

are all intimately connected practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the



The New Vegetable Shortening and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family. will be far more likely to be

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Welling on and Ann Streets,

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25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

ST: JOHN, N. B.

CRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING!

State Lottery Company proporated by the Legislature for Educational

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise and that the same are conducte toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its

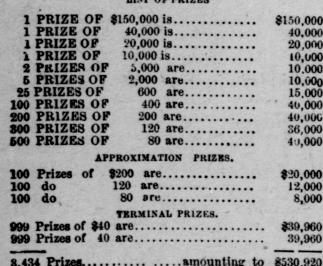


of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Vil.ere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk

Carl Fohn, Pres Union National Bank

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 12th, 1893.



PRICE OF TICKETS. Fifths \$2; Tenths \$1; Twentieths 50c.: Fortieths 25c. Club Rates, \$55 worth of Tickets for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT.

New Orleans, La Give full address and make signature plain.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applies quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- After January 1st, 1894 a contract for 25 years with that Government These drawings will take place monthly as hereto-fore. There will be no change in the management

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, W. L. CABELL, hav

N.B .- The tickets for the December drawing, and al others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive into the union by virtue of this act on enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

# TRAINED NURSE.

Miss Murdoch, Graduate of the "St. John t raining School for Nurses," is open for engagements (not obstetrics). Address, Millerton, Mir., N. B.

SALT

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., DECEMBER 14, 1893.

The Governorship. Considerable speculation is rife as to who is to be our next Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor, and the names of at least half a dozen gentlemen are mentioned in connection with it. The two most prominent are those of Mr. Burns, M. P. of Gloucester and Judge Fraser, others being Judge Palmer, Mr. Temple, M. P. for York, Mr. Josiah Wood M. for Westmorland, Mr. Adams, M. for Northumberland, and Hon. Peter Mitchell. It has also been said that the relationships between Hon. Mr. Costigan and some of his most influential colleagues in the cabinet are not entirely cordial, which might lead that gentleman to favorably consider the acceptance of the governorship for himself, but to those who know Mr. Costigan best, the alleged conditions would appear as a reason why he should prefer to remain where he is, and continue his support of Mr. Burns, who ought to have an excellent chance for the position. It may be, however, that political exigencies will render the creation of a vacancy on the supremecourt bench desirable, from a government stand-point, in which case the choice would probably fall upon Mr. Justice Fraser.

### A Much Needed Undertaking.

We are glad to hear that an effort 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 hun-AND ANISEED. dred, at ten ten dollars each and nearly In that paying the lowest salary of all it one half of the amount required has already been subscribed. It is a subject of complaint on all hands that our are nearly all interred much too near the town and in ground so elevated as to OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. affect its sanitary condition, more or less. Cemeteries are established in nearly all cities and towns on the plan propos-ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ed in Chatham and they invariably pay those who invest in them, for they commend themselves to all classes. They are simply "cities of the dead" where the churches may occupy their separate quarters, set apart and dedicated or consecrated according to the requirements of their several rituals, while all may engage in assisting to adorn and beautify them. We hope to see the good work entirely successful, so that Chatham may, in this respect at least, be in line with modern taste and civilization.

## Wood Traie in Great Britain.

In their Wood Trade circular of 1st inst., Messes. Farnworth & Jardine say:-"The arrivals from British North to have kept up a correspondence with his America during the past month have been 29 vessels, 27,666 tons, against 34 vessels, departure from S. John until August midnight. Once his wife wrote to Harry 29,791 tons during the corresponding last, at which time she initiated divorce month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during strange, as it was understood by Mr. the years 1891, 1892, and 1893 has been 362,058, 418,723, and 383,054 tous respec-

been very quiet, and we have little change | thought that Shatford's unsettled business in values to record. Imports generally difficulties would always be a bar to his have been moderate, but the stocks of all returning to St. John and that his wife articles are quite sufficient for the probable | would thus have a walk-over in her Winter demand.

"CANADIAN WOODS 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 has arrived from Canada, the import conthe deliveries have been disappointing, linen in public, assumed that there must and there is no improvement in value, and the stock remaining over is too heavy. NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA SPRUCE

AND PINE DEALS. The import has been in excess of the two preceding years, viz. 8,430 standards, against 7.198 standares in 1892, and 3.163 standards in 1891, for corresponding month, about two-thirds of this import having ar ived during the past few days : \$20,000 | it all appears in stock, although a considerable portion will go from the quay direct into consumption; however, the stock remaining over is quite sufficient and values are with difficulty maintained Pine deals are seldom inquired for.

