General Business.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

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

G. T. Beauregard
A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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196th Grand Monthly AND THE **EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING** IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS. Tuesday, September 14, 1886,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
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20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
1,000	"	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100	" "	100	10,000
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New devices for convenience on Wash day—ave labor and lighten the work left to be done.
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125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
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50 Oatmeal.
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20 barrels Pork.
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Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Butter Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
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ROGER FLANAGAN.

Chatham N, B

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to N. B. Trading Companys' Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - SEPTEMBER 9, 1886

Our Business Prospects.

We have passed through the best half of a bad season's business, and it will soon be time to make provision for such winter operations as are to be carried on. It is a matter of regret that while the retrospect is a disappointing one, marked only by unprofitable transactions and disappointed hopes, the prospects of the future are even more discouraging. Small exports, and an accumulation of round and manufactured stocks of wood goods which the operators and merchants are obliged to hold, or get rid of at a loss, are suggestive of an impending stand-still in our staple industry. It has about come to this, that the merchant cannot meet the producer on terms that will satisfy the latter for his outlay, while much of the season's cut has gone forward at profitless prices or been put on a dull market. This may be advantageous to brokers, middlemen and jobbers, but it cannot be beneficial to a trade that has suffered so much from disorganization and has never enjoyed any of the results which other trades may have derived from cooperation. Cotton has combined and the grocers are "ringing" for their common good, but the lumbermen still glory in a warfare of one against or independent of the other, while our stumpage rulers on the one hand and the consumer on the other make their own terms, and the politicians draw upon the business for materials with which to augment their stock-in-trade.

It is useless to repeat the old story of our handicapped position and the unequal pressure of government taxation—both Dominion and local. There seems to be no hope of relief from the former, while the provincial exchequer is urged as being in the lawless state of necessity, and although apparently willing, the government seems to be unable to remit a cent as an earnest of more adequate relief when it can afford it, and to redeem a promise substantially made. From what quarter the government's ability to assist, or, rather, do justice to the trade, is to come no one pretends to guess, although suggestions which point to a feasible way have been made, but, so far, without appearing to change seeming apathy into even the slightest movement in the direction indicated. One thing seems certain, and it is that relief from present depression and stagnation cannot arise out of a trade which is bleeding to death through the operation of a policy that demands more blood. The St John *Telegraph*, some time ago rather heartlessly remarked that since the Assembly elections the stumpage cry had stopped, and it assumed that it was simply an election dodge, by those who were opposed to the government. Nothing could be more wide of the mark, however, or more indicative of the writer's want of sensibility to public opinion in this part of the province. The merits of the stumpage question were, no doubt, muddled, and the real interests involved irreparably injured by the use so heartlessly made of them in both the legislature and this county by the opponents of the government, but the relationship of these men to the lumber trade was, the same as that of hypocrites to the christian religion, simply for their own advantage, and the cause they brought into disrepute by pretending to embrace it should not be made to suffer because they contaminated it by their advocacy. The public and press of St John are largely to blame for our present position. We do not wish to assert the truth of a sneer that has been made against that city, viz.—that she is more generous in demanding gratuities for herself than benevolent in aiding to secure them for others quite as deserving. We know, however, that her merchants ask whatever trade we have to give, a large portion of which they receive and, in return, it should be asked of her press, board of trade and people, generally, that they strengthen the hands of the government in taking up this stumpage question and dealing with it so that an unequal and oppressive burden should be lightened or, at least, fairly distributed over the province as a whole, before the back of the trade is broken.

A glance at our river is ominous of the future and discouraging to any who may be compelled to go into the woods next winter. Many of our mills are idle, or only running to live and not rust. The continued depression and unsettled state of affairs both in Great Britain and on the continent do not give much hope that next season will be better. The Baltic still pours into the common market, its increasing volume of wood, cut up by cheap labor into every conceivable shape to meet every demand, and carried at low rates of freight. We cannot reduce the cost of our logs to compete even with our neighbors in Nova Scotia. We hear of contracts for millions of deals passing from us which we cannot fill at the price without loss and which the Bay of Fundy and eastern Nova Scotia producers handle at moderate profits. This makes a blue outlook for the North Shore, and it is almost hopeless enough to paralyze effort, and must reach, in its effects, other parts of the province having business relationships with us. There might be a rift in the cloud if there were sufficient virtue in our adversities to inspire a recognition of the fact that the interests at stake are more than local. It may be that we are a proud people who prefer to die grasping each other's throats rather than face a common foe, or perhaps the torpor of a forlorn hope without anyone to lead the attack has fallen upon us. It is the fashion, now-a days, to form leagues for the purpose of extorting justice too long witheld by arbitary power. Such a method seems to be almost suggested by the present situation had we only the cohesion of common sense to bind us in defense of our fast diminishing trade which, as it leaves us, is taking with it our population and that reliance on the future which is the bulwark of a people's prosperity.

