notice to-day to remove goods from the I. C. R. station. We sent a teamster, but the goods had not arrived. Why send us the notice to remove at once? To whom shall we apply to refund cartage observe them is so slender, that

We paid \$26.22 freight on an organ to Buctouche (25 miles from Shediac) on through bill of lading. The freight from Toronto to St. John (six times the distance) would have been about one-half that amount. How is that?

For whose benefit is the I. C. R. run, anyway? Certainly not for Lower Province people, as exorbitant charges are made us. And even Outario and Quebec, who are favored with low rates, are at a disadvantage, inasmuch as it takes longer to get goods from Toronto and Montreal than from England. If an express train can run from Mon-

treal to St. John in 32 hours, it is perfectly ridiculous that freight should take nine Yours truly,

mon Council of St. John .:-Ald. Skinner, on behalf of the Commi

tee appointed to consider the question of freight upon the Inter Colonial Railway. submitted the following preliminary re-

find that the following grievances exist. hampered and persons delayed and annov ed. The business of the city has outgrown this state of affairs and now requires that

ty of a warehouse being provided, steps will be taken to meet the want, as th expense of doing it will not be large.

Your committee have still under consideration the question of differential freight rates and other matters connected with the subject given them in charge, and they expect to be able to make a final report at the next sitting of the Council.

Respectfully Submitted, &c. Ald. Skinner, who is now a good Conservative (though once a good Tilley Liberal) ought to remember that it costs money to pay an officer to properly transact business, and if the officer required by the railway's business at St. John were stationed there, his salary would have to be deducted from the earnings of the road. This would lessavings quite as much as the cost of repairing rolling stock, and would, therefore, never do. It is equally preposterous for Ald. Skinner and the other gentlemen of the Corporation Commttee to ask that proper warehousing accommodation be provided, for that would also increase the charges against the Intercolonial. It is only such inexperienced Railway managers as Mr. Brydges, who would spend money for the repairs of rolling stock and efficient maintainance of the road, and who would seek to remove causes of complaint. Mr. Brydges seemed to prefer a creditable railway management and a satisfied mercantile community to dilapidated rolling stock and dissatisfied patrons of the road, who can be counted by the thousand, and it is still believed by a great many persons that Mr. Brydges' policy was the correct one.

PARLIAMENT assembles at Ottawa to-The chief business before the holidays will be consideration of the proposal to hand over the construction of the Dominion is not to be asked guarantee the bonds or other financial guara ntee the bonds or other financial plays a part as Penruddock, a prophet of white streak extends from ear to chin on nature a man has a right to buy and sell dained in Mayfair, who regarded Lord side of face; in vignette in centre of note, whenever, whatever and of whersoever Vennor, the weather prophet, says we probable that the "yeas" will be large- John Russell with well-bred horror. clouding above dove dark; lathe work he chooses. I object, therefore, to any are to have one of those old fashioned Choice Brands of LIQUORS, always kept ly in favor of the Government's proposition. The ADVANCE will com ain Dr. Comely. Lord Strangford is intro-

ment will be had for the Holidays-probably for a mouth.

About Newspapers. The St. John Globe very properly deprecates the practice of referring to ndividuals connected with the press of the Province which is indulged in by some of our journals. It says :-The press in the Province is greatly in

jured and its influence for good is materially affected by the items which are continually affoat respecting individuals who write for it. In no place in the world does the press devote itself to praise of its wn workers to the extent that is dor in Canada, and in no part of Canada is much of this done as in New Brunswick. Indeed, we believe that here the personal 'business" is entirely overdone, both as egards the writers for the press, and others whose names get into the papers. The Nova Scotia press, which in many ways is not equal to that of New Bruns wick, can teach us a lesson in this respect. The continual references to the distinguish ed Mr. A. who represents the Daily Badger, or to the versatile Mr. B. who writes for the Morning Teare, are very absurd. We do not believe that the pubic know or care who writes the editorial articles for this paper, or who gets the shipping news for that, or who collects the daily items for the other. We do not think that it makes the slightest difference to them whether these writers come from limbuetoo or from Fredericton. It may be necessary that the public should know | particular."

