[From the London Times.]

"Pharaoh's House in Tahpanhes."

A very curious and interesting discovery has been made in the loneliest and dreariest corner of the North-Eastern Delta. In a land where previous explorers have found only temples and tombs—the monuments of an extinct faith and the graves of a dead nation—Mr. Flinders Petrie has lighted upon the ruins of a royal palace. Not a palace of the dubious prehistoric Byzantine sort, but a genuine and highly respectable structure, with an unblemished pedigree, and a definite place in the history of four great nations. In a word, the fortunate finder of Naukratis has for the last six or eight weeks been working upon a large mound, or group of mounds, called Tell Defenneh, which Egyptologists and historians have long identified with the "Pelusiac Daphnæ" of the Greek writers and the "Tahpanhes" of the Bible. Here he has discovered the ruins of that very palace to which, as recorded in the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah (chapter 43), Johanan, the son of Kareah, followed by "all the captains of the forces" and "the remnant of Judah," brought the fugitive daughters of Zedekiah, then a dethroned and mutilated captive in Babylon. This flight of the Hebrew princesses took place about B. C. 585, during the reign of Ua-ab-Ra (26th Egyptian dynasty,) whom the Hebrews called Hophra, and the Greeks Apries. The Pharaoh received them with hospitality. To the mass of Jewish immigrants he granted tracts of land extending from Tahpanhes to Bubastis, while to the daughters of Zedekiah, his former ally, he assigned this royal residence, which the Bible calls "Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes."

At the time when these events happened the whole of this part of the Delta, to the westward as far as Tanis (San), to the southward as far as the Wady Tumilat, was a rich pastoral district, fertilized by the annual overflow of the Pelusiac and Tanitic arms of the Nile. It is now a wilderness, half marsh, half desert. Towards the eastern extremity of this wilderness, in the midst of an arid waste relieved by only a few sand hills overgrown with stunted tamarisk bushes, lie the mounds of Defenneh. Far from roads, villages, or cultivated soil, it is a place which no traveller goes out of his way to visit, and which no explorer has hitherto attempted to excavate. Sixteen miles of marsh separate it on the one side from Tanis, while on the other the horizon is bounded by the heron-haunted lagunes of Lake Menzaleh and the mud-swamps of the plain of Pelusium. The mounds consist of three groups situate from half a mile to a mile apart, the intermediate flat being covered with stone chips, potsherds, and the remains of brick foundations. These chips, potsherds, and foundations mark the site of an important city, in which the lines of the streets and the boundaries of two or three large enclosures are yet visible. Two of the mounds are apparently mere rubbish heaps of the ordinary type; the third is entirely composed of the burnt and blackened ruins of a huge pile of brick buildings, visible, like a lesser Bira Nimroud, for a great distance across the plain. Arriving at his destination towards evening, footsore and weary, Mr. Petrie beheld this singular object standing high against a lurid sky and reddened by a fiery sunset. His Arabs hastened to tell him its local name; and he may be envied the delightful surprise with which he learnt that it is known far and near as "El Kasr el Bint el Yahudi—the Castle of the Jew's Daughter."

Seeing at once that the interest of the place centred in this "Kasr," Mr. Petrie forthwith pitched his camp at the foot of the slope, between the tamarisks and the right bank of a brackish canal which intersects the outskirts of the mound and expands somewhat higher up into two good-sized lakes. The place being literally in the midst of an uninhabited desert, he had brought with him a patriarchal following of Nebesheh folk—men, boys, and girls, some 40 souls in all, to say nothing of camels and baggage. How, with true Arab ingenuity, they then and there extemporized a camp, and were immediately at home and contented, is best described in a passage from Mr. Petrie's journal, written the next evening:—

As I write here in my tent there is a continual prattle and babble going on among the Arabs under the surrounding bushes. Some have dug out burrows in the sandy hillocks and stacked branches of tamarisk around; others have mounded up walls of earth and roofed them over with boughs. Every bush has its bird. On one side is a group of men and boys all in the dark, doing dervishes at a "zikr," howling, groaning, calling upon Allah, louder and louder, quicker and quicker, till they break down from exhaustion. On the other side is a party of girls wildly singing shreds of songs in unison chorus, to the clapping of their hands. It is a picturesque scene. All around are clumps of tamarisk bushes, lit by the orange glow of a big fire here and there. Yonder, showing darkly, are the mounds of Tahpanhes; and here the old canal gleams in the dim starlight.

