Micdical.

Vegetine.

Female Weakness.

No better remedy in the whole materia-medie has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints of the ordinary, kind than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases new and healthful tone to the female organs, t remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthy vigor and elasticity. One of the presence of Scrofula in the system or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, Vegetin can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by Vegetine, has simply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain reme dies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try Vegetine, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease

A Splendid Medicine.—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

Greggsville, Ill., July 25, 1878. H. R. Steven's, Boston-Dear Sir: I was afflict ed with Heart and Kidney disease, and other female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physi-Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am a woman in my sixtysixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands. MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

For all Ladies who are Sufferers,

Cincinnatti, O., March 28, 1877. MR. STEVENS-Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetiae for Female weaknees; and in justice to the medicine, and to all ladies who are suf-fering from such complaints, I will recommend much; indeed it is invaluable for such complaints. MARY E. MEREDITH, 160 East ave.

It is What is Needed - Female Weakness.

Des Monies, Ia., Sept. 6, 1878.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: For a long time I have been troubled with Female weakness and a weak sinking feeling at the Stomach, and through the advice of a friend I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints Yours, respectfully,

MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD, 312 Fourth St. Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness. H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula,

found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for sever years, and have never had one bottle returned. would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier. Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Winton, Ia. Sept. 18, 1878.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weak-ness, and all Diseases of the blood I have never

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease nor complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never

Vegetine.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

FISHERMEN!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.



NETTINGS.

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at Lowest prices. Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. Loggie's, Black Brook

Store,

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap. 100 Bbls, and half bbls, HERRING. 100 Qtls. CODFISH. 20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL

Pork, Flour, Meal. Molasses, etc.

Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK a full stock o

General Dry Goods. At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE. CHATHAM.

WM MURRAY

For Sale.

For sale by the subscribers, their valuable chatham, being the stand and premises where they formerly conducted their business, it is large and commodious, has a large wharf frontage or the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, deal yard, warehouses or erections of any description. There is a store and small warehouse the premises, also a small boom connected with it, and is altogether an excellent property for com mercial or other purposes. For particulars apply

D. & J. RITCHIE & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES 1000 Qtls. COD FISH. 100 Bbls. MACKEREL J. B. SNOWBALL. Chatham, Oct. 13,'80

BEST

REFINED IRON. Lowmoor, Swede, Londonderry

and English common BOLT IRON and PIG IRON. CAST STEEL.

Thos. Firth and Son's Extra Axe,

Spring, Sleigh Shoe & Tire Steel.

ROUND MACHINE STEEL

Tinplates, CHARCOAL and COKE. Sheet Iron,

A special lot of Galvanized Sheet Iron :-6 ft x 39 in. x 20 gauge.

First class make (Davies') and well adapted for LOBSTER BOILERS, &c. Besides a heavy stock in store, we expect early in March, per good Ship expenditure for the current fiscal year the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a "Alfarin:" 11,224 Bars Possed Johnson 11,224 Bars Possed Johnson 22, 220 Control of the current fiscal year the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a 11,224 Bars) Refined Iron.

St. John N. B

Miramichi Advance.

Is it Right?

Our readers who are interested in

MARCH 17, 1881.

the lumber trade, will, doubtless, remember, some of our references to with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a | Crown Land sales in November last, we condemned the new the most common of these complaints is Leucorr-hea or Whites, which are brought on either by which its own agents were put forward to bid upon lands and force gentlemen interested therein, through their milling and other trade investments, to pay exorbitant prices therefor. Our article on the subject was based on certain facts developed at sales in Kent, Northumberland, and Restigouche. The Crown Lands Report since issued proves the facts to be as stated by us at the time. In the list of lots as actually "bid in and knocked down," on the 3rd Nocians and received no benefit, until I tried your vember, were the following in Kent 200 acres purchased by Jos. Myshrall @ \$1.90 \$380 T. B. Winslow @ 1.30 260 do. . @ 1.30 260

> 200 acres purchased by Geo. McLeod @ \$2.00 \$400 @ 2.01 402 Edw'd Walker @ 1.35 270 @ 1.41 141

We look in vain in the Crown Lands Report, for receipts on count of the \$900 for the first 600 acres in the above list, although the bona fide purchases made by Messrs.

McLeod and Walker are properly accounted for on page 85. Mr. Myshrall had a number of lots in Northumberland and Restigouche knocked down to him, and Mr. Richards subsequently took them off his hands at the price bidden by him-a fact which reasonably proves that he was acting for the Department in endeavoring to give a fictitious value to the lands. Had it not been for Mr. Richards assuming these purchases, Mr. Myshrall, would not have been required to pay for them, any more than he was for his Kent "puf-Mr. Myshrall wanted Mr. McLeod, of Kent, to assume his purchases there, but that gentleman declined, so the lots reverted to the Government. We understand that Mr. McLeod, was so situated with licenses, in respect of the lands purchased by him, that he was obliged to submit to their being run up, to thrice their real value. He was not aware the country is concerned. Indeed in of the fact that the applications for view of the extraordinary political them were not bona fide, else he course of the three supporters it would would have allowed the Government seem that it would not require much to play the farce between the Department and its agents only. Having been personally told by the Surveyor-General that parties had applied to purchase lands covered by his licenses, he believed they were bona fide intending purchasers, and he inquired who they were. The Surveyor-General said he did not know, as they had applied through agents. The fact that these agents secured the lands and the Govern-

which we now specially refer.

