General Business.

LIME JUICE

Lime Juice Cordial, Choice Fruit Syrups.

For Sale low,

WHOLESALE

and is prepared to do above line. He has a complete se

AND

RETAIL.

G. Stothart.

MYER MOSS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and ENGRAVER has opened a shop in the **BANNON CORNER** Water Street

Watch & Chronometer Work made to order of any description. Nantical instruments repaired and adjusted. Plain and fancy A good assortment of Clocks; Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Plated Chains, Fine colored Gold Setts, Broaches, Earrings, Lockets, Plain and Set rings, Jet-and rolled plate goods. etc.

Our stook of Silverware comprising.—Tea Setts of six pieces, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers. Toast Racks, Breakfast Frames, Waiters, Mugs, Napkin Rings, Pickle Jars, Sets of Knife, Spoon, and Fork in Cases, Spoons and Forks all sizes, Eye glasses and Spectacles, etc.,

We ask the favour of your patronage and mise to do our best to please you

COFFINS and CASKETS J. PHELAN,

Undertaker and Joiner, ST. FRANCIS ST., - - CHATHAM. Funerals Furnished at MODERATE RATES and properly attended to. 7y1

NEW RICH BLOOD.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS make new Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 we ks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS make

GUARANTEED NO CURE! NO PAY!

A Local and Constitutional Treatment.
Two Distinct Medicines, one acting on
the Nasal Passages, Head, Throat and
Lungs, the other on the Liver, Kidneys,
and Blood. INSTANTANEOUS, ECONOMICAL, SAFE, RADICAL TREATMENT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 75 cts. If not found satisfactory, the price paid will be refunded. Some chronic or obsti-

nate cases of long standing may require from three to six packages to effect a

HE SMITH MEDICINE CO. MONTREAL & TROY, N.Y.

DIPHTHERIA. tively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I S. JOHNSON & Co., Beston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Auction!

Valuable Building Lot for Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, on Friday, the 25th day of August next at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Lot of Land situate in the town of Newcastle, and known as the Lot lately occupied by It is a desirable site for the crection Private Residence or Public Hotel TERMS of sale 1 down, and the balance in one two and three years by equal instalements at 7 per cent. secured by Mortgage. SAMUEL THOMSON, Sect'y Treasurer, Co. Northumber

COFFINS & CASKETS

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS.

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES.

which he will supply at reasonable rates. WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker. secrets of either wing of the great Con-

NEWCASTLE

SUMMER GOODS,

Dress Goods in Great Variety Grey & White Cottons.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods large and will be found well assorted.

"OUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, a fine Stock. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF He pays a deserved tribute to the zeal

CHOICE GROCERIES, YANKEE NOTIONS, HARDWARE, JEWELLRY,
PARAFINE LAMPS,
OILS, ETC., ETC.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JAMES BROWN.

CHAMPAGNE.

Just arrived per steamer "Hibernian" via Halifax. 20 baskets Finest Champagne, Pints and Quarts

10 Cases Sparkling Burgundy & Hock.

Miramichi Advance.

AUGUST 24, 1882.

A correspondent writes complaining

of "incivility and rudeness" with which

Rudeness vs. Courtesy.

he was recently treated by a certain gentleman with whom he had some business." The letter is, however, of too personal a character for publication and we therefore withold it. We may, however, say that as courtesy costs nothing a little more of it than many persons seemed disposed to exercise would not be amiss. Some people cultivate a rude manner, because they seem to imagine it impresses others with a sense of their independence or superior- fair average idea of the Lazaretto and ity, but they do not realise, we sup- the condition of the lepers. pose, that they often wound the feelings of some, while the remainder are disarmed of resentiment from a feeling of contempt or disgust. One of the most positive attributes of good breeding is the avoidance of occasion of offence.-One who respects himself will respect others; he will not challenge offences against his personality by making himself offensive, either in his person, in his acts, or in his words. There are those who imagine that they have se cured some position-either by reason of mental endownments, fortuitous circumstances, or a reputation for eccentricity- which entitles them to exception from the requirements of the code of good manners, while they seem to exact the protection which that code affords. Such persons are simply nuisances when in their favorite moods, and they should be taught good manners by the most direct and positive lessons. The scriptural injunction, to answer a fool according to his folly, is intended to encourage those who know enough of "the shoals and depths" of personal intercourse in all its varied phases, to do occasional violence to their own tastes and feelings for the purpose of teach ing these social and business roughs the lessons suggested by the reflection of their own manners and conversation-Colonial life had not fully developed itself when Thackeray contributed to Punch his immortal chapters "snobs", or perhaps the low-grad nob who, occasionally, figures

notice. Plain manners are always best

in this country; the presumption of

supposed wealth may be an advantage

the man," and to whom a boor is

to command personal regard from dis-

A Divided Party.

