when he found himself so placed that he

was forced to retire. Consequently he

resigned and was immediately created

three years he continued to live he was

the king's chief adviser. The ministry

that immediately succeeded, although

appointed by Pulteney, was in reality

the result of a compromise, and Pulte-

ney himself was, by the contrivance

Walpole, annihilated by being compell

ed to leave the House of Commons

where his power and influence were al-

most paramount and take a peerage as

Earl of Bath. In a few months the

Prince was in opposition to the new

government and gathered around him

in opposition. These together with his

disappointed friends and supporters, in a

short time built up as formidable an op-

which had driven Walpole from power.

position to the new government as that

At this time England was engolfed

in the war of the Austrian succession in

which she took the part of Maria

German Emperor with France, Spain

and other countries. During the war

were involved, and as it was popular in

England, it was carried on with spirit,

levies of British troops being raised

for it, and George himself crossed the

sea and showed his German pluck in

the great victory gained over the French

at Detting en. This victory was fol-

lowed by inactivity and reverses in con-

sequence of the expulsion from the

Ministry of its ablest member, Lord

Granville, the great promoter of the

war, and-as such-the member of the

cabinet that had the greatest influence

with the King. The ministry that was

now formed had Henry Pelham as its

prime minister. It contained a few

Tories but consisted principally of the

Scarcely had the change of administra-

tion been effected when the country

heard of the defeat of the allies at

Fontenoy on the 30th April, 1745

During the same year there ware rumors

of a French invasion, and before the

year was over there was the Highland

rebellion in support of the Pretender.

Charles Edward, to the British throne.

This rising was completely put down

by the victory at Culloden in April

1746, which forever crushed the spirit

of the Jacobite party throughout the

country. Peace was made with France

and Spain in April, 1748, and although

vigorous and persevering attacks up-

was made by the Opposition in Par

not shaken. In March, 1757, the

Prince of Wales died and with his

death all opposition to the Government

ceased for some time. The death of

Mr. Pelham, the Premier, in March

1754, produced a succession of new cor

tentions, intrigues and changes. Owing

to his great ability, Mr. Pelham had

succeeded in keeping together within

the folds of his administration all the

talent and ability of Parliament, but

the bond by which they were united

was broken by his death. In Novem-

ber, 1755, the difficulty came to a head

by Pitt and his friends being dismissed

from the positions they held and Fox

being appointed Secretary of State and

manager of the House of Commons

inder the lead of the Duke of New-

castle, who, since his brother's death,

had held his office and become the

moving spirit of the Ministry. Sud-

denly, in the midst of altercations be-

tween Newcastle in power and Pitt in

War, in which Britain leagued herself

the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

Newcastle and Greenville Whigs.

the Hanoverian interests of George II

Theresa against the alliance of

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CARL KOHN,

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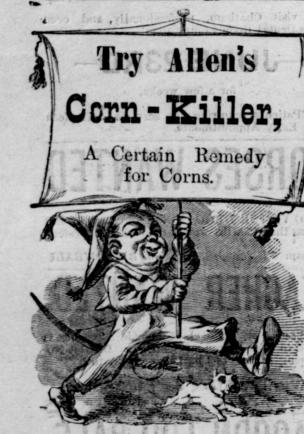
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T DESBRISAY, Manager

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - AUGUST 23, 1888 What's Up?

The Gleaner, which, a short time ago, seemed to speak for Premier Blair and repose the utmost confidence in his pubtic acts, is now denouncing him in very severe terms. There's a very big darkey somewhere in the celestial woodpile. Mr. Blair isn't a political angel, for he has misled us very sadly in the matter of stumpage-reduction, besides behaving somewhat "ambiguously" in some ; ear, and are all drawn in public at the Academy other respects, but he dosn't seem to have changed very much since the time when the Gleaner backed him for all it

The Two Walpoles.

