THOUGHTFUL MEN

it careful consideration. Nearly two years

ago this society determined to consult all

persons and associations especially inter-

ested throughout the United States, Can-

ada and Mexico, and invited their co-

operation in an effort to effect a satisfac-

tory and speedy solution of the problem.

This action led to a general expression of

opinion and the maturing of a scheme of

MARKED BY EXTREME SIMPLICITY.

ment the people became alive to the ad-

vantages of the new system and are pre-

pared to adopt it for all civil purposes

THE PEOPLE WOULD AWAKE

everywhere in complete harmony.

ment with the minutes and seconds on

EVERY CLOCK AND WATCH

at the same instant, and there will be

seconds everywhere around the globe.'

FINLAND LUMBER TRADE. - Some of

the large Finland lumber houses have

succumbed to the adverse elements pre-

vailing in the trade of the past season.

Axel Hornborg of Helsingfors has failed

Uleaborg and one at Wyborg are in

difficulties. The cause assigned is the

fact that the business of the season has

been steadily against shippers, the

prices obtainable in the English mar-

reference to the future of the Finland

To Correspondents .- In writing to

the ADVANCE for publication we would

be obliged if correspondents would

they mean and leave the rest to the

Startling News from Egypt

endeavor to express their ideas in

few and brief words as possible.

trade prevails.

fect unanimity, is

standard

La. S. I 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 fae-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposeswith 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 Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1883. Under the personal supervision and management Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000 \$150,000 50,000 ... \$150,000 50,000 ... 50,000 20,000 ... 20,000 10,000 ... 20,000 5,000 ... 20,000 1,000 ... 20,000 500 ... 25,000 300 ... 30,000 200 ... 40,000 100 ... 60,000 4 LARGE PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of

Application for rates to Clubs should be made enly 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
xpress at our expense) to

M. A. Dauphin,

New Orleans, I or M. A. Dauphin, 1607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

GEO. S. DeFOREST.

LANDING, 80 Barrels Mess PORK

200 Tubs Best LARD, 25 Cases Do. in Tins,

2000 Bags SALT.

10 Barrels, New CURRANTS. 20 Barrels Dried APPLES,

Geo. S. DeForest. 13 South Wharf, St. John

St. John, N. B., 1 Nov, 1883.

IRON, OAKUM, BOILER PLATES. SLED SHOE STEEL.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Iron.

RECEIVED THIS MONTH, - EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," and S.S. "HIBERNIAN" and "CASPIAN,"-17,762 Bars Refined and Spike IRON, 580 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and guages; 210 Bundles Navy and Hand-Picked Oakum; 310 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24, and 26. 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18, SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET

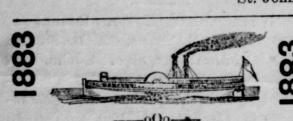
230 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B., B. B. B., and Lewmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Bdls. Sled Shoe Steel 47 Bdls. Toe Calk Steel :

To Arrive, per "Phœnix," from

15 Casks SHEET ZINC Nos. 6 to 10.

37 Bdls. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel

I. & F. Burpee & Co.



International S. S. Com

Fall Arrangement.

3 TRIPS A WEEK. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCT. Sth, the Steamers of this line will make Three Trips Every Monday, Wednesday and tained the following article,-Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

for Eastport, Pertland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Ste-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

Markovise. Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
Reed's Point Wharf.



MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS. NORTHESK, MIRAMICHI

New Brunswick. Joseph Goodfellow, - - - Proprietor.

GRINDSTONES, Spindle Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quan short notice. The Grindstones from the abov awarded one of the two Medals for Manufactures at the CENTENNIAL E

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICH 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:—

Advertisements are placed under classified hea 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

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at th 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

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu-lation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, cester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumberi Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior nducement's to advertisers. E itor ' Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

- - NOVEMBER 29, 1888

Kent Lumber Shipments.

