General Business.

Vegetine. CONDUCTORS TAKE IT.

Blotches, Pimples, Humors on the Face and Neck Disappear.

A Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism !

MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 17, 1879.

Dear Sir-- 1 most cheerfully add my testimonis to the great number you are daily receiving in favor of your VEGETINE. I have been troubled with rheumatism for several years; also with blotches and pimples breaking out upon my face

and neck.

A friend recommended Vegetine, and, after using several bottles, I have had no more trouble with rheumatism, and the blotches on my face and ne k have disappeared. I have recommended Vegetine to some of my friends who were troubled with rneumatism, and they have used it with good success, and I will recommend it to all who are troubled in the same way.

Yours truly, VICTOR PIGE.
Passenger Conductor Grand Trunk Rai VICTOR PIGEON,

Vegetine. Dr. Callier Surprised.

VEGETINE CURED HIS DAUGHTER. CALLIERSVILLE, Chilton Co., Ala., May 15, 1878 Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affection of bladder and kidneys, and is of scrofulous diathesis, and, after having axhausted my skill and the most emment physicians of Selma, I at last resorted to the use of your Vegetine (without confidence), and, to my treat appears and appears to be a present of the second to the secon great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium.
Respectfully. T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Vegetine

Worked Like a Charm-Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas. 75 CGURT ST., ROME, N. Y., July 10, 1879.

Dear Sir—One year ago last my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, his face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers, I purchased two bottles of the VEGETINE, and, saw anything like the VEGETINE; it worked liked a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for years. This testimonial is gratuitous.
Yours respectfully, HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Vegetine. Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINISTER, Conn., June 19, 1879. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir-1 can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as big ae a quarter of a dollar, and under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable Vegetine completely Very respectfully, MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

VEGETINE

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOP BITTERS

(A Medicine, not a Drink,) HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE.

ND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUAL THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Edneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-vousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

DANDELION.

\$1000 IN COLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and tr them before you sleep. Take no Other Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Il above sold by druggists. Iop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Or

New Leather & Shoe but had been advised by the men who Store.

The Subscriber, having disposed of his tannery,

Leather. Boot. Shoe and **Findings Store** SOLE, UPPER KIPP, CALF INSOLE Sir John cannot stifle discussion and the

FINDINGS, BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER (North side, west the Commercial Building,) where he hopes to receive a fair share of the public

LEATHER, AND SHOEMAKERS'

patronage hitherto given to him.

Parties having open accounts with the subscriber are requested to call and arrange the same immedi-Agent for Wilson's Wool Carding Mill, Derby Chatham, Aug. 24th, 1881.

SHOP.

I have now opened the well known establishmen 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 which draw out for cleaning purposes.

Those wishing to buy cheap wo'did do well to Shop in rear of Custorn House.

A. C. M'LEAN. editor will not run away, but be a solid,

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

WM. M'LEAN. UNDERTAKER Chatham, Nov. 1, 1880.

TURBINE

FOR SALE.

ONE new Leffell Turbine Water Wheel—52 inch, with 8 feet of EXTRA SHAFTING, 5 inch diameter, CROWN WHEEL PINION, PILLAR BLOCK, and STEP.

Chatham N ov. 1st.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning time for despatch by the earliest mails of It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher)at the following rates : If paid in advance. within 2 months

Advertisements are placed under classified hea

after 2 months.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the sea son, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher. The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu

ation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superio inducements to advertisers. Address Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance,

The Right of Free Speech.

We think a very large majority of the people of Canada will approve of the spirit of the following, which we efforts to organize for the next election find in the St. John Globe. -

Sir John Macdonald talks of

veiled treason of independence.

