

Legal Notices.

EQUITY SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY. Between George Barclay, Senior, Plaintiff, and Charles W. Barclay, Defendant.

German Syrup

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to give her little child to its mother's breast.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a few Small and Lobster traps for sale, which they offer at low rates.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a powerful remedy for all cases of nervous debility, and are the most reliable and safe medicine for the cure of all nervous diseases.

UNPRECEDENTED OFFER

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Attested as follows: We do hereby certify that we supervise arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

Established 1860. Works, ENGLAND. No. 1 FOR EXPORT WRITERS.

No. 2 FOR ACCOUNTANTS. No. 3 FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

No. 16 FOR GOLD WRITING. No. 27 FOR BUSINESS.

Grand Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$300,000. 100,000 numbers in the wheel.

1 PRIZE OF 200,000 \$200,000. 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 \$100,000.

PRICES OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

ATTENTION. The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company is part of the Constitution of the State.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

TO SELECT FROM. B. R. BOUTWELL, MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHRISTMAS 891. NEW YEAR 1892. HOLIDAY GOODS.

Reduced Prices. The day has gone by when you can get people to take the mousous doses that used to be taken in taking Estey's Emulsion.

Contains more curative properties than can be found in any other Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

For weak, young children, it is invaluable. It is a nice laxative, and it is a good tonic.

ALEX. MCKINNON, Musical. Mr. S. W. Farnham will remain in Chatham during the present winter.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

The Gloucester Election Petition, etc.

The Gloucester election petition was before the Supreme Court at Fredericton last week, and it there is any such thing as quashing proceedings in a vexatious suit, because of bungling on the part of petitioner's counsel, we have heard about the last of Mr. Narcisse Landry's attempt to annoy Mr. Burns, M. P., for two or three years at least.

The event will, no doubt, furnish an additional warning to honest and well-intentioned men who are known to have a little money, against having their prejudices wrought upon by designing persons with little ability and no money, but unlimited "gall" and ambition, who are always ready to incur unlimited expense in the pursuit of revenge, if they can only find a number of their "compatriots" sufficiently innocent to pay the bills.

In this case, a number of respectable gentlemen will be found to have spent a good deal of money and got very little satisfaction therefor. And, after all, it has been a rather ridiculous business, all through, on the part of the petitioner and his attorney. They have been serving good copies of their poor little petition on the wrong men and an imperfect and inadequate copy on the respondent, endeavoring to get witnesses to court without going the proper way about it, getting up side-shows at the office and residence of the attorney, in which there were negotiations to swap off the vindication of electoral purity for a dicker in a judgeship for the attorney's brother, with a salary of \$500 for the attorney, himself, etc. etc.

One hardly knows what to believe in reference to the negotiations of the ex-advocate and attorney, the petitioner and others, and Mr. Russell of Shediac, at Mr. Landry's office and house in Bathurst. Different people will come to different conclusions on the subject, but no honorable person can have any opinion save one of a man who will invade one of his own professions to have eaves droppers to overhear and afterwards make public what the victim speaks in a privileged and confidential communication; nor can any reliance be placed in the statements of persons who would be parties to such a mean business. There is something so repugnant to good men's ideas of honorable dealing in transactions requiring the services of spies and informers, that it is no wonder Mr. Burns set his face against the propositions formulated as soon as he heard of them.

Whether Mr. Russell went from Westmorland to Bathurst as the plenipotentiary of the conservative party to heal an open division in that party in Gloucester, and thereby improve Judge Landry's chances for a supreme court judgeship; or whether it was solely in the latter behalf now matters little. He seems to have found a lot of very queer fellows to deal with, and considering the bad faith they kept with him, he will be as well pleased that Mr. Burns took the dignified and honorable course of letting his enemies do their worst, rather than surrender to their demands in Judge Landry's behalf. It almost seems like being at dead ducks to revert to the correspondence of the incoherencies, but we promised to publish the letters of Mr. Russell and Mr. Armstrong, and therefore, now do so. It will be remembered that Mr. Narcisse Landry—the hero of the "house of the spies"—insisted that Mr. Armstrong of Youghal had something to do with Mr. Russell's visit to Bathurst, and was acting for Mr. Burns in the matter. This is what Mr. Armstrong says:

