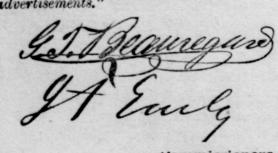


CAPITAL PIZE. \$150,000

" 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."



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legisature 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. 879. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. It never scales or post-pones. Look at the following distribution 175th Grand Monthly

Extraodinary Semi-Annual Drawing | Board of Trade in two ways. It attri IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, December 16, 1884. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. CapitalPrize, \$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 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF O 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. POSTAL NOTES, Express

npwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.

letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and

FALL HARDWARE.

In store and for sale at lowest prices.

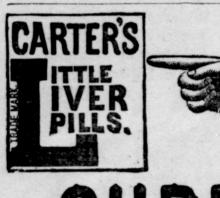
A FULL STOCK OF IRON,

SLED SHOE STEEL. HORSE SHOES,

NAILS, CHIN,

ZINC, AXES, LAN-TERNS, GLASS, OIL.

AND A VARIED STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE. G. STOTHART.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-tiness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-tible success has been shown in curing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver

and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

who once try them will find these little pills valu-

able in so many ways that they will not be willing

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or

purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Onesiphore Turgeon, of the City of New York in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Margaret E. his wife, and all others whom it may concern Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue ower of Sale contained in a certain Inden-Mortgage bearing date the twenty second v April, in the year of our Lord one thousan ndred and eighty fonr, and made between Onesiphore Turgeon, then and therein describ d as formerly of Bathurs, in the County of Gloucester, but now in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and Margaret E. Turgeon wife of the said Onesiphore Turgeon, of the one part and the undersigned John Windsor of Petit Rocher, in the Parish of Beresford in the said County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, of the other part and which Mortgage is duly recorded in Volume 30 No. 395, pages 571, 572, 573, 574 and 575 of the Glouceste County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indentur of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, on Saturday, the third day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon the land and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, viz:-"All those certain lots pieces or parcels of "and premises situate, lying and being in St. "Peter's Village, in the Parish of Bathurst. afore-"said, being lots number thirteen (13) eight (8) "seven (7) six (6) in Deputy Ellis' survey plan "dated 25th day of Jaly, A. D. 1876 and containing "one hundred perches more or less, said pieces or

"parcels of land were conveyed to the said "Margaret E. Turgeon by Elzear Matle by Deed bearing date the nineteenth day of October A. "D, 1883 as by reference thereto will more fully appear;" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges

Dated the twenty-eighth day of October A. D.

JOHN WINDSOR. Mortgagee LANDRY & O'BRIEN

SAD IRONS. MRS. POTTS' SAD IRONS.

Polished and

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" s published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of It s sent to any address in Canada, the United tates or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub sher) at the following rates :-

One year, in advance, - - -After 6 months, - - -Advertisements are placed under classified head

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the sea on, are inserted at five cents per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and two
nts per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the

rate of \$6.75 an inch per year. The matte space secured by the year, or season, may hanged under arrangement made therefor with the The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu

orthumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New runswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior aducaments to advertisers. Address Editor Miramichi Advance," Chatham N B.

Miramichi Advance. - - DECEMBER 11. 1884.

MAHTAM. The Failure of the N. P.

The Montreal Gazette attempts

answer the action of the St. John butes the protests made to political feeling against the Dominion Government and its protective policy. The two men whose protests were the strongest were not Grits, or Liberals, or supporters of the opposition party but prominent Liberal-Conservatives and supporters of Sir Leonard Tilley and the Macdonald Government. The Gazette know this, but with its usual policy of party before everything, and knowing that the majority of its readers in Canada will not readily learn the truth, it raises the usual party cry. Its other answer is that the aggregate Canadian trade with the West Indies has largely increased since 1879 and, affecting a naive innocence, it says "it would naturally be concluded from this exhibit that the trade of the Maritime Provinces with the West Indies had assumed a fairly satisfactory shape." It would be much more to the point if the Gazette would take up the trade returns of the ports of Halifax and St. John and show that there had been an increase of business with the West Indies at either of them, save in sugar, alone, at Halifax. As a matter of fact, the West India trade of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is not increasing, while, owing to the effects of the N.P., the trade of the Dominion generally with the West Indies in the item of sugar shows a large increase. This is precisely what the protective policy of the Government is designed to domake Canada (i. e. Ontario, Quebec and the West) prosperous, regardless of the interests of the Maritime Provinces, for, as the stockholders of the refineries

