preserve the manuscript sent him.

neighbors, who are particularly anxious

ged, and are, in short, only moral

assassins. It is only occasionly that one

of them meets his deserts, but

the instances are not few in which

papers suffer loss of vanuable friends and

make needless enemies through just

such men as this Mr. Alexander. His

experience in the Circuit Court will, no

doubt, have a good effect upon both

newspapers and their correspondents.

making the former careful in scanning

the manuscript of the latter before pub-

lication, while those who may be in-

clined to write slander will hesitate in

Great Liberal Victory.

Rochon, the Liberal candidate for the

Quebec legislature, was elected in Ot-

by a majority of about 1400. The Tran-

script, whose editor is particularly well

acquainted with Ottawa county says:-

The victory won by the Quebec Lib-

eral party, in the County of Ottawa yes-

the most crushing, decisive and impor-

tant which has been witnessed for many

has never before for thirty years elected

election being annulled on the ground

of bribery. Mr. Cormier's majority at

the last election was 357. The Conser-

naturally brought all the influences

which its immense patronage exerts, to

bear in the interests of the Conservative

which is immediately adjacent to Ottawa

City, and therefore sought to exert an

ile to its principles.

A French Royalist Manifesto.

PARIS Sept. 15th .- One of the mes

taining the complete platform of the royal

The Count in his manifesto approves of

effected. In vain does Congress proclaim

the eternity of the Republic. This day

obstacle or procedure will prevent the re-

vival of monarchy. - Experience, however,

gives small ground to hope for a peaceful

transition. History furnishes too many

reasons by which to foresee one of those

violent crises which seem to be of periodi-

will not mark a return to the past. He

then sketches a reformed monarchy suited

to progressive ideas, in which true liberty

will be secured by a constituent assembly

or by popular vote; adding that although

unusual under a monarchy, the last form

is more solemn, affording solid basis for

the constituent. Such government would

Count states that equal authority wil

belong to the senate, which will be partly

elective, and that between the two assem-

blies royalty will be enlightened and

guided, not condemned to subservience.

The budget instead of being voted annu-

ally will be made up in accordance with

ordinary law subject to annual amendment

ing a permanent commander, remove the

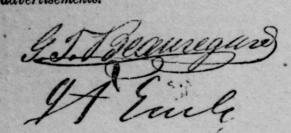
grievances of the working classes and re

view of the possible consequences.

Business.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$150000. "We do hereby certify that we supervise

the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes 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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX.

A. BALDWIN. Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1.000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d. A. D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

A SPENLDID CPPORTUNITY TOWIN A FORTUNE TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY. OCT.

11, 1887 209th Monthly Drawing. Capital Prize,\$150,000. Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves

\$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000\$150,000 Old 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 20 PRIZES OF 30,000 50,000 10,000 full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary

letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) ad-M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. DAUPHIN, Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER That the presence of GeneralsBeauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

TO LET.

The Hotel and premises known as the Revere House, Lower Water Street Chatham N.B. owned by Daniel Desmond and at present occupied by Mrs. Annie Walsh. Good Stabling on the premses. Possession given immediately.

Northern & Western Ra'y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect July 11th 1887. all prices.

Sarah Fish A Passenger and Freight Train will leave Gibse

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 1I. Chatham Junction with I. C. R Accomods 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

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 n receipt of price, TWO DOL-LARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

G. STOTHART. Chatham NB

HOMAS 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. LIME ARRIVED

IN CASKS

--AND--BARRELS

General Business.