This it absurd. England herself by her public men, and her press, has repeatedly said to us that we are welcome to stay with her or to give up connection. just as it pleases us. But even if she did not say so, every man living in Canada with the consciousness of a man n him, must feel that so far as he is concerned, Canadian interests are paramount to all others, so far as they are bounded by the immutable laws of right and justice. If independence can be shown to be best for Canada what treason is there in saying so; such terms as treason and traitor are very easy to be used, the real traitor to Canada is the man who would shut her mouth and gag her, so that she may not consider her future ; who would arrest her selfdevelopment and keep her chained for ever to European destinies. If it is the interest and feelings of her people so to there are those who think the matter a fair one for discussion, what earthly

REWARD FOR BRAVERY :- A har some gold watch has been sent by the Government of Canada to the Mayor of reason is there for them to shut their St. John to be publicly presented by him to Mrs. Donald, wife of the late Everything that does not chord with Rev. Dr. Donald, of St. Andrew's what Sir John and his party may please Church, for her son, first mate George to say is best for the country is, of W. Donald, of the British bark Carniola, course, wrong. Not to agree with them of Maryport, for gallant conduct in is to merit even political disability. As a leader Sir John may change his prinrescuing the officers and crew of the ciples or reverse his policy as often as bark "H. A. Parr," Yarmouth, N. S. he pleases, but that is only what Sir THE MARQUIS AND PRINCESS .- The Prophet Tilley calls trimming his sails St. John Sun of Tuesday morning said, to catch the popular breeze, but until "The Marquis of Lorne has every inhe gives the word it is "veiled treason" tention of returning to Canada and the for anyone to propound or promote any Princess Louise will also return before change in public policy. For instance, when Sir Leonard Tilley was prophesy-Now, why should the Sun, thus ating that we were to enjoy free trade tempt to throw doubt on the declaraunder Confederation and a tariff of no tion made by the Marquis at Ottawa on more than fifteen per cent., it was the eve of his departure, that he would 'veiled treason" for Messrs. Anglin return to Canada early in February and A. J. Smith to assure New Bruns-We believe that His Excellency, did

wickers that they must become contribu-

Sir Leonard and Sir John so blindly

based their outlook of the future upon

something better than the promotion of

their own selfish ambition and were

willing to justify themselves and their

loyalty to the country by the history of

a few years under their opponents

policy. In New Brunswick, therefore,

free expression of opinion on public

questions by the old Tory cry of "trea-

son." Some of his friends have gone so

far as to charge his disgrace of 1873 to

treason on the part of his oppon-

ents, but it was the spontaneous ex-

pression of the whole people's sense of

outraged honor, before he had opportu-

nity to stifle it, and although he has

succeeded in causing them to act as if

they had forgotten his true character,

he will find that when he attempts to

cry, treason! for the purpose of stifling

discussion, it will only have the effect

of making the people give the more

attention to the subject he wishes them

That new Paper.

called "Conservatives" of Miramichi are

endeavoring to start another paper is

Chatham to take the place of the several

organs they have set up against the

ADVANCE, all of which have, passed away,

leaving memories of a caere or less un

savory character boaind them, together

with creditors who would like to reulize

on claims against their runaway mana-

gers. This time they give out that they

propose to import an editor at some

1 \$1200 a year and fit up such a fine

establishment as never yet was seen on

the Miramichi, eclipsing the Advocate

office and almost equalling that of the

ADVANCE. This time, the paper will

not start by being abusive, its nominal

responsible man with a newspaper

record of the deepest dye, etc. He

is to be a "stalwart," representing the

strong ideas of the Newcastle wing of

the party, who claim to be disgusted

with the Advocate, because they allege

it is too "wishy washy." They, of

course, forget that they are not a party

at all, that they are only a handful of

grabbers, who have alienated all the

honest Conservatives from them and

that no paper can whitewash them suf-

ficiently to hide their real character.