incubus that the St. John Board of Trade is protesting against. The immediate cause of the St. John merchants' alarm however was the indifferent attitude of the Dominion Government while the United States was securing a treaty with the Spanish West Indies, and if their plain talk at the Board, followed by positive declaration as to the injurious effects of Confederation, will only result in re-directing Ministerial attention to the Maritime Provinces and the injurious effects

at Halifax and Moneton know, to their

cost, they have to face a deficit in their

operations to date, while the "Cana-

dian" refinery people, for whose benefit

we have the sugar duties, are able to

increase their importations and the

volume of West India trade, and laugh

at the sugar investors of New Bruns-

wick and Nova Scotia. It is this N.P.

upon their trade of Dominion policy, much will be gained. not but heed the warnings and rebukes jury have chosen to treat the subject which have gone to him from his own P. was placed in his hands five years still live. What will become of our unfor the people, commercially, politically, foreman-father of our ex-correspondent pass. It will be remembered that in it may not be safe to predict, but if his the adoption of the protective system. he prophetically proclaimed ten years of ly, the Bathurst Grand Jury has done plenty. He bade our merchants and a very silly thing, for which most people manufacturers to spread their sails and | will simply laugh at it. catch the coming breeze of business prosperity; he said the removal of the Mackenzie Covernment and the accession to power of the National Policy Party was a guarantee of good times, and he spread his arms and raised his voice and bade everybody not to hesitate or doubt his promise that the N. P.—of which he was compelled to be god-father-would bring universal prosperity. He even predicted that the

United States would be brough to their knees and compelled to give us "fair trade" and, as an evidence of his magnanimity, even in the full tide of (in his mind) the potency secured an act by which his government might graciously condescend to relax chief promoters of the scheme, to work his "retaliatory" duties whenever the out his spite against the owner of the poor, weak Americans realised the crushing effects of his patent medicine. Sir Leonard's advice seems to have been taken. People spread their sails "to catch the breeze" of his "ten years of prosperity." The result is disaster, and Mr. Henry A. Muirhead. An examinaeven our little World is constrained to administer a reproof to those who took the Finance Minister's advice and plunged into the injudicious invest-

buke of Sir Leonard,-This is a manufacturing age, and it is as easy to manufacture hard times as any- pressed a preference for a down river boat thing else The process is simple. needed to supply the demand for cotton. and the cotton men have made hard times

ments and extravagances which have

resulted, as more prudent people knew

they would. This is the World's re-

Open ten dry goods stores where there is a paying business for five only, and the dry goods men are groaning under the hard

Let a dozen merchants import goods for the trade, each one on as magnificent a scale as though he expected to supply at least half the retailers, and you have hard times in the import business. Nothing, in fact, is easier manufactured

The process is so easy that those engaged in it seem to be unconscious of what they are doing, and talk as though the product had been made abroad and smuggled into the country, [instead of being made at

iness then where there are a hundred now. best would be revelling in prosperity, doing a rushing business, enjoying good

There is St. John for instance. Half the citizens are in the wholesale trade and the other half in wholesale and retail. And yet they meet in solemn conclave and take counsel together on the subject of imports have been increasing, population has been increasing, building operations

have been going on all the time, and yet the country is dead, trade is demoralized, and something desperate must be done to improve things ! And the loudest talker of them all. one who speaks of annexing the province to the United States so as to be able to sell lumber and farm produce in Boston and New York without paying duties, has just completed a stone palace with rivals

in magnificence the baronial halls of old "Hard times." Yes, yes, dear brethren, if you only live beyond your income. manufacture faster than consumers can absorb and go into shopkeeping by the only by the dozen, you can make hard the squealing of the Times. times without the least difficulty. process is as simple as rolling off a log.

If reciprocity, annexation or anything else should increase the trade of St. John the number of traders would quickly increase in a corresponding ratio, and then the same mournful cry of hard times and the same solemn seeking for a remedy would make sad the Board of Trade. One or two men can make a good dinner off a roasted chicken, but when a dozen depend on it for a meal they all rise with empty stomachs.

or prophesying a la Tilley. -ED. AD-

Poor Sir Leonard! He sees "friend after friend depart" from under his banner. After reading the reports of the Board of Trade meeting in St. John and Halifax and such articles as that of the World he will, probably wish he had not prophesied "ten years of plenty" and advised people to "spread their

"Gentlemen of the Jury."