> BIRCH. Birch logs have been imported more freely; the recent improvement has been scarcely maintained, the late auction sale showing a slight decline on the previous one; the stock is quite sufficient. Planks have been imported moderately, and have enough. We want one built for the purpose moved off more freely : prices are a little firmer, but the stock is sill much too

SIR JAMES GRANT has been elected by acclamation to fill the seat in the Ottawa constituency made vacant by the elevation of Mackintosh to the governorship of the Northwest Territories. There was no other candidate put in nomination. Mr. Laurier visited the constituency but the outlook did not lead him to encourage

## Mr. Cummings and his Bill.

A bill for the annexation of Canada the United States was introduced in Congress on 6th inst. by Amos J. Cummings. of New York, who is a member of th staff of the New York San. The bil provided mainly as follows: "The Domin ion of Canada shall, if the people of the said Dominion do make proper applicathat of the new commissioner, CH. J VILLERE, the tion therefor, with the consent of and successor of Gen'l G. T. Beaureguard, deceased. approval of Great Britain, be admitted equal footing with existing states, new

states to 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 apportionments of representation. As soon as times and conditions of such admission and cessation of the remaining territory of the said Dominion to 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 told him a special pitcher of brandy and fix and agree upon the terms of said adclaret had been prepared to get him intoxi-

be submitted to the Senate or by articles to be submitted to both Houses of Congress, as the President may direct; that until the said Dominion of Canala 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 and that no import duties or other taxes shall be levied by the United States on the products of the said Dominion coming into the United States or on manufactures made material admitted free by both countries, provided the said Dominion admit the product of the United States into the said Dominion on reciprocal terms."

The bill did not make much headway as it was not allowed to go further than the introductory stage.

Pay of Femal; School Teachers. It will surprise many persons in New Brunswick to learn that in some parts o 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 Massachnsetts Teachers Association at Boston. It seems that in some of the Berkshire Hill towns the wages of these women are less than \$20 a month, and in one town they are as low as \$15.75. Mr. Beckwith declared that such a state of things was a shame to "the great and wealthy commonwealth of Massachuseits." "Of course," he said, "the young women who are going through some of the motions of teaching for such paltry remuneration are not well prepared to do the work set for them. A teacher who receives \$4 per week has no right to be well prepared." What makes the giving of such mean compensation apparently inexcusable is that the rate of taxation in these towns is unusually high. is \$28 a thousand. Mr. Beckwith brought out some other interesting facts. He found that many of the women teaching in the four western counties of Massachu setts were college graduates nowadiys, and that the average increase in the wages of the men in the state at large since 1875 had been 58 per cent., in the wages of the women only 32 .- [Telegraph.

### Shady Revelations.

RESPECTABILITY LIVE.

who classed fairly well in what is called "society" in that city. Business troubles caused Mr. Shatford to run away about two years ago, since which time he established himself in Chicago. He appears wife and her family from the time of his proceedings against him. This seemed Shatford's friends that the most amicable relationships had existed, up to that time between him and his wife and that "Business th: oughout the month has she was to go to him in Chicago. It was divorce suit, but he appeared a fortnight since as a guest of the Royal Hotel and be a "nigger in Mrs. Shatford's woodpile and suggested that it would be better ail

> Globe's report summarises 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 of his two children, now in the care of their

The court room was so crowded that be fore the proceedings began Judge Tuck remarked: "The court room is hardly large in a trial like this." Mrs. Shatford, Mrs Charles Campbell, Miss Partelow and Mr Charles Campbell with their lawyer, Mr. L A. Currey, 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.

answer to those read on Monday last by Mr. Currey. 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 sacra ment, 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 if 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 coasent his three children aad been bapt zed in Trinity church, He admitted having said the grace to which Mrs. Shatford alluded on Monday last, but said it was done in fun aad 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 key. That was nnknown to himself or the vance." 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 claret and became intoxicated.

