NOTICE.

I JOHN BROWN of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, have sold and transferred all my Stock and interest in the business lately carried on by me at Chatham, aforesaid, to my sons Andrew and Alexander Brown, who will collect and pay all debts due in respect thereto.

I beg to take this opportunity of thanking my friends and the public generally for their generous patronage so long extended to me and I hope it will continue to my successors.

JOHN BROWN

Referring to the above notice we beg to announce that under the name of "Brown Bros." we are carrying on the business lately conducted by John Brown, Esq. and solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

ANDREW BROWN,
ALEXANDER BROWN.

Chatham, 4th February, 1889.

WANTED

On a Farm as House-Keeper, a steady Girl or Woman that is not too old to work and is a good Butter maker. Good wages will be given. Men will milk and churn. Apply to

THOS. H. FLEIGER, Escuminac

C. P. Curtis & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

176 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass,

Consignments Solicited of Hay, Potatoes, Eggs Poultry of all kinds (Alive or Dressed), and all kinds of Farm Produce, also all kinds of Fish in their Seasons, (Fresh and Salt).

Correspondence promptly answered and Price list furnished. Prompt returns. Charges moderate.

Bank of Nova Scotia,

Chatham and Newcastle.

F. R. MORRISON, Agent

will be at NEWCASTLE every Forenoon, CHATHAM every Afternoon, excepting on Sundays and Bank Holidays

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

That well known and conveniently situated Mill Property formerly known as the DesBrisay Mill, situated at Clark's Cove, about one and a half miles above Chatham, on the south side of the Miramichi River. It has the advantage of a convenient boom that will contain nearly two millions of logs safe from all weathers. The Mill is something out of repair, not having been kept going for the past three years, but might be easily fitted up to do good work in a short time. It also possesses a deep-water Wharf nearly one thousand feet in length; has six dwelling houses—two fitted for two families. There is also about twenty acres of cleared land, all under grass; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, a Retail Store, an Office, a large Farmhouse, two Barns and Stables. The Mill is fitted up with two Gates, Circulars and Trimmer, and will be sold cheap, the proprietor having decided to go out of the business.

ALEX: MORRISON,
Clark's Cove, Chatham

January 5th, 1889

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the VALUABLE, COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE

Dwelling House & Premises

situate on Henderson Street, in the Town of Chatham, known as the property formerly owned and occupied by the late James T. Griffin, Esquire, deceased.

☞ Terms of Sale easy.

t. f. **Sam. Thomson.**
County Buildings, Newcastle, 28th Nov., '88.

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES

which he will supply at reasonable rates.
BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied

WM. McLEAN. - Undertaker

FEARFUL CUTTING UP OF PRICES!

—oOo—

Sutherland & Creaghan

are now offering

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.

The residue of Fall Stock must be cleared off Regardless of Cost.

Dresses, Cloths, Cottons, Prints &c.

Good strong Costume Dress Cloth	12c.	reduced to 6½c.
Fine Heavy Dress Cloth 24 in.	18c.	reduced to 10
Rich soft finished Costume Cloth	25c.	reduced to 12½
Special lines Costume Flannels	30c.	reduced to 15

Grey Cottons 3 to 8c. per yd., full width.

Mens' Clothing away down in Price.

☞ Come, See and Judge for yourselves. ☜

Sutherland & Creaghan.

CLOSING UP BUSINESS!

I HARRIS & SON have decided to CLOSE UP their business in Chatham and are offering the following goods at prices

Never before offered on the Miramichi!

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine Goods and prices and see for themselves

THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING,

——As the Stock must be——

CLEARED OUT

BEFORE THE 1ST OF APRIL

——and as we have to sell our——

GOODS AT A SACRIFICE

BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

IN WATCHES WE HAVE

WALTHAM, ELGIN, SWISS & OTHER MOVEMENTS IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

We guarantee to sell you a Watch from 25 TO 50 PER CENT CHEAPER than any house in the trade, and will GUARANTEE ALL WATCHES sold for two years.

A full line of Solid Gold and Rolled plate

Ladies' and Gents' Chains, Guards and Fobs.

A large lot of EARRINGS and BAR PINS in Gold and Rolled Plate.

WEDDING, BAND AND SET RINGS.

Our Stock of the above Rings can't be equalled in price and quality.

