selves some responsibility in connexion mand attention and solution.

and political questions which daily de | would again have to be taken under like In considering how to invigorate and popularize the government of Ireland let of the country the establishment on some us beware of accepting, as a foundation lasting basis of a decentralized authority on which to work, the theories or the for the preservation of order must be a fancies of enthusiasts. Above all, let us consideration of the first necessity. If be practical. Some of those who are the strongest argumant that can be pre. afraid of the prospect of a Parliament in duced in favour of maintaing the Vice-Dublin do not hesitate to accept the idea of "provincial boards" and "central boards" or "committees," in which the government of the county could be vested | culty in arriving at a sound co'aclusion on with safety. This means, in dealing with the subject. The probabilities, however, Ireland, the renunciation of every prin- of serious disturbance in Ireland would be ciple upon which government in any country exists. In great matters of this kind ceased to exist, Local arenas, in which experiments are dangerous, and more than the people could find the means of venting this, they are quite unnecessary. Let us their opinions as we'll as of satisfying their not make an exception as regards Ireland reasonable deman is for some representato the principles upon which the United tion in the management of their local Kingdom in general is governed. These consist in the administration of the counstate, with one Imperial National Parliament, to which all are responsible, and government as I have described should where laws are made, modified, and re- come into operation and that the office of pealed according to the requirements of Lord Lieutenant should be abolished, the the community. Once we go outside these | question arises, Who is to do the work broad lines we know not whither we may be led. County government already ex. what manner is the Imperial Government ists, and what is proposed is only to make generally to be carried on? The answer

against in the interests of the unity of tions now pertaining to the Lord Lieutenthe kingdom and of all classes in Ireland, ant, The views here expressed with reference to county government I have held have a Secretary of State especially for for years past. Three years ago I official- Ireland. for the affairs of which I believe ly recorded them. A more intimate knowledge of Irish social and official life and tutionally responsible. If there are no of the habits, thoughts, and hopes of the

people but confirm them. followers of Mr. Parnell have based their government of the two countries is good persistent attacks upon the Viceroyalty. as strengthening the unity of the king-Their attacks seem to have been personal, dom, while the tendency of having a dis-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is one whose be to perpetuate the notion of divided ways are above suspicion. The purity of interests. Again, the Home Secretary is his motives, his consideration for all with one of the most important members of the whom he has to do, his sense of justice British Cabinet, and I feel satisfied that and of duty, his capacity for work and if he were responsible for the good gov-knowledge of affairs connected with Ire- ernment and well-being of Ireland, more his personal character are so well known to its affairs by the Cabinet, as a whole, than to the British public that the coarse and has in practice hitherto been the case, or brutal attacks from time to time made than they could command under other come of imaginations warped by maleve- Home Secretary would have enough to do lence, or possibly the incidents of a de- without this addition to his duties, but I liberately-conceived, though very mistaken line of conduct. The charges | There is but one Minister of the Interior brought against Lord Spencer are so out | for France, a country with a government

introduction of new blood, has a natural their own desires, presents an aspect peculiarly unhealthy, distressing to witness, and seemingly

a moment to consider them.

Sir Robert Hamilton, as Under-Secretary, has done much to invigorate the Irish administration. It is not, however. the condition of Erish government yesterday or to-day that is being considered, or the capacity, loyalty, or devotedness of Irish public servants that is being ques- sources and nourishing its people. tioned, but the suitability of a permanent system which from obvious causes has been exempt from those influences of, I may say, popular sympathy, under which the various branches of administration in England have been kept vigorous and in accord with the spirit of the times.

It seems to me, however, that there is rule Ireland personally, and there is no of its most distinguished supporters in | might not be to-day abject at the feet of the House of Lords.

The people of Ireland say that they detested the late Government but are not disloyal to the Crown. It is the privilege of a loyal people to show their dissatisfaction with a Government or with any particular Minister, but in Ireland if this is done the people are said to be disloyal and to be insulting the Sovereign. There is not much reason to expect loyalty at any time, but it is impos sible to admire a system which absolutely prohibits on the part of the people any display of good feeling to the Sovereign in the person of its representative except by doing violence to their political feeling with reference to the Government of the moment. At present, unless the Government of the day is popular the representative of the Queen cannot be, When the Government is unpopular enemies of the Crown and traders in treason and dislovalty make the most of the opportunity Monarchical principles are thereby submitted to a most unfair ordeal and

the masses to false tests. The Viceroyalty in Ireland seems also to perpetuate the idea of a separate kingdom, inferior to that over which the Sovereign rules in person. Now Ireland is part of one kingdom, and it would be as unsound in principle to have a Viceroy of England as a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Is it desirable to perpetuate an idea which since the Union has been a fiction. which confounds the Sovereign with polof the country to an extent alarming to every sober-minded person?

