New Advertisment

SKATING RINK!

The Directors of the Chatham Skating Rink beg to inform the public that

Skating&PromenadeTickets

FOR THE

Season of 84-5

May be obtained either at Mackenzie's Drug Store or from the Secretary.

Season Tickets-SKATING.

FAMILY TICKETS $6.50.—This ticket will entitle 3 members of a family to skate and promenade privilge for the season, said three members to consist of—

1st,—The parent and one child, (the latter to mean any child except a young man of 18 years or over)

2nd.—A widowed parent (or a guardian) and two children (excepting young men of 18 years or over.)

Members of the family (over the three above designated) will receive tickets (excepting young men over 18 years of age) at $1 each.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $4 50, entitles the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season, All ages over 12 years to be included in this class of ticket holders.

LADY'S TICKET, $2.50, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class.

CHILD'S TICKET, $2 00, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season in the day time, but will not include evening skating. Ages under 12 years only to be included in this class of ticket holders.

Season Tickets—Promenade Only.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holdens to promenade privileges only.

Monthly Tickets.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00.
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the period of one month from date of issue only.

Single Admissions.

Single Admission for Skating 25 cts., or Six Tickets (each of which will entitle the holder to one day's skating) for $1.00.
Single Admission to Promenade (Band Nights) 10c
" " " (Ordinary Nights) 5c
Holders of aforesaid tickets will not thereby be entitled to Admission on Carnival Nights, as all Carnivals and such Entertainments are Extra

The Rink will, at all times, be under the supervision and control of two members of the Board of Directors, assisted by a competent Janitor, and proper order and discipline may be relied upon, and good behaviour will be strictly enforced.

The Rink will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. and close at 10 p. m. On Saturdays it will open at 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m., intermission of one hour each day between 1 & 2 and 6 & 7 p. m.

MUSIC

WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE

Chatham Brass Band

Two evenings eachweek from the opening of the season.

Notice of the Rink being open for Skating will be given by hoisting the Rink Flag as well as by Dodgers.

GEO. WATT, Secretary. D. FERGUSON, President.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

IN STOCK

AND ARRIVING

AND FOR SALE

by the Subscriber:

Mess Pork,

Clear Pork,

Prime Mess Pork

Plate Beef,
Roll Beef,

Extra Mess Beef.

LARD IN TUBS.

WHITE BEANS.

(in Barrels.)

Codfish Large & Medium

MOLASSES

(Puncheons and Tierces,)

SUGAR, Granulated and Yellow,

Rankine's Biscuits,

Mariners' Tobacco.

Prince of Wales Tobacco,

Napoleon Tobacco,

Myrtle Navy Tobacco

Royal Crown oap,

Princess Louise oap,

Atlantic P. Y. Soap.

Flewelling's Matches,

BROWN'S AXES.

Cut Nails all sizes,

with usual Supply of

CHOICE BRANDS

Flour,

Cornmeal,

Oatmeal,

at Lowest Rates FOR CASH.

John McLaggan.

NEWCASTLE, 24th June, '84.

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, in advance, - - - - - $1.50
After 6 months, - - - - - $2.00.

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 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 25, 1884.

Christmas.

The happiest day of the Christian year comes to us again with its hallowed memories and joyous associations. To the earnest, believing christian, it is a day that calls up the most grateful reflections, for it emphasizes the wondrous love of God in sending the Redeemer to a world which, but for Him, could not have been saved. Aside, however, from the idea of Christ's Deity and the fact that he founded a religion which has produced the highest civilization, the day we celebrate in commemoration of His birth has an interest for and an influence over us, which makes it the greatest of all the year's holidays. We associate with it all that is pleasant, charitable and joyous. It is a time of happiness for young and old alike. The little ones enjoy most keenly, both in expectancy and realization, the pleasures it brings, while those of maturer years lay aside, for the time, their ordinary duties and cares, and give themselves over to the work of making themselves and others happy. Let business be good or bad, or the current of general affairs smooth or rough, Christmas is always the same. It makes us have a kindlier feeling for one another and begets a desire within us to be happy and agreeable ourselves, and to even go out of our way to make others so. It has its peculiar duties too. There is an almost universal custom of making gifts as tokens of remembrance and friendship or for charity-sake—the remembrance of the poor being a duty peculiarly fitted to the season. It is well to remember our friends at this season, for there are none of us who is not made the happier by the tokens we give and receive. There are some, too—perhaps more than many of us realise—who may be said to have no friends. Let us think of these. It is a blessed thing to make sad hearts light. If we have not done it yet, let us not allow the hallowed season to pass without making good the omissions. Let us do something for the friendless. There are poor homes into which we may at, perhaps, but small cost, let a large amount of happiness, there are sick to be visited, orphans to whom we can make the time one of gladness, and widows whose Christmas season will be dull and sad enough unless we remember them in our acts of benevolence.

