Medical.

Vegetine,

WILL CURE

SCROFULA.

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has 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.

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VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

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

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Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

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VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate cases of erysipelas.

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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. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

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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.

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VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon it.

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

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If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

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 healtay action.

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VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints, It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

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In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND" and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y and Toronto, Ont.

DERBY

CARDING MILL.

THE Proprietor of the Derby Carding Mill begs to announce that he has appointed Mr. Duncan Davidson, Chatham, and Mrs. W. Stothart, Chatham Ferry, agents for receiving Wool to be Carded at his Mill.

Wool left with either of these parties, will be orwarded to the Mill and returned within one week.

R. D. WILSON, Proprietor

Derby, June 26, 1881.

R. C. PRAYER BOOKS.

A varied assortment of ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, just received at the

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE,

WILL BE SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES.

Chatham, June 14, 1881.

Teacher Wanted.

A second class teacher for District No. 6 Douglasfield, parish of Chatham. Apply to

John McDonnell,
tf. Sec. to Trustees.

In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson.

All persons are cautioned against settling any claim or paying or handing over any property of the estate to James Robinson, pending the decision of the Courts in reference thereto.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
HUGH FERGUSON,
CHRISTINA FERGUSON,
JESSIE PARKER,
MARGARET PARRER.

Derby, 9th May, 1881.

Wanted.

TWELVE GOOD STONE CUTTERS at the St. Croix Cotton Mill. Good wages and steady employment given to competent men. Apply on the grounds.

R. E. PATTERSON,
Contractor,
13 Milltown, N.B.

For Sale.

REFUSE SPRUCE BOARDS.
REFUSE SPRUCE DEALS.
PINE BOARDS.
REFUSE SHINGLES.
LATHS.
BBL. STAVES & HEADING.
JOHN FLETT.

Nelson, June 21. 1881. 3922

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Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - OCTOBER 13, 1881.

A Woollen Factory.

On the occasion of a farewell dinner to a former resident and prominent business man of Chatham a week or two ago, Mr. Snowball, M. P., in referring to the exodus of our people and the means that might be resorted to for keeping them at home, advocated the establishment of a woollen factory, and said that although his time and capital were both pretty fully employed in his present business, yet if such an enterprise were started under good auspices he would undertake to furnish one third or even one half of the money required for it. This was, of course, a *bona fide* offer and one which many places of the size and importance of Miramichi would not allow to go long unaccepted. Is there not some one in the community having leisure and some unemployed capital who will take the project in hand? Our people would, doubtless, subscribe to stock pretty generally if the matter were in safe and prudent hands. There is more than enough capital in our Savings Banks, lying idle, to establish ten woollen factories, while the raw material to supply one would soon become abundant. Sheep farming would become profitable, furnishing a new inducement for our young country people to remain at home, while a new opening for employment would assist in preventing the exodus from town. When Mr. Snowball made his offer another gentleman promised to put two or three thousand dollars into that or any other manufacturing enterprise that would promise a fair return for the investment. These offers should be taken up; if not by some of our own citizens, then by someone from abroad, for "there's money in it."

The Moncton *Times* publishes a letter said to have been received by Senator Muirhead of Chatham from a Mr. J. S. Gill, of 93, Arch St., Boston, Mass., in which the writer—who dates his letter from Ludlow, Vt.,—refers to an alleged offer of a free site for a woollen mill by Mr. Muirhead and says he contemplates starting "another mill either here (Ludlow, Vt.) or in Canada." He continues:

I would like to know what your offer includes; also how much head of and fall of water, how many horse power in the dryest season, would it require a dam, how near R. R. station, plenty of labor. Are Beaver and Doeskins as profitable as any goods to make there? or are they made in sufficient quantities at present, or what goods are most wanted. Should not want less than 150 horse power. If everything is favorable I will come up.

The *Times* says Mr. Sadler has offered a free site to Mr. Gill and Senator Muirhead has written, informing him "that an eligible site can be obtained in Chatham."

Considering Mr. Gill's evident innocence of any knowledge of Chatham we advise him to "come up." We can assure him that if he means business "everything is favorable." If he wants a site it is freely offered to him, together with half the stock necessary to establish the proposed mill. We presume Mr. Sadler's offer is one of a water-power site. Though we do not know where he has such a site near the railway station he can, doubtless, furnish one a few miles away and there are plenty of steam factory sites to be had as close to the railway as anyone can desire.