We really hope, however, that

all this fine undertaking will not

same party have done. The portion of

the public who are asked to patronise it

ought to insist on its promoters being

known. The latter should come out

man-fashion and not be ashamed of

their undertaking and

as former ventures by the

prepared to

As we intimated last week the so-

nada, the Sun to the contrary, notwithtors to the prosperity of the larger provinces, to the detriment of their own standing. It is a little singular that interests, that the fiscal policy of Canathe Sun's "Labouchere" should thus da would be shaped by what was attempt to hint that the Marquis will thought best for the interests of the not keep his word. larger Provinces and that we would be ESCUMINAC BREAKWATER-We again cursed with a high tariff and have our direct the Dominion Government's attaxation doubled under Confederation. tention to the subject of the proposed It was treason to differ from Sir John Breakwater at Escuminac. Our Repreand Sir Leonard, then, but it would sentative had the written assurance of hardly be so considered now, in the the Department of Public Works that light of our present experiences. Many a survey would have been made last who were ardent confederates in 1866-7 season, but the promise was, for some were made so by the misrepresentations reason, not kept. In matters of this and false prophecies of interested or kind the Government ought to be more duped leaders. At that time they considerate, for the fishermen of this joined in the cry raised against Messrs. County, as well as those of Gloucester Anglin and Smith as "disloyal" and and Kent, are largely interested in the treasonable" men. If they did not proposed work and the lives of many of do so it was only because, perhaps, them are endangered as long as it conopportunity was not afforded them tinues to be neglected. Now they wish they had not followed

(Toronto Globe.) The General Elections.

PRIVATE HINTS TO LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

A document of a most important character, and marked private, has been issued by the leaders of the Tory party, for the use of the party wire pullers in every constituency in Ontario; and a copy was also Tory Convention lately held in this city. assistance and instruction

OPENING INSTRUCTIONS. These hints are prepared solely for the use of officers of Conservative Associations in Ontario. The greatest care should be exercised in preventing them from falling into the hands of our opponents.

Those to whom they are entrusted she never allow them to pass out of their DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR LIBERA

VATIVE ASSOCIATIO .L-CONSER. 1. Constitution of the tive Association of (no .ne of Constituency).

2. The Association shall consist of all persons who, ar', favourable to the Liberal Conserve tive party, and express their willingness to become members of the As sociation (and pay an annual fee of 3. The officers of the Association shall

comp ise its Executive Committee for the ing, and shall consist of the President, cretary, Treasurer, and Vice-Presidents, being one for each municipality in the electoral division, who shall be elected the annual meeting, which shall be held day of the sub-

divisions appointed as hereinafter mer

4. Each vice president shall, as soon as convenient after the annual meeting in each year, call a meeting of the members of the Association in his municipality, at which there shall be appointed by the meeting, a committee of such number as the meeting shall see fit for each polling sub-division (school section or other division as thought best), and one of such committee shall be appointed chairman. 5. The vice-president residing in each such municipality, with the chairman and members of the committee, so appointed shall form the Executive committee for

such municipality. 6. It shall be the duty of each chairman: (1) To see that in his division all Con servatives entitled to vote are on the voters' list, and to appeal against, and have struck off, all names of opponents improperly in-

serted thereon.

(2.) To promote the circulation of Conservative newspapers and literature. (3.) To secure as large a membership of the Association as possible. (4) To see that his division is thorough-

antirely polled at elections. (5.) To report the result of his work quarterly to his vice-president. 7. It shall be the duty of each vice-

pre s ident to have a meeting of the execu- sor al likes and dislikes should be abandon- Guiteau resumed his testimony this and particular in talking of this scheme disown it when asked to pay deluded tive committee held immediately on the ed and sectional jealousies should not be morning. He described his application than he was in his previous lectures. It creditors, as they have done in other reti arn of the assessment roll by the assessment rol

cases. However, that is the business sors to the clerk of the municipality, to prepare for appeals to the Court of Revision, and also immediately after the publication of the voters' lists in each year; also at the time of the writ of election, to organize and prepare therefor.

of those who allow themselves to be

cerning the arrangement is that the

new sheet-if started-is to be sent

Gleaner, (revived) Star, and also to the

Advocate's patrons, who, if they take i

paper in the postmasters' hands.