A fine lot of LOCKETS and CHARMS.
Also a full line of SILVER JEWELRY.
IN CLOCKS we have a full stock and they must be sold at ANY PRICE.
SILVERWARE in Cruet Stands, Pickle Castors, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers and Card Receivers.
FISH and PIE KNIVES and FORKS in cases, Children's Mugs, Dessert Setts, Napkin Rings and a large assortment of Knives Forks and Spoons in Dinner Tea and Dessert.
The balance of our CLOTHING Hats, Caps, and Shirts at prices to suit everybody.
OUR CIGAR, TOBACCO and PIPE DEPARTMENT is complete and prices will defy competition.

TEAS. Also twenty-five Half Chests of Tea which will be sold at Cost to the trade.

THE SHOP FIXTURES will also be sold, consisting of 9 Show-Cases, one Safe, 3 large Clothing, Tables Counter and Platform scales, Writing Desk, Letter Press, Two Stoves and Pipe also a large Base-burner and other articles too numerous to mention. The above goods MUST BE SOLD

☞ The balance of the above Stock which is not sold at private sale will be disposed of at PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing Monday, March 18th and to continue until all is cleared out.

We thank all our friends and customers for their generous patronage the last 20 years.

I. HARRIS & SON.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - FEBRUARY 28, 1889

Coal and Lumber on the I. C. R.

One of the stories relating to Davy Crocket as a renowned hunter represents him as having treed a 'coon which he was about to shoot, when the animal cried out—"Don't fire Davy, I'll come down." This episode is recalled by the announcement in a Cumberland paper that Sir Charles Tupper had sailed from England on Wednesday 20th for Canada, and that the Government had backed down from its position in reference to the increased rates for the carriage of Spring Hill coal on the Intercolonial Railway. Now that the coal magnates have had their own way, and the people at large will be obliged to pay the great loss on this Spring Hill traffic, the Cumberland *Leader* is encouraged to demand satisfaction at the hands of the Government upon the wretch who dared to order the rates to be increased.

Referring to this subject on 14th, we said "we shall see who will win, the monopolists or the people." It seems that not only have the monopolists won, but their organs are emboldened to make attacks upon those who endeavored to stop the plundering of the public in the name of the N. P. and "vested interests." The *Sun*, which may have been uninformed in reference to the extent of Sir Charles Tupper's interest in these Spring Hill areas, seemed to have grown suddenly outspoken on the 11th inst., and said:—

"The same argument which proves that coal can be carried 550 miles at $1.67 for 2,240 pounds, proves that lumber can be carried 220 miles for less than $2 per 2,000 poun-is. The Spring Hill News claims that the lumber business is local and the coal traffic with Quebec is through business. This is where the able and loyal advocate of Springhill interests is mistaken. The North Shore is the place of production of this lumber, St. John is a port of shipment. The Intercolonial is not asked for a rate for occasional carloads of lumber to be carried with other freight, but for a special rate for a large quantity of goods to be forwarded here for shipment. The traffic might amount to two or three thousands of carloads or more from the North Shore if satisfactory rates could be secured. At the higher rates the lumber does not go on the road at all. The lumber traffic is therefore a through business by a competitive route. The comparison made by the News would be fair if Bathurst were a shipping point for coal and the company were prepared to send large quantities there for shipment. It is not possible that on these circumstances the Intercolonial would charge a cent per ton per mile or $2.24 for the long ton from Springhill to Bathurst, and at the same time carry all the way to Quebec for $1.67 cents. After all, the question is one of cost of carriage. The coal industry is one of great importance and should be given all reasonable encouragement. The carriage of coal at cost price we should call reasonable encouragement. Any further concession than that seems to us to be unreasonable."

Will the *Sun*, which is the recognised Government organ in New Brunswick, still demand a fair lumber tariff between the North Shore and St. John, or quietly acquiesce in the Government's backdown at the bidding of Sir Charles and have nothing more to say on the subject?

Deliberately Insulting.

The cabmen of St. John are not allowed to enter the I. C. R. station to solicit passengers, or even when waiting for trains, because it is a well established fact that in their eagerness to secure fares they make it very uncomfortable for everyone else but themselves. On stormy and cold days, however, even a cabman requires shelter, and after ineffectual efforts had been made to induce the railway authorities to provide it, the cabmen, acting together, refused to attend on the arrival of trains. This "strike" which took place early in the winter was ended by divisional Superintendent Wallace visiting St. John and promising that if the cabmen would attend at the station as usual with their coaches he would recommend that a shelter be erected for them. As weeks went by and the shelter was not erected the Mayor of the city addressed the following letter to the General Manager:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
St. John, N. B., Feb. 9, 1889.