It may be contended that it is necessary

to firmly rule from an executive point of view a people remarkable, their best friends will admit, for their excitable and turbulent natures; and that for this purpose it is essential to have upon the spot, in supreme power and with sovereign control over every force at the disposal of the Crown, some person of exalted position and influence. I admit that unles | Sets of three fancy waistcoats are sent order is scruplously maintained in Ireland there is no hope for any improvement in the material position of the country. This is a proposition self-evident and generally applicable, but especially so to Ireof a Government that a Lord Lieutenant has never been able to perform, and for this reason, that every tendency of the Castle system is to concentrate authority within its walls and to remove from pro vincial officials every sense of responsibility. When the strain comes such a system invaribly breaks down. The state of confusion to be witnessed in Dublin Castle during the Land League disturbances can hardly be imagined. Telegrams came pouring in from all parts of the country announcing murder, attacks by armed parties, risings, riots, and acts of treason; demands for magistrates, police, and troops, and requests for instructions with reference to events gener- very becoming. ally past by the time a decision had been arrived at and orders issued thereon. have before me nine telegrams received by a resident magistrate during the course of one day, concerning his movements on the following day with police and troops, and each containing orders in opposition to those previously issued. Lord Cowper and Mr. Forster saw the impossibility of such a system and wisely put an end to it, so far as the law officers of the Crown

order, and the administration of the law with those various social, administrative, were placed in Commission. Similar steps circumstances and if permanent improvement is to take place in the government royalty of Ireland is the necessity of preserving peace and order in the Juntry, the popular mind would have b'tle diffilargely removed if their alleged causes

Presuraing that such a form of county now performed by the Viceroy, and in it representative. Once it is so, it is dif- to this is that my scheme does not seek to ficult to place a limit to the extent to destroy, but to construct. The Sovereign, which it might be utilized in dealing with it is hoped, would come in person, or by a the affairs of the community. "Pro- Royal representative, to frequently pervincial" or "central' boards, on the form those social duties which are so conother hand, would contain elements not ducive to the well-being of the people, only of discord but of great political and but it would be necessary to vest in social danger which should be guarded Secretary of State those executive func-

It will, in my opinion, be a mistake to at present the Home Secretary is consticogent reasons for his becoming so in fact as well as in theory, there are forcible It is very difficult to conceive the argumnts in favour of my suggestion. In grounds in their entirety upon which the the first place all that goes to blend the but, unfortunately for them, the late | tinct Secretary of State for Ireland would land, the gentleness and true nobility of | ready and timely attention would be paid cannot see the force of this argument. of keeping with all that is known of his more centralized than England and connature that Englishmen refuse even for siderably larger in area and population than England and Ireland together. The Putting aside, however, all questions nomination of a Secretary of State for of a personal nature, let us consider | Scotland is an awkward precedent, and I whether maintaining the office of Lord hope there may never be reason to regret Lieutenant in Ireland provides a form of it. In the Irish Department of the Home executive suitable to the people and to Secretary's office there could be as many the day in which we live. I confess to permanent Under-Secretaries as occasion the opinion that it does not. The office required, one remaining naturally in Dubpresentation is an indication of personal It is difficult to conceive a more popular power no longer existing, while as sug- I system of government than this would be the emblem of a centralized bureaucratic | tion would be managed by elected repre- | side of the Atlantic. system condemned by experience in every sentatives of the people; while in Impercountry, even under the most Imperial | ial matters pertaining to the great State of governments. An administration into departments 100 representatives of the the workings of which the public eye can- people, knowing their own minds, should not penetrate, which, awing to surround- be able to exercise sufficient power and ing circumstances, is to a great extent | influence to insure the redress of every free from Parliamentary control, and that grievance and the conduct of the general rarely feels the invigarating effect of the administration being in accordance with

tendency to deteriorate into a state of A Reyal residence in Ireland, frequentcentralized stagnation. Stagnation in any ly occupied, would soon bring under its form and in any country is always painful | social influence all classes in the country, to witness, but to the intelligent observer and would provide scope for those stagnation, in whatever form, in Ireland | chivalrous feelings of loyalty which are natural and marked in the Irish character. There might be healthy differences of political opinion, as in England, but it would create one ground at least upon which all parties and creeds could meet with one common object. Coupled with the security of which it would be the outward sign, capital would again be drawn into the country, thereby developing its re-A couple of months spent in Ireland annually by members of the Royal Family would do much to tone down national misunderstandings and to accentuate all that is to be admired in the national character.