As our publication day falls upon Christmas this year, and we wish our employees to enjoy the day as much as possible, our friends will, we know, excuse the comparatively small amount of reading matter in this issue, while we wish them all a MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Liverpool Timber Market.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of 6th inst. gives the first note of encouragement we have heard for many months in reference to the deal and timber trade. It says,—

The import during the past week has been very light, but so also has been the consumption, and with the season so far advanced as it now is there is little hope of any revival taking place until we get into the next year.

The little buoyancy that showed itself recently in the general course of business seems to have left the timber trade for the present, if we except the indications of a firmer tone in spruce deals and birch timber. Although the stock of the former shows but little diminution in extent yet it would not be a matter for surprise if a sharp rise in values should take place before long, as a large proportion of the stock is held in one hand.

Yesterday, the 3rd instant, Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay offered at the saleroom, Canada Dock, one cargo of St. John, N. B., spruce deals, birch and other hardwood timber, and a cargo of Picton birch timber. There was a fair attendance, and with good competition an advance upon the previous rates for St. John spruce deals was obtained and, for the birch timber a strongly marked increase in prices was obtained. This is what was only anticipated seeing the import season is over and the light stocks that have been held here for some time past. The prices realised were for:—

Spruce deals, St. John, N. B.—		£	s.	d.
12 to 27 ft.	3×11	7	2	6
9 " 11 "	3×11	6	12	6
16 " 27 "	3× 9	6	7	6
12 " 15 "	3× 9	6 / 6	2 / 5	6 / 0
9 " 27 "	3× 7	5	15	0
9 " 20 "	3×15 to 20	6	5	0
9 " 27 "	3×12 " 14	6	7	6
9 " 27 "	3×10	5	7	6
9 " 27 "	3× 8	5	10	0
9 " 27 "	3× 6	5	12	6

Do. Palings—

5 ft. 3×1 in. 95s. to 97s. 6d. per mille. Birch timber, St. John, N.B.—

		Per ft.
20½ to 23 in. deep		30d. "
19½ " 20 "		27d. "
19 "		26½d. "
18 " 19 "		23d. "
17 " 17½ "	20½d. to	21¾d. "
16 " 16½ "	19½d. "	20d. "
15 " 15½ "	17¼d. "	17¾d. "

Birch timber, Pictou—

22in. and upwards deep		23d. "
21in. and under 22in. deep		22d. "
19 " " 20 " "		20d. "
18 " " 19 " "	18¾ to	19d. "
17 " " 18 " "		17¾d. "
16 " " 17 " "		17½d. "
15 " " 15¾ " "		15½d. "

MR. GLAZIER M. P. P. for Sunbury, against whom an election petition was entered has resigned, as it is much cheaper for him to do so and be re-elected than to stand trial, whichever way it might terminate. He is a supporter of the Blair administration and cannot, therefore, be successfully opposed.

The Valley Railway.

Mr. Cutten, who has the contract for completing the section of the Valley Railway between Chelmsford and Blackville is making excellent progress with the work. He has been laying rails on the upper ten miles at the rate of half a mile a day, though the working crews are just now off, having gone home to spend the Christmas holidays.

We have before us the first traffic announcement of the road, which has been issued to business people in the up-river parishes as well as Chatham and Newcastle. It informs us that freight trains will, hereafter, be run daily on the Valley Railway and freight be received at Chatham Station, Ivory's and Chatham Junction, for Upper Nelson, (near the Boom House), 14 miles above Chatham, and Chelmsford, 18 miles above Chatham. Southesk freight will be received and delivered at the Upper Nelson siding. The announcement is also made that the management confidently expect that trains will run through to Blackville—a distance of twenty-nine miles from Chatham—within three weeks.

Even this partial opening of the Valley Railway for traffic will be a great accommodation to the large freight business constantly offering for points up river. It saves the long haul between the towns and a point ten miles above Nelson and is a decided advantage to the people of all the upper parishes on both branches of the River.

What The Trouble Is.

The *Advocate* seems to be much troubled over the Indiantown Branch and the affairs of the Contractor and sub-Contractors. It wishes us to remember that the great point it desires to make is that the Contractor's tender was the lowest and he was, therefore, awarded the contract in preference to someone else whose tender was higher. That is about the history of all contracts and, perhaps, the *Advocate's* friends will have better luck next time.

