## Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE SCHOOLS are all closed for the Christmas holidays, and the examinations on Thursday and Friday last were very satisfactory indeed.

SMOKE THE OTELLO, the best ten cent cigar in the market. For sale wholesale and retail at Z. Tingley's, Chatham.

MUSICAL:—The attention of our musical friends in Chatham, Newcastle and Dogulastown is directed to Prof. Smyth's card.

DR. G. J. SPROUL, who is called away from town for a few days, will re-open his Dental rooms, Benson Block, on Thursday or Friday of next week.

"THE HERALD" is the name of a new weekly journal established in Fredericton. It succeeds "The Capital" and is a creditable newspaper in every respect, being clearly printed on good paper and edited with care and ability.

PERSONAL:—Vancouver, B. C., *World*, Dec. 10th, R. C. Ferguson, manager of, the R. C. P. Mills in this city, leaves tomorrow for Bathurst, N. B. via the C. P. R. on a visit to his relatives there. He will also take in all the points of interest in the Province, renewing old associations, as well as the principal cities in the Eastern States.

INSURED AT ONCE:—Mr. Warren C. Winslow has been authorised by the British America Assurance Company to accept all classes of fire risks, issue policies and make endorsements, without delay or reference to the head office.

AN "OCCASIONAL":—Mr. John Gallant, of Campbellton has on exhibition the head of a large animal, shot by an Indian near the head waters of the Miramichi. It is neither that of a moose nor cariboo, although resembling them, and the Indian says he never saw an animal like it. The horns are a beautiful set, having thirty-two branches.

DEATH OF MISS SPROUL:—The many friends of Conductor J. H. Sproul, both in this city and Sussex, will join *The Sun* in extending to him and family their sympathy in the death of his daughter. *Sun* 23rd.

Miss Sproul was the sister of Dr. G. J. Sproul, of Chatham, who is now in Sussex, and his many friends here will sympathise with him in the circumstances which make the Christmas family reunion at home a sad one.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS are gazetted as follows:—

Kent.—Thomas J. Bourke, M. D., a Coroner; Joseph Allair, Francois M. Richard, and Charles D. Robicheau, Justices of the Peace.

Gloucester.—Joseph A. Poirier, Justice of the Peace.

Northumberland.—Howard Allan, Justice of the Peace.

PISO'S cure for Consumption and Piso's remedy for Catarrh are sold by J. D. B. F. MacKenzie, Druggist, Chatham.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT:—Messrs. A. Ramsay, & Son of Montreal, have presented the trustees of the Presbyterian Church here with a beautiful stained glass window for their new Church. This window, which has lately been put in the church, is a very fine piece of workmanship and reflects credit upon the donors, for its beautiful appearance as well as the tangible evidence of their generosity. Its cost is about $300 to $350. We understand this is only one of the many such magnificient gifts made by this house so well known for their liberality as well as the excellent quality of their goods. Their travelling agent, Mr. C. C. Watt, so well and favorably known here, is also deserving of credit. We understand this gift was made largely through his recommendation.—Campbellton *Pioneer*.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS H. MCMILLAN.—The news that Mr. Thomas H. McMillan, had died at Colorado Springs, last Friday evening, was heard with regret by a large circle of friends and acquaintances both in St. John and on the North Shore. Mr. McMillan went to the Colorado Springs in the fall of 1888, being then in ill health. For some months he improved steadily and hopes were entertained for his recovery, but last spring he had a relapse, from which he never rallied, but continued sinking until Friday. His brother, Mr. J. Fred. McMillan, was with him at the time. Mr. McMillan was the oldest son of the late Mr. John McMillan, post office inspector. He was born at Campbellton in 1853, graduated from the University in 1871 and afterward studied law with the late David S. Kerr, Esq. Mr. McMillan was an honored member of the profession and among his friends he was considered a genial companion and a warm friend. His body will be brought home for burial.

### Blissfield Notes.

Surveyors of the route of the proposed extension of the Temiscouata railway, from Riviere du Loup to Moncton are reaching Doaktown in detachments. They report having found a most favorable route, although they had a good many difficulties to contend with near the northwest end of Northumberland in the Rocky Brook region. On one occasion they were obliged to back up for sixteen miles in order to avoid engineering difficulties and heavy grades. By doing this, however, they found an easy line as to both grades and curves.

Doaktown's deservedly popular hotel proprietor, Mr. John L. Murray, has gone to Nova Scotia to visit his parents, whom he has not seen for twenty eight years.