The "Sun" and "Telegraph" united.

It ought to be a matter of great satisfaction to Fisheries Inspector Venning that he has been able, through all the vicissitudes of his extraordinary official career, to retain the disinterested friendship of the St. John *Telegraph* and *Sun*; and that those able journals—representing, as they do, the moderation, courtesy, truthfulness and sincerity, which are the leading characteristics of the two great political parties they so faithfully serve—should, with a unanimity of time and sentiment partaking of the nature of inspiration, fly to his defence whenever his official acts are criticised by the ADVANCE. The *Sun* professes to know all about the management of our fisheries, and we may, therefore, presume that it worships at the shrine of the Inspector and does battle in his defence from a knowledge of his official perfections. The *Telegraph*, on the other hand, confesses that it has not been able to make enquiries so as to be in a position to understand the Fisheries question, and its devotion to the immaculate (?) Inspector's interests must, therefore, be prompted entirely by its well-established respect for official personages. Between the two papers the Inspector should feel happy, as they furnish him with proof that he is deemed worthy of their devotions from the two motives of knowledge and faith.—The one goes it with its eyes open, the other goes it blind. The *Telegraph*, referring to our article of last week on the Venning-Spurr case says:—

The *Advance*, in introducing the report, makes some strong reflections on the Fishery Officers, and especially on Inspector Venning, whom it thinks Mr. Spurr would have been justified in killing. It apppears to us that the sole blame arising in the case should be attached to the Government. Their officers must do the Government's bidding, and if they do so in a proper spirit and manner, no blame should be attached to them. We can conceive of officers thus obeying orders whose sympathies may be with the riparian owners, who ought to find ample protection in the law courts. It is not wise to advise aggrieved persons to use violence to the mere servants of the Government.

Responsive to the sentiment of the *Telegraph*, comes the *Sun*, also, to the Inspector's defence, on the same morning—Saturday last—reminding the readers of both papers of Parthenia's beautiful definition of love to the barbarian, Ingomar—

Two souls, with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,—

The CHATHAM "ADVANCE" has a long editorial full of abuse of Fishery Inspector Venning, in connection with the prosecution of Mr. Spurr. The gist of the article is that Mr. Venning ought to have been shot while interfering with riparian proprietors engaged in fishing. The whole article is one of the most reckless and uncalled for that was ever penned. The *Advance* knows that what Mr. Venning did was done as an officer of the Fishery Department and under special instructions from the Department, and that he could not have done otherwise. No public purpose is served by such an unreasonable personal attack on a Government official as the *Advance* constantly indulges in whenever it mentions Mr. Venning's name. If all the officers in the execution of unpleasant duties were to be assailed vindictively after this fashion, life would be unbearable. We have reason to know that Mr. Spurr harbors no such feelings against Mr. Venning as the Chatham *Advance* has given expression to. He recognizes the fact that Mr. Venning, simply discharged his official duty in carrying out the instructions of his Department, his quarrel being with the Department, not with the Inspector.

How unanimous the two papers are, and how gratifying it must be to their respective readers to find the asperities of party envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, dropped for a time in presence of the great peril of the good Inspector! The inspiration of the unanimity, however, seems to us greater than the promptness with which the *Sun* and *Telegraph* came to the rescue of their *protege*. Both of them received the ADVANCE in St. John on Thursday morning, and both neglected to avert the alleged peril until Saturday. The *Sun* says we declared Venning ought to be shot, and the *Telegraph*, with a little variation echoes the assertion. Both of them, thus, slander the ADVANCE. The *Sun* says we knew Mr. Venning acted under special instructions from the Department, and the *Telegraph* declares that the officers must do the Government's bidding. Both are, therefore, inspired with the same idea, that Mr. Venning is forced into robbing and assaulting people by the Dominion Government. Now as to the *Sun's* grave charge that "the gist of the" (ADVANCE'S) "article was that Mr. Venning ought to be shot" and the *Telegraph's* implied charge to the same effect, here are our words:—

