# L. S. L.

## CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

*"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."*

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

**UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!**

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

**Louisiana State Lottery Company.**

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

**Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.** *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution:

**163d Grand Monthly AND THE Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing**

AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18. 1883.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

**Capital Prize, $150,000.**

☞Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CAPITAL PRIZE OF | $150,000.... | $150,000 |
| 1 | GRAND PRIZE OF | 50,000.... | 50,000 |
| 1 | GRAND PRIZE OF | 20,000.... | 20,000 |
| 2 | LARGE PRIZES OF | 10,000.... | 20,000 |
| 4 | LARGE PRIZES OF | 5,000.... | 20,000 |
| 20 | PRIZES OF | 1,000.... | 20,000 |
| 50 | " | 500.... | 25,000 |
| 100 | " | 300.... | 30,000 |
| 200 | " | 200.... | 40,000 |
| 600 | " | 100.... | 60,000 |
| 1000 | " | 50.... | 50,000 |
| | APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | | |
| 100 | Approximation Prizes of | $200.... | $20,000 |
| 100 | " " | 100.... | 10,000 |
| 100 | " " | 75.... | 7,500 |
| 2279 | Prizes, amounting to | | $522,500 |

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

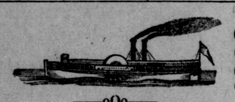
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.

**POSTAL NOTES** and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by express at our expense) to

**M. A. Dauphin,** New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. Dauphin,** 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

1883  1883

—oOo—

**International S. S. Com'y**

**Fall Arrangement.**

**3 TRIPS A WEEK.**

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 8th, the Steamers of this line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John

**Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock.**

for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning, will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

☞No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

☞Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

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**Fish Warehouse,**

**PUBLIC WHARF,**

**NEWCASTLE.**

50 Brls. Heavy Mess Pork;
50 " Plateand Extra Mess Beef;
50 Tubs Lard;
50 Brls. and boxes Rankine's Biscuits;
100 Brls. Refined Sugars;
100 Boxes Raisins;
100 " Soap;
100 Kegs Nails;
100 Dozen Brooms;
100 Boxes and caddies McDonald and Adams' TOBACCOS, Mariners, Imperial, Napoleon, Little Sargeant. Black Bird, Prince of Wales, Bird's Eye, and Brunette;
150 Half-chests TEA;
50 Caddies "
20 Tubs BUTTER;
20 Puncheons MOLASSES;
20 Kegs SODA;

**CHOICE BRANDS.**

Superior Extra Strong.

BAKERS AND PATENT FLOUR,

**CORNMEAL & OATMEAL,**

—AT—

**Lowest Wholesale Rates.**

**JOHN McLAGGAN.**

July 11 1883



**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B. every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One year, | $1.50. |
| After 6 months, | $2.00. |
| If paid in advance, | $1.00. |

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or *twenty* cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

**Miramichi Advance.**

CHATHAM, - - - - DECEMBER 13, 1883.


## The Valley Railway.

The Northern and Western Railway Company is entitled to great credit for the expeditious and practical manner in which it has pushed forward its arrangements for the important work it has undertaken. On Wednesday of last week, the Miramichi Directors and a large representation of the other stockholders met at the Company's office, Chatham, for the purpose of examining the plans and profiles prepared by D. F. Maxwell, Esq., C. E., and staff. Hon. Senator Muirhead, one of the Directors, occupied the chair, Directors Snowball and Alex. Morrison, Messrs. L. J. Tweedie, Secretary, John Sadler, John Ellis and other stockholders being present. The work of the engineers was closely examined and highly approved of by all present.

Mr. Maxwell commenced the survey on 10th September last. He started from the Intercolonial between the bridges on which that line crosses the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers and ran by the best available route through the Parish of Derby and in Blackville as far as a point just beyond the mouth of Bartholomew River. The route followed was, in many places identical with that of the trial survey made in 1875 by the late Mr. Buck, with some important changes, particularly near and at Indiantown and Renous rivers. This is known as the Northern route, which is the longest and most difficult, being 21¼ miles in length from the junction with the Intercolonial to Bartholomew River, beyond which there is no difference of opinion as to route.