COINCIDENCE,—The Moncton *Times* made the following announcement on Saturday.—The Liberal Conservatives meet for organization this evening in the rooms over Getchell's restaurant. Owners of lots in the Moncton Rural cemetery company hold their annual meeting Monday evening.

A Great Earthquake.

Another great earthquake has taken place, the locality of its chief disturbance being in South Carolina, but its effects extending over an area of nearly a million square miles or about one quarter of the United States and even into the Southern portions of Canada. The earlier shocks were not destructive in their effects the first occurring on 27th August. Others followed, the most severe originating in the centre of the State of South Carolina at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of August 31st. It was accompanied by landslides, the opening of cracks in the earth and general destruction of property especially in and about Charleston, S. C. This shock has been reported from different points in no less than twenty eight States. Other shocks of less violence, and covering smaller areas have followed, but it is probable that the worst is over and that these later disturbances are but the settlings and adjustings of the matter already disturbed. It would take volumes to cover the particulars that are given in the newspapers of the thousands of localities affected. Charleston, South Carolina, is the centre of the greatest destruction, an idea of which may be had from the fact that no less than three thousand buildings have been destroyed, or so injured as to require that they shall be either wholly or in part rebuilt. The following article was written by one of the editors of the Charleston *News* and *Courier*, but was telegraphed to the New York *Herald*, as the office of the Charleston paper was so much injured that publication had to be suspended:—

Necessarily the description that can be given of the disaster which has befallen our city consists in the narration of the experiences and observations of individuals, and the subject being the same, and the experiences of all being nearly alike, the story told by one careful observer may well stand for a hundred others, with slight variations. Probably the best idea that can be had of the character of the disturbance, therefore, may be obtained from a narration of the events and scenes of Wednesday night as they were presented to a single person.

A PORTENTOUS RUMBLE

While engaged in his usual duties in the second story room of the *News and Courier* office at the time of the first shock, the writer's attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to come from the office below and which was supposed for a moment to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, as an iron safe or a heavily laden truck over the floor. Accompanying the sound there was a perceptible tremor of the building, not more marked, however, than would be caused by the passage of a street car or dray along the street. For perhaps two or three seconds the occurrence excited no surprise or comment. Then by swift degrees, or perhaps all at once—it is difficult to say which—the sound deepened in volume, the tremor became more decided, the ear caught the rattle of window sashes, gas fixtures and other loose objects. The men in the office, with perhaps a simultaneous flash of recollection of the disturbance of the Friday before, glanced hurriedly at each other and sprang to their feet with startled questions and answers.

What is that? Earthquake? and then all was bewilderment and confusion. Then the long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar that seemed to pervade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around. The tremor was now a rude, rapid quiver that agitated the whole lofty, strong walled building as though it were being shaken by the hand of an immeasurable power, with intent to tear its joints asunder and scatter its stones and bricks abroad, as a tree casts its ripened fruit before the breath of the gale. There was no intermission in the vibration of the mighty subterranean engine. From the first to the last it was a continuous jar, only adding force at every moment, and as it approached and reached the climax of its manifestation it seemed for a few terrible seconds that no work of human hands could possibly survive the shock. The floors were heaving under foot, the surrounding walls and partitions visibly swayed to and fro, the crash of falling masses of stone and brick and mortar was heard overhead, and without the terrible roar filled the ears, and seemed to fill the mind and heart, dazing perception, bewildering thought, and for a few panting breaths, or while you held your breath in dreadful anticipation of immediate and cruel death, you felt that life was already past, and waited for the end as the victim with his head on the block awaits the fall of the uplifted axe.