Special Notice. We beg to notify subscribers and others indepted to the AD-VANCE that they are required to pay what is due promptly. We have, heretofore, been leuient with many who act as if they do not intend to pay up until compelled to do so, and we, therefore, notify all that prompt settlement is now required in all cases. Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - SEPTEMBER 22, 1887

"The Law's Delays." His Honor, Mr. Justice King, before closing the Circuit Court at Newcastle on Saturday last, referred to our article of last week on the subject of "The Law's Delays." Our reporter was not present at the time and we have not, therefore, the full text of his remarks, but learn he said, in substance, that it was not customary in any County in the Province, save one, to open court on the first day, before eleven o'clock while it was equally the practice to defer making up the docket of causes until the afternoon session. He said he been done through some medium that had made enquiry as to the custom in Northumberland, and, finding it was as stated, he had deferred having the docket made up until afternoon on the day of court-opening, and so long as he continued in his position as judge he would observe custom in

the same manner. We may remark that, as a matter of fact, the waste of time stated by CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook | the learned judge is not the custom In every county of the province. Notwithstanding the enquiries he made here at the beginning of the late circuit and the information he received, we happen to know that the docket has quite often been made up during the forenoon session on the first day of court and whoever told Judge King to the contrary did so either in ignorance of the facts or VICTORIA MINES Coal, with a desire to serve some ulterior purpose by misrepresenting them. This cargo will be sold from Even in the County where Judge the Vessel at a small advance King resides—St. John—the custom was-at least before His Honor became a judge-to make up the docket during the forenoon session of opening day, and, as we know he is not correct in this particular in reference to either Northumberland or St. John it is fair to assume that he may be in error in reference to the

other counties in the province. was entirely correct as to the facts, it only adds the more force to our Samples of any goods sent criticisms of last week. The position assumed by the learned judge is that although those who are required to attend the court are officially summoned to assemble at ten o'clock, the judge wishes it to be understood that eleven o'clock, or thereabouts, is meant. And, in the case of petit jurymen, who are also summoned, under pain of fine, to be present at ten o'clock, it is only in order that they may so attend and, after waiting until eleven or twelve, be then told that they are not wanted until two, which practically mcans half

past two. It is a matter of regret that Judge King, or any other judge should take such a position. It is true that he has the power to do so, but when and prove it" while Alexander, on his he exercises it in that way he sets a part, swore positively that he had very bad example to others in less neither written, inspired nor sent the exalted positions. It is unnecessary letter concerning Vye. But, unfortufar us to repeat what we said last week in reference to the results of such want of punctuality, and disposition to delay business. We do our duty when we direct public attention to the need of reform, and it is disappointing to find suggestions so manifestly in the public interest met in no better spirit than that indicated by Judge King's remarks. He places himself in a position as lobsters and yet Mr. Alexander swore false as it is illogical, unbusinesslike | that he didn't know whether he had and indefensible, and one which we hope he will have the good sense, at idea how many tins were in a case of some time, to abandon.

Referring to what we said last week on the want of punctuality and wasting when he was asked about them he of time on court-opening days the Globe

'Under the heading 'The Law's Delays' the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE publishes a good tempered protest against the loss of time at the opening of the court there. The hour fixed for attendance was not observed, and there was a consequent loss of time to all who were punctual. Then, as soon as the court was organized, there was an adjournment until the afternoon. Only a quarter of an hour's real work was done in the first half-day, to the manifest incon- his wrong-doing. He relied on the venience of business people, particularly fact that the manuscript of his letter those summoned from a distance, and whose enforced presence at the shiretown not only involves loss of time, but personal expense. The ADVANCE very justly says: 'The higher the individual is exalted the more important it is that his example justice for a judge who has kept scores of ages at \$400. his fellow-citizens waiting his dilatory ap-

been prevented from responding to a call for service on a jury which may after all, have nothing of importance to do. 'The law's delays are proverbial, but the actual dilatoriness of the courts, about which there is now a great deal of compossible by our contemporary.'

pearance to turn about, as judges have

done, and fine some poor fellow who has

Those Miscou Shooting Grounds.