fore to take action in reference to the

olutions were passed condemnatory of the

unanimously expressed their opinion that

the charges were absolutely false and mal-

icious. Counter petitions will be filed

against Messrs. Anglin and Turgeon

L. R. Harrison, Esq., of St. John, who

has been engaged by the Liberal-Conserv-

ative committee to defend Mr. Burns in

supporter of Mr. Turgeon writes saying

fered by Mr. Turgeon, his supporters

bear against him by his opponents and

they now rejoice over the opportunity

which the present contest will afford

them of confirming the justice of their

complaints. In the event of Mr. Burns

filing a counter-petition against Mr.

Turgeon, that gentleman's friends most

enthusiastically engage themselves to

furnish all funds necessary for his de-

fence, meantime urging him to remain

Our correspondent does not inform

us as to where and when the meeting

of Mr. Turgeon's friends was held at

which this enthusiastic decision was

come to, but it seems that the divided

party, having none of its political op-

servative party in Gloucester nor can

we claim to have much influence over

them, but in view of Mr. Burns' decis-

ive victory we cannot see what Mr.

Turgeon's friends hope to gain by carry-

ing on the election petition. It is, pal-

pably, a vexatious proceeding, which

promises only to give opportunity to a

certain clique within the Conservative

party in Gloucester, who wish to make

capital for themselves out of the dis-

sensions of what should be a "happy

The Lazaretto.

New York Sun-writes quite an interest-

ing account of a visit made to the

Tracadie Lazaretto on 16th July last.

of Rev. Father Babineau in behalf of

the lepers and in preventing the spread

of the disease: and to the self-denial

and devotion of the Sisters of Mercy.

who minister to the unfortunates who

are so hopelessly afflicted in their life-

"There is only one impediment to

the comfort of the beings buried alive.

It is the parsimony of Sir John A. Mac-

donald's Government. The buildings

disgrace the five millions of people who

are taxed to support his Government."

Dominion Government has had control

prison. The correspondent says,-

"Ziska"-a correspondent of the

ponents to fight, must have a row

its own account. We are not in

action of non-residents of the County.

a leader charging the ADVANCE with colonial political, social or business 'trying to stir up hostile sectional life had not worked his way up to the feelings," because we advocated the plane of the great English satirist's

man for the first time, last year.

vincial Government, and it is not im-

probable that as soon as the require-

ments of the institution are fully under-

stood at Ottawa, better buildings will

to the alleged possesor with those who the instance of the fishermen themselves, * The fishermen are too sensible to are only happy when they are being imposed upon, but, with those who realise that "the mind's the measure of unreasonable demand" to ask for the boor, whether he be a gilded hog or the abolition of the net tax and it would charges of falsehood and misrepresenplain beast in his natural bristles, the be an evidence of idiocy—a want human animal is either a gentleman or sense for the fishermen to make so una rough, according as he conducts himreasonable a demand. And, yet, the self. Eccentric persons require some World-the truthful World declares of the distinguishing marks of good breeding, and to give more than occathat it never opposed the abolition of sional evidences of self-respect, in order the net tax! It must have forgotten

criminating friends, while the absence of | week,those redeeming qualities may secure Our town contemporary shows a lack of its customary inventive power. Instead toleration without respect, simply from a dozen fresh lies about THE WORLD in motives which belong to the class most its last it repeats its false statement that we opposed the abolition of the net tax. prized in those who are selected for the Turning again to the World article oversight of and contact with lunatics.

all about the above when it said last

first referred to we find the following:-With regard to the abolition of the salmon net tax altogether, we should like A Boun says the Liberal-Conservato see it done, of course-should like to see all taxes abolished. The fisheries have to be protected, and this costs contive committee met the evening besiderable. The net tax is levied for the purpose of paying the cost of enforcing petition filed against Mr. Burns. "Resregulations for the preservation of the salmon fishery. Some may contend that no regulations, that no guardians, are who through malice and disappointment necessary, but such a contention will not had inspired the petition and provided funds for the election trial. The meeting