YOUGHAL, GLOUCESTER CO., Jan. 26, 1892. DEAR SIR:—My attention having been drawn to a reference to me in the last issue of the "Courier" and "Advance," insinuating that I, as a friend of K. F. Burns, Esq., of M. P., was connected with the issue of the late visits of W. A. Russell, Esq., to Bathurst, I beg you to instruct the public that I have no connection with the issue of W. A. Russell, until I was told of the letter of N. A. Landry in the "Courier." I may in addition say that I had not the slightest conversation with the said W. A. Russell, or any other matter of the election petition, what he was at my place.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG. Here, also, is Mr. Russell's letter to Mr. Edw. Hickson of Bathurst, which emphasizes the points which the unfortunate Narcisse Landry has already made against himself:

SHEDIAC, N. B., Jan. 21, 1892. DEAR MR. HICKSON:—Yours of yesterday is just received. I can't say I am surprised at Landry, as he would expect nothing as I know. He, and the others, however, lie in their statements referring to what was said about Mr. Burns. I was aware that I would probably not be able to get the petition dropped, and such event knew that Mr. Burns might be questioned as to this matter, and was afraid they might even call me before the judges and question me as to what I had said, so I was extremely careful to make them distinctly understand that I had no connection with Mr. Burns or any of the Gloucester party; that they did not even know I was there and that I could not and did not speak for him or them. This was distinctly understood by Landry and, later, by the editor and Hache, when I saw them.

What I told Landry in reference to the judgeship was this: that his brother was an applicant for the appointment, and that the Conservative party, outside of Gloucester, looked on the prosecution of the petition against Mr. Burns as being prompted and carried out by a section of the party led by the judge's brother, assisted by the judge's friends, and it was difficult to dissociate the judge from the proceedings in the minds of outsiders; and that strong party-men would naturally be inclined to believe that Mr. Burns in different parts of the province, was naturally-looking on the matter in this way—refrain from giving him (Judge Landry) the active support they otherwise would. I referred particularly to the party in St. John which wielded a strong influence in political affairs, and urged that the pressing of the petition might be the means of withdrawing just the influence that might be expected to effect Judge Landry's appointment. I pressed him pretty strongly on this point, and the editor as well, complained that Mr. Burns was opposed to the appointment of Judge Landry. I told them I knew nothing about that, but that in

view of the proceedings they could scarcely expect otherwise, but that I thought it was a pity that the matter should be more important than any other. All through this, and also in the other things spoken of, I pressed it on them that Mr. Burns knew nothing about my being there, or about my willing to carry the petition, or about my being in any of his friends of Gloucester County.

I, of course, discussed the financial aspect of the question with him, and told him that I would not carry the petition for a consideration. He asked for the expenses and costs, including a counsel fee and demanded how much I would promise him and after some discussion he agreed that \$500 would be adequate and that he would endeavor to have the petition go over; that he would do all he could to bring the matter to a close, and that he would have difficulties with those who had advanced the money, and were promoters of the petition.

All the principal negotiations took place at that time. I was not there, and was certainly, no one behind the screen then, as we both went to his office together and he unlocked it and we went in.

He may have had some one behind the screen at that time, but I do not know, and I find it just contemptible enough for him to do—both he and they lie where they say I connected Mr. Burns with the matter, as I, for the reason I stated, was careful to avoid all mention of my name, and I had not spoken for him and that I had not spoken to him for over ten years and had no communication of any kind with him or any one in Gloucester. They tried to insist that Mr. Burns knew my mission, but I denied it and even told them that the party outside were informed by Mr. Burns' friends that he could not successfully fight the petition, and did not, therefore, require its discontinuance; that the party would be content to have the matter arranged without trial.

I, of course, had no communication of any kind with Mr. Burns or his friends about this matter, and had no authority whatever to speak for him or them, and did not.

I will write the ADVANCE to this effect: I would like to see the publication of these things by Narcisse would hurt him very much, and should the petition by any means fail, the people will believe he was bought to effect its failure, and that it is only a blind on his part. You may use this only part of this letter, in any way you think proper, and I will take care to square matters with Mr. Narcisse and his friends. Yours truly,

W. A. RUSSELL. There seems to have been two parties particularly interested in "negotiating" the petition into a condition of collapse. One of these, Mr. Russell of Westmorland, represented "outside parties," and these outside parties were evidently manifesting their interest for the purpose of getting the coveted judgeship for a gentleman belonging to Mr. Russell's county. Which is the more reasonable theory, that Mr. Russell was the envoy, directly or indirectly, of the Westmorland candidate for the judgeship, or that of Mr. Burns? Mr. Burns' friends were indifferent as to what "Mr. Narcisse" did, for they believed "he could successfully fight the petition and did not, therefore, require its discontinuance."