Afterwards the late Mr. Arthur W. Howe

mained some minutes in the vestibule with When he remonstrated with her promised not to do so again if he would forgive her. He declared that he always profurther said she had full power to pledge his leaqued. credit and frequently did so. She gave Harry Kaye a ring that cost \$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 lenied that Mrs. Shatford ever had any personal property and said he had given he the four shares of Union Club stock which she had sent him. He denied in toto the charges of having violated his marriage vows Chicago which is partly furnished, and that they had been married three years package of letters addressed to his wife

nights. It was his practice to spend his

nights at home. On two occasions his wife

came home late with a male escort and re-

and called upon Mrs. Shatford monstrate with her. Mr. Shatford closed with the statement that since leaving St. John he frequently had Mrs. Jones send flowers to his wife and said she was alweys grateful for them. Some of her letters were read to show that she addressed her husband in terms of affection. Forence Shatford, sister of Mr. Shatford, and John Franklin Shatford, a brother, bore testimony to the good character of J. D. Shatford and spoke favorably of his views on religion. Both had lived in the Shatford house and said Mr. Shatford was kind to his wife and children. Miss Shatford denied that she had gone to the Opera House when in St. John recent'y or that she left the little boy alone in the hotel. She said Mrs. Sharford had told her of attentions she had received from young men, some of whom she had permitted to kiss her. She alleges that while visiting Digby Mrs. Shatford's goings on with a commercial man were the subject much talk and said she frequently so dosed

was a gool husband. Mrs. Shatford, Hazen testified, was one of the best dressed women

Lizzie Griffin, Hannah Conboy and Janc abusing Mrs. Shatford.

ford and Robert Campbell home from the in the Chambers before Judge Tuck this Opera House one night after 11 o'clock. morning at the adjourned hearing of the They sat very close together on Mr. Chas. appl cation of J. D. Shatford for the custody | Campbell's doorstep for twenty minutes and then went into the vestibule and shut the

Wm. Melliday deposed that he had seen Mrs. Shatford walking with a man as often

at nights with a man and he described ninutely some compromising circumstances. Thomas McDermott, Joseph Abbott Joseph McAnulty, Joseph Devine and Charles Trainor also testified to Mrs. Shatford's visits with a man to the Ballast wharf Abner Secord, Wm. McKelvie. McKinney, Patrick Killen and Fannie Stewart testified that Charles Campbell was n the habit of visiting Sheffield street. The Stewart woman said his friend was Hannah

Mr. Currey was given a week in which inswer the new allegations in these affidavits and the hearing was adjourned until Mon-Shatford was given permission to see children on Monday and Friday at 3 p. m

Evill, referred to, was a bank clerk St. John some time ago. The revelations in this case, after make

ing all reasonable allowances for revengeful feelings on both sides, which doubtless make the real facts to lo nothing of their tone and coloring, sugges the idea that St. John "society" has in elements of domestic perfidy and moral depravity of which it should purge itself as soon as possible—that is if its sense the need of reform has not been entirely blunted by usages which would be "more went to a party and forgot to take a latch, honored in the breach than the obser-

## News and Notes

The special election of a congressmanat-large in Pennsylvania, to succeed the dominion will not at present permit fishing late Gen, Lilley, will gost the state over \$300,000, and all because the last Legis- English oyster experts were surprisingly

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 warmer climate, longer summer, and have the music halls and farce comedy artists. vided his wife with pocket money and Sir William is likely to get himself bur-

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. Toe St. Lawrence, we are told by the great historian, turned black owing to the precipitation of soil from its banks into

slave, is reported as the oldest human being in America. He resides in a shanty alone, at Osage City, Mo. He has a record of his birth in Maryland in December, 1770; hence he is 123 years old. Hoops says he intends to earn his own living for several years more. He delights in fishing for catfish in the O age River, and in a dinner of soup made from their heads. His skin is like a mummy's.

One hundred and eight men, employed in the C. P. R. shops at Montreal, have been discharged. They were told that they would probably get their places back before the new year. At Kingston, Out., whole families are

afflicted with influenza, and it is said that

over 1,000 persons are affected. Many

students in Queen's University and the

Royal Military College are affected. OYSTER-FISHING. Should Licensees of Beds be Forced to

Observe a Close Seison.

Kemp - His Reasons Therefor.

OTTAWA, Dec 5.—A recent article in trade journal published in Montreal suggested that the regulations concerning oysters, if too severe, might retard the in vestment 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 ovster expert, and his conments will be found to be of general interest. Mr The proposed regulations to be observed