B. N. T. Underhill, one of our most pushing lumber operators, makes Doaktown a distributing centre for a large quantity of his supplies this winter. The same may be said of Mr. Finlay McDonald.

Mr. Sam'l Russell, one of our leading storekeepers, is constantly increasing his customers, and while not making any great pretentions, is doing a business that would have been thought very large a few years ago, before the Northern and Western Railway was built.

Messrs. Robert Swim & Son are also doing a large trade. They are the largest dealers of the parish, and their lumber business and other established connections ensure a heavy turn-over of goods of all kinds. They are now erecting a very large barn.

Wm. Swim, Esq., returned home recently from a trip to the West during which he visited Minnesota, Wisconsin, etc. Like all other observent men he saw much that interested him, but he still thinks "there is no place like home" and that the Miramichi is good enough for anybody who is good enough for it.

Mr. John L. McDonald, has quite a fine store at McDonald's siding. It is a great convenience to the people for miles around, and Mr. McDonald is very popular with the people of the whole parish, as was shown by his pronounced success in the late municipal election.

The Royal Templars have been preparing for a Christmas eve entertainment, with every prospect of its being a great success.

### A Leading Chatham Industry.

We had occasion, a short time since, to report work being done at the Miramichi Foundry and Machine Works, showing that their efficiency was being recognised all over Canada. New machinery is now being added and the advance contracts on hand are sufficient to employ the regular staff for a year, while additional skilled men are being employed, whose services will be required for several months, so that work may be got out on time. A lathe capable of turning a diameter of seven feet is about to be placed in the Works, while improved tools of different kinds are being constantly added to the plant. The *Advocate* of last week noticing some of the work going on said:—

The Miramichi Fouudry, Chatham, owned by Mr. W. Muirhead has on hand a large amount of work for the winter months. This concern has established for itself a reputation which is not local, as will be seen by the orders now on hand. They have quite recently completed the job of hauling up out of the water four tugs which are now all blocked up ready for repairs. The appliances for hauling vessels out of the water are the most complete and convenient in the Province, as they are rapidly hauled up by the engine of the machine shop. The steam tug "Victor," owned by Mr. Geo. K. McLeod, of St. John, is having a surface condenser, with independent air and circulating pumps fitted into her. The steamer "St. Lawrence," owned by Mr. Oswald Smith, of Kingston, is undergoing a general repair, such as new furnaces, new tube sheets and new tubes in her boiler, two new cylinders, new steel crank-shaft and propeller shaft, and all new brasses and a new propeller is to be cast for her; and when the work is completed she will be a first class tug-boat. The tug boat "Mary Ann," owned by the Chignecto Transport Railway Contractors, is to be fitted up with new compound engines with surface condensers and all the necessary pumps to work the same, and boiler and hull repaired to put her in good shape for a hard season's work next summer towing stone for the Marine Railway. The steamer "Mascott," owned by Mr. H. A. Muirhead is to be fitted with a new propeller and other repairs necessary to put her in good order for a season's work.

They are also building a set of compound engines for a firm in Vancouver, B. C. They are of a very heavy class and of the English style. The boiler is to be of steel and is to carry 125 lbs. working pressure. They are also building a small pair of compound engines and boiler for Mr. J. C. Miller, and though small they will have the same number of pieces of machinery that a five hundred horse power engine would have. Mr. George Dick is the superintendent in charge of this establishment which is becoming so well known all over the country.

### The oil fields of North America.

MR. EDITOR:—In my letter of last week, I treated of surface indications and the nature of the oil-bearing rock as found in the different strata so far down below the surface. In this article I have undertaken a much more difficult task and shall not make any positive assertions, but shall content myself with bringing out at least two of the most reasonable theories in regard to the origin of petroleum and whether the supply is likely to be inexhaustible or otherwise.

There has been a prevailing opinion among many in the past that petroleum was connected with the coal-fields of the Continent and that the former was but a distillate of the latter. The prevalence of that idea among people where no coal was found, has I think deterred them from making attempts to find it; but now, as knowledge on the subject has increased and the fact that both oil and gas have been discovered where there is little or no coal, it has led to the attempt to find oil which is being crowned with success in what was formerly considered the most unlikely places.

Now, as to the origin of this great natural product, two reasonable-looking theories may claim our attention for a few moments. One theory is that in the shale or slate deposits—often 100 feet thick—are found innumerable fossil remains of minute animal matter, from which has been exuded the oil, by internal heat and external pressure—this oil seeking its way along the outer edges of the shale, was met by the gasses from within and forced through the coarse pebbly sandstones above, and kept there, shelved as it were, to the present time by the same power. The other theory is that those gasses independent of any foreign substance have been and are still forcing themselves from the internal fires of the earth, through every crevice and fissure of the rocks, spread and again force themselves through the pebbly sandstones and by a natural process of condensation and distillation produce the oil itself as we find it. To the latter theory I am inclined to give credence. Of course it makes no practical difference which of these or any other theories be correct, any further than to form an estimate as to how long the supply is likely to last.