A RUSH FOR THE STREET.

It is not given to many men to look in the face of the destroyer and yet live; but it is little to say that the group of strong men who shared the experience above faintly described will carry with them the recollection of that supreme moment to their dying day. None expected to escape. A sudden rush was simultaneously made to endeavor to attain the open air and flee to a place of safety, but before the door was reached all reeled together to the tottering wall and stopped, feeling that hope was vain; that it was only a question of death within the building or without—to be buried by the sinking roof or crushed by the toppling walls. The uproar slowly died away in seeming distance. The earth was still and, oh the blessed relief of that stillness! but how rudely the silence was broken. As we dashed down the stairway and out into the street already on every side arose the shrieks, the cries of pain and fear, the prayers and wailings of terrified women and children, commingled with the hoarse shouts of excited men. Out in the street the air was filled to the height of the houses with a whitish cloud of dry, stifling dust from the lime and mortar and shattered masonry, which, falling upon the pavement and stone roadway, had been reduced to powder. Through this cloud, dense as fog, the gas lights flickered dimly, shedding but little light, so that you stumbled at every step over the piles of brick or became entangled in the lines of telegraph wires that depended in every direction from their broken supports. On every side were hurrying forms of men and women bareheaded, partially dressed, some almost nude, and many of whom were crazed with fear or excitement. Here a woman is supported, half fainting, in the arms of her husband, who vainly tries to soothe her while he carries her into the open space at the street corner, where present safety seems assured; there a woman lies on the pavement with upturned face and outstretched limbs, and the crowd passes her by for the time, not pausing to see whether she be alive or dead.

ANOTHER TREMOR.

A sudden light flares through a window overlooking the street. It becomes momentarily brighter, and the cry of 'Fire!' resounds from the multitude. A rush is made toward the spot. A man is seen doubled up and helpless against the wall, but at this moment, somewhere out at sea, overhead, deep in the ground, is heard again the low, ominous roll which is already too well known to be mistaken. It grows louder and nearer, like the growl of a wild beast swiftly approaching his prey, and is forgotten again in the frenzied rush for the open space, where alone there is hope of security, faint though it be. The tall buildings on either hand blot out the skies and the stars, and seem to overhang every foot of ground between them. Their shattered cornices and copings, the tops of their frowning walls, seem piled from both sides to the centre of the street. It seems that a touch would now send the shattered masses left standing down upon the people below, who look up to them and shrink together as the tremor of the earthquake again passes under them, and the mysterious reverberations swell and roll along like some infernal drum beat summoning them to die, and it passes away and again is experienced the blessed feeling of deliverance from impending calamity, which it may well be believed evokes a mute but earnest offering of mingled prayer and thanksgiving from every heart in the throng.

WEEPING AND WAILING.

Again, far along the street and up from the alleys that lead into it on either side is heard that chorus of wailing and lamentation which, though it had not ceased, was scarcely noticed a moment before. It is a dreadful sound, the sound of helpless, horror-stricken humanity, old and young, the strong and the feeble alike, where all are so feeble, calling for help from their fellow creatures and raising their anguished voices in petition to Heaven for mercy, where no human aid could avail. It is not a scene to be described by any mortal tongue or pen. It is not a scene to be forgotten when once it had been witnessed, and when the witness had shared all its danger and felt all its agony. The first shock occurred at 9:53, as was indicated this morning by the public clocks, the hands on all of which had stopped at that fateful hour, as though to mark the end of time for so many who had heard the preceding hour pealed forth by St. Michael's chimes without a thought but of long and happy life. The second shock, which was but a faint and crisp echo of the first, was felt eight minutes later. As it passed away the writer started homeward to find the scenes enacted on Broad street around the *News* and *Courier* office repeated at every step of the way. The station house, a massive brick building opposite St. Michael's Church had apparently lost its roof, which had fallen around it. A little further on the roof of the portico of the Hibernian Hall, a handsome building in the Grecian style, had crashed to the ground, carrying down part of the massive granite pillars with it. All the way up Meeting street, which, in respect of its general direction and importance, may be called "the Broadway of Charleston," the roadway was piled with debris from the tops of the walls. In passing the Charleston Hotel, which, to carry out the comparison above indicated, occupies the position of Stewart's uptown store in New York, the third shock was felt, about ten minutes after the second, and, of course, caused the greatest alarm in that neighborhood, as elsewhere. At Marion square, corresponding exactly with Union square, New York, a great crowd had collected, as even the edges of the wide spaces embraced in it could not be reached by the nearest buildings in the event of the their fall.

