General Business.

—FOR—

BOSTON

—via the—

PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

International S. S. Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

One of the Steamers of this line will leave ST. JOHN at 8 a. m. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for BOSTON via EASTPORT and PORTLAND, and at 7. 30 o'clock every SATURDAY night for BOSTON DIRECT.

For tickets and all information apply to E OHNSON, AGENT, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent.

B COYLE, JR., Gen. Mgr., Portland. | E. A. WALDRON Gen. Pass. Agt

LIME ARRIVED!

IN CASKS

—AND—

BARRELS

NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURNT LIME.

GEORGE WATT.

hatham, April 6, '87

MEAT STALLS.

THOMAS BUCKLEY

begs to inform his friends and public generally that he intends to re-open his meat stall, in connection with his GROCERY, adjoining his own residence on ST. ANDREW'S STREET, opposite the Pulp Mill.

He will, as usual, run a waggon in Chatham and between Chatham and Nelson for the accommodation of customers; and thanking the public or past patronage hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Thomas Buckley.

MONEY SAVED!

You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Chees Hams, Bacon, etc.

—ALSO—

Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, under ware, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses & Children's sizes.

—ALSO—

Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy small wares Grey Cottons, from 3½cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 8cts., per yd at

F. W. Russell's

CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook

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. All persons wishing to participate in the benefits thereof must execute the deed within three months from this date.

The deed lies at the office of Warren C. Winslow Barrister, Chatham, N. B., for inspection and execution.

Dated the 30th day of July, A. D. 1887

JAMES R. AYER.

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

Northern & Western Ra'y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect July 11th 1887.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave Gibson every morning (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE GIBSON

6:45 a. m; Marysville, 7:10; Cro s Creek 8:30 Boiestown, 9:45; Doaktown, 10:45; Blackville, 12; Chatham Junction, 1:20; arrive at Chatham 1:50

RETURNING, LEAVE CAATHAM

4:45, a. m; Chatham Junction, 5:20; Blackville, 6:15; Doaktown, 7:25; Boiestown, 8:15; Cross Creek, 9:25; Marysville, 10:50; arriving at Gibson at 11.

CONNECTION.—Close connection is made at Chatham Junction with I. C. R. Accomodation Train going North Connections also made with trains on the Intercolonial Railway to all points East and West, and at Chatham with Steamers for Newcastle, at Gibson with N. B. Railway for all Western Points and St. John, and Union Line of Steamers for St. John, and with Stage at Cross Creek for Stanley.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find them little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - AUGUST 18, 1887

The Timber Trade.

Advices of the present month from Liverpool indicate that a halt in the downward tendency of prices in the Timber Trade has occurred, and unless expectations of a moderate import of spruce from North American ports are disappointed an improvement may take place. The stock list compiled from the returns of the Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston docks makes a satisfactory showing for last month, as compared with the corresponding period of 1886, especially in the goods produced in Canada and those from other places which enter into competition with them, or affect their position in the market.

	Stock 1886	Stock, 1887
Quebec Square Pine	262,000 ft	127,000 feet
" Waney "	266,000 "	204,000 "
St John Pine	24,000 "	7,000 "
Other Ports Pine.....	11,000 "	4,000 "
Red Pine, ...	11,000 "	3,000 "
Dantzic, &c. Fir	44.000 "	21,000 "
Swedish and Norway Fir,	28,000 "	13,000 "
N B, N S, &c, Spruce Deals,	13,880 stds	10,620 std
" " " Pine "	510 "	
Quebec Deals, ...	4,798 "	5,783 "
Baltic Red Deals, ...	3,010 "	1,083 "
" Boards.....	235 "	
Norway, &c, Flooring B'ds	2,965 "	1,618 "

	Consumption 1886	Consump. 1887
Quebec Square Pine....	129,000 ft	170,000 ft
" Waney "		
St John Pine.....	2,000 "	1,000 ft
Other Ports Pine	1,000 "	Nil.
Red Pine	3,000 "	"
Dantzic, &c, Fir	4,000 "	2,000 "
Swedish and Norway Fir,	4,000 "	2,000 "
N B, N S, &c, Spruce Deals	10,229 stds	10,512 std
" " " Pine "		
Quebec Deals	2,892 "	2,517 "
Baltic Red Deals.....	423 "	374 std
" Boards, ...	5 "	
Norway, &c, Flooring Boards,	719 "	1,211 "

The *Timber Trades Journal* of 6th, in its Liverpool notes, says a large business has been done during the month and that although the import was large, stocks have not accumulated; in fact, spruce deals are within a very moderate compass, being only 10,620 standards, or about the same quantity that went into consumption in the month of July. "This being the case," says the *Journal*, "prices for these goods may be higher as autumn draws nearer, but this will only happen if the supply, which we are told from New Brunswick, and other spruce deal producing districts, is to be short, proves to be a fact. Certainly at the sale held on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., higher prices were obtained, and what enhances the importance of this rise is that the cargo was a damaged and discolored one, and sold 'on account of whom it may concern.'"