In the above the World makes an attempt to argue that the net tax is necessary to the protection of the fisheries and that it could not be abolished was present at the meeting last evening, unless "all taxes" were abolished." fact, it tries to prove, inferentially, that the election trial and to prepare counter | those who advocate the abolition of the tax are contending that "no regu-It is quite evident that the protest lations and no guardians are necesbusiness in Gloucester is confined to sary." These are logical deductions the Conservatives there, as a prominent from the World's editorial of 2nd inst. or it meant nothing. In that issue, "that in different election defeats suf- therefore, it opposed the abolition of the salmon net tax. On the 5th it had have been loud in their recriminations further light to throw on the subject.

against the undue influences brought to We have yet to hear a fisherman say that he and a few others should monopolize a fishery which belongs to the whole people, that they should be protected in the exclusive enjoyment of that fishery. and that measures should be taken for its preservation at a very considerable expense to the public treasury, without any special tax whatever being levied on them

to meet part of the cost. The fact that the editor of the World did not find in his visit to St. Johneven in or in the vicinity of the Inspector's office—a fisherman opposed to the Salmon net tax, should not be wondered at, but it was a poor reason for the World continuing to advocate the justice of that "special tax." In the above, the doctrines that the fishermen are allowed, merely on sufferance, to decessors have always had conceded to them by the Provincial authorities, and that Confederation vested these privileges in Canadians generally, are insiduously put forward. It is the Official. Inspectorial, Ottawa doctrine which may suit the purposes of the World Publishing Company, but cannot be received with favor by those whose time-established privileges it seeks to sweep away. The "whole people" represented by the Ottawa Government are charged with the duty of protecting these fisheries, but they cannot confis-

Will the World point out anything in the above-quoted paragraph favoring the abolition of the tax? We cannot interpret it in any other way than as a justification of the imposition-a decided attempt to prevent the Department from relieving the fishermen of the impost. In the course of the same article the World said .-

The fisheries in tidal waters are the property of the whole people, one man another. But, as they are kept for the exclusive use of a comparatively few people, these few are asked to contribute salmon they catch, towards the expense of protecting them in the enjoyment of their respective privileges. This is the but the editor of the Advance.

This paragraph is another sample of It ought to be remembered that the the way in which the World has not opposed the abolition of the salmon-tax. of the Lazaretto only some two years, "One man has just as good to right to judge. The culprit was sentenced to above the staircase, let there be ventila- presidency as supreme chief of Egyptian for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co.,

The World thinks differently and makes of its error a justification of the tax. The tax is "a trifle, about the price of the first three salmon they catch. Everything seems to be a trifle to the

be erected in the place of those which are, undoubtedly, very inferior and in-World Publishing Company. What adequate for the service in which they the fishermen have to pay is a matter of are employed. It is believed that the small consequence to them .- still, their Lazaretto is very much better managed paper, after arguing that the tax is so now than ever it was before-far better just, protests that it is not opposed to than it was when under the control of the relieving the fishermen of it. What Provincial Government-and we may consistency! What an example of the "two stool" business! What a ridicuhope that the new and improved buildings will be provided in good time. lous attempt to serve two masters! In "Ziska," though inaccurate occasionthe same article-and, apparently, fearally and, at times, making apocryphal ing that our salmon fishermen might statements, gives the New Yorkers a forget its doctrine respecting their having no better right than the ordinary 'kanuck" to the enjoyment of their privileges in their net stands-the TO THE FRONT.—The Miramich

World said,-The down-river fisheries belong to the marksmen are to the front in the shootwhole people of Canada, who permit a ing at Sussex thus far. Our neighbor, certain number of fishermen to set nets Mr. D. M. Loggie, who is also an oarsfor three cents a fathom for a whole seaman of prowess, has taken the first There are two other methods which might be adopted. Everybody might be prize in the first match, which consists of the coveted Prince of Wales Cup, the restriction whatever being placed on the number of nets. Does our contemporary Association medal and ten dollars. want this? Or the Government might, There were ninety-six competitors and as the corporation of St. John does with Sergt. Loggie led the next best man by regard to the harbor fisheries, indicate the places at which fish may be taken and put two points, making 64 out of a possible up the privileges at auction. Do the 75. In the same match other Miramifishermen desire this system? chi competitors came to the front, How gracious it is of "the whole