The Tories on the Alert.

The Tories are determined to leave

no effort untried to save themselves

from defeat in 1883, and from Ontario-

where they are really weakest at the

present time-to Prince Edward Island,

they are making the greatest possible

campaign. The late "Convention" at

a document which was to go out to the

agent in securing the success of "the

great digester"-Sir John-and his

followers two years hence, but the

Toronto Globe, with its usual enterprise

let light in upon the "well laid plan,"

and published the secret paper, which

well worth reading and may serve to

warn Liberals against the tactics of

CLIFTON BREAKWATER, Gloucester,

from what our Bathurst correspondent

Government will, we hope give the

not mean to deceive the people of Ca-

their opponents.

matter attention.

duped again. A probable rumor

all old subscribers of its several defunct predecessors-such as the Herald President shall report in writing as to the state of political matters in his municipality, showing the strength of the Associa. from the post offices, will be compelled tion, and what actual work has been done to pay for it. A circulation so forced, in perfecting the voters' lists, canvassing however, will not do any party much the electors, and procuring the circulation good. But, then, "it will hold toof Conservative papers, pamphlets, etc. gether until after the elections and

9. The Association, at every annual or that's all we care about," is the declaraspecial general meeting, may pass such tion of the five gentlemen who now bye-laws as may be deemed essential for manage the "great Conservative Party carrying out the objects for which it i of Northumberland," so that portion of formed, and for prescribing the duties of the public, at least, will not leave the its various officers.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES. 10. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association, immediately on the dissolution of Parliament or of the Local Legislature, or on the death resignation of the member of either House representing the constituency, or at such other time as the majority of the officers of the Association present at a meeting shall decide, to take proper steps for hold ing a meeting of delegates belonging to the party for ea h polling sub-division, to Toronto resulted in the promulgation of select the candidate of the party.

11. For this purpose faithful only and become a powerful shall be selected from each polling subdivision by the Conservative electors

12. Such notice shall be given with regard to the time and place of meeeting for the selection of delegates, and to the time and place of their meeting, for the selection of their caudidate, as the Association we reproduce in another column. It is shall, by by-laws passed at its torrea meetings from time to time, direct, and the meetings in each sub-division throughout the riding for the selections of delegates shall take place on the same day, and the Convention shall meet the follow-

writes, needs an addition to it. The 13. At a Convention a standing vote shall first be taken pledging the meeting to identify some letters? I supposed the to support the nominee of the Convention by all means in their power.

14. Before the name of any candidate is allowed to be submitted to the meeting, he must pledge himself, or if absent, his nominators must pledge themselves for him, that he will cordially support whoever may be the nominee of the Conven-

15. The Convention may pass such rules as may be necessary for the conduct of business before it.

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION AND WORKING OF ASSOCIATIONS.

In forming an Association the chief thing to guard against is its remaining one simply on paper. To avoid this the greatest care must be used to select good officers. Only active and energetic men should be chosen. Filling the offices with mere figureheads destroys the efficiency of many Associations. It does not by any means follow merely because a man popular and a zealous Conservative that he would make a good president or vice president. While such men are useful they should not be selected unless they are also men of active business habits, with strong wills, and who will insist upon the work being done.

In canvassing persons to join the Association every exertion should be taken to bring in all the young men and lads possible, whether of age and having votes or not. They all have their associations and connexions, and when enlisted their energy will be found invaluable in the work of the Association. It should be their special duty to see that Conservative Income Franchise voters and farmers sons are on the roll and vote.

Attention is called to the necessity of having the assessors do their duty when hey are preparing the rolls. If the Assessor is a Grit, watch him

Their party invariably appoint the most energetic and unscrupulous partisans as assessors. After the assessment is completed (30th April), the rolls should be revised by the Chairman and Committee. In the event of an appeal to the County

Judge in respect to the voters' lists, it will be found the best plan to submit the management of the appeals in the whole municipality to one man responsible for the work. This, however, only refers to seeing that notice is properly given, and managing the cases before the judge. It is the duty of the chairman of each sribdivision to see that his committee tain every friendly name on ted, presented to each delegate attending the every vote improperly on, and give every entrusted with the management of the appeals.