The route by the south side was next surveyed, starting from Chatham Junction and running through portions of the parishes of Nelson and Blackville to Bartholomew river. The distance by this route is 19¼ miles, the gradients easier, quantities lighter and bridging and culvert work less than on the other side of the river. The road, by this route will run nearer the settlements than it will by the route on the north side, following the course of the Miramichi upwards from Barnaby and running within a few hundred yards of the Southwest Boom and river for a distance of about seven miles. It runs thence, in a direct line, across the bend between the head of the Boom and Grey Rapids, approaching the river bank by an easy gradient, skirting it for about two miles or more, and crossing just above the mouth of Bartholomew, and below Doctor's Island.

The work laid down by Mr. Maxwell gives evidence of the faithfulness of his survey, the profiles of both routes giving the quantities and gradients fully, while the plans are elaborate and detailed maps of the section of country through which both the proposed lines are laid down.

After the engineers' work had been discussed by the meeting, its thanks were, on motion of Mr. Snowball, seconded by Mr. Morrison and heartily concurred in by Senator Muirhead, unanimously tendered to Mr. Maxwell, who made a suitable acknowledgment.

After the above meeting was held and at its request, Messrs. Snowball and Maxwell proceeded, via St. John, to Fredericton, for the purpose of submitting the plans and estimates to Alex. Gibson, Esq., President, and the other Directors and members of the Company. We observe that as Messrs. Snowball and Maxwell passed through St. John, the *Telegraph* and *Sun*, with their usual enterprise, sent representatives to interview them while they were at the Dufferin, and that both papers placed the information obtained, before their readers in a manner calculated to assist in leading the public to a correct understanding and adequate appreciation of this most important work.

We understand that President Gibson and his York associates were as much pleased with the prospects of the road, as developed by the plans, as were the Miramichi promoters, while members of the Local Government also approved of them and spoke favorably of the route by the south side of the river. Were it not for the fact that some further legislation is needed before the Company can proceed with the work of construction, it is probable that contracts would be let forthwith on the line between Blackville and the Intercolonial. As it is, a contract for some 3,000 tons of steel rails of quality and weight equal to the best on the Intercolonial, has been closed this week, and if no unforeseen difficulty arises much of the work will be underway before next summer. As we have said, therefore, the Company deserves great credit for the vigor and earnestness with which it has worked. It deserves the hearty co-operation of every friend of Northumberland and York Counties and will, no doubt, receive it at the proper time. It is hoped that those who have, heretofore, not been able to entirely concur in its views respecting the matter of route, will see that the interests of Northumberland, particularly, will be best served by their taking a reasonable, business-like and patriotic course in the matter, for the Company headed by Mr. Gibson has in favor of its plans the natural formation of the country, all fair and unprejudiced legislation on the subject and the principles underlying all successful railway enterprises in this and other countries.

## Dalhousie Lumber Shipments.

The lumber shipments to the United States etc., from the Port of Dalhousie for the season of 1883 were as follows:

| Shippers. | No. of vessels. | Tons | Deals, Scantling, Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. Moffat & Co. | 13 | 9,084 | 5,139,946 s. f. |
| R. A. & J. Stewart | 13 | 9,113 | 7,027,625 |
| George McLeod | 5 | 2,745 | 2,589,571 |
| John McNair | 6 | 2,272 | 2,022,887 |
| J. P. Mowat | 4 | 2 061 | 685,576 |
| George Dutch | 2 | 1,063 | 838,198 |
| J. D. Sowerby | 1 | 509 | 422,934 |
| Totals | 44 | 26,847 | 18,726,737 |

In addition to the above the following tons of square lumber was shipped:

| Shippers. | Birch. | Pine. | Spruce. | Poplar | Elm. | Ash. | Maple. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. Moffat & Co., | 2,228 | 1,005 | 1,105 | 11 | 45 | 1 | 1 |
| R. A. & J. Stewart, | 452 | 491 | 597 | | | | |
| John McNair, | 15 | 68 | 36 | | | | |
| J. P. Mowat, | 1,060 | 185 | 387 | 18 | | | |
| Geo. Dutch, | 23 | 45 | 41 | | | | |
| J. D. Sowerby, | 55 | | | | | | |
| Totals, | 3,833 | 1,794 | 2,166 | 29 | 45 | 1 | 1 |

Messrs. Geo. Moffat & Co. shipped 8½ cords of lathwood and 27,460 pieces palings and R. A. & J. Stewart 24,900 pieces palings.