We referred, last week, to the claim of exclusive possession of the Miscou Shooting grounds known as Mal Bay, set up by the "Miscon Shooting Club," and, since the publication of the article, we have received from a friend living in the lower part of the County, a notice printed in both English and French, the following being a copy of the notice in English: -

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that the under-

New Brunswick, lots No. 67 to 81 inclusive, containing 2359 acres, lying in and around North and South Mal Bay, and any person found trespassing or shooting notice a representative of the class of without a license, Geese, Brant or Duck, or any wild fowl of the Game kind on the above lots, will be prosecuted according

Mr. Charles Wilson of Miscou, has been appointed guardian of these pretion of the correspondence received, by mises, and parties requiring information as to the shooting on the above lots, may obtain the same by applying to him or to the undersigned at Fredericton.

D. LEE BABBITT, Secretary Miscou Shooting Club,

Fredericton, N B., 10th Aug. 1887, As we intimated last week, there is gool deal of adverse criticism of the Government's course in leasing the privileges referred to. It is claimed, with gool reason, that publicity should have been given to the government's intention to adopt the policy of leasing its shooting grounds, and that such policy, if adopted at all, should, being a new one, have been general in its application and submitted for the approval of the legislature before action was taken on it. In any case, these lands should not have been put into private hands by private bargain for speculative purposes, but, if disposed of at all, it should have been done after public advertisement and by public competition. We may say that if the lease was advertised it must have did not reach those most interested, and whose privileges it forfeits. We hope to hear some explanation of the matter in behalf of the government that will put a better appearance on the transction than it now presents.

months past. The County of Ottawa Richly Descried Punishment Northumberland Circuit Court, Newastle. The plaintiff was Mr. Geo. A. Vye, the well-known Railway restaurant keeper at Campbellton Railway station, and the defendant, a business man of that town named Alexander. The suit arose out of a libellous statement contained in Campbellton correspondence of the Transcript last winter, when a snow-blockade detained an immigrant train at that place. The correspondent asserted, in effect, that Mr. Vye, who was remunerated by the government for supplying meals to the blockaded train passengers, obliged Hull, where a Liberal majority of 887 the latter to pay for what they got and took unfair advantages also of the necessities of the detained travellers. something extraordinary. What is true On reading the statement, Mr. Vye of Hull is true of the county generally, took steps to vindicate himself and gave the Transcript notice of an action for libel. The editor-Mr. McConnellat once acquainted his correspondent this Mr. Alexander-with the fact and asked him to substantiate or retract his charges. The latter paid no attention But even if it be assumed that he to the request and on the editor pressing the matter more closely upon him, he wrote saying that if Mr. McConnell thought he had written the libellous letter he might go ahead and prove it The Transcript, thereupon, published a statement of the circumstances and made all possible amends to Mr. Vye, who brought actions of libel against both Alexander and the publishers of the paper. In doing so he was desirous only of punishing the author of the slander against him, intending not to pursue the matter against the paper, unless the real slanderer succeeded in escaping the consequences of his malice. Messrs. D. L. Hanington and M. Adams appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. C. W. Weldon and T. DesBri- to the chief of the Royalists Committees. say for the defendant. Mr. McConnell | The promptness and celerity with which had not preserved the manuscript of this movement was executed proves the Alexander's letter, but was able to testify positively that it was in the same handwriting as the letter the

Deputies, but says "the apparent calm ill latter wrote telling him to "go ahead executive, isolates France in Europe. The nately for himself, he denied almost everything else, and, among other Nobody has confidence in tomorrow. The things, swore he did not know that Mr. Vye kept the Campbellton restaurant, in the country, who, unshackled like those in parliament by a limited mandate, must nothwithstanding that the latter had show France how necessary it is and how been in the habit of making purchases easy it will be to restore monarchy and at his store, and had actually bought there and paid for about \$100 worth of re-assure her against imaginary dangers provisions at the time the immigrant | and prove that the transition can be legally train referred to was detained by the snow blockade. Included in this pur-France clearly manifests her wishes, no chase there was a quantity of canned ever sold canned lobsters and had no them. He had caused some of Mr. Vye's employees to be summoned in cal character in the life of a nation." Count proceeds to predict that Republican connection with the case and, yet, misgovernment may provoke such a crisis, swore he didn't know them, didn't when the monarchy will be the instrument know they were employed by Mr. Vye with which to restore order and concord. and, in fact, made it manifest that he | The present mament, he says, is favorable for uttering a warning that such monarchy had come into court prepared to swear to almost anything, no matter how absurd. It was evident that he had made an attempt to use the Transcript for the purpose of injuring Mr. Vve and when that gentleman sought redress the same spirit of meanness prompted him let the paper suffer for the nation. The choice of deputies would was destroyed as a safe barrier against | be by direct universal suffrage. Dwellproof of his having been the author, ing on the advantage of a strong and thought to accomplish whatever government of monarchical control as compared with republican uncontrol, the else was required by reckless swearing. The jury fittingly rebuked him by a

