Ceneral Business.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of Corrects 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. Picnic and Bazaar

-AT-Bay du Vin, TUESDAY, IST SEPTEMBER, n the field immediately below THE RECTORY

Passengers landed on the spot. Arrangements will be made for ANOTHER STEAMBOAT te run down in addition to

THE "MIRAMICHI." of which due notice will be given. Dancing and other amusements will be pre-

Admission, 10 cents. Dinner, 35 cents. Tea, 25 cents. If the day be wet, it

LET

The house and premises now occupied by D. G. Smith Esq. Apply to G. A. BLAIR, Chatham, August 11th, 1885.

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. SRD. Trotting Race for a purse of \$80-\$50 to first, \$20 to second and \$10 to third. Open to all horses

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 lugust, at 8 p. m. The entrance fee-10 p. c. of purse in each race—must accompany each nination. Martime Trotting Association rules to

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 STEMER "NELSON"

THE CHARLES CHARLES

Capt. Thos. Haviland, will, on and after Monday, May 25th, until further -LEAVE Nelson. Chatham. (Solar time.) 6.15 a. m. 7.00 s. m.

Newcastle. For Douglastown For Newcastle, For Kerr's Mill, Kerr's Mill, Douglastown Chatham. (Solar time. 7.15 a. m. 10.00 a. m. 9.45 a. m. 11.45 a. m. 11.00 a. m. 2.45 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 Newcas-tle or Nelson, or vice versa. Ten tickets, \$1 60 Fifteen do 2.10 One ticket, 20c.

Tickets good for one passage between any of th above intermediate points, viz, Chatham to Douglastown, or Kerr's Mill, or vice versa, Douglastown to Nelson or intermediate points, or vice versa, Newcastle to Douglastown or inter mediate points, etc., TEN CENTS EACH Intermediate tickets will be sold in 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 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. do COLEMAN'S MUSTARD Geo. S. DeForest. 13 South Wharf.

8 th May, 1885. Send six cents for pescostly box of goods which will help you to make money right away than anything else n 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

CONFECTIONERY. FRUITS ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at M. J. STAPLES'S Vondy Building, Ckatham "Imperial Wringer. 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, General Ausiness.

MCAPITAL PRIZE. \$75,000 Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion An Important Business Change.

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 them. selves, 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."

Commissioners. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis lature 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 I, 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.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES, 500..... Application for rates to Clubs should be made

enly to the Office of the Company in New Orleans For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) address M. A. Dauphin. r M. A. Dauphin.

607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. OR

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La STATE NATIONAL BANK, GERMANIA NATIONAC BANK, New Orlerns, La "Little Giant" THRESHING MACHINES

With Late Improvements. Also the improved "Benjamin." Every machine warranted. Write for circular and prices to SMALL & FISHER. WOODSTOCK, N. B WILLIAM RAE

has at his shop, UPPER WATER STREET, TABLETS, GRAVE-MARKS, STC. Ranging at prices from \$4 upwards. Chatham, July 21st, 1885.

Central Book Store. We take pleasure in announcing that our stock

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 Nevels, Harper's Handy Series, Robertson's American Series, Leisure Hourdo., Lily do., a good line of Handsomely PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH DO A large and varied stock of in boxes, WRITING FLUIDS in quarts, pints, and pints, and small. BLANK BOOKS, broad and long cap from 2 to 5 quires, small kind, ruled

purposes. Memos, Weekly and Monthly 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'

AT CENTRAL BOOKSTORE IDA MOSS. Send six cents for postage and receive tree, a costly box of goods which will right away than anything else in this world. All or either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad

lutely sure. At once address, TRUB & Co., Port-

PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing. Bleck Brook July 7, 1885.

We have nented 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

MISS IDA MOSS will conduct the THE LUXURY

SEA BATH in your own house, by using

The above is highly recommended by the lead-

ing Physicians for the use of children and delicate persons. 30 cents per package -AT-Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

NEW GOODS

Thomas Flanagan Ready-made Clothing SOLDATCOST

Also: A large assortment of ALL KINDS OF BOOTS will be sold accordingly low. Purchasers will do well by calling and seeing

ress Goods of all Kinds.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - AUGUST 27, 1885