C. Schreiber, Esq., Gen. Manager Gov't Railways, Ottawa:

DEAR SIR,—I would be very much obliged if the proposed arrangement for porch at the I. C. R. station house for accommodation of hackmen would be completed.

I had a meeting arranged for representatives of hackmen to interview Mr. Wallace when he was here, and as a result he promised to recomend to you the building of such porch. It was a great benefit to our citizens to have the strike of hackmen terminated, but now the men fear they will not obtain the porch proposed.

I trust you have favorably considered the question, and will have the work done at once. I know many more important matters crowd upon you, and demand attention, yet it is a matter of importance to us here, and I trust you will accede to the request.

I remain, yours truly,
HENRY J. THORNE, Mayor.

Mr. Schreiber's reply, sent a week after Mayor Thorne's letter to him, indicates that there was a pretty deliberate intention on his part of being offensive, and it is to be hoped that the Government will realise the necessity both of providing the shelter promised and also disavowing the studied discourtesy of its general railway manager, whose letter was as follows:—

OTTAWA, Feb. 16. 1889.

Henry J. Thorne, Esq., Mayor of St. John, N. B.:

MY DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 9th instant, and in reply would beg to ask whether the city authorities of St. John have provided shelter for the hackmen on their stands on the streets, where they stand probably ⅔ of their time.

Yours truly,
COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

Prohibition in Parliament.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21st.—The whole evening was taken up with a discussion of the Prohibition question. It will be remembered that when this matter was up last week it was left in this shape:—Mr. Jamieson had moved a straight Prohibition resolution, Mr. Wood (Brockville) an amendment favoring Prohibition when public sentiment is ripe for it, and Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, an amendment to the amendment favoring the enactment of Prohibition, with compensation to manufacturers on a plebiscite being taken with a favorable result. The proceedings made the Prohibition question little better than a farce. The force of Prohibition sentiment as manifested in the House was shown by many things, but by none more clearly than that Mr. Foster, ex-Temperance lecturer, now Finance Minister, voted for the amendment when it came to a question between it and the main motion. Mr. Jamieson refused to accept either amendment, and a division was taken on Mr. Taylor's motion, which was defeated; yeas 58, nays 85.

Mr. Mills then moved as an addition to the amendment:—"And that a vote of the qualified electors of Canada be taken at a convenient time to ascertain the opinion of the country upon the question." After a lively discussion, in which Messrs. Temple, Jones, Taylor, Bechard and Bergin took part, this amendment was voted down.—yeas 35, nays 127.

Mr. Moncrieff proposed as an amendment to the amendment that in voting on the Scott Act electors should vote for or against the following:—(1) Prohibition with compensation, (2) light wine and beer, (3) against the Act, but this was ruled out of order. Mr Wood's amendment in favor of Prohibition when public sentiment is ripe was put and carried; yeas 99, nays 58.

Travelling Expenses.

The cab hire and travelling expenses of ministers was discussed in parliament the other day and the premier, who seems to have incurred a very large bill under the first head, gave as a reason for his bill being so large that he was too poor to keep a horse and too old to walk. The list is as follows:—

Name.	Cab Hire at Ottawa.	Travelling Expenses.
Sir John Macdonald	$ 948 50	$ 364 59
Sir John Thompson	313 50	737 47
Sir Adolphe Caron	129 90	1,498 17
Hon J A Chapleau	346 75	480 00
Hon Thos White	121 75	500 00
Sir Charles Tupper	223 00	3,018 45
Hon John Costigan	279 00	450 00
Hon Mackenzie Bowell	.....	150 00
Hon A W McLelan	75	1,017 00
Hon John Carling	124 50	250 00
Hon G E Foster	9 25	375 00
Sir Hector Langevin	80 56	.....
Hon J H Pope	200 20	.....
Total	$2,782 66	$8,840 68

It is quite evident that if some of the ministers incurred all the charges under these heads that were necessary to the proper performance of their public duties, others were simply reckless or worse.

New Temperance Legislation in Europe.

Boston Journal.

