

Food - Digestion - Complexion - COTTLENE

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., DECEMBER 14, 1893. The Governorship. Considerable speculation is rife as to who is to be our next Lieutenant-Governor...

be submitted to the Senate or by articles to be submitted to both Houses of Congress, as the President may direct; but until the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into union in pursuance of this act there shall be a commercial union between the said Dominion of Canada and the United States...

Pay of Female School Teachers. It will surprise many persons in New Brunswick to learn that in some parts of Massachusetts women teachers are worse paid than in any part of New Brunswick. The inadequate payment of women teachers in some of the rural schools of the western portion of that state was severely animadverted upon by Superintendent Beckwith of Adams recently in an address before the Massachusetts Teachers' Association at Boston.

A Much Needed Undertaking. We are glad to hear that an effort is being made to establish a Cemetery for the town and vicinity of Chatham. It takes the form of a joint stock company. The number of shares is placed at two hundred, at ten dollars each and nearly one half of the amount required has already been subscribed.

Wood Trade in Great Britain. In their Wood Trade circular of 1st inst., Messrs. Farworth & Jarrold say: "The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 29 vessels, 27,666 tons, against 34 vessels, 29,791 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893 has been 362,058, 418,723, and 383,054 tons respectively."

Wood Trade in Great Britain. The import of Quebec goods has about closed for the season, the arrivals during the past month consisting of a small parcel of Wane pine by steamer; there has been a moderate enquiry, and prices are maintained, and the stock, although sufficient, is not too heavy. Red pine has not been imported; there has been a good consumption, prices are low, but the stock is ample.

Mr. Cummings and his Bill. A bill for the annexation of Canada to the United States was introduced in Congress on 6th inst., by Amos J. Cummings, of New York, who is a member of the staff of the New York Sun. The bill provided mainly as follows: "The Dominion of Canada shall, if the people of the said Dominion do make proper application therefor, with the consent of and approval of Great Britain, be admitted into the union by virtue of this act on an equal footing with existing states, and shall be formed out of the Dominion of Canada, with suitable and exact boundaries and with representatives in Congress such as the population of each state shall warrant according to the present appointments of representation. As soon as times and conditions of such admission and cessation of the remaining territory of the said Dominion to the United States by the government of said Dominion shall be completed by the two governments, the sum of \$250,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray expenses of missions and negotiations to fix and agree upon the terms of said admission and cessation, either by treaty or

denied that he remained out late at night. It was his practice to spend his nights at home. On two occasions his wife came home late with a male escort and remained some minutes in the vestibule with him. When he remonstrated with her she promised not to do so again if he would forgive her. He declared that he always provided his wife with pocket money and further said she had full power to pledge his credit, and frequently did so. She gave Harry Kaye a check for \$7 and also gave presents to a man named Claude Evill. Regarding the charges that he had not furnished Mrs. Shatford money after leaving St. John he said he had furnished altogether \$758.25. One remittance of \$155, to pay her expenses to Chicago, she refused to accept. He denied that Mrs. Shatford ever had any personal property and said he had given her the four shares of Union Club stock which she had sent him. He denied to the charges of having violated his marriage vows. He admitted that he had been drinking and hanging out when he left St. John, but denied their truthfulness and said they were only made as the best means of collecting some debts. He declared he has a house in Chicago which is partly furnished, and that as he is in receipt of a good income it does not put in readiness for occupation in forty-eight hours, and that if the children were given to him his sister would go there and care for them until such time as he could secure a competent house-keeper and governess. Shatford said he considered Charles Campbell (Mrs. Shatford's father) unfit to have the care of the children, claiming that Campbell is in the habit of visiting houses of ill-fame and that his total income is only \$1,000 a year. He put in letters to show that Mr. and Mrs. Campbell wanted \$7 a week for the board of Mrs. Shatford and her children. Shatford further said that he did not consider Mrs. Shatford a fit person to have the custody of the children. After they had been married three years he noticed she was receiving frequent attentions from Harry Kaye and Claude Evill. They spent several evenings of the week at the house and were there on Sunday. He urged his wife's mother and aunt to remonstrate with his wife and she said he would do so at least have Sundays in the bosom of his family. One Sunday night when he went home late and found one of the young men with his wife he went away and remained all night at a hotel. The next day his wife promised to be a good wife and mother and he forgave her. After that she was often out late, but would say she had been at her mother's or with Mrs. Byron Taylor. During the Bazaar of Nations she was often out between 12 and 1 o'clock. One night when she returned from a visit to Nova Scotia she said she was going to her mother's, and then went walking with Harry Kaye. At one time he found a package of letters addressed to his wife in the care of Rose Campbell, her sister. They were from Kaye and Evill, and were full of protestations of love and terms of endearment. He talked with her about them and she then admitted having given a diamond ring to Claude Evill. Shatford alleged that Robert Campbell, a bank clerk, had been leaving Mrs. Shatford's abode late at night; that he and Mrs. Shatford had gone to Lethbridge on July 1st and had taken a walk into the woods, and did not return to St. John until nearly midnight. Once his wife wrote to Harry Kaye saying Mr. Shatford was away and urging him to call. This letter fell into the hands of Kaye's mother, who felt badly and called upon Mrs. Shatford to remonstrate with her. Mr. Shatford closed with the statement that since leaving St. John he frequently had Mrs. Jones send flowers to his wife and she was always grateful for them. Some of her letters were read to him, she addressed her husband in terms of affection.