Our Ottawa Letter.

ment assumed the purchases, is un

doubted proof that the Surveyor-

General himself, was the real appli-

cant. His conduct in the matter is

discreditable to the Government, and

mutual confidence that should exist

between lumber operators and the

Crown Lands Department. It really

appears that the Government has

singled out the lumber trade as the

scape-goat of all its short-comings.

to be made up by increased imposi-

tions on this already over-taxed in-

dustry, as well as by such under-

Yesterday, 10th, was a busy day in the Commons. The Session opened with closed doors. As the Speaker always read prayers before the galleries are opened to the general public the unusual delay in opening the doors on this occasion might naturally have been credited to a more fervent devotional impulse than usual. But the reportorial mind is not over credulous, though it is inquisitive, and it soon ascertained that the delay was occasioned by the deliberations of the Commons upon the proposition to grant full sessional allowance to the widows of the late la mented members, Messrs. Connell and Keeler, who had died while in attendance upon the Session. This was an eminently proper thing to do, in my own opinion, but why with closed doors? Why not in the most public way do what is right to be done? I commend to these over modest and timid legisla tors the example of the member of the Ontario Legislature who a few years ago not only carried through that body a resolution bestowing a life pension of \$4000 upon the widow of the late Wm. Lyon Mackenzie but afterward married the widow himself. Such a man has the courage of his convictions, and would not seek shelter behind closed

Later in the afternoon we had a sharp discussion upon Mr. Blake's amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply. Mr. Blake moved that all the words after "that" be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof :-

"the leaders of the present Govern-1878, declared, that if restored to power, they would re-adjust, but not increase the Tariff.

That in 1879 they so increased the Tariff, that the average rate of taxation has been raised, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, from 14.03 per cent in 1877-78, to 19.70 per cent in 1879-80, or by over 40 per cent.

That the reason given for this departure from their election pledges, was that the increase was required, in order to balance the public revenue and ex-

That the Government estimates the diture for the year, and \$4,297,000 in the partner of his talented preceptor many and persistent attempts made upon the beach near the new entrance, it would But the circumstances of Mr. Girouard's of these are worked by a steam-engine,

excess of the expenditure for 1877-78. That the Government estimates the expenditure for 1881-82 at \$26,389,000 being \$816,000 in excess of that for the current year, and \$2,886,000 in excess of that for 1877-78; and the revenue at | brought great experience, talent and of the expenditure for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure

000 in excess of the expenditure for those years, and \$11,800,000 in excess of the expenditure, according to the

and should be reduced; and in effecting such reduction regard should be had to those taxes, which press most severely on large masses of the population, which of the Dominion, and which, while most oppressive to the consumer, are least productive of revenue.' He supported his amendment in

Premier and Finance Minister who, by

the infamous telegram to Mr. Boyd, and in other ways too numerous to be mentioned here, had promised that they would not increase the taxation, but that they would inaugurate an era of economy, and had often had imposed new taxes on bread, coal and other necessaries of life, while vastly increasing the imposts on other articles of popular consumption. The Finance Minister apparently felt the full force of the attack and was greatly taken aback by it. At first he tried to appear indignant, and as usual on such occasions got badly mixed in his grammar. Then he took refuge in the budget speech, which, as it had been revised and amended by skilful hands was tolerably correct in construction though still faulty in logic. He read long extracts from this and then ly the entire afternoon, when the was taken and the amendment negatived by a vote of 131 to 53. An Amendment to the motion to go into supply is always treated as a motion of want of confidence, and this was a strictly party vote. All the New Brunswick members, except Messrs. Tilley, Costigan, Girouard and Domville voted for the amendment while those named voted Domville and Co. what burdens are imposed upon the people of New Brunswick? They escape the taxgatherer or pay a poll tax, perhaps, while the Smiths, Burpees, Snowballs, Pickards, and Kings are not mere adventurers, but pay scot and lot with the people. Any one of the gentlemen just named could buy and sell the supporters of the Government from New Bruns-

capital to buy men and all. The House, after disposing of Mr Blake's amendment, went into Committee of Supply, and at a single sitting in one evening voted \$15,379,646. As I have before stated nine-tenths of this goes west. Money must be voted for the public service, but the people, and the people's representatives should know what it is voted for. There is a good deal of crookedness about many of the items. Among these is \$50,000 for the bina on the American frontier to Winnipeg in Manitoba. It forms a branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, was built by the Government of Canada (and is now handed over to the Syndicate calculated to still further weaken the with six hundred miles of railway completed or to be completed, and with twenty-five millions of acres of land and twenty-five millions of money.) When the proposal to vote \$50,000 more for the Pembina branch came before the House it was thought there must be a mistake about it. Enquiry Its deficits and mismanagement are to complete the ballasting. Mr. Mac- both his legs. kenzie, whom nothing escapes, at once read from Sir Charles Tupper's last re- raised the Emperor who was conveyed hand and double-dealing as that to ment that the ballasting of the Branch | sleigh.