If the first theory be correct, that the oil comes from animal remains, then the supply must be of limited duration. If, on the other hand, the second theory be the true one—then the supply will last as long as the internal forces supply the material from which it is distilled or condensed.

The manner of securing leases is carried on something after the following style: Partles wishing to test any certain locality sometimes get permission to do so without paying anything for the privilege, but, more frequently, a small bonus is paid, say 50 cents per acre for so many acres. This testing of a new locality is called "wild catting" or putting down a wild cat. If the territory proves good then leasing takes place in earnest and bonuses are paid all the way from one dollar to one hundred dollars per acre and the lessor, in addition to the bonus receives all the way from one fourth to one eighth of all the product of oil got on said lease. So you can easily see how much wealth and how rapidly the owner of the soil can accumulate. Besides this, he retains all the privileges for agricultural purposes he had before the lease, with the exception of all rights of way needed by the operator.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

MR. EDITOR:—In this, my fourth letter, I shall try and give an idea of the methods employed in drilling for oil in this state. After a site for a well has been decided on and the necessary grading for a foundation effected; a derrick from 75 to 80 feet in height is erected immediately over the well. To one side of the derrick and 40 feet from it, stands the engine, and boiler-house with which is connected a bull-wheel and walking beam. The bull-wheel is simply a drum around which the cable is coiled, one end of which runs up to the top of the derrick over the crown-pully and down the centre of the derrick where it is fastened to the augur-stem. This stem is a solid round iron bar, three inches in diameter 40 feet long and weighs something over one and a quarter tons. To this augur-stem at the lower end is attached the drill point or bit. This bit is made of the best bessemer steel two and one half feet long, shaped at the point like a very dull chisel and of sufficient width to drill a hole of 8 inches diameter. The walking-beam, whose arm or extension, is 24 feet long is fastened on to the cable by means of a clamp called a tamper screw. The steam power from boiler and engine being now applied sets the walking beam going with an upward and downward motion, lifts and the augurstem and drill up and down with each motion and you have the drilling process in an nutshell. Careful attendance is required by the driller to keep turning the cable round from right to left for five or six turns, then reversing the order of motion from left to right. This is effected by a cross-barred lever, the handles of which he holds one in each hand. This produces the same results as when a man holds a hand-drill and turns it round after every blow struck by the man who wields the sledge. After drilling every five additional feet, the whole drilling apparatus is lifted to allow the sand or grit made by the drill to be pumped out. This is done by the whole being filled up with water and applying the sand-pump which does its work in a few minutes and the drilling is proceeded with as before. In drilling it is often found necessary to put down casing to shut off the water from rushing in and stopping the works. This case is made of hollow cast iron tubing to fit the size of the hole, put down far enough to keep out the water and the work is proceeded with as before, only with a drill of less diameter. It frequently happens that the drilling tools become fast in some crevice of the rock or in a mud-vein or quicksand. To extricate the tools is often a tedious, expensive and difficult task, but with increasing skill and improved apparatus for fishing them up, the dread of the undesireable job is fast wearing away. The cost of putting down a well with the boiler and engine and all the necessary buildings and furnishings amounts all the way from 2000 to 2500 dollars. After the well is down to its proper depth and proves a success, the boiler and engine come again into use in pumping up the oil from the depths below, unless it proves a gusher, in which case the steam power is not needed—not at least as long as the well continues to flow; but the gushing wells don't last for ever and as soon as they subside the steam power is utilized again. In my next letter I shall refer to that wonderful net-work of the pipe line system—by which the oil is conveyed to the refineries all over the country.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 12th, 1889.