Much Needed.

The growing trade interests of the down-river section of this County, promoted also by contributions thereto from Lower Gloucester, are making Neguac an important centre of traffic for the steamer running daily between that point and Chatham, and much inconvenience is experienced by passengers, as well as by those sending and receiving freight, because there is no wharf at which the steamer can lie. Freight is scowed by the ton to and from the steamer, and passengers go along with it at much inconvenience and delay, this being the third season of this primitive mode of communication between the steamer and Neguac shore. We know that the local government desires to assist our people in such matters as far as possible, and in view of the fact that a considerable amount goes into the provincial treasury from some of those largely interested in the freight landing at Neguac, it is not improbable that a grant may be obtained for a much needed steamboat wharf at the place. No place in the province needs one more, nor is there any that better deserves the favor.

Sir John in Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 15.—Sir John and Lady Macdonald accompanied by Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley and party arrived here by special train from St. Andrews a little after noon to-day. They were met at the station by a guard of honor from the I. S. C., and two bands. Sir John and Lady Macdonald and Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley drove together and were followed by the Mayor, City Clerk, Mr. Temple, M. P., and a number of citizens in carriages. The route of the procession which was preceded by one of the bands, was out York, down King, out Church, and up Queen Streets to Government House. A little before two o'clock Sir John and party drove to Mr. Temple's to lunch. At half-past three they went to the City Hall where the following address was read by the Mayor:

To the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, C. B., K. C. M. G., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada etc.:

SIR,—We, the City Council, on behalf of the citizens of Fredericton representing different shades of political opinion, desire to extend to you, as one of the leading statesmen of this Dominion, a hearty welcome on this your first visit to our city.

As Premier of Canada you have held office, with the exception of a few years, since the federation of these Provinces in 1887—during which time great public works have been undertaken and finished, more especially the Canadian Pacific Railway—which, in itself, is sufficient to stamp the enterprise and public spirit of any Government that could conceive, undertake and carry forward to successful completion, amidst pecuniary and other difficulties, a highway over the Continent, from sea to sea, embracing a stretch of country exceeding in length three thousand miles.

The opening up and developement of the great West must soon follow this grand undertaking, and insure a vast addition to our Canadian population. Nor are we unmindful of the other great public works began, completed, and in the course of construction, during your administration—more especially those in reference to our Province, and this city so immediately concerned, viz., in the liberal facilities provided for the construction of the Short Line Railway, so called—the Central Road, now in course of construction—the Northern & Western Road—the Valley Road between here and Woodstock, on the western side of the River—and the aid given for the erection of a bridge over the Saint John River, the laying of the foundation stone of which, we rejoice to say, is to be made concurrent with your welcome visit to our city this day. We have but one regret and that is that your stay among us is to be so short. Situated as we are in the heart of the province, we feel that our geographical position justifies the belief that at no distant day Fredericton is destined to become a great railway centre; and the facilities which our city furnishes for the establishment of public works we feel sure will present themselves to your notice and approval on examination.

We rejoice to know that in this Dominion we enjoy self government in its amplest sense, and it rests with the wisdom of the people themselves how and by whom they shall be governed. Moreover, we have equal cause for congratulation in the fact that this Dominion contains within its respective party lines, statesmen equal to every need, so that whatever may be the future of Canada, we shall never be in want of the right men at the right time to direct and guide us through peaceful channels to our final destiny. As subjects of the Queen our loyalty is unimpeachable, and goes hand in hand with our love of country as Canadians.

We trust, sir, that you will carry to your home in Ottawa pleasant recollections of your brief visit to New Brunswick; and we have to express the hope that now you have made our acquaintance, your visit will be repeated at no distant day. We also desire through you to convey to Lady Macdonald our hearty welcome on this her second visit to the capital of the Province, and to assure her that her former visit is pleasantly remembered by the citizens of Fredericton.

GEO. E. FENETY, Mayor.
C. W. BECKWITH,
City Clerk.

