

New Advertisements.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1876 for Educational and Charitable purposes and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution in 1878.

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

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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANOUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1887. Capital Prize, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10. Quarters \$5. Tenths \$2. Twentieths \$1.

Table listing prize amounts and ticket prices for the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing.

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of General Beauregard and the fact that he was a member of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divide the numbers with a prize.

MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS. The subscribers are now carrying on the business of BRICK MANUFACTURING on an extensive scale.

W. & R. Brodie Commission Merchants. DEALERS IN FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. No. 16, ARTHUR STREET, Next the Bank of Montreal, QUEBEC.

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR. PATENTED JUNE 1880. MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED. BY AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884. THE BEST RAZOR IN USE. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

G. STOTHART, Chatham NB. LIME ARRIVED! IN CASKS AND BARRELS. G. M. BOSTWICK & CO. Chatham, April 6, '87.

Factory Cheese. For Sale! G. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

General Business.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight shams or imitations.

LONDON HOUSE.

ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE. 100 Chests of well selected TEA which will be sold low at a small advance to Cash. My TEAS at 20c, 25c, and 30c, give general satisfaction and are better than any yet offered.

IN STORE. 'Crown of Gold,' White Pigeon and other BRANDS OF FLOUR. CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO AND SUGAR, at bottom prices.

R. HOCKEN. Steam Navigation Coy.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY 17TH INST. the S.S. 'NEBESON' will run as follows: WILL LEAVE Chatham Nelson Newcastle and New Brunswick.

Solar Time Table for Chatham, showing times for various months.

Farm Stock, Crops, Etc., AT AUCTION. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH NOVEMBER, commencing at 10 a.m., at the farm of Capt. Forbes, Bay St. Vincent, 4 and 5 years old, 3 Milch Cows, 2 Young Cattle, 12 Sheep, 1 Stead, 1 Wooded, 2 Box Steers, 1 Cart, 1 Wagon, 2 Horses, 1 Moving Machine, 1 Hay Rake, 1 Set Harrows, 1 Mol Digger, Buffalo Ropes, 15 Tons Hay, 1 Tons Straw, 1 Lot of House hold Furniture, and other articles usually about a farm.

W. WYSE, AUCTIONEER. NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT. David J. Buckley of Rogersville in the County of Northumberland, Trader, has assigned all his estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors.

NOTICE FOR WINTER SUPPLY! DAILY EXPECTED 1 Car Load Ontario Apples. Choice Winter fruit, consisting of Northern Spy, Greenings, Russets, Baldwins.

W. S. Loggie. We are Clearing Out OUR STOCK now on hand AT A SACRIFICE. We offer greater bargains than ever in WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER PLATED WARE. And General Fancy Goods.

I. HARRIS & SON. Chatham, N. B., Sept., 8th 1887. TO LET. The Hotel and premises known as the Revue House, Lower Water Street, Chatham, N. B., owned by Daniel Heston and at present occupied by Mrs. Annie Walsh. Good situation on the premises. Possession given immediately. Apply to L. J. TWEDDIE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

The Newcastle Collectorship.

Wm. A. Park, Esq., M. P. P., was sworn into office as collector of customs for the port of Newcastle on Friday last by Justice John Niven. The appointment of Mr. Park to the office has been expected for a good while, and there does not seem to be any good reason why it was not made six months or more ago. We understand that the government contemplated the transfer of the Savings Bank business from the Custom House to the Post Office, which would have involved a reduction of the collector's salary, besides being a very unpopular change, for the post office Savings Banks are not nearly so convenient for depositors, and it was, doubtless, the opposition raised against this change and the satisfactory adjustment of the matter that caused the delay in Mr. Park's appointment. We understand that the salary is \$1,400 a year. The appointment of Mr. Park causes a vacancy in the representation of the County in the House of Assembly. This will, no doubt, be regretted by many, because Mr. Park was a reliable representative and also because the vacation of his seat will bring on another election, making the second bye-election in the County since the general election less than two years ago, the other bye-election having been brought on in consequence of Mr. Adams having resigned for the purpose of running for the House of Commons. Mr. Park enters his new office with the best wishes of everybody, for even those who have differed from him in politics, doubtless, recognize his fitness for the faithful and satisfactory discharge of the responsible duties he has assumed. He might, possibly, have done his native county better service in the position he has vacated, but we are not deficient in men who are really, able and even anxious to represent Northumberland at Fredericton. Perhaps Mr. Park has done wisely in retiring from political life, which, at best, offers few rewards to those who remain long in it, in comparison with the personal sacrifices they have to make and of which those whom they serve know little and often care less.