So far as the payment of the men is concerned, we have heard of no complaints excepting those made by the *Advocate*. As we know that the men are regularly paid, we prefer to believe that our contemporary has been imposed upon or that it publishes its "rumors" for pay and in order to create a prejudice against the Contractor. It is a pity that the *Advocate* cannot find something better to do.

Sir John.

Sir John A. Macdonald has been banquetted at Toronto, where a Conservative Convention was held on Wednesday of last week. Sir John made a stirring address and the affair was very successful as a party demonstration. A banquet was given in Sir John's honor on Thursday evening, which was attended by the leading men of the Conservative party.

PARLIAMENT is to meet at Ottawa on 29th January.

ST. JOHN ALMS HOUSE.—Mr. Ernest Hutchison of Douglastown has, we learn, been appointed by the Government Commissioner to examine and report upon the accounts of the St. John Alms House.

Board of Agriculture.

We are indebted, principally, to the St. John *Globe* for the following report of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture,—

FREDERICTON, Dec. 18.

The Board of Agriculture formally opened this morning at 10 o'clock. There was a full board present, viz.: Hon. D. McLellan (president), F. W. Brown, J. E. Fairweather, John Campbell, J.J. Anderson, G. L. Colwell, D. T. Johnstone, J.L. Inches (secretary). Dr. Barker, manager of the Stock Farm, was also present.

The President read his annual address, which was one of the best, from the farmer's standpoint, that has yet been made before the Board. On the subject of the Stock Farm he said,—

At the annual meeting in December last I called the attention of the Board to the fact that the results from the present Stock Farm did not warrant so large an outlay, and asked to have the matter inquired into with a view to ascertain whether the fault lay in the Farm or in the management. A meeting of the Board was held at the Farm in January, and the facts as presented were such as to lead you to the conclusion that the fault did not lie in the management, but that the Farm was unsuited for the purpose of a Stock Farm, and at the same meeting you recommended the Government to secure a more suitable farm at an early date. The Board was called together in May last to consult with the Government relative to the selection of a farm, and at that meeting the Board desired the Government to appoint a committee of two to meet a committee of two from the Board. The Government acceded to the request of the Board and made such appointment, and also concurred in a resolution of the Board asking that the report of the Committee should be dealt with by a joint committee, composed of all the members of the Board and a full committee of the Government.

In July the Board was again called together to receive the report of the committee and take action thereon. As you are aware the action of the Board and Government, after hearing the report, resulted in the choice of the Murray Farm at Spring Hill, at an annual rental of nine hundred dollars for the short term of five years, with renewal and purchasing clauses.

The result of the annual sale in October last was looked forward to with much interest by me as being likely to afford the best evidence available as to whether young thoroughbred stock was much sought after by the farmers of the Province generally. The sale being very satisfactory, I lost no time in obtaining the necessary authority from the Government to treat with the Otty Estate for a surrender of their lease, and with the Murrays for a lease of their farm, on the terms and conditions agreed to between the Murrays and the Committee of the Board.

Having seen the Murrays and believing that the lease would be executed with all the covenants agreed upon as soon as papers could be prepared and the parties got together, I found it to be necessary, on account of the lateness of the season, to make arrangements, without waiting for the actual execution of the lease, for the removal of the stock, and the disposal of the crop on the present farm. Acting in accordance with the views of the Board, which had been called together for the purpose, every arrangement necessary for the safe transfer of the stock and the disposal of the crop on the farm was completed, when, owing to the refusal of one of the parties at the last moment to sign the new lease and the actual closing of the river two days previous to the time arranged for the removal of the stock, I was compelled to telegraph Mr. Barker and the committee, who were then at the farm, not to proceed any further with the removal of the stock. I make these explanations in order that you may see that there has been no disposition on the part of the Government to disregard your recommendations, and that the delay in carrying out your wishes has been due solely to causes I have assigned.

The Secretary explained to the satisfaction of the Board the reason of his absence from the last meeting and said that there was not a semblance of truth in the reasons given by Mr. Reid for his absence. He was not well and the President told him it was not necessary that he should be in attendance. This was corroborated by the President.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Brown, Mr. John A. Campbell was unanimously elected vice-president for the ensuing year.

It was moved that the full board be an audit committee. An amendment that three only of the board be appointed was carried,—committee: Messrs. Johnstone, Brown and Colwell.

The meeting adjourned till 2.30.

At the second session of the Board of Agriculture no business was transacted; the audit committee not being ready with their report, meeting adjourned until 7 p. m.

At the evening session the audit committee report as follows:—

We, the audit committee appointed to audit the accounts of the different Agricultural Societies beg leave to report that we have attended to that duty, some of which accounts we find correct and would recommend their approval by this Board, others being irregular and not in accordance with the law we submit for your consideration.

We find several of the Societies whose accounts are correct carrying large balances and doing little business. We would recommend the Board to instruct the Secretary to inform the Secretaries of these Societies that it is contrary to the spirit of the law relating to Agriculture to allow so much money to remain in the hands of the Treasurers without being put to something of a useful and beneficial nature.

Respectfully submitted,
D. T. JOHNSTONE, T. W. BROWN, G. L. C. COLWELL, } Audit Committee.

The report was accepted.

The accounts were then taken up in detail.

The Charlotte Co. Society's accounts were then taken up. This society has been fined year after year for over expenditure, but it still continues in the practice. Moved by Mr. Fairweather and seconded by Mr. Anderson that the society be fined as usual. Mr. Johnston thought that there should be something more decisive done, as it establishes a bad precedent. Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Colwell, that unless the society make their over expenditure good the grant be withheld altogether this year. Mr. Brown withdrew his motion, and the original motion carried, the fine to be the same amount as the amount of over expenditure.

The Harvey Society has on hand $269.39; Elgin, $141.67; Albert; $151. These were approved and the annual grant ordered to issue. The Baltimore Society's account was approved on conditions. The following were also approved and will receive the grant: The St. George and Pennfield, St. Patrick's, Aberdeen, New Bandon. St. Mary's and Kingst have on hand $70.04; Cambridge, $272.28; Restigouche, $707.59; Addington, $246.85; St. John, $73.36; St. Martins, $278.72; Sunbury, $167.06; Gladstone, $225.50; Grand Falls, $563.95; New Bandon, $210,96; New Denmark, $135.36; Kings and Westmoreland, $357.62; St. Mary's, $174.60; Kingsclear, $114.42. The report did not favor the custom of some societies having large surpluses on hand, unused, such a custom being contrary to the spirit of the law. It was accepted and a discussion followed on some of the delinquent societies.

The Wakefield and Jacksontown society's (Carleton County) account though correct was not satisfactory; the society had $604 on hand, but did little business and had as usual, too much money.

Mr. Anderson said as this society had bought seed and held an exhibition it should receive its grant. Mr. Brown concurred and a motion ordering a grant was carried.

The President then read the report of the committee on the Stock Farm. It showed the expenditure for the year to be $3,543.90 the receipts $2,054.59, leaving a deficit of $1,489.31. There was paid, however, $173.01 (less $40.50), which belongs to the 1883 account, leaving a balance of $132.51 to deduct from the above $1,489.31, making the actual deficit from Jan. 1st till Dec. 1st, 1884, $1,356,80 There is on hand 250 lbs. wool, 400 bushels potatoes, and hay, buckwheat and turnips that will be required to feed stock; 2,700 lbs. of chemical manure and 500 tons of barn-yard manure had been consumed on the land sown with potatoes, buckwheat and fodder corn; seventy-five acres were used as meadow, three for potatoes, five for turnips, twelve for oats, seven for buckwheat and one for fodder corn. It was recommended by the committee that an additional number of thoroughbred animals be purchased, and that the Board memorialize the Government requesting that the number of breeds be increased, and that some Holstein and Hereford cattle be placed on the farm. The report was adopted.

Mr. Spear, of Stanly, was heard with reference to the accounts of the Stanly Society, which asked to devote the whole annual grant towards paying for the erection of an agricultural building. Action was postponed and the Board adjourned till to-morrow.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 19.

At this morning's session the conduct of societies in using their annual allowance for building purposes was informally discussed. The sense of the Board seemed to be that until a society made an improper use of its grant the Board would take no action in the matter, but that they would not especially authorise them to build.

The examination of the detailed accounts of the different societies was then resumed, Vice-President Campbell in the chair. Messrs. Johnstone, Fairweather and Colwell thought that societies continually spending more than allowed by law in premiums should be fined and the fine increased each year if the practice continued.

Mr. Anderson was inclined to be more lenient and thought that this year the societies should only be fined an amount equal to the amount of their over-expenditure in premiums.

Mr. Anderson then moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that,

Whereas, A large number of societies are in the habit of carrying large balances from year to year; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of this Board that such balances should be made use of in furthering the agricultural interests of the country, therefore

Resolved, That this board in the future will expect a good reason to be given by any society that is keeping on hand a large balance.

Carried.

Mr. T. F. Barker's lengthy report of the management of the stock farm, was then read by the Secretary and laid on the table.

Adjourned to 2.30.

DEC. 19.—The President took the chair at 3 p. m, The Secretary announced that the accounts of the York Society have been just received, but the Board recognizes no such society, there being already four societies in the County of York recognized by the Board, and the law allows of no more. The Secretary was directed to return the accounts accompanied by a note stating the reasons for their return.

Mr. Brown than moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Mr. Barker's report be received, adopted and ordered to be published in the Secretary's report. Mr. Johnstone did not like the word "adopt," as it seemed to imply that every statement in it would therefore be considered as correct. He was simply cautious as there might be something in it, although he did not know that there was, which would commit the board.

Mr. Colwell moved, seconded by Mr. Johnstone that the report be received and published in the Secretary's annual report. The original motion was withdrawn. Mr. Colwell's was carried.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that the Secretary be authorized to make the same arrangements for translating, printing and circulating the proceedings of this board in French, as last year; carried.

The Secretary then submitted and read his annual report. Mr. Johnstone moved, seconded by Mr. Colwell, that the report be received and laid on the table; carried.

Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr, Johnstone, that

Whereas, There was a resolution passed by the Board at its last annual session witholding the annual grants of all societies whose returns should not be in the hands of the secretary by the 1st December; and

Whereas, The societies have been unusually prompt in forwarding their accounts for the present year; therefore

Resolved, That the order above referred to be not enforced the present year.

Carried.

Mr. Faithweather moved, seconded by Mr. Johnstone, that a memorial be prepared and presented to the Government, asking that the suggestion of the Stock Farm committee, as to increasing the stock, &c., be carried out. Carried. Messrs. Fairweather, Johnstone and Campbell were appointed a committee to prepare it.

In the evening, the following memorial was presented:

To the Honorable the Executive Council of New Brunswick:

The undersigned being a committee of the Board of Agriculture appointed for the purpose of preparing a memorial to the Government of New Brunswick have the honor to submit the following:

That they believe the continuance of a Stock Farm will be largely beneficial to the farming interests of the Province and that its usefulness can be much augmented by the introduction of a greater variety of cattle, as well as by increasing the present number of animals in each herd. With this view the committee respectfully beg to bring under the notice of your Honorable Body the desirability of placing the Farm in a position to contribute to the fullest extent, consistent with economy, to the advancement of Stock-raising in the Province. And therefore recommend the purchase of a number of Herefords and Holsteins, these in the opinion of the committee possessing qualities which will render them a valuable acquisition to the stock of the country.

J. E. FAIRWEATHER,
D. T. JOHNSTONE,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
J. J. ANDERSON.

December 19, 1884.

This memorial was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the old Stock Farm committee was reappointed, viz.: D. McLellan, President; J. J. Anderson and J. E. Fairweather.

Mr. Brown, Mr. Fairweather and Mr. Johnstone were appointed a committee to enquire into what alterations, if any, are required in the New Brunswick Herd Book, and report at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. J. H. Reid was then given a hearing. He spoke at length: first answering the Secretary's remark at the first session of the board, to the effect that there was not a semblance of truth in Mr. Reid's explaination of his (the Secretary's) absence from the meeting of the board held at Sussex. He said Mr. Inches came to Fredericton about 1856 and he ought to know something about farming for he has either been farming "or running this board since." He said, he (Reid) had been removed from the board because he was 25 years in advance of public opinion. He may be down at present but he might be up again in the future; though down he was not killed. He then referred to the York Society which was very harshly treated by the old government, This society has built two exhibition palaces and a large yard and lost them both, and yet the Southampton Society was preferred to this which had cost the government but little. The St. John Society has only given $5,000 within the last 40 years and before that there is no record. He claimed that this board has not the authority to blot any society out of existence and that the York Society is still in existence. The Provincial grant is nothing to the society but simply a recognition of its existence by the board. He would never cease to advocate the claims of this society at every annual meeting of the board. He attended two shows last year that he would be sorry to have anything to do with. He thanked the board for their kindness in hearing him and hoped that what he said would have some effect. Though a little crest-fallen, feathers ruffled, &c. he would be up yet and flapping his wings. He then resumed his seat.

Mr. Jonstone, then called the attention the board to the fact that the Secretary's report was still upon the table. He moved that it be adopted and published as usual. Carried.

The president vacated the chair in favour of the vice-president on the instance Mr. Brown, who then moved a resolution of thanks to the President for his kind and courteous attention, etc. The motion was seconded by Mr. Fairweather who thought that the President's address was the most practical one ever read at the Board. Mr. Anderson followed, and after him again Mr. Colwell. Before putting the question the Vice President took great pleasure in endorsing all that had been said, and hoped that Mr. McLellan might long continue to hold the position.

Hon. Mr. McLellan then thanked the Board for their expression of good will. He thought he had learned considerable. He endeavored to see that the Board was done justly by by the Government, who in so doing only did justice and what was right to the country. Considering the kindness of the Board to him, he could do no more than be courteous to them in every way he could. He again thanked them and resumed his seat.

Mr. Johnstone made a few pleasant remarks.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

Hon. Mr. McLellan afterwards entertained the members of the local government, the Board of Agriculture and the members of the press to an oyster supper at the Barker House. The usual toasts were drunk, beginning with "The Queen." "The Farmers of New Brunswick" was responded to by Mr. Fairweather and Host. "The Agricultural interests of New Brunswick" responded to by Mr. John Reid. The Local Government was responded to by Solicitor General Ritchie, Hon. A. Harrison, Hon. J. Mitchell, and Hon Mr. Turner. Victoria County, was responded to by Mr. F. W. Brown, new members of the board Mr. John Campbell and D. T. Johnstone, Westmorland and Queens County, J. J. Anderson and Mr. Colwell. The press was responded to by representatives of GLOBE, *Telegraph* and *Gleaner*.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER ABROAD.—In referring to the recent ceremonies in connexion with laying the capstone of the Washington monument, the Baltimore Sun thus refers to the superintendent, Mr. McLaughlin, who is a native of St. John:—

It is an interesting fact that the practical superintendent of the National Washington monument was a young carpenter of Baltimore. He served his boyhood in the United States navy, and at 19 years of age was made a master carpenter. About 1866 he left that service, and married a daughter of Mr. Ab. Rider, a bricklayer and a noted poultry fancier, who resided at the corner of Liberty road and Fremont street, Baltimore, at that time. After his marriage Mr. McLaughlin leased a lot at the northeast corner of Patterson avenue and Whatcoat street, and built himself a house and shop on it. He conducted business there for some years as a carpenter and stair-builder, and at times superintending buildings until called to Washington to take charge of the construction of Ascension Church, where his value as a first-class mechanic attracted the attention of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and in 1879 he was made master mechanic of the National Washington monument. The fact of 9,612 stones, weighing dressed from five tons to about one, being handled and placed in position on an obelisk, now the highest shaft in the world, without a single serious accident, is in itself testimony to Mr. McLaughlin's capacity and vigilance. He is now 42 years of age.

Fancy vs Fact

Sir John Macdonald in his speech at the Beaconsfield Club had the good taste to ack nowledge in emphatic terms that he had received the same courteous treatment at the hands of all British Governments, Liberal as well as Tory. Yet his reception as a Canadian Tory at an English Tory Club could not fail to exemplify the difficulty, already pointed out, of bestowing Imperial honours on the leader of a colonial party without virtual interference in the party conflict. Some passages and phrases of Sir John's speech do credit to the Club's hospitality. Only under exhilarating influence can he have fancied that our Senate was a House of Lords, and that every educated man who came to Canada turned Conservative. This last apothegm, which implies that those who do not turn Conservatives are not educated, is sure to set in motion some angry quills. To the project of Imperial Federation Sir John appears to have committed himself only in a champagne sense. He drew the usual picture of universal contentment and devoted loyalty, while New Brunswick was declaring herself anything but contented and by no means devotedly loyal. His Tory hearers did not ask him how he came to be constrained, at the crisis of the struggle against Irish Rebellion, to send over a manifesto of sympathy with Home Rule. On his return he will be able to tell us whether beneath the bust of Lord Beaconsfield in the hall of the Club are inscribed the golden words, "Those wretched colonies will soon be independent, and in the meantime they are a millstone round our neck."—*The Week.*

[Daily Telegraph, Dec. 20th.]

Our Country.

MR. G. V. MCINERNEY'S LECTURE BEFORE THE IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—AN ELOQUENT AND SCHOLARLY EFFORT.