should be good, and it seems a travesty on | verdict for Mr. Vye, fixing the dam-The case is one that has its lessons those in charge of newspapers. One of these is that care should be taken to preserve correspondence that may be at all compromising, no matter from whom it comes. Had the defendant in this case been as ment, could be removed. We hope the astute and clever as he was reckless and remedy can be applied without resorting unreliable, he would have contented discuss all questions of interest to the to the extreme course jocosely suggested as himself with swearing to the one un- country. At the same time the caprice of truth respecting his authorship of the the chamber will no longer be able to libellous letter and stated the truth in | suddenly paralyze public life and national reference to all other matters. In that policy. The ministers will feel themselves case the jury would have had his posi | free from this fear one day. They will no tive statement against Mr. McConnell's longer be responsible to one omnipotent opinion that the handwriting of the chamber. The new monarchy will be able letter of which the defendant denied to satisfy at the same time the conservathe authorship was the same as that of tive needs and passion for equality. The his correspondent, basing such opinion, burdens, restore religious liberty both as not on a comparison of the two letters but merely relying on his recollection of the first one which he had destroyed before the second was received. With men of equal credibility, Alexander tain all liberties secured under the republic.

signed has leased from the Government of simply because the editor had failed to citizens whose hopes have been deceived, whose interests have been compromised The case also brings prominently to and whose consciences have been wounded by the present regime, join the labcorrespondents whose motives in writing orers of the first hours to prepare a common salvation. May they second the to the press are entirely unworthy, and efforts of him who will be King of all and should invariably be given the cold shoulder. It is a fact that a large por-

London, Sept. 15 .- The Times thinks country papers especially, comes from the Count of Paris has chosen the present persons who desire to use the press for | moment to issue his manifesto because he venting some spite or spleen upon their fears that his followers are being insensibly drawn into acquiescing in the rethat their identity should not be divul- public.

Killed by a Bursting Cannon.

QUEBEC, Sept. 15.—The news of terrible accident, through an explosion of a cannon, has just reached the city from St. Anne, growing out of the ceremonies at the coronation and blessing of the statue of St. Anne. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, nearly all the bishops of the Province, 300 clergy and about 10,000 people assisted at the ceremony. The little village was en fete, and to add cannons which had been ornaments in the lawns at Beauport Asylum for years Everything went well until the boat conveying His Eminence was leaving the tawa county on Wednesday of last week | wharf, when the villagers again went to fire off the guns. One of them exploded, and large pieces of metal were blown in all directions. Three men were struck and more or less mutilated. Two of them, Bilodeau and Sylvain, are not exhis face badly burned: he will recover but will be disfigured for life. Bilodeau and Sylvain have been conscions since vatives, therefore, entered into the pre- | the accident and suffering excruciatingly. fight with the advantage of pres- Bilodeau is a married man and has three tige, and apparent political strength on | children.

The Will of God.