God's Goodness - Man's Vanity.

Next Thursday is gazetted as Thanksgiving Day, and the announcement of the fact in the Royal Gazette, which occupies more than half a column of that publication, is a ludicrous commentary on the imported customs and misty manumissions which have been forced upon a matter-of-fact people in this matter of fact age. First, there are three lines, which are filled with the Government House, Fredericton, and the information that our Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of "the following information." Next, there are about three lines of space occupied by the words "Laudamus." Then a line is devoted to the word "Canada." Her Majesty is next given three lines of space and "all to whom these presents shall come, or whom they may in anywise concern" are favored with two lines. Two lines then inform the public that what follows is "a proclamation." Following are five lines, one third of which is monopolized by John S. D. Thompson, a quarter devoted to the Duty and the remainder to the Harvest. Then comes the announcement of the day appointed for thanksgiving, followed by seventeen lines setting forth the titles of the gentleman from Great Britain who occupies Rideau Hall at Ottawa, winding up with the date, and the name of Hector L. Langevin, occupying an additional space of eight lines. All this is paraded for six weeks in the Gazette and, of course, must be paid for by the people.

Referring to the "Scott Act" the Advocate says: "A conviction was obtained a few days ago against John Hickey, of Chatham, who paid the fine. The Advocate is in error, as Messrs. Hickey have not been convicted. In the case of one there was a conviction but the case against the other was withdrawn. The Advocate also says: 'A complaint was made against Messrs. Hickey for selling liquor and the case was set down for trial for Monday last. We understand the case has been postponed on account of the non-appearance of witnesses. We have generally been in sympathy with the Temperance organizations, but columns being frequently used by them for free advertising while the editor, when at the Municipal Council Board, presented and moved the adoption of their petitions for the appointment of an inspector under the Scott Act and acted with those who secured the appointment. In several ways, however, we have found those who seem to control the organizations against us, mainly, no doubt, because we cannot go to the extremes which they do. There, as we know, many good christian ladies and gentlemen connected with the Temperance bodies, but these are too often dominated over by the fanatics, cranks and rascals, who make us of Temperance, as they would of any other question or influence, to promote their own hobbies or ends. There is, just now, in Chatham, an excellent alliance between certain Salvationists and their sympathizers and the class of so-called temperance people last referred to, and their arena is the police court. The case against Mr. Flanagan above referred to is one development of their methods. If he has been violating the law no one can blame the Temperance people for endeavoring to punish him, but in doing so they ought to proceed with some regard to the interests of their fellow citizens. The law, unfortunately, places it in the power of anyone who is prepared to make oath for the purpose, to summon any citizen as a witness, and, in these Scott Act cases, it is considered a reflection on one's good citizenship to be summoned as a witness. There does not seem to be any one among the more respectable temperance men who is sufficiently sensible to present under the Act, but they have a person of the informer class who does it for pay. The informer who was hired in Chatham was a Salvationist and he, apparently, has a grudge against Mr. Flanagan as a member of the police committee under whose auspices, it will be remembered, an attempt was made to stave the drum-beating nuisance. The