The lumber shipments of the past season from Richibucto and outports to the United Kingdom were as follows .-

	Exporters.	Vessels	Tons.	boards and scantling.
	Виснівисто.			
9	George McLeod	16	7,838	6,849,800
	J. & F. Jardine,	6	4,791	4,458,500
f	Edward Walker,	8	3,149	2,881,700
3	J. & W. Brait,	. 5	2,579	2,165,200
	R. A. & J. Stewart,	1	338	309,000
	Total Richibucto,	36	18,695	16,664,200
	Вистоисне.			
	B. H. Foley,	3	838	837,350
•	J. B. Knight,	3	9 47	828,000
	G. & I. Robertson,	2	735	691,500
	H. O'Leary,	1	743	690,200
1	Wm. McNairn,	1	299	290,500
)	John McNairn,	1	276	251,400
)		-	0.000	0.500.050
0	Total Buctouche,	11	3,838	3,588,950
0	Smith & Barnes,	2	892	837,000
,		-		

49 2,45 21,090,150 vey of the port of Moncton on Sept. 1st, 1883. All exports for sea after that date were credited to Moncton. The shipments of the above ports for

1881 were 15,541,053 s. f. and for 1882 they were 13,829,650 s. f., so that there was an excess for the past year of 5,549,-097 s. f. over 1881 and of 7,260,500 s.f.

Many millions feet of lumber manufactured in Kent County are shipped in barges to the Miramichi whence they are exported from Newcastle, the credit thereof not being given to Richibucto. The same remarks apply to nearly al the canned fish put up in Kent, which are shipped to Halifax, P. E. Islands and St. John, where they are exported to the United Kingdom and foreign countries, the credit being also given to the final ports of shipment in the Dominion. Many cargoes of lumber have been forwarded to P. E. I. and Nova Scotia and thence shipped to ports out of Canada, the credit invariably being all made to the last port of shipment. The export of hemlock bark to Nova Scotia and P. E. I. has footed up fully

8,000 cords by water, besides hundreds of cords sent in barges to the Miramichi and larger shipments by rail via Weld-Kent County exports are, therefore, much larger than they appear to be, and when fully explained they show that that important County is advancing in

through the Blue Books. Lord Lorne and Home Rule.

The Marquis of Lorne has written an article for the Contemporary Review, intended to apply to the subject of home rule for Ireland and the confederation of the Australian colonies, based on his knowledge of the Canadian constitution and its workings. The distinguished writer does not appear to have been successful in presenting anything very new or profound for the elucidation of his subject, the full play of the article being directed towards the point that the political managers who confederated the British American provinces succeeded in so framing the Dominion constitution as to render it impossible for any one of them to obtain anything which the others were opposed to it having. There is not much balm far Ireland in the article, for it shows there is not sufficient similarlty in the situation and condition of the two countries to make the measure of home rule existing in Canada, applicable or satisfactory to Ireland, while it is a warningthough not intentionally so put-to the members of the prospective Australian confederation, to guard against the mistakes of the smaller British provinces in taking so much as they did on trust when they consented to the Union.

Another Chance for the Great American War Screamer.

It will now be in order for the papers of the World stripe to find out who the editors of the Montreal Shareholder and Insurance Gazette are and attack their characters in the muck-rake style. On 8th inst. an ADVANCE article characterised the Pacific Railway guarantee by the Dominion Government as a huge stock-jobbing operation, by which the Government or its friends pocketed large sums of money. On the following day the Montreal paper referred to-a journal devoted to business affairs and entirely free from party bias-con-

"The principal just introduced, or assumed to have been introduced-for as yet official proof of its introduction continues wholly wanting-is certainly far from meeting with general acceptance. That those journals which are professedly in opposition should oppose it, under the circumstances, carries of itself very little weight. Had the course alleged to have been taken by the Government in this matter been exactly the reverse to that which is now attributed to it, the denunciation of it at their hands would have been equally | an element of danger. Fifty years ago certain and not less severe. But it is a fact which has attracted general remark that that portion of the press which usually finds perfection in every action of the Government-as its opponents, under the same circumstances, always reach a reverse conclusion-have suddenly cooled off very perceptibly from their usual and expected enthusiasm. They duly earned their official salt (and

sugar) at the start, but have since eased off remarkably. "Later developments have establish ed the fact that public interests had, ed for the consideration of the Government, and that the furtherance of private nothing more or less than a vast, well- every day increasing. The regulation of tion to support Egyptian interests in the although irrelevant to the late trial. In conceived, stock-jobbing operation, planned time for railway and civil purposes gener- Red Sea. He will be re-inforced by gun- concluding, we may say we have no rea-