In the article upon the British Constitution in to-day's issue will be found a brief sketch of the political career of Walpole who for so many years ruled England: Although bribery and corruption had been introduced and practiced by his Whig predecessors, it was not until he assumed the reins of power | no interest in the struggle or party. that it was thoroughly systematized and made to do duty in securing a par-Commons to carry government measures. Those of our readers who will of the prerogative of the Crown but peruse it carefully will perceive a strik- | had not yet fallen under the control great aim of Walpole's life, as it is that nation. In addition to this, there was prototype in the mode he adopts to attain that end. The one is as famous which he flatters the vanity of members, humors their weaknesses. watches and Walpole lived was one of gross corrup-100,000 tion, and among the politicians of both and found to be the surest and easiest method by which to accomplish the ends sought. The Jacobites were in the pay .\$1,054,800) of France and the Hanoverians in the the government, but there was this difference : his system of payment was better organized, more cleverly worked and more lavishly used than had been the fashion with his contemporaries, and this accounts for the great length of time he was able to command

a majority of the people's representa-At the time the question of Confederation came before the people of this country, Sir John A. Macdonald was the great high priest of the movement, but he found that among the the politicians and people it could not be carried. As he was eager and anxious to extend his sway over the Mari-Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR icy of Walpole and in a few years—
NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized confederation became an established confederation became an established fact, and Sir John entered upon a rule, which-if we except four years-has extended from that time to the present. Like Walpole, Sir John is greedy for unlimited power and can brook "no rival near his throne." Whenever one of his party that has possessed ability has attempted to question any of his measures, he, like his great prototype, has either pitchforked him into political oblivion or the ranks of his political opponents. Such has been the fate of Cartwright, Mitchell, Domville and many others who have attempted to cross the path of the Dominion despot, who, at present, rules supreme at Ottawa. Here, however, the likeness between the British and Dominion Preproduced by the South Sea scheme. the evil had the desired effect, and in a port of the Ontario manufacturers and but behind him was what he valued to do this, he burdened the country most—the majority of the House, comwith a tariff that wrung from the peo- posed of dumb voters, who carried his ple their-hard earned means to fill the pockets of the monopolists of the upper Provinces. In addition to this he, returned to England with his attainder at the present time, has allowed the removed, but was not allowed to sit or country to fall into the hands of a syndicate of hungry speculators, as grasp- took up his pen and, in the columns ing and greedy for the millions of the the Craftsman, poured out the vials of people of Canada as the speculators in his wrath upon the man and party that the notorious South Sea Bubble, from I had driven him from power and refused the evil effects of which Walpole saved to allow him to enjoy his rights as a the English people. If the present | Peer of England, With Pulteney as movements of the magnates of our Rail- | the Parliamentary and St. John the | his chief subordinates, and during the way Syndicate are to be taken as a crit- literary leader of the Opposition, the eron of what is to happen in the near

[Written for the Advance]

The British Constitution.

down-river must have it on the wharf in the even- crown, and her rights descended to her king's death, England had been at war British action. Hanover was recoverson, George, who arrived in England in with Spain, but on the 9th November ed. The coast of France was blockaded

September, 1714, to take possession of 1729 peace was declared between the the rich inheritance bequeathed him by two countries, and for ten years from his mother. As he was ignorant of this time Walpole contrived to preserve the English language and but imperfectly acquainted with the manners and tions. The pacific policy in which he customs, laws and politics of the British people he, for his security, found it to the wishes and desires of the people. expedient to leave the government of impaired his reputation as well as his the country to be administered by the popularity. In November, 1739, the Whigs, to whose active influence he was | Queen died and deprived him of one of indebted for the crown. Into their his strongest supports in the favor both hands consequently fell all the power of the king and the nation. Previous of the State, and although bursts of to this event a quarrel broke popular passion occasionally drove their | ween the king and the Prince of Wales governments out of office, they speedily | and after the death of his mother the returned, and England, for upwards of prince allied himself to the Opposition sixty years was ruled by tho heads of and collected around him at Lecesterthe Whig families that had changed the house a court and a party, one of the succession. The strength of the Tory | chief of whose avowed objects was the party was to be found in the country removal of Walpole as Premier of the districts among the gentry and the Government. Shortly after this an clergy, while that of the Whigs lay in election took place and when Parliathe towns and within the ranks of the ment met in December, 1741, Walpole higher aristocracy. But independent soon found that his good fortune had of both parties was the great mass of deserted him, as he was without a mathe people, who—save on rare occasions | jority, but he clung to power in spite when they thought that their interests of all opposition until January, 1742, were endangered-did not interest

