Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

DOWN.—The flagstaff in the Public Square, Newcastle has fallen.

FIRE.—An incendiary fire on Tuesday morning at Newcastle destroyed the building known as the "Slaughter House."

ANTHRACITE.—The Schr. *Adeline* is loading anthracite coal in New York for Chatham and Newcastle for Hon. T. F. Gillespie.

THE OLD STORY. The Norwegian bark *Johanna* was obliged to wait eighteen hours off Miramichi before she got a pilot the other day.

DRAMATIC.—The Hilman Sisters Dramatic Company will appear in Masonic Hall, Chatham, this evening. They open with "The Danites." The Company is favorably spoken of by the press.

CALL ACCEPTED.—The pastoral call unanimously extended by St. John's Church, Chatham, to Rev. Neil McKay of Summerside, P. E. I., has been accepted by that gentleman. St. John's is to be congratulated on Mr. McKay,s decision in the matter as he takes high rank in his profession and will, in other respects, be a valued citizen.

ARCHITECTURE.—Mr. H. B. Sellon architect, has located himself in Chatham, and is prepared for business. We have already referred to his excellent standing in his profession and bespeak for him a large share of the patronage of the North Shore.

APPOINTMENT.—Miss Vondy has been appointed organist of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, in place of Miss Johnson, resigned.—*World.*

There is no foundation in fact for the above statement, as Miss Vondy has neither applied for nor been appointed to the position referred to.

SMALL BASS.—Overseer Wyse made a good seizure of undersized bass last Thursday morning. They were sent up from Neguac to be shipped to the United States. The top row of fish in the box were of legal size, but as the Overseer opened the package at the bottom the fraud was discovered.

HONESTY REWARDED.—Mr. Michael Breen, cartman, found a pocket-book yestesday containing several valuable papers and considerable cash. Hearing that a gentleman was searching for a lost pocket-book Mr. Breen called on him and restored his property. The grateful owner gave the finder $5.—*World.*

DROWNING OF A SEA CAPTAIN.—A cable message has been received at Richibucto announcing the drowning at sea of Captain William Gordon, master of the barque "Sagona," one of the Jardine fleet, on the passage from Newcastle to Belfast. Capt. Gordon was favourably known as a successful and honorable master mariner. He was married to Miss Orr, of Jardinville, near Kingston, Kent. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved relatives. His wife was on board the vessel when the terrible fatality occurred.

AT A WEDDING at Tidnish, a few nights ago, a party of roughs headed by a powerful young Newfoundlander, invaded the house, took possession of the dancing, and behaved in a most indecent manner. After being driven from the house, they put a rope around the barn and tore it down, and were about to do the same to the house, when the inmates led by two athletic Caraquet boys sallied out and beat them off. The result was the Newfoundlander had his skull fractured by a blow from a hoe, and one of the youths was seriously injured and several others hurt. The blackguards had nearly pulled the house off its foundation when the reinforcement arrived in time to save it.

PERSONAL.—Hon. P. G. Ryan, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was in Chatham yesterday.

T. M. Deblois, Esq., is enjoying a visit to Miramichi as the guest of Dr. Street at Woodburn. He has been wild goose shooting and had very fair luck.

R. A. Stewart, Esq., of the firm of R. A. & J. Stewart was in town this week.

Geo. Taylor, Esq. is acting Supt. of the I. C. R. in Mr. Pottinger's absence.

R. Barry Smith, Esq. of Moncton visited Chatham on Tuesday.

A REPORT was in circulation this morning to the effect that a woman had been run over by the train at Gibson and killed. There is some truth in reference to the accident, though it is not so serious as reported, neither did it occur in the manner rumored. The facts of the case are as follows: Mrs. McDonald, of Hartland, had been visiting her nephew, Mr. Edward McNeill, on the Nashwaak. They started in the latter's carriage, this morning to catch the train for her home, Mr. McNeill being in charge of the horse. On nearing the Gibson station the animal, a young colt, became frightened by the steam from the shunting engine and fell. Both Mrs. McDonald and Mr. McNeill were thrown out of the carriage and the former was supposed to be badly hurt, the man escaping with little injury. The horse then ran away, smashing the carriage. Mrs. McDonald was taken to Mr. Emery Sewell's, where she was attended by Dr Barker, who pronounced her injuries not serious. The report that the woman had since died is entirely incorrect.—*Gleaner.*

ANNIVERSAY MEETINGS AND SERVICES.—The annual meeting of the Young Women's Guild of St. Mary and St. Paul's was held on Monday afternoon last, at the Rectory. A highly satisfactory report of the preceeding years' work was presented by the secretary, Miss Williston. The Warden the Rev. D. Forsyth presided, and the following officers were elected for the coming year;

President, Miss Vondy.
Vice-President, Mrs. Blair.
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Williston.