The event will, in all probability, prove that this expectation was justified, as the incompleteness—not to say incompetency—of "Mr. Narcisse's" work in connection with the petition may lead to that result being announced in a few days. Mr. Russell is, therefore, proved by the logic of the facts developed, as well as by his own positive statement not to have been the agent of Mr. Burns or any of his friends. He was, however, somebody's agent, and it looks very much as if "Mr. Narcisse" and he understood the whole matter at their first interview in the office of the latter, and that the subsequent scenes at Mr. "Narcisse's" hospitable residence, and his "pals" as listeners behind the screen, were only for the purpose of pulling the wool over their eyes in order that they might assist in working the same process upon their "compatriots." It was a little rough on Mr. Russell, but rather more so on the petitioner and the two friends who were placed by the astute host in the position of eavesdroppers.

The other party particularly interested was "Mr. Narcisse," and Mr. Russell says that interesting personage "agreed that \$500 would be adequate." This was at the office, and at the same time that he said he "was afraid he would have difficulty with those who had advanced the money and were promoters of the petition." It may be that the \$500 business was deemed too good news to be true by the petitioner and his attorney, who, doubtless, were tiring of the scrape and together wanted to hear Mr. Russell mention the sum he might be able to secure at the price to be paid for the dropping of the whole affair. Divested of the coloring "Mr. Narcisse" and his co-conspirators have been pleased to give the scheme since its failure became manifest, it seems reasonable to believe that these parties were all eager to finger that \$500 and the eavesdroppers, and goodness knows what lengths they would have gone to had Mr. Burns' refusal to be a party to their scheme not upset the whole arrangement and caused the exposure which must leave "Mr. Narcisse" with few sympathizers in Gloucester. We, therefore, think we were fully justified in saying on 21st December:

"It is only a week or two ago that Mr. Burns was afforded an opportunity to say a word in his own defence, and a further prosecution of the petition against him in the election court, and secure the silence of the Courier writer, but the price proposed was the withdrawal of his second name from the outside tiers of the prospective judgeship, and the transfer of his advocacy to Judge Landry's claims thereto. It is to his credit that he declined to buy his persecutors off on such terms."

At the time we made the foregoing statement we did not think the parties from whom the offer emanated would have themselves, contributed so fully as they have to its demonstration. It would have been better for them had they let it pass, for if they had done so we should have heard nothing of the Westmorland emissary, nothing of the \$500 business, nothing of the eavesdroppers behind the screen—in short nothing of all the ridiculous and meaningless things which go to show that the people of Gloucester—French and English—were quite level-headed when they preferred, as their representative at Ottawa, a gentleman of Mr. Burns' fine abilities, public spirit and good

all round record, to a person who has shown himself to be capable of the very small and mean tricks of which "Mr. Narcisse" has been convicted on his own confession. As to the Courier, it ought never to have come out from behind that screen, for its methods are hardly fit for daylight inspection, notwithstanding the bravado with which it challenged the ADVANCE a short time since. Old Polonus, doubtless, thought he was doing a very clever thing when he "bestowed" himself behind the arras in Queen Gertrude's chamber, but the young Dane pretended to mistake him for a rake and spitted him upon his sword. In like manner, the Courier's clever "arras scene" has resulted in at least a couple of rakes being spitted and held up for general amusement and an illustration of the danger of amateur hunters fooling with the devices of old trappers.

A Reverend Ruffian.

A person in Halifax named H. F. Adams, who happens to have chosen the vocation of a preacher, but is a ruffian, nevertheless, allowed his zeal for "temperance" to carry him so far, a short time since, that he stated publicly that the women of Halifax had been so contaminated by contact with the military and naval officers, that the young men of the city were obliged to go abroad and look for women fit to be their wives. It appears that the gentlemen of Halifax, together with the officers stationed there, had made up their minds that the proper treatment for the Rev. Mr. Adams was to cuff his ears and kick him whenever he appeared on the street, so, after the manner of his kind, he has taken it all back, in order to keep his worthless skin whole. He has published a letter in which he says he had no authority whatever for the insult he uttered to the people of Halifax and did it when carried away by undue excitement.