Special care should be taken by the Chairertain those persons in his divitake no newspapers, and to at once avor to get them to subscribe for a conervative paper. Every effort should be

made to substitute a Conservative for a Re-Each vice-president should see that the chairman of each subdivision is provided with voters' lists.

The chairmen and their committees should work up their respective divisions as though they were an association by

in requiring reports from the chairmen of the divisions, as that will be found to result in the more careful performance of the work in such divisions. It will be found useful for each chair.

nan to have meetings occasionally of the members of the Association resident in his section, to discuss matters of interest, and o see what is being done. It is a mistake to give the nomination to a person who will not accept it. It

should always be ascertained before a man is placed in nomination that he will stand if nominated. If he declines, it frequenty deters others from accepting and places the eventual candidate in a false position. Copies of the Voters' Lists should constantly be kept on hand, revised and

When a new resident comes into the division his views should at once be ascertained, and every effort made to get him to join the Association, or pledged to the The Association should never give the

nomination to a man unless it is definitely known that he will accept and fight it out to the bitter end. If the party is weak in a constituency the only way to increase its strength is to determine to win it; to keep this object steadily in view, and to fight every election. No Grit should ever be allowed to

by dint of work it was turned into a Conservative majority of 62 in 1878. It should be the duty of the chairman of every convention for the nomination of candidates to impress upon the delegates ly canvassed, and the party vote the nature and responsibilities of their duties. The question before them is: Who is the strongest and most available man of the party? They should approach this question in a judicial spirit. Per-

popular in his township and vicinity, but the latter's election. He abandoned the that the larger a balloon was, the greater question, who is the strongest available man to contest this constituency, and for that man it is his bounden duty to vote 8. At each annual meeting, each Vice- even if he does not know or dislikes him personally. Upon the impartial decision of the delegates must in almost every instance depend the success of the party, HINTS TO LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIA

> TIONS AND ELECTORS. The attention of the Conservative electors throughout the Province is called to

the following points :-It is probable that the next general election for the House of Commons will take place on the veters' lists of 1882, which will be prepared from the assessment roll to be made during the course of the coming winter and early spring, and possibly the election for the Legislative Assembly may take place on the same

Our friends are, therefore, earnestly rejuested to attend carefully to the matter their own assessment, and to notify those voters whom they know to be friendly, in order that they also may see that the assessor places on the roll all such names as are entitled by law to be on. We have, unfortunately, too much

reason to believe that in townships where assessors, partisans of the Reform Party, are appointed, grave and deliberate injustice is done to our Conservative triends, and even where the assessors are Conservative our friends should give their personal attention to the matter, as the assessors may be unwilling to attend to what the voter himself neglects. It is often Grit policy to use Conservative township officers by supporting them for the purpose of preventing appeals, etc.

The Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON Nov. 29th. Guiteau was allowed to give evidence to-day.

He was asked by Scoville to give some incidents from his earliest recollections of his mother. Guiteau replied "am I to be put on as a regular witness to-day, or only latter. I am not feeling at all well to-day, Scoville said: "I have arranged to examine you to-day and there are no other

witnesses on hand. I object to going on the stand when I am not feeling well, to be subjected to cross-examination by counsel for the prosecution. I have got a good deal to say. I want to go over the whole business carefully and scientifically. so to speak, and I want to be in good con-

Scoville said: " I shall only ask you some questions. Guiteau--"Iam willing to answer provided the prosecution will not take advantage of my presence on the stand to force me to state my entire defence.