On the evening of the same day, the annual meeting of St. Mary's Parochial Guild was held in the School Room. The President, the Rev. D. Forsyth, occupied the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, Mr. D. T. Johnstone, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Mrs. Blair, Miss Carman, Miss Hocken, } Vice-Presidents.
Mr. DeVeber, Secretary.
Mr. Winslow, Treasurer.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the Anniversary Service of both Guilds was held in St. Mary's Chapel, when the Rector was assisted by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, who was the preacher on the occasion.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The Fredericton Royal *Gazette* contains the following notice,—

Thomas G. Loggie to be a member of the Board of Examiners under chapter seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes, Land Surveyors and the survey of land in the place of Edward Jack.

There is also the following government notice of order passed in council respecting the incorporation of companies by letters patent under the Act forty-eighth Victoria, chapter nine: The Honorable the Provincial Secretary is hereby designated as the officer charged with the issue of letters patent and supplementary letters patent, and the department of the Honorable Provincial Secretary as the department through which such issue shall take place. The signatures of the subscribers to the petition for letters patent on supplementary to a memorandum of association shall be verified by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Provincial Secretary. The forms in schedule A, B and C are approved and adopted as the forms to be used under sections five, eleven and sixteen of the said Act respectively.

Then follows schedule of fees, which must be paid in cash or by an accepted cheque, payable to the order of the Receiver General or Deputy Receiver General, and must be transmitted by registered letter.

Change of Time Table.

Commencing tomorrow morning the Steamer *Nelson* will run four trips per day each way between Chatham, Nelson, Newcastle, Kerr's Mill and Douglastown with an entire change of time table. She will leave Chatham on the first trip at half past eight a. m., next at eleven, next at two and next at a quarter to five. The time for leaving Newcastle will be a quarter to ten, and a quarter past twelve a quarter past three, and six o'clock. She will stop at Newcastle fifteen minutes on every down-trip, and five to ten minutes on every up-trip. On Monday mornings she will make an extra trip, leaving Chatham at six o'clock, and Newcastle on the return trip at a quarter to eight.

Simpson, the Horse Thief.

Referring to the escape of Simpson, the horse thief, the *Maple Leaf*, says that "he got out of the jail at Hopewell Cape on Monday night, Sept. 7th, and it is believed that he was assisted in every way possible, and it is said he was afterwrads put on board the schooner Carlotta, Read, bound for New York. If true, such a criminal act should receive swift and severe punishment. Albert county is getting an unenvible reputation for defeating justice and assisting all kinds of criminals' from murderers to thieves, to escape just punishment."

The Women's Guild.

The Annual Meeting of the Women's Guild of St. Mary's, Chatham, was held at the Rectory on Monday, 21st inst., when the following ladies were elected for the ensuing year.

Miss Vondy, President.
Mrs. Blair, Vice-president.
Miss. Williston, Sec.-Treas.

The Sec-Trea's. report showed that the Guild had a most prosperous year, and while thanking the public for their liberal patronage they solicit a continuation of their favours.

The Guild would also take this opportunity of thanking the ladies in the congregation who have in any way assisted them during the year past.

Further, they would remind the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity that they have various designs and patterns for needle-work including Kensington, other kinds of Embroidery and Braiding both for holland and flannel. All orders executed with neatness and despatch. COM.

The Colonial Exhibition.

OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURE,
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
FREDRICTON, Sept. 18, 1885.

To the Editor of the Advance:—

SIR;—Having been authorized by the local government to collect a representative exhibit of the agricultural products of New Brunswick, for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. I invite the co-operation of the several agricultural societies throughout the province and all others interested in the subject. Suggestions as to the charactor of the exhibit will be gratefully received, also contributions of sufficient merit to extitle them to be exhibited.

I have to request the secretaries of all agricultural societies to notify me of the date of their show.

I wish, particularly, to invite fruitgrowers to assist me in preparing a representative exhibit of New Brunswick fruits, fresh and preserved.

Robinson's Return.

(St. John Globe.)