There is no reason why every function of Royalty should not be performed in Ireland, as in England, by one of the Royal no room in Ireland for a Viceroy under a Family. The Irish are by nature corsititutional Government. In Canada monarchical. Where the English are rethere is a Viceroy representing the Sove-reign as a part of the local constitution. spectful they are enthusiastic. They are imaginative and impulsive, and must have In India there is a Viceroy representing something on which to vent their feelings the Sovereign ruling the Empire. The of enthusiasm. In all countries pomp and Sovereign at the present day does not splendour, grace and refinement, munificence and benevolence, dignity, mercy, local constitution. The position is an and power are idealistic of a Sovereign. anomaly. The Sovereign is not supposed and exercise a special influence over the to display any leaning to this or to that minds of the masses. Had the generous party in the State, but in Ireland the re- and natural feelings of a peculiarly suspresentative of the Crown is not only the | ceptible people such as the Irish been apchosen representative of the political pealed to more, even in the face of shortparty in power, but is also, as a rule, one sighted party government, the nation

"an uncrowned king." CLIFFORD LLOYD.

[ "Godey's Lady's Book." ]

Panama matting is the name of a new

Snowflake cloths will be largely used

Chrysanthemum is a new shade of a deep reddish man ve, but it is not much used by

Canvas and plush are the key-notes on,

which the several changes of autumn goods are rung. Canvas looks like that worn during the

summer with what appears to be the underlining of a contrasting color, this is really, however, all one material. Bonnets continue small, hats are in a

variety of shapes. Gilt, bronze, silver or steel are woven into all the bonnet ma-

Velvets are revived for cloaks both plain and with frise figures. Astrakhan itics, and which strains the Constitution | cloths are shown for the same purpose, in a variety of colors.

Little girls, no matter what is the color of their costume, wear black hose, very few colored and scarcely any white ones

Tan or slate-gray kid waistcoats look well in dark brown or gray cloth jackets. home with most cloth jackets.

The Midshipman jacket made of dark blue cloth is very smart looking. It land. It is, however, this primary duty partly open in front to show a fancy canvas waistcoat, with lapels of black silk and gold buttons.

> Broad velvet ribbon bands are revived to wear around the neck, decorated with jeweled crescents, stars hearts, and different shaped ornaments. Some of these are very antique looking.

The bands of white edging the necks of dresses grows narrower daily, many are colored, not a becoming fashion. Ruches are not as popular although generally

The new ulsters are becoming, with tight fronts, and pretty simulated hoods at the back, fastened down at the waist, and loosing themselves either in gathered fulness, or wide box plaits, reaching to the edge of the cloak.

would permit them to do so. The powers | bonnets, they are either made to orna- symptoms of the malady. This is a | who were on active duty in the North- the breeze. At 12.51 the Puritan went of the Lord Lieutenant with reference to the movement of troops, police, and official magistrates for the purpose of preservical magistrates for the purpo ing life, securing property, maintaining and stylish,

Miramichi Advance.

An English view of the Lobster

Question.

The London Standard of 18th ult. in an article based on the fact that a few live lobsters were recently shipped from Miramichi to England by the S. S. Clifton (and which, by the way, died before reaching their destination) furnishes an illustration of the ingenuity with which a leading Lond on journal exciting and absorbing subjects in which the average English reader is interested. The opening sentence of the article is pregnant with the great idea of almost every English undertakingthat of British trade interests. It is as

Should an experiment at present in progress prove successful, the English Lobster-catcher may before long experience something of that American

Miramichi lobsters were "snared in pots off the Nova Scotia coast," thus assuring us that it is not necessary for a profound English writer on the subject of lobsters to have a very correct conception of our lobster-traps or of the geography of a country so far from the

mother-land. The next bit of information vouchsafed is that every year between sixteen and seventeen million tins-each tin containing three fair-sized lobsters are sent to Great Britain and the United States at a profit of \$3,000,000, which profit would be vastly increased if the crustacean could be carried across the Atlantic alive. As we all know, news to those honest and hard-working toilers along our coast to know that there is, at least, one able writer in England who believes that they have a profit of \$7.00 per case, or 183 cents per 1 lb. tin on the product of their canneries. If the Standard writer had consulted J. E. Morton's or Crosse & Blackwell's catalogue of London prices he would have learned that these one pound tins of lobsters can be purchased of Lord Lieutenant in its Sovereign re- lin, with a Parliamentary Under-Secretary. | in the trade not far from his sanctum at a figure much less than he quotes as gesting the administration in Ireland it is In counties local affairs of every descrip- the profit made by the exporter on this

after a gale, three tons of lobsters were found thrown ashore on a beach in New Brunswick, so plentifully does the fish abound. Not only so "on some parts of the coast they are boiled to that they are ashamed to be seen eating them." "If," says the Standard "they indulge in a supper of the crus-"tacean, they carefully remove the "should bear witness against their "purse." Such stuff as this must have been picked up by the writer of it among a party of practical jokers, for while we are a high-toned people on the Miramichi and stand in the same relationship to the lobstsr as an article at any time, in season, to be known to look upon the possession of the shells as evidence to our less fortunate neighbor that we have an inside tip on the best the market affords. In fact, the man who can walk along the street with a half dozen lobsters in his possession is envied by his neighbors and instead of them shunning him they are more apt to want to know where he obtained them or cry halves at any rea-

We might refer further to some of and the first in the restored Irish parliathe crudities and misconceptions of the article and also to the deductions drawn by the writer, but we have said enough to show that even a leading paper in England may publish very absurd things respecting the colonies, the presumption being that they go to make up the average British idea of our affairs, interests and general life.