FREDERICTON, N.B., 15th August 1887.

On the platform were the Chief Justice, Judges Fraser, Wetmore and Steadman, some members of the Local Government, and many citizens. Sir John responded briefly, thanking the citizens for their reception of him. The address was engrossed on parchment and beautifully illuminated. It was the work of Mr. T. G. Loggie.

Queen street has been very prettily decorated, and at the Barker House is spanned by a handsome arch of evergreen, which bears on the downtown side the inscription, "Fredericton Welcomes Canada's Premier," and on the other side "Welcome to Sir John and Lady."

At the conclusion of Sir John's speech a public presentation took place, several hundred persons coming forward to shake hands with the premier.

At the conclusion of the City Hall reception Sir John and party, reinforced by the ladies, drove to the site of the new railway bridge below the Cathedral, where a large crowd had gathered to see Lady Macdonald lay the corner stone. The party included Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, Hon. Geo E Foster, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Temple Mayor Fenety, City Clerk Beckwith, with several aldermen and prominent citizens. The party was met by Mr. Hogan, who had completed all the arrangements preliminary to the ceremony. Mr. Temple presented Mr. Hogan and Mr. Brown, C. E., to the premier and his lady.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Lady Macdonald was then escorted to the spot by Sir Leonard and Mr. Temple, the latter gentleman presenting her with a handsome silver trowel, bearing the following inscription. Presented to Lady Macdonald by Alexander Gibson, Esq., president, and Thomas Temple, M. P. managing director of the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company, on the occasion of her laying the foundation stone of such bridge, this day, Fredericton, 15th August, 1887.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. F. Alexander, and the foreman mason, W. A. Rindress, having all in readiness the block of granite was lowered into its position from an engine near by and was declared well and truly laid by Lady Macdonald.

One box which was deposited in the stone contained a copy of the *Sun, Farmer, Capital*, a list of the Bridge Co. directors, officers, contractors for the work, etc., and a number of coins. The box was presented to Lady Macdonald by Gilmor Brown, C. E. Another prayer by Rev. Mr Alexander, completed the ceremony.

Mr. Temple then called for three cheers for Lady Macdonald, which were given with a will. There were loud calls for Sir John at the conclusion of the cheers for Lady Macdonald, and on the premier stepping to the front of the platform, he was most enthusiastically received. He thanked the people very cordially on Lady Macdonald's behalf and congratulated the citizens of Fredericton, of York and the province, on the auspicious commencement of so great a public work as the bridge, credit for which, he said, must be given.

Mr. Temple, M P, who followed Sir John spoke briefly assuring the premier that while he had been modest in his demands he would not rest till he had obtained $150,000 more for the county. (Cheers.)

Sir John, putting his hand in his pocket—"Would you like it now?" (Renewed cheers and great laughter.)

Cheers were then given for Sir John and Lady Maadonald, Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, Mr. Temple and the Queen.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the premier drove back to Government House.

Though only ten days at work Mr. Hogan has made great progress with the bridge. He had to bring all his plant from a distance, but is now well equipped, having 12 to 15 derricks ready to put in position, seven steam hoisting engines and 3 or 4 horse power hoists with large quantities of granite, cement and other stock on hand. The pile foundations of two piers are in progress and in a short time three gangs will be employed working night and day.

Sir John, Lady Macdonald and party attended the Redmund-Barry performance in the City Hall, and at 10.30 were escorted around the city by a large procession of firemen, headed by the Fredericton brass band. Many of the stores and residences were brilliantly illuminated, the Parliament buildings being a blaze of light from cupola to basement. The large arch in front of the Barker House was also lighted up.

Mayor Fenety's residence made a fine display. Apparently the entire populace turned out to see the procession.

Celebration of the Centennial of the Colonial Episcopate.

The Centennial of the Colonial Episcopate was celebrated in Halifax on Friday last with very interesting and appropriate services, including the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the Memorial Cathedral of "All Saints." Very large numbers of persons attended the Services especially those held in the Pro-Cathedral of St. Luke's and a vast assemblage witnessed the laying of the Corner Stone of the New Cathedral. There were early and late celebrations of the Holy Communion in St. Luke's, the Metropolitan being the celebrant at the former and the Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton at the latter. The Metropolitan was the preacher at the late celebration, and, at both Services, very large numbers of Clergy and Laity partook of the Sacrament. At 8 p. m. a third service was held, at which St. Luke's was filled. The Choral Service was splendidly sung by the choir composed of the United Surpliced Choirs of the City, comprising about 150 men and boys supplemented by about 12 ladies. The procession of clergy and choristers, which was very long, entered the church singing the Hymn "Crown Him with Many Crowns" &c. A very able and eloquent address was delivered by the Right Reverend Geo. A. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, Ill., U. S., on the establishment and extension of the Colonial Episcopate. Bishop Seymour was listened to with rapt attention throughout his address which occupied an hour. The whole Service, as were those which preceeded it, was befitting the important occasion it was designed to celebrate.