## An Opportunity to Economise.

Referring to the subject of the Provincial Lieut.-Governorship, the St. John *Globe* says,—

"It is to be hoped that at the next session of the Provincial Legislature the principle will be distinctly affirmed that the Province will not, after the close of the term of the present Governor, keep up Government House or pay for a Governor's private secretary. If the Governor requires a private secretary let him provide one for himself if the Dominion Government won't do it, and as for an official residence it is all nonsense. Mr. Allen, in his private residence, can discharge his duties just as faithfully as at any official residence. The Governor is a Dominion office holder, as is a Chief Justice or a Collector of Customs, and why should the Province furnish a house for the one more than for any of the others?"

On the ground of necessity, as well as on that of principle, the Lieut.-Governor should, in no way, be a charge upon the Province. As the *Globe* says, he is a Dominion officer. His official duties are of the class clearly connected with Dominion administration, he being the Governor General's lieutenant and apointee. His duties, though important, are not nearly so onerous or responsible as those of our Supreme Court judges, who hold about the same relationship to the Federal Government as the Lieutenant Governor does. If the New Brunswick representatives had not rushed the Province into Confederation on terms which were most short-sighted and unstatesmanlike in their inadequacy, and if the extravagance practiced at Fredericton since Confederation had not so faithfully kept pace with that of our Tory rulers at Ottawa, New Brunswick might now be in a position to afford the drain connected with Government House upon her resources, but with a revenue less than expenditure each year since 1867, it is the manifest and imperative duty of the new Local Government to throw sentiment and a usage that has no constitutional force to justify it, aside, in the interest of services which present more legitimate claims upon our comparatively scant exchequer. What a Lieut.-Governor of a Canadian Province of less than 300,000 inhabitants finds for a private Secretary to do, beyond the running of errands which almost any good male-servant might attend to is not very clear. Such adjuncts of a quasi-royal state existed before the Province was shorn of its independence, its just revenues and its direct connection with the Crown, but they are entirely out of place in our present position, and especially so when we have to pay for their maintenance out of a deficient revenue. It savors too much of the false and dishonest spirit which prompts persons in official and small-salaried positions to bankrupt themselves in attempting to ape the style of their more opulent neighbors.

## A Strange Business.

The facts connected with the new Dominion Government steamer *Princess Louise* recently lost on the shore of the Bay of Fundy show that the business has been a rather singular one from the first. A steamer for coast service was required. Had any of our first class business concerns wanted such a vessel they would have built and equipped her at some point or points in the Dominion or purchased her, complete, in Great Britain. But the Government had the hull of this vessel constructed in the Bay of Fundy and, on its being launched, undertook to tow it down the long Bay, around Cape Sable and along the treacherous Atlantic seaboard of Nova Scotia to Halifax—a distance of 300 miles. This was bad enough, but we are now informed, on the authority of the Government press, that after the steamer reached Halifax she was to be fitted with spars and sailing rigging for the purpose of working her way across the Atlantic to receive her steam equipment in Great Britain. As she was being towed down the Bay of Fundy, however, the lines attaching her to the Government steamer having her in charge parted in a storm that arose and she was dashed on the rough coast, where nine men who were on board of her perished and she was ground almost to splinters by the breakers upon the reef where she lay.

It is significant to find that on such a night the vessel was as far away from St. John as possible and the lee shore of the Bay of Fundy was hugged, the distance therefrom being only three miles when the tow line parted. This was of a piece with the course pursued all through in connection with the new steamer. She could have been built and equipped without leaving the Bay. Good steamers—better than the *Princess Louise* would have been—are built and completed in Canada every year. St. John machinists and builders have done and can do even better work than was required for this unfortunate vessel, yet the unbusinesslike course of taking her to Halifax to be temporarily fitted up for an unnecessary voyage to procure machinery abroad was resorted to as a Government reproach cast upon the industrial capabilities of St. John—the natural port of the Bay of Fundy and the place where any business concern would have had the work done. Sir Charles Tupper was in Nova Scotia when the hull was wanted, and in England when the machinery was to be contracted for, and it is not unreasonable to assume that his influence had the effect of diverting the work from its proper channel and, indirectly, of causing the terrible disaster and loss of life involved.