It Didn't Mean It!

The World endeavored, on Saturday, to extricate itself from its awkward attitude towards the Renous Picnic in connection with the shooting affair at Indiantown by

saying,-Neither the World nor its corresponlent made any reflection on the Renous picnic or its management. Our correspondent stated two simple facts, namely -There was a picnic during the day; there was drinking, etc., at night. He did not say that one was connected with

house was a result of the picnic. No, of course he did not, because that would have been straightforward and plucky, notwithstanding its incorrectness. The World preferred the other method. It stated "there was a picnic during the day; there was drinking during the night.' It knew its readers would take the hint and believe that the drinking was the result of the picnic. At least, that is the interpretation of the World's statement in the quarter most interested as we have the best reasons for stating. It was the natural and logical complement of the World's facts as stated. If, as the World did not wish them to think that the drinking was connected with or the outcome of the picnic, why did it refer to the picnic in giving a report-and a very incorrect one at that-of the drunkenness and

# A "Scare."

shooting at the Connors house?

condition of things at Petit Rocher. It was all covered under an "it is said" clause, indicating that while the paper was as there was an opportunity to create a sensation, it did not care to take the responsibility thereof squarely. The state. ment of the Times was that a woman, recently from a Montreal smallpox hospital, has visited Petit Rocher and it was feared the residents had contracted the disease; who are put off with \$40 of scrip which that Winsor's store had been quarantined | sells at 50 cents on the dollar. Grip inand closed; that a young man, a clerk in dignantly moralizes thus: that store, had driven from the station | The mean and scurvy manner in which

pital has been seen in Petit Rocher: 2nd. it is not feared that anyone has contract-CHATB'AM, N. B. - - SEPTEMBER 17, 1885. ed the disease; 3rd, Winsor's store has not been closed; 4th, no young man, a clerk therein rode from the station or any other place with the woman as stated, nor does any such young man show any, much less all the symptoms of the disease.

The Times, which was so rabid, not long since, in its attacks on Chatham, seems to have directed its malevolent attentions to a quarter further north. We suppose that Petit Rocher, like Chatham, can survive the onslaught, although the statement affecting Mr. Winsor's business is want, that this heartless Government can dish up long and not uninteresting so maliciously outrageous as to deserve leaders when there is a dearth of the something more than a mere passing com-

As an illustration of the character of scares such as the Times has endeavored to promote, the following from last week's Amherst Gazette is appropriate.

We heard a report yesterday that a man had arrived from Montreal and was lying ill with small-pox in one of our hotels. We started to make enquiry, under the surmise that there might be a recent arrival from Montreal, and that when he got down here to a good hotel competition which has of late made such and undertook to wrestle with its inviting sericus inroads upon the farmer's profits. | bill of fare a stomach-ache would not be We are next led to believe that these an unnatural result. How much material is required ordinarily to start a report may be judged from the result of our enquiries in this case. 1st, no arrival from Montreal for a week ; 2nd, everybody well and hearty. The only case we met which afforded ground for suspicion was that of an Oxford man who pulled out \$5 which he owed us and voluntarily tendered it in payment. Though we are not alarmed at the dissomewhat embarrassing.

#### Parnell's Programme.

f the immediate future, and I shall ask you to accompany me for a moment a little evend that to a time when Ireland, hav-What will be the new programme? It of measures in addition to the great measure of all, the restoration of an Irish parliament, the concession of legislative independence. [Cheers.] We have had resolutions about land acts, franchise acts, Genesta took in her balloon forestaysail municipal acts, laborers' acts, and so forth, and set a smaller one. While on this tack all pointing to the belief in our minds, as feed pigs and are regarded by the those who are primarily responsible for the people themselves as fare so humble drafting of our programme, that it would be necessary for us to pay attention as 4.20. At this time the stake-boat, three well to remedial measures -in fact, that | miles to windward, was just visible, but there would be time to pay attention to remedial measures before winning the final and great and ultimate measure of all. Although what cannot be described as "shells, lest these evidences of poverty putting the cart before the horse, yet l hope that it may not be necessary for us in the new parliament to devote our atand that it may be possible for us to have | windward of her antagonist and was now a programme and a platform with only one plank [cheers.] and that one the plank of national independence. [Renewed] cheers.] I feel convinced, comrades, that craft of all sizes patiently awaited the our great work and our sole work in the new parliament will be the restoration of of food as our fellow-subjects—even our own parliament. \* \* .\* I believe in Nova Scotia—we are not ashamed the next body of Irish members sent to But it is undoubtedly upon our people at home that the main burden rests. It is the Irish cause. If they maintain the fixity ker was broken out to port, making a of purpose and the union of the last five years, no power on earth can resist them. I confide in the judgment and in the patriotism of our people, and in the new electorate. I believe they will not be found wanting [cheers,] that the great masses now brought within the constitution will do their duty to the fullest exthat the next Irish party that will be as- into the Horeshoe. sembled will be the last in the English