who conducts a journal, it may be ne cessary to occasionally state important changes in the staff of a newspaper, but this continual puffing of editors, reporters. correspondents, and even the editorial paste pot or scissors, is ridiculous. newspaper should go forth as a whole, the work of each man or woman engaged upon it, fitting in properly into its place, and all so harmonized that men should remark upon it for its completeness and appropriateness. No doubt the spirit "mutual admiration" is strong among writers for provincial newspapers, but this is a provincialism that ought to be carefully guarded against. In the present position of the press on this continent, it would be far better if the impersonality of journalism could be closely preserved Even references to "the editor" by contemporary journals should be omitted, un It is quite as easy to speak of the Post, or the Times, as of "the editor of

greater freedom of discussion whilst keeping the discussion free of personality, or We fear that it will be difficult to make some of the so called newspapers understand and act upon the lessons embraced in the above. The ethics of atood, especially by the country press, and the encouragement to learn and

process of reaching even a respectable impersonality is necessarily slow. It is to be regretted that far too many newspaper readers are of the class who encourage personalities in the papers they

patronise, who admire nothing so much as invective and even abuse of each other, not only by editors, but also of every man who happens to rise above the common level of unnoticeable citizenship. It is satisfactory to know that there are newspapers in the Province which decline to cater to the tastes of the hoi polloi in this respect, and whose editors possess the self spect which leads them to respect the personality of others. An editor not public property in any greater degree than is a clergyman or a school teacher. An editor may make himself a public nuisance, however, by disregarding the ethics of his profession, and do it in a greater degree than either a pe-

dagogue or a preacher.

"Endymion." The last great work of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Endymion is being eagerly Chronicle says of it :- "The new story adds materially to the literature of the age. Its author is now a very old man, and it is perhaps the last novel which submitted to an officer of the department | will come to us from his pen. We are almost inclined to regard it as the crowning literary event of his life. He has done nothing in the way of fiction. that is likely to surpass it. It has plenty of "go," is not so cynical that it canters that have really lived and exerted great influence on the politics of their to the last. It would not be fair to the public, nor to the author, for us to outline the plot of Endymion. It is story, which everybody wants to read for himself. We may sav, however, that in London the impression is, that the career of Endymion, as limned in the pages of this romance, illustrates a portion of the political and social career of the author himself. Mr. Jennings. the London correspondent of the New York World, and a gentleman who has access to the current gossip of the day. and a large acquaintanceship with noted club men, telegraphs to his paper this interesting key to the story which our readers will be glad to see, doubtless : "You will be receiving 'Endymion' in

fore, send your readers at once the recogmzed key to passages depict dor sketch ed in its pages, as they are deciphered in the clubs of the capital to-day. The action Canning is on his death bed and the Iron Duke is the hope of Conservative England. Sidney Wilton - who represents Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Leethe well'known brother of the twelfth Earl novel, emerging from White's Ciub, and coming at once into conservation with a acter, is made to do duty as the father of Endymion Ferrars. Under the last name, the Earl of Beaconsfield has clearly undertaken to describe certain features of the career of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. Endymion Ferra's has a twin ister, Myra, another figment of the brain who strikes the key-note of her brother's character and career when she savs to him: "Power, and power alone, should be your absorbing object, and all the accidents and incidents of life should only be considered with reference to that main result.' The boy himself, when he is years old, in a velvet jacket with silver buttons, announces that, after going to Eton, he is to go to Christs Church, and then into Parliament.

"Queen Hortense comes into the novel early under the rather severe name of Agrippina, and the Emperor Napoleon III., her son, as Prince Florestan, with 'his graceful bow that always won a 'heart.' He sets forth from England in a yacht, and conquers his kingdom in ten frauds which we exposed in 1876. days, after writing a pretty little note to Lady Palmerston, who figures in the book with her lord as Lord and Lady Roehamp-

"Lord Beaconsfield makes nothing of anachronisms in this curious production. He paints the Eglington Tournament, and makes Prince Bismark figure in it as the Count of Ferrol. Baron Lionel Rothschild appears as Baron Neuchatel. Poole, the tailor, figures as Vigo, Cardinal Manning "Soapy Sam" Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, appears under the pseudonym of

Jarrocks, and Lord Meibourne as Lord

relied on, and your readers will see this for themselves.