The labor troubles in Belgium, with their strikes and attending poverty, are attracting the notice of all Europe, and many economists have been giving solutions of the existing distress. It is rather interesting that the need for especial temperance legislation has been felt at the present time. Without ostensibly connecting the labor disturbance of Belgium with intemperance, the Parliament has given color to the intimate relation of the two factors in social life by recently passing a law for the suppression of public drunkenness. According to the Parliamentary report, there is great need of especial action. Belgium, it seems, is surpassed only by Bavaria in the consumption of beer, about 240 quarts a year being credited to each inhabitant, and only by Russia and Denmark in the consumption of spirits, about 50 quarts being consumed a year by each inhabitant. The trade in beer and spirits is perfectly free, and there exists no fixed closing law for public houses. To such an extent are spirituous liquors sold that "in the smaller towns and villages most of the working men who occupy a small house establish in the basement room, which is at the same time the kitchen and family sitting room, a dram shop, which, in the absence of the owner and his wife, who go to their work, is minded by one of the children." It is not suprising that in five years 1710 alcoholic lunatics or habitual drunkards, of whom 259 were women, should be confined in the lunatic asylums. The new legislation forbids the sale of drink to minors under 16, abolishes the right to sue for public house debts, forbids the sale of drink in disorderly houses, and orders heavy punishment for those who intentionally make others drunk. Although the law is of little value while the sale of liquor remains free, it is interesting in showing the tendency of temperance legislation in Europe.

Why it is one Sweet Melody Will Charm.

Mr. J. B. Melody, of 333 State street, Chicago, had drawn a handsome prize in the Louisiana State Lottery Drawing of December 18th. He said: "Yes, I held one-fortieth of ticket No. 68,644, which drew the second capital prize of $200,000 in the company's drawing of December 18th last. I experienced no trouble in getting my money, all that was required being to present my ticket at the office of the Adams Express company and be properly identified. Four days after I had the $5,000 in my pocket.—*Chicago* (Ills.) *Arkansas Traveler*, Jan. 12.

Shocking Railway Accident.

As the train from Portland, Maine, for St. John was running on the Maine Central at Boyd's Siding, some three miles on this side of Kingman, Me., on Saturday morning last at ten o'clock, it left the main line at a speed of about 30 miles an hour and ran into a hay freight train on the siding. The engine, baggage, mail and pullman cars, which were in the order named, were completely wrecked and derailed, the smoker, and first and second class passenger cars being uninjured. The Pullman passengers escaped through the windows as it was impossible to do so by the doors, the passengers in the other cars getting out in the usual way without injury. The derailed cars and engine however presented a terribly wrecked spectacle. The baggage and postal cars were telescoped, while the rear end of the postal car crashed through the washroom in the forward part of the Pullman and nearly up to the first seat. Thus they were all piled one upon the other and, igniting from the wrecked engine, soon became a mass of flames. In the wreck, there were, unfortunately, four men, John Compbell, postal clerk, of St. John: Goodwin the fireman and two postal clerks from Bangor named, respectively, Mudgett and Palmer, and attention was immediately given to their rescue. Both the passengers and train hands bent to their task with a will, and urged on by the moans and cries of distress from those in the wreck were not long in clearing away considerable of the debris. They were at last rewarded by seeing a hand stretched out from among the ruins, and as the flames were about encompassing that part of it they as quickly as possible removed a little more of the wreck and at last two of the workers attempted to pull the body out but were unable.

Mr. John Palmer of Fredericton, one of the passengers, says: By this time every one who could be of any use was doing what was poesible to rescue Wm, Mudgett and Caley Palmer, the American mail clerks. The brakeman crawled through a hole in what remained of the mail car and got hold of Palmer's hands: another party went after the brakeman, holding on to the latter's feet, and a third caught hold of the hind man's feet so that one might aid the other in rescuing Palmer, and if possible Mudgett. Palmer, finding his leg caught in some of the debris, asked his rescuers for God sake to get an axe and cut his leg off, in order to save his life, as the fire was then almost upon him. This made the rescuers more desperate and with encouraging shouts from Conductor Chase and the others they succeeded in pulling Palmer from the jaws of death, the coming off of his shoe assisting in the operation. His mail clerk companion—some say it was Mudgett, others Campbell—now shouted, "Good, bye, Palmer! there are no hopes for me, the rack has fallen upon me, my back is broken and I am now on fire." Both Campbell and Mudgett perished and nothing was ever seen of fireman Goodwin. Engineer Angel escaped with serious, but not fatal injuries. When he appeared in the first class car he was all cut and bleeding and some of the women fainted. There were nine passengers in the Pullman, but they and the porter escaped through the window. Mr. John Palmer also stated that the mail clerk Palmer, who is little the worse of his terrible experience, told him that between $5,000 and $10,000 had been burned up in registered letters.

Mr. Palmer is loud in his praise of Mr. Dougald McCatherin's efforts to save life and property. Mr. McCatherin is well known on the Miramichi and may be counted on to do his duty under any circumstances. The train hands worked like beavers, he said, and the daring of express agent Hawthorne to save the money and other property in his custody was admired by all.