On a Spree.

(Transcript.) The leading cartoon in Grip represents Sir John and Miss Canada having a 'spree." Both are represented as being helplessly intoxicated, over the East Durham and Cardwell elections and are having a merry dance, while the public credit and public money are being scattered in liberal profusion, as illustrated by the

devising Barristers (cost per year)... \$300,000,000 ailway subsidies for party purposes,

is this Spree Going to Last?" and Grip 10.30 exactly the final whistle sounded and moralizes as follows:

Miss Canada, speaking by the ballots of East Durham and Cardwell, has pronouncthe other; or that the row in the Connors | ed her opinion of the Franchise moustrosity, the North-West outrage, and the numerous other scandals perpetrated by the Government now in office. Her opinion as thus expressed is emphatic, and is in approval of the ministerial doings. nothing wrong about the frauds and subterfuges practised by her rulers, and the wholesale squandering of her resources in the interest of party; and the happy Ministers will not be slow to act upon this perhaps unexpected endorsation. It is evident that this highly respectable young woman is on the spree with her jovial Government, and the two additional bottles she has just contributed will aid in postponing the "sober second thought" an indefinite time. But the day will surely come when, with a tremendous now endeavors to have people believe, it | financial headache, and political pains in | every limb, she will begin to reflect upon her folly. Meantime there is no use in talking to her.

Another cartoon is entitled, "Scurvy Treatment of Brave Men. ' Knight Caron is saying to a brave volunteer who has been through the campaign-as he hands him his script, par value \$40-"I have ze knighthood; Meedletong 'e av ze \$20,000; The Moncton Times endeavored to get | ze Government weeler make ze big pile; up a Small Pox scare last Monday by an | ze volunteer mus' take vat he vill get. or item which represented a very serious go to ze vat you call blaze." Middleton is represented as standing before a table, with his \$20,000 gift under his arm, and his annual salary of \$6,000 funder his left willing to make wild statements, so long arm, while on the table are bags of money labelled as follows:

> For Tory Contractors. For Bell Farm Contractors.

"No money for Common Volunteers,

from a Montreal smallpox or other hos- to low, huckstering dodges to reduce still further the miserable pittance. It would serve such a Government right if every militiaman in the service resigned forthwith. Out of the blood and toil of the gallant volunteers Caron has, with dainty fingers, picked a knighthood, and having thus served his own turn, he has no further need to indulge in fine talk, or even to pretend to entertain common respect for the men who won his title for him. The millions due to swindling contractors and jobbers in connection with the rebelion will no doubt be promptly paid; the \$20,000 voted to the General will likewise be forthcoming on time. It is only the rank and file, the men who sacrificed their incomes at the call of duty, and who in many cases are now pinched by

### The Great Yacht Race.

On Friday last the damage done by the collision between the Genesta and Puritan, had been repaired, and they were ready for another trial of speed to decide the first heat in the international race for the America Cup. A despatch says,-The Genesta's new bowsprit was admired by the yachtsmen, while the Puritan's mainsail, which had been cleverly patched, showed no difference in its

