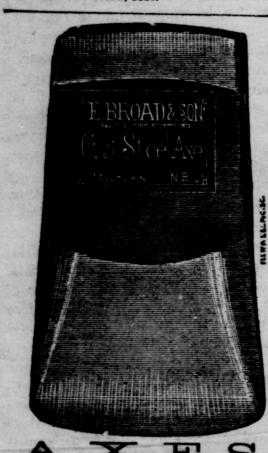


Stage Between Chatham & Newcastle -COMMENCING ON-MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th. The Subscriber will run a stage Twice each way per ay between Chatham and Newcastle,

Leave Newcastle,

Stage will leave from the subscriber's stables am and from the Waverly Hotel, Newcastle It will also call in any part of the two towns five or ten minutes before the time of departure for passeng rs who leave notice on the slate at the waverly in Newcastle or the stables in Chatham. Chatham, Feb 3rd, 1883.



AXES OF ALL THE BEST MAKES. CHAIN, CHAIN TRACES and BUNK CHAIN. HORSE-SHOES,

HORSE-NA'LS, LUMBERING SUPPLIES. T. McAVITY & Son,

A week made at home by the maustriiris wanted everywhere to werk for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other busi-ness will pay you nearly as well. No one can fai to make enormous pay, by engaging at once Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

RECEIVED

90 BARRELS

HEAVY MESS PORK

125 BARRELS



CORNMEAL

65 BARRELS

Ontario Oatmeal.

150 BOXES

RAISINS

VALENCIAS. LONDON LAYERS

-AND-LOSE MUSCATELS.

50 BUSHELS

White BEANS.

30 PUNCHEONS and TIERCES

MOLASSES.

80 BARRELS

Refined Sugars.

at Usual Wholesale Rates for CASH

JOHN McLACGAN

NEWCASTLE.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, next., in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m. All the right, title and interest of Robert Jardine in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish o' Derby, County of Nort umberland, on the North side of the South West Branch of the Miramichi river, known as part of the Elm-Tree Tract, which piece thereof is bounded as follows, to wit: On the upper side by the westerley side line of the said tract and oining on lands occupied by Lindsay Garish, extending from thence easterly or down stream forty rous, and from the river aforesaid to the rear o the Elm-Tree grant, the same to include one equal half of the lot formerly occupied by John Cain, which half lot is known as the upper half of the said lot number nine in the survey of the said tract made by John Holn es and which half lot contains by estimation one hundred and fity acres more or less, and was conveyed to the said Robert Jardine by Francis P. Henderson by deed dated the 25th day of June, A. D. 1872, and being the The sa ne having been seized under and by virtu

of an Execution issued out of the Northumserlan County Court by Richard Hutchison against the

JOHN SHIRREFF.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

Our Salmon Fisheries.

A letter by Messrs. Orr, Braithwaite and Jack on the subject of Miramichi Salmon fisheries and one on the samsubject by W. F. Bunting, Esq., -both of which were published in the St. John Sun-give an accurate idea of the ex tent to which breeding salmon are being destroyed in both branches of our river. Kindred facts have, from time to time, been stated in the ADVANCE and we are glad to observe that the four gentlemen named propose exactly what we sugges ted several years ago as the most effective means of preventing the work of the poachers. Messrs. Orr, Jack, about the habits of the salmon as well as those of the poachers than any of the

Brai hwaite and Bunting know more higher officers of the Department have had opportunity to learn and the latter should be guided by their advice. The representative of the Miramichi district in Parliament-Hon. Peter Mitchellwho was also the most efficient Minister of Marine and Fisheries we have yet had, ought to be now in a good position to advise the present Minister on the subject and he will render his constituency good service by turning the advice contained in the letters referred to

Wiggins!

to practical account.

Sir Leonard Tilley's official astrono mer appears to have proved himself as g eat a false prophet as his principal. He had, doubtless, observed that although Sir Leonard's political prophecies were never realised, a large number of people believed in him, so he deter mined to also go into the business of fooling his fellow-creatures. Naturally enough, he sent his special warning to the St. John Sun, from which we copie it last week, because he rightly concluded that its readers would not mind being deceived, as Sir Leonard had made them so used to it. Well, Wiggins' on Friday last. He was as sure of i as if he saw its wings spread over the angry sea-as sure as Sir Leonard was in 1867 that Canada's tariff would no exceed fifteen per cent for twenty-five years—as sure as Sir Leonard was about the same period that the Maritime Provinces were to attract all the immigrants coming to Canada and to do nearly all the manufacturing for Ontario and Quebec. The storm, however, hung fire. No gale blew the islands of the sea from their anchorages, even schooners sailed along on the Atlantic as if there had never been such a person as Wiggins in the world and the vasty deep rolled peacefully in its accustomed channels in spite of Sir Leonard's astronomer. It can be said for Wiggins that he's no quite so great a prophetic failure as Si Leonard, as there was quite a gust of wind here, accompanied by a flurry of snow, some snow at Halifax and snow and rain at St. John, but why the whole country should be bothered about it beforehand can only be understood a the Tilley-Wiggins headquarters at Ot awa. It is given out up there that Wiggins postpoued the hurricane in order to allow Parliament to be opened and if the Sun and its readers do not accept the explanation as the truth, it will only be because Sir Leonard has allowed himself to get out of temperover

day Parliament was to be opened. Canada Pacific.

his official astronomer's mistake in for

getting that, even the duplicate prophet

of the Finance Department could not be

permitted to have a snow storm on the

It was stated a few months ago that the Canada Pacific Railway Company had increased its capital stock from \$15,-000,000 to \$100 000,000 and ordinary people were astonished at the announcement. Owing, also, to Grand Trnuk railway interests and consequent jualousy a determined attempt was made to discredit and injure the C. P. Company and prevent its bonds from being floated. The prospectus of the great monopoly, however, presented an array facts calculated to inspire confidence i its appeal to the capitalists of the world. It stated among other things .-

1. That in August, 1883, there will be through communication from Montreal to Winnipeg, by the Company's own railway except for the length of Lake Superior, Union—it was a scandalous violation of over which the Company will operate its own line of steamboats.

2. That the entire line west of Winnipeg is to be completed in 1885, at which time there will be through communication from the city of New York to the Pacific Ocean over the Canadian Pacific Railway via Chicago, St. Paul and Winnipeg and from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean by the Company's own railway, with its connecting ine of steamboats on Lake Superior. 3. That the entire railway is to be finished in 1886, so as to make a complete through rail connection from Montreal to

the Pacific Ocean, within Canadian terri-4. That bends to the amount of \$25,000. 000 have been issued, secured by a mortgage on the Land Grant only, and consti tuting no lien whatever upon the railway or general franchises of the Company. 5. That these bonds are receivable in payment for lands sold by the Company ; \$5,000,000 of them are, and will be, for ten years after the completion of the main line held by the Dominion Govern-

ment as security for the performance of the contract. 6. That as the sales of 6.452,000 acres have already been sufficient to provide for the redemption of all the bonds, not re served by the Government, with the exception of less than \$2.700,000, the sale of about 1,300,000 additional acres, even at much lower rates will be more than sufficient to extinguish this small balauce

7. That after the railway is completed and equipped there will remain nearly 17,-000,000 acres of excellent land, free from all incumbrances and subject to sale for the benefit of the stockholders, and the Company will also hold \$10,000,000 of its own unused capital stock for use in any further improvements or exten-ions.

The stock and bonds of the Company ar being sold as fast as could reasonably be expected and Canadians, generally, will not be sorry that there is sufficient confidence in our country in foreign as well as the home money markets to bear down the decrying misrepresentations of the other, but less Canadiau giant corporation.

New Brunswick's Claims.

An Ottawa despatch of 5th inst., to the Toronto Globe, says .-Messrs. Landry, McLeod, and Hanington, members of the New Brunswick Government, had an interview with Sir Leonard Tilley to day. The object of

that visit is to urge an old claim upon

to endeavour to have their claim on account of the Eastern Extension Railway re-opened. They contend that by the terms of the Union the whole cost maintaining the prisons in New Brunswick was to be defrayed by the Dominion, whereas all the prisoners sentenced for terms of less than two years have now to be cared for by either the Provincial or Municipal authorities. The New Brunswick men are anxious to have the matter settled by the Supreme Court, but while Mr. Lash was Deputy-Minister of Justice he always refused to acknowledge that there was the remotest ground for any claim on the part of the New Brunswick Government, and stated that all the Provinces were in exactly the same position. New Brunswick's demand be acceded to, there will be no just reason for re-

fusing similar claims put forward by Quebec, Untario, or Nova Scotia. The claim on account of the Eastern Extension Railway, taken by th Federal Government and united with the Intercolonial, was settled some time ago by a large cash payment to New Brunswick as decided by arbitration The Local Ministry now claim, however, that the amount paid was much less than the original cost of the road, and ask a supplementary payment. Landry, Hanington, and McLeod expect to secure a pledge that their claims shall be extinguished by the grant of a lump sum of money at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament.

Commenting on the above the Globe

also savs .-The raid upon the Dominion surplus by the smaller Provinces has been led by New Brunswick. A deputation from the Government of that Province has waited upon the Finance Minister and urged their claims, in the shape of an old claim for maintenance of short term prisoners and further claims in connection with the Eastern Extension Railway. The pretext is extremely. dimsy, the first named claim having been previously disallowed, and the price of the railway having been fixed

by arbitration. According to the Globe's ideas which seem to be considerably shared by all parties in the "larger" provinces it is right to misrepresent the nature of New Brunswick's just claims in order to justify the Dominion Government's persis tent and unjust refusals to settle them The Eastern Extension claim was never fixed by arbitration as asserted by the Globe, but the province was forced to eccept a price offered by the Dominion Government under threat that, otherwise, a substitute line would be con structed and Eastern Extension left useless upon New Brunswick's hands. It was, however, unders oud at the time that the price offered was the same per mile as the cost of the Intercolonial. Afterwards, the New Brunswick Government discovered that the Province had been cheated out of \$150. 000 or more—the difference between what the same mileage of the Intercolonial cost and the payment made by the Dominion. It is the money thus withheld and so long overdue that Messrs. Landry, McLeod and Hanington are seeking. They should have no difficulty, however, in obtaining justice at Sir Leonard Tilley's hands for he several times declared, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, that the Eastern Extension claim should have been settled long ago. The N. B. delegates should not have spared his feelings, but read to him some of his speeches from the Throne at past Legislative openings, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Tilley the Governor and Tilley the Finance Minister entertained different views on this important subject.

our short term prisoners, so unjustly thrown off the shoulders of the Domin on upon those of New Brunswick, the Globe's attempt to suggest possible claims of a similar kind on the part of other provinces is simply begging the question. When the terms of Confederation were being discussed, the maintenance of penitentiaries by the Dominion Government was one of the inducements held out to our people to entice them into the Union. The Penitentiary of New Brunswick was then located at St. John and when the Province went into Confederation the main tenance of that Penitentiary was assumed by the general Government, To the surprise of everybody in this province who took an interest in the matter, the Dominion Government had an act passed which threw the cost of less than two years on the local authorities. As this relieved the Dominion of annual charges amounting to thousands of dollars-charges which were Union-it was a scandalous violation of the solemn contract between the provinces. The excuse advanced for it was that short term prisoners were not sent to the Penitentiaries of the other provinces and the change was made for the sake of uniformity. This, however, ought to have no weight with honorable public men, for the penitentiary which the Dominion engaged to maintain for this province was not similar to those of Quebec or Ontario, but simply the penitentiary which New Brunswick had been maintaining. The changing of that penitentiary to something entirely different by one party to the contract without consultation with, or the consent of the other party, was and is opgenerally accepted sense of what is just

and equitable in such matters. One effect of the Dominion Government's course has been to throw upon each County of New Brunswick the expense and inconvenience of maintaining all prisoners sentenced for terms of less than two years. This, in turn, has tended to interfere with the proper adminapt to pass sentences for two years in rather beyond what it would be if the prisoners for the same terms as those existing at Confederation-while, on the other hand, they pass sentences for terms shorter than offences call for, not wishing to burden Counties with the

maintenance of long-term offenders. upper Provinces will seek to determine whether New Brunswick's claims are just or not, instead of raising the cry of the "smaller provinces" "raiding for the surplus," etc., they will not be open to the charge of a narrowness much out of proportion to the comparative magnitude of the "larger" provinces, in whose interest they profess to speak. They well know that these claims have been pressed upon the Dominion Government for more than ten

wick urges them because they ar just from being appointed from the neighborand not because there is a surplis in the Treasury. The witholding of what can be expected from them. New Brunswick is entitled to from HOW THE FISHING IS INJURED FROM BOIESthese sources will not have a verigood effect in allaying the dissatisfetion TOWN UPWARDS. that exists all over this province with

gentleman who, above all others aOttawa, has so often admitted tha our claims were just, and who is nowin position to discharge them as an bnest public man should. If Sir Lenard Tilley has not influence enough Octawa to secure the payment I her just claims for his native provine, he will have given convincing proo that he cares as little for her as his nany political opponents assert he does. first place, they set a net at the foot

SAN FRANCISCO, Texas, Chicago, Leadville and other papers sent by unhown friends are duly received. We fould like to know who the thoughtful onors

EVASIVE AND ABUSIVE. -The Ioncton Times, which is assisting its ocal contemporary in the business ofpub lishing abusive articles, says the Ap-VANCE is a "blue ruin howler." As it has applied much worse language to nearly every other paper in the proince we suppose we ought not to comiain although we must venture to suges that calling the ADVANCE hard nmes does not answer our question-iz. why there are some six hundred of Moncton's citizens advertised as refault. ers for non-payment of taxes? Come Mr. Times give us a civil answer if you If not, don't get angry.

The Late Sir Hugh Allan.

The natural reticeuce which has been observed with regard to the manner of dying and last hours of the late Sir Hugh Allan, has been to some extent, broken To intimate friends some additional par-Knight have been given. On the morning of the 10th of December, Sir Hugh Allar and his son, Mr. Bryce Allan, were together in the room of the hotel in Edu burgh, where they were staying. Si Hugh expressed a wish that his son would go out and get for him a pair of rubbers, saying that during Mr. Allan's absence h would write a letter to his brother-in-law Mr. William Rae. Mr. Allan left, an was absent but a comparatively shorttime Returning, he found his father seated at ; table, with his head resting upon both hands, and his elbows upon the table Not wishing to disturb him, he was silent for a minute or so, but feeling slightly un comfortable at Sir Hngh's silence, he spoke, but received no answer. Advancing he was inexpressibly shocked to finthat his father was past all human aid. Of the letter which Sir Hugh had intended to write, the words "My dear Wi". liam-" alone stood as witnesses to his unfulfilled intention .- Montreal Star.

Rev. R. Tweedie.

(Wesleyan.) Last week we announced the death this esteemed minister, who passed away neacefully, having been mercifully spared the suffering which som-times immediate ly precedes dissolution.

Mr. Tweedie belonged to one of those Methodist families which left Ireland many years ago to find a home on the South West Branch of the Miramichi. where, in the long absence of any pastor. they kept up with commendable care the Respecting the cost of maintaining social religious services of their previous nome. From this worthy family three and and ared she Methouist ministry of the Lower Provinces, while a grandson has won a position of high honor among the students of the kingdom.

Our deceased brother entered the mi stry in 1853. He was a stalwart frame and a diligent worker in the fields which he was appointed. Having follow ed him at an extended interval, on th Shelburne circuit, the writer can testify of his great success in that town, where a revival attended his ministry which extended to other churches, and rendered his name very dear to many. In other places he was, we believe, generally successful and highly esteemed. Failing health obliged him several years since become a supernumerary. Last summer he again reported himself for work and took charge of the Hillsburg circuit, till the return of a wasting disease or complidied, His son, Mr. L. B. Tweedie, Moncton, was privileged to be in attend-

The widow and all the members of the stricken family may rest assured of the sympathy felt for them by the many friends, ministerial and lay, of the deceased husband and father.

The Salmon in the Miramichi, and How They can be Protected.

BY ROBERT ORR, E. JACK AND H. BRAITH WAITE.

have been great nurseries for salmon and river near Bojestown. they both head in and run for many miles through a country which is untit for settlement: so that with proper care, splendid spawning grounds, far removed from the halbitations of man, are available for the purposes of breeding. There are no reaposed to all recognized practice and the son's why the salmon rivers of New Brunswick should not be as fruitful and productive as any in Europe.

If, however, attention such as they never have received be not given to them. the te fish will be as scarce in the waters of our rivers as moose are in our forests. In the South West Miramichi the salmon are yearly decreasing. Ten years ago it was no uncommon thing for a single fisherman to secure in a fortnight's fishing from 50 istration of justice, because judges are to 75 of these noble fish. Now in the same space of time, if he secured 10 or 12 somes cases where such punishment is he would be doing very well, and these of a much smaller size and a very much penitentiary at Dorchester would receive greater proportion of grilse among them. THE FISHING IS INJURED AND DE STROYED FROM BOIESTOWN TO THE

HEAD OF TIDE. In the first place, spearing is every- resume duty. where practiced almost with impunity. If the Globe and other papers in the lie they are mercilessly attacked by the John Casey's train, was caught in a simi the river in narrow places, and these are on board Casey's train and taken to retained in such places not only during Spring Hill, after which he was taken on the night but frequently during the day. No. 1 express coming to Moncton. He was A common dodge now among the Mirami. assisted to his home on Tannery street, chi poachers is to have the net stakes and is now confined to his bed. made of iron, so that when the alarm is given that the warden is coming these are brakeman George Hillson, of Robinson thrown down and carry the net with them street, Moncton, attempted to get on to the bottom, where, of course, it cannot box car which was being set off be seen. Poachers also, wherever they on a siding near Sackville station. find A good hole where the salmon lie, be- The car was coming towards him,

hood they are often friends and relatives of the poachers; so that little or nothing

Poachers are everywhere abundant here; the results of confederat on-resits so more so here than below Boiestown Many of them are from among the mos different from those prophesied & the respectable people in the country : magis trates frequently engage in this practice. These poachers, in order to avoid suspicion keep their spears, nets and torches hidden at certain places along the banks o the river where salmon are most abundant so that during the day time neither spear net nor torch is seen in their canoes. A number of these poachers unite together each knowing the secret place of deposifor the weapons of destruction. They use the net and spear in connexion. In the the pool in which the salmon lie. They then stretch another net across the river above the pool and drag it down, bearing along the fish before it until the other net is met, using the spear in the rapid water where the net may fail to secure its prey. The fish when caught are salted and hid. den near the shore, whence, when a good

> Poaching is continued here until the ice HOW THE MIRAMICHI CAN BE PROTECTED. In the first place the services of good man should be secured to take charge of the river from the first of June until the ice comes. His sole attention should be devoted to the protection of the salmor alone. He should not be selected from among the people living on the bank o the river but from those of some othe locality, and should be required to give bonds to do his work faithfully. To his should be entrusted the hiring of all the men whom he should find it necessary to employ. He should have under him four good men to be constantly employed in

chance offers, they are carried to the

poachers' homes or disposed of to others.

from Boiestown to its source. From Boiestown down to the head de the services of four more would prob bly be sufficient. Probably four more would be required to protect the North West and its branches.

poling up and down the South West river

The over-seer should be engaged travelling up and down these rivers constantly to see that his men were at work as well as to prosecute trespassers for any infractions of the law. After the season s over he should be required to make full and accurate report of what he had lone during the season, which might be n the form of a diary.

Were this plan adopted and the law igidly enforced, poachers would gradually be weaned from their dishonest employ nent and large profits could be derived rom leases to lawful fishermen, probably uite enough to cover all the expenses at tending the protection of the fish, and the fisheries at the mouth of the river would be vastly benefitted by the care bestowed upon the spawning grounds of the upper

Referring to the above W. F. Bunting. Esq., writes to the Sun as follows,-

The valuable letter of Messrs. Orr. Jack and Braithwaite in your issue of the 10th instant merits the careful consideration of all persons interested in the preservation nd increase of salmon in the rivers of our

Every fisherman who has visited the South West Branch of the Miramichi can corroborate the statements these gentlenen make in their allusion to the doings nd methods of spearers, netters, etc. These poachers pursue their unlawful ork without evident "let or hindrance" rom the guardians of the river. The atter, either from a positive disinclination to perform their duty, or from a dislike provoke the ill-feeling of their neigh ors, seemingly shut their eyes to the acts destruction so wantonly and so persis-The remedy proposed by the writers of he letter alluded to is a very good one, and might, if careful, energetic and faithful officers were appointed, put a stop to illegal fishing and give the salmon a chance

for propagation, and thus prevent their ltimate extermination. The experience of every person who ssesses any knowledge of our salmon ivers; of the existing mode of protection or rather want of protection); of the haracter, capacity and acts of the officers n charge of them, and of the decrease in he number and size of the salmon of the resent day, goes to prove that an in meliate and radical change is imperatively required, and this can only be successfully ccomplished, under the existing laws, by he employment of disinterested and faith ful wardens, who shall be fairly remuner ated for their services, and obliged to be latter part of May until ice forms.

continually moving on the rivers from the Last season our party came upon two pearers camped near Clear Water. All the evidences of their illegal doings were openly exposed, spears, flambeaux, pitch pine, &c., and in a spring of water near the camp several salmon speared the previous night. The fellows when taken to task for what they were doing, talked ance on his father for several days before defiantly, and expressed contempt for any legal proceedings which might be taken against them, They, however, very generously offered to desist from further poaching if we would give them ten dollars. We ascertained afterwards that they had been openly carrying on their lepredations nearly a week without a wardea putting in an appearance.

Intending to prosecute these fellows, I eported the case on my return to St. ohn, but finding that I must assume the risk and the costs of the suits, I dropped This case is one of many continually

occurring on the S. W. Miramichi; boldly and openly done, and no notice taken by Both branches of the Miramichi river the officers in charge of the portion of the

It is a well known fact that the right of ishing and the control and maintenance of the fluvial waters of our rivers and streams are so mixed up between the Dominion Government, the Provincial authorities, lessees and riparians, that the whole juestion is in a complete muddle. In the neantime the poacher flourishes, and the salmon are becoming "beautifully less" Some one in authority should take immediate steps to effect a remedy, and, as a commencement, should adopt the course recommended by Messrs, Orr, Jack and

Accidents on the I. C. R.

REE BRAKEMAN INJURED-GEORGE HIT SON LOSES AN ARM AND LEG.

A number of accidents on the Intercol mial occured last week and one vesterday which deprives the victim of the use of his right leg and his left arm Last week Chas, Humphrey, a brake man on the Northern Division, while

coupling was caught between cars and so severely jammed that he had to guit work and will be unable for some time to his hand. Kavanagh afterwards saw him At Westcock, on Saturday morning,

Whe rever there is a chance for a fish to James Jackson, brakeman on Conductor spearers. Nets are also set entirely across lar manner by the right leg. He was put About five o'clock yesterday morning

fore even they get to the spawning ground, and he, standing in the middle of the Kelly; the task assigned him was to drive the Dominion Government for mainten- years—years of deficits, as well as years sweet it with their nets even in broad track, attempted to step on the brake the boys.

the end of the car at the same moment. He caught with his hand, but his foot missed the beam, and the shock of rolled under the car and his left arm and right leg were crushed frightfully by the day next.

The train was in charge of Conductor ions afterward received, his train was left behind, and a passenger car attached the engine, in which the injured man was brought to Moncton. He was taken to his mother's residence on Lutz street, wife being very ill and thought unable to bear the shock. Dr. Balcolm, who was summoned by telegraph, assisted by Drs. Baxter and Bourque, amputated the right leg quite close to the body, and the left arm just above the wrist. Ether accounts was progressing favorably, ex- Society. cept for serious internal injuries. A number of ribs were crushed, and the poor fellow has been vomiting blood. Tran-

The Phonix Park Murders.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.-The court crowded this morning with privileged spectators, including many ladies. expected that after the present hearing the case will be adjourned until Wednesday, and the examination thereafter proceed at shorter stages.

The following persons are among the prisoners arraigned at Kilmainham Court to-day: Lawrence Hanlon, Joseph Mullett, James Mullett, Edward O'Brien. Daniel Delaney.

Among those present in court were Mr. Jenkinson, Director of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, and Courtenay Boyle, a private secretary to Lord Lieu tenant Spencer.

Before the prisoners were charged today the counsel for George Smith, one of the accused conspirators, made application for admission of his client to bail, which

Great excitement ensued when Kavan-

agh was placed in the witness seat Kavanagh apparently labored under great excitement. He deposed that on the 6th of May last he was at the Royal Oak public house, in Park Gate street. He was engaged by four men-Brady, Kelly and two strangers. [Brady here uttered a loud guttural threat, but no distinct words were heard.] There was no laughter to-day among the prisoners when Kavanagh identified them. Kavanagh pointed out Patrick Delaney as another of the men present. He drove the four men into the park by Island Bridge gate. by the Phœnix monument, and along the main road to the Gough monument, and they there got down. They said there

was no sign of "Skin the Goat," meaning Fitzharris, a carman. Fitzharris here shouted: "Don't call me nick-names." Kavanagh, resuming, deposed as follows: After the prisoners said there was no sign of Fitzharris, witness saw an American with a cab coming from the opposite direction, and saw four men jump from the cab. The cab stayed a long way up the road, with the horse's head turned towards Dublin. A short time after he saw two gentlemen approaching and heard a cry. On looking around he saw one of the gentlemen fall. He did not see the other fall, but four men whom he drove to the park jumped on his car, and he drove away. Brady sat on the right side of the car. Kavanagh identified Fitzharris as the driver of the cab. He deposed that he saw Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke approaching. Some one among those he drove said the tall man was to be assassinated. Kousseguently drove by Chapel road round town to Palmerston Park. Kelly alighted at the terminus; Brady paid him one pound. After the men witness drove to the park had alighted there, he put a nose-bag on his horse while waiting. He heard a person speak to James Carey. Delaney afterwards instructed him (Kavanagh) to look

sharp and be ready to start. Upon this he drove nearer to the waiting group, which included some persons he did not know. Two gentlemen, Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, were approach. ing arm in-arm. James Carey and Delaney, who had some back on the car from the place where it was waiting, jumped down and joined the group. Witness heard some one say "It is the tall man." Kavanagh was then ordered to go further away by some of the conspirators, as he did so witness heard some one, he could not tell who, repeat "mind, it is the tall man." As the gentlemen came along either Carey or Delaney raised a white handkerchief. While he was waiting the carman, nicknamed the "goat" passed him driving a passenger named Nolan toward Dublin. He was also passed by some bicyclists. The witness said on looking round he thought he only saw one gentleman fall, and saw that the other, who had an umbrella, was lying on the ground, On driving from the scene of the murder they took a turn to the left, then crossed the bridge to the right along Inchicore road. Delaney directed him where to than half way back toward the rear benchdrive. He drove rapidly until he reached Round Tower, two miles from the Park. Here Tim Kelly alighted. He then drove round to Leeson Park, stopping at a public rear. house near Leeson Bridge. Brady then paid and dismissed him, On Sunday morning he met Brady at Townsend street

and received £2. Brady afterwards bought him harness. Kavanagh's evidence makes it certain that Burke was first murdered and that the plot was primarily against him. As the examination progresses the prisoners are in sheer desperation, not one of them looking toward the court except

On Kavanagh identifying Delaney and James Carey, the latter of whom he said he knew well, there was such commotion in court that the magistrate threatened to clear it. Brady afterwards somewhat recovered his composure and endeavored to

Kavanagh said he was so near the scene of the assassination that he heard one the victims cry "Oh." The tall victim (Burke) was lying in the road after this exclamation. The other victim standing in the road with an umbrella lying in the road as before stated.

Kavanagh's evidence is felt to be con clusive. Little can be added to it as the Crown will not accept evidence of the actual participants. The prisoners evid ently feel that the game is up. All them now exhibit defiant demeanor except James Carey, who sits motionless, gazing fix dly at the bench. The others move about, hold whispered conferences, and sometimes laugh at any incident. Kavanagh further deposed that Fitz

harris on one occasion, told him that they were after Judge Lawson. Kavanagh said he became an informer on Thursday last. | you will begin your labors, He had been sworn into the society by

Phonix Park murders at the public car's motion loosened his hold. He was having visited before he drove to the Park. The case was adjourned to Thurs-

Kavanagh, in replying to Mr. Murphy, Crown counsel, said that on the 6th E. Thompson, who telegraphed to head- May he were a white hat, but a man on quarters the particulars. From instruct- the car, who was not in the prisoner's dock, changed with him, giving him a large brown one. This is important as it is be lieved to furnish a clue to a murderer who has not been apprehended. Kavanagh his | further deposed that Fitzbarris, on one occasion, told them they were after Judge Lawson. Kavanagh sa d he became in former on Thursday last. He had been sworn in to the society by Kelly. The task assigned him was to drive the boys. Doyle told him that James Mullet and given. He rallied well, and at latest lot of big people were attached to the

> George Motley, hatter of Chapel street. Dublin, deposed that he saw Kavanagh on the 6th of May at Wren's public house. which Kavanagh mentioned in his deposi-

Samuel Jacob, witness at the inquest deposed to seeing a struggle in the park from a distance of fifty yards. He saw the assassins mount the car; one of them afterwards returned and struck the prostrate form. He could not say whether four or five men were engaged. Jacobs was unable to recognize any of the men on the car.

Kavanagh identified Fagan as an associate of the assassins. Kavanagh's evidence makes it certain that Mr. Burke was the first murdered; that the plot was William Maroney, Daniel Curley and primarily against him. His evidence felt to be conclusive. Little can be added to it as the crown will not accept evidence of actual participants. The court adjourned the examination until Thursday next,

February 15th. London, Feb. 11.—A man supposed be connected with the Phoenix Park mur

lers was arrested at Swansea to-day. Dublin, Feb. 11. - Divers are searching the basin of the Grand Canal for the inquiry Kilmainham Court House, yesterlay, that he and Brady had thrown inte it. The water will be drawn from the busin, to-morrow, if the divers are no succe-sful in their efforts.

A man named Tom Caffery has been arrested and it is stated Kavanagh identidrove into Phœnix Park on the day of the

A Startling New Medical Discovery

A physician of high repute advises each of his patients to buy every month ticket (or a fractional part of one) in the Grand Monthly Distribution of The Lou isiana State Lottery. He has noted, after an unusually large and varied experience that the hope of winning one of the prince ly fortunes that are held out as induce ments to investors causes a bucyancy and mental clearness superior to any allevia tion produced by drugs. He says th Five Dollars sent to M. A. Dauphin, Ne. Orleans, La., before the second Tuesday of each month acts as a charm in many

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn vrites : "Some time ago I got a bottl of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspep sia." This medicine is making marvellou cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

Ottawa News.

Feb. 7th. -Senator Bureau, of Mor real died to-day. He was a Liberal. Messrs. King, Chas Burpee, Gillmor Irvine, Davies and Hon, Peter Mitchell

have arrived. Senators and M. P.'s are arriving hour ly and there is a prospect of a large at tendance at the opening ceremonies Senators Dever, Glasier, Muirhead and Haythorne arrived to-night.

Feb. 8th. -In the Senate, Mr. Plumb Mr. Masson, Mr. O'Donohoe and Dr Robitaille, the new members, were sworn in. The last named will move the address, which will be seconded by Senator O'Dono hoe. The great majority of members and senators are now in the city.

The address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved by Mr. Charles

Tupper, of Piston, and seconded by Mr. Josiah Wood, of Westmorland. In the House of Commons the New Brunswick Members will be seated as follows, -On the ministerial side to the right of the Speaker, Hon. John Cestigan occupies the first seat and Sir Leonard Tilley will occupy the sixth seat in the front row, and Hon. Peter Mitche'l the twelth, in the same row. Mr. Girouard, of Kent sits in the third row, near its further end, and about the same position where he sat last year. Mr. Josiah Wood sits in the fourth row, nearly in a line behind the Finance Mlnister, and more es. Professor Foster will sit beside Mr. Wood, Mr. Wallsoe, of Albert, has been assigned seat number 99, in the extreme

On the left side of the Chamber, Hon, Isaac Burpee is assigned the third seat in the front row, between Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. W. B. Vail. Mr. Gilmor will occupy the second seat in the second row. just behind the Opposition leaders. Mr. C. W. Weldon has the fourth seat in the second row, immediately behind Mr Blake. Immediately behind these, in the third row, sit Messrs. King, Charles Burpee and John Pickard. Mr. David Irvine. of Carleton County, is assigned in the rear of Mr. Weldon, with two desks be

Mr. Kirkpatrick was elected speaker on the proposition of Sir John MacDonald, seconded by Sir Hector Langevin.

Mr. Blake called attention to Sir John's nconsistency inasmuch as in 1873 he had suggested that the Speakership should be permanent, following the English prictice. Now he had dropped Dr Blanchet with-

exhibit the extreme partizanship he had shown on other occasions. Feb. 9. At three o'clock the Speaker

Mr. Mackenzie expressed the hope that

Mr. Kirkpatrick would not, as Speaker.

took the chair and the Black Rod summoned the members of the House to the Senate. The Governor-General entered the Senate, where six hundred invited guests were present. The members appeared at the bar and the Governor-General delivered the speech from the Throne. Hon, Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is my pleasing duty on the opening of a new Parliament to congratulate you on the auspicious circamstances under which

Canada is in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, and all the industries, agri-

length to British Columbia last season. The great natural resources of that Prov. inc promise that as soon as the Pacific Railway is completed an impulse to its prosperity commensurate with the progress made elsewhere will be assured. Meanwhile the disposal of the lands set aside in aid of the railway to actual set-

tlers will add to the importance and wealth of the Province. While passing through the United States I was rejoiced to observe many evidences of regard for the empire of which this country forms so large a portion. May this friendship which is so fully returned by us be as enduring as it s natural and advantageous to the mutual

interests of both great nations. The steady flow of settlers into Manitoba and the North-West territory last year and the assurances received of an increased immigration during the coming season promise well for the early development of those fertile and salubrious regions. It is important that the laws relating to the representation of the people in Parliament should be amended and the electoral franchises existing in the several Provinces assimilated. A measure for this will be submitted for your consider tion. I am advised that the judgment of the

Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered last June, on the appeal of Russels vs. the Queen, goes to show that in order to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating I quors, and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary. Your carnest consideration of this important subject is desired.

Your attention is specially invited to a measure regulating factory labor and the protection of the workingman and his family. Laws relating to the customs, the militia and the public lands will be laid before

Among other measures bills will be presented to you respecting the Civil Service. the Acts relating to banking and the examination of masters and mates of vessels

navigating our inland waters. I am glad to be able to inform you that the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been quite unprecedented. Traffic can now be carried on the main line from Thunder Bay to within tifty miles of the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, a distance of over one thousand miles. It is confidently expected the Rocky Mountains will be reached during the present year, and that within the same period substantial progress will be nade on the Lake Superior section of the railway and the track laid upon a large portion of the road now under contract in

I have also pleasure in stating that the traffic of the Intercolonial Railway is argely in excess of any former year, and hat the balance in favor of the road shows a gratifying increase. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the last fiscal year will be laid before you. You will be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the expenditure on capital account amounted to more than seven millions of dollars, the surplus of the consolidated revenue, together with the proceeds of the sales of the lands in the North-West during last year, were more than sufficient to cover hat expenditure and that the net debt at he close of the year and the amount of interest paid thereon were less than for the year previous.

The estimates for the ensuing year will also be submitted. They have been prepared with all due economy consistent with the necessary development of the varied resources of the Dominion. On the 1st of January, 1885, the large 5 per ent, loan will mature. A bill will be abmitted authorizing the issue of debenures bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. for the redemption of

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate . Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The subjects I have mentioned to you re of much importance and I commend hem to your consideration with full conidence in your discretion and patriotism. Upon the return of the members to the House the only business done was the announcement of the receipt of returns of certain elections.

A bill regarding oaths was introduced. A bill for the appointment of standing committees passed.

The Speaker laid on the table a report on the condition of the Library of Parlia-Hon, Mr. Mackenzie said he hoped the

report would be printed. Mr. Casgrain considered the proceedings which the House had gone through yesterday were use!ess. He believed it the inherent right of the House to elect its own Speaker without being called to the Senate Chamber and then being informed they could go back and choose their Speaker.

He believed such a proceeding aseless. The House adjourned till Monday. Old politicians are asking the Government to settle the New Brunswick Annual delegation as they are tired of seeing three samples of the Executive of that Province each year-and deteriorating samples at that. Some of the old wags propose that "Better Terms" in the shape of an annual bonus be granted to the New Brunswick Government to give to three of its mem bers to be chosen by itself-said bonus to be a few cents more than the delegates make, or, rather, save out of the allow. ance annually made from the Provincial Treasury, as expenses of the trip. Sir Leonard, however, says they ought to get

something more as they have come so Sir Narcisse Belleau has been called to

P. DeBlois, of Quelec, has been called to the Senate. Mr. Henry R. Smith has received the

appointment of Secretary to Speaker Kirkpatrick. The Department of Agriculture has decided to adopt the system of vital statistics proposed by a delegation some time since from the leading cities of the Dominion. It will go into operation at once and returns will be rendered morthly, The following cities will be represented

when the scheme is perfected: Ottawa,

Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Victoria,

B. C., Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown Feb. 12. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. C. Tupper (Picton) and seconded by Mr. Josiah Wood (Westmorland). Both dealt with matters referred to in the speech in general terms, and claiming that the prosperity the country was now enjoying was due largely to the Government's fiscal

Mr. Blake thought it was time that the manner of electing representatives to Parliament was changed, as the present system did not give fair representation. He claimed that if the constituencies in Ontario were fairly divided the Government would only have a majority of one instead of eighteen as at present. Heseverely criticized the conduct of return ing officers in the late election, which he characterized as partizan in the extreme. With regard to the surplus he condemned taking so much money unnecessarily out of the pockets of the people and could not join with the mover of the Address in his congratulations that the Canadian Pacific Rulway was being "paid for out of the revenues. He attacked the land and railway policy and he entered into an elaborate calculation to show that the railway syndicate would make an enormous profit out of the contract.

Sir John Macdonald claimed that the Redistribution Act of last year could not have been so unfair as the Opposition had tried to make it appear, as the Gov-Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 20th Jan., & D., 1883 ance of short term prisoners, and also of surplusses—and that New Bruns daylight. The wardens are ill paid, and leam and catch hold of the iron ladder at Independent witnessess corroborated Following the example of my distincultural, manufacturing and commercial, are in a healthy and improving condition. ernment majority in Ontario has been reduced. It was most desirable that the