had been completed before June last. The reader might think that such a revelation would have stopped the appropriation. I will even do some of the Ministers the credit to say that they appeared ashamed of the transaction, but it was voted all the same. A more shameless vote was never given in Parliament, a bold \$50,-000 sop to the Syndicate! But if we begin in this way, thus early in the Syndicate's history, where will we end? As I have before stated the impression gains ground that the bargain with the one, which, if its secret history were written would astound the people of Canada. Already there is a considera- United States.

ble outcrop of scandal. Perhaps, as in 1873, we shall come to know the truth and the whole truth bye and bye. It is but just to say that the watchful care and attention of members of the Opposition was never more apparent voting of the supplies goes on at late hours, the discussion is merely conversational, consisting largely of question and answer, but nothing passes without close attention and scrutiny. In this important work the member for Northumberland, who daily becomes more popular in the ranks of the liberal party.

The County Judgship.

of the House, takes his full share.

and is greatly respected upon both sides

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Edward Williston, Judge of the County Courts of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, has been filled by the appointment of Wilment during the General Election of liam Wilkinson, Esq., Q. C., of Chatham. There is no doubt, whatever, that this appointment has been-unlike many by the present Governmentmade because of the eminent fitness of the gentleman selected for the position. Mr. Wilkinson, though an Englishman by birth, has resided in this County since his fifteenth year. He came from Liverpool, G. B., in 1840 to join his half-brother, the late James Johnson of the old firm of Johnson & Mackie, and entered the law office of

North side of the Province.

\$27,800,000, being \$1,411,000 in excess | dignity to the position were also mentioned as being among those whose claims thereto were presented by That it is thus proposed to raise for gentlemen of great respectability and inthe current and the next fiscal years a fluence. Politically, they were, doubtrevenue of \$55,386,000, being \$3,424,- less, all equal in the eyes of the Government, and the choice appears to have been made on the ground of superior general fitness, after all claims had been That the rate of taxation is excessive fully considered. The fact that Mr. Wilkinson has been chosen therefore gives general satisfaction, and as he but fifty-five and in the enjoyment bear most unequally on different parts vigorous health there is, no doubt. long and honorable judicial career before him. As he was obliged to leave for Bathurst and preside at the Court which opened there on Tuesday. very terse and vigorous speech in which we are not in a position to know what he brought out very clearly the decephis arrangements are in reference to tive and hypocritical course of members business at Chambers, etc., but they of the Government, especially of the will no doubt be made so as to meet the

> others most interested. The St. John Globe of Monday last. made the following reference to the appointment :-

says: Despatches received here to-day announce that Wm. Wilkinson, Esq., Q. C., of Chatham, has been appointed Judge of the County Courts of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, vice Williston, resigned. Judge Wilkinson's commission will be signed at Ottawa to-morrow. The new Judge is an Englishman by birth, and came to Miramichi in 1840, being then 14 years old. He is now fifty five years old. He studied law in the office of the late Hop. John M. Johnson, and was afterwards his professional partner. Mr. Wilkinson has long been recognized as one of the leading barristers of the sat down. The debate went on for near- Province. He is a gentleman of undoubted personal integrity, which with

greatest satisfaction. The Telegraph of the same day pubthe appointment and giving some rumors as to the persons who had recomother gentleman who had unsuccessfuly, with the Government. What care Tilley | applied for the position. The publication of these private matters was, to say the least, in bad taste, and could serve no good purpose. We have no doubt. however, that applicants whose names were not mentioned by the Telegraph. and whose claims were as influentally urged as those of any other unsuccessful one, will readily join with the respected Bathurst gentleman named by the Telegraph in congratulating His wick, so far as any stake they have in | Honor, Judge Wilkinson, on his deserv-

> Our private advices from Ottawa are to the effect that the appointment of Mr. Wilkinson was made on Wednesday of last week by the Government, but as witheld until the matter was officially he did not quite succeed in doing this, may completed.

Death of the Czar.