The letter of Mr. Baldwin, which us that the grand jury of the County Court at Bathurst were not deserving of the censure we passed upon them for their action in the Hachev case, and had we known the facts at the time, as we now do, such censure would not have appeared. We are glad to be able to make the amende in this way, for while we never allow personal considerations to shield our friends when we think they are censurable in public matters, it is always more pleasant and satisfactory to speak well than ill of everybody.

Another Grand Jury.

Mr. Justice Fraser gave sound advice to the Bathurst Grand Jury on Tuesday when they presented the AD-VANCE and its Bathurst correspondent for censure. He told them he thought it would have been wise on their part to have let the matter alone. His Honor, no doubt, was more amused than dissatisfied with that part of the presentation, just as we are. What we may have done to incite the wrath of a former Grand Jury could have nothing te do with that of the Circuit Court on Tuesday. The latter body is, of course, moved by personal considerations altogether, as we observe that five gentlemen on it were also on the aggrieved County Court Jury, while the respected father of that erring young man who corresponds with the World was foreman, and as he shares his little sonny's griefs, over our exposure of his animus, he made up a round half dozen of injured innocents, who sat with their fellows in secret judgement upon us. When a body of the dignity which is supposed to attach to a grand jury voluntarily undertakes to place an editor and a correspondent on trial, it should give them some chance for defence, before proceeding to judgment, In any case, Sir Leonard Tilley can- but as our friends of this last grand in an exparte way, we have only to humbly submit and tremblingly request seemed to have imagined, when the N. | that they will graciously permit us to ago, that all he was told it would do fortunate correspondent, now that the socially and otherwise, would come to has made the presentment against him, that the worst has happened. Serious-

"At the Expense of Others."

The Moncton Times, in its Newcastle "Miramichi notes" thus refers to the late meeting of the subscribers to stock in the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company .-Some of the subscribers stated they had subscribed under the impression that only one boat, that for the down river service, was to be built, as they considered that a boat for the up river service, there being steamer to run down river has long been steamer plying for years between Newcas tle and Chatham, another boat seems aland power of his protective policy, he | together superfluous, and the only reason for putting on such a steamer, would seem to be the desire on the part of one of the present steamboat line, at the expense of

The "some of the subscribers" who stated that they had subscribed stock under the impression that only one boat was to be built, was just one gentlemantion of the list shows that \$8,400 had been subscribed for the express purpose-as stated in the heading of the stock listof "procuring and equipping two steamers to carry freight and passengers on the Miramichi," before Mr. Muirhead and two others-a \$50 subscriber and another for \$100, who has since said he will invest in both boats-signed and exonly. Mr. Henry Muirhead having with-Start more cotton factories than are drawn his subscription at the meeting it was then unanimously resolved "to empower the directors to proceed at once with the necessary arrangements for con-

structing two steamers.' The company has no desire to interfere with anyone, but its members wish to as sist in promoting business between themselves and neighbors and their fellow-citizens at different points on the river. They

small for freight, does not come up to the gence of their readers in contempt. requirements of the traffic between Chatham and points up-river. Whatever. Exports have been steadily increasing, therefore, the owner of those boats and those under his control may say, it is evident that, considering the thousands of public money he has received and the manner in which he has let the service run down, it is in very bad taste for them to oppose others in providing ade quate boats with their own money. while it is simply the grosest impertinence to represent the enterprise as one in th interest of one man "at the expense o others." Neither "the owner of the present steamboat line" nor those who appear to be under his control can prevent the Company's success and hence hundred where there is paying business | the imputation of improper motives and

> Railway Communication Between Chatham and Newcastle.