By 10.30 several steamers and over

score of yachts were assembled near the

start. The wind was blowing a fresh breeze from the eastward and the tide about one quarter ebb when the preparatory signal was given at 11.30, followed by the one to start at 11.35. The judges boat lay with her head to the northward play of such symptoms, their rarity is one-eighth of a mile from Scotland lightship, and the course was east by north twenty miles to leeward or windward and | ton sloop. Captain Carter was handling return. The Puritan lay bare when the her admirably. She began to come around Whatever may be said of Parnell's signal was given, while the Genesta lay the spit at 1.24 50 and was saluted, but scheme for restoring to Ireland its lost near the imaginary line ready to slip over not so loudly as the Puritan. Standing parliamentit must be admitted that he out- in a moment. By excellent management out for the hook the Boston sloop eased off lined his intentions with sufficient clear. Capt. Crocker sent the Puritan across the her sheets and sent up the balloon topness and force in his recent Dublin speech, line first in handsome shape, 41 seconds sail. She was then running nearly before which has attracted so much attention. after the whistle was blown, the Genesta the wind. The Genesta sent up her bal-He put his programme in such a clear and following six seconds later and to leeward loon at 1.27.40 and was then overhauling To George Arnold, formerly of the Parish of Chatthe tins referred to are the 1 lb. tins firm manner that he must have raised the about 200 yards. The sea was quite the Puritan. The Boston sloop went which are put up for export by our hopes of his hearers and followers and heavy during the first honr of the race and through the water like a sea bird. The lobster preservers in boxes of forty- filled them with the conviction that ulti- the Genesta showed her good weatherly Genesta went by buoy 5 at 1.36.10, having upon him suggest that they are the out- dispositions. It may be urged that a eight each; and it will be refreshing mately he would gain his point. The fol- qualities to advantage by running away gained 25 seconds on the Puritan from the lowing extract from his speech shows that from the white sloop. Her first tack was time of rounding Southwest Spit. The he has calculated his forces and the made at 12.41, when she was apparently a distance between the boats at 1.40 was strength of his opponents and has deliber- half-mile ahead of the Puritan and head- half a mile. The Boston sloop came for ately chosen to throw down the gauge of | ing north-east by east for Rockaway | the point of the Hook at a six-knot gait. conflict f national independence. Time Beach. She only crossed the Puritan's The Genesta was then four minutes bewill show whether his assured confidences bow by about 30 lengths and immediately hind and being outrageously interfered montion, but it will be admit- went about again at 12.44. The Puritan with by several steamers, who gave her an arge indicates a matured kept on the starboard tack until 12.10, when she came about, with the Genesta ovation from the steam whistles, guns and "I have already spoken of the past and east then, under her lee. The wind fall- hundreds of throats as they luffed grandly ing light soon after, she began to steadily | round the mark and kept away with their increase her lead on the Genesta, and sheets started for the point of Sandy og prudently and sagaciously selected her | when at 12.18 she set her sprit topsail and | Hook. eighty or eighty-five representatives, shall the Genesta set her club topsail the have sent them over to the battle, and, as | Boston boat had a good lead. After a long stretch to starboard the Puritan We are also told that not long ago, has been the custom to include a number | tacked again at 3.10, the Genesta follow-

ing suit five minutes later. The boats both carried the same sail-mainsail, club topsail, foretopsail and jib At six the the Puritan made a short stretch on the port tack, at 4.10, going about again at the wind being light and the swell still quite heavy there was but little chance set her big club topsail at 4.50 and went a good mile ahead of her. At 5.15 both went about again, while over a hundred coming of the racers at the outer mark The Puritan tacked for it at 5.23, when the Genesta was yet nearly two miles to

Westminster will be well chosen that the leeward, with not wind enough to they will fight, and that they will win fill her sails. The Boston boat rounded have had lobsters for tea, while we their battle so far as they can win it. the mark at 5.37.56, while a chorus of whistles from the flotilla of steamers they, and they alone, who can now defeat greeted her. A moment later her spinna. beautiful picture as she slipped away over the now almost glossy surface of undulating swell towards the brilliant sky in the west. The committee, finding it impossible to sail the race in seven hours, took the Genesta in tow, while the tug Scautent. [Cheers.] I, therefore, feel assured | dinavian was sent to bring the Puritan

NO RACE ON SATURDAY. On Saturday there was no race, for want of wind.

THE FIRST RACE CLOSELY CON-TESTED, BUT WON BY THE PURI-TAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. Precisely at 10.15 the fifteen minutes' ignal was hoisted on the judges' boat and the Genesta and Puritan prepared to cross the line. At 10.25 the tooting of whistles from all the steamers and tugboats announced the five-minute signal. 500,000 Both yachts were then lying about 100 yards off the line. The Genesta was flying 30,000,000 her mainsail, working topsail, jib and 125,000 staysail. The Puritan, which was to windward of the Genesta, hal the same sails. The title of the Cartoon is "How Long Both yachts then came down the line. At

THE START WAS MADE. The Genesta crossed on the starboard tack. She was followed half a length in the rear by the Puritan. The Puritan quickly overhauled the cutter and the latter, finding herself falling back, hoisted the balloon. Both yachts stood on to She has said plainly that she can see Long Island shore; at 10.36 the Genesta hauled in the balloon and tacked. She was followed a minute later by the Puritan. The latter at this time was three lengths ahead of the Genesta. At 10.45 the Genesta, then on the port tack, was considerably interferred with by several schooners sailing in her course off Clifton. She went on the port tack to clear them. yards. At 10.55, when nearing by Fort Wadsworth, both yachts stood on the starboard tack. The Genesta had worked considerably to wind-ward, but in her general course the Puritan had a good lead and was gaining. At 11 o'clock both yachts were in the narrows, going slowly, with their position unchanged. They were followed by the whole fleet of steamers and yachts a short distance to the stern. At 11.05 the Puritan hoisted her balloon and was standing for Fort Hamilton. She