The calamity was caused by a misplaced switch and besides the three lives the loss of property is placed at $100,000.

Campbell was about fifty years old and leaves a wife and family in Portland, St. John, where he was an esteemed and useful citizen. Mudgett was about twenty-nine years old and was soon to have been married. The fireman, Goodwin, was a young, unmarried man, also of excellent character. Great praise is given to Conductor Chase who was in charge of the unfortunate train and also to express messenger Hawthorne, both of whom did their duty nobly.

All scalp and skin diseases, dandruff, falling of the hair grey or faded hair, may be cured by using that nature's true remedy, Hall's Hair Renewer.

Monkeyism and Lying.

How little there is of originality in the world is abundantly shown in the events of our daily life—the sayings and doings of ourselves and those about us—proving the axiom that genius is rare, and that only the few attain to the higher degree of intelligence. Your friend makes an assertion in reference to a matter of which you are as good, or, perhaps, a better judge than he, but you do not take the trouble to think it over for yourself. You simply accept his dictum, look for no proof, repeat his ideas and imitate him, just as one dog barks because he hears another do so. The imitative faculty is, perhaps, more fully manifested in the monkey than in any other animal, but its development in man—the highest type of the animal creation—will always be found in lessening proportion to that of his finer intellectual faculties, or the genius he possesses. Genius and great intellectual strength are never manifested along the lines of imitation, while the mass of dullards are content to follow in the beaten track, never saying or doing anything that has not been better said or done by hundreds of others before them. It is this faculty of imitation in man that, to a great degree, commends the theories of Lamarck, Saint-Hilaire, Darwin and Huxley to the unscientific, for when so many men are found with the leading faculty of the monkey most fully developed in them, the conclusion that man is but a variety of the *Simiadæ* is not, by any means, an illogical one.

We are conscious that the discussion of subjects of this class is not usual in country papers, and we do not intend to pursue it any further, but merely to notice that what we have said illustrates the degree of intellectual development possessed by our local neighbors of the press, who, although the one hates the other with true Mugwump-Tory cordiality, yet both find it absolutely beyond their power to resist the temptation of agreeing to assail the only person they hate more than they do each other—to wit: the editor of the ADVANCE.

We may remark, in passing, that both of these gentlemen have been, for some time, occupying very uncomfortable positions. They have realised that they were being made use of by men of better fibre and heavier calibre than themselves, and that almost everybody knew it. Expectations on their part had been encouraged when there was no intention of allowing them to be realised. In the case of our shiretown contemporary "the office that he longed for never came," while, in the other case, there was no particular paymaster to whom the bill could be presented. And, to add to the discomfort of the *World*, even its prospective flight to Campbellton ended in a disappointment. The details of our friends' troubles were matters of general gossip, and they, being conscious of it, were not improved in temper by the knowledge. Then came the political nightmare of the Mugwump club for our Chatham friend, the failure and falling out of the two over the Council-reporting at Newcastle, and the detection of the Newcastle gentleman in his crookedness as a Scott Act committee claimant, and also in his deliberate suppression of the record thereof when it was his official duty to make it public.

Having, in a good-natured way, enforced the moral and political lessons to be learned from these and other experiences of our misguided neighbors, they seem to have been incapable of giving us credit for the performance of what men of better mould would recognise as manifest duty, and to have fallen back upon the most crude and ignoble method of bettering their position, viz.: the revenge of agreeing together to denounce the editor of the *Advance* as a liar.

We understand that our friend of the *Advocate* claims to have originated the idea, although we have excellent authority for the statement that it had its genesis with a prominent member of the Municipal Council in a Newcastle barbershop. The imitative instincts of the *Advocate* led it to eagerly seize the idea, and as our Chatham friend had been spending sleepless nights endeavoring to hit upon some form of assault upon his enemy of the ADVANCE, he pounced upon it with the promptness of a monkey on a Brazilian nut, and we thus have the two delivering themselves as follows:

"*Advocate*" 20th Feby.

"The statement of the *Advance* is a barefaced lie manufactured by Coun. Smith."

"It sounds highly entertaining for the champion liar to write homilies on morality and truthfulness."

"Coun. Smith is afraid of losing his title of the champion liar of New Brunswick."

"*World*" 23rd Feby.

"It is very indiscreet for Mr. Smith to lie in this way when so many persons know him to be lying."

"Mr Smith ought to adulterate his falsehoods with a little truth now and then."