The New Brunswick Trading Company of London (limited) has been organized and its prospectus published in some of the leading papers of success. Great Britain. It has been formed for the purpose of taking over, increasing and developing the combined businesses of Messrs Guv. Bevan & Co., and Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart, as carried on by them at Miramichi, and of transacting the business of a trading, advance and mercantile agency company. The capital of the £100,000 in 10,000 preference shares ot £10 each, fully paid up, bearing 6 per cent. cumulative dividend, and paid up and 5,000 with £4 paid, will be issued to the vendors in part payment of the purchase money The prospectus says that 7,000 shares have already been applied for and will be allotted in full and the remaining 5,000 are reserved for future issue. It is is not intended at present to call up more than £4 per share on any of the ordinary shares. The preference shares are now alone offered for subscription, payment thereon to be made as follows,—\$2 on application and the balance on allotment. The first dividend will be payable 1st November next and

subsequent dividends half-yearly. The business which thus goes into the hands of the new company is an old established one which had its commencement as far back as 1816. Examinations by well-known accountants of London and Edinburgh have shown that the Miramichi businesses of the two firms, taken together, have vielded a profit during the past five years, of £55,965.5/7 and expansion of operations and economy in management are the main objects in organizing the company, which is "to acquire both businesses as going concerns-the mills, plant, stock and materials, with their valuable freehold and selected leasehold lands, consisting of about 110,000 acres the mortgage (which carries with it certain advantages conducive to econ omy in working), advances on securities of ascertained value owned by and goodwill. The price of the properties, including the plant, steam tugs, scows, &c., amounts to about £60,000, subject to adjustment of fluctuating ard current assets, from date the transfers take place), but which cannot made a difference of £2,000 either way. £50,000, being nearly the whole of the said purchase money, will be taken by the vendors in shares in the company. The stocks of wood, &c., on hand, or being got out or manufactured, are to be

taken over at cost price." Mr. R. A. Stewart and Mr. John Stewart are to be the managing directors of the company. They have no other business in Canada in connection with the trade, except NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, Papetrie branches at St. John and Bathurst. N. B., which they agree to transfer to the company at any time within two years from the incorporation of the company at an independent valuation without any consideration for option of paying for the same, as to

at least one-half, in ordinary shares. No fees or remuneration are to be paid to the managing and ordinary directors until the preference shareholders shall have first received 6 per cent. dividends and the ordinary shareholders 8 per cent. dividends out of the profits. The remaining profits will be divided in the proportion of one-third to the managing directors as their remuneration, and two-thirds (after the deduction of such an allowance to the ordinary directors as may be fixed by the shareholders, and subject to the provision thereout of a suitable reserve fund)

to the ordinary shareholders. into, which is reade between Richard George Guy and Lambton Lee Loraine Bevan of the first part; Robert Alexander Stewart and John Stewart of the second part; and Ion Hamilton Benn, of Fenchurch-screet, London, for and on behalf of the company, of the third part, and is dated the 5th day of August, 1885.

The officers of the company are,-Guy, Esq. I12 Fenchurch street, L. L. Bevan, Esq., 112 Fenchurch street, Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., J. P., Leap Castle, Robert A. Stewart, Esq., 3 Fen John Stewart, Esq., St. John, Bankers-Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, & Co. Lombard street, London. Brokers-Messrs. Ellis & Co., 2 Royal Exchangebuildings, London, E. C.

Auditors-Messrs. Grey, Prideaux, and Booker,
Accountants, 48 Lincoln's Inn-fields, London,

Secretary—William Hutchison, Esq.
Temperary Offices—2 Fenchurch avenue, London,
E. C. The announcement of the formation of the new Company will, no doubt, be a surprise to many of our readers, but the large number of them who have, for years, done business with the two firms now amalgamated, will be glad to know that the management is to continue, to a large extent, in the old hands. The Com. pany starts under favorable auspices. As everyone knows, times are dull in the lumber trade, but that is so much ernment have been petitioned for the use case of contagious disease is subjected to a him on several occasions and with benefit. claring himself in favor of a union of the Coburgs, Lusters, Nnns' Veiling in favor of the stockholders, as the of the exposition buildings for a smallpox fine of fifty dollars, and in the case of a Preller, however, had heart disease, he provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Prints. Cashmeres and Prints.
Cottons in grey and white at all prices to suit, valuable lands, mills, plant and other hospital. Tweeds of all kinds, property of the two firms have been

when the business feels the revival which must take place in the trade ere long the operations of the New Brunswick Trading Company will occupy an important place among Miramichi industries. We wish the Company and its promoters every