Murder in the form of assasination. surrounded by the glamour of political necessity, has ended the oft-attacked Pembina Branch. As the reader knows life of the Emperor of Russia, who was this is the Railway running from Pem- | killed on Sunday last. The despatches giving the authentic particulars of the

ST PETERSBURG, March 13.-As the Emperor was returning from parade in the Michel Munege, about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks, a crowd gathered, and a bomb was thrown therefrom which fell

The assassin, on being seized by the prevented from firing it. A second bomb was then thrown by an-

other person in the crowd and fell close to was made and the Ministry said it was the Czar's feet, its explosion shattering

Dorjibky, though himself much injured,

port as Minister of Railways the state- to the winter palace in Col. Dorjibky's A large crowd assembled before palace, but were kept back by the Cossacks.

The Imperial family assembled at the death bed. The Council of State was immediately convened. All places of public The glasses of gas lamps in Michael

Garden, beside the canal, were broken in pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the utmost sympathy for the Imperial family is everywhere expressed. The bells at last. of the principal churches are tolling. Among the first despatches from

America given to the associated press in connection with the assasination of the Syndicate is a corrupt and disgraceful Czar is the following by Hon. Mr. Blaine, the new Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Garfield of the

"Foster, Amercian Minister at St. Petersburg; "Express to Minister of Foreign Affairs the sentiments of sorrow with which President and people of the United States have heard of the horrible crime of which the Emperor has been the victim, and their profound sympathy with the Imperial than during the present session. The family and Russian people in their great

BLAINE,

"Secretary."

The above despatch appears to regre only the crime. It is, therefore, to be taken as an intimation that the Government of the United States sympathises with neither the crime nor the system of Government of which the Czar was the representative. As the family of the Czar could have little sympathy with him in his late family relations, it is really questionable whether they desired the sympathy expressed by the American Secretary of State. The St. John Telegraph which is one of the best and most ready authorities in Canada on subjects

of this nature, accompanied the an-

nouncement of the Czar's death with

the following article:-Yesterday Alexander II, Czar of Russia, fell a victim to a distardly crime, and received his death wound in the streets St. Petersburg by the explosion of a bomb thrown by the hand of a murderer. The particulars of this shocking tragedy will be found fully detailed in our telegraphic columns, so that we need not remark on them here further, than to say that it is evident the most careful preparations had been made to carry out the murderous design, and that its perpetrators showed a

and has, for a long time, been recognis- his life, and it is almost a miracle that ed as the leader of the profession on the long ago he had not been killed. The fact that he did escape so often, led some Other barristers, who would have people to conjecture that the attempts on his life were not really serious, and that they were countenanced by some one high in authority, who desired to terrify him to the point of abdicating the throne. s hot probable that there ever was any ground for this belief, and the fact that this last carefully laid plot has succeeded. shows that the Czar's escape when his dining room in the Winter palace was blown up, when the car in which he was supposed to be travelling was shattered by dynamite, and on other occasions, was not due to the forbearance of those concerned in these attempts.

Alexander II. was born on the 29th

April, 1818 and consequently had nearly

attained his sixty-third year. He succeed-

ed his father, Nicholas 1., on the 2nd March, 1855, and consequently has been on the throne twenty-six years, during which time Russia has passed through changes of greater moment than most countries have attained in the course two or three centuries. Nicholas was a stern and exacting military tyrant, but the reasonable views of the local bar and character of Alexander was mild, and almost weak by comparison with that of his father. When he ascended the throne. the Crimean war was going on, and it was not brought to a close until he had been Czar for more than a year. Alexander's JUDGE WILLISTON'S SUCCESSOR. -A first act was to issue a manifesto to the telegram to the GLOBE from Chatham, nation, declaring his intention to uphold the glory of the empire, as it had been upheld by his predecessors. Notwithstanding this, it is quite clear that he had never any particular liking for glory, for its own sake. The wars in which he had to engage were mainly forced upon him by men of more ambition and force of character than The glory of Alexander's reign, the act

ed down to future generations, is the emancipation of the Serfs. Compared with this stupendous act of emancipation all other deeds of manumission seem small. Even his high professional attainments and the granting of liberty to the negro slaves social position, rendered the appoint- of the South will bear no sort of compariment one that is received here with the son with the ukase which made 23,000,000 subjects of the Russian empire free. The freeing of the Russian Serfs was followed lished an Ottawa despatch announcing (by a similar measure with regard to the Serfs of Poland, The Czar also gave much attention to the promotion of educamended the new Judge, as well as an- I tion, and his efforts to improve the Rus sian colleges have been highly successful. Under Alexander's care the military power of Russia was greatly increased and the finances of the country placed on a better footing. It is unnecessary for us to detail at length the warlike enterprises in which Russia has been engaged under Alexander during the past fifteen years. The policy of Russia has been steadily aggressive and her progress both in Europe and Asia has excited the alarm of her neighbors. Even now Russia is engaged in a war with the Turcomans, which some people think may yet imperil the safety of India. In these wars Alexander seems rather to have been the passive instrument in the hands of others, for even an autocrat is not always independent of control. He was a man of amiable disposition, rather too fond of pleasure, but with a His Excellency, the Governor General, mind of a liberal cast and ambitious of did not reach Ottawa from Quebec be- placing his country on the same intellectufore Saturday the announcement was al level as the nations of the West. That