Want of space forbids us to follow Mr. Petrie step by step in his work of exploration; enough that he at once concentrated his forces upon the "Kasr," which has now been so thoroughly cleared out and cleared up that not only its architectural structure, but its history has been rescued from oblivion.

The building was first a stronghold, quadrangular, lofty, massive; in appearance very like the keep of Rochester Castle. It contained 16 square chambers on each floor, both the outer walls and partition walls being of enormous strength. It is, of course, impossible to guess of how many stories it was originally composed; but the bulk of the mound consists of its *debris*. This stronghold was built by Psammetichus I., whose foundation deposits (consisting of libation-vessels, corn-rubbers, specimens of ores, model bricks, the bones of a sacrificial ox and of a small bird, and a series of little tablets in gold, silver, lapis-lazuli, jasper, cornelian, and porcelain, engraved with the royal name and titles) have been discovered by Mr. Petrie under the four corners of the building. The name of the founder being thus determined, we at once know for what purpose the castle was erected. Having fought his way to the throne by means of a force of Carian and Ionian mercenaries, Psammetichus granted them a permanent settlement at "Daphnae of Pelusium," where, according to Herodotus, they occupied two large camps, one on each side of the river. Here they continued to be quartered till Amasis, a later king of the same dynasty, transferred them to Memphis.

"The docks where their vessels were laid up and the ruins of their habitations," says Herodotus, "were still to be seen in my day at the place where they dwelt originally, before they were removed by Amasis. (Book II., chap. 154.)"

Now, this "Kasr," built by Psammetichus, probably about B. C. 665 or 666, stands in the midst of what was once a square courtyard, the whole being again enclosed within an immense walled area measuring 2,000 feet in length by 1,000 feet in breadth. This area has a north gate opening upon the canal, and a south gate towards the ancient military route between Egypt and Syria; and its great boundary wall was 50 feet in thickness. Some three or four acres of the enclosed soil have been turned over by Mr. Petrie's Arabs to a depth of six inches, and have yielded an extraordinary number of arrow heads, in bronze and iron, besides horses' bits, iron and bronze tools, fragments of iron grating, iron chains, &c. Here, then, we have one of the camps mentioned by Herodotus, and that necessary adjunct, a strong and lofty tower, which not only commanded an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country, but served for the headquarters of the general and his staff and for an occasional royal residence. The other camp should be sought on the opposite side of the canal, which is, in fact, the ancient Pelusiac branch, now silted up and canalized. As for the docks which were visible in the old traveller's time, they are perhaps yet traceable where one of the before-mentioned lakes is dammed across by an antique "Gisr" or dyke, which only needed a little repairing to be as sound as ever.

The "Kasr," however, does not consist of the tower only; neither is it all of the one date. A number of later structures have been added on against its outer walls, thus forming a curiously irregular ground plan and more than doubling the superficial extent of the original building. These "annexes" appear to have opened outwards, and to have no communication with the central tower. One was built by the founder; but some of the other additions (including a court with a fine limestone cornice, many blocks of which yet strew the ground) were probably the work of later kings. So much for this curious building, which is unlike any other ruin in Egypt. What the excavations have disclosed is, however, still more curious. And here it is necessary to remember that the place is not merely a ruin, but a burnt ruin, the upper portions of which have fallen in and buried the basements. Furthermore, it was plundered, dismantled, and literally hacked to pieces before it was set on fire. The State rooms, if one may use so modern a phrase, were lined with slabs of fine limestone covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, bas-relief figures of captives, and the like, most delicately sculptured and painted. These now lie in heaps of splintered fragments, from among which Mr. Petrie has with difficulty selected a few perfect specimens. The whole place, in short, tells a tale of rapine and vengeance. It would be idle, under these circumstances to hope for the discovery of objects of value among the ruins. Moreover, it was only in the basement chambers, where things might have fallen through from above, or have been left *in situ*, that there seemed to be any prospects of "finds" for the explorer. Now, the basements were the office, and some of these offices have been found intact under the superincumbent rubbish. There is certainly nothing very romantic in the discovery of a kitchen, a butler's pantry, and a scullery. It would be more satisfactory to find a throne room or a treasure chamber. Yet even these domestic *arcana* become interesting when they form part of an ancient Egyptian palace of 2,552 years ago. The kitchen of "Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes" is a big room with recesses in the thickness of the walls, which served for dressers. Here some 14 large jars and two large flat dishes were standing in their places, unharmed amid the general destruction. A pair of stone corn-rubbers, a large iron knife, various weights, and three small flat iron pokers—or possibly spits—were also found in this room. The butler's pantry, it need scarcely be said, was the room to which wine jars were brought from the cellar to be opened. It contained no amphoræ, but hundreds of jar-lids and plaster amphoræ-stoppers, some stamped with the royal oval of Psammetichus, and some with those of Necho, his successor. Here, also, was found a pot of resin. The empty amphoræ, with quantities of other pottery, mostly broken, were piled in a kind of rubbish depot close by. Some of these amphoræ have the lute shaped hieroglyh signifying "nefer" (good) scrawled three times in ink upon the side, which not to speak it profanely, may probably indicate some kind of "XXX" for Pharoah's consumption. Most curious of all, however, is a small room evidently sacred to the scullery-maid. It contains a recess with a sink; a built bench to stand things upon; and recesses in the wall by way of shelves, in which to place what has been washed up. "The sink," writes Mr. Petrie, "is formed of a large jar with the bottom knocked out, and filled with broken pot-shreds placed on edge. The water ran through this, and thence into more broken pots below, placed one in another, all bottomless, going down to the clean sand some four or five feet below." The potshreds in this sink were covered with organic matter, and clogged with fish bones.