Something Like Salmon Fisheries. A correspondent interested in sale mon-culture sends us a letter of 7th inst., that he received from New Westminster, B. C., which referring to the great salmon catch of this year, says-I wonder if they will attribute the increase to the cause of artificial hatching? Mr. Homer, M. P. has just came back from Parliament after the long session. company is £300,000, consisting of He says they had a hard time of it. Salmon here are awfully plentiful. the canneries have already got all of their cans full, and boats are now catching from 400 to 600 per 5 hours, in fact many a thousand fish has been thrown over the £200,000 in 20,000 ordinary shares wharves this season. Salmen are costof £10 each, of which 3,000 fully ing the canneries only 1c. each. Had there been plant enough on the Frazer there could have been from 500,000 to 600,000 cases canned during the month of July. Now would be the time to ship those suckeyes east, the run is over with you, and very few can be taken on the columbia, they are small sized and a beautiful color which would take the markets well.

Large quantities of salt salmon are be ing put up this season, which will bring prices down on this side. I am afraid the C. P. R. won't be in readiness this season, - not before next year, by the appearance of things. I was out on the river to-day. Sal mon are just like smelts. Some boats

have caught 1000 fish in 24 hours. Our correspondent also encloses the following from the Ottawa Free Press. New Westminster, B. C., August 6 .-This is the year for the big run of salmon, which occurs every fourth year, and the ality in the winter. Fraser river is literally alive with the silvery beauties, which form so important a part of British Columbia's wealth and family, were observed to be coming up the river in small lots. Soon, however, their numbers increased and with such wonderful rapidity that the river is now check full of the finny treasures; and the canneries which are running are taxed to their utmost capacity to pack the vast

quantities of fish which are being caught, as they are coming by hundreds of thou -No such large and extensive run has been known before. The mouth to above New Westwith the fishing rious canneries. An inor which is fully authenticated a mat of a boat which took 384 fish in one haul, and commenced landing them upon the wharf in exactly 55 minaverage pack will be twenty thousand cases to each cannery engaged, making the probable total pack of the Fraser river canneries for this season from 120. 000 to 130,000 cases. On Saturday last August 1st) Ewen's cannery did the biggest day's packing ever done on the Fraser river, canning a total of 1400 cases n one day the highest pr vious record being 1275 cases. The canneries have being paying their fisherm a from three to five cents a fish, but owing to the the firms, together with the business | plentiful supply tish have been offered and sold for one cent each salmon during the past week, they being willing to accept such a small price rather than throw the fish overboard. They claim that in previous seasons the cost of packing has amounted to about \$3.25 a case, while this season it will be reduced to from \$2.75 to \$3.00 If such is the case it is certain that the 30th April, 1885, (from which a fair margin of profit can be made on the present ruling selling prices which are \$3.50 a case. - Ottawa Free Press.

Our correspondent also says .-It seems to some that where selmen are so plentiful, hatcheries are needless. course you think so, or used to. I believe they have been of great assistance. At all events, there is a steady and large increase of salmon on the hatchery rivers, showing, you will admit, that if those hatcheries are useless in restocking, they do not prevent the fish

from entering the river. redicted and confidently asserted that a onger continuance of the hatcheries would result in total extinction of our salmon, and that the fish were barbarously used-in fact murdered-and this dea was held by parties who should have known better, but believed by parties who had either an interest it their abolition, or wished to obtain the handing of the cash. Over 30 salmon have been taken this year in the Restigouche with last year and year before's marks upon them, by anglers and netters, cenclusively showing that the parent fish, after being manipulated and used, do return. There will, I think, be fully goodwill. The company to have the 2,000 fish caught in the Restigouche by very large, some stands taking over 20,000 lbs. There has been lots of money for the fishermen, but little for the buyers. What may occur when the C. P. R.

opens up Frazer river, which is sure next year, has yet to be told. While we willingly publish our correspondent's letter, together with the other matter he sends, we fail to see what purpose he has in view when he introduces the subject of salmon-hatching by artificial means in connection with it. There has been no salmon hatchery on the Fraser River until a year or two ago and the most enthusiastic fishculturist in the country would not, while in his senses, pretend that the fisheries of any river could be affected in one way or another by a two-year old hatchery. Every fourth year is a good one for salmon on the Fraser and The terms of purchase are embod- this year has been an unusually good ied in the only agreement entered one, just as last year was a poor one on the Restigouche. So far as our opinion of the artificial propagation of salmon -as it has been carried on here-goes, it has not changed, but been confirmed by every year's observation and experience, and when we find men interested in beoming the hatchery business endeavoring to sustain their position as our correspondent does by lugging in such far-fetched and absurd support as this year's experience on the Fraser, we