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OYSTER-FISHING. Should licensees of Beds be Forced to Observe a Close Season. The Question Answered in the Affirmative by Mr. Kemp—His Reasons Therefor. OTTAWA, Dec 5.—A recent article in a trade journal published in Montreal suggested that the regulations concerning oysters, if too severe, might retard the investment of capital. It was particularly suggested that licensees of private beds should not be affected by regulations concerning close time, etc. The article in question was submitted by the St. John Sun, correspondent to Mr. Kemp, the oyster expert, and his comments will be found to be of general interest. Mr. Kemp says: The proposed regulations to be observed on the oyster fishery, throughout the Dominion, are for the benefit of everyone except the individual who has a stake in the business in oyster culture. A license for the government for a piece of ground for a certain number of years. The first thing to be done is to put that area in order. In the spring of the year he should secure a quantity of small oysters, running as many as possible to the barrel, as the growth on these oysters would be a great advantage, the growth being his profit. If left on the grounds for a season or more, which just depends upon the size the oysters had attained, many of the oysters would do much to fit the fall market. During the summer months, or the close season, the oyster grows very fast, its shells or shoots of shell then being tender. By lying undisturbed on the grounds it hardens as the weather becomes a little cooler, or after its first summer growth it thickens its shell, which becomes stronger. It would be unwise for a man who has stocked his beds with salable oysters for the coming season to dredge and rake amongst them, as he would be likely to destroy a great quantity of his stock lying at the bottom. He would be considering the shells of the live oysters, causing the profits he has in his stock. The oyster grows very fast, its shells or shoots of shell then being tender. By lying undisturbed on the grounds it hardens as the weather becomes a little cooler, or after its first summer growth it thickens its shell, which becomes stronger. It would be unwise for a man who has stocked his beds with salable oysters for the coming season to dredge and rake amongst them, as he would be likely to destroy a great quantity of his stock lying at the bottom. He would be considering the shells of the live oysters, causing the profits he has in his stock. The oyster grows very fast, its shells or shoots of shell then being tender. By lying undisturbed on the grounds it hardens as the weather becomes a little cooler, or after its first summer growth it thickens its shell, which becomes stronger. It would be unwise for a man who has stocked his beds with salable oysters for the coming season to dredge and rake amongst them, as he would be likely to destroy a great quantity of his stock lying at the bottom. He would be considering the shells of the live oysters, causing the profits he has in his stock.

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Other affidavits as to the good moral character of Mr. Shatford were made by Messrs. Louis H. Green, Wm. Ewing R. P. Hazen, E. L. Simonds, Edwin Peters and A. F. Peters. None of these knew him to drink or scoff at religion and Hazen had seen him in his house and thought he was a good husband. Mrs. Shatford, Hazen testified, was one of the best dressed women in St. John.

The court room was so crowded that the proceedings began Judge Tuck remarked: "The court room is hardly large enough. I was wakened up by the noise of a trial like this." Mrs. Shatford, Mrs. Charles Campbell, Miss Partelow and Mr. Charles Campbell with their lawyer, Mr. L. A. Curry, occupied positions on the Judge's left, while Mr. Shatford and his solicitors, Messrs. J. D. Hazen and Geo. W. Allen, sat on his right.

Mr. Hazen read twenty six affidavits in answer to those read on Monday last by Mr. Curry. The first and the longest was that of Mr. Shatford. He began by denying positively that he had ever forbidden his wife to attend church or to take the sacrament, or that he had ever scoffed and ridiculed religion, or even expressed views against religion, or that he had forbidden his children to attend Sabbath school, or had given them money to remain at home. On the contrary, he had been brought up in the Church of England and always attended it; and he secured the custody of the children would send them to it until such time as they were old enough to act for themselves. In his presence and by his consent his three children had been baptised in Trinity church. He admitted having said the grace to which Mrs. Shatford alluded on Monday last, but said it was done in fun and declared that frequently when there were visitors Mrs. Shatford had asked him to repeat it. He denied positively all allegations about cruelly treating and abusing his wife, dragging her about by the limbs, etc., and also the statements about having locked her out of the house. Once Mrs. Shatford and her sister went to a party and forgot to take a latch-key. That was unknown to himself or the servants and Mrs. Shatford and her sister had to knock for some time to arouse him. He never was intoxicated before the children, but once at an Artillery ball drank what he supposed was water and became very drunk. Afterward he told Mr. Arthur W. Howe that he had a special pitcher of brandy and claret had been prepared to get him intoxicated. He was practically a total abstainer.