"Now, instead of whining about our having pilloried him as a common liar let him name the man" etc. etc.

Our friends know that we don't "whine." We leave whining to dogs and chattering to the monkeys who imitate each other. There was whining in Newcastle not so very long ago by somebody who wanted to be postmaster, and howls in Chatham, first when that alleged election bill wasn't paid and, next, when certain gentlemen in Restigouche didn't place as high a value on the *World* plant as did the gentleman who got it for nothing. But to proceed with the subject of lying.—While we respectfully repeat our statements concerning the dishonest Scott Act accounts and the extension of the smelt fishery as entirely true, and hold that in each case our esteemed but stupid brethren of the local press have covered themselves with ridicule, we beg to remind them that there are certain kinds of liars who are held in high esteem. Oscar Wilde, in the *Nineteenth Century*, devotes a very thoughtful paper to the subject. He deplores that politicians "never rise "beyond the level of misrepresentation, "and actually condescend to prove, to dis-"cuss to argue." If Mr. Smith, therefore, is a liar, he is not one of the kind disapproved of by the aesthetic Oscar, for he neither reviles again when reviled, nor does he stoop to proof or discussion with his chattering opponents. These gentlemen must know that they are entirely unfitted for journalism in this locality, although they might have managed to get along well enough earlier in the century, and if they have the capacity we advise them to learn to lie, as, by that means they might introduce some originality into the columns they control and not be found serving up their weekly monotony of congenial vulgarity. The paper of Mr. Wilde, to which we have just referred contrasts the dullness of to-day's literature with that of Herodotus, Tacitus, Pliny, Hanno, etc., and the writer attributes the difference to the loss of the "art of lying," and says:—"That some change will take "place before this century has drawn to "its close we have no doubt whatsoever. "Bored by the tedious and improving "conversation of those who have neither "the wit to exaggerate nor the genius to "romance, tired of the intelligent person "whose reminiscences are always based "upon memory, whose statements are in-"variably limited by probability and who "is at any time liable to be corroborated "by the merest Philistine who happens to "be present, society sooner or later must "return to its lost leader, the cultured "and fascinating liar."

We suppose our dull friends of the *Advocate* and *World* will now either say that Oscar Wilde never wrote the above, or that they were mistaken in saying that Mr. Smith was a liar. They had better, however, leave the matter where it is, and while our *Advocate* friend is endeavoring to reform in respect of the "sins, negligences and ignorances" to which we have directed his attention in previous issues, let him of the *World* strive to be better posted before making authoritative announcements respecting matters on which even a Mugwump club-President should be correctly informed. And let both avoid the monkeyism of imitating each other in their mode of dealing with the gentleman who exposes only the least of their shortcomings, and who could not entertain towards them any feeling worse than pity, mingled with regret that North Shore journalism is discredited by their connection with it.

What a Woman Can Do.

There are lots of things a woman can do that a man cannot.

She can come to a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that.

Six of them can talk at once, and get along first rate, and no two men can do that.

She can safely stick 50 pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail.

She is as cool as a cucumber in half a dozen tight dresses and skirts, while a man will sweat and fume and growl in one loose shirt.

She can talk as sweet as peaches and cream to the woman she hates; while two men would be punching each other's heads before they had exchanged 10 words.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a base ball pitcher.

She can say "No," and stick to it for a time. She may also say "No" in such a manner that it seems "Yes."

She can sharpen a lead-pencil, if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her, and enjoy every minute of the time.

She can appreciate a kiss from her husband 75 years after the marriage ceremony is performed.

She can go to church and afterwards tell you what every woman in the congregation had on, and in some rare instances, give you a faint idea of what the text was.

She can walk half the night with a colicky baby in her arms without once expressing the desire of murdering her infant.

She can, but what's the use? A woman can do anything or everything, and do it well.

She can do more in a minute than a man can do in an hour, and do it better.

She can drive a man crazy for 24 hours, and then bring him to paradise in two seconds by simply tickling him under the chin, and there does not live that mortal son of Adam's misery who can do it.—Exchange.

The Panama Canal.