for the enrichment of a few influential ally has for several years engaged atten. wire-pullers. These will make enormous fortunes under original cover of advancing the interests of a project to which the country has already enormously committed itself, and for which it has made great material and financial sacrifices. All that is now plain and apparent, but the hocus-pocus behind for some days was quite as well concealed as could have been hoped. It was, however, sure to come out sooner or later, and already the great ' bull movement on the London and New York Exchanges and elsewhere has been exposed. Too late, however, for any purposes of practical utility, as the conspirators have already thoroughly well feathered their nests and ensured for themselves abundant affluence for life. If the entire conspiracy had not been so suddenly sprung upon the public and the trap so readily fallen into at Ottawa, the fact that private aggrandisement only was at work and public interests not at all would have been soon detected. It does not require much reflection to perceive that the apparent sacrifices the Syndicate was about to make in raising the millions involved could never be recouped by the mere fact of obtaining a nominal Government guar-

antee. This, as events proved, operated admirably as a pretence, but the real design was to be in a position to "bull" the stock and thus to allow those behind the scenes to take in profits literally by the million. They cast a sprat to catch S.f.deals, ends, a whale—and have landed their levia- cognized time in every State. The mo-"It will be quite in course now for any and every other corporation, institution, or trading firm in the land to follow suit, and to approach the Government for a similar guarantee on its own behalf. They are certainly equally entitled to it-many of them infinitely

more so for direct or incidental real services rendered in developing the material progress of the country. But the late lucky operators have no such claims to advance. They have ever hitherto been only steady and greedy recipients of the public bounty, rendering nothing in return but promises which may or may not prove empty, as time only can show. But should the Cocagne was transferred from the port | outcome of their work prove ever so of Richibucto and placed under the sur- advantageous it will in no way affect the guarantee principle under consideron. That is, on the surface of it, unfair, partial and unjust, and it is to be hoped that party considerations will not prevent a large Parliamentary majority from so branding it, for it in no proper sense a party matter at If the imported article in charge of

the World has not been again sat upon and seconds on his watch were in agreeby his employers for his blackguardism, we shall expect a repetition of the disjusting language with which the Ap-VANCE article of the same tenor as the above was greeted. We shall have the 'puscavities" opened up afresh, the sewer metaphors will again be marshalled, the scullery poet's inspirations will be on undress parade and the American war paint put on in all its dirty colors. We shall hear the American eagle scream a defence of the immaculate speculators, as he flaps his wings and throws the congenial muck over the offending Shareholder—that is, unless some 'Shareholder" nearer home strangles simplicity and harmony in reckoning the wretched animal, in the interest of the community at large.

"Standard Time."

The Intercolonial Railway is about to adopt standard time, which is comin into general use quite rapidly and will, no doubt, soon be, alone, observed all over the Provinces. That to be adopted by the I. C. R. will be of the 75th meridian, which is just 31 minutes slow the quantity of its productions—even if of Chatham mean time. The standard credlt be not given to it officially or has so many excellent features to recommend it and time has been always so uncertain a thing in our country towns for about \$600,000 and two concerns a that people will fall in with the new system very readily. As the subject is to be brought practically before our readers, they will be desirous of understanding it as fully as possible. therefore, place before them the following explanation of the system given to the American press by its author, Mr.

Sandford Fleming, F. R. S.C.E .-"The standard time project which is being discussed all over the country is a comparatively new question. Yet is is one which would have commanded no attention had it been brought forward at any other period in our history. The marvellous progress which we have, of late years, made has forced the question upon the public. It is an outcome of the great social and commercial changes which have been effected in the community through the agencies of steam and electricity, the grand civilizers of the age in which we live.