The people of Chatham have been assailed in their business and other interests so persistently by the Moncton Times that the enmity of that paper towards our town is quite evident. Its attacks are principally made through its Newcastle correspondence under the title of "Miramichi Notes." The Times seems to enterheartily into the spirit of those whose aim it is to prevent the two towns from enjoying the business and social intercourse which can only be advantageous to ooth and which is in every way desirable. In order to prevent the railway facilities afforded by the winter arrangement from being enjoyed the "Miramicni Notes" writer of the Railway organ says,-

"The river steamers and ferries have all been laid up long ago, and crossing the river with small boats is sometimes impossible on account of the drifting ice, and s always uncertain. Travel between Newcastle and Chatham is therefore nearly suspended. The only way to go comfort, is by railway, and as the journey takes two hours at least, and unless one spends the whole night in Chatham, about ne hour is all the time a Newcastle man has to spend in Chatham if he wishes to return by daylight. Chatham people can only visit Newcastle by the railway by aking the evening accommodation and returning by the express at night." The time tables of the Intercolonial

nd Chatham Branch Railways show that person in Newcastle wishing to visit Chatham and return can do so as follows. Leave Newcastle at 11.15 in the forenoon, by regular accommodation train, and reach Chatham 12.15 p. m.-or in just one hour. If the person wishes to return to Newcastle on that day he can, afternoon, at Chatham station, connecting at the Junction with the Accommodation and "it takes two hours, at least, to make

the journey between the two places." Again :- If a Newcastle man wishing to visit Chatham cannot, conveniently, leave home by the 11.15 a.m. train he can do so by the 2.15 freight in the afternoon, connecting at the junction with the afternoon accommodation from St. John which reaches Chatham at 3.45, or only one and a half hours between the two places, and if this same passenger wishes to return the same night he can do so by leaving Chatham by the expresss at ten minutes past twelve and reaching Newcastle at 2.15 a. m.—about the time the Newcastle 'notes" writer goes to bed, no doubt. Again :- If the "Newcastle man" can't

express from Newcastle at a quarter past

2.35 and if he can get through his busihour and be home in just seventy minutes. and be in Newcastle in seventy minutes | be made to an Overseer of the Poor in and, leaving Newcastle at 2.15 p. m. after spending two and a quarter hours | enter the County Alms-house? I rather there, he can be in Chatham at 3.45 p. m. | think that he ought to be silent on such reach Newcastle in an hour and five min- aside the sacred veil that ought to shield utes and, after spending nine hours in the private household from the public minutes after midnight and reach Chatham at 2.35 a, m.; -if he likes to leave home at night he may do so, taking the Chatham train at ten minutes after midnight, reaching Newcastle at a quarter past two, and after a night's rest and a forenoon at business or fun he may leave the shire town at a quarter past eleven and be home in exactly one hour-in ample time for

In fact, we have six trains a day-three each way -between Newcastle and Chatand in order to prevent the public being misled by the Times, we present the following time table which our friends It seems, however, that a resolution | having occassion to pass between the two passed to advertise at once for ten- places may cut out and retain for reference, the figures being from the official time tables of the two railways-

Arrive Chatham. Running time 12.15 p. m.-1 Arrive Newcastle. Leave Chatham. 8.25 p. m. 1 h. 5 m. NIGHT TRAINS. Arrive Chatham.

The Times, in whose office the railway time tables are printed and to whose staff the fullest railway information is open, has no excuse for allowing its columns to be used by anyone, in Newcastle or else where, to misrepresent Chatham and its interests in the manner it does. It, no doubt, seeks support in Chatham as else where, yet its enmity against the town so decidedly marked as to lead to th inference that it has some interest in de crying Chatham which a more respectable

Arrive Newcastle.

Taxing Necessaries vs. Taxing Luxuries.

The coal tax organ now pleads that was given, besides, over ten thousand system of taxation which from its litical ones, who had no personal ill will "Oh for the good old times when goods dollars by the Government, which must head to foot taxes the poor man against him, but they voted against him is recognized by the general public. Nickle-plated could be turned over by the shipload at a big profit," they sigh, and, amusingly have been more than both the New have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit," they sigh, and, amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit," they sigh, and, amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit," they sigh, and, amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, need big profit, and amusingly have been more heavily than the rich, and amusingly have been more heavily than the r

but two or three men in the importing bus- body knows, he did not perform In this country coal is a necessary. him. His last letter was simply slander -and, indeed, no ordinary passenger will but artificial heat must be had. The unsafe-while the Ripple, by being too the supposition that they hold the intelli-

