#### General Ausiness.

## **GOLDEN BALL SHOE STORE**

AND FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

#### New Departure. WE ARE NOW SELLING

MEN'S HAND MADE DRIVING BOOTS. MEN'S HAND MADE KNEE BOOTS. MEN'S HAND MADE SHOES.

at Prices unequalled hitherto. Satisfaction Guaranteed or a Money Refund.

The Trade Supplied on Satisfactory Terms.

FOTHERINGHAM & CO. Chatham, April 9th, 1883.

### NOW IN STOCK.

### MANILLA ROPE

ALL SIZES from 6 thd to 41 inch. White Lead and Colored PAINTS.

> Good Quality and Cheap. ALSO

OF TAR AND WONSONS'

COPPER PAINT,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEO. WATT. Chatham, April 18th, 1883.

# SEEDS,

SEEDS.

#### FLOWER & CARDEN SEEDS

WARRANTED FRESH AND SURE -AT THE-

NEWCALTLE DRUG STORE

#### **POTATO ONIONS**

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET,

JUST RECEIVED

and for sale at lowest whole-

sale rates to the trade:

60 Caddies & Boxes

## TOBACCOS

McDON ALD

MARINERS, PRINCE OF WALES, NAPOLEON and BRUNETTE.

One Car Load

# Sugar

from Halifax Refinery,

and Extra C.

Expected Daily:

76 Caddies & Boxes

Adams Company Tobaccos. JOHN MCLACCAN,

#### Miramichi Advance.

#### Fish Culture.

Mr. W. F. Whitcher, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, has addressed a letter to Forest and Stream upon the subject of artificial fish breeding. He points out that it has been proved that vast quantities of fish ova can be developed into living healthy fry in numbers immeasurably exceeding the produce of natural operations, but he admits that there has been a failure to show that these young fish attain maturity. Mr. Whitcher tells us that :-

Canada has eleven Government fish in operation, eight of which are occupied in hatching salmon eggs only, besides two private ones. which also hatch the true salmon; two are employed in hatching salmon, white fish and trout eggs, and one hatches white fish and pike-perch. The earliest of these hatcheries has been operation for about fifteen years, and the latest for two years, the principal ones have existed since 1873. The entire cost of these public establishments to date is \$259,400. The whole number of fish bred and distributed from 1868 to 1881 is about one hundred and five millions, of which about twenty and an half millions were salmon, and about sixty-nine and a half millions

There has been an increase of seventeen per cent. on the catch of these fish during the last ten years, but Mr. Whitcher does not think this results from the increased supply of fish, but from the extension fishing operations. In Nova Scotia, where six and a quarter millions of salmon fry have been distributed, the catch has fallen off from 843,600 in 1871, to 316,600 in 1881, and in Ontario, where 5,600,000 of salmon fry were distributed, the catch has fallen off to nothing. He sums up his observations, on the Ontario hatchery, by

complete failure. This settles the point that absolutely nothing has resulted in fourteen successive years from the repeated deposit, prolific incubation, and annual distribution of salmon at the parent estab-

The foregoing statements are of great importance. If we are paying thousands of dollars annually to hatch out salmon and white fish eggs, without deriving the slightest benefit, it is well to know it. -St.

The Telegraph and every other paper

in the Province would do a great public service if they would probe this matter of fish culture to the bottom with a view of directing the efforts of the Fisheries Department into a more practical channel. The Department, so far as its Ottawa officers are concerned—and particularly. we believe, Mr. Whitcher -is as desirous of preserving our salmon fisheries as it can possibly be, but the chief difficulty with which it has had to contend has been and is a want of knowledge of facts on which to base its action. Its officers, in many districts, neglect their duties altogether. Some of these officers are, themselves, violaters of the law; others are kept in their positions simply because they are of the class who can be made useful to those who have secured their appointments. We had a glaring example of the use Proprietor. made of some of these officers six or seven years ago, when the deception practiced upon the Department by the **DUTIES REDUCED** Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick in connection with the Miramichi Salmon Hatchery was exposed. Official publications give such particulars of that matter as are calculated to condemn the business of fish-hatching on the Miramichi. And, yet, these publications develop only a small proportion of the damaging facts, and the public would never have seen the information in official form but for the fact that after the charges were made the officers implicated got into an unseemly and undignified wrangle on the question of properly placing the responsibility. It was an illustration of the old adage,

"when rogues fall out." etc.