informer has made a practice of posting himself at Mr. Flanagan's store door, and carrying on his espionage in such a manner as to interfere with that gentleman's business, for some of his customers have been afraid to enter the place, lest the informer might take the necessary oath and have them summoned as witnesses in a Scott Act case. The editor of the ADVANCE, having incurred the displeasure of the Army for proceeding against them, and also that of some of those who have hired the informer from his ranks, was last week, served with a summons as a witness against Mr. Flanagan. The editor had been in the court the first day of the hearing, when four witnesses for the prosecution were examined, but he was not called and, on Monday last, when he appeared in response to the summons, the informer, who had made oath that he was a necessary witness, made an attempt to have him called on the summons, and, when the magistrate undertook the conduct of the case so far as to suggest that the editor was present and could be examined, he still was not called. This kind of thing may be approved by the Temperance Alliance, and they may think they are promoting the principles they profess by their course their agent has pursued towards a citizen who has always endeavored to treat them with fairness and courtesy, both professionally and in his public capacity. For ourselves, we take a different view of the matter and regret, for the sake of the better class of men connected with the local temperance organizations, that they are used by those whose fanaticism and malice meet soon bring the cause down to the level of the work to which we have referred. As the Flanagan case it would be inferred from the Advocate's statement that no witnesses had appeared. Fair appeared the first day, but each of them swore they neither bought liquor themselves, nor saw it sold at Mr. Flanagan's. On Monday last one of the witnesses summoned (Mr. D. G. Smith) was present but not examined, for the prosecution knew that he could give no material testimony and that his being summoned was an act of pure malice on the part of the Temperance Alliance's informer. There were two witnesses who, the Police Magistrate said, had given him their word that they would appear but had not yet done so, and the trial was adjourned to yesterday. Two additional witnesses were examined, but neither of them had either bought or seen anyone else buy liquor from defendant. An illustration of the recklessness of the informer and his ideas of the importance of an oath was furnished in the case of yesterday's witnesses. He is one of our most respectable farmers. He went to Mr. Flanagan's store the other day to purchase a molasses cask and, without making any attempt to secure his attendance by summons or otherwise, the informer swore out a warrant for his arrest. He was arrested on Tuesday night and brought to town by a constable and had to find bail in one hundred dollars for his appearance. Like the other witnesses, he, when sworn, knew nothing against Mr. Flanagan. The magistrate, in the absence of the two witnesses whose non-appearance caused the adjournment on Monday, adjourned the trial for a week and said he would continue to adjourn until Christmas if the witnesses failed to appear. It may not be out of place to say to those of Mr. Flanagan's customers who have ceased to patronize him, because they fear the informer may have them summoned to the police court, that no great alarm need attach to those who, by the use of that made of the informer's case, are advertised as at the town as witnesses in Scott Act cases. Looking at the matter from a dollar and cent stand point and in view of the effect the numerous adjournments are having on his large business, the "fishing" process by which the prosecution seeks to establish its case, and, also, in view of the court's expressed determination to indulge the prosecution in adjournments ad infinitum, it might pay Mr. Flanagan, without regard to the facts of the case, to satisfy the court and prosecution by pleading guilty. Of course, he would not have to swear he was guilty, but if the tares go on until Christmas, as the court has intimated, there is no doubt but the informer will, by that time, get someone willing to swear to it for him. Indeed we should not be surprised, after seeing the records of the informer's awaiting already on the files of the court, to find him making the necessary oaths himself to secure a conviction.

Not Like Mr. Blake.

The New York Herald and other papers publish the following cable despatch: LONDON, Nov. 2nd. - "Mr. Edward Blake, formerly a member of the Dominion Cabinet, made a speech to-day at Glen Sharrod, the scene of the evictions on the DeMeane estates. He said it was a shame and a humiliation to find a man living in luxury while his tenants were in a state of misery. Upon such a man he would invoke the curse of God. He advised his hearers to combine against the landlords."

Prohibition Methods.

The Montreal Times says: "A petition fuly signed by one fourth of the electors of the county and asking for an election for the repeal of the U. S. Temperance Act in Westmorland, will at the expiration of two weeks from this date be deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Dorchester for the usual ten days' inspection before being forwarded to the Secretary of State."