In addition to the Bishops already mentioned there were present the Bishops of Quebec and Niagara. The Bishop-elect of Nova Scotia, Dr. Perry, Bishop of Iowa, U. S., did not arrive in Halifax on Friday morning from England as was expected and it is not yet known whether he will accept the position to which he has been elected.

A New Fish-Delicacy.

Reference is made, in correspondence of the *Times*—which we publish in another column—to an exhibit by Messrs. A. & R. Loggie of Black Brook and Dalhousie in their store at the latter place, and, among other things, the article known as Fried Smelts is mentioned. As Miramichi is the headquarters of the smelt trade, and the largest centre of export for that delicate and popular little fish, and as we have, for months, heard of Messrs. Loggie's success in putting them up in the same way as sardines, we have been endeavoring, up to a day or two ago, to procure a sample of these "Fried Smelts," but without success. Many others hereabouts have been anxious to sample the article, also, but, for some reason yet unexplained, Messrs. Loggie have kept it out of the local market. Various reasons were surmised for Miramichi people being denied the privilege of testing the goods, among them being the theory that the firm were experimenting only and had not perfected their process; also that the fish were not preserved in their full flavor and freshness, a defect that would be more readily detected here, where we take them alive, than in markets abroad, which they can hardly reach in their very best fresh condition, for, as connoisseurs know, while most meat flesh is the better for remaining more or less time after being killed, fish cannot be too soon cooked after capture, and if they feel the fire while only just parting with the water so much the better. We are glad to say, after having, at last, procured and sampled three boxes of Messrs. Loggie's "Fried Smelts," that we are most agreeably disappointed in them and that we can see no reason why they should not be in very large demand. The boxes which contain them are a counterpart of the ordinary sardine box and on opening it the contents would, by the casual observer, be taken for sardines. The little fish are nicely packed in oil and retain their silvery brightness with just a suggestion of bronze tint, the result, no doubt of the frying process, which is said to be one of the important secrets of their preservation. Unlike the preserved sardines, the smelts are not spiced or seasoned in any pronounced way, but they have a delicate flavor, perfectly free from the salty effect of sardines, and especially that of the American article, to which, as a palatable delicacy, they are entirely superior. Eaten just as they came from the box they were pronounced "grand" by a friend who is an epicure in his way, and our opinion coincided with his; but their great merit and what will make them popular appeared to be in the fact that they are prepared in such a way as to retain their original qualities of freshness and delicacy, and while many may prefer to use them without any addition in the way of seasoning, those who desire to add seasoning of any kind may do so "to taste," as the cookery books have it. Messrs. Loggie have undoubtedly achieved a great success, and as this notice of it is not in any way one of their suggestion, but given because we think the article a meritorious one, we therefore take the liberty of suggesting that the boxes should not be made entirely of ordinary tin, which is not readily opened, but have a cover made of soft, thinner metal which can be cut around with an ordinary knife, in the same way as those of the best French Sardines.

A Phenomenon in the Town of Woodstock.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

MR. EDITOR.—The reader must not imagine that this is a fancy sketch for some ulterior purpose of special advertising for the scene of the mysterious occurrences as described here has been visited by crowds of people for the two days during which the strange events took place as recorded, and the family is well known.

An upholsterer of Main St. resides with his family in a two-story dwelling in the eastern part of the town. During the forenoon of the 5th inst, his wife became alarmed by frequent fires catching in different parts of the house occupied by them, viz the second story and attic. This was at first supposed to proceed from sparks through the window, but as she suddenly perceived a cotton garment burning in the room with an effect similar to that peculiar to the electric flame and as she rushed to quench it with her hands, the mystery as to the cause became more bewildering. When her husband came and sat down to dinner a new alarm of fire took place in the house, with repetition at intervals in the afternoon—a great portion of the cotton bedding was destroyed—cotton fabric being almost the only material affected by the fire Towards evening two gentlemen, one an editor, hearing of the phenomenon, visited the rooms. As they passed through the door leading to the hall (one of the family carrying a small can of water) one side of the upper portion of the window-curtain was seen to be in a flame and was at once extinguished by the hands. The gentle men departed, certainly with the conviction that the problem was difficult to solve. Later in the evening numbers grouped together inside the house and near the street. A flight of steps led from the street to the hall and thence to the parlor which was nearly filled by curious and inquiring visitors. The occupant sat beside a table, with a look of perplexity which the unusual disturbance in the room did not seem to remove, Before him was a lounge placed to exhibit a portion which had been scorched by fire. Returning, on the lawn was seen a long line of clothes and a guard who was busily employed exhibiting the burns in different places in the cottons.