## That Guarantee.

The *World* is still very much exercised over our references to the Canadian Pacific guarantee and assumes that the ADVANCE and all other papers which have criticised the action of the Government adversely, are opposed to "the great national work." In this it is entirely in error. We wish the work every success but believe the Syndicate, at the first, obtained an arrangement very advantageous to itself, at the country's expense, and that the Government ought to have gone no further in that direction unless for graver reasons than any we have yet seen stated in connection with the guarantee business. The *World's* horror at the suggestion that the guarantee was a job by which members of the present Canadian Government or their friends might profit, is very far fetched, in view of the history of some of their previous transactions. Several of the Ministers would, themselves, quietly laugh at the *World* being so "fresh."

## Canada in London.

Sir Charles Tupper sailed from Liverpool for Halifax last Thursday. As our readers know, he has been performing the duties of Canadian High Commissioner in London during the summer months, and, according to papers professing to know all about it, drawing only his pay as a member of the Dominion Government. Complaint was frequently made that Sir A. T. Galt, the former High Commissioner, cost the country too much, but it was urged in defence that he possessed diplomatic talent of the very highest order, and the fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year spent in maintaining him was of great advantage to the country. It was not to be expected that many persons in Canada would possess sufficiently fine perceptive powers to realise all that Sir Alexander was doing for them and it was with a view of allaying what he, no doubt, believed to be an unreasonable prejudice against the august and superior Galt, that Sir Charles consented to take his place for the summer. Sir Charles has been heard of on one occasion during his stay over the ocean as looking after the interests of our cattle shippers at Liverpool, to which city he went all the way from London for the express purpose. On other occasions he has presided at and addressed public meetings of a Canadian complexion, and also been present at receptions, presentations, etc., etc., from all of which labors he returns to work hard during the approaching session and have his usual attack of ill health in the spring, which will necessitate his being sent somewhere next year to represent Canada. It will be interesting now for the public to learn whether Sir Charles' occupancy of the High Commissionership has really cost less than Sir Alexander's. Taking the tone of the Government organs as a guide it is certain that if Sir Alexander was worth what he cost Canada, Sir Charles has been worth much more, for it is intimated that the latter has done such wonderful things as to render the office of Canadian High Commissioner in London so great in the estimation of the British metropolis as to eclipse its admitted brilliancy under the preceding incumbent. With confidence in his own powers, which almost savors of temerity, Sir Alexander, however, goes to London, where he is to re-assume the High Commissionership. If he cannot be as brilliant in the discharge of his duties as Sir Charles has been, he will make up for it in costliness, so that between the summer and winter occupants of Canada's London residence there will be a happy combination of talent and high-priced mediocrity. If we do not have London bowing at the shrine of Canadian genius that serves its country in the summer time without extra pay we shall be sure of escaping from the suspicion that we are a mean people—at least in the winter season.

OUR FISH TRADE.—In his message to Congress on 4th inst., President Arthur said,

Notice of the termination of the fisheries articles of the Treaty of Washington was duly given to the British government, and the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will accordingly cease on July 1, 1885.

The termination of the present fishery arrangement between the United States and Canada will most seriously affect the north shore of New Brunswick.

## How the Wind Blows.

The *Telegraph* says,—"Since the Legislature adjourned, four seats in the Assembly have become vacant—two by death and two by resignation. In the elections to fill the vacancies four pronounced Government candidates were opposed by gentlemen who professed to be willing to give the Government an independent support; but were all, to greater or less extent, identified with the Opposition. In every case the Government candidates received handsome majorities, and in the case of Sunbury Mr. Glasier had the largest majority ever known in that county. These elections were held in St. John, the seat of a commercial, manufacturing and agricultural community; in Westmorland where agriculture is the principal interest, although in Moncton, manufacturers take an important place, and where a large proportion of the electors are French; and in Sunbury where the occupation of the people is almost entirely agriculture. In addition to these elections, Charlotte and Gloucester, the former all English and the latter largely French, returned members of the Government without opposition, while in York the Attorney-General completely routed his opponents. This is a gratifying record to the Administration and its friends; and it is a significant one. There can be no mistaking its meaning. The verdict of a majority of the electors in the Province has been asked upon the administration and their answer has been in its favor. The counties which have spoken elect a majority of the members of the Legislature. Not to assert too much, we think that the evidence justifies the claim that the country as a whole is desirous that the Administration shall have a fair trial on its merits. The majority of electors in the Province have already signified, in the only way known to our constitution, their approval of the conduct of the Legislature in voting no confidence in the old government, of the act of the Lieutenant Governor in calling upon Mr. Blair to form a new Government, and of his course in agreeing to give the Government a dissolution if they felt called upon to ask it. The later elections are also indicative of an approval by the electors of the policy which the Government has pursued in managing public affairs."