Montreal's Scourge.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20. - There has been a decided increase in the number of cases of smallpox reported to the Health Office within the past two days. Yesterday thirty new cases in all were reported, and by noon to-day sixteen more had been inscribed, making forty-six new cases in a day and a-half, as against thirty-five cases reported during the two whole days of Wednesday and Thursday last week. There are thirty-nine cases in the hospital, only three of which are considered serious. Two patients were discharged cured yesterday and two admitted to-day. Some of the afflicted persons reside on the principal West end streets. One case was reported in the lodge of the Ravenscrag residence of the late Sir Hugh Allan. The theatres have all been closed. Employers the watering of streets. The provincial gov- There, a physician who fails to report a that he had prescribed chloroform for sented for a period of thirteen years, de-

BARNUMS CIRCUS. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS | valuation. Our lumber lands are to consult with him as to the wisdom of city will be depopulated, business pros-

yet practically inexhaustible and postponing the performance, advertised to trated, and communication will almost take place in Montreal shortly, in view of the great danger incurred in bringing together thousands of people from smallpox infected districts. It was decided to cancel the Montreal engagement.

> NOTHING LIKE LEATHER. Yesterday at noon the employes of Messrs. Thompson & Co., boot and shoe employes, who may have smallpox in manufacturers, of Visitation street, held a their families, and he thought the emmeeting, and Mr. Thompson explained the movement that is being made by the assist as far as possible, in crushing out shoe and leather manufacturers of this the dread disease. On the subject of city to prevent the spread of the disease, disinfectants, he said, carbolic acid, sulpointing out to them as clearly as possible | phate of zinc and chloride of lime are the resolution passed at the manufacturers' the most efficacious, and should be freely meeting on Tuesday last. The work- used. In the premises where there is people then resolved that in any case of case of smallpox, brimstone soaked in smallnex that may occur in the family of alcohol should be burned, in the fumes any of their fellow-workmen they were of which nothing can live. Bi-chloride prepared to give three per cent. of their of meroury, or as it is more commonly gross earnings per week to the unfor- known, corrosive sublimate, should als tunate person until such time as the dis be used, as it is the most active and ease had disappeared and he could resume | deadly destroyer of the germs of disease work, thinking by the above method they may in some measure prevent the spread | cide it stands pre-eminent. It is inexof the disease amongst them.

INFLUENCE OF THE SEASONS. Many people have an idea that small pox is essentially a summer disease, and that on the approach of winter the epidemic will begin to wane. Montreal's epidemic is very far from encouraging this theory. For instance in 1877 the deaths from smallpox were as follows: -

February 75 August 24 March 22

It will be seen that the highest mortality from smallpox was in the depth of winter. If the epidemic is not stamped out before Montreal gets its double win dows up we may look for a heavy mor-SMALLPOX AT ST. ROSE, LANORAIE, ST. SUL-

PICE, LAVALTRIE, One of the Court House officials who sides at St. Rose reports one case of smallpox now existing in that village. Dr. H. C. Primeau, of Lanoraie, stated this morning, that a young girl aged 13 is now suffering from smallpox in that locality. The doctor also says that there are cases at St. Sulpice and Lavaltrie, the two neighboring parishes and that there have been three or four deaths in the last mentioned locality.

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-BOX AND COLLAR-A meeting of the bookbinders and paperbox and collar makers was called to-day by J. C. Wilson & Co. to consult as to the utes from the time of starting. The total | steps the trade should take to check the spread of smallpox. Several of the gentlemen present expressed their views. Mr. Dawson said there were two dangers connected with the existence of the smalloox which it was well should be avoided. On the one hand the spread of the disease should be checked and on the other any. thing like alarm or exaggeration should be avoided. As an employer of labor he was maware of the existence of a smallpox epidemic inasmuch as not one of his 70 or 80 employes is ill with the disease. Havng just returned from the States, where the most exaggerated reports of the extent of the disease were current, he was in a position to know what injury was being done the city by the exaggerations which have gained currency. Mr. Lovell said that some of his employes had smallpox in their families, and had left their work in consequence. He had decided that his people must get vaccinated,

though some of them objected to it. Mr. Sims had notified his employes that f any of them had smallpox in their homes they must stop away from their work until the danger of infection was past. His firm will continue paying their You are aware that not long ago it was | wages to any of the hands who may have to stop work through this cause.