Next day the sky continued cloudy and the air calm, sultry and humid. Many visited the dwelling for there were three recurrences of the burning through the day. The lady of the house had been showing a child's dress and a window curtain which she held in her hands. The garment was totally destroyed. The window curtain was unrolled and was covered with burnt spots in regular lines and with the uniformity of a woven design. Next day the wind blew a brisk gale and the air was clear and cool and we will probably hear of no more repetitions of this singular experience hitherto unknown even near a dwelling which has outlived probably more than a score of years.

Will the cause be explained? who can tell? Was any element of electricity the source, or a narrow current of air temporarily possessed of qualities causing combustion appearing within the precincts of an acre limit and then dissolving forever into space? Can a theory be established or will the question find a rest in the truthful words of the poet—

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio
Then are dreamt of in your philosophy.

F. S. R.

The Stewart Bros. Failure.

(Timber Trades Journal Aug. 6)

Stewart Brothers, timber merchants, Fen Court, E. C., and New Brunswick, Canada.—The adjourned meeting for public examination under this bankruptcy was held on Tuesday, 2nd inst, before Mr. Registrar Linklater. The joint accounts which have now been filed show total liabilities £399,817, of which £160,378 are expected to rank, and assets estimated at £19,977, leaving a deficiency of £140,400. The following is a summary of the liabilities and assets in New Brunswick, as taken from accounts forwarded by Mr. R. A. Stewart: Liabilities, £39,570; assets, £68,766. The separate liabilities of John Stewart are returned at £2,500, and assets £250. The following is taken from the observations of the Official Receiver, which have just been prepared:—The debtor R. A. Stewart is stated to be in Canada, and the statement of affairs has only been sworn to by the debtor John Stewart, who has attended for examination thereon. He states that he entered into partnership with his brother, R. A. Stewart in May, 1878, their joint capital then being about £40,000, and that, about two years ago, they entered into an arrangement with R. T. Gibbs to purchase a half share of the Llnir Valley Colliery, Glamorganshire, in respect of which they have sustained a loss of £7,663 16s. 7d. He further states that about eighteen months since his brother arranged to purchase for the firm a half share in a lumbering estate at Ottawa, Canada, a Mr. Grier being entitled to the other half; that last autumn the latter's share was sold to the New Brunswick Trading Company (Limited,) and the business is now being carried on for the joint interest of the debtors and the aforesaid company under the style of G. A. Grier & Co. The debtor John Stewart also states that about March, 1882, he and his brother arranged to take over the business of George Guy & Co., and Guy, Bevan & Co., but that the arrangement was never carried out. It appears doubtful, however, whether such business was not in fact the property of the debtors, but the statement of affairs is made out on the supposition that they were independent firms. The above is a summary of the statement of the joint affairs so far as they are disclosed by the London books, together with the Canadian assets and liabilities as shown by the accounts forwarded by R. A. Stewart. The debtor John Stewart attributes the failure partly to loss on the trading during the last three years, but chiefly to the refusal of certain Canadian bankers to honour the firm's cheques against funds in their hands, in consequence of which he states a telegram was published in the newspapers stating that the St John house had failed, which had the effect of cutting off their credit, causing the stoppage and transfer to other hands of cargoes coming forward to them, and also stopping negotiations then in progress for certain credits which they usually got in Canada during the winter season. The books of account produced relate only to the London business. They have been well kept and balanced, and balance sheets and profit and loss accounts prepared annually which show that at 30th April, 1883, there was an apparent surplus to £51,271 14s. 9d., namely, £22,237 9s. 2d. to the credit of R. A. Stewart, and £29,034 5s. 7d. to the credit of John Stewart. On 30th April, 1884, there was a surplus of £18,697 5s 1d; on 30th April, 1885, a surplus of £41,582 4s. 11d.; and on 30th April, 1886, of £16,401 13s. 4d. The loss of that surplus and the contracting of the deficiency of £138,124 now shown on the statement of affairs, is explained in an account furnished by John Stewart, the loss on the trading since 30th April, 1886, being put down at £12,270 13s 9d., and the estimated loss by doubtful and bad debts at £40,156 4s 8d. Other losses and liabilities, amounting to £23,909 9s. 1d., include an estimated depreciation of £8,000 in certain ships. The securities held by creditors treated as fully secured are stated to consist of the following:—Cargoes of timber, £6,526 13s 2d; liens on debtors' interest in G. A. Grier & Co., £26,041 13s. 4d.; mortgage on debtors' interest in ship and shares of freights, £25,745; shares in the New Brunswick Trading Company, Limited, £9,100; mortgage on premises in Albany Road, Cumberwell, £2,000; and sundry bills of exchange, £725. The securities held by creditors treated as partly secured are stated to consist of a mortgage on property at Bathurst, Canada, estimated at £10,000; sundry bills of exchange estimated to be worth £5,125; and mortgage on the debtor's interest in the ship *Nellie Wise*, valued at £1,450. The "other liabilities, £29,022 0s. 8d., expected to rank," are stated to consist of £15,500, in respect of guarantees, £7,522 0s. 8d., bills accepted for account of George Guy & Co, and £6,000 for liabilities on calls on shares in the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Limited (in liquidation.) Mr. H. Reed, Mr. S. Woolf, and Mr. Tanner appeared in the case. It was stated that R. A. Stewart was on his way from Canada, and his arrival in England was shortly expected. It was hoped that he would have arrived before, but he had been detained by illness. A short adjournment was requested in order that the examination of the bankrupts might be proceeded with as soon as possible, Mr. Reed stating that a scheme of arrangement was pending, and that it was, therefore, desirable to avoid delay. His Honour accordingly ordered a further adjournment to Tuesday next.