FIERCE FIRES RAGING.

From this crowd composed of men, women and children of both races, arose incessant calls and cries and lamentations, while over the motley, half dressed throng was shed the lurid light of the conflagration which had broken out just beyond the square immediately after the first shock, and had now wholly enveloped several buildings in flames. In three other quarters of the town at the same time similar large fires were observed under full headway, and the awful significance of the earthquake may be more fully appreciated, perhaps, when it is said that with these tremendous fires blazing up all at once around them and threatening the city with total destruction the people whom you met on the streets or saw gathered together in groups in the open places evidently did not give them a thought. No one watched the ruddy flames or the pillars of cloud rising high into the still night air. Each was too intent on listening with strained senses for the dreaded recurrence of that horrible growl or groan of the power under the seas and under the land to give a thought to the new terror, though it had threatened his own home and many homes in the doomed city. The crowds poured in from every direction to the square just described, as though it had been indeed a charmed circle and life depended on passing within its grassy bounds. Street cars, carriages and other vehicles were ranged in lines on the street surrounding the square, while the horses stood as though sniffing the ground in anxious inquiry. The colored people everywhere were loud and unceasing in their declamations of alarm, in the singing of hymns and in fervent appeals for God's mercy, in which appeals, God knows, many a proud heart who heard them arising in the night and in the hour of His wondrous might devoutly and humbly and sincerely joined. Danger brings all of us to the level of the lowliest.

There were no distinctions of place or power, pride or caste, in the assemblages that were gathered together in Charleston on Tuesday night. It was a curious spectacle to look back upon. It is a good one to remember for white and black alike. There were instances of unselfish devotion, of kind and loving regard between master and servant, mistress and maid, in the presence of common ill and of threatened ruin that showed, as nothing else could show, how strong is the tie that binds our white people and our black people together; and this lesson of the dread visitor we may hope too, will never be forgotten.

THE DREARY WATCH TILL DAWN.

Arrived at his home the writer found the same scenes of distraction and wreck which marked nearly every other home in the city. All the houses in the neighborhood had suffered severely, and streets, yards and gardens were filled with the fallen chimneys and fragments of walls, while the walls that were left standing were rent asunder in many cases from top to bottom and were badly shattered in every instance. Women and children, roused from sleep or interrupted in their evening pursuits by the sound of the ruin being effected above and around them, rushed out into the streets and huddled together awaiting the end, whatever it might be. Invalids were brought out on mattresses and deposited on the roadway. No thought was given to treasures left behind in the effort to save the peculiar treasure of life itself, suddenly become so precious in the eyes of all—the invalid woman and the robust man alike. Until long after midnight the streets were filled with fugitives in sight of their homes. Through the long hours that followed few were the eyes, even of childhood, that were closed in sleep. Charleston was full of those who watched for the morning, and never in any city in any land did the first gray shades that mark the approach of dawn appear so beautiful and so welcome to eyes as they appeared to the thousands of people who hailed them this morning from the midst of the countless wrecked homes in our thrice scourged, but still patient, still brave, still hopeful, still beautiful city by the sea.

That Oil Swindle.