LONG AGES BACK.

before artificial time measures were invented or needed, the human race had only the rising and setting of the sun to govern them in their daily avocations. The Greek and Roman civilization divided the interval of daylight between sunrise and sunset into two parts. This established noon, and for ages it was the only period publicly noticed by the Romans. Noon was proclaimed by a sound of trumpets and manifested by the sun's shadow in a particular direction along the forum. This led to the introduction of sun-dials and the arbitrary division of forenoon and afternoon into hours, but the nights remained undivided for many centuries. This is the origin of the system of chronometry which we have inherited. It so happens that at the hour of noon at any given place the sun is south in the heavens, and as every individual place on the

surface of the earth HAS ITS OWN NOON

except in the same meridian, there are no cally, there is everywhere a difference in the same State, in the same city, and even in the same street. It is only by a compromise that the inhabitants of the same large city can use the same time, they must mutually consent to use the time of some one point within the limits of the municipality. As the railway system has practically brought all cities into contact, a compromise on an extended scale is called for. At present we find everywhere more or less confusion. The travelling public are often greatly inconvenienced and they are continually exposed to

THE INHERITED SYSTEM answered all ordinary purposes, but the conditions of the present are widely different and the exigencies of the hour demand some modification. No question is becoming more important to the masses of peorailway managers are the first to come face to face with the difficulties which public interests they are compelled to con- troops has been countermanded. bottom of it. To speak plainly, it is which have sprung up and which are Admiral commanding the East Indian sta- and which are very important to them,

boats from the Mediterranean squadron. Le Temps says a Frenchman named Soulier organized El Mahdi's forces after the bombardment of Alexandria. He and scientific societies have examined the went to Khartoum without any definite question. The American Society of Civil object and subsequently met El Mahdi Engineers has, among other societies, given

and gained his confidence. In a recent letter from Major Sackendorf, who was with Hicks Pasha's ill-fated expedition, he says: "If our cavalry suffices for outpost duty success is possi. ble; otherwise the issue will be disastrous. If we are defeated not a soul will return and the entire Soudan will be irretrievably lost since all the natives will believe the Mahdi is the Messiah."

standard time, the essential features of A Cairo despatch of 26th, says,which have been favored and adopted by The latest reports from Soudan confirm the railway authorities. This scheme, the news of the defeat of Hicks Pasha. which has been accepted with almost per-The panic at Khartoum is said to be in creasing, owing to rumors that El Mahdi, with a large force, is advancing on that "It is proposed that the whole contincity and has cut off all supplies of grain. ent shall be regulated by time standards Official advices, while they do not confirm coinciding with the 75th, the 90th, the these rumors, admit that Europeans are 105th and the 120th meridians. If, as it leaving Khartoum by boats. Two transis proposed, the railway managers take ports, with gendarmes, leave Suez to the lead in giving effect to the scheme, morrow, for Suakim. Baker Pasha will they will undoubtedly confer a lasting probably command the expedition. Plans benefit on the whole community. Standare being prepared for the fortification of ard time will be first known as railway Assouan, which is on the right bank time, but there cannot be a doubt that railway time will speedily become the re-

The Church of England Mission at Halifax.

(Halifax Recorder, 22d.)

Last evening, Rev. Mr. Osborne deliv

the change may be made generally or in ered the closing address in connection localities as may be determined on. If with this Mission, and the last of this all the clocks and watches in the country series of discourses on the story of the were on any one night made a few minutes "Prodigal Son". During the week, he faster or slower to bring them to the new had followed the story step by step from the approach of his father, to the happy time-the general joy, which was his in the morning without the slightest contheme last evening. The elder brother sciousness of any change. They would claimed some attention-his feelings of only be surprised to discover that every jealousy against the rejoicings for the reindividual carried the same time. If a turn of the prodigal. The Mission is person travelled northerly and southerly, about to close, he said and doubtless, stopping at a thousand places, say bethose who had attended it would tween Winnipeg and New Orleans, he watched, much of the elder-brother feelwould find the hours, minutes and seconds ing would be experienced towards those who returned; but it was their duty to travelled from Boston to San Francisco he press onward in the path they had chosen, certainly would find a difference with re-The Pharisees and Scribes murmured gard to the hours. He would find Chicaagainst Christ. "I don't see the need of go an hour slower than Boston, Denver a Mission after all," some may say; but an hour slower than Chicago, and San some souls may have been benefited; Francisco an hour slower than Denver. some sorrowful and careworn hearts made but he would find also that the minutes glad. There were always some, however, standing by to criticise watching to catch something to find fault and some forgetting the mission and the good resofrom the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is lutions made there. The Master did not evident that the scheme of standard time say whether or not the elder brother came referred to is as complete a solution of in: he was earnestly entreated, begged to the problem as we can hope or expect to come in, and perchance he did. So with reach. Introduced generally, as we hope the Church of to-day: she is calling, it speedily will be, it will prove of inestibegging you to come in; some will not mable benefit for all time to come to the come and be at rest-to be faithful and at people of this continent. But its advan-