"This case of Venning *vs.* Spurr has in it elements of great danger to the peace and good order of our communities. Mr. Spurr was quietly enjoying the right to fish from his own land. He was fishing by a legalized mode, and had come a long distance, at considerable expense, to enjoy the spot in which he was engaged. Without any legal right, whatever, a swaggering, blasphemous fellow whom the Government sees fit to keep in its employment, enters upon Mr. Spurr's land and attacks his person, taking his fishing tackle and even his hat from him by brute force. Had Mr. Spurr defended himself with deadly weapons, and killed Venning rather than permit him to thus rob him of his property and rights, few would blame him, and we are quite sure no jury, on the North Shore, at least, would even put him on trial as a serious offender. Fortunately and properly, however, Mr. Spurr, like so many of our people who have borne the outrages of Venning and his Departmental associates patiently, submitted to the indignity committed upon him, and did not carry his resentment of the attack upon him to extremes.

Our view of the matter appears quite plainly in the above. According to the *Sun's* account of Venning's attack on Mr. Spurr—given in June last—the two men fought each other—Spurr to retain his rod, line and other property and Venning to take it. The *Sun* stated that they made efforts to get each other over the precipitous rocks into the falls, which would, certainly, have involved the death of one or both. Then Venning was represented as bending Spurr's thumb back and wounding it, thus forcing him to relinquish his rod. This account, given by the *Sun*, showed the danger the two men were in and it is the only narrative we have seen of the affair. In another case of precisely the same character, we have the authority of the *Sun* for the allegation that Venning on the upper Miramichi, presented a revolver at Mr. Phair of Fredericton and took his property from him wrongfully. The *Telegraph*, which says it has no time to give to fishery matters, is, of course, only acquainted with these facts through the *Sun*. We must, therefore, presume that its deprecation of resort to violence, as well as that of the *Sun*, is to apply to mankind generally but not to Inspector Venning. He, in that tender, sympathetic, neighborly and humane spirit which revolts at the outrages which the Department forces him to commit, may draw a revolver upon a fellow citizen, or wrestle with him on a life-endangering precipice, but the common, non-official personage, must forget the right he has to defend his life and property. He must be shot, beaten or robbed, and then "find ample protection in the law courts," as the *Telegraph* puts it. Mr. Spurr fought a little, but the thumb-rack brought him to terms and he gave up his property In our article we commended Mr. Spurr for his forbearance.—Under the circumstances of the attack and robbery of Mr. Spurr, as given by the *Sun*, we repeat that no jury would consider he had gone beyond justifiable self-defence had he resorted to deadly weapons. We said *fortunnately and properly*, however, Mr. Spurr submitted to the indignity and did not carry his resentment to extremes. We leave our readers and those of the *Sun* and *Telegraph* to judge whether we have given the sanguinary advice which the one charges against us directly and the other by implication.

Hereafter, according to the *Sun* and *Telegraph*, Mr. Venning is to have a monopoly of breaking people's thumbs and presenting revolvers at them in connection with robbing them of their personal property and disturbing them in the peaceable enjoyment of their civil rights. When he presents the pistol or, with brute force, disjoints their fingers, they are not to resist, but take it all calmly and meekly, remembering that Mr. Venning is the sacred instrument of a paternal Government. In this section of the country, however, we believe that kind of doctrine will not find favor, for human nature will assert itself—the first law of nature rises above the law recommended by the *Telegraph*. A few years ago when Mr. Venning took off his coat in the Newcastle Post Office and attacked a peaceable citizen who merely differed from him in opinion, the latter deemed it his duty not to be thrashed, so he let out right and left, blacking Mr. Venning's eyes and cutting his face. He simply resisted Mr. Venning's illegal attack. He did not stop to consider the sacredness of the official, nor was he intimidated by the latter's profanity and bluster. Had the doctrine of the *Sun* and *Telegraph* prevailed on that occasion the gentleman attacked would have tamely submitted to the honor of being beaten by one of the greatest official rowdies in the Dominion, and sought "ample protection in the law courts," as the *Telegraph* puts it. On another occasion, Mr. Venning entered the office of a gentleman in Chatham and accused him of writing certain things to a St. John paper, using the vilest language and shoving his person against that of the other and daring him to strike him. He He was told that he would have to seek elsewhere for a thrashing in Chatham. "If I wanted the job done" said the gentleman, "I would call upon some blackguard like yourself to do it, but you shall not have the gratification of a personal attack upon you here."—It happened that Mr. Venning's interests might have been promoted just then if he could have made the Department believe he was subject to personal violence in Chatham. Had he drawn a revolver or made a blow at the gentleman referred to the result might have been different. The above and other instances show that people hereabouts, though they generally defend themselves, are not inclined to attack Mr. Venning, so he need not inspire the papers to canonize him as a martyr in the cause of the Department. We should be sorry to have any person injure Mr. Venning save in self-defence. If he keeps his hands off of our citizens, let them treat his foul language with the contempt it deserves; if, however, he attacks them in the woods and subjects them to encounters so dangerous as that between Mr. Spurr and himself, as related in the *Sun* last June; or if he draws a revolver, as in the Phair case, or strikes with his fist as in the Crocker case, at Newcastle, is it reasonable to expect that those assailed will always be able to resist the temptation to follow his example? As we said last week it would be "fortunate" and "proper" should they not also resort to violence, but if they do so the blame and responsibility must rest upon the person "by whom the offence cometh," the *Sun* and *Telegraph* to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Tables Turning.