DeLesseps has thrown up the sponge, and it is impossible not to feel a touch of sadness at the ultimate failure of splendid ability and energy. The tone of the letter in which the grand old Frenchman admits that the Company must pass into the hands of liquidators is touching in the despair he can no longer fight off. Meantime the American Nicaragua project, the requirements of which have been persistly and exhaustively surveyed throughout and estimated, is coming to a head, and will doubtless secure a firm hold on the American mind. The total length of this canal from ocean to ocean is 169 miles, of which 56½ is by lake, 84½ by river, and 28 only by actual canal. The lake is deep, but the San Juan river requires deepening, though the labor would not, it is said, be excessive. The summit level is, however, 110 feet above the sea, and six locks are necessary. Extensive harbor works are also requisite at Greytown on the Atlantic, and at Brito on the Pacific. These do not, however, seem to daunt the projectors, who assume, after very careful calculations, that the whole cost would not amount to more than $65,000,000, while the Panama Company's liabilities to-day amount to $422,000,000. The country is also said to be much heathier than on M. DeLessep's line.—*Critic*.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Kent County Notes.

RICHIBUCTO, FEB. 26TH, 1889.

A cold wave struck this town on Saturday morning last, and the cold increased until 7 a. m. Sunday, when the thermometer indicated 37° below zero. This is the coldest known here for many years.

The mail from Weldford did not arrive here until twelve o'clock noon yesterday. There is no reason why there should be such delay in forwarding the mail when the roads are good, and the air sufficiently bracing to cause an absence of sleep to the courier.

The school warrants for Kent County issued from the Education Office, Fredericton, are dated Feb. 10th. And that date happened to fall on *Sunday!*

On Wednesday last while the train was returning from Kent Junction one of the wheels of the passenger car was broken near Molus River, and the train was in consequence a few hours late in reaching town. On Thursday a box car was utilized for the "accommodation" of passengers—"good enough for the travelling public," said one of the small fry. The train was supplied in its old way on Friday and since, as additions and repairs have been made. Thanks to Providence, fine weather and the loan of some second-hand rails, which are said to be "most as good as new," this railway has been in fair running order this winter. The officials are as obliging and civil as usual to travellers and patrons of the road, for be it known a little civility goes a long way with some, and the said some are too independent to be under obligations to anyone.

Mr. David Maclellan, of Galloway, left by train on Thursday for Ontario. He was one of the box-car passengers by the K. N. B. to Kent Junction.

Mr. John Brown, formerly of Bass River in this County, but now a resident of Brandon, has been visiting his friends in this section during the past two weeks.

Messrs. C. J. Sayre and J. D. Phinney returned from Fredericton on Saturday. The former gentleman is quite annoyed at the summary way the Court disposed of some Kent County appeal cases last week, the docket having been cleared with "one fell swoop."

Fresh herring and codfish brought from St. John were offered for sale in town today, and found ready purchasers. Mr. P. McCann, fruit and fresh fish dealer, is the vendor.

George McLeod, Esq., was in town on Saturday, and while driving from Jardineville had his chin frozen.

Mr. Charles Vautour who had been ill, and considered dangerously so for some time, is now moving around apparently as well as ever. He was attended by Dr. C. T. Weeks.

Thomas Wathen who left here in 1862 for the Pacific Coast has been heard from. His relatives had long ago given him up, having lost all trace of him. He is living in Clinton, British Columbia.

Concert at Charlo.

The announcement that Professor Baker (or Mr. Baker as he prefers to be styled would give a musical and literary entertainment in the new hall which he recently erected in the vicinity of Charlo Station, close to Giroux's hotel, drew a large audience on the evening of the 18th inst. The night was fine, and at the appointed time every available seat was occupied. There were 200 reserved seats, and although the price was higher than people are accustomed to pay in a country village, yet the tickets were all sold, and more eagerly sought for, but could not be obtained. There were many from Campbellton and Dalhousie, a special having been provided through the kindness of Mr. Price.

The opening address was delivered by the Rev. Father McDonald, who in the course of his appropriate remarks, referred to the refining influence of music upon society, and to the interest that is now being manifested in it in this part of the Province, through the efforts of Mr. Baker, to whose instrumentality very many are indebted or fall they know of music, and those few were confined to Dalhousie, but now the opportunities of learning the "art divine" are within the reach of all. Mr. Baker has not only proved that he is a very successful music teacher, but a very efficient organiser of church choirs, as the people of this locality have experienced; and it is gratifying to know that his services are appreciated. The reverend gentleman complimented Mr. Baker on his enterprise in erecting such a fine hall, and on the superior and attractive manner in which he had the stage equipped for the occasion. He was sure it was a source of pleasure to Mr. Baker to see such a large and intelligent audience at this, his first concert in his music hall. The entertainment comprised the following programme:—

1 The Overture—Graduation March, A piano trio—By the Misses Quinn and Miss McIntosh with violin and cornet accompaniments.