Ex-Councillor Sullivan's Second

Letter. HARDWICKE 5TH DEC. 1884. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance. DEAR SIR .- Mr. Sullivan, it seems, does not take advice given to him in right spirit as he has made another exhibition of himself in the last weekly World. He says he is the writer of those letters. He must have forgotten that there is a specimen of his writing pub lished in the ADVANCE last February which was written on the back of a resolution. "Mallace will have its reward" and it is a sample of his ability as a writer. It is not long since he wrote an order beginning thus-"Mr. Mosis" This is on file. In his latest effusion he is silent on such subjects as whiskey, dead hogs, unfair canvass, Mr. Brown, etc. etc which abounded on his first, and which the writer in the ADVANCE of Nov. 20th answered. He does deny that he hauled Joe Whitty to the alms-house as often as the writer said he did, but he is discreetly silent and does not say that he hauled him upon the 20th-the very day the writer's letter appeared—but such is the case. "Joe and Jerry" were again on the road and may be again before Council meets. Joe and Jerry are a happy pair, well and happily mated. It is singular

that Jerry did not get Joe to run on the same ticket with him at the late election. Joe would not trust him, as he knew that those plumpers would again come. In a single handed election I think Joe would beat Jerry in Hardwicke-that is, since those famous letters of his have appeared. van's latest letter. It is nothing but E. Baldwin, Joseph M. Hachey, Robert slander. He says that his charges have Armstrong, Hugh Chalmers, John F. been moderate for hauling paupers to the | Carter, Robert Ellis, Peter Elhatton, John alms-house. The writer in the ADVANCE did not say they were not so. What he did say was that Mr. Sullivan made what charges he liked and Hardwicke was assessed for the amount. The ratepayers of Hardwicke do not know what charges Mr. Sullivan made, as they never saw a parish account published since he was Councillor. The writer in the ADVANCE said, also, that Mr. Sullivan never consulted any other Overseer of the Poor in the Parish, or the Alms-house Commissioner for the Parish, but that he would hunt out the paupers and take them on

his own responsibility. He never asked any ratepayer if they would do the work the unlawfully detaining and keeping of a more cheaply than himself, but he simply post letter and secondly, the opening of a did the work, and then, when the Counafter spending two hours and five minutes | cil was in session, took advantage of his at Chatham, take the train at 2.20 in the position and passed his own account. That was Jerry paying Jerry. For Mr. Sullivan's benefit I will say that his train from St. John, and reach Newcastle | charges will be made public in a few days; at 3.25 p. m., or in just one hour and five | that is, if they can be found out and, minutes time after leaving Chatham, yet | then, we will see if they are moderate or the Times' Newcastle "notes" writer not. The fact of the matter is that says "about one hour is all the time a Sullivan did what he liked in Hardwicke Newcastle man has to spend in Chatham" the past few years, and it was time that

I will relate one incident that came under my notice to prove that what I write is correct. A case of destitution was brought to the notice of an Overseer of the Poor. It was that of a woman and the Overseer visited her. She was a young widow with four little children, one of them being an infant. The Overseer found her dangerougly ill and he wrote to Sullivan to send him an order for a few of the necessaries of life for her little ones, one of the articles being sugar. Sullivan sent the order, but in place of sugar he substituted molasses. Could coarseness go further ? He did it to show his taste combined with his authority. come to Chatham by day he can take the He would not send a little sugar to a sick mother and her little ones. Such is Mr. twelve at night and reach Chatham at | Sullivan, and he says that he could a tale unfold about paupers only he does not ness or fun by ten minutes to eleven next | wish to hurt anyone's sensibilities. One morning he can leave Chatham at that | thing is certain-he has not any feelings to hurt. At the same time he ought to In the same way, "a Chatham man" be the last person to write about paupers. can leave his own station at 10.50 a.m. Who but himself caused an application to Hardwicke for an order to allow them to -just an hour and a half-or he may matters. I do not feel justified at all in leave Chatham at 2.20 in the afternoon, writing about such things; but who tore gaze but Mr. Sullivan? And when it is

> to him. -How swift the tale of slander goes; While very few the door will close

very enviable position he has no one but

himself to blame. I would remind Mr.

Sullivan to be careful as to what he writes.

To bar it out, 'mong friends and fees. He is not yet perfection and the whole of Hardwicke knows of different transac tions of his that will not bear to be too roughly handled. Where has the \$1000 gone that he is supposed to have expended on the Escuminac Plain road in three years. One thousand dollars on four miles of road that were almost as good when he began expending on it as it is to-day! Will this work of his bear too close inspection? What about that little job of his in connection with lot of vacant brown land where he had to see that there were not less than three acres of it under cultivation before the papers were sworn to and signed by him as Labour Act Commissioner? Bid he prostitute his office in that case or not? Alex. Mills, Esq., could, perhaps, answer the question. There is one thing sure. that not one acre of it can be cultivated, but it is not a fishing privilege.