on the oyster fishery, throughout the dominion, are for the benefit of everyone engaged in the industry. A man who underpiece of ground for a certain number of years. | made ? The first thing he should do is to put that area in order. In the spring of the year he did not return to St. John until nearly 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. Frank Morrison untrue? If left on the grounds for a season or more, which just depends upon the size the bivalve no doubt be fit for the fall market. During for accepting the said ble? the summer months, or the close season, the oyster grows very fast, its firs or shoots of shell then being tender. By lying undisturbed on the grounds it harlens as the weather becomes a little cooler, or after its which becomes stronger. It would be un- agent of the plaintiff Bank of Newcastle? wise for a man who has stocked his beds with saleable 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 breaking the tender shells of the live oysters, causing perhaps more dath to his stock than the profit he receives by selling his oysters. By fishing during the summer months he may cover up or destroy large quantities of oyster spat which might possibly have fallen on his ground, again depriving himself of young oysters, If he waits until the opening season these young spat will be larger and stronger and very easily seen. They could be taken care of by reclose season (-ummer time or spawning the faith of such representation if made. months). By waiting until the expiration of P. Hazen, E. I. Simonds, Edwin Peters the close season the oysters have got over their sickness and are fishing up, the fish within the shells being much firmer than,

> An article in season will always command a better price and is looked forward to at the opening of such season with a greater relish and there is much more of a demand. In winter, oysters are in greater demand than summer, but fishing through the ice is both destructive to the ground as well as to the oyster. Frozen oysters cannot be worth very much to the public. Taken in this way from the beds, until they are packed for market, and ever in transit, they must freeze, which takes all the flavor out of an ovster, making it an article almost unfit for

It is also very possible that after these grounds have been used in this way the licensee, finding his beds in a very poor condition, might give up al! claim to the ground, as three times a week and late at nights; leaving it in a worse condition than he actually found it. It is for the department to Wm. Manson swore he had seen Mrs. protect these grounds as much as possible, so that they may enhance in value instead of deteriorating, which must certainly follow if there are no restrictions for their protection. Any person taking an area of oyster ground and stocking it naturally feels the oysters are his own, and that he can or ought to do as he likes with them. Knowing very little himself upon the subject, he would soon be surprised at its not being so successful if he worked it all his own way and at all times without any regard to close

season or any other necessary regulation. These regulations assist an oyster planter in carrying out his work to perfection, and protect the public beds at the same time. And why should a person who has a quantity of oysters laid on his own plutation have a greater privilege to fish them than the fisherman who has to seek for natural beds? The planter knows exactly what he can catch on his beds, while the fisherman may be fortunate or otherwise, as the case may be. He goes to seek his living. He is very often in an exposed position as regards the weather, while the planter can choose his locality, which is in a sheltered bay, river or inlet of the sea. To make a regulation giving a planter free scope with the sale of his oysters, so to speak, would create a very bad feeling between fishermen and planters, and would tend to increase poaching by fishermen. If anyone was found to be in possession of oysters during close season, it would be hard for the fishery officers to detect them unless they were eaught in the act of fishing. Cyster ers, too, would in a certain degree mono polize the trade, taking it from the packers who buy on the shore from the fishermen which would cause a very jealous feeling to exist. The condition of oyster beds in the

He denied that he remained out late at gressional districts on the basis of the if adhered to, would tend to greatly assist when he asked him to procure the said last apparent scope of Merrison's authority as the protection and preservation of Canadian

The Journal of Commerce speaks as if American waters were forgotten. It must be remembered they are favored with a not such a severe winter to contend with, The soil at the bottom of the sea is not adapted for oyster culture everywhere.

oysters, which must account for the bottom and climate being very suiitable; and it is for us to do our best to try and hold our own by keeping up our beds, 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 de mand 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 Richard Hoops, a negro, and formerly a ready for shipment. By keeping a small stock on hand they would be ready for any

### [Dally Telegraph 11th inst] The Case of The Bank of Nova Scotia vs. Fish.

THERETO. The case of the Bank of Nova Scotia vs

James O. Fish, which has been before th

change and promissery notes amounting in the late agent of the Bank at Newcastle and Chatham, had obtained from the defendant bank, committed by its agent, and an agree agent, that the bank would not look to the defendants for payment.

The following are the questions left by hi honor to the jury and their answers :-1st. Did the defendant accept the bill exchange drawn upon him by J. A. Morrison on the 28th December, 1892, \$251.64 at three months after date at the equest of Frank Morrison, the manager and

2ad. If you find that the defendent did accept such bills at Morrison's request as such manager did the said Frank Morrison as such manager then and there undertake and agree with the defendent that the bank would never require or ask payment of th said bill from the said defendant?