Sergt. Jas. Pallen, of No. 7 Battery, people of Canada" to perm winning \$4, Pt. R. Clark, of the Bank Shore fishermen to occupy the net of Montreal, \$2, Bombardier Russell stands off their own lands as they and of 73rd, \$1, while gunner H. Pallen their fathers have done for nearly a was barely counted out. Sergt. Loggie century ! and how ungrateful the fisherwas one of the winners of the first prize men are that they should think of bein double sculls at last year's Miramichi ing relieved of a tax imposed upon Regatta: he is also a "braw curler" them while other fisnermen are receivand one of our best skaters. If we ing the bounties of the Government The World seriously argues that if the tax is abolished, it must lead to one of two other things, viz .- everybody be-The "World" and the Salmon net ing allowed to fish at will, or the putting up of the net stands at auction, the highest bidder taking them. its readers believe that it has not thrown kind of argument is another way in its influence against the tide-water which the World does not object to the salmon fishermen of the Miramichi abolition of the net-tax. How inbeing relieved of the net tax imposed genuous the World is! What an able. upon them. The editorial references honest, outspoken advocate it is of the of that paper to the subject can only be fishermen's privileges !- The fishermen interpreted as opposing the proposition down-river simply say, that as the upto abolish the tax. On 2nd inst. it had river fishermen are relieved of the Salmon net-tax they should be similarly treated. The exemption can be made without any of the difficulties the abolition of the tax and it proceeded to World seeks to throw in the way and exactly in the same way as it has been The senseless outcry for the abolition of made in the up-river districts. If the the net tax is not, we believe, raised at World is not opposed to the down-river fishermen being relieved of this tax let it withdraw its specious arguments in It was according to the World, noth- favor of its imposition, a few samples ing but a "senseless outcry" and "an of which we have quoted. That course would be more commendable than the

> flects little credit on its proprietors. Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dy speptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., purifies the blood. and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

tation which-in connection with this

question-it has preferred against us.

in language which, to say the least, re-

If the fountain is pure the streams will be pure also. So with the blood. If that be pure the health is established. Parson's Purgative Pills make new rich blood. and taken one a night will change the blood in the entire system in three

A Mysterious Expedition.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 16.—The recent purchase here of a schooner named the Conquest, of about twenty years old, by General Butler, of Boston, has created much comment, and many surmises are made relative to the object of her owner. The vessel sailed yesterday. The Morn. ing Chronicle says :- "As her clearance states, she is bound for Port Crockette, said to be in Madagascar, a long voyage for so small a vessel; and the secrecy with which the whole enterprise has been gotten up makes it seem not improbable that that port is not her destination. As far as we have been able to learn, it appears that enquiries for a British bottom of suitable dimensions have been made for some time past by Capt. F. Tarr, of Gloucester, a gentleman well known for the prominent part he took in the late unhappy war of our Southern neighbours. Failing to find a suitable vessel flying the British flag in American waters, Capt Tarr despatched an agent to Canada, where at last, in Halifax, the required article was found in the schooner Conquest, a gloomy, black, piratical-looking craft with extraordinarily high bulwarks for a vessel of her size, well-fitted to hide small guns, with which our observations lead us to believe she will be mounted Capt. Tarr, who has been here for the past two weeks, has superintended the alterations that have been made in the vessel to suit her for her peculiar trip whatever it may prove to be. Large quantities of stores, sufficient for thirty or forty men for nine months were embarked on the Conquest, notwithstanding that enjoy the privileges they and their pre- only two boys, besides the captain and mate, sailed in her from this port. The departure of some twenty seafaring men to the eastward by land conveyance within a few days leads to the impression that the Madagascar-bound vessel is not going to sea light-handed. Added to what we have said, the fact that arms, and ammunition arrived by the last Boston steamer consigned to the projecters of this enterprise, a not unnatural feeling is felt that Capt. Tarr, either for himself or more probably for General Butler, is engaged in an undertaking that will bear watching, and the outcome of which may be looked forward to with some interest."