### The N. B. School Question.

HON. MR. COLBY MAKES SOME INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

At the nomination in Stanstead, Quebec on 11th inst. Hon. Mr. Colby, who was seeking reelection to the Commons as President of the Executive Council, thus referred to the New Brunswick School question in connection with his discussion of the Jesuit estates matter:—

I wish to say to my opponents here today, that the words uttered by me during the famous Jesuit debates were not new to the House of Commons, not new to the people of Stanstead, not new to the people of Canada. Seventeen years ago, at that critical period when the New Brunswick school difficulty was before Parliament, I uttered those same words. I need not tell you that it was the Colby amendment which put an end to one of the gravest crises that ever manaced the peace of Parliament of the stability of our Canadian confederacy. What were the facts of that most interesting case? At that time the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, embracing two-fifths of the population, had been deprived of a separate school system similar to that enjoyed to-day by their co-religionists of Ontario and the Protestant minority of this our own Province of Quebec. Would you be unwilling to accord to others what has been accorded to you gentlemen of Stanstead? No, no. I know that," Mr. Colby continued, "for if you were you would be unworthy of the old principles of Proteatant and Christian liberty." At that time, quite unlike the Jesuit Estates Act, the New Brunswick school bill had been opposed tooth and nail in both house and country, and only passed the Legislative Council by the narrow majority of one vote. The New Brunswick Catholics then knocked at the doors of the Canadian Commons and asked to be placed in the same position as the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec. They said: "If you cannot disallow the bill, then pass a remedial Act which is quite within your power. I can assure you, gentlemen, that, belonging to the Protestant minority of Quebec, I sympathized with these people, and I am bound to say there was not a man, high or low, in the Canadian Parliament who did not at that time sympathize with the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick. What was my position? I could not constitutionally vote that the bill be vetoed. They wanted my moral support, yet my legal support must be denied them."

The speaker then related a portion of private history of a very interesting nature "It was," he said, "a trying time in the history of the confederation. We were on the eve of a general election. The Protestants of New Brunswick said: "If you disallow the bill we will go out of the union." and on the other hand the Catholics said: "If you do not exercise the veto power you are taking from us our most cherished and valued rights. A pall seemed to hang on Parliament and the country. It was a moment of the greatest suspense, and every patriot felt that the Dominion was in serious danger. After passing a troubled night I drafted what appeared to me to be the only solution of the difficulty at hand, I went and saw my late lamented friends, Hon. Thomas White, and the Hon. Mr. Pope, and they at once agreed that I had solved the problem. Sir John Macdonald said: "Colby, you have hit it." Sir George Cartier said the same thing, and you never saw a more pleased lot of gentlemen in your life. A great load had been lifted off the public mind, and the Colby amendment was accepted by the Parliament of Canada."

Mr. Colby then proceeded to read copious extracts from his speech on that occasion, adding that if there be any rock more liable than another to imperil the barque of state it is religious prejudice and sectarian strife, and this was repeated, or words to that effect, during his speech on the Jesuit's estates matter. He had added that the veto power could only be exercised when there was a clear infraction of the constitution, and such was the whole tenor of his remarks seventeen years ago as well as twelve months ago. Now, did he not feel that after taking identically the same line of action on the New Brunswick school bill, and being afterwards returned by acclamation, he could ever stultify his previous record and violate the constitution by voting otherwise than he had done?

### The Prettiest Window in Town.

LOGGIE & CO.

The ladies, the best art critics of the dressing of a window, all agree that Loggie & Co. has the prettiest show window in town. It is certainly artistic and reflects credit on the manager, Mr. Sweezie. It was the cynosure of all eyes Saturday evening. A graceful pyramid, which revolves automatically, and constructed of silk handkerchiefs, is the centre ornament. Miniature Canadian ensigns project from the apex and centre of this figure, below which are two small American flags. Two of the ensigns bear the motto, 'Canada our home." Busts of Sir John and Mr. Blake adorn the figure. At the base on plush running the length of the window and bordered with roses are the words "Compliments of the season." Distributed around are beautiful articles in silver and other pretty things, silks, plushes, etc. On the right of the window a large mirror, encircled with evergreen and roses, makes a pretty effect. This bears in white letters, "Grateful for past generous public support, we will endeavor still to merit the same." The ceiling is composed of handkerchiefs artistically arranged, the whole backed by a screen of cream lace and cherry Turcoman curtains. The interior of the store is filled with a great variety of articles suitable for Xmas presents, and the manager is bound to sell as cheap as the cheapest.—*Times*.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