LEADING ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE. The Genesta at this time was away windtime the entire length and breadth of the narrows was crowded with steamers, tugs, vachts and boats of every description. It was a grand and brilliant sight for, upon every boat that had a flag pole, gay colors of every variety were seen. The shores of Staten Island and Bay Ridge were filled with people watching the movements of the contesting yachts through telescopes and field glasses upon the scene. The sun was coming out more and more strong-Rosary beads of wood are used upon with the woman and now showed all the the Government is treating the volunteers by and the air grew more, heated despite ticulars save that—1st, no woman them, the Minister of Militia now resort; and pointing as closely as possible to the

wind. The Yankee sloop was plainly OUTSAILING THE BRITISH CUTTER. and widening the distance. The sun was becoming hotter and the wind seemed to be

growing less. At one o'clock the Puritan had her mainsail, topsail, staysail and two jibs set; the Genesta had the same. At 11.46 the Puritan was almost becalmed off Hoffman's Island, and the wind had died out. The tide then turned and seemed to help her along. She caught the breeze at 11.53, and the Boston sloop went along at a four knot gait. At noon the Puritan was to windward of the Genesta and mak. ing for a point of the Hook, all sails but the spinnaker set. She was then half a

mile ahead of her trans-Atlantic rival. At 12.30 the Genesta went about on the starboard tack and caught a little breeze The Puritan was then on the port tack and at least a mile and a half ahead of the eutter. The Boston sloop was making good headway and sailing for Southwest Spit. She was sailing free, with her sheets off, and travelling over four miles an hour. At 1.20 the accompanying fleet extended from the narrows to the hook: all the boats were then in straggling array. The Puritan had then gone on the port tack at 1.05, and immediately after was greeted by a school of porpoises. A light southwest breeze helped her along. When the Puritan was nearing the buoy off Southwest Spit, steamers blew their whistles and made a noise that could be heard miles away. She rounded it at 1.20.18, and then there was another salute from the steamers.

THE GENESTA WAS GETTING THE BENEFIT of the southwest breeze and rapidly lessening the distance between her and the Bostheir wash. Both were given a perfect

THE PURITAN HELD THE LEAD well, and both with booms off to starboard, came to the westward like a race horse, only to strike into a calm streak and head wind off the Hook. The Puritan went about at 3.24 and stood into Horseshwe for three minutes, when she was able to weather the buoys 85 and 10. The Genesta made the same tacks later and both rounded buoy 10 as follows: Puritan, 3.38.05; Genesta, 3.46.05. Setting her balloon jib topsail at once and starting her sheet broad off to starboard, she soon increased the lead on the Genesta, although both had to stem the ebb tide in for the yachts to finish. The Genesta very light air. The Genesta's spinnaker was sent out to port in 11 minutes after about to port. The Puritan had been rounding the buoy. The Puritan's spintention to subsidiary measures [Cheers,] slowly but surely "eating" her way to the naker boom was lowered, but the sail was

SHE CROSSED THE FINISH LINE at 4.38 05 am id the wildest enthusiasm the steamers that fairly blocked the channel for a mile to the southward, closing up around her and making a veritable pandemonium with their steam whistles for fully five minutes. The Genesta arrived at 4.54 52 and was greeted with a similar reception. As the yachts passed EXTRA TAPS AND DIES, DRILLS. AND in by Fort Wadsworth a gun from the fort was fired in salute to each, and when the yachts came alongside each other. the crew of the Genesta standing at the rail facing the Puritan's crew, the latter gave three rousing cheers, led by Sir Richard Sutton, for the winning yacht. For "Buckeye," "Wood," "Warrior," "Toron Forbes waving his can in the air led and "Massey" Mowers. Forbes, waving his cap in the air, led his crew in three times three for the Englishmen. Mr. Tams, of the committee, in an interview after the race, said:

"I am satisfied the Puritan has FAIRLY OUTSAILED THE GENESTA, but I think when they meet in a good breeze it will be "pip and tuck." Mr. Forbes, Gen. Paine and Mr. Burgess are all satisfied with the result, and ready to try it again on Wednesday, when the outside race will be sailed, the breaking of the Genesta's main cap preventing the race to morrow. The following tables give the actual result of the race:-

Name Start Finish time time. Puritan....10.32 00 4.38 00 6.06 05 6 06 05 Genesta....10.32 00 4.54 32 6.22 52 6.22 24