themselves in politics and took little or At this time the power and import- | Earl of Oxford by the king, but for the ance of the House of Commons was liamentary majority in the House of greater than ever it had been before in England. It had shaken off the control ing similarity between his mode of se- public opinion. It was then, owing to curing a majority and that adopted by the limited character of the franchise, the present Canadian Premier to attain only the council of a cotirie and not as the same end. Political power was the now the representative Assembly of the of Sir John A. Macdonald's. Office, at | no daily press with its large staff of parall risks, and in spite of all opposition liamentary reporters—as at present was the spirit of the political creed of to keep the country posted in the parthe one as it is of the other. The chief | hamentary proceedings of the day. Conobject of Walpole's tactics, as it is, at sequently the great majority of the neucles of this opposition was Pultepresent, that of Sir John's, was to obtain people were ignorant of the manner in ney's ancient foes, but in a short time bers were simply governed by their own things paramount in their eyes, they were open to bribery, and the party makes use of their strength-with- that would pay the price they set upon out appearing to command it-and al- their votes had no difficulty in getting ways attains his end. The age in which | them. The government was well aware of this, and as the party that had placed them in power had great interests parties bribery was the order of the day | depending upon their nominees controling and governing the country, they

resorted to corruption and found it to

be-as it is in this country at the pres-

ent time-the most convincing argument that can be used to successfully destroy the political virtues of members of parliament. In 1720 the terrible South Sea bubb burst, causing financial wreck and rui throughout the length and breadth the land, and as several of the members of the administration of Stanhops and Sunderland were active promoters of the scheme, popular opinion forced the government to resign. As the country at this critical time required a man great financial skill and experience the head of the government to meet and carry it through the crisis, Walpole came to the front, and it is owing to the able manner in which he executed the task that the country so rapidly recovered from its financial embarrass ments. In April, 1721, he became first lord of the treasury and Chancellor the Exchequer and commenced from that date a premiership which lasted for twenty-one years, being the longest period that any English minister had continued in power since the time Lord Burleigh. During these years owing to his great natural abilities, fearless spirit and exquisite tact, Walpole succeeded in keeping his followers together and suppressing the spite personal feuds that broke out among them. He bribed, he cajoled, he intrigued, he resorted to every political trick within the compass of parliamentary tactics, and the result was that his tenure of office was the longest and most successful on record. The great aim and object of Walpole's life was power, mier cease to have any resemblance. and any step that would confirm it, At the time Walpole became Premier, whether right or wrong, he advocated, the country was almost ruined from the | but any measure that would jeopardise evil effects of the speculative spirit it, no matter how necessary for the good of the country, he rejected But the policy he introduced to remedy | From being the nominee, he, in time grew to be the master of the great short time wild-cat speculations among! Whig revolutionary families, and never the people disappeared and gave place was there a more absolute tyrant to a profitable and legitimate system With a large majority of the rank and of trade and business. He was also file of the members of parliament at his opposed to war and used all his legis command, he dismissed, he disgraced, lative ability to avert it. In addition he ostracized those who had a mind of to this, he advocated a sound domestic | their own and would not blindly follow policy, and the fruits of his advocacy his lead. Whenever a Whig showed were apparent in a flourishing exche- that he was possessed of ability and quer and a buoyant state of trade. In | was ambitious, the minister read him direct contrast to this, the policy of out of the party and made him a pres-Sir John has brought about two rebel- ent to the Opposition. In time the lions in one end of the Dominion and Opposition comprised the eloquence disaffection in the other. To regain the the administrative capacity and the power he had lost by the Pacific scandal, learning of Parliament. The governit was necessary for him to win the sup- | ment was the member for Castle Rising,

measures and pocketed his bribes. St. John, after several years of exile vote in the House of Lords. He at or G war was carried to the bitter end fairs in his hands, there is no name so future, Sir John will end his political against the government of Walpole. pure and unsullied upon the pages of career by leaving this country to the In acticles bitter with passion and British history as that of the great

deplorable fate from which Walpole stinging with soorn he denounced cor: Commoner, Owing to the ignorance saved his when he assumed the reins of ruption and advocated parliamentary and incapacity of the Government that freedom and reform. It was during Walpole's term of in as depressed a state as it had ever office, that in June, 1727, the king died stood in the Commonwealth of Europe. and was succeeded by his son George Under his magnanimous sway he raised II. It was at first the intention of the her from disgrace and defeat to be the One of the luckiest incidents in the new king to place Sir Spencer Compton, most potential power of the world. book of fats of the House of Hanover who was then speaker of the House of The vigour and energy he displayed was the marriage of one of their num- Commons, at the head of the govern- upon assuming authority, in a very ber to Sophia, the youngest daughter ment; but when this person received short time infused throughout both of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the royal command to draw up the de- branches of the service as well as the ing at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the royal command to draw up the daughters of the royal command to draw up the daughters of the royal command to draw up the daughters of the Fridays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays James I. of England. Although there claration to the Privy Council he was people an indomitable spirit to recover as usual between all the points named, and the were many persons whose birth gave obliged to call in Walpole to assist him. the lost character and prestige of the "Miramichi's" passengers for points up-river will them a better claim to the British The Queen, whose influence with her nation. A remarkable change took crown, she was, by Act of Parliament, husband was very great, took advantage place and defeat gave place to success Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be in the reign of Anne declared to be of this evidence of incapacity to inter- as the country entered on that astonishthe next Protestant heir to the throne pose in Walpole's favour and the result ing career of victory which includes upon the death of that Sovereign. She, was that he was continued in office. within so small a space of time so much EXCURSION TICKETS FROM ALL POINTS. 50 CENTS however, did not live to wear the For some years previous to the late of what is most heroic in the annals of