Mr. Whitcher would do well if,

the Dominion Fish Hatcheries should be closed. It might be well to maintain two or three of them for scientific purposes, but with the experience of the country in the matter, fish culture as an economic Government enterprise ought to end. Mr. Whitcher truly says there is no doubt about the artificial hatching out of the fry being a success. At that point, however, failure seems to have come in and all the evidence goes to show that the business ends in "small fry." There have been instances of these fry having been carried a few miles in tins and emptied in the bushes by the roadside, instead of being placed in the rivers which were put down in the fisheries blue books as having received them. Perhaps it was just as well, for the little creatures were thereby saved from the unpleasant experiences of the more lingering death of those which were put in the water. The main consideration, however, is that these fruitless and, sometimes, fraudulent experiments have cost and are still costing a good deal of public money which ought to be expended in a better way. A reasonable proposition is that it be devoted to the protection of the spawning grounds. For instance, the establishment on the N. W. Mira. michi costs, say \$1,500 a year, although the actual expenditure on account of it is nearer \$2,000. That sum would pay for a pretty efficient protective service during say three months of the year-August, September and October-for it Granulated, Cut Loaf is during that period the breeding fish are destroyed. We have been informed on undoubtedly good authority that smoked salmon are brought from poachers' dwellings and camps on both branches of the Miramichi by the canoeload in September and October. These fish are taken in a gravid condi tion, by means of spears and nets, from the spawing beds and sold to dealers, the manner of their curing preventing the inexperienced retail purchaser from detecting their condition As each parent female produces from 2,000 to 4,000 eggs an idea of the destruction caused by these poachers may be formed. It is not necessary, however, to go to what may be termed the sancturies of our rivers to hear of illegal and

destructive modes of fishing, for the

notorious netting at such places as

to the Fisheries Department and its

The remedy lies only in adequate protection, and as the Department collects over one half of its total New Brunswick revenue from Miramichi fishermen, it ought to give our river especial consideration. Our officers are underpaid and they, therefore, notoriously neglect their duties, for a man will not make an enemy of his poaching neighbor for a few dollars a year, especially when he does a little poaching Officers might be exchanged and active men of good character, who

himself, and receives his salary all the between different districts. Let young are worth say \$100 a month, be sent to the Miramichi from some outside county to guard our spawning beds during the three months we have named and let some of our Miramichi men of the same class be sent to other rivers. poachers are caught let there be no mercy shown to them, in order that their class may realize that the law i indeed a terror to evil-doers. By all means let the Hatcheries be closed and the money now wasted upon them be put to a useful purpose in some such direction as we suggest.

It is announced that the local Gov ernment, having leased the fishin privileges of certain of our rivers, have appointed Messrs. J. H. Phair, of Fredericton, and C. A. Robertson, of St. John, as guardians. This is a step in the right direction, both of these gentlemen being especially well acquainted with the S. W. Miramichi. It is yet stated, nor do we know that the particular rivers or portions thereof to be assigned to each, have been determined upon, but it may be assumed that they will look after our main branch quite effectively. We hope The Superintendent's report for 1881 | they will, also, take steps to protect the states that, so far as returns go, it is a Northwest branch and its tributaries, on which there is, perhaps, more illegal fishing than on the Southwest. It is eassuring to find the local Government choosing such men as Messrs. Robertson and Phair for this work. They are of the class who do not condone or trifle with the offences they are appointed to prevent and have punished, and if the Fisheries Department would clothe a few men like them with authority, instead of appointing a large number who are mainly incapable of comprehending what duty means, we would have less illegal fishing and more salmon in our rivers every year.