### Parnell on the Platform.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Parnell addressed a large meeting this afternoon. He declared that there never had been a movement of such magnitude to a country so comparatively free from crime as the land league movement. The object of the home rule movement, he said, was to regenerate Ireland, especially with regard to her industrial condition, and manufactures might be developed to an extent to take the strain off the land and enable the people to look to other means than farming for a living. The idea is not tenable that Ireland could be governed by England's promoting of her industries. Irishmen must promote Irish industries by building harbors, clearing out the channels of rivers, reclaiming waste lands, not at the expense of the English exchequer, but of the Irish exchequer, or best of all, the efforts of local and individual enterprises with private capital. Balfour's plan of making railways through the impoverished districts was a vain expenditure of money. Home rule aimed at national regeneration. This implied regeneration of the industries, and the industrial and commercial spirit of the people. If home rule were granted it would not discourage the rich people of England from promoting industrial development, but money would be judiciously and advantageously employed instead of wasted, as now, to maintain in power a government of fraud and trickery. An expenditure of that sort would enable Ireland to get and keep her head above water and so exercise and develop the qualities of her people and she would be no longer an exhibition for the wonder and scorn of the nations of the world. (Cheers.) Briefly referring to the Parnell commission, the speaker said he believed that the judges' report would not discredit the national movement.

Parnell devoted the speech he made to night to the tenants' league. He said this is by far the greatest and most powerful peaceable movement ever organized in Ireland or any other country. Although Ireland was tranquil she was not appeased. She did not submit. On the contrary the people dislike the government ten fold more intensely for the experiences of three years of coercion. The country, though it did not yield, was tranquil, because of the faith it had in the assurances of Gladstone that a triumphant Liberal party would soon give it legitimate freedom. Parnell would not say that it would be impossible to govern Ireland by mere coercion, but Balfour's mixture of coercion and constitutionalism would never succeed. Balfour made several mistakes. Among these he neglected to provide for arrears of rent and restitution to evicted tenants. This had led to the formation of a new agrarian movement which would sweep Balfour and his props away as chaff swept before a whirlwind. If the government had nothing to be ashamed of in connection with the *Times* it doubtless would gratify curiosity by making known the truth about that matter. The country wanted to know how far the government has gone in a course so mean and thoroughly contrary to English spirit as to attack men from ambush and by the use of such disreputable instruments. He knew that the letters were forgeries but would rather have died than accept the vindication the government offered him. The Parnell commission instead of trying the personal indictment tried, the Irish nation and the movement of the Irish party. Parnell declared that all talk about the Protestant minority being animated by a spirit of hostility to an Irish parliament and opposing it, or of Catholics oppressing Protestants is fallacious. He further declared that the modified home rule as proposed by Gladstone was preferable to Grattan's scheme, which contained several elements of friction.

### The Poisoning Case.

A verdict has been reached in St. John against McDonald, charged with poisoning the late Mrs. Macrae, the jury finding that the prisoner committed the crime while insane. McDonald is now in custody awaiting the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor and he will, probably, be sent to the lunatic asylum. He declares his entire innocence and says that when he is released from the Lunatic Asylum he will devote his time to discovering the sender of the poisoned candy to Rev. Mr. Macrae.

### The Cronin Case.

The famous Cronin murder trial at Chicago resulted in the conviction of four of the prisoners, Burke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan, who go to prison for life and Kunze, who takes a three-years term. Beggs was acquitted. Public opinion seems to be that there was, substantially, a failure of justice.

### News and Notes.

RECIPROCITY.

On the 18th instant, Congressman Butterworth introduced in the United States House of Representatives a bill for full reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

WEALTH.

Robert Giffen, the famous statistician, estimates the accumulated wealth of Great Britain at ten billion pounds. A comparison of the three richest nations in the world shows the wealth per head to be: Great Britain, £270; France, £190; the United States, £160.

STANDING ON PRINCIPLE.

The pertinacity of Englishmen in standing on principle against the payment of the most trifling illegal exactions has been often recently illustrated as fully as when John Hampdon defied the King and his Ministers to collect from him two or three shilling of shipmoney. Not long ago a Londoner made a tremendous row about a halfpenny charge that he considered wrongfully placed on a package he sent through the postoffice? More recently the Councillors of the Village of Maldon, in Essex, refused to pay two shillings and sixpence to the Government, which sum was demanded in recognition of the Crown's claim to exclusive right in shore land beneath high water mark, the occasion being that the Maldon Corporation proposed to carry the outfall of a sewer out a short distance beyond the shore. Maldon denied the existence of any such right in the Crown, but, after a great deal of correspondence and debate, concluded to pay the two and sixpence under protest, leaving the constitutional question to be argued hereafter, perhaps at an expense of hundreds or thousands of pounds. The case looks absurd, but it goes to prove how thoroughly Englishmen have laid to heart the maxim that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—a truth too much ignored by our easy-going people.

CANADA'S DEBT.

The public accounts of the Dominion of Canada have just been announced show that the gross debt is $287,722,062, and that the interest paid yearly thereon is over $10,000,000, or more than one-quarter of the entire revenues of the country. The revenue was $38,782,870 and expenditure $36,917,834, leaving a surplus. This is the greatest revenue the Dominion has ever had.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER PROVERBS.