In anticipation of the arrival of Robinson by the English mail train at 2.30 this afternoon, a large crowd was present at the I. C. R. depot, but it was doomed to disappointment as the prisoner and police got off at Gilbert's Lane. A reporter of the GLOBE went out to Coldbrook and boarded the train. Detectives Skeffington and Julien were sitting on one side of the car; Chief of Police Marshall sat in the second seat ahead of them while Detective Ring and Robinson occupied a seat on the right side of the car, directly opposite the chief. Robinson was dressed in a dark tweed suit, and wore a dark brown hard hat. He held no conversation with any person during the short ride of the reporter, but seemed to be in a deep reflective mood occasionally looking over his shoulder and out of the car window. At Gilbert's Lane the train stopped and the officers and their prisoner got out, and in the following order proceeded towards the central station: the Chief leading; detectives Ring and Julien following, Robinson between them, and detective Skeffington in the rear. Passing up Brussels street a coach was observed coming down. Next a head was seen peering out of the window. It was Sergt. Weatherhead's. The coach stopped and the party, excepting detectives Skeffington and Ring, got in and proceeded direct to the central police station, where hundreds had assembled to see the prisoner. Two policemen at the head of the steps kept back the crowd. Ring kept hold of the prisoner going up the steps until he entered the door of the station. Soon after Robinson was taken up stairs, and he sat down on a chair close to the reporter's table. He seemed much careworn and had evidently lost flesh. His hands and face are very much tanned. He wore a full dark gray beard and moustache.

The magistrate said: "James Robinson, you are charged on the information of E. C. Jones, manager of the Bank of Montreal, with having forged a note on the bank on the 1st of May last and three others on the 1st of July. You will be remanded for the present.' The prisoner was then taken into jail.

The reporter interviewed Detective Julien, the result of which is thus briefly stated: After leaving St, John he got traces of Robinson, who was then on his way to Mexico. The information was received from the Pinkerton agents, who had been informed by a conductor and a passenger on the train that a man, looking like Robinson, was on board. When Detective Julien arrived in Mexico, on July 13th, he found Robinson in jail. The fugitive was very pale and weak and would not have been able to have long endured the misery. He had nothing to lie upon but a straw mattrass. From this time Robinson was made as comfortable as possible, receiving his meals regularly from the "Humboldt" Hotel. When Robinson first arrived in Mexico he registered himself "George Duncan, Montreal." The detective and his man left Mexico on the Royal Mail steamship on the 7th of August, and at Jamaica changed steamers and went via Barbados to Southampton, Eng., where they met a Scotland Yard detective who accompanied them to London, where they took the Allan line steamer on the 10th of the present month. At Jamaica Robinson was very sick from the heat and the detective thought he was going to die.

In conversation with the detective Robinson said that he left St. John on the "Panope," on the 15th May, went to New London, Con; thence on the Sound to Boston, to Erie, Lewisville, Kentucky, thence by steamer to New Orleans, and Antoine, Texas, to El Paso and from there over the Railway to Mexico.

The arrest of James Robinson proves the efficiency of the detective service of the Pinkerton agency. As soon as the agency was informed of the escape of Robinson, and at the request of the Bank officials, it at once sent two of its representatives to St. John, where they labored indefatigably for several weeks, without, however, being able to glean any information that would aid them in finding Robinson. Few persons knew anything concerning the whereabouts of the fugitive, and those who did know were as silent as the dead. One man, who it was supposed knew something of Robinson's escapade, was shadowed around the city for some time by the detectives, who finally succeeded in getting into a conversation with him. They had many friendly chats together and, though tempted by large sums to divulge the required information, he could not be tempted to betray Robinson's hiding place. A Prince Wm. Street lawyer, by some means, impressed the detective that he was in the possession of some valuable information and he, too, had received numerous visits from the detectives. Now, it seems that this legal gentleman knew nothing of the whereabouts of Robinson after he left his home on Germain street.

Robinson has had anything but a pleasant time of it since he turned his back on St. John. He has suffered much both mentally and physically, as his careworn face too intelligibly shows. A commendable feature of the work performed by detective Julien was that during the entire voyage from Mexico to Rimouski, no one, excepting of course, a few detectives, who were in communication with him in the matter of extradition, knew Robinson was a prisoner, or that Mr. Julien was a detective. They dined at separate tables and frequently wiled the time away by playing cards. "In fact," said officer Julien to a GLOBE reporter, "Robinson had full liberty on the ship." It was only when the steamer reached Rimouski and when the chief of police and his assistant came on board, that any of the passengers knew that Robinson was under arrest. It certainly does seem not a little strange that the movements of the city police should have been so generally known. At every booking station along the line where the train stopped, numbers stepped on board the cars to see the prisoner.