Referring to the "Scott Act" the Advocate says: "A conviction was obtained a few days ago against John Hickey, of Chatham, who paid the fine. The Advocate is in error, as Messrs. Hickey have not been convicted. In the case of one there was a conviction but the case against the other was withdrawn. The Advocate also says: 'A complaint was made against Messrs. Hickey for selling liquor and the case was set down for trial for Monday last. We understand the case has been postponed on account of the non-appearance of witnesses. We have generally been in sympathy with the Temperance organizations, but columns being frequently used by them for free advertising while the editor, when at the Municipal Council Board, presented and moved the adoption of their petitions for the appointment of an inspector under the Scott Act and acted with those who secured the appointment. In several ways, however, we have found those who seem to control the organizations against us, mainly, no doubt, because we cannot go to the extremes which they do. There, as we know, many good christian ladies and gentlemen connected with the Temperance bodies, but these are too often dominated over by the fanatics, cranks and rascals, who make us of Temperance, as they would of any other question or influence, to promote their own hobbies or ends. There is, just now, in Chatham, an excellent alliance between certain Salvationists and their sympathizers and the class of so-called temperance people last referred to, and their arena is the police court. The case against Mr. Flanagan above referred to is one development of their methods. If he has been violating the law no one can blame the Temperance people for endeavoring to punish him, but in doing so they ought to proceed with some regard to the interests of their fellow citizens. The law, unfortunately, places it in the power of anyone who is prepared to make oath for the purpose, to summon any citizen as a witness, and, in these Scott Act cases, it is considered a reflection on one's good citizenship to be summoned as a witness. There does not seem to be any one among the more respectable temperance men who is sufficiently sensible to present under the Act, but they have a person of the informer class who does it for pay. The informer who was hired in Chatham was a Salvationist and he, apparently, has a grudge against Mr. Flanagan as a member of the police committee under whose auspices, it will be remembered, an attempt was made to stave the drum-beating nuisance. The

informer has made a practice of posting himself at Mr. Flanagan's store door, and carrying on his espionage in such a manner as to interfere with that gentleman's business, for some of his customers have been afraid to enter the place, lest the informer might take the necessary oath and have them summoned as witnesses in a Scott Act case. The editor of the ADVANCE, having incurred the displeasure of the Army for proceeding against them, and also that of some of those who have hired the informer from his ranks, was last week, served with a summons as a witness against Mr. Flanagan. The editor had been in the court the first day of the hearing, when four witnesses for the prosecution were examined, but he was not called and, on Monday last, when he appeared in response to the summons, the informer, who had made oath that he was a necessary witness, made an attempt to have him called on the summons, and, when the magistrate undertook the conduct of the case so far as to suggest that the editor was present and could be examined, he still was not called. This kind of thing may be approved by the Temperance Alliance, and they may think they are promoting the principles they profess by their course their agent has pursued towards a citizen who has always endeavored to treat them with fairness and courtesy, both professionally and in his public capacity. For ourselves, we take a different view of the matter and regret, for the sake of the better class of men connected with the local temperance organizations, that they are used by those whose fanaticism and malice meet soon bring the cause down to the level of the work to which we have referred. As the Flanagan case it would be inferred from the Advocate's statement that no witnesses had appeared. Fair appeared the first day, but each of them swore they neither bought liquor themselves, nor saw it sold at Mr. Flanagan's. On Monday last one of the witnesses summoned (Mr. D. G. Smith) was present but not examined, for the prosecution knew that he could give no material testimony and that his being summoned was an act of pure malice on the part of the Temperance Alliance's informer. There were two witnesses who, the Police Magistrate said, had given him their word that they would appear but had not yet done so, and the trial was adjourned to yesterday. Two additional witnesses were examined, but neither of them had either bought or seen anyone else buy liquor from defendant. An illustration of the recklessness of the informer and his ideas of the importance of an oath was furnished in the case of yesterday's witnesses. He is one of our most respectable farmers. He went to Mr. Flanagan's store the other day to purchase a molasses cask and, without making any attempt to secure his attendance by summons or otherwise, the informer swore out a warrant for his arrest. He was arrested on Tuesday night and brought to town by a constable and had to find bail in one hundred dollars for his appearance. Like the other witnesses, he, when sworn, knew nothing against Mr. Flanagan. The magistrate, in the absence of the two witnesses whose non-appearance caused the adjournment on Monday, adjourned the trial for a week and said he would continue to adjourn until Christmas if the witnesses failed to appear. It may not be out of place to say to those of Mr. Flanagan's customers who have ceased to patronize him, because they fear the informer may have them summoned to the police court, that no great alarm need attach to those who, by the use of that made of the informer's case, are advertised as at the town as witnesses in Scott Act cases. Looking at the matter from a dollar and cent stand point and in view of the effect the numerous adjournments are having on his large business, the "fishing" process by which the prosecution seeks to establish its case, and, also, in view of the court's expressed determination to indulge the prosecution in adjournments ad infinitum, it might pay Mr. Flanagan, without regard to the facts of the case, to satisfy the court and prosecution by pleading guilty. Of course, he would not have to swear he was guilty, but if the tares go on until Christmas, as the court has intimated, there is no doubt but the informer will, by that time, get someone willing to swear to it for him. Indeed we should not be surprised, after seeing the records of the informer's awaiting already on the files of the court, to find him making the necessary oaths himself to secure a conviction.