A warm Christmas, a cold Easter.
A light Christmas, a heavy sheaf.
A green Christmas, a white Easter.
A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard.
A wind on Christmas Day, trees will bring much fruit.
The shepherd would rather see his wife enter the stable on Christmas Day than the sun.
If the sun shines through the apple-tree on Christmas Day, there will be an abundant crop the following year.

AN EXPENSIVE HABIT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a startling idea of the amount of money that goes up in smoke (tobacco smoke) every year in Great Britain. The original cost price of the tobacco imported into the United Kingdom in a year is about $15,000,000. The taxation of one sort and another put upon it amounts to $45,000,000, and if the profits of the dealers are added the amount that counts out of the pockets of smokers, as the cost of indulgence in the seductive pleasures of the pipe, cannot be less than $80,000,000.

PROPERLY PUNISHED.

We are glad to notice that at all events one of the young reprobates who insulted and threw stones at Archbishop Walsh on his entry into Toronto, has been caught and punished. He is a youth of 18, named McIntosh, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs or undergo three months' imprisonment. It is fit that young rowdies of this stamp should be made to find the amusements they affect expensive.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The five year daughter of T. H. Jones, of the Quebec bank, and her aunt had a most perilous fall the other day, and nothing short of a miracle saved their lives. The aunt was pulling a sleigh in which sat the little girl, and thoughtlessly approached the edge of the cliff which crowns the city. The sleigh ran down the slight incline, drew the aunt with it, and she fell, both going over the precipice which is 200 feet high and almost perpendicular. The woman and child landed in a yard in Sault au Matelot street in lower town, little the worse for their mishap.

P. E. ISLAND SCANDAL.

Among the witnesses called before the island scandal commission was Mr. J. H. Bell, M. P. P. He was examined by Minister Ferguson with the following result: Mr. Ferguson—"Have you any knowledge that I had any complicity in the land office frauds? Mr. Bell—"That depends on what you understand by complicity. If you ask, have I any knowledge that you stole the money, I say no, but if you inquire whether I know that it was you who left the door wide open by which others were tempted to steal, there is ample evidence."

NO RACE TROUBLES HERE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Hon. Andrew G. Blair, Premier and Attorney-General of New Brunswick, left for home this morning after transacting some business for his Province with the Dominion Government. Speaking of the public schools in the French districts of his Province, Mr. Blair said: We have never had any difficulty in connection with their management. No charge has ever been made against my Government, or any previous Provincial administration, because French is taught in the public schools, though in New Brunswick the proportion of French in the population is much larger than in Ontario. The French Acadians form between a fourth and a third of the population of our Province, and there are whole parishes in which no English people are found. Of course both the French and the English languages are taught in the schools. The French people are anxious that their children should learn English. They know that it is in their interest that they should do so, and we have a series of bi-lingual readers which have lately been adopted in Ontario. They have served well the purpose for which they were intended. For many years the administration of our educational laws has been wholly disassociated from politics and I think it is best that it should be so. Our people are not afraid of "French domination," even though the people of Acadian parents learn to read and write in their own language in our public schools.

FISHING LEASES.

QUEBEC, P. Q., Dec. 11.—The provincial government has just decided on Jan. 9 and 10 next as the dates upon which all existing fishing leases in the province are to be resold at public auction. The leases were all made to expire at the end of the fishing season, those that were longest in existence having been made for five years only. Many American sportsmen and fishing clubs, notwithstanding the limited period of their leases, spent large sums of money upon roads, boats, club houses, fishing lodges, etc., and have thus materially added to the value of the inland fisheries of Quebec. Of course, an allowance will be made for improvemenss of this nature, but the fact that such improvements have been made will undoubtedly cause the new leases to bring a largely increased price over and above the combined cost of such improvements and the prices hitherto paid for the leases. Several American sportsmen have represented to the government the injustice of so soon compelling them to pay an additional rental for their fishing privileges, or to give them up altogether, simply because they have been given a value, in the greater number of cases, by their own expenditure of time and money. Some American sportsmen gave the government to understand that they would neither attend the forthcoming sale or bid for any Canadian fishing leases for so brief a time as five years, and the result has been that the commissioner of crown lands has yielded the point and will make all leases to be sold next month of 10 years' duration.