and her navy almost annihilated. The French colonies in Africa were seized. Canada and other parts of America were wrested from the French by a series of peace between England and other namilitary exploits, in the last of which General Wolf lost his life. In India. so obstinately preserved in opposition Clive had recovered Calcutta, taken Chandernagore, fought the great battle of Plassy, routed the French from every remaining possession they held in India and transferred a new and magnificent Empire to the keeping of England. It was in the midst of these splendid successes, in October, 1760, that George II died suddenly in the 77th year of his age and 34th of his reign.

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Collision and Death at Sea!

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. - Steamship Wielland, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, reports that on August 14, while 30 miles south of Sable Island, at noon, saw the Danish steamer Thingvalla, from Copenhagen for New York, with signals of distress. The Thingvalla had collided on the 14th, at 4 a. m., with the steamer Geiser of the same line, from New York for Copenhagen.

The Geiser sank in about five minutes. Fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew, among them Capt. Moller, were saved; 72 passengers and 33 of the crew were lost. The steamer Wielland brought 455 passengers from the steamer Thingvalla, and those saved from the steamer Geiser to New York. The Steamer Thingvalla will endeavor to reach Halifax, N. S.

coal bunker and engine room, and bored big hole in her side. The Thingvalla had her bows stove.

Stories differ as to where the liability lies, if not due wholly to fog and heavy sea. The boats quickly recoiled, and within five minutes the Geiser sank. The Thingvala did all she could to save the Geiser's crew and passengers, while still in doubt whether the Thingvalla was not langerously disabled, but owing to the heavy sea, only 31 were saved. No other vessel was near at the time. The Wielland was on her way to this port, and was 100

About 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th the Wielland was sighted. Signs of distress were made by the Thingvalla and the transport of passengers began. The sea was very heavy but no mishap occurred to the passengers.

Capt. A. Albert, of the Wielland, tells the following story: "At 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 14th passed some wreckage floating in the sea. I suspected an accident had happened somewhere near A little later sailed through a sea of oil and sighted a broken boat of the Geiser. About 11.30 sighted a steamer northward about seven miles off and seeng a flag of distress ran down to her. She proved to be the Thingvalla, and Capt Laub of that vessel came to us in a small boat and begged us to take off the passengers and those he had saved from the Geiser. He said his own vessel was so badly injured that he expected her to sink at any moment. The forward compart. ment had been completely carried away from the deck to below the water line. We sent out three of our boats and the Thingvalla lowered two of hers, and in five hours had transferred the saved passengers and crew of the Geiser, and also 455 passengers of the Thingvalla, The sea was very rough at the time and the work of transferring the passengers was very difficult. An immense hole in the Thingvalla's bow was then patched up as well as possible, and she started for Halifax. The collision as far as known was caused by the fog. The chief officer of each vessel was on deck at the time of the liament, the power of the Ministry was

From the Hali ax Chronicle of Saturday last The steamer Thingvalla, damaged in the terrible collision with the Geiser off Sable Island, arrived at this port shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. As she steamed slowly up the stream with a fishof her, and hundreds flocked to Pickford & Black's wharf to watch her come in. into. The immense square opening landed and repaired to Pickford & Black's slip to make good the damage.