AN ADDRESS AT FORTHFIELD CONVENTIO out the Will of God, Professor Drummond read the following from the fly-leaf of his Pestament:-First, pray; Second, think; Third, talk to wise people, but don't re: was rolled up. This city has only once | gard their judgment as final; Fourth, before in its political life given a Liberal , beware of the objection of your own will, majority, and the revolution there is but don't be too much afraid of it. God never unnecessarily thwarts a man's nature and likings; it is a mistake to think that His will is always in the line of the disagreeable; Fifth, meanwhile, do the have given the Liberal candidate a majority of at least one thousand. The | next thing, for doing God's will in small things is the best preparation for doing it election is a Waterloo for the Conservative party. It shows that the force of the n great things; Sixth, when decision and action are necessary, go ahead: Seventh, you will probably not find out till afterwards-perhaps long afterwards-that won another seat, and that the cause of | you have been led at all.

Liberalism has been strengthened in a The Professor then went on: I am reprovince which hitherto was most hosminded by the addresses of to night, and by this, the second last night of the Conference, that in a few hours we shall all be off the mountain top, and down again into the valley and I remember that mountain tops were never made by God nportant manifestoes that ever appeared to be inhabited. They are places to go in Europe was posted during last night in up to and have a look around, and rest the principal towns throughout France. a little, and take a good view, The Comte De Paris had sent his instrucand get near beaven and then tions to all the Royalists committees come down again. The use of a mounthroughout the country-at midnight at tain in nature is to send streams down each of the capital towns of each of the into the valleys, where are villages and eighty-six departments of France, a Royaltowns and cities, and that is the use of a ist agent handed a sealed envelope cononference like this. What we are to take with us is some strong running ists as understood by the Comte De Paris, stream of this mountain, that it may refresh and satisfy the body of the world that God has given us to influence. But for the most part we shall have to go complete organization of their party. and live commonplace lives. Most of us will not have to go home to pulpits, but the recent Royalists in the Chamber of to household duties and business and professional cares. I shall have to lay conceals the perils of the future. All down my Bible, and take my geological powerful electoral considerations dominhammer, and open my closet and take out ate the parliameat and sterilize all efforts to adjust the finances. Instability of the ascendant faction oppresses the remainder. have read to you. situation imposes duties upon monarchists

my fossils and skeletons. Is it a downcome, or all the same to God? The an swer is contained in the words which I minds one other little principle. What | ing hold of this scheme the Grand Trunk is the end of life? The end of life is, not Railway would have a through short line to do good, although many of us think so. | to Gloucester Junction, thence via the It is not to win souls, although I once | Caraquet Railway to Shippegan, and thought so. The end of life is to do the will of God. That may be in the line of doing good or winning souls, or it may not. For the individual, the answer to Montreal as compared with 720 miles tor, owner or proprietor of any publica the question, "What is the end of my from Montreal to Halifax by the Short conveyance shall knowingly carry sucha life?" is, To do the will of God, whatever that may be. Spurgeon replied to | Maine or any other Short Line that could an invitation to preach to an exception- be constructed,' ally large audience, "I have no ambition to preach to 10,000 people, but to do the | Montreal by the routes I have mentioned will of God," and he declined. If we than St John, and fully 300 miles nearer could have no ambition past the Will of | Europe. The great advantage Shippegan God, our lives would be successful. If has over either Halifax or St John is that we could say, "I have no ambition to go it is only about 240 miles from Newfound- to kept in any city or incorporated town; to the heathen, I have no ambition to and. By the construction of an air line win souls, my ambition is to do the will from Montreal to Shippegan-Sandford of God, whatever that may be;" that Fleming's project (of 1865) for making There is also a rule that no new place for makes all lives equally great, or equally Shippegan the terminus for Atlantic mail the tanning or dressing of leather, or "for small, because the only great thing in life | steamers-carrying mails, passengers and is what of God's will there is in it. The maximum achievement of any man's life advantageously than he pointed out at after it is all over is to have done the will of God. No man or woman can have done any more with a life; no Luther, no Spurgeon, no Wesley, no Melancthon can have done any more with their lives, and a dairy maid or a scavenger can do as much. Therefore, the-supreme principle to adhere, through good report and ill, the West Coast of Ireland, a further disthrough temptation and prosperity and tance of 1700 miles. Part of Mr. Flemaway to China, or you who are going to and, no doubt, the increasing necessities may have to go into business, and you become an evangelist. But there is no principle is taken possession of.

by agreement among three powers in the state. Thus no fresh tax will be imposed of a little Bible readingconsent of the nation's elect, who will a'so The definition of an ideal life: "A man | and rail to steamer. after mine own heart, who will fulfil all

Thy will O God."