Mr. Shatford has since had a 13 pages record of which covers eight or nine columns in the city papers which seem to reveal in that kind of literature. The Globe's report summaries Mr. Shatford's reply to his wife's allegations and as it is the most brief of all and the freest from nastiness we append it, as follows: There were some sensational developments in the Chambers before Judge Tuck this morning at the adjourned hearing of the application of J. D. Shatford for the custody of his two children, now in the care of their mother. The court room was so crowded that the proceedings began Judge Tuck remarked: "The court room is hardly large enough. I was wakened up by the noise of a trial like this." Mrs. Shatford, Mrs. Charles Campbell, Miss Partelow and Mr. Charles Campbell with their lawyer, Mr. L. A. Curry, occupied positions on the Judge's left, while Mr. Shatford and his solicitors, Messrs. J. D. Hazen and Geo. W. Allen, sat on his right.

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gressional districts on the basis of the census of 1890. The proposition of Sir William Harcourt to meet the deficit in the English budget by a tax of one penny in the shilling on theatre admissions will start up the music halls and farce comedy artists. Sir William is likely to get himself burlesqued. Quebec's recent earthquake recalls the first disturbance of that nature recorded to have taken place in Canada. In their "Relations" the Jesuits state that in February, 1663, there was a great shock, when 10,000 square leagues of territory were affected and the face of the country changed materially. Parkman gives a vivid description of the event. The St. Lawrence, we are told by the great historian, turned black owing to the precipitation of soil from its banks into the river.

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if adhered to, would tend to greatly assist the protection and preservation of Canadian oyster beds. The Journal of Commerce speaks as if American waters were forgotten. It must be remembered they are favored with a warmer climate, longer summer, and have not such a severe winter to contend with. The soil at the bottom of the sea is not adapted for oyster culture everywhere. The American shores appear to abound in oysters, which must account for the bottom and climate being very suitable; and it is for us to do our best to try and hold our own by keeping up our bars, protecting and preserving them as far as lies in our power. The continued storms which prevail around this shore and prevent the fishermen from obtaining any oysters show the demand will pay for oysters during the fishing season, as, owing to the scarcity of the oysters through bad weather, the prices immediately go up. Persons cultivating oysters would do well to have a reserved pit erected in which to place their oysters ready for shipment. By keeping a small stock on hand they would be ready for any emergency.