apposition, there came in 1757, the morning of Tuesday. the 14th. A few minutes before the watch had been chang-European tumult of the Seven Years ed and my second officer, who was on deck, came down and I asked him how with Frederick the Great of Prussia was the weather. He said it was raining, here, has received a telegram from the but not foggy. He retired and in a few against France, Austria and their adminutes I heard the telegraph signal for herents. As usual, Britain made an the engines to be reversed. This was the awkward outset. The French became first intimation I had of any trouble; Leaping from my berth I ran for the deck. masters of Hanover and in the Medi-As I was hurrying up a collision occurred terranean there occurred the naval It was a terrible shock, the ships coming together with a frightful crash Rushing mishap at Minorca, which led to the recall and execution of Admiral Byng. with another steamer which I did not officers, 4; total, 35. In the midst of a tempest of clamour. then know As I approached I saw a man, whom I afterwards found to be the in November, 1756, the Ministry of Geiser's second officer, jump on to our Newcastle resigned and for several deck. My steamer had cut right through months the country was without a sethis room, where he was sleeping soundly, and he leaped out of his bunk on to the Thingvalla's deck. It may have been At length in June, 1757, Pitt became two or it may have been four minutes before the engines were reversed and we Premier, with Newcastle and Fox as backed off. Without delaying a moment I went to quiet my excited passengers, time he held the administration of afwho were crowded on the deck and shouting and crying with fear. At the same time I had to look after the safety of my ship, not having any idea as to the extent of our damage. The officers were already outting away and launching our just been launched when the other steamhad preceded him he found the country er went down, stern first. The scene was a frightful one. I cannot attempt to derushing madly about her deck, while formed the formal act. others were crowded in several boats on the water. I learned afterwards that three boat loads had put off just before the ship foundered. I believe a number order of the passengers must have been killed in their bunks by the force of the coliision and never knew what happened. As the steamer plunged beneath the water. carrying down those on board, she capsized the boats that had got away. The

Children Cry for

vessels were not more thon 100 or 150

feet apart when the Geiser went down.

The screams of the drowning lasted per-

haps for two minutes. Then suddenly

all became quiet, Our three boats re-

turned loaded with the saved, who had

the bottoms of the capsized boats. I sent

our hoats back to continue the search

only the corpse of a woman. We provided the survivors with warm clothing, hot coffee and wine, and made them as comfortable as possible while attending to the injury of ourselves.

Day was just beginning to break when the collision occurred. It was raining, but, as the second officer told me just before, it was not foggy. I heard men around me say it was eight or ten minutes between the collision and the sinking of the Geiser, but I could not pay any at- immutable foundation; strengthen this tention. An assistant engineer, who was stone about to be laid in Thy name; and on a life raft with the first and second en- Thou who art the beginning and the end, gineers, was saved with a broken arm, by whom in the beginning God created while his two companions were lost. Captain Moller told a most wenderful story of his escape. He was standing on the Geiser's bridge as the steamer settled down and he jumped into the sea. He felt himself being sucked down under and while struggling to keep afloat got his legs entangled in a piece of wreckage. This turned him around in the water for three or four times, and for some moments he was helpless, but finally succeeded in disengaging himself and managed to reach the surface again, breathess and almost exhausted. Then he got on top of an upturned boat, where he held on till rescued by men from the Thingvalla. In my opinion nearly all the people on the Geiser's decks and in the boats sank with the steamer. Everything that we could possibly do to save then was done. After the Geiser disappeared we began to jettison cargo to get at the hole in the bow. Crew and passengers worked side by side throwing overboard what was brought out of her hold. What was jettisoned consisted solely of wood pulp and provisions. There was not much wind, but a heavy swell. Between

9 and 10 o'clock we reached the forward bulkhead, then stopped throwing cargo and got to work shoring up the compartment. We were leaking badly in the forehold and kept the pumps going con-tinually, so that the water had not time to gain on us. At 11 o'clock the steamer Welland, from New York, came up and we transferred all the rescued people, as well as our own 450 passengers, to her. The Welland proceeded about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, leaving us also steering for New York. We continued the work of shoring up the compartment, but after a while, on account of the wind and sea increasing, we found it impossible to keep Halifax. At this time it still looked very The Thingvalla struck the Geiser on the | much as if we might sink and some of the starboard side, amidships between the crew had refused to work, wanting to be sion reformed, going back to the church eft us. We went as slow as two knots an hour, and sometimes found that too fast. We just had to crawl-that was all. On Wednesday afternoon a fishing vessel

hove in sight and we bore down for her. She proved to be the schooner Carpio, of La Have, Captain Cleversey, and I engaged her to stand by and accompany the steamer to Halifax, so as to be able to help us in case she should go down. Last ht the sea was so heavy I had to turn the steamer around, running stern foremost, and steering by the schooner, which was connected by a hawser with the steamer's bow. We ran against the wind this way all night.