The nippingly eager air last night, did not prevent the appearance of a crowded house at the lecture delivered in Hamilton's Hall by Mr. Geo. V. McInerney. President Keefe occupied the chair. Mr. McInerney handled his subject, Our Country, in an able and discriminating manner. His language was well chosen, and contained a fair sprinkling of humorous incidents and apt illustration, and almost incessant applause greeted the various points presented. The salient features in Canadian history from the expeditions of Cabot, Cartier and others to the long and sanguinary struggle between the English and French for the possession of half a continent, and thence through the war of 1812, the rebellion of Papineau and McKenzie in 1830 and the achievement of responsible government in the provinces, and finally the achievement of confederation were graphically sketched What the country wanted, the lecturer said, was immigration, not by advertisements headed "Lands to be given away," but by fair words from Europe's public men, who in their travels through this country open their eyes to its resources. Such words as those of Mr. Cowen, M.P., who in his address at Stranraw described Canadians as the kindest, most hospitable, people on the face of the earth, and the country as one that he felt assured would yet become one of the mightiest kingdoms on the face of the earth. Mr. McInerney expressed himself strongly in favor of maritime federation and of Canadian independence, rather than annexation, which he vigorously denounced, or Imperial federation. He quoted from a speech of Charles Dilke, in 1868, treating of the reasons why England should desire to see Canada independent. In physique, gesture, voice and manner Mr. McInerney showed himself a natural orator. The lecture throughout abounded in metaphor and beautiful and striking imagery. His concluding sentences were as follows—Let us not despair of our country. Her past gives her grand memories; her future will give her power, and, like that pillar from whose summit sunbeams drew strains of melody, she will rejoice in catching on her head the rays of a world's experience. She can learn from Persia and the fall of Xerxes that numbers alone do not make power; from Sparta that mere physical development ensures no lasting greatness; from Athens that the wisdom of the Acropolis is strength only when the people wield it as a weapon; from Rome that luxury enervated Cæsar and the Plebs; from France that unbridled ambition brings the empire to Waterloo; from America that all men are born free and equal; and from all that the temples of God are paved with the dust of Kings. If true to herself and the lessons of history she will prove in time of trial no unworthy ally of that great country whose martial airs reverberate around the world, and form no unimportant factor in that grand union, grander because intended as the arbiter of universal peace and the herald of that age—

"When the war drum throbs no longer,
And the battle-flags are furled
In the Parliament of man,
The federation of the world."

[St. John Globe.]

The large audience which, despite the exceedingly cold weather, assembled at Hamilton's Hall last evening, must have felt grateful to the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society for the opportunity afforded to hear Mr. George V. McInerney, of Richibucto. A young man of fine presence, with ease of manner and pleasing address, his appearance favorably impressed his hearers; and the impression thus made was heightened by the style and matter of his lecture on "Our Country." Mr. McInerney has a good command of language, which he used with much skill, particularly in his description of Canadian scenery and events in Canadian history—with a skill, indeed, that at times fairly sent a thrill of delight through his audience. His groupings of facts and generalizations were also noticeable. He spoke with hearty and generous enthusiasm of the country's future, and even those who might differ from him on some points, would agree in saying with those who adopted all his views that it was a great pleasure to listen to him. We trust that there is an active field of labor in Canadian politics open to Mr. McInerney.

[*Continued from first page.*]

On the Nile.

I am sure if a cargo was exported to Peterborough, and catered for by some of its celebrated modistes, there would be countless number of the adolescent struck vitally. The interpreter at our camp tells me that most of the men and women here are slaves, and that plenty slave dealing is going on quietly, although the Government prohibits the traffic. He assures me that he knew two brothers being sold to a contractor on the railroad last week for $20.00. Most of the men are scarred on the cheek or temple with three or four parallel cuts of a knife and the women are tatooed on the forehead and chin.

Nov. 1st.—We enter on a new month in idleness. There are no boats yet. The newspapers I receive from home are a great boon to the boys, they are eagerly devouring them now as I write. All's well at our end on the Nile. No sickness that I know of.

We have to eat after every trip, and an engineer on the railway being informed that six more Canadians were going to the front, remarked that there would be another ton of freight for the poor engine.

We can easily punish four meals a day, if the meals are only on hand to be punished.

A greasy looking specimen of degraded humanity, half Greek, half native, has established a canteen in our camp, and such delicacies as pickles, canned salmon, lobsters, condensed milk, cocoa and milk, sardines and ginger beer can be bought. So we can live high and pay high if so inclined.

Nov. 2.—No boats yet. Received another welcome letter and batch of papers from home. Spent part of a day in hunting for agates and other fancy stones which, if they stand cutting, will make handsome settings for jewelery for our *chere amis* in Canada.

A burial in this country is worthy of notice. The grave being dug the corpse is laid in its last resting place. A hundred or more women form a circle about a hundred feet from the grave, and the men also form a distinct circle, and then the ancient eastern custom of howling over the dead breaks out with a violence for which there is no name, and if there were any possibility of awakening the dead, Egyptians would never die. Dante's Inferno is cast in the shade by these barbaric rites.