If the reverend potroon were in a smaller place, where he would have been able to secure the sympathy and support of other fanatics, in the name of the much-abused temperance cause, it is probable that those whom he assailed would have had to "grin and bear it." As one of the newspapers says, "it is a great pity that a certain class of clergymen cannot learn to control their tongues, and to restrict themselves within the bounds which other people have to observe."

Lower Nogueau Wharf.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column that tenders are invited for the construction of the proposed and much needed wharf at Lower Nogueau. A grant for a portion of the estimated cost of the work was made at the last session of Parliament, and it seems that the time taken for making the necessary plans and specifications and that afforded to tenderers for making their estimates and getting their offers to Ottawa, are out of reasonable proportion to each other. It is quite right that copies of the plan and specification should be sent to Nogueau and Ottawa, but it is not right that no opportunity should be afforded to persons of other localities desirous of tendering, for examining them, without going to either of those places. A representative of the ADVANCE happened to go into the Chatham post office on Monday and was, by the courtesy of the postmaster, given a chance to examine the plans and specifications, which had been borrowed from Nogueau on Saturday and were to be returned on Tuesday morning. A few who might have accidentally, or by favor, learned that the information they desired was thus within their reach, no doubt, availed themselves of it, but what about the scores of others in Chatham, Newcastle, Douglastown, Nelson, and elsewhere, who had no such opportunity and could not obtain it in time to have their estimates made and tenders forwarded to Ottawa in due form by the 16th inst? The work to be done will involve a cost of six or seven thousand dollars, and it seems a great pity, for many reasons, that its interceptive stages are taken under such awkward and unsatisfactory auspices.

For the information of those of our readers who may have an interest in the proposed work we have made some notes from the plan and specification, which will give them a fair idea of it.

The new wharf is to be constructed so as to form a continuation of the highway leading to the present steamboat landing at Messrs. A. & J. Adams'. The total length of the work will be 1199 feet, 89 ft. of which, beginning at the grade of the highway and running out upon the shore, will be built up with stone on each side, with a slope of 45 degrees, and filled in with sand and gravel, so as to form a solid road-bed. From the end of this 80 ft. so built, there will be 290 feet of continuous open crib-work, built of round hemlock logs not less than 12 inches at the small end or less than 22 feet long, having ballast floors of spruce poles not less than 7 in. in the small end, and to be solidly filled, from top to bottom with good durable stone ballast; the stones showing between the logs of the crib-work to be sufficiently large to prevent their passing or being taken out. Outside of the continuous crib-work there are to be nineteen blocks 29x29 ft., built with a batter of 1 in, 12 on the sides and 1 in, 4 on each end (top and bottom).

These are to be of similar material and construction and ballasted the same as the continuous crib-work and to be placed twenty feet apart.

The outer block, or landing-pier, is to be 40x60 ft., built of similar material to that used in the other blocks, but to be double-timbered on the outer face and also, so as to form "close work" and to be ballasted solidly from top to bottom (on two ballast floors) in the outside tiers of its four faces, the ballasting in the centre of the block to be of less thickness, and placed in the bottom portion.

The blocks and crib-work generally are to be bolted at all intersections and corners (which are to be notched down) with 2 in. bolts 22 inches long. The 19 interior blocks are to have fenders 8x8 in. at the corners and in the centres of faces, which are to be fastened with 1 in. bolts 18 inches long. The logs of the ends and outer face of the landing-pier are to be flattened to a face of at least five inches on each log, perfectly true in line, and are to be sheathed with four inch tar-masene or to be protected with 8 inch hard-wood, returned five feet each way along front and sides. The sheathing of the outer block is to be fastened with 2 bolts, 12 inches long and the 8 inch hard-wood at corners with 3 bolts 18 inches long.

The shore approach (80 ft.) is to be of stone and gravel up to grade, but the remainder of the wharf is to be laid with 10x12 inch spruce or pine stringers, of which three shall be six to each span not less than 24 feet long on the whole outer edge, 4 feet between centres, while the inner crib-work (290 ft.) is to have 5 stringers of the same size laid 5 ft. between centres.