The New I. C. R. Station, St. John

The travelling public will be glad to find that the queer old Railway Station building at St. John has given way to something more in keeping with the vastly increased business and improved taste in such matters which have become a part of the growth of the country since the railway was opened between St. John and Shediac. The *Telegraph* gives a good description of the building from which we take the following,—

The architecture of the head house is of no particular style but a combination of several different styles. The result is a handsome but somewhat expensive building. It stands about 100 feet back from Mill Street. A platform of Nicholson block pavement connects the main entrance with the street. The building, which is of pressed brick with stone trimmings, is two storeys high with an additional storey in the roof. The building has a frontage of 84 feet and extends back 116 feet to connect with the train shed, making the total length of station 618 feet. The upper storeys have a depth of only about 50 feet, and are occupied by the station master as a residence. The entrance to these apartments is in the tower on the northwest corner of the building. This tower is of cut free stone, circular in form, and surmounted by a neat cupola covered with copper, making a very pretty addition to the building and greatly adding to the appearance of the front elevation. A small gable in the centre of the roof of the main building fronting on Mill street is pierced for a clock to be placed there later on. The windows of the front are something of the Queen Anne style, the lower sections being of large sheets of plate glass and the upper portion of small square lights of colored glass. The general effect of the whole front on the observer is very pleasing. Two handsome doors form

THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

A porch projects from the front of the building 14 feet, and is supported by several columns. The floor of the porch is laid with large, rough earthen tiles, and extends to the asphalt walk running along the southern side of the building to the incoming baggage room and passenger exit door.

Entering the building through the main door the visitor finds himself in a spacious hall, 20 feet wide. On the right, in the southwest corner, is the ladies' waiting room, and, directly in the rear of this room, the gentlemen's waiting room, both large and spacious apartments, with a floor surface of 27x34 feet. The first room to the left is the restaurant, and, extending back in the order named, are the conductors room, news agents' room, the telegraph office and the office of the station agent. At a distance of 34 feet from the entrance an arch is thrown over the hall, which at this point opens out into a lobby 40 feet square, in the centre of which is the ticket office. This is one of the handsomest specimens of wood joinery in Canada and is highly creditable to the builders. It has three windows from which tickets may be sold. One of these faces the front entrance and the others on the two sides, the door to the office being in the rear. A walnut rail has been placed before each window to keep ticket buyers in line and to prevent crowding. The lobby is lighted by a domed window in the roof, just above the ticket office. A short distance in the rear of the ticket office and at the extreme ity of the hall are two large doors, through one of which the visitor has to pass to reach the train house. The rear hall is also lighted by a domed roof window. All the flooring in the halls is of different colored tiles, which contrast well with the present spotless white of the walls and ceilings. Between the head house and the train house there is another hall with a side entrance through which passengers arriving by trains obtain egress from the station. Thus, only passengers who are leaving in trains go through the front portion of the building. This will prevent a great deal of confusion, and the train house being entirely separated from the head house prevents all but passengers obtaining an entrance into the train house. The plastering and wainscotting of the walls of the halls are very elaborate and the work gives evidence of having been carefully and well done by the contractors.

THE WAITING ROOMS,

But elaborate as the work in the halls is, it cannot compare with that in the waiting rooms. One would almost imagine on entering the ladies' waiting room that he was in the parlor of some magnificent summer hotel patronized only by the wealthiest classes. A row of seats running around the walls is much after the usual pattern found in railway stations, but in addition to these there are a number of arm-chairs upholstered in leather and several elegant settees. A large table for baggage and parcels occupies the centre of the floor. One or the innovations is a massive fire-place, in which a wood fire will be kept burning for the purpose of ventilating the room. Like the halls, the walls are wainscoted five feet up from the floor, and an artistically made cornice connects the wall and the ceiling. A dressing room for ladies, supplied with wash bowls and other essentials, adjoins the waiting room. The walls of this apartment are of porcelain tiling, which will prevent dirt accumulating. All of the sanitary arrangements and the plumbing are of the latest designs and the best workmanship. The gentlemen's waiting room is the exact counterpart of the room just described, except that the furnishings are less elaborate. It is an extremely comfortable apartment to spend a day in, the location of the building allowing the sun to shine almost continually in these rooms. The floors of all the rooms are of polished native woods. Steam radiators, which are placed at several points throughout the building, supply the heat. The refreshment room on the opposite side of the hall is also 27x34 feet, and fitted with a counter large enough to accommodate sixty or seventy persons. There are no tables in the room and no space for any. Mr. Bailey, who has had charge of the Royal hotel dining room for a number of years, has obtained a lease of this department which is sure to be well managed.

Hon. Edward Blake.

(Toronto Globe Correspondence.)

It is to be regretted that some members of the Liberal press seem to feel called upon to apologize for the words and ways and public policy of the Hon. Edward Blake. It is uncalled for and quite unnecessary. Mr. Blake is undoubtedly the greatest intellectual power in public life on this continent since President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Senator Sumner passed away. He possesses Lincoln's sublime faith in the Divine origin and brotherhood of man, his wonderful power to wait for the wise moment for action, and his hatred of all shams and false pretences. He is inspired by Lincoln's controlling desire to serve mankind and to elevate all classes of his countrymen, and with this he combines the profound sagacity and prophetic power of Secretary Seward and the intimate knowledge of State affairs, the mental culture, intellectual force, eloquence, purity of life, and unsullied honour of Senator Sumner.