> be due to the fact that a nation of serfs cannot in a single generation be brought up to the standard of men who were al-Last year the Czarina, who had long been in ill health, died and a few months afterwards Alexander married a princess who had, it is said, been his mistress for ome years. Since then he has lived a

absent from St. Petersburg. In the tragic fate of Alexander, many will recognize the destiny of his house. Of the recent Czars only Alexander I died a natural death. Nicholas is believed near the carriage, destroying the back part | to have died by poison; Paul was murdered in his bed; Peter III. was also murdered and. Ivan VI was killed in prison. With such memories hanging over him, is colonel of police, drew a revolver but was | it wonderful that Alexander II. should have been a melancholy man? The eldest son and successor of the dead Czar Alexander, who was born March 10th. 1845, and married in 1866 to a daughter of the King of Denmark. Alexander the III., for that will be his title, is a very different man from his father, and there is little doubt that under his reign the policy of the Russian Empire, especially ts attitude towards Germany will greatly change. The young Czar has not been credited with being a good son, and many unkind things have been said about him. most of which, we trust, are not true, is to be hoped that he may have better

> THE HATCHERY :- We observe, by the Hansard report, that Mr. Snowball. on Thursday last, made enquiries in the House of Commons in reference to the Miramichi Hatchery, and was promised the latest information. It is to be hoped that when he receives it, it will be more truthful than that furnished by the Department in 1876.

fortune than his father, who after living

in hourly dread of assassination for many

years, became the victim of a foul murder

THE SESSION CLOSING :-- Our latest advices from Ottawa indicate that an almost unseemly hurry is the order of the day in the Commons. Ministers are impatiently accorded a hearing, and even ex-Ministers are put down by slamming of desks, cat-calls and oth noises when they attempt to speak. In this way the Government obtains all it asks for in the way of supply, the people's representatives protesting in vain against prevailing and increased extra-

The Tabusintac Light.

"Official utterances are always unan swerable" said Admiral Porter, K. C. B. and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, doubtless, has that opinion in reference to the matter of the Tabusintac Gully and the lighthouse on Crab Island. On Thursday last when the item of \$159,000, for Salaries and Allowances to Lighthouse keepers, was before the Commons Mr.

If the hon, Minister's attention has not already been called to the subject, I would state that since the lighthouse was placed at Tabusintac Bay, on the Miramichi, the storms of 1879 have opened a new gully. and the consequence is that the old entrance is filling up, and the new entrance. which has been formed, is much more available for boats coming into the bay. The light where it is now placed is entirely useless for the purpose intended, and is only a source of expense. The light is now on Crab Island, which is submerged by very high tides, and in case of a storm it s dangerous for the keeper to stay on the boldness and coolness in its execution Island. The building is in good order and expenditure for the current fiscal year at \$25,573,000, being \$2,070,000 in excess of that for 1877-78, and the revenue for the current vear at \$27,586,000, be-for the current vear at \$27,586,000, be-for the current fiscal year at \$27,586,000, be-for the current fiscal year at \$28,070,000 in excess of that for 1877-78, and the revenue for the current fiscal year at \$27,586,000, be-for the current fiscal year at \$28,070,000 in excess of that for 1877-78, and the revenue for the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the profession in which he added to the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. Johnson as a student of the late Hon. John M. 1. & F. BURPEE & CO. ing \$2,013,000 in excess of the expen- On being admitted to the bar he became tremely probable. No man has had so and by placing a beacon range light on ceeds as follows:—

ally intended for, and would cost little extra to the Department. The Minister subsequently furnished

the following memorandum on the sub-The fixed light at Tabusintac is situated on Crab Island at the mouth of the Tabusintac river, and has a white light exected on a pole at a distance of 150 feet in front to range with it, and has always given satisfaction. In the fall of 1879, on the occasion of a severe storm, a new gully was opened up. This however has not in my way interfered with the usefulness of these lights, and the light keeper states that the position of the lights should not be changed at present. The Inspector of Lights, who visited the station in July last, states that he fully coincides in the opinion expressed by the Light Keeper, considers that no change is necessary, and that the new gally or channel may soon tinually occur there. WM. SMITH.