Commercial Union.

Last week we printed a paper on the subject of Commercial Union read by Mr. C. H. Fairweather before the St. John Board of Trade, and the reply of the President, Sheriff Jas. A. Harding, thereto. On Saturday last there was another meeting of the Board and the matter was further discussed. Mr. Fairweather going into it much more fully than before and Mr. J. V. Ellis and others also presenting their views of the subject. We believe there is no question of greater interest to the people of the whole country. It is growing to be one of the live issues of the day and we, therefore, propose to publish the discussion in this and following issues. Mr. Fairweather's paper was as follows: - "Free trade with the U. S. would revolutionize our business, for the reason, where we make a large variety they run on specialties. It would make some lines cheaper."

"I am as certain as the sun shines that should such a union be effected that small manufacturers would have to shut up shop, my mill and factory would not be worth ten cents, and I for one would not have the least possible chance of existing for six months."

"I know the remark will arise to your mind: 'We have compensation for all in a large market—the sixty millions of the United States.'"

"Examine into this. We could only sell those sixty millions on condition that they required more goods than they now do, or that they were to produce for themselves. We cannot in reason call for a larger market for manufactured goods until we

have filled the wants of our home trade. We might supply our Brunswick with all its paper, ground spices, ground coffee and other goods, yet we do not. The 60 millions of Americans are open as the air to our commerce in tea, yet we do not wholly supply our own market. We do not supply our home market with many natural products—products of our soil. We don't feed the wants of our own country for the following articles, hence we cannot be in need of a larger market; one is at our door craving the goods, yet we let them be imported into New Brunswick: Beef, pork, lard, hams, cheese, butter, hides, caps, apples, barley, beans, peas, corn, grass and clover seeds, canned goods, pickles, flour, oatmeal and buckwheat meal. No one with a show of reason will say we need the U. S. market as a larger field for these products. New Brunswick is a large market for New Brunswick farmers to supply with the above articles, yet the farmer is not to the front with the requisite quantity. Some further aspects of the case are to be considered. In the event of a duty abolition New Brunswick would not be set down alongside New York but east of Maine, and could only expect results which are ascertaining that state. I compare New Brunswick with Maine, and claim - There is not in Maine a cotton mill owned by one man at all nearly equal to that of Mr. Gibson. There is not in Maine a dry goods house anywhere nearly comparable with that of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison. Nor a book printing, business and book store equal to that of Messrs. McMillans. Nor a bakery equal to that of Messrs. Rankine's. Nor a car works and rolling mill under one proprietorship of the size of that of Mr. Harris. Maine has had commercial union with the 60 millions of the U. S. for a hundred years, yet that state is not in these respects the peer of New Brunswick. The city debt of Portland is \$137 per capita; that of St. John's is \$109. (The figures are from a book sold at a Maine railroad). St. John's city debt under \$100 per capita. As regards enterprise in Maine, it was Canadian capital which built the Grand Trunk and it was New Brunswick capital which gave northern Maine communication with the rest of the world. Consider the rate of increase of population. Maine and New Brunswick. Our increase in the decade of 1870-1880 was twice that of Maine. Does lumbering decline in our province? I read in the Bangor Commercial that