The London Times offered a thousand pounds, we are told, for proofs of the work, as it was leaving the press, in review of the story. The Longmans refused however, and the London Standard had the honor of publishing the first extended notice of it, from actual inspection of the contents. "Altogether the novel is a remarkable production in more respects than one. in general, and of political novels in

It seems a small thing for a man who holds the position of a Dominion Minister. to lend himself to the business of depriving people of equal rights and privileges with others, simply to please political friends who are incapable of being actuated by other than the smallest of motives. We can admire the man who has the plack to meet a political opponent openly, and if the parties are nearly equal in strength, the conflict is all the more creditable, especially if it be carried on within its legitimate These are "battles of the gods" as compared with the warfare waged by the the Post," etc., and not only are so many words said, but the impersonality allows creatures of the present Dominion Government upon their neighbors and fellow citizens who are not of their political creed. The majority of Northumberland's electors do not admire the present Government. That body is aware of the fact that our chief industries are lumbering and fishing. Having placed us under a tariff journalism are so in perfectly under- that operates with particular hardship on the lumbermen, our fishermen are handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. Pope of the Fisheries Department, and his emiscongenial partners in the work. Word is sent up from the Miramichi that our fishermen are to be discriminated wainst in every possible way, and when they complain they will be told that it is because they do not elect a tool of the

An illustration of this policy came up the other day. We are told that by the advice of Hon, Senator Mnirhead, Hon, M. Adams, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Venning, and few other distinguished brethren of the "great Conservative party" an order was issued by which the Miramichi fishermen were to be prevented from taking smelts before the first of December and after the 31st January. Let the reader contemplate this all-powerful combination of talent and general culture, deliberating in solemn caucus on ways and means to convert the little smelt into an engine of political oppression. In the adjoining county, where there is a M. P., who, though elected as a Liberal, has become simple automation in the hands of the Government, the fishermen were permit ted to enjoy their usual November fishing and the markets which Messrs. Muirhead. sought for everywhere. The Quebec | Hogan & Co, were pleased to prevent their fellow citizens from enjoying. Our fish dealers wondered why smelts were not bringing a higher price when they forwarded their first lots to the American market, but they did not know that fishermen should be accorded these fishing privileges which had been taken from the fishermen of the Miramichi, and that the

of the novel begins with the throes of the J. M. D. Sutherland of Richibucto, gave Reform movement at the time when George him the express right to fish in the month friend. Mr. Ferrars, an imaginary char- Why didn't they elect a gentleman Mr. Pope's Government instruct him to first introduced as a disdainful lad, seven proved himself to be, and when his adhead, Venning, Hogan and Adams, we can give them information that will be even more damaging than the Hatching House

circulation in Ontario, and we would advise our readers to look out for them. The following are the marks by which the to this country, or restricts the amount bogus bills may be detected. Title blur- imported within the popular demand for red and scratchy; eye in the portrait of Jacques Cartier like a black spot, and a Free trade is a natural right, for in around figure "I" defective; long "I" on limitations put upon free trading by any snow storms Dec. 22nd, when it will beface of note, is without Scottish plaid. government as a palpable infringment on gin snowing at 11.35 a. m. and continue Customers will find our Stock complete, compris-

Harrington the "I" is not dotted .- Tel.

[Boston Globe, Nov. 9.] Free Trade and the National Policy of the Future."

A large and cultivated audience gather ed in Music Hall, last evening, to greet Boston's old-time favorite, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, after an absence of about two His desk was elegantly decorated with flowers. Mr. Thayer, organist, favored the audience with choice musical selections previous to the lecture.

Rev. Mr. Murray's subject was "Free Trade and the National Policy of the Future," which he handled in a masterly manner, holding his audience in the deep est attention. He began by saying that the political issues which had occupied the public since 1850 would never again command national attention. For forty years we, as Americans, had been interested with the problems wrapped up in the question of human slavery. That question culminated in the great revolution. The young men who had just cast their presidential ballots for the first time, had, a thing they had read and heard of. Politically the recent election rounded up and completed one period of our national experience. The question of the evening he would not treat technically, but put it practically in the following form: This continent is destined to be peopled with a vast multitude. How do you propose to

feed them and clothe them and culture them most cheaply and economically to the individual? Each individual has wants, needs. How is the Government to supply those wants and meet those needs, so that his money will buy the most and go the farthest in giving him what he needs? It is at this point we come to the question of the evening, namely, the re lation of free trade to commerce, prosperity and the happiness of nations. of a question that will be the great ques-

tion for the next thirty years.