Real Cause of the Excommunication of Dr. McGlynn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Archbishop Corrigan has at last consented to give out some information in relation to the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn and give the view of the case held by himself, the Propaganda and the Pope, as opposed to that published by the doctor and his friends. Archbishop Corrigan was impelled to make a statement on account of the assertion that an attempt had been made to discipline Rev. Dr Curran, Dr McGlynn's former assistant at St. Stephen's Church, for appearing as chairman of the meeting at the picnic of the 18th Assembly district, United labor party. It was stated that Dr. Curran had been summoned to the archepiscopal residence, and was there presented with a statement, which was an apology for his action at the picnic; that he was requested to sign it and had refused. It was claimed by the friends of Dr. Curran and Dr. McGlynn that Dr. Curran's action was intentional, and that he had an idea of making the church pass on the land theories of Henry George, or else prove, by the fact that one priestly advocate of George's doctrines was not punished, that Dr. McGlynn was singled out as a special mark for punishment, and that, in fact, the excommunicated priest is a persecuted man.

Archbishop Corrigan instructed Father Lavelle of the Cathedral to make a statement, and to-day he said: "Dr. Curran was summoned to the palace to explain his conduct. He called on Wednesday and made the amende honorable, and a paragraph to that effect will be published in the Catholic Review. Inasmuch as the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn has been brought into this matter of Dr. Curran's fault, and it has been suggested that the latter is just as guilty as the former and should be excommunicated, it would be well to briefly review the facts which led to the excommunication of Rev. Dr. McGlynn. He was first called to order last November for delivering a political speech at Chickering Hall, and at a time when he knew that the Propaganda had frequently asked that he be prohibited from taking part in political gatherings. At the same time the doctrine which he was advocating was professedly revolutionary, condemned by the press, most thinking people, and the church. It was little to be wondered at, therefore, that the Holy See called Dr. McGlynn to Rome to explain his conduct, as he was giving the strange doctrine the prestige which his position as a priest might lend it, and through that prestige the apparent support and sympathy of the Catholic church.

"Meanwhile Rome had submitted the George doctrines to a number of competent theologians, and their judgment was not favorable; in fact, it was the judgment of all the wise councils of the world. The Roman authorities did not pronounce on the George doctrines, but called on Dr. McGlynn to come to Rome and defend himself and his theories in any manner he saw fit. The penalty of excommunication was attached in case he disobeyed the command. He refused to go to Rome, and excommunication followed. It is nonsense to say that Dr. McGlynn was excommunicated because he is the friend to the United Labor party and the masses. Every priest is the priest of the poor. Nor can it be said that he was excommunicated for defending the Henry George theory, but for his continuous disobedience of the order of the Holy See.