Godey's Lady's Book for October is a brilliant number, opening with a handsome steel engraving of "The Lady of Lyons." This picture illustrates the story of Bulwers famous drama of that title which has been carefully transcribed for the magazine in a narrative form. "The Lady of Lyons' is a fine piece of work. The subject is one of high literary and dramatic merit, Pauline being a character made famous by the authorship of genius and the histrionic talent of the best actresses the world over. A novel design in colors for a sofa pillow or quilt accompanies the usual illustrations, and the story presents some notable features. "The Yoke of Honor" approaches a final climax, having held the interest of its readers to the very end. Miss Emily Read, the authoress of "Wearithorne," has a strong dramatic story entitled "Another Christabel," and Max Vander The Puritan was then, leading by fifty Weyde continues his observations on Phillipa's clever doings; the subject of this month sarticle is the decoration of interiors with rustic work, leaves and grasses. The more serious matter in this issue is represented by "Three Letters from Herat." There are several pretty poems, and a bright story called "Alice and I." The number closes with a full Arm Chair and a readable Book Table. The new subscribers are promised some rare inducements, and the old ones find the attractions of the book strong enough to hold their interest. Godey's compares favorably with the best publications of its kind in this or any other country. It aims to ward, still on the same tack. At this be, and certainly is, a Lady's Book par

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MONDAY the TWENTY-SIXTH day of OCTOBER indenture of Mortgage made the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand ght hundred and eighty, between William Reid. the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of forthumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Ann, his wife, of the one part and John Brown, of Chatham, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part and recorded in the Registry Office for the sai ounty of Northumberland in Volume 60 of the County Records, pages 208 and 209. All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of him, the said William Reid, either in law or equity, of, into or out of he upper half of that lot or parcel of land called ot number nine, situate, lying and being on the orth side of the River Miramichi, bounded on e upper side by lands formerly belonging to ohn Henderson, Esquire and on the lower side y the remaining half of said lot number nine, ormerly belonging to Alexander Russell, Junior, being the piece or parcel of land conveyed to the said William Reid and Charles Reid by Anthony squires and wife, by deed bearing date the twenty-second day of December, one thousand ight hundred and fifty-five, as by reference hereto will more fully appear, and on which Also all the estate, right, title, interest, e said William Reid, either in law or in equity ituate, lying and being in the Parish of Newastle, aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit, Beginning at a marked spruce standing on the outhern shore or bank of the North West Mill Stream and distant on a course by the magnetic south forty one degrees, east six chains of four poles each from the mouth of Gillan's Brook, thence south six chains to a marked fir, thence west forty chains, thence north twenty-five chains, thence east forty chains to a marked spruce, and south nineteen chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as Lot A in the survey made by William Harley, Esquire. Deputy Surveyor, and was sold and conveyed to the said William Reid and Charles Reid by Daniel Witherall and wife, by deed bearing date the twenty seventh day of January, one thousand eight hun-

The same sale being made on account of the on-payment of the principal and interest seured by said Mortgage. Dated August 17th, A. D. 1885.

JOHN BROWN, Mortgagee. RICHARD CARMAN, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

#### WM. WYSE, Auctioneer NOTICE OF SALE.

Prevince of New Brunswick, at present of the United States of America, Cabinet Maker, and Annie Maria Arnold, his wife, and to all other persons whom it doth, shall, or may concern-NOTICE is hereby giren that in pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made the second day of May, A. D. 877 between the said George Arnold and Annie Maria Arnold, of the one part, and John Haviland, of the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, Sadler, f the other part, duly recorded on the 24th day of May, A, D. 1877, in Volume 58 of the Records or the said County of Northumberland, pages , 65, 66 and 67, and numbered 47 in said

There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment hereo, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in Chatham, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the THIRTIETH day of NOVEMBER next at twelve o'clock, noon,-All that piece or lot of land situate in Chatham, aforesaid, and bounded as follows,-Commencing on the easterly side of King street at the point where the same crosses Duke Street; thence running easterly along the south side of Duke street, fifty feet to the westerly line of lot two; thence southerly and along that line at right angles to Duke Street, one hundred and three feet to the northerly line of lot six; thence westerly at right angles to the easterly side of King street, fifty feet; thence northerly, along the easterly side of King Street, one hundred and three feet to the place of beginning, to gether with all and singular the buildings and provements thereon, and the rights, members' rivileges, hereditaments and appurtenances, to the said land and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining. And all the estate, right, title, dower and thirds, property claim and demand whatever, both at law and in equity, of them, the said George Arnold and Annie Maria Arnold of, in, to, out of, or upon the said lands and premises, or any part thereof,

Dated this 25th day of August, A. D. 1885. JOHN HAVILAND.

ROBERT MURRAY. Solicitor for Mortgagee.

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NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to make immediate payment, accounts not settled before the first of August will be placed in an Attorney's hands without

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