Fishermen and other persons acquainted with the locality and lighthouse referred to, will think the above opinion of the light keeper about as incorrect as it is selfish and interested, while the endorsation of what is a manifest outrage on fact by the Inspector of Lights, is an additional proof of that officer's unfitness for the reponsible position he holds. If the In spector of Lights knows anything at all of the matter, he cannot be ignorant of the fact, that while the old gully has gradual ly been closing up and is practically abanloned by vessels and even small boats en. tering or leaving Tabusintac Bay, the new gulley has both a deeper and more direct channel than the old one ever had He ought also to know that in the storm of 1879 Crab Island, on which the Light stands, was submerged over four feet and that the Light Keeper's life was endangered. Both the Inspector and the Department should know that during the fall of 1880, when a storm was approaching, the Light Keeper took to his boat and made for which he will be honorably rememberfor the mainland, where he remained for ed as long as the history of Russia is handtwo or three days, leaving the lamps unlighted-and that at a time, when, if the light was of any use, it should have shone

The difficulty is that the Light-Keeper, who is quite an old man, has been made to pelieve that if the light on Crab Island is done away with, he will lose his office and salary. This, however, is an error, because both the light and keeper should be transferred to the main land, and a beacon range light should be established at the new gully on the beach. The writer personally inspected the locality last fall, and visited Crab Island, both gullies and the main-We are, therefore, convinced that the Inspector of Lights has misled the Department, and it is not difficult to believe that he has done so wilfully. He ought to be brought to book for thus trifling with an important matter, especialv as it is one that affects the safety of fishermen and persons engaged in the

The Provincial Assets and Liabili-

coasting trade.

The following is a statement of the assets of the Province of New Brunswick. as submitted to the House of Assembly by the Provincial Secretary, on the 8th Due on Geo. Botsford's Bond By Agricultural Department

alance on Bond from St. Stephen School Board to secure special loan from People's Bank Stock St. Andrews' Railway Stock Western Extension alance of subsidy to Eastern Extension claimed from Dominion Gov Due to the Province on County Fund School loans as follows :--Albert County \$1,600 00 Northumberland . 1,117 40 7,845 45 1,079 71

There are, it will be seen, some of the very quiet and retired life, seldom appearabove which are wholly worthless and ing in public and much of the time being might as well be stricken out of the list. The Western Railway stock, for instance, is no good whatever. Mr. Wedderburn also submitted the following statements of the liabilities. They are, we regret to say, more substantial than the assets :-Provincial Debentures outstanding ... \$768,000 00

Balance of special loan to St. Stephen School Board, guaranteed by Gov-Amount required to fulfil existing rail-Balance due the Dominion Government

The Railway habilities-are made up as follows :- St. Martins and Upham Road \$9,000; Grand Southern Railway, say \$56,000; Kent Northern Railway \$79,000. St. John Globe.

An Ottawa despatch of 7th inst. to the Toronto Globe says :- " A return brought down to-day gives the correspondence respecting the claim of Mr. G. A. Girouard, M. P., of Kent County, N. B., for sleepers procured by him for the Intercolonial Railway in 1871. Mr. Girouard put forward a claim in 1876 for a balance of \$6,450, which he alleged was due him, \$2,640 of this being on account of 8,000 sleepers, which went adrift in a storm, while being floated from Bathurst to Petit Rocher. He alleged that he was instructed to deliver the sleepers at the latter place, by Mr. Stephenson, paymaster of the Intercolonial. As against this, appears the statement of Mr. Duplessis, who states that he was present in the railway office in Ottawa when Girouard was paid in full, and expressed himself well pleased with the settlement. This statement of Duplessis is confirmed by that of W. H. Stephenson, paymaster, who paid the money. He says, " Mr. Girouard expressed himself very well pleased at the settlement and payment." In accordance with these statements, Mr. Brydges reported to the Government on the 4th November, 1873. Mr. Girouard has been paid in full, and has no claim against the Government. Matters so remained until after the change of Government, when Mr. Girouard's claim was again put forward, and on the 10th of June, 1879, the claimaut was intormed that "the Minister of Railways and Canals finds your claim cannot be ad. mitted." Lately the matter was referred to Mr. James Cowan, Dominion Arbitrator. who reported that W. Stephenson, the paymaster, in evidence before him, had declared that he had not directed or authorized the removal of the sleepers, nor stated that the Government would make good the loss, if any occurred, and further that the sleepers were not required at Petit Rocher, but at Bathurst. Mr. Cowan found the testimony to be "conclusive against the claim of Mr. Girouard. Notwithstanding all these adverse decisions. the claim was again submitted for report to Mr. Shanly, chief engineer of the Intercolonial, who in July, 1880, reported in

it was clear that he could give a seat to the Opposition at pleasure. To keep him steady in support of the Government it was necessary for Sir John to find some

against four rivals who collectively polled

1.898 votes against 810 cast for him, and

excuse for satisfying his claim. Against the evidence of Stephenson and Duplessis; against the judgment of Mr. Brydges, the late Government, Sir Charles Tupper, and Mr. Cowan; the claim of Mr. Girou ard was held valid by Mr. Shanly, who reported that \$2,640 was still due. The matter was not within Sir John A. Macdonald's Department, but no other Minister apparently would take the rebecome useless by the changes which con- sponsibility of recommending that the money should be paid. The Premier did Deputy Minister of Marine, etc. so, and on the day following Mr. Shanly's report an order was made to hand over the bribe that he asked to the member for Kent. It was perfectly clear that he was bought like a beast in the shambles. transaction shows that Mr. Shanly understands why he was appointed, and is ready to meet the wishes of his employers. It shows that Sir John adheres without scruples to his invariable policy of buying support wherever he can. The result will be to encourage anew the presentation of

An All Night Sitting

general elections.