Mr. Sullivan, in his latest letter first flies at "F" of the World and then he goes for the ADVANCE correspondent, then back again at "F." then, in passing, he makes a wild dash at the editor of the ADVANCE; then in trying to get at "Hardwick" around the editor he gets foul of Mr. Snowball; he so on leaves him, how ever, and bounds again at "F"; then he gets things all mixed and gently, but still and independent paper would not pander breathing out curses on the whole lot, collapses. So far as the writer in the AD VANCE is concerned, he does not care what Mr. Sullivan writes about him. Who ever heard of a defeated councillor, and one who was beaten as badly as he though the Dominion Government has was by a majority of 94 in a small Parish laid taxes on coal to the extent of nearly insulting a large body of ratepayers as he \$900, 000 a year, yet it has taken taxes off has done? Any sensible man would actea, coffee, newspapers, and bill stamps, cept defeat in a right spirit and try, by Therefore the Dominion Government is gentlemany conduct, to win again to his entitled to eternal gratitude. This is all side the friends he had lost. Certain it of a piece with Tory arguments. The seems that in his case the gods are con-Government has taxed necessaries, but spiring against him, as we are told that luxuries! Therefore let all the poor praise first made mad. Those two letters of his others." "The owner of the present this Government, which aggravates the have made him more enemies than he ever steam boat line" referred to received the price of fuel and lets in "old masters' had before. Before they appeared the Ottawa by Sir Leonard, we presume. -ED. Andover as a gift from the Province and free of duty ! The utter depravity of a large majority of his opponents were po-

the down-river service for which he re- People can do without tea or coffee, or of his neighbours. The writer in the Close up half the shops to day and the ceived the Government subsidy after 1878 newspapers, and even without bill stamps, ADVANCE of Nov. 20th did not that a place where parties were confined at all go into private matters; he now venture below Black Brook in the audacity of Tory journalists in discussing simply dealt with Mr. Sullivan's public Andover because they consider her this subject can only be accounted for on acts. He cannot, nor has he proved where the writer was wrong, save in the matter of Joe Whitty, and then he acknowledges that he was partly right. may say in conclusion that it is not a congenial task for me to write against Mr. Sullivan, as I rather liked the man. Any sensible person wants to ive peaceably, neighbourly, and brotherly with every one, even if they do not agree in Parish or other politics. At the same time, knowing the ratepayers of Hardwicke as I do, will defend them with the little ability have when I think they have acted right ly, which they certainly did do at the late

> voting the way they did. It is, Mr. Editor, a proud moment to oring down a bird on the wing as he soars aloft on strong pinions, but is is only a waste of time and ammunition to be shooting at dead ducks; this is what I fear I have been doing in answering Mr Sullivan's letters. To use a common ex. pression he is "gone up" in Hardwicke. He is politically dead.

election. I love my Parish too well to

stand idly by and see her sons told that

they were bought with whiskey and

those who were not were intimidated in

HARDWICKE.

Gloucester Adjourned Circuit.

The adjourned Gloucester Circuit Court opened this morning, His Honor Judge Fraser presiding. The adjournment, it will be remembered, took place in September for the purpose of allowing Coroner's juries to be summoned to try the Sheriff Doucet cases. The Attorney General, Messrs. Harrison, Rand and R. C.Skinner of St. John, are in attendance. The following compose the Grand Jury, -John But to come back again to Mr. Sulli- E. O'Brien Foreman; Henry Bishop, John Kenny, John Kerr, Joseph J. Melancon, Samuel Melancon, Augustus S. Sutherland, James M. Thomson, Francis J. Gatain, Peter M. Hachey, Basil Doucet, Joseph Kent, Maxim Doucet, William Rogers. His Honor, in charging the Grand Jury, said that they were called together at this unusual season of the year under special circumstances. There were two grave charges pending against the High Sheriff of the County, and, of course, he could not be tried by juries of his own

> After briefly relating the facts with which the public are already familiar, His Honor told the jury that if they found that the letters in question were in the bag in the Shippegan Post Office and that the Sheriff took the letters out of the bag, then it was an unlawful opening of the bag and taking of the letters. The Grand Jury had nothing to do with Doncet's claim of authority. They could not look at that. If he had any excuse of that kind, it would be for a petit jury, from whom it would receive every considera-