The next thing you need after food is | see the scheme realized. society: "He that deeth the will of my Father in heaven, the same is my brother. Count promises to reduce the military and sister, and mother." to worship and education, to shelter the army from political influences by appoint-

You want pleasure, "I delight to do Thy will O God."

would have had the best of the case The manifesto concludes "May all good one vertebral column, and then when all really about all the best lumber lands of CHATHAM, Oct., 6th 1886.

is over, "he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."-Springfield Union. The Sun's Distance.

In December, 1882, parties of astron-

serve the transit of Venus across the sun's dise, which took place on the 8th of that month. The observations then secured by parties sent out by the British govern- already occupies the position of a self susment have been reduced under the direction of Mr. Stone, director of the Radeliffe Observatory, Oxford, whose report has just been published. Expeditions were sent out from England to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermuda, the Cape. Madagascar. New Zealand and Brisbane, at all of which. except Brisbane, satisfactory observations were obtained. In addition to the above, the Colonies equipped stations in Canada, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Mauritins, Natal and the Cape. The object of the observations was to determine as accurately as possible the sun's distance, which is, so to speak, the standard yard of the astronomer, and was referred to by the to the success of the demonstration three | late Astronomer Royal as the "noblest problem of astronomy." In 1874 and 1882 both as to the traffic of the St. John ri er." photography was used to aid in the soluwere shipped to St. Anne for the purpose | tion of the problem Notwithstanding the of firing a salute on the arrival and de- fact that three transits had been observed, parture of the Prince of the Church. | the observers of 1882 had to overcome an uncertainty of about one and a half million miles. In discussing the observations of 1882, Mr. Stone aimed at securing two independent determations of the sun's distance, one from a comparison of the observations of entry on the sun's disc, and one from the observations of egress. From twenty-four observations of the first, terday, right under the very guns of | pected to recover. Bilcdeau's two eyes | the distance 92,654,000 miles (subject to the Federal administration, is one of were torn out of their sockets, his nose an uncertainty of 240,000 miles) is obtainand one ear were carried away and his ed; from the second, 92,319,000 miles, subjaw bone and right arm were fearfully ject to an uncertainty of 370,000 miles; or, shattered. Sylvain had his arm so badly | combining the two classes of observation, Liberal either to the Dominion or | shattered that it has since been amputa- | we have the distance of the sun equal to On Thursday last a case of much in- | Provincial legislatures. The present | ted; he has also received grievous internal | 92,560,000 miles, with an uncertainty of erest to newspapers and newspaper vacancy was brought about by the en- and external injuries. The third man 250,000 miles. This value is 190,000 less writers was righteously decided at the forced resignation of Mr. Cormier, the whose name has not been learned, had than that deduced from the British observations of the transit of 1874.

The Shippegan Short Route.