"Captain Moller was in his undercloth ng when taken off the capsized boat. He also was in his berth when the collision occurred, and ran on deck without dressing himself. I did not have time to ask him any particulars before the Weland came along and took him off. did not know on the Thingvalla what steamer we struck till the second officer of the Geiser jumped on our deck. When reached the deck immediately after the shock the lights on both steamers were burning all right. Of that I am certain. The Geiser had been seen by our first officer several minutes before the collision little bit on our port bow. She starboarded to get out of the way and ported. She should have ported also in order to keep clear. Our whistle was not blowing at the time, as there was no need

CAPTAIN MULLER'S REPORT. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Captain Muller filed his report of the collision with the Danish consul this afternoon. He was seen at the office of the company's agents and stated his report was virtually the same as that given the press. Nothing further will be done in the matter until the report of the captain of the Thingvala has been filed. The consul has concluded that an investigation be held by the courts of Copenhagen. The survivors, crew and such passengers as wish leave to-morrow by the Slavonia of the Kunhardt line The estimated loss of the vessel is \$350. 000 and cargo \$120,000. The insurance is not fully known. The company will, as far as in its power, indemnify the sur-

The disaster occurred about 40 miles from Sable Island and the services of the schooner Carpio were obtained on the Western banks, 10 miles from the island. The Thingvalla belongs to Dempskebs and Selskabet, of Copenhagen. She is registered at Copenhagen of 1,630 net tonnage and 2,524 gross; she has two decks and a spar deck, is 301.5 feet long, 37.4 ing schooner in tow the wharves were | broad and 21.6 deep. She was built at thronged with people eager to get a sight | Copenhagen in 1874 by Burmeister and Wain. She has six bulkheads. Crowds nesday last, gotten up by the R. E. Church visited the dock all day to see the disabled The injured steamer presented a spectacle | ship, and many were the expressions of concourse of people. Monctonians were that made the big crowd stand aghast. astonishment at the great hole in her bow. Her bow was nearly all torn out, and showing the twisted and broken iron showed a hole that looked almost b'g plates. The port warden held a survey in enough for a small house to be shoved the afternoon and ordered that she be discharged and placed on the marine slip for reached back into the ship's side nearly further examination, as it is impossible to twenty feet, and then cut straight down | tell what the extent of the damage is uninto the sea, disclosing the forward com- | der the water line. It will take three or partment filled with water. As soon as four days to discharge the cargo, and it the steamer was docked Captain Laub | will require at least two months on the office, where shortly afterwards he made this is accomplished the cargo will be rethe following statement to a Chronicle loaded and taken by the steamer to its many of these same Monetoniaus who destination, New York. The passenger know the difference between good water "It was just about four c'clock on the luggage on board will be discharged this and bad, and between good and bad. morning and forwarded to New York by the steamer Portia. Mr. Stephen Tobin, the Danish consul

Danish government to send full particulars, as the people there were anxious to know all about the disaster.

The official list of the saved and lost from the Geiser is as follows: Lost-Passengers, 80; crew, 33, officers, 6, total, forward I found the Thingvalla locked in 119. Saved-Passengers, 17, crew, 14;

An Interesting Event at Clifton, Gloucester Ca.

The Corner Stone of a new church at Clifton, Gloucester County was laid on Wednesday, August 15th, in connection with the annual festival. The old build. ing erected some fifty years ago, has grown very dilapidated, and is too amall for present requirements, A new frame was hauled by the people during the past winter, and the foundation prepared later on. A large concourse of persons were boats. One of the Thingvalla's boats had present from all parts of the county. The stone was laid according to Ritual of the Church of England, Mrs. scribe it. Some of the passengers were Charles Morse, sister of the Rector, per-

procession was formed in the following

Cross boarer, and two acolites, Choir of St. George's Church, Bathurst, The Lay Readers, Rev. Geo. J. D. Peters, Rector, Rev. D. Forsythe, Rural Dean, Cornet player, The Church Wardens, The Church Wardens of St. George's

The Contractor, The Confirmees of last year. The general congregation, been picked up in the water and from off The procession moved to the new site singing the hymn-"O God our help in

for survivors, but they returned with ages past." At the site, the service was Pitcher's Castoria,

proceeded with the psalm, "Except the | boats to have their craft in order as Mr Lord build the house," being chanted to Frank P. Loggie has one down here now, the 8th tone. The b'essing of the stone that will test some of their sailing qualithen took place, the following prayers ties to leave her, as she will make some

being used :-God, who art the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of His Person; the chief corner stone hewn from the mountain without hands; the all things, be, we beseech Thee, the beginning, the increase and the consumation of this our work, which is undertaken to the glory of Thy name, who with the Father &c.