## "The Power of the Keys."

We publish the following from the *Church Guardian* by request,—

"The teaching of the Westminster Confession of Faith (the recognized Presbyterian standard) upon the "power of the keys" having become matter of interest, in connection with late pulpit utterances in Halifax, we have been requested to publish Chapter XXX, which we copy as follows from an edition published by authority, subjoining references to the texts which are printed in full in that edition:—

OF CHURCH CENSURES.

I. "The Lord Jesus, as King and Head of His Church, hath herein appointed a government in the hand of Church officers, distinct from the civil magistrate.

II. To these officers the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven are committed, by virtue whereof they have power respectively to retain and remit sin: to shut that Kingdom against the impenitent, both by the word and censures, and to open it unto penitent sinners by the ministry of the gospel, and by absolution from censures as occasion shall require."

III. "Church censures are necessary for the reclaiming and gaining of offending brethren; for deterring of others from the like offences; for purging out of that leaven which might infest the whole lump; for vindicating the honor of Christ, and the holy profession of the Gospel; and for preventing the wrath of God, which might justly fall upon the Church, if they should suffer His covenant, and the seals thereof, to be profaned by notorious and obstinate offenders.

IV. "For the better attaining of those ends, the officers of the Church are to proceed by admonition, suspension from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for a season, and by excommunication from the Church, according to the nature of the crime, and the demerit of the person."

Matt. xvi. 19; Matt. xviii. 17-18; John xx. 21, 22, 23; 2 Cor. ii. 6-8.

## General Notes and News.

CARIO Dec. 8th. — The desirability of the annexation of Egypt to Great Britain is now freely discussed.

It is stated the French government has telegraphed to Admiral Courbet to continue his preparations for his campaign against Sontay and Bacninh, but to await fresh orders from France before taking decisive action.

Mr. Geo, N. Smith, of Smith & Murray, St. Stephen, was found dead in his bed at the Queen hotel, St. Stephen, on Saturday last. He retired in good health and spirits between 10 and 11 o'clock the previous night. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

Mr. C. T. Lewis, formerly of Peticodiac, but now of Pense Station, N. W. T., under date Nov. 30th, says: The weather is pleasant to-day but has been qute severe the past week, reaching 24 below zero. The snow is very light up to the present writing. Times are dull, Numbers of men are out of employment,

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 8th. — The House has passed a resolution instructing the Government to introduce a bill restricting Chinese immigration. The startling statement was made by the Provincial Secretary, that there were 3,000 destitute Chinese on the mainland who can only subsist by murdering and stealing, which they have already begun.

The large amount paid out in cash for wages every month to the officers and employes of the C. P. R. company, is an important and suggestive item. The payroll for August last reached the neighborhood of $400,000, and to those engaged in Winnipeg footed up to $135,534,76. In addition to this an average of $80,000 per month is paid out cash at Winnipeg for incidentals. So says the *Railway Register*.

The Bangor *Commercial* says six "tough" characters engaged in the Provinces to work in the woods in Maine recently created a disturbance at Shirley Mills, Piscataqui Co. They were all arrested. Neil McDuff, the youngest one, was discharged, and the other five were fined, the fine and costs amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty dollars which they paid, and promised to leave the country forthwith. The names of the parties convicted were James Davis, John Donovan, James Hurley, James O'Connor, and Fred Lamoreux.

A London despatch of 8th says.— The Standard's correspondent on board the British gunboat "Skylark," in the Red Sea, sends the following: Her Majesty's ship "Amber Witch." which has just been spoken, reports all well at Suakim. The rebels fire into the town nightly, but do no harm. Six hundred black troops made a sally from the town on Sunday and attacked the rebels with no definite result. The telegraph line to Jeddah has been cut. The Arabs allege that Commander Moncreiff, British Consul, is dead, but this is not believed. The country south is reported to be quiet, as the Government is subsidising the people.