Some of our men saw and were deceived by a mirage while exploring the near desert this morning. I will go out tomorrow and try if I can recall it.

General Wolsely is out to the front now, the 42nd regiment is ordered there also, everything is moving fast but the boats, and we (although it would make it hard for us) wish they would come as fast as we can send them up the rapids. But patience! we will probably get to the front soon enough. J. A. S.

WADY HALFA, Nov. 3, 1884.—November third finds us still idle and this most unaccountable delay so detrimental to an energetic prosecution of this enterprise, leads me to reflect a little. I will ventilate the opinions of the most thoughtful amongst us on things of particular—selfish—and matters of general public interest. No. 1 being the first law of nature, I start with our light afflictions, which, I trust, won't last much longer, and my text, I regret to say is an empty larder which is lately becoming by no means unusual, but not being of a very grumbling disposition—in fact, having a good deal of the Mark Tapley about me, trying to be jolly under the most adverse circumstances, I have tried by occassionally tightening my belt to entirely ignore it. Chap. 6, verse 27.—Scant potatoes, no sugar, no bread, no hard tack—nothing but corned beef and a couple of potatoes a man. This you will allow is hardly fair, and we cannot, taking into consideration matters in general, lay the blame at the doors of our own officers, who hitherto have done everything reasonable to enhance our comfort and lighten our hardships. When rumors are daily flying about that the boats were not here when they might have been; that the commissariat, now coming along by petty instalments could have been on the ground a month ago; that ammunition has not been forwarded with the rapidity so essential to the safety of a force in front of an enemy; that medical stores are at the mimimum for a reasonably healthy locality, and that at any moment we are liable to have the maximum of disease in our midst—even now rumors of dysentery and small pox are hinted about daily; when it is said that General Wolseley is like an imprisoned lion beating against the bars of a cage, through finding his hands tied by the old stage coach style of business of the British War Office; when all these things press on our minds (or rather on our empty stomachs) it brings to my mind Dickens' immortal description of the circumlocution office—I have his words before me—The most important department of the British Government, where it was impossible to do any right and equally impossible to do any wrong, and that whatever was wanted to be done, that office was ahead of all others in knowing "how not to do it," and if any poor devil who had a seat at the board, possessed of a little brains and a little conscience, attempted to "do it" he was instantly sat upon and utterly extinguished. And I have read of the efforts of this famous department (the revised edition reads ininfamous) to perfectly "not do it" during the Crimean war, when the finest army that ever Britain put in the field, battling for the support of an effete dynasty, were shoeless, shirtless, and foodless, without fuel, without even an approach to medical stores, debiltated, decimated, by disease and worn to skeletons by hunger and fatigue, while a large steamer (I forget its name) with over a million dollars worth on board of all that could make the strong comfortable ameliorate the condition of the sick and alleviate the pangs of the dying, went to the bottom in Balaklava harbor, not being permitted to discharge cargo, though lying there for many days. The officers in charge hustled about from one red tape circumlocutionist (this is not in Webster, though evidently not obsolete) to another whose Shibboleth was "how not to do it."

Aye, the folds of the blood-stained red tape had so knotted and twined and tangled themselves around every hawser and anchor that held the ill-fated ship that when the storm fiend was let loose they could neither slip their cables, cut them or raise their anchors, and the noble vessel went to the bottom with all her precious freight of lives and stores, another offering to the great Moloch of incompetence, vacillation and delay.

Let England take care lest a worse thing befall the gallant handful of men, now so completely isolated from any base of supplies, with no sea-board, no floating armada as a refuge in case of disaster. A waterless, treacherous desert, and a dangerous and fickle river for 1,500 or 1,600 miles, their only line of retreat, open everywhere to the assaults of a bloodthirsty horde. The wild horsemen of this trackless waste, whose mode of warfare is something like the pounce of a hawk on its prey—the stroke in a moment and out of sight in the next. It would be a sad, sad day indeed if the only memorials of this expedition should be the bleaching skeletons of a lost host from Dongola to Khartoum.

Good Heavens, here I have been mooing all the morning forgetting that this is Monday with its inevitable fatalisms, dirty shirts and soap. No Nile water and scrubbing.

I must hie me to the river where my chum is hoarsely calling,
Without a shake or quiver, like auld Clooty he is bawling.
"If you want to get the mud from out your dirty shirt
Stop your darned scribbling. You'll not shirk the work I hope;
Three of mine and three of yours, sti