"New-Found Zeal." We are not aware of any necessity existing for our answering the Advocate's questions respecting the new phases of Crown Lands administration, especially as it takes the ground that we know nothing about the matter. If Mr. Barker, however, has authorized the Advocate to speak for him and will assure us of the fact, we think we can satisfy him of the correctness of all we

#### The Exhibition

One of the most important Exhibitions ever held in New Brunswick is to take place this year in St. John, and it is to represent Dominion as well as provincial and local manufactures, agriculture, arts and interests. Gentlemen of St. John, who are credited by the province at large with possessing the requisite experience and general ability to successfully manage such an undertaking have come to the front and. aided by the Board of Agriculture, wil no doubt, make the affair a success. It is a pity that certain gentlemen of the Board of Agriculture, at the outset seemed disposed to import their political prejudices into the domain of their duty in the matter, but they have been disciplined by the Government, and will-as they must-be kept in their place. It is understood that each member of the Board of Agriculture is | that body independently of either party; to be allowed to bring his male cousins both parties courted him, and had he Commissioner of Fisheries, he would six to St. John, with "assisted boldly take the position that most of passages," with the understanding (at desired. As the passions and prejudices ome) that they are to be "Judges," of the hour pass away, as men come and at the exhibition that they are to be assistants and caretakers. The figure cut by the three or four members of the Board who have anticipated the Exhibition by making exhibitions of themselves over their little brag that they (and each one of them says it was the late John Young, Esq., of Halifax. he) taught the Government that St. John wasn't exactly the Province of but one child, a boy, who is not yet four-New Brunswick, is raising a quiet laugh | teen years old. at the expense of the whole Board. The Government and the business men. the real farmers and manufacturers and all good citizens, seem to have determined to go on with the Exhibition to make it a success-doing the best they can, meantime, with the Board of Agriculture, which must, of course, be con-

fined to its own proper sphere. A "MORAL" RIOT is recorded as having taken place last month at Strome ferry, opposite the Island of Skye i Scotland. The fishermen, having sold their fish for transportation by the railway on Saturday night, assembled to them to the southern markets on Sunday. They had received their "bawbees" and, having no interest in the business further than that, were determined to vindicate their notions as to the sanctity of the "Sabba' Day." The law prevented them from fishing on | fecund by the artificial process, and "livthe holy "Sabba' Day" and why ing healthy fry "can be produced "in should it not likewise stop the running fabulous numbers immeasurably exceedof trains? They, therefore, organized a riot, taking charge of the railway station and railway employees and actually preventing the shipment of the fish many of their number or their relatives and friends had sold. The fish spoiled and prices were brought down thereby and now there is no more rioting on the "Sabba' Day" at that station. The episode is another illustration of the pious sentiment which led a certain good couple in Restigouche a few years ago to kill their cat because it caught and devoured a mouse on

S. W. Miramichi, and spearing in the to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist of whitefish. Notwithstanding this extraor-

weight was increased twenty pounds." Death of Sir Albert J. Smith.

Smith passed quietly away, and at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon all that is mortal of this patriotic New Brunswicker will be interred in Dorchester Cemetery. Sir Albert had been unconscious for some days; his bedside was surrounded by relatives and friends, whom he no longer re cognized, and all hope for his recovery had ended. He died all too early, for he was only fifty-eight years of age. Sir Albert Smith was born in 1824, in Westmoreland County, and was educated there, studying law, and in 1847 he was called to the Bar. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislature for the County against the dominant Conservative interest, and he continued to sit for that County in the Local Legislature until Confederation, when he was elected to the House of Commons in 1867, and continued to represent that County until the general election of last year, when he was defeated for the first time in thirty years. We do not propose to publish to-day a mere record of Sir Albert Smith's public career. He entered the Provincial Government in 1856, after he had been four years in the House, and from that time forward was one of the most prominent men in our Province. He was a member of the Executive Government for several years, and served as a delegate to England in 1858 on the Intercolonial Railway question, and again in 1865, on the Confederation question, and to Washington in 1866 on the question of Reciprocal Trade. He was Attorney General of this Province in 1862-63, when he retired because of a difference with the Government of that day on the Railway question. He was again Attorney General in 1865, in the administration which he formed against Confederation. He declined in the following year to be Chief Justice of New Brunswick, lest his acceptance of that might lead to Confederation; and in 1873 he declined to be Governor of the Province. On the fall of the Pacific Scandal ministry Mr. Mackenzie, who was called upon to form a new government, associated Mr. Smith with him as Minister of Marine, and in the next year when he might have been Minister of Justice Sir Albert Smith declined that portfolio. In 1877 he represented Canada before the Fisheries Commission, when the successful award was made which gave Canada and

Newfoundland \$5,000,000.

It is not the offices which he held, but

those which he refused, which gave Sir

[St. John "Globe.]