I will now ask you to listen to three or four propositions which underlie this question. Two men do business with each other for a year. At the end of the year a balance is struck and is in favor of A or If it is in favor of A, then B has to pay, or vice versa. A balance, then, is what is owed, after a period of trading, by one man to another, and so with nations. The first question which naturally arises is: How are these balances paid by nasaries, who have proved themselves tions, one to another? and my first proposition is this -- That the balances due by one country to another are paid directly or indirectly in commodities and not in specie. That is the rule, and the except tions to it are not many or important.

wish to bring this primary fact home to you, so that you shall remember it forever ; for it is a fact little known apparent. ly by high tariff advocates and teachers who talk on the theory that national balances are made in coin, and that all we need as a nation to be rich and prosperous is to keep a balance in our favor and have

The traffic of the world is not in specie. but in its productions. The exports and imports of a country are on a scale far too insignificant to do much toward the settlement of international accounts. This ountry has about \$700,000,000 in circula Now, suppose we only export \$50, 000,000, or one-fourteenth of this. Th esult is that money is scarce, and the rate of interest is raised and prices are lowered. Men are driven to offer their goods at lov prices, but when goods sell slowly or at a price with little or no profit the merchant stops importing. The third result then is that importations are checked. And last ly, as prices are low, buyers from abroad send their orders over and purchase largely from us, and so exportations are increased. Thus from these four causes, the balance which had been disturbed by the exportaion of the \$50,000,000 of specie is speedily restored. If on the other hand a country mports specie until the amount is beyond that nee led for currency—that is, suppose

abroad, lifting the amount of money in irculation, from \$700,000,000 to \$800. 000,000-the following results would occur: First, the rate of interest would be lowered; money would be plenty; moneyed men, guardians of funds, custo lians of trusts, banks and moneyed instiper cent. Secondly, higher, money buyer, rigid economy would no longer be practised. English purchasers would cease a loss. This brings us to the third result of there being more money in the country than the wants of legitimate business require, namely, exports are checked. But here is also a fourth result. There being in overplus of money, everybody becomes a buyer, and merchants finding they can sell imported goods at a large profit, importation increases. Lastly, if these causes do not correct the abnormal condition, the rate of interest being lower here than in other countries, we sell our gold to other countries and ship it away; for gold, when t becomes a commodity, naturally flows to the highest market. If the rate of inerest is the fraction of a cent lower here

gold will flow thence until it becomes so scarce here that it commands as high a rat- of interest with us as them. Then the outflow stops. The lecturer went on to show that there must be an equal exchange of commodities between nations, and that the more any nation imports the more it necessarily exports. But, said he, supposing we could go on exporting our products, and not importing to a corresponding extent the exports of other nations, we would, instead of their commodities, receive in rayment bullion or specie. Now sup posing it were possible for us to retain those millions of bullion specie, we should not be any richer for it, because money is not wealth of itself, but only because we can buy with it the things we need. If two dollars can buy no more than one dollar, then two dollars is worth no more than one to any man living. Now my third proposition is this : That any arti ficial limit of imports, such as a high tariff. limits exports, curtails foreign trade, neutralizes the benefits of labor and di rects labor and capital from productive

than it is in London or Paris, then our

posed upon any foreign product which prevents the importation of that product

into unproductive channels of employ-

ment. By artificial limits of exports, I

mean any legislative enactment on the

part of congress in the form of duty im-

is without dot; also, in signature of T. D. for the purposes of legitimate and needed depth of eleven and a half feet will fall. revenues, but to impose any tax either on He further says: "I expect D cember home or foreign products for the purpose (latter part,) January and March will of excluding them from our markets or give us most snow : December and Janupreventing their importation, is essential. any the greatest cold. I expect tremendly unjust to every citizen and disastrous ous snow falls as far to the southward as to the country at large. Now, then, sup- Washington, D. C., and westward beyond pose we examine for a few moments what | Chicago, owards the end of December and is known as the protective tariff system. A tariff that excludes an article from our markets limits imports. A nation cannot buy more than she can pay for, and as I have shown that she pays in commodities and not in money, exports must also be

limited by this tariff. It also limits commerce. Three things, then, does this ex clusive tariff policy do, viz.: It limits imports; it limits exports, and it hurts natural division of labor. Now the grand argument on which the high pro tective advocates justify their policy i protection of native industries. have not time to examine the claim full to-night. I will simply lay down the it, unless it is made profitable by a con But protectionists say we admit that as