3rd. If you find that the said Frank Morrison as such manager did request the defendant to accept the said bill, did he when he made such request represent and state to the said defendant that the bank held as security for the draft molasses, some stored at Bathurst and some on the Miramichi and that the bank would hold or keep the defendent safe in respect to his said acceptance stands his business in oyster culture and did the defendant accept such draft secures a license from the government for a upon the faith of such representation if

> 4th. If you find that the said Frank Morrison did represent that the bank held molasses as security for the said draft, was such statement to the knowledge of the said

5th. Did the defendant directly or in has attained, many of these oysters would directly receive any value or consideration

6th. Did the defendant accept the bill of exchange drawn upon hlm by J. A. Morrison on the 3:d day of January A. D. 1893 for \$468.33 at three months after date at the refirst summer growth it thickens its shell, quest of Frank Morrison, the manager and

> accept such last mentioned bill at Morrison's request as such manager, did the said Frank Morrison as such manager then and there the bank would never require or ask pay-

Sth. If you fin I that the said Frank Morrison as such manager did request the defen dant to accept the last mentionel bill, did he when he made such request represent and state to the said defendant that the bank held as security for the draft molasses stored at Bathurst and some on the Miramichi, and moving them to a bed expressly made or set | that the bank would hold or keep the defenapart for young oysters. Again, oysters are dant safe in respect to his said acceptance, not considered an article of diet during the and did the defendant accept such draft npon

> 9th. If you find that the said Frank Mor rison did represent that the bank held molasses as security for the last mentioned draft, was such statement to the knowledge of the said Frank Morrison untrue?

> 10th. Did the defendant directly or in directly receive any value or consideration for accepting the last mentioned bill?

11th. Did the defendant accept M. Sutherland's draft upon him for \$287.64 ninety days after date at the request of Frank Morrison, the agent of the plaintiff bank at

15th. If the defendant did accept such last mentioned draft at the agent Frank Morrison's request, did such agent at the time represent to the said defendant that the bank would see him safe in respect to such last mentioned acceptance?

13th, Did the defendant, directly or directly, receive any value or consideration for accepting the last-mentioned bill?

14th. Did the defendant make the bill

15th. If the defendant did make such lastmentioned bill of exchange at the request of the said Frank Morrison, did the said Frank Morrison, in asking the said defendant to make such bill of exchange, tell him that the said James Robinson wished him to sign the said bill of exchange as drawer?

rison did tell the defendant that the said James Robinson wished the defendant to sign the said last-mentioned draft as maker, was such statement true or not? 17th. Did the said defendant directly or

16th. It you find that the said Frank Mor-

for becoming the drawer of the said last mentioned bill of exchange? 18th, Was the John W. Shaddick note dated 30th November, 1882, for \$138.72.

pavable three months after date, procured by the defendant and endorsed by him at the and notes respectively, and did the defenrequest of Frank Morrison, the agent of the dant so accept and endorse them relying plaintiff bank at Newcastle? upon such representations? 19th. If such last mentioned note was pro-

in respect to oats which Morrison represented to be the bank's property, and received by him from P. E. Island? 20th. If you find that this last mentioned

21st. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last mentioned

22ad. 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 note (the proceeds of which had gone to the the defendent with the said Frank Morrison | defendant's credit) and an overdraft of 67as agent of the said bank, to be filed up during his, the defendant's, temporary absence by the said Frank Morrison, if necessary to retire some negotiable 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

23. 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?

24th. Was the Robert A. Copp 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?

25th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defeudant at Morrison's request was it so procured and endorsed in respect to the Whalen

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?

27th. If you find that Morrison did camping materials, was such statement

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

29th. Did the defendant directly or i directly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note?

30th. Was the James McKibbon 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? 31st. If you find that such last mentioned

horse which Morri son said he had sent for 32ad. If you find that this last mentioned note was procured and endorsed in reference to the Somers horse, did he, Morrison, as such manager, state that he, the defendant, would not be required to pay this note but

33 d. Was the matter of the Somers horse the business of the bank?

that the bank would attend to it?

34th. Did the defendant directly or in directly receive any value or consideration for procuring and becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note?

February, 1893, ask the defendant to lend him a check on the bank for \$2/0, 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 morn ing b fore he used the check, and did the defendant then give to Morison his. h defendant's, check on the bank for the \$270?

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?

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?

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 defendant that the bank had security upon horses, sleds and camping materials of Whalen's ?

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 ?

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 could never require or ask payment of the last mentioned promissory note from the

41st. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last men-

cumstances 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 43rd. Did the bank know or were the circumstances such that they ought to have

42nd. Did the bank know or were the cir-

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? 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

45th. Were the circumstances such that a Tweeds at 60c per yard. 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?