KISS ME., - "TEABERRY," the new and exquisite little gem for the Teeth and Breath, has a beautifully plated metal screw top. Try a 5 cent sample. Mac Kenzie, Medical Hall, Chatnam.

The Case of E. Dwyer Gray.

If it is true that an Irishman is never at ease except when he is in trouble, and never cool save in hot water, he should now be one of the most contented of man-With its usual exasperating vagueness the cable informs us of the arrest, trial and imprisonment of the High Sheriff a trifle, about the price of the first three of Dublin. He is the proprietor of a newspaper, and in its columns published a letter stating that the jurymen who had situation, and we have no evidence before convicted a man of murder were drunk us of its being unsatisfactory to anyone on the night previous to the day on which they gave their verdict. This, it seems, was a contempt of court, an offence which ranges in enormity from the waving of a fast, so that these windows must be open

erroneously states. The responsibility have, heretofore, had the right to the fine of five hundred pounds, after doing result will be improved health to the for the wretched buildings is on the Pro- fishing stands off their own property. which his contempt of court will become family. Pay no attention to any casual

> person, is a member of the House of Commons, publisher of the Freeman's Journal, and if an indiscreet judge had undertaken to fan the flame of sedicion in Ireland, he could have taken no better steps toward the purpose than that adopted in this case. This Mr. Gray has never been an advanced Irish nationalist. His paper has been for years one of the Conservative forces of Ireland, fearless, outspoken, and edited with more of that Celtic enthusiasm which is often rhetorically charming, and still oftener logically rotten, an enthusiasm which disheartens the true friends of Ire. land, and furnishes weapons for the scorn and laughter of those who know nothing about the country, and care less. Freeman's Journal always set its face against the plots of pocket revolutionists, well meaning persons who thought that a single Milesian with a pike in hand could put to flight a British army of thirty thousand men. It had no sympathy with the blackguardism of patriotism, nor vet did it ever suffer itself to be intimidated

The punishment, then, of Grav for an offence of a venial sort is just a stab at the Liberal Ministry of Great Britain. It means only that it is necessary to precipitate an insurrection in order that the landlords of Ireland may regain the power they have happily lost. Every skulking dynamist, every frothy robber of servant girls in America, every maimer of men and cattle, will take heart at latest, and unexplainable, motion of law. Prospects of extended pillage arise before them. "If," they will "the moderate Whig Gray cannot escape to establish a better rule." And they this Mr. Gladstone's Ministry should pardon this loval culprit, and thus ruin one are now preparing.

As for the attacked jury, they deserve | Arabi. been and will be co-operatively drunk. They have not assuaged their thirst with cold water, nor their hunger with biscuits. Irish juries could not, however, have followed such a bad example. They are like "Martin Flanagan's aunt, who aits because she's thirsty, and drinks because she's dry." However, lest we drop into poetry, folly, Costiganism or some kindred phase of insanity, we drop the subject of the Gray arrest and imprisonment, which is, as Lord Kimberley informed us, one of the subjects that are "none of our business."-Chronicle.

Biliousness, Indigestion' Constipationall forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of Zopesa, the new compound MacKenzie, Medical Hall, Chatham.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the It is believed that England has consented very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

Healthy Homes.

[Sanitary Engineer.] Robert Rawlinson, C. E., has given the following admirable rules for securing healthy houses, in his "Letters and Papers on Sanitary Questions:"

The following are rules that should be The subsoil beneath a house should

naturally dry, or it should be made dry by land draining. be below the level of the land, street or

A site excavated on the side of a hill, or steep bank, is liable to be dangerous, as external ventilation may be defective, and the subsoil water from above may soak toward and beneath such houses. back, must also taint such basements.

should have a layer of concrete over and there should be full ventilation. Cesspools, cesspits, sink-holes, or drains,

The ground around dwelling houses should be paved, flagged, asphalted, cov ered with concrete, or be gravelled. Outside channels should be in good rder, and be regularly cleansed.

Swill tubs should not be near doors or

Pigsties should ever be at a distance: and, where pigs are kept, there should be rigid cleanliness. Improperly keeping

pigs has caused more human sickness and destroyed more life than all the battles kept within their entrenchments, firing the country has ever been engaged in. Garden plots should of course be in order and be properly cultivated. Many houses from the mansion to the

ottage, are unwholesome for some of the 1. Damp and unventilated basements.