the last be taken to that eternal joy betage will not be confined to America. The principles upon which the scheme is After the sermon, Rev. Mr. Osborne based are of general application. Other came to the pulpit and addressed the nations are certain in the long run to folpeople in relation to the vows they had low the example of America. It will taken on themselves, enjoining on them thus be practicable to secure uniformity, to be steadfast in the faith. He spoke particularly of baptismal vows-they may time the world over. The times of places have been taken for you in childhood, and widely differing in longitude will differ you have never taken the responsibility only by entire hours. In all other reon yourself, or you have taken them but spects standard time in every longitude have forgotten and went astray. Now and latitude will be in perfect agreement. make a resolution to do better for the fu-In theory every clock in the world will ture-to renew your baptismal vows. He strike some one of the twenty-four hours then read the baptismal vows, and the congregation, with some few exceptions, perfect synchronism with the minutes and rose and gave the response to his question:

"Yes, verily and by God's help I will' Revs. Messrs. Osberne and Moffat then approached Rev. Canon Patridge and handed back the Church to him, asking his blessing on their labours, which were

Mr. Partridge pronounced a benediction prayer, and the services concluded by a short address from the Rector, who spoke of the good work which the Missioners had done, pointing out that it was only the beginning of a long season of good, zealous work in the Church. The Te ket leaving no profit to them. Late re-Deum was sung, and the congregation ports show that much uneasiness in dispersed.

A Clerical Thief

Boston, Nov. 24.-Rev. Wm. Mitchell. the newly installed pastor of the Westboro Congregational Church, was arrested this morning on a charge of stealing books from Clark & Carruthers' store. He was noticed in Lockwood, Brooks & Co's, where good many country correspondents, parhe purchased a cheap book and purloined ticularly, seem to imagine that nothing a more valuable one. He went to Clark & short of the most ponderous verbiage Carruther's and that firm being warned should be sent to the press, the result by the other firm, a clerk watched him being that one may scan whole pages of | He played the same game and when about their manuscript and fail to discover a to leave was arrested. He offered, it is fact or idea worth the space it would stated, \$1,000 to have the matter kept quiet. It is affirmed by the employees occupy even if properly and tersely exof the firms whom he robbed that the pressed. A good rule for these amateur Rev. Mr. Mitchell has been selling a writers would be to put down, in the large number of books in other stores of plainest and simplest language, what late, and in consequence the trade was warned to look out for him. Mitchell editor. The "fine writing" sent to the highly educated and an able preacher. press at times is hardly fit for the waste He has a salary of \$2,000 from the Westbasket. We are always glad to receive boro Church, and before he came to Masnews items from all quarters, however sachusetts was pastor of St. Andrew's poorly they may be written, but we Presbyterian Church at St. John, N. B., have no patience with people who enter at a salary of 2,500. He was also at one into disputes with their neighbors, time a Professor in the Montreal Presby chiefly for the sake of appearing in terian College. - Bangor Whig.

A Libel Suit Ended.

The Montreal Witness has just passed A Cairo despatch of last Thursday says | through the ordeal of a libel suit with the the army of Hicks Pasha was destroyed Allan Line Steamship Company. The by the forces of El Mahdi, the False Pro- | Witness' offence was the showing up of the phet. The intelligence was brought to want of proper accommodation for steer-Khartoum by Coptic officials. The fight- | age passengers and the wretched treatment ing is said to have continued from the they received on one of the Company's third to the fifth instant, and to have revessels. The Witness of 21st inst. says,sulted in the complete annihilation of the "In this case, rumor said some days Egyptian troops. It is stated that a ago that there was likely to be further two places with the same noon. Theoreti- European artist is the only person who litigation in the form of either an appeal escaped. The forces of El Mahdi are from the jury's finding, or a motion for a estimated at 30,000 men, and included new trial on technical grounds on the part