I have known Mr. Blake for 22 years as a lawyer, as a political opponent, as Premier of Ontario, as the Minister of Justice of Canada, as the foremost member of my Church, as my leader in Parliament, as the leader of the great Liberal party of Canada, and as a sympathetic, generous, unselfish, tender, loving, personal friend. He stands to-day, after twenty years of public life, unspotted before the world, the grandest personage in Canadian history. The last session of Parliament cannot be otherwise than a stench in the nostrils of every honest man in the land. The leader of the Government, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G. C. B., is the incarnation of all that is evil, destructive, and dangerous in the conduct of public affairs. Reeking with corruption, steeped to the lips in political crimes against his country, false to his pledges, false to his trusts, ever ready for "another ten thousand" to betray the country whose interests he has solemnly sworn to protect, he is surrounded by colleagues who, like himself, make merchandise of public trusts. We must cast them out or a worse evil will come upon us. The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind small, and if we as a people hesitate to cast the money-changers out of the national temple at Ottawa, we assume a terrible responsibility. Any man in public life in the United States guilty of a tithe of the crimes which the leader of the Government of Canada has committed, would have been cast into a bottomless political sea with a millstone about his neck. It is the only safe and wise way to deal with those who betray public trusts.

In sublime contrast stands the great leader of the Opposition, giving up freely his life's work, his time, his talents, his comfort, devoting his great powers in endeavouring to deliver his country from evil, and to lead his fellow countrymen back to those homely but honest ways which are ways of pleasantness and peace.

I can remember when the leading Democrats of the United States shouted hosannahs to W. M. Tweed. We all know his hideous end, when even his friends forsook him and fled. I heard the same shout at Ottawa last winter. The end is drawing near. The Honorable Edward Blake, as the trusted and beloved leader of the Liberal party, will yet cast out the traitors and deliver his country, and inaugurate a vigorous, healthy, and pure policy in the administration of public affairs in Canada. Those who are impatient at Mr. Blake's wonderful patience may well recall the sublime words of James Russell Lowell, the late United States Minister to England, which is the history of the struggle between Toryism and Liberalism from the days of Cain and Abel until now:—

"Truth forever on the scaffold;
Wrong forever on the throne.
Yet that scaffold sways the future;
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above His own."

F. W. GLEN.

Oshawa, Sept. 14.

Doctor Aufrecht has written to a Jewish paper to recommend the practice of washing the hands before eating as a most valuable safeguard against contagious diseases. The doctor says that scrupulous cleanliness of the hand is, he is firmly persuaded, a certain means of prevention, particularly in the case of children, who so often take their food in their hands. The Jews have again this year enjoyed a wonderful immunity from the ravages of cholera. Can it arise from their habit of cleansing the hands before meals, which is one of their most urgent commands? At all events, such a practice is to be highly commended from more points than one.

Rebellion in Roumelia.

INSURGENTS PROCLAIM UNION WITH BULGARIA.

A SERIOUS MOVEMENT OF WHICH RUSSIA IS [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The populace of Phillippopolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, almost to a man, rose in rebellion yesterday, seized the governor-general, deposed the government and proclaimed union with Bulgaria. A provisional government was established. The revolt was so well planned that no disorders or bloodshed occurred, everybody being in sympathy with the movement except the government officials. Foreigners in the city are perfectly safe from harm, as is also the property of foreign residents. Immediately after the organization of the provisional government the militia was sworn in, taking the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles that Russia arranged the programme of the rising and suggested the union with Bulgaria. Eastern Roumelia was created by the congress of Berlin in 1878, and was given autonomic government, though forming an integral part of the Turkish empire. The governor-general was appointed by the porte, subject to the approval of a treaty of the powers.

A despatch from Paris says: It is feared here that the Roumelian trouble will lead to a general European imbroglio. The east is most inflammable and serious events are anticipated.