2. Cesspools and foul drains within the 3. Rotten timber in floors and skirtings and tainted wall papers.

4. Kitchen sinks in improper places and unventilated. 5. Water closets in improper places and

6. Rooms without adequate means for 7. Water cisterns and pumps in improper places, supplying contaminated These defects should be remedied by

landlords. Houses are also unwholesome from accumulated dirt, carelessness and personal neglect. As when : 1. Rooms are not sufficiently cleansed.

2. Carpets are left down too long and never swept. 3. Windows are seldom opened. 4. Water closets are dirty, neglected and without ventilation.

5. Dirty beds are unmade, and shrouded ov dirty hangings. 6. Dirty wardrobes, and dirty clothes 7. Nooks corners and shelves which are never dusted.

There are points of construction to be put them on record for the remembrance of those who may, at some time or other, build cottages or small houses, or be in or are going to do so.

Do not build on heaps of rubbish, fillings-in with cesspool refuse, chemical be drained. Thousands of houses have been so placed, and are now being so placed, in the suburbs of our towns.

A bed of concrete over the site of cottages will vastly modify otherwise objectionable positions; but, indeed, a bed of concrete should be used in all cases. *

To ventilate stairs and passages, open the staircase or passage window, or both, by drawing down the top sash several winter, and in some cases screw the sash pocket handkerchief to the maiming of a all the year round; if there is a sky-light the Council of Ministers under my own lies or weeklies with "The Living Age" Pubic Wharf, - Newcastle, Victoria Wharf, Smyth Street. and not since Confederation, as "Ziska" use a fishery as another." Fishermen three months' imprisonment, and to pay a tion here which cannot be closed. The forces. I always intend to render my Boston, are the publishers.

remarks, "How cold your stairease is!" E. Dwyer Gray, the excessively guilty Let the ladies put on an extra shawl.

But the remark will seldom be made. Schools as a rule are very defectively ventilated, ordinary flat ceilinged rooms are totally unfitted for public schools. The space should be open up to the roofridge, and this should be louvred. Nurseries and children's rooms should

be permanently ventilated. Dormitories for children require to have ample ventilation: clothe the children warmly, cover the beds warmly, prevent direct drafts, and the cool air will not injure.* Avoid flue ventilation of every sort; let

the fresh air come in as direct as possible. Night air is the only air you can have at night, so do not fear it. Bread foul, be cause tainted, air manufactured within the rooms. Any outside fresh air is better than lung and skin-tainted inside air. the outside and inside faces covered with ites of perforated zinc. The opening in the wall ould be equal to 30 square inches, that is, 12 by

rough betwixt the central sash frames. The

Egyptian Notes and News.

The Mussulman jurists, whom the Sul tan frequently consults, explain that Arabi, so far as he disobeyed the Caliph, is a rebel and may be unceremoniously been a defender against aggressive designs of the Christians, he has merely fulfilled the duties of a good Mussulman, and consequently the Caliph cannot make common cause with England. The Sultan may punish Arabi if some act of rebellion is proven against him, but he must not associate himself with those who wish to crush Arabi as the defender of Islam. A correspondent says this will greatly influence the Turkish military action. And it really seems as if Turkey is anxious for some pretext by which to escape from its promise of assisting in the overthrow of

According to reports by natives from Kafr El Dwar, Arabi Pasha has held a meeting of the Ulemas and obtained from them an edict deposing the Sultan and naming the Sheriff of Mecca as Caliph. The Sultan, on the other hand has "peremptorily ordered Arabi to lay down his arms," otherwise the Porte will leave him to be dealt with by England. Constantinople, Aug. 19.—A special

cabinet council was held to-day. The Porte is willing to modify the Turkish draft for a military convention by the addition of the following clauses: 1st-An English General shall be attached to the Turkish camp to facilitate the interchange of communication between the Turks and British; 2nd, manœuvres of from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it. | the English and Turkish forces shall be mutually carried out in such a manner as to avoid the interference of one with the other; 3rd, a date shall be fixed for the Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery | evacuation of Egypt by the English forces. to certain modifications in her draft for the convention, and an understanding between the two Governments is therefore regarded as probable.