As to the other charge of levying on the registered letter and signing his name in receipt for it, he was bound to tell them that when a letter is delivered to a Post Office, and while it remains there and is in transit the property in that letter is in the Post-Master General, and no one, whatever, has any right, in any way, to interfere with it. From reading the depositions it appeared that Doucet acted under legal advice. You, said his honor, have nothing whatever to do with that, nor with his claim of acting under authority of law. He had no right to invade the secrecy of the Post Office. If the gentleman who had advised him had taken the trouble to look at the Dominion Statutes he (His Honor) could not see how he could have advised the Sheriffas he did. Zeal for a client will frequently lead to an extra exertion on the part of an Attorney towards the collection of a debt. but he thought an Attorney of the Supreme Court went beyond his authority in this case, for it appears he was with the Sheriff throughout, and if the Sheriff has got into any trouble through his act, it is due to the gentleman who advised him Where is the security for any one if the matter taken out? His Honor referred to done and he is found occupying not a the case of an English Postmaster General who had committed a similar act and which, if it did not cost him his position. called upon him very grave censure. His I can do no better than quote those lines Honor read the section of the P. O. Ac exempting mail matter from seizure and said he could not understand how any gentleman could have so advised Doucet. It was no matter what Doucet's intentions were. They may have been honest, but that made no difference. He, no doubt, thought he was discharging his duty, but he did an unlawful act. Whether the bag was tied or not made no difference. The fact that letters were taken out of the

> Doucet, but to vindicate the law and protect the Post Office. The jury might, if they saw fit, visi the goal and any other public buildings and report upon them and any other matter affecting the public interests.

possession of the Postmaster-General.con

stitutes the offence and would justify in

lictments. He could not see how they could

avoidfinding Bills and allow the matter t

go to the petit jury, if they honestly dis

charged their duties as grand jurors. It

was not a prosecution against Sheriff

The grand jury found a "true Bill" in the Little Shippegan matter, but ignored the Bill in the Shippegan matter. The former is where the registered letter was seized and money taken from it. The trial will open to-morrow morning. The grand jury made the following

GRAND JURY ROOM, DEC. 9 1884. To Mr. Justice Fraser, Judge of the Circuit Court for the County of Glouces. ter now holden-We, the Grand Inquest for the County of Gloucester, beg to present to the court as follows.

That the grand jury have visited goal and find it clean and comfortable and the water closet recently erected an im-And also beg to present that information has reached the grand jury that the body of a young man who recently died of a very maiignant type of diphtheria, in the Bathurst for interment, and that the Board of Health be requested to take such

action as they deem advisable to prevent the spread of said disease in our midst. certain correspondence reflecting on the action of the grand jury in November term of the County Court last held has appeared in the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE publishing it and his unjust criticism

Cunard St. Chatham enough, fail to remember that there were Era and Ripple cost him. As every- no better exemplification than this letters have made enemies for life for His Honor, in replying, said he was given above.

from anything he had said, as it was right should be kept clean. He thought it wise that imprisonment in civil cases was now done away with, as there was no satisfaction in imprisoning a man for debt. It did not pay it.

In regard to the second matter mentioned, he hoped it would receive the serious attention of those whose duty it was to look after it, and he would do all in his power to see that it would.

With reference to the grand jury mat- Mess Pork. ter, the body spoken of had, no doubt. acted up to what they considered their duty, although he, himself. was totally ignorant of the facts. In his practiceboth at the Bar, as Attorney-General and. so far, on the Bench-he must say he always found grand juries fulfil their duties well, If they would permit him he would make one suggestion, however, and that was the course he had always pursued as a public man-to take no notice of anything that appeared against him in the press, and he thought it would be wise to have followed it in this case. He had no doubt that grand jury would feel thank. ful to the present one for vindicating

Salmon Statistics.