The public feeling over the disclosures made by Mr. Stockton with reference to the supply of American oil for the Intercolonial Railway, has at length forced the Moncton *Times* and St. John *Sun* into the semblance of making a denial. The peculiarity about these denials is that they do not deny the statements made by Mr. Stockton. While denying a great many imaginary charges, those made by Mr. Stockton are practically admitted. Mr. Stockton in his Queen's County speech charged that the Intercolonial Railway management, notwithstanding the statement of the minister to the contrary, did not purchase oil supplies by tender and competition. He stated that oil for passenger cars was purchased from Underhay & Co., a firm of Boston brokers—without tender or competition. It was further charged by him that respectable dealers in St. John had offered to supply identically the same quality of oil for one-half the price paid Underhay & Co., and that those dealers were not even accorded the courtesy of reply to their letter. It was further charged that the oil supplied by the Boston brokers for the six months from 30th June, 1885, to the 31st December of the same year, according to a return brought down to Parliament, amounted to $15,-016.39, and that dealers in St. John could have supplied the Railway with the same quality and quantity of oil for one-half the price paid Underhay & Co. It was further charged that this enormous profit amounting in the six months to fully $8,-000 was divided among a syndicate, some of whom reside in this city. These charges have not been denied, and Mr. Stockton maintains they are true. If the charges are incorrect will the organs indicate in what particulars they are not correct? Underhay & Co. supply the oil without tender or competition—even the Tory organs admit that. Are the prices paid reasonable and customary, or are they double what they ought to be? To satisfy the public on that score, we will refer to a purchase in July, 1885, of 160 barrels of passenger car oil, for which the railway paid $2,000. In speaking of the measurement of American oil, the wine gallon is always understood. Allowing 50 gallons to a barrel we would have in the above invoice 8,000 gallons of oil. As it cost the country $2,000, the price per gallon would be 25 cents. That oil could have been supplied to the railway by St. John dealers, at a good profit, for 12 cents per gallon. It is, therefore, evident somebody must have robbed the country to the extent of 13 cents per gallon on that purchase. The same remarks will apply to all the other invoices. As we have already stated, the total purchase from Underhay & Co. for the six months ending 31st December last was $15,000 and upwards. We are informed on good authority that oil could have been supplied to the railway for $7,000. There was then, in addition to the ordinary business profit, the enormous profit of $8,000—more than one hundred per cent. If a syndicate did not get the money, will the organs tell us who did?—*St. John Globe.*

What Produces Earthquakes.

The explanation of earthquakes usually accepted by geologists is something like this. The earth is believed to be enclosed by a solid crust of rock of variable thickness. In different sections this crust rests upon material in a more or less fluid condition so that it readily yields to agencies of deformation like water or molten iron. The reasons for believing that the interior is in a somewhat fluid condition are various. The most important are: First, from very many observations made in mines, artesian wells, etc., it has been discovered that there is an increase of temperature from the surface downward and that this increase is so great that a degree of heat sufficient to melt all known rocks is soon reached. Second. By certain geological agencies certain rocks from below have been brought to the surface in mountain building, and these rocks bear evidence of having been greatly heated, and even of having been melted. Third. Molten matter in very large quantities comes up from the interior of the earth through crevasses and volcanic points. Besides these lines of evidence, there are many accessory facts which tell the same story. The interior of the earth is constantly losing heat in a variety of ways. A small amount is probably conducted to the surface and radiated into space, and a large amount of heat is conveyed from the interior through the agency of hot springs. Such springs are found in many portions of the earth, and in a few districts are very abundant. The lavas that are brought up yield vast stores of heat, all of which is lost to the earth, through radiation. Secular cooling, which results from the above causes, must necessarily diminish the magnitude of the earth, and as it shrinks the solid exterior crust must in some manner yield, so as to conform to the lesser magnitude thus produced. The stresses produced in the crust of the earth by the shrinking of the interior are modified by another class of agencies. The land surface of the earth is washed by streams and rivers, and in aggregate large bodies of material are carried away and deposited in lake bottoms which are gradually filled up and especially deposited along the shores of seas. The unloading of land areas and the overloading of certain water areas to a large extent localizes it. Again the fluid or plastic material of the interior changes its position beneath the crust of the earth and portions of it flow out as lava. Thus an additional set of stresses are established, through the agency of a contracting interior, through the loading and unloading at the surface, and through the flow of interior matter to lava beds. When such matter is poured out upon the surface the stresses produced by the various agencies thus described gradually become so great that at last the crust of the earth must yield and earthquakes be produced.

A NEW THEORY.