When he asked him to procure the said last mentioned note that the business in respect to oysters for which he wanted the note was the bank's business? Yes. 21st. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note? No. 22nd. Was the John Jones note dated the 6th December, 1892, for \$430 and payable four months after date, a note which had been signed by John Jones in blank and endorsed by defendant in blank and left by the defendant with the said Frank Morrison as agent of the said bank, to be filled up during his trip to the defendant's temporary absence by the said Frank Morrison, paper of defendant's, which might become due at the Merchants' Bank, or to pay some draft which the defendant thought might be drawn upon him, and presented during his absence? Yes. 23rd. If so was such note filled up and discounted by the said Frank Morrison as such manager without the knowledge or consent of the defendant and for the said Frank Morrison's own purpose? Yes. 24th. Was the E. Bert A. Cogg note dated 6th January, 1893, for 148.76, payable three months after date, procured by the defendant and endorsed by him at the request of Frank Morrison the Agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle? Yes. 25th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request was it so procured and endorsed in respect to the Whalen matter? Yes. 26th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request in respect to the Whalen matter did Morrison state to the defendant that the bank had security upon horses, sleds and camping materials of Whalen's? Yes. 27th. If you find that Morrison did state to the defendant that the bank had security upon the Whalen horses, sleds and camping materials, was such statement true? Yes. 28th. If you find that Morrison asked the defendant to endorse the said note and obtained such endorsement as matter for the accommodation of the bank, did the said Frank Morrison as such bank agent undertake and agree with the defendant that the bank would never require or ask payment of the last mentioned promissory note from the defendant? Yes. 29th. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note? Yes. 30th. Was the James McKibbin note, dated 17th January, 1893, for \$90 payable three months after date, procured by the defendant and endorsed by him at the request of Frank Morrison, the agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle? Yes. 31st. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant, was it so procured in respect to the horses which Morrison said he had sent for Somers? Yes. 32nd. If you find that this last mentioned note was procured and endorsed in reference to the Somers horse, did Morrison, as such manager, state that he, the defendant, would not be required to pay this note but that the bank would attend to it? Yes. 33rd. Was the matter of the Somers horse the business of the bank? Yes. 34th. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for procuring and becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note? No. 35th. Did Frank Morrison on the 22nd February, 1893, ask the defendant to lend him a check on the bank for \$2.00, and did the defendant then tell Morrison that he had not that amount of money to his credit, and did Morrison then say he would place the money to the defendant's credit in the morning before he used the check, and did the defendant then give to Morrison his 35th defendant's check on the bank for the \$2.00? Yes. 36th. Was the Jerry Mullin note, dated 4th Jan., 1893, for \$188.60, payable three months after date, procured by the defendant and endorsed by him at the request of Frank Morrison the agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle? Yes. 37th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request, was it so procured and endorsed in respect to the Whalen matter? Yes. 38th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request in respect to the Whalen matter, did Morrison state to the defendant that the bank had security upon horses, sleds and camping materials of Whalen's? Yes. 39th. If you find that Morrison did state to the defendant that the bank had security upon the Whalen horses, sleds and camping materials, was such statement true? Yes. 40. If you find that Morrison asked the defendant to endorse the said note and obtained such endorsement as matter for the accommodation of the bank, did the said Frank Morrison as such bank agent undertake and agree with the defendant that the bank would never require or ask payment of the last mentioned promissory note from the defendant? Yes. 41st. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note? Yes. 42nd. Did the bank know or were the circumstances such that they ought reasonably to have known that their agent, Frank Morrison, was receiving oats from Prince Edward Island and selling them as stated by the witnesses? Yes. 43rd. Did the bank know or were the circumstances such that they ought to have known that their agent, Frank Morrison, was receiving consignments of oats and paying for same with proceeds of paper discounted by him as agent of the bank? Yes. 44th. Did the defendant bona-fide believe the representations which the bank's agent, Frank Morrison, made to him at the time of accepting and endorsing the various drafts and notes respectively, and did the defendant so accept and endorse them relying upon such representations? Yes. 45th. Were the circumstances such that a person in the situation of the defendant might reasonably believe that the statements made to the defendant by the bank's agent, Frank Morrison, were true? Yes. 46th. Were the representations which the plaintiff's agent, Frank Morrison, made to the defendant, when he accepted and endorsed the drafts and notes respectively, within the

SHARPS BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISED. CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS. ST. JOHN, N. B.

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING! OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 12th, 1893. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

PRIZE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$10; Halves \$5; Fifths \$2; Tenths \$1; Twentieths 50c; Thirtieths 25c.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay charges, and we promptly forward to correspondents.

Trained Nurse. Miss Murdoch, Graduate of the St. John Training School for Nurses.

SALT! SALT! For Sale in Bags or bulk by GEO. BURCHILL & SONS, Nelson.

UNDERWEAR FOR FALL & WINTER. FULL LINE OF FLANNEL AND KNITTED TOP SHIRTS. W. S. JOGGIE, Manchester House

PROFESSIONAL George Gilbert, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY &c. OFFICE—WATER STREET, BATHURST N. B. 12-13-14.

FOR SALE. This pleasantly situated house, lot and premises situated on the east side of King Street in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester.

GEO. W. CUTLER, GENERAL INSURANCE FOR FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

Notice of Assignment. Notice is hereby given that Francis W. Sweeney, of Naples, in the County of Northumberland, has this day assigned all his estate and effects to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

LESS THAN \$1 MICROBE KILLER. The One Great Cause of its popularity is that it makes no unfounded pretensions, but Performs all that is claimed for it. By its use you not only Treat and cure Catarrh, Treat and cure Cholera, Treat and cure Rheumatism, Treat and cure Bronchitis, Treat and cure Lung Troubles, Treat and cure Stomach Disorders, Treat and cure Nervous Disorders, Treat and cure all forms of chronic disease when all else has failed.

Executors Notice. All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Scott Farley will please forward the same duly attested and verified to the undersigned at the address hereunto directed.

SHINGLE WOOD! THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURCHASE a large quantity of clear shingle wood at the Factory Chatham.

FOR SALE. Horses, Harness, Waggon and cart for sale. For terms etc., apply to F. W. RUSSELL, Black Brook.

Manchester House. Men's Silk Umbrellas, Men's Gingham, Boys' Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, heavy double knees, a special line for boys. Yarmouth Fancy Wool. Tweeds at 60c per yard. W. S. LOGGIE. ENGINE & BOILER FOR SALE. 1 1/2 Horse Power Portable Engine and Boiler in good order and ready for work. For information as to price and terms, apply to GEORGE STOUTMAN, N. B.