On Sunday evening, at five minute

past eight o'clock, Sir Albert James

Albert Smith a warm place in the grateful memories of the people of New Brunswick, Whether men differed from him or agreed with him they ever felt that he was a New Brunswicker who would not barter the country's position or welfare for any office. It is well known that when he was in England, in 1865. he was sounded as to whether or not he could be induced to accept a foreign governorship, but his fidelity could not be shaken. With much native force and eloquence as a speaker, with large powers of mind, with unwavering attachment to the interests of New Brunswick, with an earuest devotion to Liberal principles, Sir Albert Smith has had a larger place in the affections of the people of New Brunswick than any man who ever came to the front in public affairs. He did not, perhaps, take full advantage of the feeling that existed in his favor; he never sought for applause and he often seemed to be neglectful of those arts and artifices which the ordinary politician knows so well how to use for his own advancement. The great event of Sir Albert Smith's career was his opposition to Confederation. With clear insight into the future he foresaw how injurious to New Brunswick union with the Upper Provinces would be, and he threw himself into the centest against union with ardour and with a patriotic impulse that never weakened. So long as he had only to fight the promoters of this scheme in the Province and their Canadian allies he was successful, but he succumbed to the powerful forces arrayed against him by the mother country. In the Canadian Parliament he took high rank : entering and uncles and friends to the number | chosen to become a mere placeman he might have held almost any position he understand the past, as they become able to distinguish the pure gold from the dross, they will more clearly discern what a noble and patriotic man Sir Albert Smith was. Sir Albert was Knighted for his services in connection with the Fishery award. Lady Smith is a daughter of She is in very delicate health. They have

Artificial Fish-Breeding.

[Toronto Globe.]

Professor A. S. Malmgren has reported

to the Russian Government, recommend ing that the artificial breeding of fish in Finland be discontinued, on the grounds that heither there nor in any other coun. joke. The only thing that we can comtry in which it has been tried can adequate substantial returns for the public expenditure be shown. In this report he further says that no improvement in the fisheries of the United States and Canada can be shown to have resulted from the output of large quantities of fry. Several enquiries having been made at the Canaprevent the railway from conveying dian Department of Fisheries as to the accuracy of those statements, Mr. Whitcher, in a letter to the Forest and Stream. New York, states the practical results of the lengthened and expensive experiments made in Canada. His statement fully corroborates what we said on this subject some time ago. Fish ova can be rendered ing the produce of natural operations,', and the ova, or the fry, can be trans. ported great distances with perfect safety, as is proved by the show of healthy Canadian ova at the Kensington Exhibition; but there the success of the experiments appears to end. There is nothing to show that of the prodigious numbers hatched and liberated in apparently good condition any considerable portion reaches maturity and "reappear in commercial and industrial channels.' or indeed that the supply of marketable food fishes has been to any extent i creased. Canada has now eleven Government fish hatcheries in operation. In for Registry Office \$600-making a total eight of these salmon eggs only are of \$8,000-and suggested the appointment Persons of weakly constitutions derive hatched. In the other salmon, whiterish, from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of trout, pike, and perch are hatched. One Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of has been fifteen years in operation, and committee be appointed, the motion being Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtain- the total cost has been \$259,400. The passed the Warden named Couns. Young. able from no other source, and it has whole number of fry bred and distributed O'Brien Chalmers, Welsh, Landry, A. R. proved itself a most efficient protection to is stated to be 105 millions, of which 201 Young, and Adolphe Ache as such com-Brown's Bar, in the tidal portion of the those troubled with a hereditary tendency millions were salmon, and about 69½ were mittee.

of three bottles of this Emulsion his 1881 than in 1871. According to the census returns the catch in 1871 was 3.263,200 lbs., and in 1881 it was 4,754, 800 lbs. The increase in the catch of whitefish was from 4.603,400 lbs. in 1871 to 7.848,200 lbs. in 1881. The census rerelied upon. Nor, indeed, are the returns made to the Department of Fish-

For some years after 1871 the catch

eries of much greater value.