A later despatch from the Phillippopolis says: The insurgents in eastern Roumelia, acting under the orders of the provisional government, have occupied all the strategic points on the Turkish frontier, blown up all the bridges which would likely be used by a force advancing from Turkey to the relief of the deposed government, and destroyed the telegraph wires leading into Turkey. The Bulgarian army has been mobilized, and a corps has been sent to the Roumalian frontier. Prince Alexander has proceeded to Phillippopolis, and has appointed a commissioner M. Stransky, who is now president of the Roumelian provisional government. Advices received in London state that Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has been assured of the support of Russia, Germany and Austria. He will send an army to Roumelia and will defend it against the Turks. The Sultan of Turkey has appealed to the powers to enforce the treaty of Berlin.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has confirmed M. Stransky as provisional governor of Roumelia. The Bulgarian chamber of deputies will be convoked Tuesday. The army of Bulgaria is being mobilized, and when united with the Roumelian military it is estimated will form an effective force of 56,000 men, Russian officers command the bulk of the Roumelian military. Bands of Bulgarians, under command of Russian officers, are entering Roumelia. Advices from Berlin and Vienna favor the opinion that peace will be maintained on the ground that the revolution was concerted in St. Petersburg with the assent of Austria, under an agreement made at the Kremier interview, according to the terms of which Austria is at liberty to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. If the Porte should threaten to adopt violent measures Russia, it is believed, will intervene in favor of Roumelia.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The revolution in Roumelia caused a decline in prices, which closed yesterday at the lowest points touched during the week. A decree in bankruptcy has been issued in the case of the Credit Visgere Insurance Company. This is the first insurance company in France that has failed to meet engagements. The nominal capital of the company was 5,000,000 francs; assets cannot be realized.

BOASTING.—The Melbourne Australia *Sportsman* says,—

On Wednesday last Tom Malone showed some remarkable pace in his heat for Kelly's International Handicap. He traversed the 150 yards from scratch to scratch in 14 3-5sec. Of course the English and American papers will not give us credit for it, but if they send us a man out they will find that Malone, like Beach, will be too good for anything they have got.

The Australians are bound to let the world know that a "back seat" wouldn't suit them, by any means.

Best Breeds of Horses.

On this important subject Mr. W. W. Stevens offers the benefits of his great experience to the readers of the *Indiana Farmer* in terms following: "Some farmers may take issue with us upon this subject, but we have no hesitancy in suggesting that the best breeds for the average farmer to cross his scrub, mongrel or grade mares upon are the heavy draught. They bring a horse that is a sort of "jack of all trades' on the farm, and if a surplus is produced they find a ready market at good prices, and it is not likely that this demand will be supplied for several years to come. And they will sell at any age, from a sucking colt up. Last season we had two half-blood Normans that we were offered $90 apiece for at weaning time. They could now be turned into ready cash at any day at a considerable advance on the above offer, including cost of keep. In all our large cities there is a growing demand for stylish draught horses. They are needed for freight waggons, express waggons, omnibuses and heavy carriages.

"The two most prominent breeds of draught horses are the Percheron-Norman and Clydesdale. The English draught and Cleveland Bay are good heavy horses and preferred by some, but they do not rank with Norman or Clyde. Their get upon our common stock do not give the satisfaction that the Clydes and Normans do, being deficient, to some extent, in potency, or power to transmit their best points. The average Normans are mostly gray, weighing from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds, and some still more. They have medium sized feet, round bone, very broad, heavy body, good head and neck, heavy quarters, and back a little low. They are generally good walkers, with a natural tendency to trot off at good speed. They mature early and probably make the best cross upon the common mares in the country. Their offspring sell more readily in the city market and command the very best price.

"The Clydesdale are in colour mostly bay or brown, with white on legs and stripe on face. They are not so stylish as the Norman, being adapted more especially for heavy draught—any kind of work that takes a dead pull. They have a short neck, good head and back, finely formed hind-quarters, deep rib, round as a hoop, strong flat bone, heavy legs and shoulder more upright than the Norman. They weigh from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds. A cross made by breeding half or three-quarter Clyde mares to Norman horses we have found results very favorably. Some of the very best horses in the country have thus the combined blood of these two grand breeds. Clyde horses crossed upon grade Normans make a better animal, some think. It makes very little difference which way the cross is made. In breeding common mares it really matters little which of these two excellent breeds is selected. Whichever is preferred, it should be one that is pure-bred, either imported or having a verified pedigree. Individual excellence should not be overlooked. Where a good heavy draught horse is within the reach of the breeder his services should be procured by all means. The farmer had better pay $20 or $25 for a colt from a good thoroughbred than to breed to the country mongrel free of charge. So far as we are individually concerned the fee would have to go the other way in order to induce us to even think about breeding to a scrub. We have no axe to grind in this matter, be it understood, keep no stallion and have no interest in one. We speak from observation and experience and for the good of farmers who are or intend to become horse breeders."

Good All Round Cricket.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT PHILADELPHIA.

SOME BRILLIANT PLAY WITNESSED BY SIX THOUSAND INTERESTED PEOPLE.

NICETOWN, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1885.—The great cricket match between the English Gentlemen eleven and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, which was commenced yesterday on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, at this place, was resumed to-day under the most favorable auspices. The trains at an early hour brought out an immense assemblage, and long before three o'clock there were at least six thousand persons on the ground. The game was started promptly at eleven a. m., the Englishmen resuming their innings. Their venture, to the surprise and, it must be said, the delight of almost every one, netted but 147 runs. This left the Philadelphians 53 runs in the lead on even innings. Again the home team went to the bat, and when stumps were drawn, at a quarter past five o'clock, eight wickets were down for 148 runs. Philadelphia is therefore 201 runs ahead, with Dan Newhall, Charley Newhall and Lowry still to be disposed of.

At the end of play the scores were as follows,—

ENGLISH GENTLEMEN.

First Innings.

A. T. Thornton, c. C. A. Newhall, b. Lowry	55
Rev. R. T. Thornton, c. Morgan, b. C. A. Newhall	0
T. R. Hine-Haycock, c. Morgan, b. C. A. Newhall	33
J. A. Turner, c. Scott, b. Lowry	27
W. E. T. Bolitho, st. Morgan, b. Lowry	11
A. R. Cobb, b. Noble	2
A. E. Newton, c. Morgan, b. Noble	4
E. J. Sanders, b. Noble	3
H. Bruen, not out	4
C. E. Horner, b Lowry	0
H. O. Whitby, c. Morgan, b. Lowry	4
Byes	4
Total	147

Second Innings.

A. J. Thornton, b. C. A. Newhall	41
Rev. R. T. Thornton, b. C. A. Newhall	31
T. R. Hine-Haycock, c Clark, b Lowry	9
J. A. Turner, st Morgan, b Lowry	0
W. E. T. Bolitho, b Noble	8
A. R. Cobb, b Noble	10
A. F. Newton, b Noble	1
E. J. Sanders, st. Morgan, b Lowry	1
H. Bruen, not out	13
C. E. Horner, c Morgan, b C. A. Newhall	1
H. O. Whitby, b D. S. Newhall	3
Byes 2, leg bye 1, wide	3
Total	122

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

First Innings.		*Second Innings*	
F. E. Brewster, b Bruen	11	b. Horner	0
W. C. Morgan, Jr. c Saunders, b Horner,	19	b Turner	17
E. W. Clark, Jr. c Newton, b Horner	42	c. sub, b A. J. Thornton	0
R. S. Newhall, b. Horner	7	b. Turner	33
J. A. Scott, c. Cobb, b. Horner	0	b. Whitby	15
H. MacNutt, run out	26	c. and b. Horner	0
W. W. Noble, ran out	13	b. Turner	1
D. S. Newhall, not out	43	not out	37
G. S. Patterson, c. Sanders, b. Horner	4	b. Bruen	18
C. A. Newhall, l. b. w., b. Sanders	24	c Newton, b Horner	8
W. C. Lowry, c. and b. Horner	1	c R T Thornton	10
Byes, 7; Leg byes, 3	10	byes, 5; leg byes, 4	9
Total	200	Total	148

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

Cholera has appeared in Japan.

There is great energy in German naval quarters.

Lord Randolph Chnrchill's health has been restored.

Riel's counsel started for England on Friday last.

The smallpox epidemic shows no signs of abating in Montreal.

The number of Polish expulsions from Posen is said to be 50,000.

Twelve thousand Abysinnians have crossed the frontier to relieve Kassala.

England, it is said, will claim equal rights with Germany in the Carolines.

The son of Speaker Marsh, of the Ohio Legislature, is under bonds for burglary.

Tennyson's last work deals with Home Rule in Ireland. He is dramatizing it for Irving.

Sunday, 13th, was the 126th anniversary of the fall of Quebec, and the death of Wolfe.

Inspectors have been appointed to see that no one with smallpox enters the United States.

A sad yachting fatality is reported from Lancaster, Ont., two citizens of that place losing their lives.

A panic exists in the Indian Trade which is likely to seriously affect the cotton districts of Lancashire.

During the trial of a Montreal prisoner for murder one of the jury admitted that he had smallpox in his house.

Mr. Gladstone, in his Midlothian manifesto, declares his opposition to the laws of primogeniture and entail.

It is proposed by the Toronto School Board to substitute the ballot in voting for trustees, and have the election on the same day as the municipal elections.

A Vienna despatch states that Captain Baron Potier has been sentenced to a year's servitude and reduced to the ranks for disclosing military secrets to a foreign official.

The Pall Mall Gazette states it has reason to believe that China will protest against the action of France in dethroning the King of Annam as a violation of the Tein-Tsin Treaty.

It is stated that of 581 Liberal candidates for the British Parliament 462 favour Church disestablishment, 33 oppose such a measure, and 9 are doubtful. The opinions of 77 are unknown.

A resolution of the Ontario Prohibition Convention sets forth that the Scott Act, where in force, has almost totally destroyed the treating system. It is to be assumed that the Convention's knowledge of the subject is confined to Ontario.

"To clean the teeth use a mixture of emery and sweet oil, following it with plenty of kerosene." This would seem to be queer advice; but as it is taken from a machinist's magazine, and from a chapter relating to circular saws, we have no doubt it is given in good faith.

An effigy of Riel was hanged on last Friday evening at Barriefield Common, Kingston, Ont., by the volunteers in camp there in the presence of thousands of spectators. After a mock execution, the figure, which was stuffed with gunpowder, was set fire to and blown to atoms.

Said an exasperated Texan father at the dinner table: "You children turn up your noses at everything on the table. When I was a boy I was glad enough to get dry bread to eat." "I say, pa, you are having a much better time of it now you are living with us, ain't you?" remarked little Tommy.

MARRIED.

At the parsonage, Chatham, on the 19th inst., by Rev. F. W. Harrison, Mr. Geo. W. Robertson of Richibucto, to Miss Annie Cowperthwaite of Newcastle.

DIED.

At Petit Rocher, N. B., Sept. 9th 1885, Mr. James Woodside, aged 60 years, a native of Malpeque, P. E. Island. He died trusting in his Saviour.

A" unseen the Master walketh
By the toiling servant's side,
Comfortable words He speaketh
While His hands uphold and guide.

Grief nor pain nor any sorrow
Rends thy heart, to Him unknown,
He to-day and He to-morrow
Grace sufficient gives His own.

[P. E. Island papers please copy.]

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Newcastle.

ARRIVED

Sept. 17—Bk. Elida 602, Christiansen, Dublin, Geo McLeod.
19—Bk Pelecan, 900, Zolleyzi, Genoa, Geo. McLeod.
21—Bk Omeen, 557, Nilsen, Havre, G McLeod.
22—Bk Jason, 720, Olsen, St. Nazaire Geo. Burchill & Sons.
Bk Alex. Keith, 629, Connaughten, St. John, Geo. McLeod.

CLEARED.

Sept.—Bk E. M. Bucon, 175, Atwood, New York, G. Burchill & Sons.
Bg Fortuna, 194, Andersen, Rhyl, G. McLeod.

New Advertisements.

MIRAMICHI STEAM SERVICE

The Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's

STEAMER "NELSON"

1885 1885

will, on and after Sept 25th, until further notice, run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows—

LEAVE

Chatham.	Nelson.	Newcastle.
For Douglastown Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson. (Solar time.)	For Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham. (Solar time.)	For Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham. (Solar time.)
8.30 a. m.	9.20 a. m.	9.45 a. m.
11.00 a. m.	11.50 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	2.50 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
4.45 p. m.	5.35 p. m.	6.00 p. m.

On Monday mornings an extra trip will be made, leaving Chatham at six o'clock, calling at Douglastown, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson and leaving Newcastle for Chatham at 7.45.

PASSAGE-TICKETS

may be procured in Chatham, at Mackenzie's Drug Store and Mr. John Brown's store; in Douglastown, at Mr. Hutchison's store; in Newcastle, at Mr. McLaggan's store; in Nelson, at Mr. Dan'l Baldwin's store, at the following rates,—

Good for ONE PASSAGE, *Chatham to Newcastle or Nelson, or vice versa.*

One ticket, 20c. | Ten tickets, $1 60
Five do 90c. | Fifteen do 2.10
Twenty tickets, $2.40.

Tickets good for one passage between any of the above intermediate points, viz, Chatham to Douglastown, or Kerr's Mill, or *vice versa*, Doug Douglastown to Nelson or intermediate points, or *vice versa*, Newcastle to Douglastown or intermediate points, etc., TEN CENTS EACH. Intermediate tickets will be sold in lots of twenty-five for $2.00.

FREIGHT

will be carried from any one point on the route to any other point at 5cts. PER HUNDRED LBS. Special arrangements will be made with shippers of large quantities.

Sale of Stock.

THE ANNUAL SALE of Stock on the Government Stock Farm will take place on

Wednesday, 7th October

NEXT, AT 11 A. M.

Among the animals to be sold are:

Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Polled Angus and Red Polled Norfolk Bulls and Heifers, Leicester Cotswold, and Shropshire Lambs, and Yorkshire Pigs.

Bidding at the sale will be open to all.

A bond will be required from the purchasers to keep the animals in the Province for 3 years, or such time as may be mentioned at the time of sale.

Agricultural Societies may purchase as usual. For further particulars apply to the Secretary of the Board.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN, Secretary. D. McLELLAN, President