The New York Fish Journal says,-The number of salmon annually exported from New Brunswick averages about 150 ... 000 fish, weighing two million five hundred thousand pounds, and for which a not less sum than two hundred thousand BATHURST, Dec. 9th, '84. dollars is paid by exporters to the fisher-

men as they are taken from the nets. EXPORTS OF SALMON FROM NEW BRUNSWICK Value. \$19,000 00 209,400 Pickled. 215,000 00 1,500,000 In Ice, 14,000 00 88,000 Smoked, 300,000 00 1,200,000 Tinned, \$584,000 00 2,997,400 Value. 460,000 41,382 00 Pickled, 153,300 00 1,100,000 41,550 6,300 00 Tinned, 333,500 83,400 00 1,935,050 \$284,382 00 Value. 13,000 975 00 Pickled. 1,500,000 222,000 00 Smoked, 7,155 00 97,500 25,000 00 Tinned, \$255,130 00 1,658,200 Value. Pickled, 1,000,000 160,000 00 135,000 00 Frozen, 750,000 1,500 00 10,000 \$296,500 00 1,760,000 summoning, hence the reason of their being summoned here to-day. The EXPORTED FROM MIRAMI HI RIVER charges against the Sheriff were-first, Value. 28,200 2,600 00 Pickled. 90,120 00 Iced, 600,800 Smoked, 33,000 6,000 00 338,400 24,600 00 Tinned, \$123,320 00

1,000,400 Pickled, Iced, 402,000 Smoked, 7,000 Tinned, \$62,560 00 413,640 1883. Iced, 300,000 48,000 00 Frozen, Tinned, 577,000 \$97,300 00 This estimate of 1884 is only approxi-

> From the above some interesting facts are apparent. Pickled salmon has formerly occupied quite a place in the export trade, but in 1884 it disappears entirely, from which we infer that it pays the dealers better to sell the fish fresh or frozen, than salting them. Tipned salmon in 1873 amounted to 1,538,400 lbs. in 1884 only 12,000 lbs. were packed.

mate, as the official figures are not yet

Value.

60,300 00

1,100 00

1,160 00

Value.

49,000 00

300 00

The amount of salmon handled in 1873 was 3,997,800 lbs. which this year has dwindled to 2,337,000 lbs. All the salmon this year has been handled either iced or frozen, whereas in 1873 fifty per cent. of the catch was pickled, smoked and tinned. About the same inferences can be drawn from the figures for the Miramichi river catch.

From the Women's C.U. Temp. Union, Newcastle.] Temperance Anecdotes. The Rechabite Magazine says :" Several clergymen travelling together much annoyed by a fellow who had drinking, but who feigned much of his drunkenness that he might more readily attack the ministers. Standing near Post Office aforesaid; thence S16° W. 58 feet to the them, he remarked : "Well, it's singular, yes, it is, that I never get drunk only when in the company of ministers." repeated something like this, when one of the gentlemen turned upon him, asking "Do you know the reason for it ?" "No," replied the fellow; "perhaps you can tell me." "Because," said the clergyman, When with such company you get all the " This recalls the anec dote of Horace Greeley, who was once met at a railway depot by a red-faced individ-

ual, who shook him warmly by the hand. "I don't recognize you," said Mr. Greeley. "Why yes you must remember how we drank brandy-and-water together at a certain place." This amused the bystand. ers who knew Mr. Greeley's strong temperance principles, "Oh, I see, replied Mr. Greeley dryly; "You drank the brandy, and I drank the water." On another occasion the philosopher's wit silenced some of his office-associates. Mr. Greeley had given an account of a wine dinner, and wrote that the party had indulged in Heidsick and champagne, these both being names for the same kind of wine. His associates laughed heartily at his mistake. which they pointed out to him. "Did I write it so?" said he, with a good-natured smile. "Well I reckon I'm the only man in this office who could have made such a

Money to be Made.

It is said that dull times are not known

by the agents for the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present we understand. their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Province of Ontario, is to be removed to Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can The grand jury also beg to present that do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage-it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and an agent can devote and the grand jury severely censure the all his time, or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple which is calculated to insult a body of and plain directions that they give. We gentlemen whose worth in the community have not space to explain all here, but full LOWEST PRICES WHOLESALE, particulars will be sent free to those who

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southerly side of the said land 8 feet or until it said Francis Carter, but since burnt down, thence

same land on which the said Francis Carter resided, together with the buildings, improvements corded in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds and for the County of Northumberland, in volumes 57 and 56 respectively, of the said records, reterence being thereunto had will mor ully and at large appear, default having bee JAMES ROBINSON.

73° 30 E. 5ft. 7in. to the corner of the said build-

thence along the end of the same to the stree

thence along the said street, a north west

Alexander Ferguson. E. P. WILLISTON.

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