The aristocratic Restigouche Salmon Club, which includes in its membership some of the wealthiest sportsmen of New York, will have to give up or release the third part of the Restigouche river, and the salmon fishing rights on the Patapedia, but even should they lose these privileges, they would still control riparian rights of great value on the banks of other section of the far-famed Restigouche.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

In his address at the opening of a new school in Boston the other day. Mayor Hart gave utterance to the following sentiments: "I trust that the school will graduate good citizens only. They are good citizens who do their whole duty in public as well as in private affairs. Therefore I enjoin its masters that this school shall never be without a copy of the American Constitution, the constitution of the Commonwealth, and the city charter. Choose your dictionaries and your atlas as you please; but teach your boys and girls loyalty to Boston, to Massachusetts, to the United States. Teach them that neglect of private duty is a wrong which will be punished, and that neglect of public duty is a far greater wrong for which the whole community must suffer, and that we belong to a great city and a very great country." A similar spirit should be inculcated into the minds of the rising generation in Canada, which has as bright a future ahead of it as our big neighbor across the line.

A STAMP LUNATIC.

A rather singular form of lunacy is disclosed in the following despatch:—

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—The City Clerk received a letter from the Under-Secretary of State, enclosing a collection of stamps of the United States, Cuba, Newfoundland, Canada, Brazil, China and in fact, stamps representing nearly every country in the universe. He stated that the collection had been forwarded by S. Bewford Gibson, of Montreal, to the Czar of Russia. The latter did not see what use could be derived from them and desired them returned to Gibson through the Canadian Government in the absence of a Russian representative in Canada. The Under-Secretary of State has requested the City Clerk to return them to Mr. Gibson.

ELECTRIC POWER.

The utilziation and distribution of electric power are stated by Mr. F. L. Pope to have reached by far the greatest developement in Switzerland and the United States. In the former country electricity is transmitted to considerable distances for large motors. At Solothurn a manufactory of machine screws is driven by an electric motor of 50 horse power, which derives its energy from a turbine wheel more than five miles on a mountain stream. At Derendingen, a delaine mill of 36,000 spindles is driven by a pair of electric motors of 280 horse power, operated by a turbine wheel twelve miles distant. At Lucerne 120 horse power is similarly carried half a mile, and 250 horse power a quarter of a mile. In the United States no electric motor of more than 60 horse power is known to Mr. Pope, but there are as many as 6000 small motors in use, a favorite size being 10 horse power. It is predicted that in cities electric motors will soon practically supplant the steam engines of less than 50 horse power.

A REMARKABLE TRADE.

The abundance of remains of the mammoth is almost incredible. Middendorff reckoned that at least 100 pairs of tusks had been put upon the market yearly during the last two centuries, and from personal observation Nordenskjold is inclined to regard the estimate as too small. It thus appears that in the recent modern trade the tusks of more than 20,000 of these animals of past ages have been collected.

A MILITARY NOVELTY.

A vegetable cartridge-shell, which is entirely consumed in firing, has been brought out in France. The cartridge has scarcely half the weight of one with a metal shell, the cost is considerably less, and the inconvenience of removing the shell after each shot is avoided.

### An Insurance Clerk's Good Fortune.

Roe Grant who is employed in the Hartford Life and Annuity Insuarance Company, held one-twentieth of ticket 63,856, which drew the first capital prize of $300,000 in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company on the 15th of October. He collected the money through Adams Express Company.—*Hartford* (Conn.) *Times*, November 18.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of *The Living Age* for the week ending December 14th and 21st contain Roman Catholicism in America, Nineteenth Century; Studies in Character, by Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P., New Review; The origin and History of Murray's Handbooks for Travellers, by John Murray, Murray's Magazine; Christanity and Socialism, by Dean Plumptre, Contemporary Review, Timoleon, the Liberator of Sicily, Westminster Review; A Modern Correspondence, Fortnightly Review; Dick, Macmillan's Magazine; Curiosities of Composition, All the Year Round; The Scarcity of fine Voices, Contemporary Review; Fisher Life in Scotland, National Review; Some Indian Insects, Longman's Magazine; A Day in Damascus, Murray's Magazine; Notes for an Unsentimental Journey, Blackwood's Magazine; Folk-lore of Northern Portugal, Fortnightly Review; The Oil Wells of Burma, National Review The Ballad of the King's Mercy, Macmillan's Magazine; with instalments of "Mrs. Fenton," by W. E. Norris and "Sir Charles Danvers," and poetry and miscellany.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

### DIED.

At Sussex, on the 22nd inst., Damie, daughter of J. H. and Francis Sproul, aged 19 years.