if you have to do it artificially. This is very seductive plea, because I find that once received it. I suggest that instead of young communities needing artificial assistance, they are the very ones generally which are the best able to do without it, because they are generally located in the vast area of fertile land which only needs the manipulation of human industry to pour forth wealth beyond that of mines Wages are, it is true, high, but the natu ral conditions are so favorable, that high wages are not incompatible with cheap production; hence products which foreign countries take in any quant ty can be profitably exchanged for other article which these young countries could not produce with any such excellence or without much greater cost. Young countries are thus placed under such favorable cirumstances that their commerce cannot but thrive, and if they were let alone, labor would have its natural division. Its capital would be invested in undertakings that would remain permanently profitable, because able to challenge the competition of the world; and no worse thing can happen to a young nation than to have its capital nvested in enterprises which exist on sufferance. The tenure of their existence is, therefore, precarious, for they are liable

to break down entirely at any moment paying an annual subscription for the purpose of artificially maintaining them protection has to be constantly continued,

Telegraphic and other Notes and News.

found under the platform.

Ottawa till after the holiday recess. Play at New York has been abandoned in good reasons for the conclusions which deference to the strong public sentiment | she has arrived at .- l'elegraph.

Association, for the best historical paintng. Here is a chance for our artists. We understand that Hon. Peter Mitchell has been lying ill at his residence in Montreal for the last fortnight. Mr. Mitchell has the sympathy of a host of friends in our Province. -Sun.

A despatch calls attention to the fact that no more outrages have taken place in The Nova Scotia Government is ne

The Customs receipts for the month of November, at Montreal, were \$510,776.89, an increase of over 50 per cent, or \$174,. 497.24 over the corresponding month o last year. The Inland Revenue receipts for November were \$126.220.94, an increase of over 50 per cent, or \$42,618.62 60 doz. Pocket Knives common to choice, over the corresponding month of 1879.

There was some talk last evening of the number of Scotch Premiers that Canada has had. There is a probability of a new departure at no distant day, when the Hon. Edward Blake, who is of pure Irish descent, will, if he has his health, be pretty certain to occupy that position.

are glad to hear that the Central Commit tee have decided by resolution at last meeting to give their proceedings in reference to the distribution of funds to the public through the medium of the press. Their deliberations are of importance and cannot fail to be of interest to the general public. The following scale has been fixed upon for the distribution of the funds for the first month : \$1 50 per week.

Aged persons Widow and child 2.50 Widow and 2 children Widow and 3 children

New Year's and again in proximity to the 8th and 9th of January. February looks warm, and snow may rapidly disappear during that month. An early spring.

Mrs. Mace, a widow w oman, who has resided in the East Ward, Brantford, for about forty years, died on the 20th instant, at the advanced age of 86. For a number of years she has professed extreme poverty and has lived chiefly upon the charity of the corporation and friends, and when she lied her strong box was opened and it was ound to contain, among other valuables, about \$300 in Spanish and French coin. Some of the pieces dated as far back as 1776, while the more modern ones bor 1830, showing that for many long years the money had been hoarded away, while | Saes, the miserable woman dragged out an exist ence of the most wretched kind.

The Quebec Provincial Government nust be endowed with superhuman powers, for in the last official Gazette. notice is given that letters patent have been granted to the Montreal Abattoir Co., for the purpose of slaughtering animals, rendering, melting, and manufacturing f tallow, offal, feet, tripes and blood' (sic). M mufacturing feet, tripes and blood, is pretty good, a patent for manufacturing he whole animal, would, however, be till more valuable. Much fun is being nade over the notice, and we fancy the ranslator who made the translation from he original in French, will be pretty well roasted before he hears the end of it. Monetary Times

Referring to the Canadian volunteers, Ir. Archibald Forbes, the famous war orrespondent, says that generally speakthe bigger the man, the bigger the target. enough for all fighting purposes. - Toronto

Waterford last night in response to the Dillon also made a characteristic speech

The Queen and the Princess Louise The World of Nov. 17th has the follow reason to believe that an illustrious lady of the year, and spend another winter in the inhospitable climate where she suffered so much last year; and I think she is quite right. Independently of the ic

and snow, the society to be had there such as one so illustrious and so grace ful has a right to command. I regret to hear that this opinion is not shared by the highest authority in the land." The World is uncommonly good anthority on such matters. The former part of the statement is doubtless correct; the latter may require confirmation. Yet it is a remarkable fact that in the notices of the Queen's vigits to Balmoral or elsewhere, the Princess Louise is not seen i

HAY WIRE & HARDWARE.