2 Chorus, "Come where the Lilies Bloom"—By the Choir.

3 Comic Song, "Mr. Murphy's boy Dennis"—By Mr. Sheridan.

4 Piano Solo, "The Valley lay smiling before me," (Pape)—By Miss McIntosh.

5 Piano Duet. "Black Hawk Waltz"—By the Misses Quinn with violin and cornet accompaniment.

6 A Comedy, "A Love of a Bonnet,"—By Miss Maggie Devereaux, Miss Margaret Ann Poirier, Miss Matilda Poirier, Miss Lizzie Poirier, Miss Margaret Ann McIntyre and Miss Agnes Savoy.

7 Vocal Solo, "It comes upon the midnight clear"—By Miss Agnes Savoy.

8 Solo, "Old Tunes under young fingers—By Master David Reid.

9 "The Stage struck Hero,"—By Mr. Sheridan.

10 "O Restless Sea," a Song in three parts—By the Choir.

11 Vocal Solo, "The Indian Warrior's Grave"—By Miss Lizzie Craig.

12 Organ Solo, "Old Themes" with variations—By Master Henry Doyle.

13 Comic Song "Mrs. Fogarty's Christmas Cake,"—By Mr. Sheridan.

14 Duet, "Money Matters"—By Miss Agnes Savoy and Mr. Baker.

15 Comic Song, "Fifty Cents"—By Mr. Sheridan (which he gave amid the most rapturous applause.)

16 Piano Solo, "Home, Sweet Home" (Thalburg)—By Miss McIntosh.

17 Chorus, "In the Starlight" a song in three parts—By the Choir.

18 Comic Song, "Little Yaweob Strauss" and dance—By Mr. Sheridan.

19 A Comedy, "An Irishman's Manœuvre," or "Paddy Donovan's Courtship,"—By Miss Maggie Devereaux, Miss Margaret Ann Poirier, Miss Agnes Savoy and Mr. Shannon.

It was really a first-class concert, the best ever given in the County of Restigouche, and all who participated in it acted their several parts in the most admirable manner. Miss Christy Ann McIntyre, the organist of the R. C Church at Charlo, presided at the organ during the singing of several numbers of the programme. Mr. Thomas Stapleton played second violin to the instrumental music, and Mr. James Kean played the cornet accompaniments. Mr. McEachren's dance music was fine, and elicited praise from all who heard it.

Mr. Baker only appeared in one number—as shown in the programme—owing to the fact that he was suffering from the effects of a severe cold. But Mr. Sheridan rendered him valuable assistance, and delighted the audience by his inimitable and mirth-provoking acting. At the conclusion of every one of his pieces, *encore* would resound through the audience, so anxious were they to hear him again.

Miss Agnes Savoy was in excellent voice, and her rendering of her difficult song was highly appreciated by the audience who could not realise that it was the same voice of sixteen months ago.

Miss McIntosh, of Cross Point, rendered her difficult Solos in a very pleasing manner, particularly the last—Home, Sweet Home; and the Misses Quinn of the same place, did remarkably well in their duets. Miss Delaney of Dalhousie, who is an old favorite at concerts, gave excellent satisfaction in her accompaniments to the instrumental music.

Master David Reid deserves praise for the way he played "Old Tunes under young fingers," and Miss Lizzie Craig for the way she sang "The Indian Warrior's Grave." Master Henry Doyle gave his organ solo "Old Themes" in a very pleasing style. He is one of Mr. Baker's pupils and is considered the best organ player of his age in the County.

The writer cannot close without referring to the services of the undermentioned young ladies. Two much praise cannot be given to the three Miss Poiriers for the prominent and efficient part they took in the entertainment. The other young lady who took a leading part in it, and deserves honorable mention is Miss Maggie Devereux who is at present teaching school at Mountain Brook. She is quite a favorite with the people of Upper Charlo, where she taught school last summer and became connected with the choir. They hope she may long remain with them and be able to participate in future concerts.

By particular request of parties in Campbellton, Mr. Baker will repeat the concert in that town some evening during the incoming week, and it is hoped the same success may attend him, both financially and otherwise.

Gardening for Ladies.

Make up your *bed* early in the morning; *sew* buttons on your husband's shirt; do not *rake* up grievances; protect the *young and tender branches* of your family; plant smiles of good temper, and *reap* a crop of health and happiness; *root* out the causes of nervous debility and "female weakness," by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a sovereign specific, and thousands of the fair sex bless the day they first heard of it. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufactures, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

To cleanse the stomach, liver, and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

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Grand Monthly Drawing

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, March 12, 1889.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5 Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF