General Business.

Corsets! Corsets!

WE have just received a splendid assortment of Corsets in the following lines —

Crompton's Coraline Corset.
Ball's Health Preserving Corset.
Dr. Warner's Health Corset.
Belle Corset. Mary Corset.
Lily do. Everlasting do.
And Nursing Corsets.

—ALSO—

Misses' Corsets, Child's Waists, and a full line of Corset steels.

LOGGIE & Co.

Opposite Golden Ball.

TO LET.

The house and premises now occupied by D. G. Smith Esq. Apply to

G. A. BLAIR,
Agent for Owner

Chatham, August 11th, 1885.

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling book. Beginners succeed grandly None fail. Terms free HALLETT BOOK CO., Port and Maine.

CHATHAM DRIVIG PARK

The Chatham Driving Park Association will hold their

FALL MEETING,

under the management of the Directors on

THURSDAY 3RD AND FRIDAY [4TH SEPT

A Purses to the amount of $450 will be offered, as follows,—

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 3RD.

Trotting Race for a purse of $80—$50 to first, $20 to second and $10 to third. Open to all horses that have never beaten 3 m.

Trotting Race for a purse of $100—$60 to first, $30 to second and $10 to third. Open to all horses that have never beaten 2 m. 38 s.

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 4TH.

Trotting Race for a purse of $110—$70 to first, $30 to second and $10 to third. Open to all horses that have never beaten 2 m. 50 s.

Trotting Race for a purse $175—$110 to first, $45 to second and $20 to third. Free for all.

The first race on each day will be called at 2.30 p.m. All races to be mile heats, best three in five to harness. A horse distancing the field to have first money only. In all races there must be four to enter and three to start. Entries by mail to be addressed to the Secretary, Chatham, N. B. and the same will close on Thursday, the 27th of August, at 8 p. m. The entrance fee—10 p. c. of the purse in each race—must accompany each nomination. Martime Trotting Association rules to govern.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS

at one fare will be issued for both days on the Intercolinial, Northern & Western and Chatham Railways, those on Intercolinial being from all Stations between Moncton and Campbellton. The Str. *Nelson* will also run to Nelson on the 11 o'clock trip each day, returning excursionists to up river points after the races.

Admission to Park 25cts., Children 10cts., Carriages 25cts., Grand Stand 10cts.

W. T. CONNORS, SECY.

MIRAMICHI STEAM SERVICE

The Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's

STEAMER "NELSON"

1885 1885

Capt. Thos. Haviland,

will, on and after Monday, May 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.*)
6.15 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
9.00 a. m.	9.45 a. m.	10.00 a. m.
11.00 a. m.		11.45 a. m.
2.00 p. m.	2.45 p. m.	3.00 p. m.
5.30 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	6 30 p. m.

carrying passengers and freight between all the points named.

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 o twenty-five for $2.00.

FREIGHT

ill 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.

Flour, Pork, Fish, Etc.

200 Bbls. Brown FLOUR;
100 hlf-bbls do. do.
125 bbls. CORN MEAL.
50 do. MESS PORK.
150 Quintals new CODFISH.
40 Cases CANNED OYSTERS.
10 do do LOBSTERS.
10 do do PEACHES.
7 do COLEMAN'S MUSTARD.

Geo. S. DeForest.
13 South Wharf.

8 th May, 1885.

APRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to make money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from the first hour. The broad road of fortune opens before the worker absolutely sure. At once address. TRUE & Co Augusat. Maine.

WE SELL

POTATOES,

SPILING, BARK,

R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,

Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries,

Potatoes, Fish, Etc.

Best Prices for all Shipments.

Write fully for Quotations.

Hatheway & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanic exchanger.

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUITS ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at

M. J. STAPLES'S
Vondy Building, Chatham
tf.

The "Imperial Wringer,"
AND
Wash-tub Stand.
Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS,
Cunard Street.

VINEGARS.

LANDING, 1 Car Load E. & A. Robitaille celebrated Vinegars.
Eureka double strength, White Wine XXX
Cider, superior quality. do do XX
For sale low by

DeForest, Harrison & Co.
7 & 8 North Wharf,
St. John, N. B.