Almighty and everlasting God, merci fully be pleased to bless this stone which we are about to place for a foundation in the name and strength of Him who is the tried and precious stone; and grant that all they, who, to the furtherance of this work shall have faithfully offered to Thee of their substance, may ever be preserved in body and soul, through Jesus Christ &c.

In the cavity of the stone were then placed a copy each of the Church Gnardian, the special hymns used at St George's church, Bathurst, and the latest intercession papers of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament and the Guild

The lime being prepared, the stone was placed, the lady named arranging the morter, with the words:

In the faith of Jesus Christ, we place this foundation-stone, in the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost. Amen. Then the priest incumbent, laying his

hand upon the stone, added Here let true Faith, the fear of God and brotherly love ever remain. This place is consecrated to prayer, and to the praise of the most holy name of our Lord Jesus | a few and the next day none.

Christ, who ever liveth &c. Amen. The hymn "The Church's One Found ation" then followed, after which Dean Forsythe stepped upon the stone and from that pulpet delivered an earnest and on for New York and decided to head for practical address, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the proces-The music was made most effective by the excellent cornet accompaniment played by Mr. Reginald Boss. After the ceremony all repaired to the pic-nic grounds, when a most enjoyable afternoon and evening were spent and close upon \$200.00 realized towards the fund of the new

> Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine ais distinctly superior to any other as ppetizing tonic and fortifier.

> > RICHIBUCTO, Aug. 21, 1888.

Kent County Notes.

The dangerous places on the public highways will sooner or later be productive of accidents. One has already occurred, with more to follow. On Saturday Rev. D. V. Gwilym and lady were driving past the public burial grounds, when their horse slipped into a hole in a bridge, said hole having been in existence for some time. The waggon shafts were broken She was nearly straight ahead of us, but a | and portions of the harness damaged. Mr. and Mrs. Gwilym, fortunately escaped in jured. There are several dangerous places like the above, notably, one opposite the late residence of Mrs. Edmond Powell. When some important person-probably a clergyman-receives serious injuries the Road Supervisor will take more than Sabbath day's journey and attend to his official business.

> Simon Casey of Chockpish recently caught a halibut which weighed five hundred and fifty pounds. A large portion of this he sold at nine cents per pound. A fisherman named Fidels Wedge caught a halibut last week that weighed one hundred and twenty pounds.

Several schools of mackerel were seen off Richibucto harbor last Friday night. The seining vessels, like St. John policemen, were not on hand.

Fishermen in their small boats have been quite successful the past week in catching codfish, ling and mackerel.

John B. Forster, Esq., Warden of the Dorchester Penitentiary, was in town on Sunday and returned home by train yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. V. McInerney left by train this morning for the Miramichi on a short holiday trip. Mr. Wm. Grogan, proprietor of "The Exchange" hotel, died on Friday after a

lingering illness. The "clam bake" at Buctouche on Wedthe surroundings, and, a few were entranced by the fair belles of Buctouche. The "clam bake" was a novelty to many, but the parties having charge of the affair understood their business and did it to the satisfaction of all concerned-even to the man who charged one dollar each for poles-not fit for fishing-and one dollar for the loan of a boat for an hour, not to speak of the price for refuse lumber. Buc touche will be visited again and often by

Escuminac Poirt and Hardwicke Notes.

Aug. 20. Since my last notes from here all the rigging connected with lobster fishing has been put away and this business has been closed for this season. The employees who are left about the different fac' tories are now engaged drying codfish. keeping the freezers in working order and sailing boats to Point Sapin for mackerel. but returning with none nearly every

Ambrose Williston has moved part his crew up to the French Settlement Lower Bay du Vin Bay, and is now busily engaged there canning blueberries.

Codfish are said to be very plentiful this season, but boats' crews complain of a scarcity af bait.

This season Messys. A. & R. Loggie and Ambrose Williston have frozen a number of halibut. These are the first that have been ever frozen here of any consequence. The writer measured one eight feet in length and it weighed 316 lbs., dressed After a short service at the church the and ready for the freezer. This one was bought by Mr. Williston. Messrs A. &

> R. Loggie also got one as large as this, This is one of the years that mackerel do not make their appearance, they have not taken any, either here or at Point Sapin of any consequence, either with nets or hooks. The Miramichi seiners have not been fortunate enough yet to strike a school and to put it in their own words have had a "hard streak of luck, up to date, but they are living in hopes that these valuable fish, which have al- OHATHAM Oct., 6th 1886 ways been noted for their erratic move-

the fishing season closes. I would advise the owners of fast sailing BRIGHTON,

of the noted ones give her a stern chase O Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the Living | when she enters the lists She was a trap boat and was the fistest down here. Since the lobster-fishing closed Mr: Loggie has had her repaired, newly painted and her rig changed. She was a two-sail boat, but is now sloop-rigged with a large spread of canvass. Her name, "The Welcome Home," has been neatly painted on her, and now her Captain, Paddy Roach, says ho wants to test her sailing qualities with some of the fast ones.