A lady at Wrightsville, S. C., while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties, encountered a mouse in the flour barrel, Now most ladies, under similar circumstances, would have uttered a few genuine shrieks and then sought safety in the garret; but this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of genuine courage. She summoned the man servant and told him to get the gun, call the dog and station himself at a convenient distance. Then she clambered up stairs and commenced to punch the barrel with a pole. Presently the mouse made its appearance and started across the floor. The dog started at once in pursuit. The man fired and the dog dropped dead. The lady fainted, fell down stairs, and the man, thinking she was killed, and fearing that he would be arrested for murder, disappearad, and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—The editor (T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.,) commences the fifteenth volume and the year very brilliantly: he presents in the January number a most attractive and interesting holiday one, replete with delightful reading and artistic excellence. The contents are extremely varied; there are Christmas stories, sketches, descriptive articles and poems, etc.; the editor has a characteristic article, "The Coming Sermon," and there are contributions in prose and poetry from some of our most popular writers. A new serial, "Wrong from the First," by the author of "Mr. Burke's Nieces," is commenced; in fact the pages overflow with entertaining and edifying matter and artistic illustrations. Now is the time to subscribe, and no one could fail to appreciate, as a holiday gift, a year's subscription to this popular magazine. The price is 25 cents for a single number, or twelve numbers for $2.50, postpaid. Address Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

London, Dec. 8.th—A Rome despatch to the *Times* states that the *Moniteur de Rome* (papal organ) strongly censures the Catholic clergy at Newry, Ire., for their attitude during the recent agitation there. It especially condemns the sermon of Father MacCarten, in the Cathedral at Newry last Sunday, in which he characterized the action of the Government in prohibiting a Nationalist meeting there, as having a tendency to drive people to rebel, and as a direct insult to the Catholic Church. The *Moniteur de Rome* also draws attention to a paragraph published in the *United Irishman*, of Dublin, asking its friends in London to furnish addresses and biographies of the jurymen in the O'Donnell case, in order to enable their obituaries to be prepared.

Captain W. L. Green, the keeper of the Life Saving Station, Long Branch, N. J., reports to the General Superintendent: "That five of his crew were fishing in the ocean, a few days ago, and saw a hideous sea serpent a short distance from the boats. According to the story told by the crew, the serpent was fully 90 or 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and they did not see the entire length. They also say there were two blow holes about 9 feet long and five feet wide, about 20 feet from the end of the nose. The body was black, the head short, and near the nose were two stubby horns." Capt. Green adds: "The serpent was also seen from the station, making an appearance on the surface at intervals of ten minutes." He closed his report with the remark, "This is the truth."

IMPROVED BUTTER-MAKING.—Mr. R. K. Brace, of Charlottetown, who has been actively engaged for the past two years in forwarding the dairy interests of the Island, has brought the patent right on a part of Lynch's Dairy outfit for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He had previously brought the right for the Island. The articles are two:— The "Time-for-it" Strainer Milking pail, and the Creamer "Favourite," He will begin to push their introduction here at once.

He has also engaged Mr. Lynch, the inventor, to lecture on dairying in the Island next Summer. From the introduction of improved utensils and enterprising means taken to educate the farmer in their use, a decided improvement in the butter placed upon the market will be looked for. The farmers in the Maritime Province should give Mr. Brace every encouragement in carrying forward his worthy enterprise.—*Moncton Transcript.*

In connection with the above we are informed by R. K. Brace that he is about making arrangments with Messrs Bell & Martin, tinsmiths of Montague, P. E. I., to go to Sackville this winter and make one thousand Creamers and Milking Pails to be distributed through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He intends to sell his patents for the two provinces in small territories, so that those valuable articles will be placed in the hands of farmers with as little delay as possible. Mr. Lynch and some of his friends are trying to raise (by private subscription) the sum of three hundred dollars for special prizes to be given at the next Dominion exhibition for Creamer butter (farmers, make)

We hope P. E. Island will not be far behind.—Charlottetown *Examiner.*

A horrible illustration of human depravity is given in a late London despatch which says,—