Judge Porter, of the prosecution, suggest ed that the papers and letters which were put in evidence and indentified, yesterday, should be read, as they must necessarily be at some stage of the trial. Mr. Scoville explained that he endeavored to arrange for the introduction of his evidence according to his idea of propriety and logical fitness. He knew the prisoner was not feeling well to-day, and he had expected that he would become tired or exhausted when he had proposed to ask the indulgence of the Court to postpone further examination. He did desire, however, to

ask the prisoner a few questions to-day. Guiteau-" I am perfectly willing to do that, but I don't want the prosecution to take advantage of my presence here to

cross examine me to-day." Scoville said: "The Court will relieve you if you feel ill. Guiteau-" With that understanding I

will go on." Col. Corkhill-" We won't submit to any such arrangement as that." Scoville-"I don't ask your consent. shall appeal to the court."

Judge Cox stated that if the witness went upon the stand to testify, he must submit to being cross-examined, and if his examination as a witness was begun, it could not be suspended except by the consent of the counsel on both sides.

Guiteau, nodding his head approvingly -"That's the rule, Judge, as I understand."

After some further discussion, Guiceau. stor d aside, and Mr. Scoville read the etters already put in evidence. They were all written by Guiteau to his father and other members of the family and covered a period of 15 to 20 years. When Scoville hesitated because he could not at them, and also kept up comments on sentences and whole letters. The reading of the letters being ended, Guiteau was put under examination, and gave evidence respecting his life from its earliest period, so far as he remembered it. He thought his father was "an awful crank" on the subject of healing diseases and explained the term "crank" as one to be applied to a man "pretty we'll crazed." Beecher converted him in 1859. He thought he had no particular religion and that it would be best "to rip up all the churches and establish them over again." He went to New York in 1867, and applied for an editorial position on the Independent and The vice-presidents should be particular afterwards on the Tribune, but said Guiteau, "they were cram jam full, so I did a little canvassing for advertisements and subscriptions for the Independent. Then I went back to Chicago, and after five months' steady application to the study of the law was admitted to the bar; then went right around among high-toned people, had good references and on these and my personal appearance always got a good business afterwards in New York. He had a good business in Chicago and made \$2,000 a year for two years, and in New York he made \$1,600 the first year

and \$2,500 the second. HIS LECTUBE EXPERIENCE. Guiteau then related his varied experiences and hardships while pursuing the life of a lecturer, causing much amusement to the audience.

Scoville-Did you realize your want of Guiteau-Well, I thought about it some but I knew it was none of my business to think about success or failure of my labors. St. Paul didn't have any success either but he had some new ideas just as I had. He led a vagabond life and was in jail half the time, but the Lord took care of him. I made up my mind the Lord would take care of me; I would do his work and Him take care of my board bills. When I had money I paid the bills; when be returned by acclamation. The Reform I had no money to pay fare on the railmajority in Glengarry in 1872, and for way. I told the conductor I was working thirty years previous, was over 1,200, but for the Lord, and they generally said "All right" I, suppose you would call it "dead beating," but I don't. I was simply working for the Lord, and I looked up on it that He was taking care of me. Why, I rode all the way from Toledo to Washington, and only got put off twice, The Court here adjourned before Guiteau finished his testimony.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30th.

unknown and perhaps unpopular in others attempt when Blaine became Secretary of was its safety. It was proposed to make Each delegate should ask himself the State. He knew he would appoint a each of the three balloons to be used in and was very gracious to him. So was French aeronauts, but he had personal ex. Blane, to whom Garfield referred him. He was on excellent terms with both. Then he said, "I desire to say my apto do with the removal of the President. That was in obedience to the command of God, I was inspired to remove him." He prayed God constantly to "intercept" the idea of making his big balloons of a act, if he had not inspired, it and God double envelope of silk and placing benever interfered. He was sure he knew tween the two a layer of goldbeater's what the Divine will was, and his only de- skin. This arrangement would prevent sire was to execute it. He had no doubt the rapid escape of the gas, which is such he would be President of the United