The frame of a Church of England has been raised near the school house in Dist. No. 4. Parish of Hardwicke. It will be a small building 36x19, costing between \$600 and \$700 when completed. There has been about \$400 subscribed to the building fund by kind friends of all denominations. It is on the farm of Mr John B. Williston, and near the Point known as John O'Bear's. of the committee visited Chatham and collected a nice swin there. One of the largest contributors being the Hon. Peter Mitchell, who, at that time, was on a visit to his constituents in the County.

Among the visitors to the Polnt this season I noticed Mrs. John P. Burchill, Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. Rice and Miss Rice and several other ladies. The young gentlemen have been quite numerous, among them being Messrs. Porter and Wright, the latter gentleman of Montreal. Mr. E. B. Thomson, of Newcastle, has also been visiting his old friends at the Point, who, with the new ones he made while here, regretted that his stay was a very brief one. While here, he was out different times with Mr. W. H. Phillips, mackerel fishing. He also had the proverbial fisherman's luck, one day

The country teachers have been hard at work since their vacation, and have buckled on the armor with renewed vigor since their well earned rest, and are now busily working away at young Hardwicke, trying to make him a credit to his parish. Saturday evenings they find time to take a drive to a lovely spot known all over the parish as "Victor's House" and which is getting to be quite a celebrated place.

Before I close these notes I may here say that the packers are all of them, so far as I have heard, of opinion that the close season for the lobster fishing is now about right. They think-and I believe rightly-that if the lobster cannot stand two month's fishing out of the twelve, the sooner they are fished out the better for all concerned. The fishermen say that they canuot lose their summer for the short time that that are employed. Packers also say that it does not pay them to keep their factories running after 15th July. I think that the regulation now is all right, and let us hope that the Department will stop tinkering at this Fishery and "leave well enough alone," and eall off their dogs.

Mineral Springs in New Brunswick

The mineral eprings of New Brunswick are not entirely confined to Kings County. About a mile from Mr. Robt. Orr's house on the Miramichi Portage, and on one of the branches of the Clearwater, there is a spring which is highly charged with sulohur. There is also a sulphur spring on Monquart in Carleton County. At one time the government was offered a very considerable sum of money for the land on which this spring was, by parties who ntended to bring its merits before the public. In the end, however, this land was given away under one of our silly land acts to a political favourite. There is also on the Tobique, near the Plaster Rock, a mineral Spring which is remarkable for the quantity of sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts which it contains. The brook issuing from this spring is very bright and clear and the lumbermen as they pass down river often ask strangers who may be with them to take a drink. The person advised will often greedily swallow a mouthful of the nauseous water before he discovers the trick played upon him.

The Millman Murder Case.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17. - The story which has been extensively circulated to the effect that the Minister of Justice been put in possession of papers that throw grave doubts on the guilty of Millman, the P. E. Island murderer, who was hanged at Charlottetown early in the year, is entirely without foundation. No such papers have reached the Department of Justice. The case against Millman was as clear as circumstantial evidence could make. He got a fair trial and the officials of the Department have not the shadow

of doubt that he was justly hanged. "It Makes Me Tired" to read ail these advertisements of medi cines upon medicines - when the enumerate with such particularity and minuteness of detail, all the diseases many kind, womankind, and even "baby-kind," are heir to. How cheap one teels to commence what she supposes to be a tragic of Moncton was participated in by a large or tender love story, read until her sympathies are so thoroughly aroused that she can scarcely sleep without knowing delighted with the people, charmed with whether they were married or not, and then have it end something like this : "Dr. Pierce's Favourite Prescription is the only positive cure for all classes of "female weakness," such as prolapsus, inflamation, periodical pains, etc. For sale by all druggists.'

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are Laxative or Cathartic according to size of dose.

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NOTICE

I am about leaving Chatham, all persons indebted to me will please pay to G B Fraser, Attorney at Law all amounts due me on or fore the 31st inst. All debts not paid at that date will be sued

ALEX. McDONALD.

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