AN AMERICAN MEDICAL OPINION. Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, of New York City, is stopping at the Windsor Hotel. He is connected with the hospitals and dispensaries of New York, and has had four years' experience as a surgeon in the United States Indian service. He has also had a large experience in the smallpox hospital on Blackwell's Island, New

York, and has made himself familiar with A Star reporter called on him, when he rod this year, and the net catch is also gave some valuable hints on smallpox. He began by saying : "There is no reason disease, should obtain a foothold in Montreal. It is a city possessing natural facilities for drainage, and with only ordinary care could be made one of the healthiest cities on the continent." He continued that it was imperative that people should be vaccinated, and if they will not submit to it willingly they should be compelled to by law. Experience has shown that dark-skinned races and nations of mixed blood are more liable to contract eruptive diseases than others. As a proof

have the utmost horror of smallpox, which, when it once breaks out among them, the Gres Ventres and Rees some years should begin by making vaccination compulsory, and if necessary, appoint special officers to assist the physicians in carrying it out. Patients suffering from the malady should be thoroughly isolated, and disinfectants and deodorizers freely used, not only in the sick room, but are the more comfirmed in our position. more particularly by those attending on

begin, and every person of whatever age stand the importance of this. Many

Quinlan considered it absolutely necessary that cleanliness should be strictly observed, and every locality where an outbreak is likely to occur should visited at short intervals, to see that proper care is exercised. Garbage should be burned, when it is practicable, and pany has been formed for the purpose of This morning the agent of Barnum's from the courts. The authorities must with fatal result. This will be Brooks' with the mother country, of the secular-HATS of SOFT AND HARD | acquired at the more advantageous | Circus waited on His Worship the Mayer take the matter in hand at once, or the defence when the case comes to trial.

entirely cease with the outside world. But above all things, impress upon the minds of the people, the necessity of vaccination. He said he was

AGREEABLY SURPRISED at the magnanimous manner in which the merchants had offered to treat their ployes should meet their efforts and known to the profession; as a germi pensive, within the reach of everyone does not injure clothing, and is harmless. except when taken internally. It is prepared in the proportion of about one grain to two thousand parts of water When used in the household it should ! colored with some conspicuous coloring matter, to prevent mistakes being made in drinking it. In conclusion, he said the authorities should at once take May 40 November 14 your mayor, 1 think he is the man to the State. people the danger that threatens the

VACCINATION. To-day all the employes of Messrs. Thomas May & Company, wholesale fancy dry goods merchants of McGill and St. James streets, eighty to eighty-five number, including the girls in the workroom, were notified that all not already vaccinated must be so. This will be done at the firm's expense.

The numerous employes of the Canadian District Telegraph Company have been notified that they must at ence undergo vaccination under pain of dismissal

for neglect of such precaution. The following orders for vaccine points have been telegraphed to Boston through the Canadian District Telegraph Com.

THE RICHELIEU HOTEL.

Isidore B. Durocher, proprietor of the Richelien Hotel, said to a reporter this morning, that, in view of the spread of smallpox, he thought it his duty, after the suggestion made in the Star, to have one and all of the employes of his establishment vaccinated. He has, in consequence, requested the physician to visit, the hotel and the 150 employes of Mr. Durocher will all be vaccinated in a day or

Precautions at Portland.

(By telegraph to the N, Y. Herald.) PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 20.-Montreal people are coming here daily to escape the smallpex epidemic raging in that city. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the infected districts and several hundred cases are reported in Montreal in proximity to the railroad terminus. Major Deering has called a meeting of the Board of Health to take measures to prevent possible infection from Montreal.

The St. Louis Trunk Tragedy.