"From this excommunication of Dr. McGlynn there follows a consequence, and that is, that those who aid and abet him in his contumacy also incur excommunication. This is not a new law, but is an old canon law, and is still in effect, notwithstanding the changes made by Pope Pius IX. with regard to those who communicate with excommunicated persons. In the case of Dr. Curran it is not perfectly clear that he has incurred this excommunication, but whether he has or has not his conduct has been very offensive and out of place, and he has recognized that fact and has made amends for his fault to the archbishop, and there the matter will end."

Agricultural.

KEEP THE GOOD MARES.

Few Canadian farmers and stockmen appear to fully appreciate the value of a good mare. Though the average speculator in horses is more ready to buy a gelding than a mare, farmers appear as little loth to part with their mares as their geldings in spite of the perceptibly smaller price he has to accept for the latter. It is quite true that farmers who have well-bred brood mares that have already proved themselves good producers, are apt to ask a shade more than gelding prices for them, but the untried mare or filly, though she be ever so promising, will generally sell for a trifle less money than a gelding that in other respects happens to be equal to her. It is hardly necessary to point out to intelligent readers the folly of selling good mares out of the country, or off the farm for that matter. The cost of maintaining a good brood mare on the farm is comparatively trifling, and yet, if she be a really good one, she will every year produce a foal that will bring almost as much in the market as could be obtained for the dam. Indeed the farmer who sells a good mare for the price of a good gelding is simply killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

But if the farmer is to be accounted unwise who sells off his ordinary brood mares, what shall be said of him who sells off his imported or pure bred mares simply because he happens to be tempted with what he considers a reasonably strong price? Take the Clydesdale for example. We have good Clydesdale stallions. If we are to profit by the services of these stallions they should be bred to Clydesdale mares. If they be bred to any large, coarse, horny mares, the results will probably be satisfactory; if bred upon pure Clydesdale mares a large profit will surely result, but if upon common, small mares, their presence here will, upon the whole, prove very detrimental to the horse-breeding interest.

A notable instance of the value of a pure bred brood mare is furnished by the story of the well-known racing bred mare Roxaline. At three years old this mare was so broken up by disease and misfortunes of various kinds that Mr. E. Burgess (her present owner) purchased her of his father for $100. Since then she has produced Easter, worth $1,000; Princess, $3,500; Willie W., worth $900; Brait, worth $3,500, and Fred B., worth at least $1,500 or $2,000. Besides these she has two untried colts, April Fool and Roequefort by imp. Strachino, which would probably realise $1,500 more at least, and it would take certainly not less than $1,200 to buy the old mare now. Here are $12,000 worth of foals produced by a brood mare that was sold as a three-year-old for what would be a low price for an ordinary gelding of the same age It is true that not many crippled three-year-old fillies turn out as well as Roxaline has, but her case aptly illustrates the possibilities that are before a well bred mare.

WORKING YOUNG COLTS.

A colt from draught stock or for farm purposes alone should be broken when two years old, and may even then be put at light work provided it is not continued so long as to overtax the strength. Perhaps the work done will be worth little more than the time required to get it, but it is important for the muscular development on which the future value of a horse must depend. Even when three years old the colt should not be out at heavy work, but more can be done with him if he has been mildly worked the previous season. A colt that grows up till three or four years old before being broken in and having his muscles hardened, finds himself possessed of more strength than he can use without injury to himself. Trotting stock is now handled to secure earlier development.

APPLES.

Young apple trees should be shaded during the first year after planting.

No use trying to grow apples profitably upon sandy soil.

When planting on stiff clay, the earth around the roots should be mixed with broken bricks or stone.

POULTRY NOTES.

The hen house for fifty fowls should be at least 12x16 feet. Four feet high in front and seven at the back.

When any fowls die from unknown causes it is advisable to burn the body. Not burying is frequently the cause of propagating disease.

A spoonful of bone meal in the feed of young chicks will do away with a deal of weakness of legs in growing birds, especially in the larger varieties, which are disposed to be leggy.

Have plenty of old mortar and ground oyster shells convenient of access for the birds

The city of New York consumed 25,000,000 dozen eggs last year, at a cost of $6,000,000. Most of these had to be imported, so our poultry-keepers need not fear overdoing the market at present.

There is no economy in keeping hens in the stable where lice attack other stock. The hens should have a seperate place for their own use, and have no more business in the stable than a horse has in a poultry house. They do not thrive together.