Prof. McGee, of the U. S. Geological Survey, adopts a different theory of the earthquake, and which attributes earthquakes to the hardening and contracting of the earth's surface. His theory is that the movement of the earth at Charleston was a seaward slip. The "coastal plain has simply slipped seaward a bit, and that the displacement produced the shock or tremor. There is a tendency in that direction. Imagine a surface slightly inclined with the coastal plain overlying it. A hundred miles or so out at sea there is a sharp depression. Were it not for the resistance of friction this movement would be constant until the tendency was satisfied. In spite of friction, however, the coastal plain reaches the point where the pressures overcome the resistances, and then a slip occurs. This may come from the readjustments of the earth's surface constantly going on, or from the fact that the great rivers flowing out of the mountain ranges are continual loading the coastal plain with the deposits they bring. In this way the point may be reached, and doubtless has been reached, where the resistance is overcome and the forward movement begins."

The Children.

A prominent physician gives the following advice as to the care of the very little ones.—

No child under ten should be out of bed at eight o'clock in the evening.

For burns and scalds a coat of lead paint is excellent, and so is a coat of dry salaratus.

If a poultice is required add a little yeast to it instead of mustard or anything of that sort.

The best cathartic for a child is castor oil.

The nursing bottle and the connecting rubber tubing should be scalded thoroughly every time after being emptied.

Never give a baby a milk cracker or any other of the cheap kinds, all hard to digest. Bent water crackers are the only kind fit for delicate stomachs, and though 'old-fashioned,' I like them best, and know nothing of the indigestible trash.

There is, beyond doubt, an overwhelming desire for sweetmeats in the average infant, and if candy cannot be had there is a row. But candy is proscribed, and yet something is wanting. Well, what? Something sweet of course. Fruit, madam, every time. There you satisfy the baby's longings, and it is thus that health may be induced. No candy and plenty of fruit.

Always keep flannel next a child's skin. Never remove the woollen undergarments because of the heated term.

If you use fresh milk it will often sour before the day is over unless you scald it. For this and many other summer uses, a little lamp stove is very convenient. It will boil the milk more quickly than kindling can be found to generate fire in a stove.

Never permit your baby to be promiscously kissed. No harm may come of it, but at the same time it may cause disease.

Please say to baby's papa that our best physicians protest against smoking where there are infants.

Though it may have quite as much to do with the welfare of other members of the family as with that of baby, let me speak of the common and alarming apathy of housekeepers in regard to disinfection. I feel that in every household the frequent use of a disinfectant is as important as the use of soap. The constant flow of infection matter into our drains and vaults must be counteracted, especially in the summer time.

An inquirer asks:—"Is there not such a thing as learning to creep too early, and would not too early be apt to cause weak knees?" My answer would be no, but at the same time I may add that I have seen one case of 'housemaid's knee' due to too precocious creeping. Such cases are, however, rare, and there is no reason why a baby should not creep to its heart's content.

Painted toys are dangerous playthings. Plain rubber and china never do harm; but painted ware is sure to go into the mouth, and there is not a cheap paint that is not dangerous.—Detroit Free Press.

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gradually none fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine

ADVERTISERS
Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10 cts. for 100-page Pamphlet

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dull Times **FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.** Money Saved.

Owing to the dull times and scarcity of money I will sell goods at the following low prices:—

Paint Oil, 70cts per gallon
Machine Oil 70cts per gallon
Best White Lead $7 per 100 lbs.
Black, red and yellow Paints in 25 lb kegs, 4½cts per lb. All other colors equally low.
Metalic Roofing Paint 2½cts per lb
Oil for Roofing Paint 55cts per gallon
Turpentine 70cts per gallon
Varnish $2 per gallon
Board Nails $2.75 per keg
Iron, ¾ and larger, $2.50 per 100 lbs
Glass $2.25 per box
Dry Sheathing Paper 2½cts per lb
Tarred do 2½ cts per lb
Chain 5½ cts per lb

Cross Cut Saws $1.70
Hand Saws 80cts
Axes 70cts
Hatchets 40cts.
Hammers 30cts
Smoothing Planes 75cts
Jack Planes 90cts
Try Planes $1.20
Zinc 6½cts per lb,
Shovels 65cts.
Wire Fencing 6½cts per lb
Powder 25cts lb
Violins $2.50
36 Revolvers of Various Patterns very low.

With all other goods, which are too numerous to mention will be sold at the same

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
THIS IS A CHANCE TO BUY GOODS AND SAVE MONEY
which you may never get again.

These prices are for cash on delivery.

J. R. Goggin.

9-30

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
AT
P. A. NOONAN'S
CHEAP CASH STORE.