North Atlantic S.S. Com'y.

The steamship "Nellie Wise" of the above Company's line, is due to arrive at Miramichi from Cardiff *via* Charlottetown, on or about 12th September, and will sail

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

via Charlottetown, on or abont the 21st September. The port of destination will be determin to suit the trade and will be advised later on.

R. A. & J. STEWART,
Agents.

General Business.

CAPITAL PRIZE. $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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

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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1885—184th Monthly Drawing

CAPTIAL PRIZE, 75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $6000			12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9 Approximation Prizes of $750			6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

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

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
OR
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
GERMANIA NATIONAC BANK, New Orlerns, La.

WILLIAM RAE

has at his shop, UPPER WATER STREET, a large assortment of CEMETRY WORK, in

TABLETS, GRAVE-MARKS, ETC.

Ranging at prices from $4 upwards.
Chatham, July 21st, 1885.

Central Book Store.

We take pleasure in announcing that our stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

is now complete, comprising a full assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

The latest publications in the

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY,

Warne's unabridged Novels, Harper's Handy Series, Robertson's American Series, Leisure Hour do., Lily do., a good line of Handsomely bound volumes.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. AUTOGRAPH DO.
A large and varied stock of

NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, Papetrie in boxes, WRITING FLUIDS in quarts, pints, and ½ pints, and small. BLANK BOOKS, broad and long cap from 2 to 7 quires, small kind, ruled for all purposes. Memos, Weekly and Monthly TIME BOOKS.

A large and varied lot of TOY BOOKS. CARD BOARD, all colors and perforated. Tissu papers, Pens, Pencils, Games, Visiting Cards Paper Clips, Legal Stamps and Paper, &c. &c.

R. C. PRAYER BOOKS. CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev'd E. Wallace Waits' pamphlet on the Institution and claims of the Sabbath, 5cts.

Bibles, etc. etc., Rubber Bands, Erasers, Artists' materials, Oil and Water, etc., etc.

AT CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.
IDA MOSS.

APRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, or either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine.

F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering

PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA, SUGAR

and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.
At lowest cash prices.

Black Brook July 7, 1885.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have rented Mr. Goggin's new store where we intend keeping a general assortment of

Books, Stationery,

SCHOOL REQUISITES, &C.

These goods were ordered some time ago, and were intended for our shop in Newcastle, but having been anteceded in our purpose there, we have decided to open up in Chatham as soon as the premises are ready.

MISS IDA MOSS will conduct the business.

THE LUXURY
—OF—
A SEA BATH

in your own house, by using

SOUTH SEA SALT.

The above is highly recommended by the leading Physicians for the use of children and delicate persons. 20 cents per package

—AT—

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

Thomas Flanagan

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Ready-made Clothing

—WILL BE—

SOLD AT COST

as I am going out of the ready-made clothing trade after this season

Latest Styles Ladies' and Gents' Kid Boots and Slippers.

Also: A large assortment of

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS

which have been bought of Bankrupt Stock and will be sold accordingly low.

Purchasers will do well by calling and seeing stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A Good Assortment

ress Goods of all Kinds,

such as Merinos, Coburgs, Lusters, Nuns' Veiling Cashmeres and Prints.

Cottons in grey and white at all prices to suit,

Tweeds of all Kinds,

HATS of SOFT AND HARD
Latest styles

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

LANDING

40 Cases Morton's Mixed Pickels
90 Bdls Yellow C. Sugar,
American Water White Oil.

DeForest Harrison & Co.
7 and 8, North Wharf,
St. John, N.B

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

A Sample Conservative "Victory."