Our Fredericton correspondent telegraphed last night:—"Judge Steadman, Henry Phair, Esq., Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council, and Edgar Hanson' Esq., of the Provincial Civil Service, have each commenced an action against Fishery Inspector Venning for interfering with their rights to fish on the Miramichi as riparian owners, and prosecuting them in Justices' Courts here a short time ago. The necessary documents for entering the suits have already been filed in the Clerk of the Pleas' office. The damages in each case are set at $5,000. In the case of Mr. Phair damages for assault are included in the claim, Mr. Venning having, it is alleged, laid hold of the plaintiff and presented a revolver at his person."—*Sun of 7th inst.*

The notoriety that Inspector Venning has gained in connection with his attacks upon and ill-treatment of riparian owners, together with the execration in which he is held by fishermen generally, for the persecuting spirit in which he has dealt with their interests, seem now to be the chief features of his official life. It is probable that if Mr. Spurr, whom he robbed of property and assaulted at Pabineau Falls in June last, were to enter an action against him, he would deem it another mark of distinction, because his moral sensibilities appear to be quite blunted and the Dominion Government would be compelled to pay any damages that might be awarded against him. Those who control the Fisheries Department are directly responsible to Parliament for their acts, and it ought at once to be ascertained by members of both sides, how far the reckless policy of incurring great law expenses and attacking the persons and private rights of citizens of the Dominion, is to be carried under the impertinent and ignorant pretext of "regulating the fisheries." The duty of the Government towards the people is a paternal one. It should protect them in their rights instead of taking them away by force. Above all things, no officer should be allowed to enforce the pretentions of the Department at the point of the revolver.

A Fishery Mixture.

Omaha and Newcastle, Ontario, are furnishing salmon-eggs for the St. John River Hatchery. We learn from the St. John papers that the old man-of war *Chrybdis* will not stay in any one place in St. John harbor, so we fear that our plan for turning her into a fish reservoir and hatchery will have to be rejected on account of her "migratory" habits. Mr. Wilmot has been obliged to abandon his plan of imprisoning parent *Salmo Salar* in salt water during the whole of the breeding season and appears to substitute an equally promising plan for making use of the Rapids des Femmes hatchery, viz,—turning it into a nursery for the *Salmo Wilmoti*—a purely fresh water fish! Such is the wisdom of our scientific fish-culturists. If Mr. Wilmot should fail with his Omaha and Newcastle ova he ought to make some experiments with codfish at Rapids des Femmes.

Our Washington Letter.

IS THE CABINET LARGE ENOUGH FOR BLAINE AND CONKLING? MR. BLAINE'S FUTURE. EXIT OHIO. HAIL NEW YORK. ABOUT THE ASSASSIN.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 5TH, 1881.