My Entire Stock Selling at Cost.

Great Bargains in every Line.

The following are some of the wonderful Bargains:

All Wool Dress Goods in Nigger Cloth 25c per yd worth 40 cents
Plain and Stripe to match 25 cts worth 40 cts.
Black Velveteen 35c per yard upwards.
Brocade " 50c " " "
Black Braided Jerseys only $1.00
Ladies' Sacques $2.00 and upwards
" Ulsters $2.00 " "
Hoopskirts 25 cents. " "
Bustles 35 cents " "
Check Ginghams 10 cents worth 15 cents
Gossamers only $1.00
Electric Gossamers only $1.50.
Bed Quilts only 75 cents.
White Blankets $2.50 to $4.50.
All Wool Grey Flannel only 30 cents.

Red or Scarlet undershirts and Drawers only 68c each.
Grey undershirts and drawers only 60c each.
Grey, Cotton and Merino do 30 cents each
Grey Knit Shirts 75 cents.
Grey and Colored Shirts all wool $1.00.
Men's suits from $5.00 to $10.00.
Fine Black and Colored Pants only $2.00.
Homespun 40 cents per yard.
Heavy Homespun 60 cents, all colors.
All Shades in Ulster Cloth, double width from 75 cents per yard upwards.
Stiff and Soft Hats at a great sacrifice.
Wool Shawls $1.00 and upwards in Sky, Cardinal Blue, White and Black.
Silk Plush, in Brown, Green, Garnet, Blue,
Boots and Shoes at Stunning Bargains.

Grey Cotton 3c. per yard.
20 yards cotton for $1.00, 1 yd wide.
HEAVY COTTON 7c FORMER PRICE 9c.

PHOTOGRAPHS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES

For ONE MONTH from date we will make
PHOTOGRAPHS
at the following Low Prices.

Cabinets (best)	CARDS.
1 Doz, $4.00	1 Doz from $1.00 upwards
1-2 " 2.50	1-2 - - - 1.25.

Photographs to be paid for at time of sitting. All Photos not paid for in advance will be charged full rates.

TINTYPES.

Will make 2 Tintypes (single) for 30 cts
" " " " 2 persons " 40 "

Above prices do not include Children under 10 years of age.

Having recently purchased one of the celebrated Voightlander Enryscope lenses, with viewing outfit we are prepared to make views of landscapes, marine scenes, residences, etc.

PICTURE FRAMING AS USUAL
Mersereau & Morrell.
Chatham, N. B. Aug. 16th, 1886.

London Teas Direct
per S. S. CLIFTON.

I can offer the Tea drinking Public the best qualities Tea at prices that will astonish purchasers

—IN STORE.—
50 Packages Tea, in ½ Chests,
60 " " in ¼ "
Wholesale and Retail.
—ALSO—
From MONTREAL by RAIL
2 Casks Boiled oil
2 " Raw "
2 Cases Turpentine
5 Cwt No 1 White Lead
5 " assd. Cols. in small packages
ALREADY MIXED FOR USE

In my Auction Rooms and other places, on Commission.

—Farmers tools, Stoves, Mattresses, Furniture, Carriages, Waggons, Buggies, Harness, Hay Codfish, Sewing Machines,
in fact almost anything that cannot be got elsewhere—GIVE ME A CALL.

WM. WYSE,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
Golden Ball, Mart,
Chatham, 5th July, '86 7.2

N. C. Rifle Association.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of Northumberland County Rifle Association, will be held at the Secretary's Office, at 8.30 o'clock p. m, Tuesday, 31st August.

A. J. LOGGIE,
9th Aug't 86. Secretary

Groceries Etc.,

100 Puns. }
40 Tierces } Barbadoes Molasses.
15 Barrels }
1 Car Oatmeal.
1 " H. P. Beans.
50 Barrels New Plate Beef.
20 half bbls, } Mixed Mixed Pickles.
10 qr bbls, }
50 Cases Canned Corn, and Oysters
100 Boxes Valencia Raisins.
54 Cases Columns Starch.
6 do do F Mustard ½ and ½
20 Barrels Raw and Boiled Oil.
Just received.

GEO. S. DeFOREST,
13 South Wharf
St. John N. B, July 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.