46th. Were the representations which the plaintiff's agent, Frank Morrison, made to

47th. Were there such suspicious circumstances in connexion with the alleged fraudulent representations as to put the defendant on inquiry, or to make it his duty to inquire as to the truth of the statements and the authority of the agent to make them?

Upon these answers the judge directed a verdict for the defendant upon nine of the bills and notes, but directed a verdict for plaintiff or the amount of the Jerry Mullin total \$264.13, reserving leave to the defendant to move to enter a verdict in his favor for a certified balance of \$202, also reserving leave to plaintiff to move to increase the verdict in respect to other notes. The jury were unanimous in answering the questions in defendant's favor. G. C. Coster, counsel for plaintiff, and William Pugsley, Q. C,, counsel for defendant.

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THE SHATFORD CASE IN ST. JOHN.

We referred, last week, to the law proceedings at St. John growing out of the disagreements of one J. D. Shatford and his wife. They belonged to a set of piople

The import of Quebec goods has about the St. John papers announced that he had closed for the season, the arriva's during come to see his children and effect a the past month consisting of a small par- reconciliation with his wife; next, they cel of Waney pine by steamer; there announced that she and her family-with whom she and two of her chil tren had lived from the time of Shatfora's disappearance-would have nothing to with him. The next move was one his part to obtain custody of his children stock is ample. Only one parcel of oak which was resisted in Judge Tuck's court by Mrs. Shatford, who aided by her sisting chiefly of United States wood; father, Mr. Charles Campbell, and supportof the former, 1st class wood for railway ed by her mother, sisters and aunt, made purposes still maintains its value, and the damaging statements against Shatford's stock is moderate. Ash has moved off character as a chris ian, gentleman, husmore freely, but prices are easier, and band, father and citizen, as stated by the the stock is still too heavy. There has been ADVANCE last week, which, while depreabout an average import of pine deals; cating the washing of such dirty domestic

> round if Mr. and Mrs. Shatford would take the oft repeated advice of Horace Greelev and "go west" together. Mr. Shatford has since had an imings the record of which covers eight or nine columns in the city papers which seem to revel in that kind of literature. The

Mr. Hazen read twenty six affiidavits in

He admitted two crimical charges were hanging over him 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 as he is in receipt of a good income it could be put in readiness for occupation in fortyeight 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 th t he did not consider Mrs. Shatford a fit person to have the custody of the children. After 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 Sundays. He urged his wife's mother and aunt to should at least have Sundays in the bosom of his family. One Sunday night when he went home late and found one of the young | The Question Answered in the Affirmative by Mr. 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 Bazzar of Nations she was often out till 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 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 seen leaving Mrs. Shatford's abod+ as late as midnight; that he and Mrs. Shatford had gone to Rothesav on July

and had taken a walk into the woods, and

Kave saying Mr. Shatford was away and urging him to cal'. This letter fell the hands of Kaye's mother, who felt badly

the little boy with paregoric that he slept for a long time while she was enjoying Other affidavits as to the good moral and F. A. Peters. None of these knew him to drink or scoff at religion and Hazen had seen him in his house and thought he say, a month previous.

Smith, who had worked in the Shatford house, said Mr. Shatford was a good husband and father. They never knew of him Detective Ring and Police Captain Jenkins testified they had followed Mrs. Shat-

once he saw them as late as I o'clock. Shatford several times on the Ballast wharf

all the year round. If the reports of the

The American shores appear to abound in

ONCLUDED ON SATURDAY-THE QUESTIONS LEFT TO THE JURY AND THE ANSWERS

circuit court during the past week was conciuded on Saturday last. The action was brought on 10 bills of exall to about \$2,800, which Frank Morrison, and also amount of an overdraft. The defence set up was fraud on the part of the ment on the part of the bank, through its

agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle?

note was procured and endorsed by the de-

7th. If you find that the defendant did

undertake and agree with the defendant that ment of the said bill from the said d fendant?

exchange, dated 2nd February, 1893, upon James Robinson for \$465.74 at 90 days after date, at the request of Frank Morrison, the | defendant? agent of the plaintiff's bank at Newcastle?

indirectly receive any value or consideration

cured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request, was it procured and endorsed

note was procured and endorsed in reference | defendant, when he accepted and endorsed mission and cession, either by treaty to cated. He was practically a total abstainer. lature neglected to re-apportion the con- meagre, they pointed out plain facts, which, to oats, did Morrison state to the defendant the drafts and notes respectively, within the

mentioned note that the business in respect | agent of the bank? to oats for which he wanted the note was the bank's business?

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