Disease is the great bane of poultry when they have to be kept in confinement, especially when there is a tendency to overcrowding. This has been the great drawback to keeping poultry on a large scale. To be successful in poultry farming, ample range must be given to each flock, and the houses so arranged that only a limited number of birds shall roost together.

Ducks being such varacious eaters, it is profitable to feed up the surplus for market as soon as they have attained any size. They eat so greedily that if given all they can consume for ten days, and are kept confined in a dry coop, with plenty of clean water to drink, they will be in prime condition. If kept up longer they will go back in condition; and will have to be allowed to run, and the fattening process gone over again.

The period of moulting is hard upon the majority of fowls. It is a sick time with them. The drain upon the system in making new feathers is great. Stimulating feed and variety should be given. Bone meal mixed with warm feed is good. Hemp seed fed once a day will help the birds to cast their feathers freely, and keep their bowels in good order. Wheat contains a good deal of the elements of bone making, and can be fed to advantage. If birds are kept confined in a cool place for a few days they will get over their moulting easier.

Turkeys thrive better if allowed to wander. They can be counted once or twice a day, to see if all are there. If fed regularly in one place they are pretty sure to come up about the same time each day. Let this be done if possible in the orchard, and see what havoc they will play with insects. Turkeys keenly relish a change of diet. Oats, peas, wheat, barley, corn and buckwheat make a good change. Give them plenty of sour and skim milk. It is not advisable to feed young turkeys after five o'clock in the afternoon. Salt is fatal to turkeys. Keep it out of their way.

An occasional disinfecting of the poultry house with sulphuric acid—a quarter of a pound to four gallons of water—will be conductive to the healthfulness of the flock The solution can be applied by means of a common watering pot to the walls and floors. Sprinkling the floors alone will prove beneficial. Care must be exercised in handling the acid before dilution, as it will burn anything it comes in contact with. Get the druggist to dilute it for you, say with half the quantity of water required, then add remainder yourself. The houses should also be fumigated by burning flowers of sulphur on pans of hot coals, keeping all apertures closed to confine the fumes. It will be ready for occupancy after a few minutes' ventilation.

It is estimated that 750,000,000 dozen of eggs were produced in the United States last year; yet it was not sufficient to supply much more than local demands. The agricultural press of that country is urging the farmers to do justice to their country and keep more poultry, instead of letting thousands of dollars go to Canada.

A Diabolical Attempt

TO WRECK A TRAIN WITH MESSRS. SCHRIEBER, POTTINGER AND ARCHIBALD ON BOARD.

(From the Windsor Tribune.

Some weeks ago a diabolical attempt was made to wreck the government official train near Newport station, and we fully expected before this to have heard of the arrest of the guilty parties, whom current report says would not be difficult to discover. Although we referred to the matter at the time, we withheld comments, fearing that, as we understood an investigation was in progress justice might be thwarted. Some weeks have passed since then, and the public has heard no more about it. Is the matter to end there or will any attempt be made to vindicate the law. The circumstances of the case are most serious. A finely equipped government train approaching Windsor in the middle of the night, comes in contact with obstructions placed on the track, which only the most extraordinary interposition of Providence prevented from completely demilishing the train and perhaps sacrifising the lives of those on board, who, besides the train hands, consisted of Messrs. Pottinger, Schrieber and Archibald, the heads of the railway department. The objects placed upon the track consisted of a log about the size of a telegraph pole, cut in two, and a huge rock weighing not less than fifty pounds. These articles were brought to Windsor and are now in charge of the section men. What could have been the motive for this fiendish attempt to wreck the train we cannot conceive. There may not have been, and probably was no other motive than clear devilishness, but we, in the interest of society and the law-abiding citizens, demand an investigation of the fullest kind. The government has no right to pass by such a flagrant attempt to endanger valuable lives and destroy public property.

Wrecked while Towing.

About 7 o'clock this morning, the tug "Dirigo" started to tow the American schooner "Annie Bell" and the schooner "Cricket" through the Falls. Both vessels were towing astern of the tug, the "Cricket" being connected with the tug by a hawser, and the "Annie Bell" by a bridle made fast to the hawser. A hawser was also passed between the schooners to keep them from separating. They had only gone a short distance, when the bridle broke, and the "Annie Bell" swung around and struck West Head. She struck with so much force that a hole was punched in her bow, and the water came pouring in. To prevent themselves from being carried down with the vessel the cr