The St. John Globe of the 13th inst put-

lished an appreciative article in reference to the enterprise of Kennedy Burns, Esq., M. P., of Bathurst, who is a sanguine believer in the doctrine that northern New Brunswick is destined to furnish the best and shortest route for European summer travel. As explained by Mr. Burns to a Globe representative, his scheme is to connect the Grand Trunk system by a Shert Line with Shippegan Harbor. A recent survey of this harbor shows that at the terminus near Fruing's wharf ships drawing 21 feet of water can lie at lowest spring tide. Opposite the church there tides, and from that point out to the northern entrance the soundings deepen. From the church up to Fruing's wharf the water shoals gradually to 21 feet. Thus vessels of the largest size can come up as far as the church at low water and those of ordinary ocean tonnage can safely come up as far as the wharf .-The width of the channel at the entrance, and for some distance up, is very uniform, averaging fully half a mile. Vessels can come in at the Bay Chaleur entrance and pass out into the Gulf, or they

can pass round the middle ground and the back channel, which is of equal width and depth with the front. Mr. Burns attaches a great deal of importance to Shippegan Harbor as an ocean terminus. He says: sides being one of the most anywhere), it is nearer to Europe than Halifax, while at the same time it is nearfully 300 miles -that is via the Intercolonial. Bear in mind also that the distance from Montreal to Shippegan can be considerably shortened by the construction of a line of railway now projected-a continuation of the Caraquet Railway, from its junction with the I. C. Railway to Edmunston on the N. B. R., there to connect with the extension to River du Loup now approaching completion, or with a line to be built from Edmundston to Chandiere junction, there to connect with the Grand Trunk system, which route would be still further decreased by the construction of a short line by the Grand I wish that we could all get into our | bound to assume definite shape. By tak-

> would reach the seaboard at a point nearer, as I have stated, to Europe than Halifax by 30 miles, and only 450 miles from further use is made of it; and no conduc-Line now under construction through

'Shippegan is about 20 miles nearer express freight—could be carried out more

Sanford Fleming's project was to build a line of railway from the Intercolonial near Bathurst to Shippegan Harbor, to have a line of steamers running from Shippegan to George's Bay, Newfoundland, a distance of about 240 miles more, and a upon which we have to run our lives is line of fast steamers running to a point on adversity, to the will of God, wherever | ing's project has been earried out already | fresh halibut, cod, pollock, haddock, hake that may lead us. It may take you by construction of the Caraquet Railway Africa may have to stay where you are, for the quick transit of mails, passengers you who are going to be an evangelist and express freight will in a short time demand the carrying out of the whole of who are going into business may have to his scheme which would mean the reduction of time between Europe and Montreal happiness or success in any life till that to a minimum. With lines of fast steamers running in connection with the rail-How can you build up a life on that | way the journey from Ireland to Montreal | it be enclosed in a metallic coffin hermetiprinciple? Let me give you an outline | could be made in 51 days, allowing ample | time for transferring from steamer to rail,

Mr. Burns says steps have already been taken for the realization of this scheme. "The object of life: "I come to do | The matter is now under the consideration of responsible Canadian capitalists and The first thing you need after life is railwaymen, who, he says, are all very food: "My meat is to do the will of Him favorably impressed with the idea. Mr. Burns says it is the ambition of his life to

A railway across the province from Gloucester Junction to Edmundston would open up a very important section of the country, both as regards its agricultural capabilities and its supply of timber. In fact, says Mr. Burns, "this section of New Brunswick, comprising Gloucester, Resti-A whole life can be built up on that | gouche, Victoria and Madawaska, contain,

the Province. From Edmundston to Chaudiere, and from Chandiere to Montreal, along the south shore of the St Lawrence, the country is thickly populated and contains many flourishing industries, in which omers were scattered over the world to ob- respect, it is needless to say, the whole route contrasts favorably with the Short Line to Montreal via McAdam and Mattawamkeag. While the Caraquet Railway taining local line, doing a large amount of freight and passenger traffic, and destined to develop largely the natural resources of Gloucester County, it will readily be seen that the culmination of this scheme would make it one of the most valuable and im

portant railway sections in America." "The River du Loup Railway would form a very important feature of the project, inasmuch as all the traffic from Quebec and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, would come over that road to Shippegan. In a word, both Quebec and Montreal would be immensely . benefited by the construction of a line from Gloucester Junction to Elmandston and the value and importance of the River du Loup line would be greatly enhanced