Is this to be an "In Memoriam" administration, or will the new President stamp it with an individuality and a will of his own? These questions, of greater or less interest to the entire country, are questions of life and death to hundreds in Washington. If it is to be an *in memoriam* administration, the Cabinet of the deceased President will be retained, and hundreds of officials, who hold places directly under the present Cabinet, will eat their bread in peace. If the Cabinet is to be changed, many chiefs of bureau, and a large clerical force, must be changed with it. For it is an unwritten law of our civil service that a new Cabinet officer may appoint his own corps of assistants. It is now pretty definitely known that there will be an entire change of Cabinet, but it is not believed that this change will be made before the called session of the Senate, and may be not before the regular session of Congress. Two members of General Garfield's administration have such experience, talent, and reputation, that it is expected they will almost immediately reappear in public life. Mr. Windom will, it is thought, be returned to the Senate, and Mr. Blaine to the House, where, it is believed, he could easily be elected Speaker. Such a course by Mr. Blaine would be a great disappointment to Mr. Rasson, and other aspirants to this office, the third in dignity in the United States and second in influence only to the office of President. On the other hand, it is said that Mr. Blaine will be urged to retain the portfolio of State, and that Mr. Conkling will be made Secretary of the Treasury. The appearance of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling at the same table would seem to be an impossible spectacle, but it is said to be the wish of President Arthur to enforce harmony between these two stalwart leaders, whose political views are entirely harmonious, and whose antagonism is personal. It is evident that Ohio is no longer to be the most favored nation at the Capital of the United States, and the idea is gaining ground that New York is as big a state as Ohio. Well, anything for a change, a Cabinet without one or two Ohio men in it will lack a long familiar monotony.

To-day I was at the jail and saw the worst execrated man in the United States. "What do you think of my case?" said he. I said, "I think you will be hanged." "But wait, wait," he replied, "you have not heard my side of the question." "It will make no difference what your side of the question may be, you are going to be hanged." If anyone thinks this inhuman, let him remember that the capital penalty is inadequate punishment for the crime committed, and the agony suffered by the victim, his family, and the country, "Cowards die a thousand deaths" in anticipation. It is right to contribute your mite to keep Guiteau in a state of anticipation.

The "Advance" and its Interests.

We beg to remind our numerous readers that two more numbers will complete the seventh volume of the ADVANCE, and the seventh year of its existence. Without desiring to unduly press our claims, we may also venture to remind many of our patrons that they have not done their duty towards us by promptly paying up their subscriptions. The performance of this duty we propose to enforce upon a number of the neglectful ones and to require them to be better up to the mark hereafter. In order that a paper may enjoy a healthy existence and exercise a beneficial influence within the field of its circulation, it must not only enjoy the good will and moral support of its patrons, but receive the material backing due in the shape of promptly paid subscriptions and legitimate advertising patronage. While we have much in this line to acknowledge it is also our duty to plainly inform our friends that it has taken much more than its actual receipts from subscriptions and advertising to maintain the ADVANCE. The proprietor has been obliged to fall back upon other sources of income and to engage in other business which must, necessarily, withdraw his attention from the paper, in order to earn the means which should be supplied through the two legitimate channels we have named. This is an unsatisfactory state of things, which our friends should remedy by giving evidence of a more adequate and just sense of their duty. We endeavor to make the paper worthy of the community in which it is published—to make it the exponent of the best interests and the best sentiments of our people. We have steadily labored to this end, even against unworthy opposition and in face of the experience of others who have preceded and been contemporary with us, and whose mistakes and weaknesses we have endeavored to avoid. Others have entered our field and, though unworthy, have divided with us patronage which was wasted in failure, but would have materially assisted in making us stronger and abler, had those who diverted it from us recognised their manifest duty to the community in which they live. We have actually heard men express their shame that a certain print should go abroad professing to represent the community and yet they were, themselves, advertisers in or subscribers to it. Such people are hardly worth making sacrifices for as we have, at times, done, and, acting under a sense of duty, must continue to do.

It is the wish of the publisher of the ADVANCE to place the paper on a thoroughly self-supporting basis during the coming year. He, therefore, requests those who think the desire one that should be realised to assist him. Old subscribers who have not paid up should consult the date on the yellow slip on 1st page and make an effort to do so at once and those who have not yet subscribed will find the present a suitable time to correct the omission of duty. A few of our business men show a creditable example to others in the way of advertising and we hope to receive an extended and increasing patronage in this important department.