At the Bow Street police court, Wm. Wolff, the Socialist, and a Frenchman named Bondurand, were brought up, charged, under the explosives act, with having in their possession explosive substances for an unlawful purpose. They were arrested on the 22d ult., two infernal machines being found at Wolff's house in Vincent square. Major Majendie, inspector of explosives, deposed that the machine, if used, would have caused a dangerous explosion. Kalborn, accomplice of Wolff, who was accepted as a witness against the prisoners, deposed that they told him that they wished to blow up the German embassy, and said they were making plans for much more terrible explosions than that which occurred on the underground railway, and at least £2000 reward would be offered for the authors, whereupon Kalborn remarked that the undertaking would be a dangerous one. They replied: "But we have the police with us." Wolff stated to him that five persons were concerned in the matter; namely, himself, the two Bondurands, a police officer and a Polish Jew. Wolff and the two Bondurands would take the machines and a pot of petroleum to the German embassy in a cab. Wolff and the policeman would then watch, while the others lighted the fuse, Wolff at the same time throwing a letter written in red ink on the spot where the explosion was to take place. Kalborn was to place some paper and red ink, the same as used in the letter, in the house of a German. The explosion having occurred, the policeman would arrest the German. Kalborn was to receive £100 of the reward which the conspirators expected to receive. Wolff told Kalborn to induce the German to work near the German embassy about the time the explosion was to occur. The more people there were to kill, said Wolff, the better, as the reward would be higher. Kalborn, upon cross-examination, said he was a deserter from the German army, and that Wolff was one of the greatest scoundrels living. The hearing was not finished.


**IN STORE**

AND

**FOR SALE LOW!**

—ooo—

15 Tons Bar Iron;
2 " Sled Shoe Steel;
1 " Chain 3-16 to ½ inch;
60 Kegs Horse Shoes;
30 Boxes Horse Nails;
1 Ton Dry Sheathing Paper;
1 " Tarred do;
10 Boxes Axes.

**G. STOTHART.**

**OATS! OATS!**

Buy your oats from

E. A. STRANG Chatham.

**GENERAL BUSINESS.**

**HOLIDAY GOODS!**

—ooo—

WE are now showing a Fine Assortment of Goods Suitable for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

AMERICAN & SWISS WATCHES in Gold & Silver Cases,

Gold, Silver & Plated Jewelry of Every Description,

The Latest Designs in Electro-Plated Ware.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, JEWEL CASES, LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES, PHOTOGRAPH & AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, VASES, TOILET SETS, CARD CASES, GIFT CUPS, DOLLS, CLOCKS &C., MEERSCHAUM AND BRIER PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS, CIGAR CASES, AND

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF SMOKERS REQUISITES.—

☞ Gold and Silver Jewelry made to order by one of the best Jewellers in the Dominion. ☜ Examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing.

**I. HARRIS & SON.**

WATER STREET, - - - - - - CHATHAM, N., B.

**E. A. STRANG**

Offers for sale to Consumers and the Trade

CHOICE BRANDS OF

**FLOUR AND MEAL,**
**LABRADOR & SHORE HERRINGS,**
**BEEF AND PORK,**
**LARGE TABLE CODFISH,**
**MERCHANTABLE DO.**

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**

We are also constantly receiving supplies of POULTRY, GAME, Etc., and keep on hand a full line of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

☞ WHOLESALE AND RERAIL ☜

E. A. STRANG, - - Cunnard Street, Chatham.

**Special Notice.**

—ooo—

**Factory Cottons, Prints, Dress Tweeds, Dress Goods, Etc.**

—ooo—

FACTORY COTTONS. Owing to the depression in the Cotton market, I have been enabled to buy 800 pieces at less than manufacturer's present wholesale prices, and am prepared to give the general public the benefit, and will offer the lot wholesale and retail far below regular prices.

PRINTS. 150 pieces all new patterns, splendid value, bought much lower than regular prices, and bought early on account of the extra duty which all prints will be subject to after January 1st, 1884.

DRESS TWEEDS, PLAID & STRIPED WINCEYS. A large stock from 4½c. to 20c. per yard.

DRESS GOODS. A beautiful stock, embracing all the new materials and shades.

MANTLE AND ULSTER CLOTHS, very cheap.

MANTLES AND ULSTERS. Ulsters from $1.75 to $10.00. Mantles from $2.15 to $20.

**A large stock of Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Birds, Wings, Ottoman Ribbons, Etc., Etc.**

FLANNELS in all colors and prices. Call and examine my 28 cents Grey Flannels.

COTTON FLANNELS from 10 cents up.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! 50 pairs. A few pairs slightly soiled will be sold at a great bargain, also a job lot of only 12 pairs (Canadian Manufacture) much below regular prices.

MEN'S TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS, LUMBERMAN'S SHIRTING—the original Rock Maple, best Shirting to wear ever made

FUR TRIMMINGS, all widths, FUR TIPPETS, FUR BOAS.