the lumber business at Bangor is stated to have declined more than that of Saint John. I will not mention Lincoln's pul' mill. Here then is a state with as good general advantages as the province possesses and in complete commercial intercourse with the great market of the United States (described by Mr. Harding as exceeding the commerce of eight European Kingdoms), yet in items of industrial and business enterprise, city debts, increase of population, stability of industrial undertakings, seems to be in an inferior position to our New Brunswick. According to ideas of advocates of commercial reciprocity Maine should be ahead of us in all respects. I am not disparaging Maine. The best words I can use are not strong to express my respect for the worth and sterling qualities of its people, among whom I number many friends. The Telegraph has supplied me with a word, saying my letter was full of "humiliation, mourning and woe." Passing by the mistake of the Telegraph in assigning to this humble individual the role of a prophet of woe, I will say that I think commercial union would be humiliation indeed. The Chicago Times describes commercial union in this language: "This proposition implies a complete surrender by the Dominion parliament to the American congress to do regarding the tariff of the Dominion, the right of control of the principal source of the Dominion's revenue—the tariff. Whatever it may please the American congress to do regarding the tariff of the Dominion, the Dominion would have neither vote nor voice in Washington under the proposed commercial union. The Chicago Times further says: "Not only would our congress prescribe and change the tariff rates, but the tariff would be levied on the people of Canada, but our executive officers and our courts would make all the rulings and decisions affecting rates of the Dominion as well as for the United States. Mr. Wilson, writing to the American press on the subject of 'commercial union' says: 'The result would be that by the operation of a uniform continental tariff, equal in height to that always prevailing in the United States, the exports and merchandises of all foreign countries, including Great Britain, would be discriminated against in favor of American manufactures. Under commercial union, Canada's, as a nation would empty itself of the highest attribute of its most eminent function of a proud people, the right of control over its monetary affairs. The Dominion would be relegated to the position of a nonentity a pensioner on the bounty of another. All elements that foster national pride, manly sentiment and self-respect would be wanting, we should be a self— a servant—inferior to be at the mercy of another country. Every land that has had a history which evokes admiration has representation—yet we are asked voluntarily to put our neck under the yoke. Our parliament, denials of its first attribute, where would there be room for honor or respect among us? From humiliation such as this I trust we shall forever be delivered, by the wisdom and patriotism of our people rejecting and refusing the proposition. Mr. Fairweather next went into facts and figures exclusively relating to St. John's trade and concluded his paper as follows. My statement is—we have more manufacturing establishments than we ever had. And do before in manufacturing and trading than at any time in our previous history. If your observation and research leads you to coincide in these views, it will tend to a more encouraging and more courageous estimate of our future. A point of great interest is—it will be learned from enquiry among the different industries, all are increasing in their trade yearly adding to the volume of their output. A slight enquiry has been made into the degree of employment of mechanics in the building trade, with the result that all use more than usually busy. We have 'three of us usually' and a good many of them as they have come to stay