St. Louis, Aug. 15 .- An important point in the Maxwe'l-Preller murder case has just leaked out. Much speculation had been indulged in by the authorities concerning the mutilation of the corpse and the manner in which it was dressed. The drawers which covered the lower extremities were too short and did reach within a foot of the ankles. The drawers were subjected to minute ex amination, and on the inside of the waistband was found the name of "Hugh M. Brooks," half written and half printed in identified as Maxwell's. The only time the name had been heard of before was match-box found among Maxwell's effects. N. Brooks, dated Hyde. The name covery public, fearing that it would result set up defence in Auckland that the corpse marked "H. M. Brooks," could not be Preller. Further examination of the drawers showed that they were much too small for Preller, that they had been pulled hastily on the body, and were torn in several places from the tension, and were of different material from the draw-

ers found in Preller's; baggage. From this evidence deduction is clear. Maxwell stripped the body, and then started to dress it in a suit of his (Maxwell's) clothes. First he put the drawers on, but finding it hard work, quit, and placed the body in a trunk with the inago. While in the Indian service he tention of shipping it to some point where vaccinated several Indians, and when it would be found and buried as Hugh M. they discovered that this treatment saved | Brooks. The rapid decomposition of the them from the disease, they came to him | body alone prevented him from carrying in crowds, and he was known among out his plan. A communication from them as a great "medicine man." Every | London some months ago said that Breoks person should be vaccinated at least was the real name of Maxwell. Why once in six years, and the authorities he should desire to dress the body in a suit of his own underclothes, marked with his own name, is another puzzler in this (By Midnight Despatches.)

ST. Louis, Aug. 18 .- A letter is pub

lished here to-day dated Sunny Bank

Hyde, Chester, England, July 13, 1885,

and signed Samuel N. Brooks, in which the afflicted person. Now is the time to the writer says his son H. M. Brooks left home last January on a business trip to Ireland and no word has been received at once. People should be made to under- from him since. It has been learnedhowever, he had the curate of an adjoinpeople have an idea that the smallpox ing parish for a companion and that they will attack youth sooner than persons | had indulged in various extravagances and of mature age. This is a mistake, as that Brooks' name got mixed up with the old people are just as susceptible to it as St. Louis trunk tragedy and also got mixed up with that of Dr. Maxwell. The In order to successfully cope with the letter shows great distress on the part of danger that threatens Montreal, Dr. the writer who makes an urgent appeal for information in regard to the person concerned in the murder. Part of this letter was shown to Maxwell and he recognized the signature as that of his father, and desired possession of the letter, He said he would write to his father and tell him he (Maxwell) was innocent nothing dumped that can be disposed of the murder of Preller and that he had a cessful. In the political discussions of in this manner. In New York, a com- perfectly good defence. In course of conversation, Maxwell, or as he is now the people against the administration. to be vaccinated under the pain of dis- building a large crematory, for the pur- pretty definitely identified (Brooks), said In 1839 he issued an address to the elecpose of burning the refuse of the city. Preller was troubled with insomnia and

ed a card this afternoon denying in toto of municipal institutions. In the session or idea of his defence, as published here took a prominent part in the discussions give any one any idea what his defence

very anxious desire to be informed of the extent of the testimony in the hands of NERVOUS AND FORGETFUL.

was found in Preller's effects he changed his seat. In 1847 he paid a visit to his color and said he did not remember writ- native land, and on his return found that ing any. He said that Preller was going in his absence Parliament had been dis to Australia. He had told him so on solved and that he had been put in nomboard the Cephalonia. He did not re- ination for Oxford, his old constituency. collect writing a letter to Preller from He was returned by a large majority. Boston telling him that cheap tickets could | though the returning officer on a techbe purchased in St. Louis to San Fran- nicality gave the seat to his opponent, a cisco, nor did he remember making an ap- decision that was reversed on the aspointment with Preller to meet in this

"I don't care to discuss Mr. Preller or his character. If you want to find out anything about him you will have to see my lawyer," said he.

"You knew Mr. Preller intimately, did 'No, I did not. I met him casually on the steamer and then two or three times

in this country. 'Was Mr. Preller with you in Canada?' 'He was there at the same time, but can't say that he was with me. I don't want to say anything more about him.' The prisoner has gone so far in his admissions and denials and reiterations that he has gotten himself and his lawyer badly tangled up. He still makes a pretence of secrecy concerning his line of defence, but since his acknowledgement that S. L. Brooks, of Cheshire, England, is his father, and his acknowledgement that he was with Preller and that he gave the dead

man chloral, chloroform and bromide of

potassium at different times, his refusal to answer certain questions seems rather