There is also connected with the publishing department one of the best appointed job printing offices in the Maritime Provinces, capable of doing all kinds of work in that line. It has now the largest share of local patronage, but too many of our business people at the North think it necessary to send to St. John and elsewhere for work, or to give it to Montreal drummers, when they can be as well and reasonably served in Chatham. This ought to be corrected, for printing gives home-employment and it ought to be done at home.

In writing thus plainly we are not forgetful of the many things which deserve our thanks and gratitude. Our yearly income, if it has not been all we expected at first, has steadily increased. Each year, too, has brought to us new friends and strengthened the ties which bind us to old ones. If we have lost any frienes we believe they are ashamed of the estrangement in their hearts. We are told that we should not complain, because we live and flourish where so many have sickened and starved, and either ran away or died disappointed. This aspect of the matter is not, however, a cheerful one, and while we look back over the struggle which has kept the ADVANCE from sharing the fate of its numerous predecessors and contemporaries, we are tempted to reflect seriously on the question as to when those who have been interested in so many journalistic funerals hereabouts will learn that it is safest to invest in a paper of healthy tone, free from evil associations, having vigor and independence of character—and in such a paper alone, so far as local support goes. The place is not large enough to become a newspaper centre and our friends are interested in working out the problem of "the survival of the fittest."

Sudden Disappearance.

The very sad news of the disappearance from Montreal of Mr. Charles E. Bourne, of the Montreal Telegraph Company, created much surprise yesterday and very general regret among his circle of friends which was very wide. It seems that the missing gentleman has been despondent of late, the telegraph deal having taken away his occupation as treasurer to the Montreal Company. He apparently felt very deeply this loss, and fears are entertained for his safety. Meantime the officers of the Company are investigating his accounts with the Company. Thus far they refuse information in that quarter, nor will they give any until their labor is complete.

Mr. Bourne was very widely known in musical circles, having been secretary for many years of the Philharmonic Society of Montreal.—*Montreal Wit.*

The Assassin Guiteau.

HOW HE SHADOWED HIS VICTIM TILL A CONVENIENT SEASON. A MURDERER'S LONG VIGIL.

Guiteau has written up a long account of his motives for shooting the President, and his method of accomplishing his end. The chief reason was evidently selfish, his disappointment at not obtaining a foreign consulship. Having made up his mind to assassinate General Garfield, he bided his time for a chance of catching him unawares outside the White House. One Sunday, that before he set out to Long Branch with Mrs. Garfield, he went to the Campbellite Church during service, and seeing the President sitting near an open window some three feet from the ground, he thought to do the deed then in such a way that the ball should pass through his victim's head up through the ceiling, and so injure no one else. For an unexplained reason he changed his mind, but on the following Thursday, observing that the President was going to Long Branch on the Saturday, he resolved to do the deed on that day. He went with all his papers arranged; got to the depot about half an hour before the President's arrival; watched him from the ladies' room out of his carriage; and would have fired on him then and there had not Mrs. Garfield, who looked very thin and ill, clung so tenderly to her husband's arm as to disarm his intention. He then determined to shoot him on the following Monday, the day of his return, and accordingly went to the depot. The heat, however, was so great as to take the heart out of him, and once more he let the President go unassailed. He kept still on the watch all that week. He hoped to achieve his object when the President rode out early one morning, and accordingly sat in expectancy for two long hours, only to be disappointed, as the President did not go out that day till night, when he drove from the White House through Vermont-avenue, accompanied by one of his sons and a gentleman. As they did not return the same way he missed them, after a long vigil. On the Friday the assassin hung round the White House all day till the evening, when the President walked out alone to Mr. Blaine's house, on Fifteenth-street. While General Garfield was in there, Guiteau stepped into an alley opposite the house, took out his revolver, saw it was all right, and put it back in his pocket. After waiting for half an hour, the President came out, accompanied by Mr. Blaine, and passed him on the opposite side, both being in earnest conversation and their heads being very close together. Mr. Blaine was energetic in his action; his right arm was looped in the President's left, who with his right would frequently strike out in the air. They seemed very merry, and in perfect accord. There was no shooting that night. The intending assassin, therefore, retired to his hotel and "took a towel-bath," as he had on previous occasions taken his breakfast or dinner, and went to sleep, waking up early quite well in mind and body, and quite made up as to his course towards the President, which he declared was that dictated to him by Divine Providence.

On the next morning he woke, and had his breakfast as usual, eating and feeling well. He took a hack to the depot, carrying his private papers with him, one being the manuscript of the revised edition of his book, "The truth; a companion to the Bible." These he left in charge of the man at the news stand, and then having again stepped into the ladies' room, he carefully examined his revolver and waited till the President came up with Mr. Blaine in a single-seated top buggy.—After two or three minutes' earnest conversation, they both got out, and passed through the ladies' room close by Guiteau.

There was a crowd round the ticket office and some confusion, and (says the criminal) "the President was in the act of passing from the ladies' room to the main entrance through the door. I should say he was about four or five feet from the door nearest the ticket office, in the act of passing through the door to get through the depot to the cars. He was about three or four feet from the door. I stood five or six feet behind him, right in the middle of the room, and as he was in the act of walking away from me, I pulled out the revolver and fired. He straightened up and threw his head back, and seemed to be perfectly bewildered. He did not seem to know what struck him. I looked at him; he did not drop; I thereupon pulled again. He dropped his head, seemed to reel, and fell over. I do not know where the first shot hit; I aimed at the hollow of his back; I did not aim for any particular place, but I knew if I got those two bullets in his back, he would certainly go. I was in a diagonal direction from the President, to the north-west, and supposed both shots struck."

After his arrest he behaved in a perfectly composed manner, and on being interviewed told of his purchasing the revolver. He says:—

"In the course of two or three days (I remember it was the Saturday night after I bought it) I went down about seven o'clock in the evening and I shot it off twice, that is, I shot off ten cartridges. At the first shot I was about ten feet from a sapling three inches in diameter, that was stuck into the mud, and I pulled and struck the sapling and it trembled like a leaf, and it made a fearful hollow; I was terribly excited at the noise and power of the weapon; thought I 'that is a terrible weapon'; it holloaed like a little cannon; it startled me. I fired ten shots, and they went off with tremendous effect every time; it made a terrific noise. One or two men came around, hearing the report, and on the way back I noticed a colored woman and several other people. 'Did you hear that noise?' They said 'Oh, yes; it made a terrible noise.'"

A letter from Vienna states that Guiteau solicited the post of United States Minister to that Court, his application being not even answered. The letter goes on to state that the assassin had for some time "been paying his addresses to the daughter of a wealthy American citizen, but to no purpose. Presumably he was under the impression that a good position was all he required in order to win the young lady's consent. As soon as he thought he had secured his appointment as Minister to this country he renewed his attentions, dwelling upon the advantages attached to the post which he supposed was about to be offered to him, and pressing for a favourable response to his suit. At last he became so importunate that the young lady's friends communicated with the police, and Guiteau was made to understand that he must give up his indiscreet proceedings at once."

Set back 42 Years.

"I was troubled for many years with kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of age.

It is worth a trial.—(Fathe.)—*Sunday Mercury.*

Midnight Doctors are the most unwelcome visitors—even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Supose you try our method, and keep a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in the house, and let Doctor Squills stay in his bed and enjoy himself.

Give them Fair Play,

And they will fill your pockets. Let HARVELL'S CONDITION POWDERS be mixed freely with the feed of your hogs, sheep, horses, poultry and cattle, and you will have no more poor, lean skeletons in your barn yards. These Powders are sold everywhere.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remeby for consumption, but it is a specific also for Bronchits and Asthma.

It is to be hoped that the poisonous Ague medicine have had their days. Arsenic and quinine are nor desirable commodities to carry about in one's system, even for the sake of temporarily displacing the malarial poison which produces Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a sure antidote for the Ague, and is perfectly harmless, leaving the system in as good condition as before the Ague was contracted.

General Business.

STEAM MILL

FOR SALE!

The Rotary Steam Saw Mill, situated at the lower end of Chatham, opposite Middle Island, known as the "Perley Mill," with all the machinery belonging thereto, including Planer and Box Machines.

To an active enterprising man, this offers a splendid opportunity for investment, as it will be sold at a bargain.

Terms easy.

For particulars apply to

G. STOTHART.

Chatham, Sept. 28, '81.

Notice to Teachers.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute will be held in Harkin's Seminary, Newcastle, commencing at 10 a. m., on Thursday, October 6th, 1881.

DONALD McINTOSH,
Secretary to Committee.

Douglastown, Sept. 19th, 1881.

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of

MERSEREAU & THOMSON

has been dissolved this day by mutual consent and the business of

Photographing and Picture Framing

will be continued by Mr. E. H. Thomson, at the old stand, and all bills due the late firm are payable to him, and all debts owed by them will be paid by him.

J. Y. MERSEREAU.
E. H. THOMSON.

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 23rd., 1881.

LOOK THIS WAY!

And learn that having bought Mr. Mersereau's interest in the above business, I shall continue the same on my own account, and shall, until further notice, make Good Photogrephs, at the

Unprecedented Low Price of

$1.00 Per Dozen.

Pictures framed to order.

Call and see for yourselves.

E. H. THOMSON,
Duke Street.
Near Canada House.

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 23rd, 1881.

SEWING MACHINE.

I respectfully inform my friends and patrons, hat I have by no means given up handling the celebrated

WANZER SEWING MACHINES.

and may be found at the Studio above named, where all orders shall receive prompt attention. Repairing attended to as usual.

J. Y. MERSEREAU.

Chatham, April 30, '81. 3m.

Grocery Department.

JUST RECEIVED:—

125 Bbls. Choice Superior Extra Flour;
10 Bbls. Spy Bay Fat Fall Herring;
1 Box Borax Toilet Soap, ½ lb. and 1 lb. Bars
1 " Oatmeal " " " "
1 " Castile " " " "
1 " Crown Soap, 16 Bars;

1 Bbl. Bean Meal;
1 " Pea Meal;

Manufactured by Peter Hanlenbeek & Co., N. Y., and a delicious Soup, it is claimed can be made in 5 minutes. A trial asked.

W. S. LOGGIE.

N. B.—Apples and Cabbage, fresh every Friday or Saturday.

Notice.

The Ratepayers of School District No. 1, Chatham, are hereby notified that all rates remaining unpaid on the 1st September will be handed over for immediate collection. By order

THOS. CRIMMEN, Secretary.

August 23rd, 1881.

Four Coat, Two Vest and Two Pant Makers

WANTED.

None but good hands need apply.

F. O. PETERSON, Tailor,
tf. Chatham.

TIN SHOP.

I have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the late James Gray, and with the kind patronage of former friends, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN,
SHEET-IRON,
GAS-FITTING.

Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.

TINWARE

always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.

PLOUGHS,

Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells of which draw out for cleaning purposes.

Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to give us a call.

Shop in rear of Custom House.

A. C. M'LEAN.

ChathamJuly 22.

RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS by the Pint, Quart, or Gallon.
OYSTERS served at short notice in all the ordinary styles.

—ALSO—

HOT COFFEE, BREAD, TARTS, PIES AND CAKES ON HAND, AT

T. H. FOUNTAIN.

Next to Ullock's Livery Stable.

General Business.

Lost.

Lost, on Saturday morning, between Chatham and Newcastle, a Dark Grey Shawl. The finder leaving it at THE ADVANCE Office will be rewarded.

Lost.

Lost, between Chatham and Nelson, on the 7th of September, a Bank Book. Anyone finding the same, and leaving it at THE ADVANCE Office, will oblige the owner.

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased the tannery formerly owned by Duncan Davidson, Esq., is prepared to furnish all kinds of stock in this line of business.

Highest market price paid for hides.

WILLIAM TROY.

Chatham, Sept. 26th, 1881.

Notice.

Wanted, a Second Class Female Teacher to take charge on the 1st November, of School in District No. 6½, Upper Napan. Apply to James Edgar, stating salary.

JAMES EDGAR,
Oct. 3, 1881. Secretary.

Notice to Magistrates.

Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, can obtain the Dominion Statutes for 1881, on application at my office.

SAM'L THOMSON,
Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.

Dated 26th Sept., 1881.

Executor's Notice.

All Persons having any