The covering is to be of 4 inch spruce, pine or hemlock, free from sap, rot, shakes or bad knots, to be laid in full lengths from side to side and fastened with nine inch spikes. There is also to be a 6x8 in. gird timber on each side of the roadway from the shore to and extending around the outer block.

There are to be six mooring posts on the outer block and ten on the pier, also, two ladders with rungs of iron, placed as the inspector in charge may direct. All longitudinal logs of the crib-work and outer pier are to be secured, and the bolts of the crib and intermediate pier-logs are all to project 3 inches outside of the line of the face of the work.

The lower ballast floors are to be placed on the second tier of cross or longitudinal logs, whichever may lie on the bottom, and the bottom logs of the shore end of the structure are to be bedded, by excavation, to low water mark. The second ballast floor are to be on the first tier of logs above low water mark. As shown on the plan, the outer or landing block or pier will be placed so that its northeast corner will join the southwest corner of the existing wharf, and the whole of the new structure will be six inches higher than the level of the present block.

Parties desiring to tender for the work can obtain all necessary information by going to Nogueau or Ottawa as advertised, or they may, perhaps, obtain specifications by writing to Ottawa for them. Tenders must be in Ottawa by 16th inst., accompanied by a certified bank check for 5% of the amount of tender. If the Department is desirous of making the contractors, it will extend the time fortnight and send duplicate plan and specifications to Chatham or Newcastle, so as to give a fair chance for competition all round.

Mr. James Mitchell's Case.

There was considerable adverse comment on the removal to St. John of Mr. James Mitchell, Superintendent of Light-houses at the time it was made; the government's action in the matter being looked upon as a decided slap at the Miramichi and particularly at the Miramichi.

A few months ago there were rumors that Mr. Mitchell had been suspended, and people who had long known him, a naturally enquired why. Now, it is stated in the papers that Mr. Mitchell is superannuated. Such being the fact it is evident that no serious charge was sustained against him. His removal to St. John, the trumping up of charges against him, and his superannuation at a time when he is quite able to do his work, leave a bad impression upon the minds of the friends of good government. It has engendered a feeling of resentment on the Miramichi which adds materially to the unpopularity of the Marine and Fisheries Department which seems especially unfortunate in its dealings with North Shore matters.

Spurgeon Dead.

Chas. H. Spurgeon, the eminent London Baptist preacher, died last Sunday evening. He was only in his fifty ninth year—although his world-wide reputation has caused him to be thought of, by a generation at least, as a much older man. His whole life has been devoted to Christian enterprise and preaching of the most effective and attractive character, and he leaves a place as an independent master-builder in church work that will probably never be fully filled by any other man. To say that he was the greatest Baptist of the century but faintly expresses the eminence to which he attained in that church.

The Influenza, or Grippe.

The presence of influenza in our midst is a fact which concerns a number, if not all, of our readers. On this subject we have been favored with a letter from the Rev. Dr. Stewart, to which we desire to direct special attention. It is as follows:

As I see a note of instruction in your last issue regarding influenza, perhaps you will allow me to add a little on this subject, which at present is very important in the country. And here let me say that this epidemic trouble is now, as it ever has been, a perfect enigma to medical men. They really know not whence it comes, nor how it goes, nor what it really is. Numerous theories exist regarding it; but history all along the line shows that these theories have been set aside almost as soon as projected. The practical effect of all this is that no person should trust to any medicines alone as cures or preventives. Medical men are trying medicines to the best of their skill, but necessarily by way of experiment chiefly. It is generally assumed that influenza is a kind of zymotic fever; but while it is clear there is fever in it, and sometimes of a very pronounced type, there is really no evidence adduced to prove that it is zymotic. There must therefore be much uncertainty in the use of medicine. It should be particularly noticed, too, that it will not be fought off as an ordinary cold may. Real influenza will have the history for a time.

The best and quickest way to get over it is to give in at once: to go to bed; to keep warm; and to nourish well, the mainly by liquid nutritious food. The nervous system is so unreasoned down the solid food that it may draw too much upon it and produce nausea and consequent tendency to chill. The system, in short, is not able for hard work in digesting. Having gone to bed, do not experiment by way of rising till the fever be absent for several days. The reason is that the nervous system is so reduced in strength that the heart will scarcely carry on the circulation, unless the body be kept in the recumbent position. Here is the critical point, and people will scarcely take warning; they think it is merely a doctor's fad. Nevertheless, it is really at this point where danger comes in. If in this situation be disregarded, bronchitis, or inflammation of the lungs, or some such trouble, will set in readily, and complete a work in many cases which influenza would never have done.