Another report says the Sultan is more adverse than ever to the issuance of a proclamation against Arabi Pasha and the acceptance of the proposal for a military

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—In a skirmish yesterday the Egyptians fired shrapnel ineffectually at the outpost of the 46th infantry, numbering 300, occupying, temporarily, an entrenchment. The Egyptian infantry then advanced to within about 800 yards, coming from Kafr El Dwar. The ground floor of a house should not | Some cavalry also appeared from the direction of Aboukir. The Egyptian lines were most irregular and some men apparently unarmed; the cavalry also were confused. About five o'clock in the evening the British ironclad "Orient" sent a car with a forty pounder; it was detached and sent about forty yards in advance Middens, ashpits, and cesspools, if at the of the engine, and fired two shells upon the Egyptians, who endeavored to execute The subsoil within every basement a flanking movement. The forty pounder, after this movement was frustrated, fired towards Kafr El Dwar. The Egyptians replied with shell, which burst between should not be formed nor be retained the train and engine. The train then retired, firing during the retreat. Another shell exploded near the train, between the rails. The train finally retired without damage. The British infantry meanwhile fired from the entrenchments, causing great loss, that of the Egyptian House eaves should be guttered and cavalry being estimated at 300. Fighting ceased at sunset.

The troops landed from the transports which arrived to-day were immediately sent to the front. There was a reconnoisance in force at 4 o'clock this p. m. in Mahmoudich canal by the 38th, 49th, 75th, and 79th regiments. The enemy shells at the British advance. No casualities. The fleet and transports went to Aboukir on Saturday afternoon, but at 10.30 o'clock at night quietly steamed eastward, leaving the "Achilles" and other vessels in Aboukir bay. They are, this morning, still anchored in the bay south of Nelson Island, from which point they control the Railway to Rosetta, but the coast from Aboukir to Rosetta shows no sign of a landing having been made. The white flag is still flying from the Aboukir forts.

LONDON, Aug. 20. Port Said was occupied this morning by the English forces. This afternoon earthworks had been thrown up between the European and Arab quarters of the town. and seventeen transports and five men-ofwar are at Port Said, and Admiral Sevmour and General Sir Garnet Wolseley are both there. This morning Ismali also was occupied by the British and the rebel troops were driven from Netich. The British have possession of the tele graph line from Port Said to Suez. Sail ors are landing and disarming the natives who offer no resistance. Several transports and men-of-war are anchored here. and a fleet numbering 7 are coming in. The gun boats "Dee" and "Don" have entered the canal. It is said that Rear Admiral Hewitt has

stopped the canal traffic. London, Aug. 21.—Reuter's telegram,

dated Port Said, 9.40 Sunday evening, communication with those who do build, says the fleet and transports entered the canal. Before their departure General Wolseley posted a proclamation, written in the Arab tongue, declaring that those who respected the authority of the Khedive would not be molested, but those who resisted would be treated as rebels. The British have evacuated the offices of the canal company. Traffic of the canal will be only temporarily suspended in order to allow the British vessels to pass.

the Khedive, in a decree charging Cherif | Considine," and selections of poetry. Pacha with formation of a ministry, says: "In a troubled time like the present the direct action of sovereign authority should become more sensible and manifest. I while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to shall therefore use the right to assemble | send any one of the American \$4 month-

command effective, without, however, restricting the power which a Minister of War holds for me.'

The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says the Porte refuses to permit the exportation from Turkey of mules for British service in Egypt. Lord Dufferin states that this is a contravention of treaty rights and has addressed a strong protest to the Porte stating that Turkey will be responsible for heavy dam-

The Central News Alexandria despatch states that Arabi is constructing extensive earth works in the direction of Abou-

PORT SAID, Aug. 21.—The canal company has refused to send pilots on board

Transport "Calabria" from Alexandria

men-of-war. The British occupy Refich. The Arabs have abandoned Ghemileh and withdrawn to Damietta

with cavalry, has arrived here. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.-The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent to the Turkish representatives abroad a strongly worded denial of the report of anti-Christian disturbances in Syria. He attributes the reports of the existence of the germs of disorder to malevolence. The arrival of foreign men-of-war at Smyrna he says is exactly what is calculated to provoke uneasiness. Many inhabitants have ap-

prised the Porte of apprehensions caused by the arrival of two Italian war vessels. Said Pacha has abandoned the idea of reconvoking the conference. He has promised Lord Dufferin that he will strongly urge the Sultan to accept the conditions of the military convention, the British declare indispensable, the principal one of which is that Turkey shall not undertake any operation in Egypt without the assent of the British commander.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The corvette "Skobeloff" left Cronstadt yesterday. It is reported she is going to Alex-

PORT SAID, Aug. 21.—The native quarter is almost entirely deserted. Capt. Fairfax has been appointed commander of the town. French. Russian and Dutch despatch boats are arriving.