It is evident that the Conservatives are very anxious to put the very best face on, just now, when they claim the election of Hon. Mr. White for Cardwell as a party gain and Liberal defeat. The fact is that the contest in Cardwell was confined to the Conservatives themselves, the party there being divided. Dr. Allison, who opposed Mr. White, was one of that gentleman's strongest supporters in the last election, but, this time, he took the ground that the constituency suffered by being represented by a non-resident. A calm and fair view of the matter cannot leave much for the Conservatives to be jubilant over, for Mr. White had a large majority in Cardwell at the last election and when he returned to it as the head of a department it was natural to expect that he would be elected unopposed, especially as it was only a by-election. As Cardwell has been long known as one of the Conservative pocket borroughs the Liberals did not think of contesting it, but the insubordination which has become a marked feature among the followers of Sir John A. Macdonald could not be repressed and hence the unseemly family quarrel, to which the Government organs are endeavoring to impart the complexion of a contest between the Conservatives and Liberals. It is from such material that the dominant faction in Canada is obliged to manufacture political capital and it is not very complimentary to the intelligence of its followers that they do not know enough to discourage such whistling to keep up the party's courage.

The Alabama Court.

The Alabama Claims Court is an illustration of the abuse of office by the political party that governed the United States during the last twenty years or more. A Washington despatch of 25th August says that the First Comptroller of the Treasury has made a ruling that is likely to embarrass the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for some time to come. It is in effect that the employment of the twenty-four persons borne on the rolls of the Court is entirely without warrant of law, and that no payments can legally be made from the treasury on their account in the future. The disbursing agent of the Court, recently made requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $9,000 to meet the current expenses of the court. In the usual course of business the requisitions came before the First Comptroller, and he decided to make an investigation into the affairs of the court before authorizing the issue of the necessary warrants. His conclusions are summarized in the following statement, prepared by him for publication:—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims was created in 1874 to hear proof of the claims to be paid out of the $15,000,000 awarded by the Geneva Commission, and was continued by various Acts until December 31, 1877. It was constituted of five judges, with an annual salary of $6,000 each, a clerk at $3,000, a stenographer at $2,500, and an attorney to represent the United States at $8,000. Provision was also made for rent of court room, furniture, stationery, fuel, and other incidental expenses, all of which were to be paid out of said fund before judgments were paid. The court was reorganized in 1882 with the same officers and salaries as before except that the number of judges was reduced to three. The Comptroller in investigating the case found that outside of above-named officers there were on the pay rolls the names of assistant counsel for the United States, clerks to said counsel, experts, clerks to experts, messengers, watchmen, etc., whose aggregate salaries amounted to $34,500 per year. He also found in the quarterly returns that there has been paid to other assistant counsel over $8,000 for the quarter ending December 31, 1884, and about $7,000 for the quarter ending March 31, 1885, besides other alleged illegal payments. He says he finds no law authorizing said payments, and after consulting with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury and with the Solicitor of the Treasury, he has decided to stop all future payments of the same. There is little doubt that this Court has been long continued mainly to provide sinecure positions for political favorites.

Our Salmon Fisheries.

Anyone who visits the Miramichi at this season of the year and keeps his eyes about him will wonder how the salmon fishery can be maintained in the face of the illegal and destructive fishing that is carried on during the close season. The law requires that the net pickets be removed at the close of the fishing season (15th August) but, in many places, some of which are excellent stands for taking salmon, this has not been done and nets are still set on them nearly every night. This is in the tidal waters of both branches. In several places on both the Northwest and Southwest, above the tide, the net pickets still remain and are driven from bank to bank of the river, so that when a net is placed on them the ascent of a salmon is an impossibility. Set nets and sunken nets are in the tide-water and drift nets are plied on the bars, while the glare of the spearer's torch may be seen every night.

In a few days the most patent of all the salmon-destroying processes will be in operation. Officers of the Fisheries Department will proceed with their nets to the bars and pools and capture the breeding-salmon for manipulation at the Hatchery. This ought to put the finishing-touch on the salmon-supply, and, no doubt, will do so in time. We have before urged that the money spent in maintaining the Hatchery be devoted to the efficient protection of the river during the months of July, August, September and October. There is practically no protection now and poachers do about as they please. If the Hatchery were discontinued there would be one salmon-destroying agency less in operation, while the money wasted in maintaining it would pay officers for exercising sufficient vigilance to stop the netting and spearing now practiced. Unless something is soon done in this direction we fear the Miramichi salmon fisheries will be destroyed.

Our Staples in England.

Advices from England concerning the timber trade in the United Kingdom, state that there is really nothing just now to stimulate speculation, and trade is seemingly being carried on at little or no profit. In the winter it is thought that London prices will be much harder, but the interim for realization, in this age of steam, is, after all, not a very lengthened one, though the trade will doubtless turn it to good account. There is also a decline in the weekly rate of consumption of deals—a decline that is becoming more noticeable from time to time; 789 standards of deals less were delivered the week ending Aug. 8, at London, than the previous one, and 163 standards of flooring, besides 127 loads of floated timber, There was a very similar diminution in the corresponding week's deliveries last year, as if indicative of some slackening of the wheels of trade just at this time of the year. The Timber Trades' Journal, comparing the week's deliveries with that of same date twelve months since, says 1884 has the advatage by 815 standards of deals, but on flooring the is a gain by nearly 100 standards, though short on floated goods 125 loads or so. On the total deliveries since the 1st of January there is a shortage of last year's consumption to the extent of 12,678 standards of sawn wood.

At Hull all the landing quays have been fully occupied. There has been a rather quite importation at West Hartlepool, but the demand continues very moderate, though of a steady nature. The state of trade at the Tyne has been low and feeble, and housebuilding has shown less activity then two months ago. Among the importations to Cardiff was a cargo from St. John; the stocks, however, had not increased; trade being moderately active. Grimsby reports a more satisfactory state of affairs; business was lively and there appears were that there would be a large import in the week to follow. A steamer with a large, import has been received at Glasgow, bringing the quantity up to what it was at this time last year. Dull trade is restricting the demand, and it is thought that deal shippers should be cautious as to their shipments. Leith does not report any improvement in matters. Despite the pressure of numerous arrivals of deal laden vessels at Liverpool, there does not appear to be any marked increase in the consumption, although there is naturally under such circumstances a considerable quantity being forwarded to consumers under contracts made to arrive. Moderate as the stocks are, taken as a whole, prices show no general tendency upwards, though in some cases there is an improvement. This was shown at the last auction sales, when spruce deals displayed a distinct advance over previous rates, although, perhaps, objection may be raised that the quantity offered was so small as to render the result hardly a safe criterion of the market. The announcement recently made as to the small cut of logs and consequently reduced manufacture of deals, in St. John, may have a tendency to stiffen prices, which have increased in Boston.—*Telegraph.*

Would it be Politic?

The following article from the *Summerside Journal* is one of the most sensible we have seen from those who oppose the hanging of Riel,—

The question as to whether the death sentence against Louis Riel will be carried out, or whether it will be commuted is now considerably agitating the public mind, and the case with all its possibilities and probabilities, and in all its aspects, is being pretty thoroughly discussed, and as we have said before, sectional, religious, and race sympathies unfortunately enter into the discussion.

Now while we admit the guilt of the accused, and the justice of the verdict which carried with it a death sentence, the question may be asked, "would it be politic to hang Riel?" We do not regard this question as having any party bearing, or reference to party policy—it is a question of public policy, and may be worth considering. That it was the duty of Government to prosecute, and, if it were possible convict Riel, we all know, and this was done without delay, fearlessly and justly. But at this point the executive clemency can step in, and the Government as a matter of course, in considering the appeal for clemency will naturally consider whether it is in the interests of the country to execute Riel. One party ruthlessly call for the fulfilment of the law without any tempering mercy, another party are making formidable demonstrations against the execution of the convict. This is unfortunate, because whatever is done in the matter will cause further discontent on one hand or the other, and in deliberating upon the question the Government will of course consider it in all its phases and do that which seems to be best, having in view the future welfare of the Dominion. And in reaching a conclusion on this matter, the question as to how richly he deserved to be hanged cannot be considered.

In these times grave political crimes are not punished with death. History shews that death punishment for political crimes was only an incentive, an assistance to the movement for which the punishment was inflicted. The execution of John Brown was a political blunder that is now regarded as almost a crime; the execution of Robert Emmet was a crime which time only serves to deepen until it appears one of the foulest murders in the annals of history. The death of John Brown hurried on the consummation which he desired; the judicial murder of Robert Emmet has been a tower of strength to the cause for which he fought. Anything looking like persecution, or even harshness, only helps the cause of those so dealt with. Again, the American Government did not hang Chief Joseph, nor Sitting Bull, (against the latter of whom the most heinous outrages stand proven,) and sober public afterthought justified the course taken. To show how the public opinion of Quebec would regard the hanging of Riel we make a few brief extracts:

L'Evenement:—Riel's condemnation should surprise nobody, an acquittal was out of the question. The jury which tried him was composed of six Englishmen. * * * His execution would be a blunder and an act of cruelty.

La Presse says:—Riel has been sentenced to be hanged. We cannot be surprised, because the affair was so arranged in advance. Upper Canada needed a Scapegoat and it was decided that Riel should be offered in expiation.

L'Etendard:—"May this condemnation satisfy the blind fanaticism of Canadian francophobes and bring them back to a scene of justice towards our unfortunate brethren, the French half-breeds. The sentence is perhaps neither unmerited nor illegal. We neither deny nor affirm it, but it certainly is the bitter fruit of injustice, of the arbitary, tyrannical and persecuting spirit of a clique blindly inimical to our race. May it be the last, for the federal bond would not hold long under the regime inaugurated, maintained and sanctioned in the North-West by those who are the truly primary movers of the rebellion. Riel has committed inexcusable faults, but he is not the most guilty. Let the persecutors have their day marked in characters of blood by the hand of the executioner—the day of justice will come."

La Patrie:—A farce which ends in illegally killing a man—that is to say in murder—passes the bounds of all permitted fooling. It is a double crime: A judicial one, on the part of Mr. Richardson, who has usurped the functions of a criminal judge; a political one on the part of the ministers who have carried it on throughout. * * *

Columns of such opinions as this can be cited, and mass meetings have been held at which much stronger words were used—even by an ex-Minister of Justice.

Now would it not be a political blunder to commit even an act of justice, if that act will in future serve as a brand of discord—a rallying cry for race bitterness?

Riel dead would be more dangerous than Riel living. Confine him in a Lunatic Asylum, and he and his rebellion will always appear foolish and ridiculous. Put him to death on the scaffold, and he will attain, in the eyes of his compatriots, the dignity and influence of a martyr, and his name will be a potential weapon forever against Government and race. Not only in the Half-breed country, but in Quebec, he will be regarded as a hero who died for the liberty of his people. His crimes will be forgotten, and the speculative, unscrupulous, canting, cowardly, hypocritical crank will be lost in the memory of the martyr. His death on the scaffold will at once dignify his rebellion, and transform the popular estimation in which he is held.

Should the death sentence be commuted, it will not be because Riel does not deserve that the law be fully carried out; it will be because the future welfare and peace of the country demands that nothing be done to stir up and perpetuate a war of races that may be productive of dire national misfortune.

The Detectives Map.

HOW INSPECTOR SHARPE STUCK PINS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE THIEVES—AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF TRACING MONEY STOLEN FROM THE MAILS.

Chief Inspector Sharpe, the head of the detective service in the U. S. Post Office Department, resigned his office several weeks ago to engage in private business, says a Washington special. His resignation was accepted to take effect on Sept. 1. His record is that of a capable officer. He is an east Tennessee man, tall and spare in stature, and in appearance and manner the typical detective. During the war he was a Union man, and did good service. As a department officer he has been a terror to rascals, and has hunted many of them out of the service, even when they were sheltered by strong political influence. Some years ago, for instance, a Vermont inspector was discovered to be conniving at post office rascality in this state and was discharged. He had been a benchman of Senator Edmunds, and the senator called at the post office department to see what could be done. The postmaster-general asked the senator and the inspector into a private office and told Col. Sharpe to explain, which the inspector did very fuly.

'And you recommended the man's discharge?' asked Mr. Edmunds, harshly.

'Yes, I did,' replied Col. Sharpe; 'and had I known the man's character sooner I would have bounced him months ago.'

'Well, you did just right,' said Edmunds, and left.

One of the most important duties of the chief inspectors is to detect railway postal clerks who steal letters containing money. To accomplish this Col. Sharpe follows a simple but ingenious system, which he explained the other day to the writer.

'To catch these thieves,' he said, 'I had constructed a large railroad map of the United States, which hangs in my office. Now, supposing a man mails a letter in Boston for Kansas City containing $50—a very bad practice, but people will do it. The letter never reaches its destination, and pretty soon we get a complaining letter stating the circumstances.

'Now, if the supposed case were an isolated one, we probably could do nothing. The letter, in going from Boston to Kansas City, would pass through 30 or 40 hands, and it would be useless to try to fix the blame. But the Boston man's case is not so isolated. Every day we get from one to fifty similar complaints from all over the country, and this fact, as you will see, enables us to locate the mischief.

'First we ascertain exactly when and where the missing letter was mailed and its address. Then we are ready for the map I spoke of. I take the Boston man's letter and a bunch of similar complaints, and then I begin to stick pins into my map. I know just the route which a letter would take to go from Boston to Kansas City, and I stick pins along to sketch out this course. Then I take the next complaint. Perhaps this is from a man who lost money transmitting it from Mobile to Chicago. Very well. I trace out the line such a letter would take. The third, perhaps, was sent from New York to San Francisco, the fourth from New Orleans to Buffalo, the fifth from Saginaw City to Philadelphia, and so on. Now, before very long the map begins to look quite interesting. The pins are strewn all over the country, but we notice one track—say, for instance, between Chicago and Cleveland—where all the lines unite. That's where the thief is.

'Knowing now where the stealing is going on, we advise our most trusted man in that division—we have to trust somebody, you know—that there is trouble in his section, and tell him to keep a sharp look out. We inquire into the habits and associations of the clerks, and we are, perhaps, able to spot the man, at once. At other times it is more difficult. But we always fetch him. Detection is certain.

'But don't the clerks know of this system?'

'Perfectly well,' replied Col. Sharpe.

'Then why do they steal?' was asked.

'Ah, there you ask me too hard a question,' said the Inspector. 'I'm sure I can't tell. I only know they do, and the history of almost all cases is the same. A postal clerk will be tempted and will steal a letter that he thinks has money in it. For the next few days he is scared to death. He thinks everybody reads his guilt in his face, and he is certain he will be caught and put in prison. He resolves never to steal another letter, and possibly he does not. But generally in about a month or two months his fear and remorse have worn off. Evidently he has not been caught and is not suspected. A good chance comes and he steals another letter. This time he does not wait a month before he tries it again. And before long he is stealing all the letters he gets hold of which contain money. About that time I am sticking pins into my map. It is sure death. Sometimes we get more than one, as fishers will now and then land two or three fish at once when the biting is lively. We caught three in two weeks once in different parts of the country when we supposed we were after only one.'

"But why do men keep on stealing when they see others caught, and understand that the machinery of detection is so perfect?" again asked the reporter.

"As I said before,' said the Inspector, "that I can't answer except in this way: Every rogue thinks himself a little smarter than anybody else. He sees that others are caught, but he thinks that he is too cunning and can cover his tracks."

A VALUABLE GIFT.—Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, K. C. B., has presented to the legislative libary the charts used by Lord Nelson. At a meeting of the library commission, held yesterday, the lieutenant governor in the chair, a special vote of thanks was passed to his excellency for this precious memento of the greatest of naval commanders. Sir J. E. Commerell accompanied his valuable gift with a letter authenticating the charts as having been owned and used by Admiral Nelson, and stating that he had received them from a brother of the present Lord Nelson. The Admiral declares that he makes this presentation with a great deal of pleasure, "Halifax and the naval service having been so closely connected ever since its first settlement.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

A Dead Man's Crime.

[N. Y. Herald.]

It is now reasonably certain that a new species of crime has been developed in this country. For it that energetic nuisance known as the life insurance solicitor would seem to be largely responsible. The explosion on the excursion steamer S. M. Felton has been traced to the act of a man named Adriance Spears, who carried a large line of accident insurance. His presumed intention was to disable himself seriously so that he might enjoy the income of $150 per week, which his policies would have produced. He was killed, however, and the loss of $35,000 on the life of an apparent day laborer has so startled the companies that they have united to fight the claim. The insurance companies, whose agents are generally persistent and remorseless in their advice to struggling humanity to take twice the amount of insurance they can readily carry, grudge policy holders the privilege of essaying any of their own arts. No progress was made in fathoming the motive of the man until his previous history was required into. To begin with, it was regarded as curious that on the morning of the accident Spears gave his first name as Elwin, Edward, Charles and Andrew.

AS A SHOOTER.

Pinkerton's men now claim to know all about the deceased. They say that fifteen years ago he was mysteriously shot, accidentally, as it was declared, while handling a pistol, and his receipts from several accident policies sufficed to support him handsomely. On his recovery he went to San Francisco, where, it is alleged, he drew a comfortable income during his convalescence from a wound that he accidentally received in the street as he was passing the locality at which a row was in progress. Indeed, Spears would appear to have been the most unfortunate of men, or one of the most industrious seekers of danger. If there was an accident anywhere in his neighborhood he usually got it, like the Prince in "The Mascotte." It is asserted that proof has been obtained by the Travellers' Insurance Company that he was also indemnified for a shooting accident which evertook him in New York. Of this, however, no information exists here.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS EVENT.

About ten months ago, after several years of a wandering life in Washington, California and the West, Spears returned to this city and went to live with Frederick Morris, a jeweller, at No. 1,804 Market street, Morris is a distant relative and gives the incidents that follow. On Christmas morning, about four o'clock, the jeweller was awakened by a knock at his room door and Spears shouted:—

"There's burglars in the house, Fred. Get up."

Before Morris could reach the door to open it a pistol shot resounded through the house and, going down stairs, he found his relative lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his right side, just below the ribs. A self-cocked English bulldog revolver of large calibre lay beside the wounded man. Spears was perfectly conscious, and declared he had been shot by the fleeing burglar. Morris picked up the revolver and expressed astonishment that the burglar should have thrown the weapon away. No evidences of forcible entry could be found anywhere about the place. Morris then observed what he had overlooked in the excitement of the previous moment, namely, that Spears was partially dressed. The police were called in and heard his story, but after considerable investigation dismissed it as absurd and improbable. Night watchmen who had been on the street in front of the building at the moment of the shooting, swore positively that nobody emerged from the front door, through which Spears had declared that the would be murderer made his escape. The accident insurance, however, yielded about $35 per week.

W. W. Allen, the agent of the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, has telegraphed for an expert to hasten hither and examine the body.

Spears had $10,000 in the United States Mutual Accident Association, which pays $50 sick benefits per week, and $3,000 in the Travelers', of Hartford, paying $25 per week; $2,000 in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and other sums, aggregating $35,000, in several companies. The case is a curious one.

THE OTHER VIEW.

Chief of Detectives Kelly received an anonymous note this morning in reference to the explosion on the steamer S. M Felton, as follows:—"The Felton explosion was dynamite. The people who had it did not intend to explode it, but were on the boat at the time and were taking it home to use. It will be impossible for you to discover them; but to remove suspicion of evil intent from others this statement is made. Your investigation should be to that end." The note is evidently written in a disguished hand. The detectives who are still engaged in their thus far fruitless investigation of the mysterious fatality are firm in their conviction, however, that the explosive was placed near the boiler by malicious hands, and declare that there was not sufficient heat in the spot at which the disaster occurred to cause the explosion. They have made no progress in their inquiry, as a report from Superintendent Kenney, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway Company, just made shows.

The following curious advertisement in to-day's *Ledger* has attracted much attention:—

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF A MAN WHO is capable of breaking heavy iron castings by dynamite. Address A, 195 Ledger Office.

Many people pretend to believe that this is a call for volunteer dynamiters.

When and How to Eat Oysters.

The question has often been raised, why, if oysters are really the greatest of gastronomic blessings, and life is proverbially short, the dainty creatures should not be eaten all the year round. The prejudice, however, which forbids them during the months that have no letter R in their names, is not altogether unfounded. In June and July they generally spawn, and then their life's blood is essentially changed for the benefit of their posterity and their own flesh is lean and unpalatable. Besides, however productive they may be a conscientious lover of the mollusk will hardly reconcile himself to the barbarous waste of swallowing with each parent a million of promising offspring. In the warm months the heat is apt to be so great as to seriously endanger all oysters that are not eaten immediately after they are taken from the water; and one spoiled oyster does more harm than a thousand good ones. Hence the English rarely have them brought to market before the first days of August, when the "common oysters" from Colchester and Feversham appear gradually, but the "melting natives" are not seen before the beginnig of October, reach their meridian of perfection at Christmas, and disapear again towards the end of April.