But how may one know when seized by influenza? The main symptom is rapid reduction of nerve or vital energy. The onset is sometimes so decided that the person is smitten down as in a faint. This nerve-weakness remains through

the time of the fever, and may be most felt after the fever has subsided. Hence the necessity of keeping bed after being in a sense better. Another symptom is a body-bone kind of pain felt through the back and particularly in the limbs. A third characteristic symptom is a cerebral congestion, as in the nose and throat and perhaps further down the respiratory passage, and may be also in the stomach, causing nausea and perhaps vomiting at the outset. A striking feature in this syndrome is frontal headache, caused by catarrh affecting the nostrils and frontal sinuses. It may be as well to treat influenza as being infectious and contagious. This is acting on the safe side. By looking at the history of all influenza epidemics, as given in the Dr. T. Cranch, of Berlin, for the 12th century to the present time, one is constrained to the conclusion that there is established evidence to show that influenza is either infectious or contagious. This letter is not written to prevent people calling on their medical men, far from it, but to persuade any who may be affected with it of the importance of paying very strict attention to certain important factors in the treatment of this peculiar trouble.

ALEXANDER STEWART. Heathst, 2nd, Jan. 7, 1892.

The Quo's Gratitude.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Royal Gazette publishes the following in relation to the death of the Duke of Clarence:

OSBORNE, Jan. 26, 1892. I must again give expression to my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy evinced by my subjects in every part of my empire on an occasion more sad and tragic in its nature, and one which has befallen me and mine, as well as the nation, in the overwhelming misfortune of the death of my dearly beloved grandson, suddenly cut off in the flower of his age, full of promise for the future.

That he was so amiable and gentle, and endearing himself to all, renders it hard for his sorely stricken parents, his dear young bride and fond grand mother to bow with submission to the inscrutable decrees of Providence.

The sympathy of the millions, touchingly and visibly expressed, is deeply gratifying, and I wish in my own name and in that of our children, to express our warm gratitude for all these testimonies of sympathy with us in the appreciation of our dear grandson, whom I loved as a son, and whose devotion to me was as great as that of a son could be, help and consolation to me and mine.

My bereavements of the last 20 years of my reign have been indeed heavy, and through the labor, anxieties and responsibilities inseparable from my position have also been great, yet it is my earnest prayer that God will continue to give me health and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country and an empire whose life lasts.

Parish and County Officers.

Appointed at the January Session of the Municipal Council of Northumberland, 1892.

CHATHAM. Weighers of Hay and Coal: John Fotheringham, Thomas Flanagan, Wm. Wyse.

Surveyors of Lumber: Andrew McLaughlin, John O'Connell, James D. Wm. McGraw, John Wm. Searcy, John Thompson, (B. Lot.) Robert Manderson, Alexander Dick, (Gen. Ssn.) David Logie, Ignatius Redmond, Thomas Green, Alex. Templeton, Ambrose Hay, James Wood, (Douglastown), David Lawson, Jas. G. Gillis.

Pound Keepers: Jas. Brehaut, upper Diat, John Forrest, lower Diat, John Reed, middle Diat.

Hogreves: John B. Forrest, Wm. Kelly, Birk Brook, Thomas Currah, Wm. McLaughlin, John England, James Bechtant, Edw. McLaughlin, James McDonald, Birk Brook, Joseph Steele, George Dick, Napan, Albert Layton Patrick Lynch, Matthew Walsh.

Boon Masters: Benjamin Flood, Michael Fitzpatrick, Daniel Crimmon.

Surveyors of Dams: Michael Fitzpatrick, George Dick, Napan.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark: John U. Loggie, Thomas Flanagan, Robt. Loggie, Henry Betts, John Connors.

Inspectors of Hatter: George P. Searle, D. Chessman, Thomas Flanagan.

Fence Viewers: Samuel Waddleton, John Eley, Phinias Barran, David D. Travers, Alexander McKnight, George Traor, jr., Dennis Sullivan, Wm. Martin.

Game Wardens: Arthur Johnston jr., Town Clerk: W. T. Connors.