salmon was large, and then it was pretended that the increase was due to the wise measures and prudent administration of the Minister of Fisheries and his subopinion as to the cause of the falling shown by the figures of the census stating that there was a great increase in the number of fisherman and the quantity of netting, and "the yield of new places the deposit "of fry from the hatcheries." It is generally believed that the catch in 1881 was actually much smaller than the catch of 1871, and that the catch of 1882 was smaller still. During the seven years ending in 1881 six and a quarter million salmon fry were distributed in the rivers of Nova Scotia from the two hatcheries in that Province, but in 1871 the catch was 843,600 lbs., and in 1881 only 316. 600 lbs. The attempt to stock the waters of Ontario with salmon, Mr. Whitcher admits, is a complete failure. In 1871 the catch was 17,800 lbs., in 1881 it was nil. The salmon, some say, are numerous in adjourned sine die. the Great Lakes, but if they are, they obstinately refuse to go where they may be caught. The catch of whitefish did, according to the same census figures, crease from 4, 289, 000 lbs., to 7, 660, 200 lbs., but, Mr. Whitcher says, the increase is most noticeable in localities dependant entirely on natural sources. We must all regret that the means on which we were taught to rely for re-stocking our waters with valuable food fish

have failed so deplorably. The expend iture of over a quarter of a million of dol lars on what was at best an experiment was very large, but it would not be regreted if the experiment had been partially successful. We might even be inclined to persist in it if there were any grounds to hope that it might yet prove successful, but when we find 'absolutely nothing has resulted in fourteen successive years from \* \* annual distribution of salmon at the parent "establishment" in Ontario, and that all the evidence within our reach goes to show that little or no good-some indeed say much harm-has been done by the hatching and distribution of fry in the Maritime Provinces, we are forced, however reluctantly, to the conclusion that those useless and costly operations

### Correspondence.

#### The Atrocious Crime of Being Young Man.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance. SIR,—It appears that the correspondent to the World, not satisfied to confine himsonage who is rendering himself so obnoxany of his "set" ("Palma qui meruit such a small amount of noise. In fact | Waters. there was no more noise than there would be made at a private party where there

was some singing going on. The being who wrote that article is feeling entirely too large and, lately, has large numbers. A Salmon Beach farmer been making himself most heartily despis- is responsible for the statement that they ed by the personal remarks which he has are sitting on the fences in that neighborpublished in his correspondence; and this last effort of his, to hold up several of the young men of the community to ridicule. has been a most successful failure; and Court opens on Tuesday next. Judge forth some of his own shortcomings, and expose him to those who do not know his true character, and we warrant it will be

most enjoyable reading. One would think that it was not customary in Newcastle to give a person the World's correspondent has generally attended them, although they have always been of a more hilarious character than

that of ours. ago, behaved as he did, in this town, having the audacity to lecture us, stands before the public as a most stupendous pare it to, has reference to the heading of this article, when Sir Robert Walpole accused William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, been guilty in his youth. We shall content ourselves, like that illustrious gentle man, (Mr. Pitt), with wishing that we may be of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant, in spite of experience.

Newcastle, June 30.

### Bathurst Notes.

July 3rd, '83. COUNTY COUNCIL.

met this morning, Warden Melancon in Departments go bungling along.

Coun. Blanchard of Caraquet was the Couns. Young, O'Brien, Landry, Juste Hachey, Moloughney, Ahier, and Brison were appointed a committee on public ac-

Sec'y-Treasurer Sivewright called attention of Council to Act of Assembly passed last winter, authorizing Council to borrow \$8,000 to pay off the indebtedness of County which he stated stood as follows.-Debentures of '75 remaining unpaid, \$3,900; School drafts, \$3,500; proposed repairs on Court House, and Safe of a committee to consider effecting the loan. Coun. John Young moved such

Little S. W. and on the Northwest, Westport, says: "I knew a man whose dinary apparent addition to the stock the that a Loan of \$8,000 be effected, and Killer and find relief in the twinkle of an NEWCASTLE. even below the Big Hole, are a reproach case was considered hopeless, and by use catch of salmon was not much greater in that the Warden and Sec'y-Treas. see the eye-for Toothache it is a specific.

matter carried out, the rate of interest to be not greater than seven per cent.

It was moved and seconded that Whereas the business before the July session of this Conncil is unimportant and could, without detriment to the County, be deferred to the January session Therefore resolved that it is the opinion

of this Council that the July session should be abolished and that the Sec'y-Treas. be instructed to send to the representatives of the County, a copy of this resolution in order that they may secure the necessary legislation to carry this reso- Arrive Chatham, lution into effect. Carried.