Br ss and Copper Wire, all Sizes, Wire Cloth, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, Firth's Best Cast Steel, \$, \$, 1, 11, 2x1. Firth's Best Octagon Steel, \$, 3, \$, 1 in. Bl.ster Steel Edge Sools of every kind made from the best Steel 1,300 Bars Best Refined Iron, als zes, 3,000 lbs Best Refined Horse shoes. 15 Boxes superior Horse Nails. 900 ft. Proved Coil Chain, 3-16, to 1 in.

Wrought Nails and Spik s all sizes. Boat Nails. Nuts and Washers all sizes. 12 Sets Cottage Fire Irons and Stands, (very choice, neat and Cheap.) Joiners' Tools, every description, cheap and good, Smothing Pianes, 75", Jack do., \$1. Hands w 26 in warranted for \$1.25. Other goods equal

X'MAS.

SILVER AND ELECT O-PLATED WARE. Ivory Table and Desert Knizes,

A Choice Lot of

20 Violins, \$2.50 to \$8.50 30 doz. Steel and Gut Strings. skates in variety. Drawing Room)

Toge her with the largest and most complete stock of Hardware ever offered for sale in Mirami chi, and equal to any in the Province or variety I give my strictest attention to my business, s that I keep constantly on hand, every article the country equires. I am confident I can sell as low as any other Retail Hardware Store in the Pro

Hardware Chatham, N. B.

R. FLANAGAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clo.hing.

Dry Goods, Groceries and

General Ausinese

Notice of Dissolded of

Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Perley & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to any person or persons by the late firm, will be paid by Phinp Periey, and he is authorised to collect ad debts due the said firm. Dated at Chatham, this, 27th day of November, A. 19., 188).

PHILIP PERLEY. S. U. MC. ULLY.

R. M. No. Fish Reports, OUTWARDS.

75 cents. per quire of 48.

25 cents per dez. Sent by Mail, postage, free to any ad lress, on receipt of the money named. D. G. SMITH, Miramichi Bookstore

To Let.

The dwelling house situate on the corner of JOHN HAVILAND OF A. H. JOHNSTON

House and Store to Rent.

The House and Store on Water Street lately ocupled by Mrs. Butler-appy to Mrs. Desmond, Newcastle or R. Flanagan Chatham.

500 BUSH SALT

in Bags and Bulk. Ebls. Bay Herring, in bbls and half 10 Haif Bbls. Mackerel, Choice and Cheap.Bbls. Extra Beef. " Prime Mess Pork, suitable for family use. Lbs. Dried Codfish 1,000 Lbs. Gilt Edge Butter. 700 Lbs Round Peas.

300 " split "
400 Lbs. White Beans. 600 Lbs. Kire. ell-bought and for sale low. Tea Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c., Cheap for Cash.

AT Highest value in Cash, given for Raw Fur GEORGE WATT. MUIRHEAD'S WHARF,

THE CHATHAM

CASKETS & COFFINS. s facilities and can guarantee satisfacti n. He has on hand everything required for the roper interment or both rich and poor, and having

started the business to supply a want long telt in

to e community, believes that the public wall recog-

nise his claims to patronage and support.

John McDonald, Undertaker,

TIN CASES.

CHATHAM, N. B.

The Subscriber is prepared to enter into FISH MEATS OR FRUIT He has had a large experience in the business and is prepared to guarantee his work. He is prepared to contract for cases and find the materials of which they are made, or merely to the making from materials furnished. The best re erences given.

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

SLEIGH FOR SALE

A second Hand Sleigh, nearly new, for sale & Terms easy, money payable 1st July.

& INDIAN

TEAS.

ISAAC HARRIS,

FOR SALE LOW. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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.

D. CHESMAN. Chatham, Yov. 9.

JUST OPENID: 25 Doz. Doz. Doz. Ladies' Bonnets, and Hat Shapes. Ladies' Rubber Gossamer Waterproofs, Ladies President Cloth Mantles.

> Gold and Black Brocaded Silk, Black, Brocaded Silk.