> this suit against the Herald was because he was afraid they would spoil his chances. devoted to an endeavor by the counsel to obtain from the witness the mode of his programme, he could see no reason why receiving the "inspiration" to kill President. The testimony was lively and times in an excited manner his theory act by letting the President die. The Court adjourned with Guiteau on the stand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1st. Guiteau continued his testimony to-day, which was prefaced with an appeal to the public for money to aid the defence, and an announcement of the reception of a letter from John D. Townsend of New York offering to assist Scoville in the

His cross-examination was resumed by Judge Porter, who began an assault upon Guiteau's theory of inspiration catching the prisoner at every turn.

that he was pale with rage. He pounded the rail before him and proclaimed loudly his partnership with the Deity in committing the murderous deed at the railway Guiteau-"You should have had your station. Being pressed at all quarters he declined to answer further queries on

> He was puzzled over interrogations as to the exact time when the inspiration came to him. Being so confused that he could hardly know what was going on he shouted, "This is altogether too sacred a matter to make light of." His career was reviewed, Judge Porter recalling all the testimony bearing upon the prisoner's acts, and pursuing him with questions that kept him in continual torture.

The witness had no personal malice against Garfield. He was his personal and political friend.

His friendship with the President cor sisted in speaking to him once, and in belonging to the same political party. H and all the Stalwarts were on good term with the President till after the nomina tion for the New York Collectorship when there was a reaction. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2nd. When the Court opened Guiteau called

Honorable Court to understand he wouldn't submit to any more cross-examination on subjects fully covered already. and unless he had anything new to offer he would decline to answer any questions, Judge Porter asked "Was one of your purposes in killing President Garfield to

out that he wished Judge Porter and the

increase the sale of your book?" Prisoner demurred and said he ha already answered that question, but finally answered in the affirmative.

He was greatly annoyed at times by h persecutor, and replied excitedly to the questions. Judge Porter read passages from Guiteau's book - "The Truth "-and compared them with the Oneida community publications, which were identical. clearly showing that Guiteau's so-called inspiration in preparing his work was more specifically plagiarism.

The audience smiled and Guiteau was mortified, but made various excuses. Guiteau strongly denounced Blaine as wicked, designing man, trying to accomplish the disruption of the Republican party and in such a capacity was morally responsible for Garfield's death. This

concluded the witness' examination. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. It is stated to night that Charles Reed. of Chicago, will, to-morrow, take charge of the defence of the prisoner Guiteau.

Seeking the North Pole. At the Acadamy of Sciences. New York om 28th ult. Commander Cheyne delivered an address in which he is said to have emonistrated that the discovery of the North Pole was practicable. He at first demonstrated in a general way, the manner in which life is sustained and exploration carried on within the Polar circle, enlivening the narrative with anecdotes of personal experiences incidental to the several expeditions in which he participated. He emphasized the great value of steam and gunpowder in forcing a passage through the polar ice. A picture of the Jeannette drifting in the pack ice, as the lecturer supposes, somewhere off the northwest coast of Grinnell Land, was received with great applause. Of his own plans for reaching the pole, the lecturer first illustrated his scheme for sledging. He would start out six sledges from the main depot to be established in very high latitude. Sled No. 1 would be dropped after travelling a goodly distance northward, its provisions would be buried under a cairn and its party would return to the main depot, reserving sufficient food to support them on the way back. After travelling an equal distance farther north the second sled party would go back after burying its stores like the first. This plan would be pursued until sled No. 1 would be finally left alone in close proximity to the Pole, with five depots of provisions behind it. This party would have then sufficient supplies to enable it to stay out from the ship 106 days, in which time it could travel 1,400 miles. At any rate that distance had been traversed in an equal period in the Arctic one instance and had been very nearly equalled in another. The party then would be fully equipped for covering a distance more than enough to bring them to the Pole and back, allowing liberally