In other chambers there have been found large quantities of early Greek vases ranging from B.C. 550 to B.C. 600, some finely painted with scenes of gigantomachia, chimeras, harpies, sphinxes, processions of damsels, dancers, chariot races, and the like, nearly all broken, but many quite mendable; also several big amphoræ with large loop handles quite perfect. A sword handle with a wide curved guard, some scale-armor, bronze rings, amulets, beads, seals, small brass vessels, and other minor objects of interest have also turned up, and two rings engraved with the titles of a priest of Amen. Some small tablets inscribed with the name of Amasis (Ahmes II.) and a large bronze seal of Apries (Hophra) are important, inasmuch as they complete the name-links in the historic chain of the 26th Dynasty.

Apries brings us to B.C. 591—570, and to the time of the flight of the daughters of Zedekiah. It may be that the Egyptian monarch added on some of the later external chambers of the "Kasr" for the accommodation of their suite; for "all the captains of the forces," all the nobles, and priests, and merchants of Judea were among the immigrant multitude. With them also, sorely against his will and judgment, came the prophet Jeremiah, whose first act on arriving at Tahpanhea was to foretell the pursuit of the Babylonian host:—

Then came the word of the Lord unto Jeremiah in Tahpanhes, saying, Take great stones in thine hand, and hide them in mortor in the brick work which is at the entry of Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes, in the sight of the men of Judah; and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel; behold I will send and take Nebuchadrezzar the King of Babylon, my servant, and will set his throne upon these stones that I have hid; and he shall spread his royal pavilion over them. And he shall come, and shall smite the land of Egypt; such as are for death shall be given to death, and such as are for captivity to captivity, and such as are for the sword to the sword." (Jeremiah chap. 43, v. 8, 9, 10, 11.)

We quote from the Revised Version, which has an important alternative reading in the margin to which we will presently refer. In the meantime, here is a verbatim extract from a page of Mr. Petrie's journal written early in April:—

Outside the buildings of the Ksar, I find by repeated trenchings an area of continuous brickwork resting on sand, about 100 ft by 60ft., facing the entrance to the later buildings at the east corner. The roadway ran up a recess between the buildings and this platform. The platform has no traces of chambers, and seems to be an open-air place for out door purposes, such as loading goods, arranging things, &c.; such a place as is needed for business, and such as even poor viliagers make before their houses, levelling a smooth hard bed of mud, which they keep clean swept. It is curious how exactly this answers to the brick area, "at the entry of Pharaoh's house in Tahparhes," and it would be exactly the place where Nebuchadrezzar would "spread his royal pavilion." The rains have washed away this area and denuded the surface, so that, although it is two or three feet thick near the palace, it is reduced in greater part to a few inches, and is altogether gone at the north-west corner.

Now, the Arabic name for a platform of this kind is "Balat," and that we have in this "Balat" the brickwork referred to in the Bible is scarcely to be doubted by the most determined sceptic. And it is to be noted that in the alternative reading above mentioned "the brickwork which is at the entry of Pharoah's house" is rendered as "the pavement or square.'