District Clerk: Wm. Damsay. Wharfingers: Wm. Wyse, Michael Koonghan.

Clerk of the Market: Michael S. Hocken. Revisors of Votes: Robert Murray, jr., R. Flanagan, Thomas Crimmon.

Inspectors of Shingles: James Mowatt and Robert Wall.

Collector of Dog Tax: Thomas Green. Surveyors of Roads: Alexander Henderson, upper diat; Alfred Patterson, David Jardine, middle diat; Wm. Kelly, lower diat; Andrew Irving, upper diat; John B. Forrest, Rock Heads, Edward Martin Napan, Thomas King, Douglastown, Sylvester Brecken Douglastown, James Coltart, Napan, Wm. Fitzpatrick, third lot.

Overseers of Fisheries: Dudley Parley, jr., Francis Russell, Henry Kelly, Stevedore. Collector of Rates: Daniel Finn, middle diat; Thomas King upper diat; Joseph Washburn, lower diat.

Police: James D. R. Flanagan, Robt. Murray, jr., S. U. McCulloch, Fire and Street Commissioners: Alex. Fraser, Henry Kelly, Thos. DesBarres, John Currie, John McDonald, Carpenter, John Wilson, Thomas Buckley, Wm. Lawlor, Lemuel Abbott.

By-Road Commissioners: Patrick Connors, Wm. Fenton, Wm. Kelly. Assessors of Rates: Samuel Waddleton, Robert Loggie Bk Brook, George Stothart. Commissioners of Highways: Phineas Harriman, Wm. Kelly, John Currie.

Public Square Committee: Wm. T. Connors, John Haviland, R. A. Lawlor, McDougall Sawbath, Wm. Troy, Wm. Wyse, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie E. A. Strang, Charles Gunn.

NEWCASTLE. Overseers of Poor: Alexander Stewart, Thos. Troy, John Sullivan.

Constables: William Cottier, John Cassidy, John Shagreen, John B. Williston, Robert Beckwith, George Russell, John Masson, Henry Copp, Charles J. Gremley, John Campbell, Donald McGraw, Samuel Miller, jr., Fred Cunningham, Thos. Hays, Harper, William Smith, John Creamer, George Harper, William Wood.

Commissioners of Highways: James C. Miller, Cornelius Connolly, John Delaney. Surveyors of Roads: James Jones, Charles Reid, Horace Kethro, William Reid, Thos. McKenzie, James McLean, Alexander

Jessamine, John McHardy, Peter McDonald, John Doyle, James McDonald, John Corcoran, Michael McMahon.

Commissioners of Bye-Roads: Daniel Hogan, Colin McKinnon, Thomas Wallace, Sarveyer or Lumber: William McLeod, Walter Baie, William Malby, William Luke, Charles Donovan, William Reid, Christopher Craig, James Craig, Jeremiah Craig, Richard L. Maitly, John Robinson, sr., John Robinson, jr., Charles Robinson, John Dal'ns, James B. Russell, R. Gibson Lingley, Gregory Leitch, Benjamin Reid, William Jones, Thomas Hotham John McKenly, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Albert Siskis, Alexander Russell, jr., James McIntosh, Hugh O'Donnell, Leobran Finlay, Colin McKinnon, William Davidson.

Assessors of Rates: Charles E. Fish, James Henderson, George Gordon. Collectors of Rates: J. R. Lawlor, John McCosh, James Clark.

Collectors of Dog Tax: John B. Williston, Jonathan Bass. Ferry-men: Matthew Russell, John Russell, Fred Cunningham, Thomas Havelock, Ernest Havelock, William Smith.

Firewards: William A. Park, R. E. Hill, Allan Ritchie, John D. Creaghan, Robert Wm. A. Hocken. Inspectors of Fish: T. W. Crocker, John Anderson, George Gordon.

Weighers of Hay: John Brander, D. Morrison, Major Robinson, Michael Bannan, John Anderson.

Revisors of Votes: D. Morrison, Lawrence Doyle, Osborne Nicholson. Game Wardens: John G. Kethro, James O'Brien.

Police Committee: D. Morrison, Lawrence Doyle, John Clark. Public Wharf and Land Committee: Geo. Hilderbrand, J. H. Phinney, E. Hickey. Town Clerk, Upper District: John Tucker.

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