DAMAGING ADMISSIONS. By his own words and in his own hand writing he has taken the burden of proof from the State in the most important particular. He has settled the point that it was the body of C. Arthur Preller that was found in the trunk. In going over the contents of Maxwell's canvas covered trunk yesterday, Chief Detective Burke found about a dozen stained handkerchiefs one of which was marked "C. A. P." and another of which was badly burned in spots by some strong acid. There are blood marks on some of the handkerchiefs, and the stains, Chief Burke said were such as might be made by holding s

handkerchief over the mouth of a person who was vomiting. IDENTIFIED BY A COUNTRYMAN. Your correspondent found this evening gentleman who furnished another interesting chapter in the Breoks matter. His name is Edward Morrissy, and he is clerk in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Condensing a long story, the that peculiar hand since so thoroughly following is obtained:-Morrissy's family reside in Hyde, Cheshire, England, where also dwells S. N. Brooks. While the at the San Francisco ticket office, under family were not on intimate terms the which cognomen Maxwell purchased his children were acquainted. He took only ticket to Auckland. It was also dis- a general interest in the Preller murder covered written on the back of a leather until he saw in print the letter from with Chief Har- his home stirred the depth of his memory, rigan and decided not to make the dis- and brought to mind young Hugh Brooks whom he remembered as a very fast young in the escape of Maxwell, as he might man. He went to the jail this afternoon, and, looking through the bars while the hundreds or more prisoners were exercising in the corridor, picked out Brooks from the crowd. Although he exchanged only a few words with him Morrissy is positive the man now in jail here is Lawver Brooks' son. Hugh Morrissy came to

this country two years ago. The Late Sir Francis Hineks.

[Montreal Gazette, Wednesday.] The death of Sir Francis Hincks, which took place last evening, removes from amenget us one who played no unimportant part in the history of Canada when it first came under constitutional Govern-He came to this country from Ireland, where he was born in the city Cork on the 14th December, 1807. father being Rev. Dr. Hincks, a noted archæologist. After serving a term in a mercantile house in Belfast, Sir Francis went on a trip to the West Indies. There he met Mr. George Ross, of Quebec (father of the present provincial premier) who induced him to pay a visit to this country, with the result that what saw led him to make it his future home. After returning to Ireland, where he married, he once more set sail for west, and in 1832 was established in New York (new Toronto) as a general merchant. His first connection with financial institutions was had two years later when he became a director of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking company, which he soon deserted for the Bank of the People, a rival institution started by the Reformers, and later absorbed by the Bank of Montreal.

Sir Francis' public life commenced, he himself declares, in 1838, when he undertook the publication of the Toronto Examiner, after the suppression of the Mackenzie rebellion. Before this, however, he had been to Washington to try and secure in Iowa a tract of land for colonization by Canadians dissatisfied with the conduct of political affairs in this country: This mission was unsucthat time the Examiner took the side of death occurring before it is so reported, said, and intimated he had either taken of such a system of, colenial government the physician is liable to a reprimand or was given an over dose on this occasion as would secure a permanent connection ization of the clergy reserves, and of local

that he has given any reporter an outline of 1841, at Kingston, Sir Francis Hincks this morning. He furthermore denies on the many important hestions that having acknowledged that his name is then came up for consider tion, and came Brooks, and says no matter what is pub- in for a good share of abuse both in the ished he will not talk about his case or House and in the press. After the death of Lord Sydenham and the accession of Sir Charles Bagot, Sir Francis was offered and accepted the position of Inspector-Sr. Louis, August 19, 1885 .- The man General or Finance Minister in the adwho sent C. Arthur Preller out of the ministration. This office he resigned world by the grand trunk route has with the other members of the Lafontainesettled down to a quiet life as a regular Baldwin administration in 1843, as a retenant of murderers' row in the jail. His sailt of a dispute with the Governor-Gendebut in jail was an event long anticipated eral, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and having by the inmates. During the exercise previously severed his connection with hour they spent nearly all the time in the Toronto Examiner, came to Montreal, gazing furtively at Maxwell and envied and in 1844 commenced the publication the great notoriety which he had achieved. of the Pilot. The first number made its A table and chair were placed in front of appearance during an election contest, cell No. 36, and, with a block of paper in which resulted in the return of Mr. Drum. front of him, Maxwell took the chair and mond, and those being the days when remained seated the greater part of the duelling was still in vogue, the editor one day. In this position he was viewed by day received a challenge from the late the curious hundreds and was not required Ogle R. Gowan who had taken offence to come up and converse with visitors. at some remarks in one of the articles. He asked for a copy of the jail rules and The hostile meeting , however, never took after reading them over carefully said place. After the resignation of the minthey were not hard to keep. He put on sitry a curious state of affairs prevailed new clothes, had his hair and beard trim- for some time. Mr. Daly, a member of med and was greatly benefitted in appear- | the council, who did not go out with his ance by the change. He expressed him- colleagues, for nearly a month was the self as satisfied with his new quarters and enly minister; then Mr. D. B. Viger was said he contemplated spending all his sworn in as president of the council, with time reading and writing. He betrays a Mr. Draper as another member, but without portfolio, and for nearly a year the Government was administered without either a finance or a law office. At last When told that a batch of his letters | an election held, in which Sir Francis lost