dervishes, bedouins, mulattoes and regu. of the prosecution. Yesterday, however, lars. The battle was near El Oberd. El | the Messrs. Allan gave formal notice that Mahdi first sent forward dervishes declar- they had decided to abandon further pro ing they would vanquish the enemy by ceedings, and, through their counsel, Mr. Divine aid. Subsequently, the regulars Benjamin, requested the defendants to joined an attack and the engagement be- present their bill of expenses. This the came general. The army of Hicks Pasha, | counsel for the Witness, Messrs, Maclaren, which early in the battle was diviedd into Leet and Smith, were instructed to do. two bodies, subsequently reunited and form- We understand that the defendant's bill ed into a square which the false Prophet of costs taxable against the plaintiffs will broke after three day's desperate fighting. amount to about a thousand dollars, A council of Ministers was held and it has Their own costs, it is said, will be five or been decided to concentrate at Khartonm six thousand dollars. Throughout this what troops remain at Duem Goba and case it has been evident that the Messrs. other places in Soudan. The force under Allan have been more sinned against than Hicks Pasha comprised 25,000 men. He | sinning. They were certainly under the had with him ten British officers. Mr. | belief that the charges against their good O'Donovan of the London Daily News, ship were all false, and even the captain and an artist connected with a German | was evidently in utter ignorance of the ple, continually ebbing and flowing over illustrated paper, also accommpanied his real condition of things, and no one was so the land in all directions, than the regula- army. It is understood that Sir Evelyn surprised as these gentlemen themselves tion of time. Every person in the com- Baring has advised the Egyptian Govern- at the revelations of the trial. We have munity is more or less interested, but the ment to abandon Soudan and establish a no doubt that the stewards' departments strong frontier line from Khartoum in the of all the Allan ships will be thoroughly north of Senna Province to Suakim on the overhauled, and where necessary, as it is after all, but little to do with the guar- present themselves. In the interest of the Red Sea. It is reported that the recent at least on some ships, revolutionized antee proposition as originally present | corporations they represent and in the orders for evacuation of Egypt by British | To this end we shall be ready to put them in possession of such items of information sider the means of averting the evils Orders have been sent to the British as have naturally fallen into our hands

son to doubt the remark in "Wayfarer's" letter, that the provisions for the comfort of steerage passengers on the Allans' ships are equal to those of any other line. We | 116 have to acknowledge our gratitude for out-spoken sympathy on the part of a very large portion of the press. We have also to thank very many friends, known and unknown, for letters of good will."

Licenses.

There will be a nice muddle soon over the question of the issuing of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. The right of the Provincial Legislature to make laws respecting such licenses was recognized up to last winter, when the Dominion Government undertook to pass a Dominion License Act, which will shortly come into operation. As the Provincial laws will still remain on the statute-books there will be a conflict of authority. Whether to act under the Dominion law. or under the Provincial one, or under both, will be a perplexing question. An important case has just been argued be tore the Privy Council in England, the judgment in which, when given, may help to make the matter clearer. The case, known as Hodge vs. the Queen, raises the question of the constitutional. ty of the Ontario license law known as he Crooks Act. - Halifax Chronicle.

What Does it Mean?

THE excellence of character and exceptional purity of this GIN has been recognized at the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT What is meant by "secretions" in medical sense? "The secretions" are the powers of certain glands and organs of the body to hold and distribute the healthful fluids of the system, such as bile from the liver, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates all the organs of the secretions to make pure blood.

The Crown Prince of Germany arrived at Madrid at noon last Friday. The streets were crowded with people and many houses were gaily decorated. From the depot to the Royal palace, the distance is two miles, and the streets were lined with troopers. King Alfonzo, wearing the uniform of a Colonel of the German Uhlans, met the Prince when he alighted from the train. King Alfonzo and the Prince cordially embraced and kissed each

A Fortunate Escape.