How Members of the English House of COMMONS PASS THE TIME-THE HOME RULE DRINK AND ITS EFFECTS.

(From the London World.)

An "all-night sitting" at the House is not such a terrible penance to members as might be thought by the uninitiated. Members can be very jolly under these circumstances. All I know is, I went ed the members' lobby when I was buttonground. Often as I had dined in the House before, never had I known the worlds. pleasure of meeting ladies in the very precincts that Guy Fawkes has made so historic. So I gladly accepted the invita-Russell's exordium in favor of his new allies, I found my way, not without fear prevalent and about?-to the chamber, damnable iteration and truculent eloquence

Presently we escorted the ladies to Capt. was a curious medley of members. At away in alternate sittings and "adjournments" of this kind until morning dawned upon us and the House. At this juncture another adjournment was made, when I was introduced for the first time to what is known in the House as the Home Rule drink-the very backbone, I understand, of obstruction; for after a jorum of it, one becomes imbued with staying powers for any number of consecutive hours. This is the receipt: Beat up well two raw eggs, mix with a large glass of hot milk, and add a wine glass of real Irish whiskey. This beats Mr. Gladstone's nostrum of sherry egg-flip into a cocked hat, to quote the expressive language of the House now, and is guaranteed to make the most silent member eloquent. I am ashamed to say how long I remained on at the House after this: suffice it that when I returned to the bosom of my family they scarcely seemed

Advance" Scientific Miscellany

There are at present sixty-five geograph al societies in the world. The oldest is at Paris, and was founded in 1821. A public chemical laboratory has been

pened in Paris for the analysis of any

substance used for food. The fees are moderate, varying from five to twenty

Several electric railways will be exibited at the forthcoming exhibition of electrical apparatus at Paris, and will doubtless attract much attention from The effect of alloying certain metals

with certain other metals is quite remarkable. The presence of one-twentieth of one per cent of lead in standard gold will render a bar an inch thick so brittle that it may readily be broken by a slight rap Prof. Maska announces that among the

remains of Post-Tertiary animals (such as hyena) found in the Schipka Cave, near Stramberg, in Moravia, the jaw-bone of a supposed diluvial human being has been discovered. It was embedded in the im mediate vicinity of a spot where carboni: ed animal bones, stone implements and bone utensils were found. The jaw bone

An invention which must prove of much mportance in architecture and sculpture has recently been made by Dr. Gebring, of Landshut, Bavaria. By means of an enameling liquid, he claims to be able to render any kind of stone or cement harder than granite, and gives it the appearance of any other mineral desired. The ename may also be applied to metal, and is said to effectually preserve it from rust. A London journal reports that a new

and somewhat remarkable invention has appeared at Turin. It consists in the application of light giving materials to printing ink, by which print becomes luminous in the dark, so that in future it will be possible to read at night, in bed or during a journey, without the assistance of candle or lamp. It it said that a new daily paper is about to be printed in Turin with this

Meteorologists have found that United States storms usually advance from the Upper Mississippi Valley toward New York and New England, less frequently toward Virginia, and seldom toward the Carolinas. American storm centres most frequently pass off the coast between fortyfive and fifty degress North latitude. The great waves of high barometer, with fierce Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B. favour of the payment of \$2,640 to Mr. northwest winds in their front, usually Girouard. On the following day, Sir John advance from the Rocky Mountains toward Virginia and the Carolinas, but less fre- Italian, Sutherland Falls and Macdonald recommended the payment, quently toward New England. and an Order in Council to that effect A medical gymnasium was lately open-

passed, and so Mr. Girouard received his ed in Paris, having been built at a cost of \$2,640, and gives his cordial support to \$100,000. Physicians find it at times very desirable to give special exercise to certain

answer all the purpose the light was origin- election were such as to warrant a belief and all of them can be graduated by that he might get what he wanted by screws, so that the extent, duration and persistence. He had been returned velocity of motion can be regulated according to the direction of the physicians.