To identify Jeremiah's stones (unless he had first inscribed them, which is unlikely) would of course be impossible. Yet Mr. Petrie has looked for them diligently, and turned up the brickwork in every part. Some unhewn stones have indeed been dug out from below the surface, and it is open to enthusiasts to identify them or not, as they think fit, but about the "Balat" it is scarcely possible that there should be a difference of opinion. Did Nebuchadrezzar really come to Tahpanhes and spread his Royal pavilion on that very spot, and was Jeremiah's prophecy fulfilled? Egyptian inscriptions say that he come; and that Apries defeated him; Babylonian inscriptions state that he conquered, and the truth is hard to discover. At all events, there are three clay cylinders of Nebuchadrezzar in the Museum at Boulak inscribed with the great king's name, titles, parentage, &c., which there is much reason to believe were found a few years ago at this place, and not, as the Arab sellers stated, at Tassun, in the isthmus. Such cylinders were taken with him by Nebuchadrezzar in his campaigns for the purpose of marking the place where he planted his standard and throne of victory.

The smashed, shattered, and calcined ruins of "Pharoah's house in Tahpanhes" tell the end of the story.

For Sale and to Let

FOR SALE.

One light DRIVING WAGGON almost new, 2 Setts DRIVING HARNESS.

Apply at

LOGGIE & BURR'S.

Chatham, June 30th '86.

FOR SALE.

The property known as the JAMES T. GRIFFIN HOUSE situate on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Templeton.

☞FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE.

Chatham, 4th March, 1886

FOR SALE

THE HOUSE and PREMISES in Chatham at present occupied by MRS. F. J. LETSON They possess every convenience for a gentlemen's residence.

Apply to

WARREN C. WINSLOW
BARRISTER

FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Cunard Streets and known as the

Wesleyan Church Property.

This lot has a frontage of 93½ feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c. as they now stand. This is one of the best business stands in town. The buildings are in good repair and suitable for Warehouse or Factory. Possession Given on the first of June next. Price Low and Terms Moderate.

J. B. SOWBALL.

BULL FOR SALE!

The Ayrshire bull 'Sir Roger" is offered for sale at Station Stock Farm, Chatham. Sir Roger is registered No. 181, N. B. Herd Book, is Reddish Brown with white spots and was calved April 14 1882, was got by Rory O'More, 110 N. B. H. B., dam Beauty 4th, 161 N. B. H. B., G. dam Sweeney 158 N. B. H. B., G. G. dam, Lady Watters, 318 N. B. H. B.

For other particulars applyto

J. B. SNOWBALL,

Chatham, N. B., May 12th, 1886.

TO LET

The Store in the Benson Block occupied by Mr. Geo. Stothart. Possession given on or about 1st September.

For further particulars apply to

M. S. BENSON, agent.

STORE TO LET.

THE single Store in the Subscriber's Building lately occupied by Messrs Moss & Son is now to let. This is one of the best business stands in Chatham.

J. R. GOGGIN.

Chatham, May18th, 1886.

DWELLING HOUSE For Sale or to Let.

The Subscriber offers for sale or to let the dwelling house, barn and premises on King St., Chatham, now occupied by him. The property is well suited for a boarding House or private dwelling. Terms made known on application.

David McIntosh.

tf.

TO SELL OR LEASE,

—:o:—

The Grindstone QUARRY

on the South side of Northwest River Miramichi in the parish of South Esk, formerly operated on by

Mr. Joseph Goodfellow.

There is at the Quarry a large BUILDING erected during 1884 and 1885.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Davidson & Davidson, Newcastle, or to

R. HUTCHISON.

Douglastown, May 1st, 1886.

Law.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq

CASTLE STREET

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

DesBrisay & DesBrisay.

BARRISTERS,

Attorneys otaries. Conveyancres, &c

OFFICES

St. Patrick Street, - - - Bathurst, N. B.

THEOPH LUS DESBRISAY, Q. C.
T. SWAYNE DESBRISAY

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Robert Murray

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Insurance Agent,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

CHATHAM, N. B.

D. G. MACLAUCHLAN,

Barrister-at-Law

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

BATHURST, N. B.

Warren C. Winslow.

BARRISTER

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Solicitor of Bank of Montreal

CHATHAM, N. B.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

ALL persons placing any rubbish, dirt or obstructions of any kind on any of the public streets, roads, sidewalks or slips within the Road District of the Town of Chatham, will be dealt with according to law.

By order.

BENJ. FLOOD,
Commissioner.