We have the "hum" of commerce and its beneficial results. The "gap" has measurably been filled and I firmly believe we are on the ascent and that all things are working towards a steady and permanent improvement. Before finishing these remarks permit the observation from me that should no desire to enter upon this discussion, but, in a manner as forced to it, I have given my sincere opinions and the conclusions I have drawn from the knowledge of business which I possessed. In active work among you for years, in the thick of the fray, if I may so speak, I find the good old city as fair a field for enterprise and yielding as healthful return for judiciously conducted enterprise as it has upon an average, been found during the 180 and a half years I have been a worker within its boundaries. I have seen years of exceptional prosperity and years of deeper depression than any of the past ten. On the whole I sincerely and heartily think our present condition sound, healthy and hopeful. Mr. Ellis, M. P., spoke next after Mr. Fairweather but I refer his paper. We will publish his remarks next week. Phenomenal Billiards. A bi-hand-player of extraordinary skill has been visiting St. John and Halifax. His name is Harry McKenna and he is known as the California champion. The following account of his first evening's performance in St. John gives an idea of his great skill:— The exhibition opened with a three-ball French carrom game, McKenna to run 500 or no count, his antagonist being Dr. J. Steeves, one of the best, if not the best, amateurs of the city. Both men balked for lead, McKenna winning by two and a half inches. The champion failed to score an 11's opponent did likewise. The doctor then took a seat and stayed there, as McKenna, chalking his cue, played the ball in position close to the rail and never let up until the score equalled 500. The phenomenal feat occupied exactly 19 minutes—McKenna got the balls to the left hand rail in three shots, and then played them rapidly up that side rounding the first corner at 75. Click, click, went the ivory along the top rail till 120 was reached. His corner play was superb. Under the left rail came the ball, McKenna behind them all the way to the foot of the table, when turning the corners he completed the circuit with 280 in his credit. Panning only to chuck his cue from time to time the champion continued his rapid movement and reached the top of the left hand rail for the second time with a score of 378. While crossing over the head of the table he added 45 to his string, and on the way home, almost to where he started from, he made up the 77 required to complete the 500. Every shot counted but one point. Loud applause greeted the conclusion of the game. At no time were the balls over six inches from the rail, and to all appearance McKenna might have gone on scoring until daylight. He is a sure, steady, though not a graceful player, preferring to count rather than to indulge in sensational tactics. At the conclusion of the three ball game, McKenna gave an exhibition of fancy and trick shots. He made a double draw shot, without cushion, four balls being set in the form of a diamond, and then a force follow on two cushions, counting on all the balls. One of his prettiest efforts was a kick shot, with reverse "English" catching the spot ball on its run back from the upper rail. He gave a double follow, forcing two balls out of the ways they lay against the cushion and counting on the dark rail at the opposite end of the green cloth. A follow and draw combined was, in his opinion of many, the most difficult of all his efforts and this he made with ease and accuracy. Shots along the rail, mass shots around a hat, jumping the cue ball from the light rail to the dark, the latter placed in a hat at the edge of the table, and also fancy finger billiards were among the other highlights with which the champion amused his audience. He then executed a number of difficult shots, the balls being placed in position by some of the best players present. Newfoundland Distress. HALIFAX, Nov. 2.—The Very Rev. Dr. Howley, vicar apostolic of the West Coast of Newfoundland, is in the city working up an interest in the proposed steamship line between St. George's bay and Nova Scotia. When asked about the oft repeated stories of destitution in Newfoundland, Dr. Howley said that there was a great deal of truth in the reports. Notwithstanding the strenuous denials of the government and its press, the reports were true in the main. It was the old Roman story of pauperes circumdatis, while one-half of Rome was crying for bread the other half were surfeited with luxuries, the circus festivities, games, races, etc. The people of St. John and vicinity are well to do. They have enough and some to spare. Not long ago the government spent \$3,000 of public funds in a ball. Meanwhile the people in the outlying districts are crying for bread. They are not starving by hundreds as some sensational correspondents have alleged, but thousands of people are even too badly existing, with no adequate provision to carry them through the long winter. Mothers! Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents. In Brief And To The Point. Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order. Greasy food, tough food, starchy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics. But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals as happy. Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents. SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE"

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.