In the remaining months however, they throng the markets of the world, and then they are eaten by old and young, by rich and poor, "the only meat which men eat alive and yet account it not cruelity," as old Fuller says quaintly. For this is their great merit, that one might eat them to-day to-morrow and forever, and as many as one wants, and yet their presence hardly makes itself felt, while they gratify the palate, quiet the excitement of certain nerves which we call hunger, and leave no feeling of satiety, no reproach, no remorse for the following day. They are the true *grata ingluvies* of Horace. Hence we marvel how a clever man like Malherbe could say that he knew nothing nobler in the world than women and melons. and yet, living as he did on the coast of Normandy, and near the finest of oyster-banks, forgot oysters! We all know men with whom women do not agree, and how many of us can eat melons with impunity; but whoever heard of fresh oysters making themselves at all disagreeable. They can, moreover, be eaten at all times of the day; they are good at breakfast, excellent as a prelude to dinner, and Juvenal speaks already of his beloved Venus Ebria,

"Who at deep midnight on fat oysters supps,
And froths with unguents her Falernian cups."

The true way to eat them, profitably to taste, health and enjoyment, is, of course, to eat them raw, and without condiment; for vinegar, pepper or lemon juice all spoil the natural flavor of the bivalve. The only good dressing is its own gravy, which is not sea water, as many fancy but its life's blood, which it sheds when the shell is violently broken open. Hence a master of the art says of all other ways of dressing: Frivolity! Profanity! Sacrilege! If after such treatment they taste well, they are no longer oysters; if they are still oysters, they have no longer any taste; oysters ought to be eaten, as we love to see white roses—with the dew of a fine summer morning on their tender leaves, or in other words, those who wish to enjoy this delicious restorative in its utmost perfection must eat it the moment it is opened, with its own gravy in the under shell; if not eaten absolutely alive, its flavor and spirit are lost. The true lover of an oyster will have some regard for the feelings of his little favorite, and contrive to detach the fish from the shell so dexterously that he is hardly conscious he has been ejected from his lodging till he feels the teeth of the gourmet *tickling him to death!*

If dressings are not allowed, some drink to accompany the mollusk on its way is generally considered indispensable. Strong wines and liquors should be eschewed, although in this country whiskey or gin, and in Germany and Russia rum is taken with them; these beverages simply pickle the oyster at once, and deprive it of its best qualities as nutritious digestible food. Lighter French wines are less objectionable, such as Chablis, Sauterne, and even Moselle, but Port is said to turn them into stone; porter and ale, on the contrary, are considered the true friends of the oyster. But, alas! Ere they depart (as a general thing) into the *mysterious depths* of man, they are dosed with coarse, black pepper and pungent vinegar, and depart this life partly embalmed, after the manner of ancient Pharaohs.

The Coming Great International Race.

The Boston sloop yacht Puritan having won the first and third trial races against the New York yacht Priscila is now being put in thorough trim for the great race for the Queen's Cup against the English yacht Genesta.

The first of the races between the Genesta and the yacht selected to defend the America's Cup will take place on September 7, and the course will be twenty miles to windward and back. On September 9 the second race will be sailed over the course of the New York Yacht Club. If the one yacht should win both races that will settle the matter, but if a third race should be necessary it will be sailed over a triangular course on the outside. The yacht winning two out of the three races will be the winner of the cup.

A GENUINE YANKEE PRODUCTION.

A prominent yachtsman said recently: "If the Puritan is chosen and defeats the Genesta it will be a great triumph of American skill and originality. She is in all parts—hull, spar, and rigging, purely the product of Yankee brains. She is not the work of a professional designer at all, but is the creation of amateurs. Gen. Paine, Dr. Bryant, Mr. Burgess, and Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, with perhaps a suggestion or two from old Capt. R. B. Forbes, of Milton, Mass., from first to last have all had to do with the design and construction of this boat, which is a bold departure from all established rules. While as sharp on the bott