M. DeLesseps is reported seriously ill.

London, Aug. 21.—The News has the following from Suez: "Have just returned from Chalouf, where I witnessed th conclusion of the fight in which 250 of our men, including Highlanders, blue jackets and marines, brilliantly defeated twice their number of the enemy. The fight lasted from 11 o'clock Sunday morning until nearly 5 p. m. The firing of the Highlanders was remarkable for coolness and steadiness. The gatlings on the tops of the gunboat worked with admirable precision, and did much execution among the enemy, who advanced to within 100 yards of the canal. The success was all the more brilliant owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country, which abounded with low ridges and water courses. Lieut. Lang. of the Highlanders, gallantly crossed the fresh water canal in the face of a hot fire and brought back a boat, thus enabling a company each of Highlanders and marines to cross and take the enemy on the right flank .-The enemy fought bravely. Their com-

The News has the following from Ismalia, dated Monday, p. m .:-"During the shelling of Nefichd, early Sunday morning, several trains with

mander was killed.'

troops arrived from Takarik, but Arabi Pasha, who accompanied them, did not like the aspect of affairs and ordered the withdrawal of the troops." Suez, Aug. 21. The main body of Arabs, 2,500 strong, has gone to Gereffa, taking with it a quantity of railway stock.

The Suez canal company has resumed the

working of the canal. A further report from Admiral Hewett dated Suez, 6.30 p. m., yesterday, makes the enemy's loss in the fight at Chalouf 168 killed and 62 prisoners. The latter includes 27 wounded ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 21.—The Second army division has been ordered to Holdenemy in the event of their retreat. London, Aug. 22.—The majority of the French papers comment very unfavorably on the action of the British in occupying

Suez, Aug 22.-Transport "Werneth Hall" has arrived here. Bombay, Aug. 22.—The Sixty-third Infantry and a battery of artillery sail to-

the Suez Canal.

Education and Morality.

It is a most lamentable thing that many

young men should find nothing better to do than to waste away their hours in the worst kind of idleness. It is lamentable to find so many growing up with no longings or showings for a better or higher life, with no desire to enter upon an investigation of the vast fields of knowledge which are spread about them, or to find out of what actual use they can be in shaping the destiny of their city or their country. What improvement in this respect can be effected? It was supposed that free education was the panacea for crime. A correspondent thinks it has not proved so, but that as a result of that system which separates all religious teach. ing from our school system, we are worse off than ever we were. Something of the evil that exists is due to the heedlessness and carelessness of parents who, with little education themselves, do not do their duty to their offspring. Much we fear results from the fact that at the plastic age between eighteen and twenty-four years too many young men are left with out counsellors or guides to direct and influence them in a right direction. Perhaps, if there was some plan of pointing out to young men the pleasure to be derived from peacefully pursuing the ample paths of learning which can be pursued even amid the severest toil, good service would be done them. Too many men do wrong because they do not know how to o right. We teach our youth a smatterng of rules and principles at our schools. and then they are thrown upon the world at hard daily, rugged toil; they seek ecreation in wild excesses, or in foolish liversions in which loud noise and wranging take the place of wit and humor, and oaths and curses are the substitutes for nnocent mirth and gaiety .- St. John

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of "The Living Age" for August 12th and 19th contain: American Society in American Fiction, "Edinburgh Review;" The Turning-Point of the Middle Ages, "Contemporary;" With the Emigrants: and Muhammad and His Teaching, "Nineteenth Century;" French Prisons and Convict Establishments; and A Deserted Garden, "Cornhill;" The Crimes of Colonization, "Pall Mall;" Alexandria, "Saturday Review;" Reminiscences of a Visit to Sir John Franklin, "Chambers' Journal;" Dickens as a Dramatist, "Spec tator;" with instalments of "Robin," " A Hansom Amateur," "The Ladies Lin-Reuter's telegram from Alexandria says | dores," "A Cat's Paw," and "George For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8) is low;

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