Sig. G. Bignami Sormani, of Milan, bas found that the density of stw at time of falling varies remarkably. During his observations, he has found snow so dense that it weighed over thirty pounds to the cubic foot, being nearly half as heavy as water, while the lightest snow weighed by him showed but a trifle more than two and a half pounds per cubic foot. It is assumed that the density of new fallen snow is ordinarily about one-eighth that of water, or, in round numbers, eight pounds each

During the past year two French experimenters have kept nine pigs in a state of Mabitual intoxication, in order to test the effects of various alcoholic stimulants. The digestive apparatus of the pig quite closely resembles that of man, and for this reason these animals were chosen for the experiments. The savants have found hat the pig taking absinthe is first gay. then excitable, irritable, combative, and finally drowsy; the pig under the influence of brandy is cheerful until he falls asleep; the pig treated to rum becomes directly sad and somnolent; while the gin taking pig assumes a most eccentric line of conduct-grunting, squealing, tilting his any number of claims examined and rehead against the sty door, rising on his ported against by the late Administration. hind legs, and otherwise behaving very Over twenty such were paid during the unlike ordinary sober pigs. The animals first eighteen months of the present regime, subjected to these experiments are said to and we may expect that scores of similar be none the worse for their year's drunk. frauds will be perpetrated before the

Dr. J. Holetschek has lately given a review of the world's knowledge of the asteroids, or the group of bodies which revolve in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. Of the two hundred planets of of this group which had been discovered up to July, 1879, sixty three were discovered in the United States, sixty in France, twenty-eight in Germany, seventeen in Austria, tifteen in Great Britain. eleven in Italy, tive in Asia, and one in Denmark. Prof. Peters, of the Clinton Observatory, has discovered more (thirty. down to the House on the first night of six) than any other single observer. The calculated in Germany, those of fortyholed by a member on hospitable thoughts | eight in the United States, and those of intent. I must dine with him at 8 o'clock | the others in Austria, France, England. to meet his wife and some ladies in the Russia and Sweden. No satisfactory new room provided for the purpose under theory has yet been advanced to account for the existence of these remarkable little

While the recent efforts of certain prominent European astronomers have failed to give convincing proof of an eleven-year tion, and after listening to Mr. Charles | cycle in the occurrence of great financial panics corresponding to the "sun-spot period," it is believed to be well esta and trembling-for was there not an in- ed that a relation exists between the describable air of excitement and mystery activity of the sun's photosphere and electrical activity on the earth. It has where in lieu of the gunpowder bags of by- been shown through a long series of years gone days, I found a board groaning under | that the periods of magnetic variation coin the latest efforts of the Commons' cuisine | cide with the period of sun-spots: not and magnums of champagne. Our little | rigidly, but sufficiently close to prevent dinner was a pleasant relief after the the probability of a chance connection. In one case at least, when observers have been looking at the sun through telescopes, and have recorded the exact instant of Gosset's box, and ourselves adjourned to solar activity, the magnetic needles over the members' smoking-room, where there i the earth were violently affected, rigidly pointing out a new meridian. Auroras midnight another adjournment was made | were noted, even in southern latitudes. for grilled bones, and so the night passed | Telegraph lines refused to work, and shocks were given to the operators.

Cut this Out-It May Save Your

There is no person living but what suf fers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that trys it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for

ZOFESA FROM BRAZIL. -- As a result of the new commercial enterprise just assumng importance with Brazil, is the introduction of Zopesa, so justly celebrated where it is known for the cure of all forms of Indigestion. The Company have opened a laboratory in Toronto. Zopesa comes to us highly endorsed and recommended, its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Organs, its certainty to relieve and cure Dyspepsia and Constipation, makes this remarkable compound a necessity in Canada. The Company makes sample bottles at the trifling cost of 10 cents. Sold by MACKENZIE & Co., Chatham N. B.

Teacher Wanted

A female teacher holding a local license, wanted for District No. 6, Bay du Vin, River. Apply stating salary, to SAMUEL KINGSTON, Secy Bay du Via.

To Let or Sell. The two story dwelling situate on St, John Street,

session given immediately, apply to the Subscriber. Also—For sale, a lot of wooden water pipe, ring-Chatham, March 8, '81. Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Teacher wanted for District No.

Tabusintac, March 3, '81.

LANGUAGES. Miss Lilly Allen, is prepared to receive on

thorough knowledge of the French and Italian languages. For further particulars inquire at the residence of Capt. J. Allen, Water St. Chatham. Notice to Teachers.

Fe nale Teacher holding a Second Class License om the Board of Education of N. B. is wanted for District No. 5. Parish of Hardwicke, County of Northumberland. One who has attended the Pro vincial Normal School since 1875 preferred. Adess, giving references. B. WILLISTON, Sec'y Board of Trustees. Bay du Vin, Northumberland

FARM FOR SALE.

two miles from Chatham, on the i ichibucto Road There are 80 acres more or less, 60 of which are under cultivation. There is a good dwelling house two large barns, sheds, etc. For further parti-JAMES P. SEARLE,

House and Rooms to Let.

To let, from 1st May next, the cottage on Wellington Road, now occupied by D. T. Johnstone. The house is well supplied with water, woodsheds, ceilar, and a good garden. For further particulars,

William Rae,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rutland Marbles.

Grave Stones and Monumental Memorials, in Foreign or Native Stone A good selection on hand.

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