TRUNKS AND VALISES, all kinds and sizes.

N. B. To wholesale buyers I would respectfully call their attention to my stock of Grey Cottons, and ask them to give me a call, as I can sell these goods as cheap as any St. John or Montreal House.

**B. FAIREY.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods.

Newcastle, November 22, 1883.

**FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drapers, Silk Mercers, Clothiers, General Outfitters,

—DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,—

**NEWCASTLE.**

We have just received from Great Britain, 73 CASES containing the following goods for our Fall Trade.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dresses, | Haberdashery, | Window Curtains, | Boots and Shoes, |
| Silks, | Ties and Scarfs, | Cotton Batten, | Hosiery, |
| Shawls, | Furs &c., | Yarns, | Gloves, |
| Mantles, | Notions, | Grey & white Cottons, | Cloths, |
| Millinery, | Nic Nacs, | Diapers, | Homespuns, |
| Ribbons, | Tickings, | Handkerchiefs, | Flannels, |
| Crapes, | Bedding, | Jewellry, | Cuffs and Collars, |
| Velvets, | Carpets, | Muslins, | Mufflers, |
| Cashmere, | Towelling, | Men's Clothing, | Tailor's Trimmings, |
| Prints, | Household Linen, | Boys' Clothing, | Suspenders, |
| Flowers, | Blankets, | Shirts, | Silk Handkerchiefs, |
| Feathers, | Quilts, | Pants, | Umbrellas, |
| Skirts, | Napkins, | Hats and Caps, | Sunshades. |
| Under Clothing, | Damasks, | | |

Buyers will find those goods of the Highest quality, marked low in price to command a LARGE TRADE. STORE KEEPERS and dealers find our prices and terms lower than in St. John or Montreal.

P. S. Get Samples and price list for comparison.

**SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.**

NEWCASTLE, 17th Sept, '83.

**NEW GOODS!**

—ooo—

**OPENED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:**

Seasonable Goods as follows:—Beehive Fingering each 3 and 4 ply, Ladies Cashmere Jersey Gloves, Children's Cashmere Jersey Gloves, Ladies' Knitted Wool Shawls, Children's Knitted Wool Normandy Hoods, Ladies' Knitted Wool Promenade Scarfs, Ladies' Knitted Jerseys, Black Fur Trimmings each 13, 6 & 10 in., Ladies' Fur Trimmed Mantle Loops, Ladies' Chenille do.

Ladies' Satin, Plush and Fur Hats and Bonnets Newest Styles; Cashmere and Ottoman Wool Dress Goods in Grenat, Navy, Seal and Bottle.

**PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO.**

**Manchester House.**

—ooo—

OPENING from Recent Arrivals per S. S. "Istrean" via Boston and "Circassian" via Point Levi and I. C. R. R. and in stock

| | |
|---|---|
| Heavy White Cotton for Shirtings, | Men's Sangnar Knitted Gloves, |
| Waist Lining Black on one side and Printed on the other, | Misses Grenat & Cardnal Cashmere Ribbed Hose, |
| Grenat French Merino, | Ladies' Col'd and Black " " " |
| Black and Grenat Broche Dress Goods, | Ladies White L Wool Vests L. S. |
| Black Silk Broche, | New Foulle Dress Cloth, |
| Turkey and White Tabling, | New Check Dress Goods, |
| Ladies' Colored & Black Jersey Cashmere Gloves, | Colored and Black Velvet Ribbons, |
| Misses " " " " " | 4 Button Ladies' Light Shades Col'd, Kid Gloves, |
| the above very desirable goods. | Grolits renowned Black Water proof Crapes, |

St. Croix Grey Cottons, Hochelaga Grey Cotton, Men's Overcoating and Ladies' Ulster Cloth, a very Choice Line of Fancy all Wool Flannels for Children's Dresses.

**W. S. LOGGIE.**

N. B. Ladies' Mantles made to order in Custom Tailoring Department.

**BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.**

The riber ers for sale a full set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS, including BELLOWS, VISE, TONGS, CHISELS, TAPS and DIES of different sizes, ANVILS etc., etc. Apply to

**ALEX. CANTLY.**

Chatham Nov. 8th. 1883. 2-8 r. 27.

**Farm for Sale.**

The Subscriber will sell the Far