Chatham, May 1, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on Thursday the 16th day of September, next, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of Twelve noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right title and interest of James Grant in and to all those several pieces, parcels or Lots of Land situate, lying and being on the North side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Newcastle and County of Northumberland, described as follows; viz:—All that piece or parcel of Land being the upper or westerly half of Lot number Sixty-four, situate lying and being on the North side of the River Miramichi in the Parish of Newcastle aforesaid; bounded on the upper side by lands granted to Alexander Taylor, on the lower or Easterly side by the lower or Easterly half of the said Lot number sixty-four at present owned or occupied by James Hays, and in front by the said River, which said half part of the said Lot contains 100 acres more or less—

Also: All that other piece or parcel of Land situate lying and being immediately in the rear of the piece of Land above described, being the Upper or Westerly half of Back Lot Number Sixty-four, bounded on the upper side by lands owned by Alexander and William Russell, and on the lower or Easterly side by the lower half of the said rear Lot number Sixty-four, in front by the said piece of Land above described, and in rear by vacant Crown lands and contains 100 acres more or less, which said pieces or parcels of land were conveyed to the said James Grant by George Kerr by Indenture bearing date the 28th day of August, A. D. 1842, as by reference thereto will appear, and being the lands and premises on which the said James Grant at present resides.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of David Ritchie, John Ritchie, Robert Ritchie and Allan Ritchie, and at the suit of John Brown against the said James Grant.

JNO. SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of Northd. Co.

Sheriff's Office ewcastle, 1st JuneA. D. 188

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Mitchell Robicheau, in and to FIFTY ACRES of all that Tract piece or parcel of land—being part of the Tract of land granted to Alexander Fraser, situate lying and being between Upper Neguac and Lower Neguac in the Parish of Alnwick and County of Northumberland, on the Westerly side of the Great Road, and abutted and bounded as follows:—On the West by a Lot of Land granted to John Denoit no. 5 (Number five), on the East by the undivided property of John M. Savoy and the heirs of the late Simon Savoy, on the South by the Great Road, and on the North by land granted to Lazornce Allan—and being the Piece of Land and premises at present occupied by the said Mitchell Robicheau and on which he resides.—The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out by the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Alexander Loggie against Barney Robicheau, Luc Robicheau, James Robicheau and the said Mitchell Robicheau.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'd Co.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 25th May, 1886.

Notice of Sale.

To CHARLES C. WATT and MARGARET WATT his wife, and to all others whom it doth, shall or may concern:—

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, on SATURDAY, the Fourteenth DAY of AUGUST next, at twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage made the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1882, between the said Charles C. Watt, then of Newcastle, in the county aforesaid, now of Montreal merchant, and Margaret Watt his wife, of the first part, and William L Germaine, then of Chatham aforesaid, now of the City of Saint John, clerk, of the second part and duly registered in the Records of the county aforesaid, on the date last aforesaid, in Volume 61 of the said County Records, pages 644, 645, 646 and 647, and numbered 599 in said volume.

"All those certain pieces or parcels of Land, situate, lying and being in the said Town of Newcastle, and abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: The first piece beginning on the east side of Castle Street, at a point distant ten feet southerly from the upper or south side of the Bell House; thence southerly along the east side of Castle Street a distance of thirty-five feet; thence south easterly on a line parallel with the upper side of the Public Wharf seventy feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Castle Street thirty-five feet; and thence south-westerly on a line parallel with the upper side of the Public Wharf seventy feet to the place of beginning; reserving and excepting thereout, nevertheless, all the water and water privilege in front of the said piece of land, being the piece of land and premises demised by the justices of the said county to one Matthew Russell by Indenture of Lease bearing date the ninth day of June, A.D. 1866, to hold to him, the said Matthew Russell, his executors, administrators and assigns, for the term of twenty years from the first day of September then last past, under and subject to certain rents and covenants in the said indenture contained on the lessee's part to be paid, done and performed, and with a covenant for renewal as in the said indenture mentioned and contained, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, and which indenture and the residue of the said term has by several mesne assignments become vested in the said Charles C. Watt. The second piece commencing on the northerly side of the approach to the said Public Wharf at the south corner of the said piece of land lastly above described; thence northerly along the easterly side of the said piece of land lastly above described and a continuation thereof seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of the said approach to the westerly side of the premises leased to John Maltby by the said justices; thence southerly along the last mentioned line to the northerly side of the said approach seventy-five feet; and thence westerly along the said northerly side of the said approach to the place of beginning—being the piece of land and premises demised by the said justices to the said Matthew Russell by Indenture of Lease bearing date the ninth day of July, A.D. 1872, to hold to him the said Matthew Russell his executors administrators and assigns for the term of twenty years from the first day of June then last past, under an subject to certain rents and covenants in the said Indenture mentioned and contained on the lessee's part to be done and performed and which last mentioned Indenture of Lease and the residue of the said term thereby made and granted, has by mesne assigments become vested in the said Charles C. Watt.