W. S. LOGGIE.

starvation policy a delusion and humbug. The organs have fought their friends off as long as possible when they made complaints against the Railway management. We have frequently observed some timid editorial suggestions looking towards reform, but they were evidently published with many party misgivings and only to silence some outraged political friend. On Thursday last, however, the Sun gave evidence that it could no longer stand between the Railway managemen

following:-

the matter on the subject we find the

imes as long-12 days, Montreal to St. LANDRY & Co. St. John, N. B., Dec. 1, 1880. In the same paper we find the folow ing among the proceedings of the Com-

Your Committee had made inquiry of several merchants and business men upon the subject given them to consider, and 1. Merchants and traders doing business with the railway are submitted to great annovances and delays because there is no resident officer in St. John with power to settle or adjust any dispute or transact any but routine business. Any disputed matter between the business men patronizing the road and the department has to be at Moncton, whereby business is greatly

power be given one of the resident officials to examine at once and on the spot, a discretion that to be beneficial must be so exercised, otherwise it ceases to be of a | not be heartily enjoyed, hits off characremedial character. 2. The demurrage question is now productive of a large amount of annoyance to persons transacting business with the time, and is sufficiently real to be strikroad. The department requires greater | ing and interesting from the first page facility in the handling of flour and heavy freight at the station from incoming trains. There is now no sufficient warehouse for receiving flour and heavy goods imported into the city, so that trains may be unloaded into such warehouse. Flour, etc., are now given to the consignees at sidings and other inconvenient places, and when so received by the consignees, cannot be taken away with advantage, thereby in many cases leading to the charge of demurrage being made. No doubt so soon as the department are made aware of the necessi-

sen Sir Charles' economical Railway of Pembroke and Montgomery, opens the

the Pacific Railway to a Syndicate.

ings of the session. A long adjourn- dershare. Milner Gibson appears as Mr. Montford.

"One of the best pen pictures in the book is that of Richard Cobden as Job Thornbury, whose thin, clear voice was only less clear than his statements. Neither this, be it remembered, nor any other portrait in the book, can be regarded as a full length, and the times, places and persons are so tossed and tumb ed together, that the Earl can confidently deny any given likeness to be the likeness of the person who sat for it in his mind But the names I have sent you may be

order to be the first in the field with its Our readers must get the book. It will form the chief staple of conversation at parties and literary clubs for several weeks at least, and not to be posted in Endymion would be an unpardonable offence, against the law of light literature

A Nut for Our Fishermen to Crack.

Government- such as Kent has, for in-

Mr. Minister Pope had lent himself to the little plans of the parties we have named against those living in their own community, while he allowed little Mr Girouard's \$100,000,000 should be sent us from constituents to fish away, forestall the Miramichi fishermen, and bring down prices. It was bad enough that the Kent former should by a discriminating order issued solely to punish our fishermen- tutions would be glad to take five and be allowed to send their catch away by four rail via Welford, but it was overdoing the | would thing when smelts were hauled by the plenty, everybody would become ton from Kent County to Chatham Station to be shipped before our own people, who are taxpayers and as good citizens as these to buy, for every purchase would result in outsiders, were permitted to do the same thing. When this was attempted the Chatham Overseer in order to keep up the farce of fishery management, seizer some two tons or Thursday last, which were brought by a Mr. Richard fron Kouchibouguac. Mr. Richard made no secret of the fact that the fish were caught before the legal time in Northumberland. but after due humbugging for the purpose of "pulling the wool" over our fishermen's eyes, the whole lot was released in tela day or two, and I may as well, there- egraphic order from Mr. W. H. Venning, of St John, informing Overseer Wyse that

the fish were caught legally. Mr, Richards' fishery license issued by Overseer of November. When challenged with this discrimination in favor of Kent fish ermen, some of those who advised like Mr. Girouard or Mr. Muirhead to represent them--a man who would vote for the Government, right or wrong? This is the kind of policy that these friends of pursue. They guage our fishermen's sense of independence by standards which a tribe of pauper Indians would scorn. It is no wonder that Fishery regulations are set at naught, when they are promulgated by so unjust a Minister as Mr. Pope has visers on the Miramichi are such smooth tongued hypocrites as to pretend ignorance of the rascality they plan. If the fishermen wish to further understand the inside facts of this new dodge of Messrs. Muir-