Mrs. Berkenshaw, 26 Pembroke St. Toronto, at one time was about to submit Badges for Pall Bearers, Clergy to a surgical operation for bad lameness of the knee joint, all other treatment having failed, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil was Burial Robes also Supplied. tried, and speedily cured her. 23 Prompt attention to all Orders day or night

FOR \$1. One Dollar! \$1.

You can buy the following articles at B. FAIREY'S CASH STORE: FOR LADIES' WEAR

THE Best Value in CORSETS ever shown, for MOUR-BUTTON KID GLOVES, (only a few pairs,) for \$1.00 each MYOOL CLOUDS, all colors, nearly 4 yds. long,

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NEWCASTLE, N. B., Nov. 20, 1883. SPIRITS AND RYE WHISKEY.—Arrived from Toronto: 15 barrels Goderham & Worts' Pure

& Worts' finest Rye Whiske

JOHN W. NICHOLSON. Sheriff's Sale. To be sold at Public Auction on Friday the 30th day of November next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Benia min Shepherd in and to all that piece or lot of land situate, lying, and being in the town and parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows: Westerly by St. Andrew's Church burying lot, east by lands owned by the late Robt Sweezey, southerly by lands occupied by John Sheridan, and northerly by land owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Michael Power, deceased, and being the land and premises at present occupied by the said Benjamin Shepherd, and on which he resides. The same having been seized by me

under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of John Brown against the said Benjamin Shepherd. JOHN SHIRREFF. Sheriff of Northumberland County

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, August 13, A D., 1883.

Farm for Sale

The Subscriber will sell the Farm owned and occupied by him, situated on the west side of Eel River in the Parish of Hardwick, containing 100 Acres, 40 acres of which are cleared and well fenced with new Cedar Rails, produced this past season 12 Tons Hay, &c; Good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises.

Possession given this fall if required. ROBERT A. WILLIST ON

FOR SALE. The Property on the West Side of Bartibogue.

Oct. 23rd, 883.

and in good order.

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Beans and Beef. 200 barrels Pork and Beef.

200 sacks Beans. 150 tubs Lard. 500 boxes V. Raisins 210 barrels Sugar. 600 packages Tea. 350 packages Tobacco 250 cases Canned Goods. 100 boxes Cheese. Baking Soda, Mops, Rice, Pickles, Spices, Cream Tartar, Pails, Brooms, Matches, Washboards and Brushes. -For sale by-

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Lowest WHOLESALE and RETAIL Prices; also

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Barton & Guestier's Sauterne, qts. and pts.;

Pommery & Greno Sec, quarts and pints;

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DIRECT IMPORTANT

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100 Bushels

White Beans,

MOLASSES, in Puncheons,

Tierces & Bbls.

Plate and Extra Mess Eeef.

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CHOICE BRANDS OF

Cornmeal &

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AT THE

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Boxes Soap,

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Cornmeal,

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H. Mumm & Co.,

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Canneaux Fils.

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For Sale at Low Prices.

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50 Caddies do.,

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The Subscriber offers for sale a full set of BLACK-SMITH TOOLS, including BELLOWS, VISE, TONGS, CHISELS, TAPS and DIES of different sizes, ANVILS etc., etc. Apply to ALEX. CANTLY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his fast-sailing, commodious and well-found sloop Fisherman. The boat is well known as the fastest on Miramichi waters and is well adapted for coast fishing or purposes of pleasure, Apply to ERNEST HUTCHISON,



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Fish Warehouse,

PUBLIC WHARF,

50 " Plate and Extra Mess Beef;

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100 Brls. Refined Sugars;

100 Boxes Raisins;

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Prince of Wales, Bird's Eye,

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20 Tubs BUTTER;

20 Kegs SODA

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Newcastle, July 11 1863

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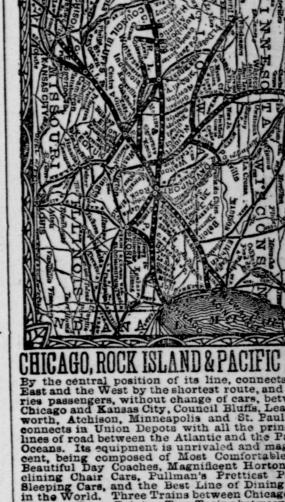
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE

CHATHAM, N. B., Oct. 17, 1883.

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