"Together with all and singular the Buildings and improvements on the said pieces or parcels of land and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, also all the Estate right title interest term of years yet to come and unexpired property claim and demand in Law or in Equity of the said Charles C. Watt and Margaret his wife or either of them of, in, to or out of the said Leasehold lands and premises and every part thereof and also the said several Indentures of Lease and the residue of the said terms of years thereby made and granted."

The above sale will be made for default in payment of the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage.

Dated the 12th day of May, A.D 1886.

WILLIAM L. GERMAINE,
Mortgagee

ARREN C. WINSLOW,
Solicitor of Mortgagee.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

—has removed to the—

GOLDEN BALL CORNER,

the commodious warerooms recently occupied by **FOTHERINGHAM & CO.**

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Quick returns made. Real Estate and Furniture sales promptly attended to.

WM. WYSE.

HOLESTEIN-FRIESIANS.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS BULL "B B," No. 4551, H F H B, Vol 9, sired by "Barrington" No 278 N H B, 2103 H H B. "Barrington's dam "Hamming" No 3851, Holstein Herd Book, has a milk record of 99 lbs in a SINGLE DAY. "B B." is one of the best bred bulls in America. He is now at my mill and will remain until JULY 10th ONLY.

Service Fee—1 Cow $10;
2 Cows $15.
3 COWS $20—NOTE 6 MOS

B B Lord & Sons, owners of "Barrington" sire of "B B" charge $100 service fee. Cows from a distance will be taken, to and from trains and kept free of charge, Thoroughbred Holstein cow, Lady Gray, bred by P. Gorter, North Holland, three years old, weighs 1300 lbs. can be seen at my stable, head of Steadman St; also Grade heifer, 12 months old, weighs 700 lbs.

J. R. FOSTER.

Moncton, June 3.

NOTICE.

All accounts due the undersigned not paid on or before 1st August will be handed in for collection.

LOGGIE & BURR.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has opened his offices for the present in the Parker Building adjoining the stor of H. A. Muirhead, Esq.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

Business Cards.

Dr. J. S. Benson,

RESIDENCE:

Duke Street, - Chatham.

O. J. M'CULLY, M A, MD.

MEMB-ROY-COL-SURG.-ENG.

Speciality—Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.

OFFICE—Corner of MAIN & CHURCH Sts. Moncton. 12—13

D. T. JOHNSTONE,

Chatham Livery Stables.

Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.

E. C. COLE,

Merchant Tailor

—AND—

Gentlemen's Outfitter,

PALMER BLOCK, - MAIN ST.

MONCTON, N. B.

Our representative will make his regular trip Northd uring March with a full line of samples—Spring and Summer Suitings, etc.—Wait for him

TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronised his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All Kinds of Cloths,

from which selections may be made for

Suits or single Garments

inspection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

Marble Works!!

The subscriber has removed his WORKS from Upper Chatham to the premises on WATER ST., CHATHAM, lately occupied by MR. ALEX CANTLEY, Blacksmith, (near the Ferry,) where he is prepared to execute orders for

MONUMENTS HEAD STONES TABLETS AND CEMETERY WORK GENERALY,

Also: COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other Miscellaneous Marble and Fine Stone Work.

A good stock of **MARBLE** constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

Chatham.

JOHN McDONALD,

UNDERTAKER.

CASKETS & COFFINS

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Chatham to Boston in 54 hours without change of Cars.

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Prints! Prints!! Prints!!!

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Straw and Tape Hats in all the leading styles. Laces, Flowers, Feathers, in endless variety.

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Hats in fur, felt and straw, Tweeds, Underwear, White and Colored Shirts, Uniaundried Shirts, Ties, Cuff Buttons, Tie Pins, Sleeve Holders, Tie Fasteners, Collars and Cuffs Etc., Etc., The balance of our stock of men and boys' clothing will be

☞ SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ☜

We keep the Madame Cord in White, Old Gold, Yellow, Bronze, Drab, Cardinal, Seal Brown,

Tinsels! Cords! Tassels! Plush Balls! in endless variety.

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IRON—Common, Refined, and Horse Shoe,
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DRESS MATERIALS, ALL KINDS, at 10% ADVANCE ON COST.

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Muff and Boa Price $40.00 reduced to $32.50.

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