an administration was formed in 1844 and Elgin had been appointed as representative of the King and the ministry had resigned. Mr. Lafontaine was sent for, and in conjunction with Mr. Baldwin formed a cabinet that held office for nearly seven years, Sir Francis Hincks being Inspector General. Mr. Lafontaine resigned in 1851, when Sir Francis Hincks became Premier, his chief colleague being Mr. Morin, the programme agreed upon including the secularization of the Clergy reserves, increase of representation, extension of the franchise, abolition of the seignorial tenure, election to the Legislative Council, and encouragement of Railway enterprises. During this period the troubles in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses bill took place, and arrangements were made that resulted in the construction of the Great Western, Northern and St. Lawrence & Atlantic railways, and the Intercolonial railway was first proposed. One of the first questions coming up for the consideration of the new Government was the establishment of a line of steamers between England and the St. Lawrence which led to the establishment of what is now the Allan line. In the spring of 1852, Sir Francis visited England as a member of a joint delegation for promoting the Intercolonial railway, and during this visit made arrangements which led to the construction of the Grand Trunk railway. On September 8th, 1854, the Hincks-Morin ministry announced its resignation, and in 1855 Sir Francis was appointed Gov. ernor of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, and in 1862, in which year he

He Suffered as Wellington Did.

was created a Companion of the Bath.

was transferred to British Guiana, the

government of which he administered till

1869, when he returned to Canada. The

finance ministry in the Dominion Govern-

ment being vacant at the time, the Pre-

mier, Sir John Macdonald, offered the

position to Sir Francis, who accepted it

and held office till 1873, when he finally

retired from public life and settled in

Montreal. The principal event in this

period of his ministerial life was the get-

ting rid of the debased American silver

coin which had grown to be a nuisance.

driving out of circulation all other mo-

netary medium. In 1869 he was created

a Knight of St. Michael and St. George.

Among his other public services Sir

Francis took a prominent part in ne-

gotiating the Reciprocity treaty of 1854

with the United States; he also served on

the Ontario Boundary commission in 1878,

whose award led to so much political

wrangling. During his occupancy of the

post of finance minister in the Dominion

Cabinet he represented North Renfrew

and later Vancouver.

When Prince Albert Victor was at Yarmouth last May he attended service in the parish church one Sunday without being recognized, and, having taken his seat in a large empty pew, he was presently ordered to quit it by the owner. who arrived late and fuming, but resolved to insist in his rights. The episode has led to a correspondence with the Bishop of Norwich, who has written expressing a hope that "the deplorable incident" may be the means of effectually putting down the unjust claim of any parishioner to an exclusive right in the parish churches of that land. It may console the Prince to learn that the Duke of Wellington once suffered a similar indignity. He was staying at Walmer, and walked into Deal one Sunday to attend evening service. On entering the church he noticed that a large square pew in a desirable position was standing empty, so he seated himsel, in it. When the service had proceeded some little time an upstart looking woman appeared at the door of the pew and desired the Duke to "Come out!" and when he had obeyed her command, she went io, shut the door, and ensconse ! lierself in a space which would have accommodated a dozen persons. The Duke

quietly took a place in the free seats, and at the close of the service desired the beadle (who was in a prodigious fluster at having missed the great man) to "go and tell that lady that she turned the Duke of Wellington out of her pew. The effect of this news on a British snok of the most rampant species may be imagined. The lady would probably have crawled to Walmer on and and knees only to obtain a recognition from the Duke; and here, when she had the chance of making his acquaintance, and praying cheek by jowl with him, she had deliberately insulted him. This experience. however, was a wholesome one, as it converted the Duke to the system of open pews, and shortly after and he made extensive alterations in at direction at Strathfieldsaye.—Londo Pruth.

Hon. Alexander Macken ie bas returned to the house of commons the \$500 extra

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