## New Advertisements.

MUSIC!
PROF. SMYTHE'S CLASSES
will reopen December 30th 1889.
NEWCASTLE:—Mondays and Thursdays.
CHATHAM:—Tuesdays and Fridays.
DOUGLASTOWN:—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
December 23rd 1889. t. f.

NOTICE OF SALE
UNDER MORTGAGE.
To John A. McDonald, lately of Black River in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and all others whom it may concern.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between the said John A. McDonald and Margaret A. McDonald his wife, of the one part and the Bank of Montreal of the other part and registered in the Records of the said County, in Volume 65, pages 440, 441, and 442 and numbered 391 in said Volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the town of Chatham, in the said County, on Saturday, the eighth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Mortgage as follows:—All that lot or parcel of land situate on the north side of Black River, in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, being all that part of lot number two granted to James Goodfellow bounded as follows: On the easterly side by lands granted to Donald Morrison and on the westerly side by lands granted to John Wells, containing two hundred acres more or less, being the same lands and premises sold and conveyed by one James Graham to said John A Macdonald, by deed dated the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1859 and registered in the Records of the said County of Northumberland, the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1859, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Mortgagee.
WARREN C. WINSLOW, Solicitor of Mortgagee.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Chatham Gas Light Co., will be held on Wednesday, the 1st of January, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Office of the Treasurer.
T. F. GILLESPIE, President.
Dec. 24th, 1889.

NORTHUMBERLAND
Agricultural Society.
The annual meeting of Northumberland Agricultural Society will be held at the Canada House, Chatham, on Monday 30th December inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.
The Board will meet at two o'clock on the same afternoon.
D. G. SMITH, Secy. B. STAPLEDON, President.

FINAL NOTICE.
All accounts due me must be settled by Jan 1st, 1890—or will be handed to an attorney for collection.
M. F. NOONAN.

F. O. PETTERSON,
Merchant Tailor
(Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq.
CHATHAM, - - N. B.
All Kinds of Cloths,
from which selections may be made for
Suits or single Garments.
Inspection of which is respectfully invited
F. O. PETTERSON

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. Sold by
GILLESPIE & SADLER, Chatham, N

X'mas Holidays 1889.
X'MAS GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY AND NUTS.
will be sold at reduced prices during the holi days, also
Oranges and Lemons, Pure Spices, and Flavoring Extracts a Speciality.;
also a nice assortment of
China Gift Cups & Saucers, Mugs, Toilet Sets, Vases, &c,
and the usual assortment of Glass and Earthenware, all of which I willsell low for cash.
COMMERCIAL BLOCK, WATER ST. CHATHAM.
ALEX. MCKINNON.

1889. Do you want! 1890.
Dry Goods of any description
Furs,
Clothing,
Overboots,
Moccasins,
Boots,
Slippers,
or anything Snitable for
CHRISTMAS
—AND—
NEW YEAR PRESENTS?
If you do, you can save money by purchasing at THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, Dec. 18, 1889.

ALFRED E. MORELAND,
Organist St. Luke's Church, Chatham, is prepared to instruct pupils on the piano or organ or in musical theory,
Piano-tuning promptly attended to.
Residence at Mrs. Gray's, St. John Street.

DR. G. J. SPROUL,

DENTIST.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set on Gold, Rubber & Celluloid
Crown and Bridge work a Specialty.
Offices in BENSON BLOCK, Chatham, N. B

Chatham Skating Rink.

At a meeting of the management Committee who have charge of the Skating Rink for the Season of 1889. The following scale of prices for the season was adopted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gentleman's Single Admission, | $ 20 |
| " Season Ticket, | 2.50 |
| Lady's Single Admission, | 15 |
| " Season Ticket, | 1.75 |
| Child's Admission Saturday Afternoon | 05 |
| " Season Ticket admitting child under 15 years of age, | 1.25 |
| Special rates if more than one ticket be required | |
| Season promenade Tickets | $ 1.00 |
| Single " " | 10 |

Tickets for sale from the following members of the committee
W. T. CONNORS,
MACDOUGALL SNOWBALL,
M. S HOCKEN,

Land for Sale.
To be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the seventh day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, the property situated in the Town of Chatham, known as the Hurley property, formerly occupied by Maxim Martin and Paul Legouff. For terms and further particulars. Apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister.

FOR SALE.
The two dwelling house situate on Cunard Street, Chatham, at present occupied by Capt. McLean and Archibald Gamble, respectively.
For terms and particulars, apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE. Barrister.

NEW! NOBBY! NICE!
WHAT IS?
The ew Stock of Silverware Just opened at Albert Patterson's.
The finest patterns