Resolved that the payment of accounts from Shippegan for the conveying of lepers to the Lazaretto be not regarded as a precedent, as this Council considers the cost of taking lepers to this institution is already chargeable to the Dominion Government, and that the Secretary be authorized to write to the member of this County so that he may bring it to the attention of the Dominion Government. Liquor licenses were granted to the follewing:-

Beresford-E. Hutchison. Bathurst-J. White, H. White, J. H. Wilbur, Jas. Buchannan, Jas. Meahan, T. Leahy, Amos Gallant, Autoine Blais, John Doucet, Denis DeGrace. New Bandon-Isaac Chamberlain, Wm.

Theriault. Caraquet-Louis Porier, Rich. Blackall. Shippegan-Entrope DeGrace. Saumarez-Toseph C. Coughlan, Charles

County accounts to the amount of \$1,090.44 were passed A vote of thanks was tendered to the

Warden for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties, and the Council DOMINION DAY. The holiday was not observed in Bath-

urst. Business went on as usual and all the stores were open. There was a picnic to Carron Point, which was largely attended. The contingent which drove through town during the evening singing merrily was the only holiday feature of the day. We hope the noticeable absence of bunting will not be construed as a mark of disloyalty to our young Dominion.

One of those happy events which usually cause a flutter in social circles took place in St. Luke's Church, last evening. Mr. Charles D. Seaton, formerly of Bathurst, but lately of Portland, Maine, led to the altar Miss Addie Ferguson, daughter of the late Robert Ferguson and niece of Hon. Senator Ferguson. The bride was attended by Miss Belle Mc-Laren, daughter of Laurence D. McLaren. M. D., of St. John and the groom by Mr. Arthur Ferguson, brother of the bride. The happy couple left for their future home in Portland by the ten p. m., train followed by the warm wishes of a large circle of friends, supplemented by a plentiful shower of rice, old shoes and a salute of torpedoes. We wish them much joy and happiness.

#### RIPARIAN.

There are a large number of sportsmen, riparians and their guests, on the Nepisi guit River at present. At the Rough Waters are Messrs. Adams and Sampson, of Boston and Wharton Brothers also of Boston. At the Pabineau Messrs. Robbins and King of New York are trying their luck, self to his proper sphere, must necessarily | the Middle Landing are Messrs, Spurr and pry into private affairs and parade before Kinnear of St. John, accompanied by the public clippings and gatherings which Judge Palmer of St. John, and Messrs. are not his own but are nevertheless pub. | Whitman, Judge Pratt and others from lished in the World as such. The per- the United States. They all complain of the scarcity of salmon in the river, but are ious (although he may not imagine so), in living in hopes of "a good time coming." his role of correspondent to the World, is John W. Nicholson, Esq., of St. John, now trying to play the pious dodge (puppy | who is the Local Government Lessee, was enough he is already.) We know perfect- up for a few days, but owing to the ly well that we, the set, are not prodigies | scarcity of fish returned home last evenof musical power, still, we can confidently ing. The old custom of tenting out is state that there are in our "set" gentle. fast giving way to the building of club men more versed in music and singing houses where all the fascinations of campthan the correspondent of the World, or ing out are fully enjoyed, but in a more comfortable manner. Messrs. Adams of ferat.") And as regards making a noise Boston, and Messrs. Spurr and Kinnear and disturbing the neighbors, the idea is of St. John have erected these club houses preposterous. The proprietor of the house | during the past year, that of the former in which we were expressed himself next being a neat, well finished building beaumorning as surprised that there had been | tifully situated at the head of the Rough

POTATO BUG.

This pretty little insect is causing our farmers no small amount of alarm this season, having aiready appeared in hood waiting for the potatoes to grow. COUNTY COURT.

The July Term of the Gloucester County Wilkinson is expected to arrive here in time from England to preside.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole World that Hop Bitters was the ourest, best and most valuable family edicine on earth, many imitations sprang up and began to steal the notices in which the press and the people of the country in every way trying to induce suffering The idea of a person, who, several years | ing to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started noswith variously devised names in which the "Hop" or "Hops" was used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pre-Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counter-

MR. BOWELL, Minister of Customs, will be acting Minister of Inland Revenue during the absence of Mr. Costigan, who left Ottawa on Tuesday of last week for New Brunswick. Mr. Bowell will also be acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries The Municipal Council of this County | in the place of Mr. McLellan, and, so, the

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY .- One of the most valuable discoveries in medical science, for the benefit of mankind, was made when Burdock Blood Bitters were invented. This medicine positively cures all diseares of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin and Blood. 25,000 bottles have been sold during the last three months.

"She knows her man, and when you rant and Can draw you to her with a single hair." But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be ensured by the use of Cingalese Hair Renewer. Sold at 50 cts. by J. D. B. F.

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes: have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil both for myself and family for diphtheria. with the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and

Toothache .- Do not suffer with it? The committee reported recommending Go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-

# CHATHAM RAILWAY.

**SUMMER 1883.** 

O<sup>N</sup> and after MONDAY, JUNE 25TH., Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:— EXPRESS. ACCOM'DATION. 4.00 a. m. 3.00 p. m Arrive Bathurst, 6.23 " 6.23 8.30 " 9.40 Arrive Chatham Junc., Leave " 3.45 " Point Levi, 4.15 "

GOING SOUTH

THROUGH TIME TABLE.

4.15 p. m.

Leave Chatham, 11.15 p. m. 10.50 a. m 3.30 p. m. 7.30 " Chatham Junc'n, Arrive, 11.45 Arrive Moncton, Leave, 11.55 Halifax, 12.20 p. m. TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE 4.00 a. m., connecting with regular express for north.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

freight train for north freight train for north 2.50 a.m.

Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through to St. John, and with the Express going North, which lies ever at Campbellton until Monday. Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Inter AF Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is about the time kept

### ARGYLE HOUSE.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of

at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges.

We have now completed our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of British and Domestic Goods. Our Stock is LARGE and laid in at very LOW PRICES, enabling us to offer the very best value in the market. Among the Goods we offer

200 MENS', YOUTHS AND BOYS' SUITS much under value. MEN'S HATS, in great variety, and CHEAP.

MEN'S CAPS from 12 cents up. 5) DUZ. MEN'S WHITE, FANCY AND WORKING SHIRTS, astonishingly cheap. 10 DOZ. BEST WHITE UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS in the market, at 90cts each. -A GOOD LINE OF-

#### UNION TAPESTRY CARPETS & and Floor Oil Cloths.

COTTONS and Staple Goods at Bottom Prices. Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, Meal, Flour, Fish, Pork, Salt, (in sacks), etc., etc., etc.

Chatham, May 30, 1883.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

MIRAMICHI

# FURNITURE

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST. & BEST ASSORTED STOCK

IN THE COUNTY.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS NOW IN STOCK

Cloth, Raw Silk and Repp PARLOR SUITS.

WHAT-NOTS,

CAMP CHAIRS,

SIDE BOARDS to order,

100 doz. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs,

20 Bedroom Suits.

20 Bales Mattrasses, Pillows, etc.

100 Iron and Wood Bedsteads,

8756 Rolls Room Papar, (English.)

20 Wire and other Spring Beds.

LOUNGES,

SOFAS.

### Folding and Combination Chairs. **50 PIECES OF CARPETS:**

The above Goods were bought for Cash and are offered at LOWER PRICES than any in the trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JAMES C. FAIREY.

The Uxbridge Organ Company.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Newcastle, April 16th, 1883.

# CLEARING OUT!

The residue of our WINTER DRY GOODS at

#### TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE

Shawls, Mantles, Blankets, Flannels, Clothing. etc MUST GO WE WANT SPACE. Mr. D: Sutherland is at present in Great Britain, selecting Dry Goods for our Spring and Summer trade. Our early importations will be the largest and most varied ever shown to the people of Miramichi.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TEA SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

#### ANTHRACITE COAL. NOTICE.

DAILY EXPECTED.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 30th, '83

New York. Will be sold cheap from vessel.

All persons having any legal claims against the estate of the late George Smith, late of Baraccounts duly attested to either of the subscribers. at Bartibogue or to Mr. Hutchison, at Douglastown, and have the same arranged as early as

350 TONS BEST ANTHRACITE COAL in convenient. WILLIAM SMITH, Devisees of the late George SMITH, G. Smith. Chatham, June 22nd, 1883. THOS F. GILLESPIE.