for a tortuous course and detours of all

kinds. If he could have raised \$150,000

an expedition to seek the Pole by that

plan. His second plan and the one he

Land, the establishment of a depot there,

and the proceeding thence to the Pole in

balloons. The lecturer was more minute

Blaine, man, so he called Garfield's atten- his attempt, large enough to carry three tion early in March to his speech, his men, a boat car, sledge and provisions for services and his desire for the Paris all for fifty-one days. He said that not consulship. Garfield remembered him only had he talked with English and perience, as he had exclusive charge of the despatch balloons on the expedition with Sir Edward Belcher, and had generplication for office had nothing whatever ated the gas, inflated them and sent them off with his own hands. A famous French navigator of the air

had commended Commander Cheyne's

about it. The Lord was responsible then; a drawback to prolonged aerial flights .-He is responsible now. He could have Mr. John Barrow, son of Edward Barrow, interfered; He did not. Guiteau said he of Arctic fame, when asked his opinion as had the idea in his head for 20 years that to the practicability of reaching the Pole in these balloons, replied that since Cap-States, and the reason he did not press tain Templer, of England, could start from Windsor in a balloon to attend military review, taking up a friend en The cross-examination was principally route at Hyde Park and setting him down at Aldershot, all according to a previous Commander Cheyne should not be able to go to the Pole in accordance with his plan. interesting, the prisoner maintaining at Lord Derby was incredulous when the lecturer first approached him on this sub inspiration, saying the Deity confirmed his | ject, but after the details of the plan had been fully explained, he became a believer in it, and not only subscribed \$500, but said that if the country could be aroused from its apathy in regard to the scheme, he would have no objection to becoming president of the council for its management. The country, however, remained apathetic, the total subscriptions amounting to only \$10,000. Many persons in England did not believe the lecturer was in earnest when he then proposed to appeal to Americans for assistance, and they were surprised when they learned he had taken passage for this country. Lieuten ant Schwatka had promised to accompany Guiteau became so excited and confused him, and his present proposition was to Branch Office of The Singer make the expedition Anglo-American at cost of \$80,000, one-half the amount to be subscribed in each country, and the object to be the relief of the Jeannette and the discovery of the Pole. If, however, his countrymen should continue indifferent after reading of what he was doing here, then he begged to offer his services in toto under the American flag.

Advice to Those Using Glasses.

(Edinburgh Review.) Men engaged in literary pursuits should read most by day and write most by night. It is worthy of note that reading cause more strain to the eye than writing, and that copying work in writing, makes greater demand on the organ of vision that off hand composition. Twilight and a mix ture of twilight and artficial illumination should be avoided for any kind of work The pale cobalt blue tint is the best that can be employed when protection for the eye from intense glare is sought, as in case of travelling upon snowfields in bright sunshine. The green glass often adopted for this purpose is not by any means so worthy of confidence. Reading in traveling by rail is objectionable in the highest degree for very obvious reasons. The oscillation of the carriage continually alters the distance of the page from the eye, and so calls for unceasing strain in the effort to keep the organ in due accom modation for the ever varying distance of the dancing image. The exact fitting of the frame work of spectacles to the face and eyes is of more importance than i generally conceived. If the centres of the lenses of the spectacles do not accurately concide with the centres of the pupils of the eye, the consequence is that the images in the separate eves are a little displaced from the positions they ought to hold, and that a somewhat painful and injurious effort has to be made by the eve to bring these images back in due correspondence for accurate vision. An incipient squint is apt to be in this way produced. Mr. Carter recommends that peo. ple should look to the centreing of their spectacles for themselves. This may be easily done by standing before a lookingglass with the spectacles in their place. If the fit is a good one, the centre of the pupil should appear in the centre of the rim. Fully formed spectacles are always to be preferred to folding frames, because they permit of more satisfactory ajust.

scratching and fracturing on account of its greater hardness. RESTAURANT.

ment in this particular, and because they

are more easily kept in the right position

with regard to the eyes. The only advan

tage which the pebble enjoys over glass

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