"As compared with Rimouski-the present summer terminus for the mail steam ers -Shippegan would have a very decided! advantage in being many hundred miles nearer to Europe and giving a very much quicker mail service to points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. The distance from Shippegan to St. John is only 273 miles, to Halifax 372 miles, while these points are distant from Ri .. mouski 397 and 496 miles respectivelybesides the fact of its closer proximity to Europe. In like manner from Shippegam to Summerside via Tignish, the northerm terminus of the P. E. I. Railway, the distance is only 110 miles, while from Rimouski to Summerside, via Moncton and Foint du Chene, the distance is 370 miles. In regard to the fish trade with Europe, it may be mentioned that the distance from Shippegan to the Magdalen Islands is 120 miles, and about the same to Anticosti. GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS

An unknown vessel with fifty hands was ecently sunk in the English Channel.

News from Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, dated July 12, reports him and party doing well.

England claims that vessels can be seized only when taking seal within three miles. of the coast of Alaska.

It is feared that the Newfoundland Bait' bill may cause trouble between England

Every arrival at St. John's N. F., from the Banks gives further details of the loss is 27 feet of water at lowest spring of life and property sustained in the great gale of Aug. 26.

One way to abolish poverty is to deposit earnings in the savings bank instead of the

Health Regulations. The Royal Gazette contains the Byes. laws and Regulations of the Board of Health. The Provincial Board is to meet in Fredericton annually. There are to be-Standing Committees on Epidemics, Sewerage and Water Supply; Foods, Drinks and Adulterations; Heating and Ventilation of Buildings; Poisons; School Hygiene; Legislation; Publications: Simple regulations are provided for the government of the Provincial Board. The "Be- duties and powers of the Local Boards are also prescribed, but, in a general way, cious harbors in America, (in fact I do | the principal duty is to conform to the not think its superior is to be found instructions of and to execute with care and diligence the regulations of the Provincial Board. Each Local Board is to er to Montreal and other points west by have a business office, and its powers of visitation and isolations in cases of disease like typhus, small-pox, diphtheria, etc., are defined. It is to provide free vaccination when necessary, and to see to the

> One rule as affecting the public is as fel-Rule 4. Any householder in whose house there shall occur a case of smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, shall immediately notify the Board of Health of his district of the same.

burial of cases of contagious diseases.

And again :-Rule 9. Any person having any of the liseases named in Rule 4, and members of any household where any of said diseases, whether mild or malignant, exist, Trunk from Montreal to Chaudiere June- shall refrain from mingling with children tion, a project which in the future is in schools, Sunday schools, churches or other in-door places. No pupil shall be allowed to attend the public schools in this Province who has not been vaccinated

The following rules are also of interest :: Rule 12. Any conveyance that has been used to carry any person suffering from e immediately disinfected and before

Rule 13. No person shall give or sell any articles, merchandise, products, milk, bread, provisions, etc., if such are coming from a house or property in which any of the diseases named in Rule 4 exists, or if they are liable in the judgment of the health officer to convey disease.

Swine are not to be kept so as to be offensive to a neighborhood, nor are they nor can two cows be kept in the same building in a city except by special license. carrying on any offensive noisome trade or business" shall hereafter be established without a permit from the Local Board. The following rules will not perhaps be unsatisfactory to housekeepers:

Rule 30. No calf, pig, or lamb, or the meat thereof, shall be bought, or offered for sale as food, which at the date of its death (being a calf) was less than four weeks old, or (being pig) was when killed less than eight weeks old.

Rule 31. Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in every year, no person shall sell or offer for sale in any city or incorporated town, any

or bass fishes, until the same shall have been cleaned of their entrails and refuse A regulation like the following is not

Rule 37. No body of a person who has

died of diphtheria, scarlet fever, amallpox. cholera, yellow fever, or typhus fever. shall be transported outside the Health District in which the death occurred brought into any Health District, unless cally sealed, or in a wooden coffin covered with zinc, and so soldered as to be perfectly air tight.

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