COUNTERFEIT \$1 Dominion notes are in

commerce. It also prevents a nation from reaping that which would arise from principle that any industry that is not natural to a people and a country, is not an industry whose developement will eventuhe said, no recollections of the war but as of ally prove profitable to those engaged in tinuous and un ust taxation to supply the products. If the interests only of a community or a corporation are to be considered, then any industry might be made profitable by the help of a high tariff theory free trade is the correct thing, and in the case of nations whose industries are well established, it is undoubtedly the true policy. But in the case of youn nations, unless their early efforts at manu facturing were protected from rivalry of older, wealthier and more expert pro ducers, they would stand no chance at all Give the native manufacturer, they say, a fair start. Foster him for awhile, ever

limits. The contests of political parties, if Glancing briefly at the ignorance so pre- those native manufacturers whose profit conducted in a similar manner have their | valent upon the question of free trade, he | are at first artificially fostered by govern ed : is ignorant of the bearings and merits | along without this help after they have

> that the nation at large shall weary of Such artificial enterprises and industries are a misfortune to a young country. They are the off-spring of a well meaning | country." There was great cheering. but a short-sighted policy. Political economy condemns them because while brought into existence with the idea that they will one day have to stand the brunt of foreign competition-that day never comes, and for, if removed, they instantly die, Far better would it be not to call them into existence, for if you do, you will some day have to face this alternative. You will either have to leave them to their fate, or else they will remain a constant drain on the resources of the country. For a young nation to adopt any such policy is a blunder so gross, that in this century of political

knowledge and commercial intelligence it is inexcusable.

The Prince of Wales has been nominated Grand Master of English Free Masons for other day, two bottles of gunpowder were | contact with her Majesty, though meet-A good many members of Parliament of Wales. The fact has suggested the in

Lord Lorne, we hear, intends offering a prize through the Royal Canadian Art

Ireland this year than in 1870. The general attention attracted to Irish affairs at present has made the number seem larger. gotiating for the sale of the railways which have been built by the Province, some 341 miles in all, and efforts are making to induce capitalists to embark their money in

The New Glasgow Chronicle says : - We

1.50 " " 2.00 " 3.00 "

ag the men in the Martime Provinces are he finest he has seen, while those of rince Edward Island are the grandest specimens of physical humanity in the whole world, so tar as he knows. Their weight, man by man, is one third heavier han that of the regulars. But he takes care to point out that physical superiority counts for nothing in present warfare, as The days of bayonet charges are over, and physique is subsidiary, except as a symol of endurance. The Spanish soldiers re small men, being but five feet five nches high, but they are the best murchng men in the world. As for drill, he loes not lay very great store by that, so far as active service is concerned; and General Wolseley has already said that even the worst-drilled militia has doll

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 .- At a banquet at toast in his honor, Parnell made a long and bitter speech, rehearsing Irish griev ances, and closed by saying: "We shall not ask the people to take a risk we are not willing to share, but for the present we will remain within the constitution, relying on Parliamentary action in England and upon organized national action at home. I believe we have in these the power to achieve our ends. We call upon you, if you believe in its use and be lieve in our honesty, to help us with the ability and the genius God has given you confident in the future of our common

at a land meeting in Fethard, Tipperary ing, which is self explanatory: "I have declines to return, at this stormy season

ing much with the Prince and Princess have written to say they will not go to , ference that the Queen thinks that the Princess ought to be in Canada, and if so The proposed production of the Passion her Majesty could, perhaps, state some

Bdls. Best, Annealed may Wire.

300 Bars Best Sleigh Shoe Steel, 1, 11, 12, 12, 2, 21 21 48 prs Chain Traces. 36 prs l'eam Hames, 75 Kegs Cut nails and Spikes

Also 50 bbls. more NO. I LABRADOR HERRING.

J. R. GOGGIN. Store,

ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM.

Provisions, Hardware,

all the points of interest in the proceed- duced, first as Mr. and then as Lord Wal- In signature of W. Dickinson, the first "1" the rights of man. Taxes can be imposed seventeen hours during which time at and all sold at moderate prices.

Chatham, N. B.

Chatham, Dec. 2, '80. Tea.

Just Receive I, per S. S. Caspian, direct from A CHOICE LOT OF

COFFINS FOR SALE. The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, a

WM. M'LEAN, UNDERTAKER

Salt! Salt!

100 bbls choice No. 1 Winter Apples,

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

Ladies Knitted Wool Vests, Promenade. Sacks, Shawls, &c. 2 Gross Jute Switches. Saturs in New Shades.