Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day.
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go,
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM
OF
HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.
—FOR—
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket-knife, weighs only 41 lbs., easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. 75,000 in use. We also make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 241 to 249 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 24th day of March next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham between the hours of twelve noon and five o'clock p. m.:—

All the right, title and interest of Mary Jones in and to all that lot or peice of property situate in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, commencing at the north-easterly corner of building lot number twenty on the southerly side of Centre street running southerly along the division lines between said lot 20 and 21 one hundred and eight feet to the northerly side of a piece of land lately in the possession of the late Hon. Jos. Cunard, thence following the said northerly side of the last mentioned piece of land easterly fifty feet to the westerly side line of building lot number thirty one thence northerly along the westerly line of lots number thirty one and thirty-two one hundred and eight feet to the southerly side of, Centre street, thence along said side of last mentioned street fifty feet to place of beginning.

Also all other lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises whatsoever and wheresoever, situate in the said County, of the said Mary Jones;

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Roger Flanagan against the said Mary Jones.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 12th day of Decemoer, A. D., 1893.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff.

Sleighs, New Style, Double AND SINGLE.

I have on hand a first class stock of sleighs of different styles of my own manufacture, which

I WILL SELL CHEAP.

All my work is made of the best of stock, and by first class workmen, and guaranteed

TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

ALEX. ROBINSON.
Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works,
1 4.94* Chatham N. B.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

A second class female teacher is wanted for school Dist. No. 1, Black River, Parish of Glenelg. For furthur particulars apply to

JAMES MCNAUGHTON.
Secy. to Trustees.

Black River Dec. 11 1893.

HOUSE TO RENT.

A Furnished house in a good locality in Chatham. Rent moderate. Possession given 1st November. For further information apply at this office.

UNDERWEAR
FOR
FALL & WINTER.

Our present season's stock will be found complete in all sizes and quantities and at very low prices

A FULL LINE OF

FLANNEL AND KNITTED TOP SHIRTS.

Hosiery, Gloves and Caps always on hand.

We have also received a lot of home-made wool blankets, the best value in town, Call and see them

W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House

FOR SALE.

That pleasantly situated house, lot and premises situate on the east side of King Street in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, at the corner of King and St. John Streets, having a frontage of one hundred and thirty-five feet on King Street and extending back along St. John Street about two hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less: The said house contains nine rooms, also bath room and pantries &c; There is also on said lot a good barn, stable and outbuildings, all buildings being in good order and repair; Also a large garden with large variety of small fruits, also an orchard:

For terms and paticulars apply to K. F. BURNS & Co, Bathurst N. B. or to C. A. MCDONALD, Esq. Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

CORDELIA A. DES BRISAY

GEO. W. CUTTER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

REPRESENTING:

Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.

OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG
CHATHAM, N. B

HIGHLAND SOCIETY NOTICE

The General Annual Meeting of The Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi will be held at the Waverley Hotel, Newcastle, on Saturday, the 13th of January next at 11 o'clock a. m.

G B FRASER, Secretary.

December 22rd, 1893

$5, $10 and $20, Genuine Confederate Bills, only five cents each; $50 and $100 bills 10 cents each, 25c and 50c shinplasters 10 cents each; $1 and $2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. D. BARKER, 90 S Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JANUARY 4, 1894.

The Year's Deal Business at Liverpool.

The import of deals into Liverpool for the year ending 31st December 1893, was the largest since 1889 and the December imports the largest for many years, being no less than 7,750 St. Petersburg standards, while the average December import for the last eight years was only 3,796 standards.

December consumption was also much above the average, being 7,300 standards, which, in view of the condition of the market, indicates that there must have been forced sales by holders who were obliged to realize. The stock on hand is discouragingly large being 18,500 standards against 15,000 in 1892 and 16,500 in 1891 and an average of 16,902 standards for the eight preceding years. It is reasonably feared that this condition of things in the leading transatlantic port for New Brunswick deals will have a depressing effect on prices for next season's output. Resumption of building operations after the holidays and the termination of the colliery troubles may promote a better demand for the stocks on hand, but the outlook at the present time is not reassuring.

A Rip Van Winkle Proposition.

Our little paper, the World, claims that the Local Government ought not to aid the public of St. Stephen in having the toll bridge that spans the St. Croix at that town made a free bridge, unless it makes the ferries of the St. John and Miramichi also free. That is at once the measure of the World's idea of human progress and of its earnest desire to have a slap at the government. Toll bridges on public highways are considered relics of a by-gone age. The government has paid a good deal of money to abolish them in different parts of the province and, if we mistake not, those on the St. Croix are the only ones in or connected with New Brunswick. The government, about twenty years ago, paid $50,000 to make the St. John Suspension Bridge free and no one complained of their doing so. There was no man in the opposition party of sufficiently narrow views to condemn that purchase or cry out for free ferries for the sake of making political capital out of it. We hope the people of this and other countries will not judge the enlightenment or logic of the Miramichi public by the World's objection to having the St. Croix bridge at St. Stephen made free. In order to be entirely consistent the World should advocate the collection of tolls on all our big Miramichi bridges, several of which cost more than that spanning the St. Croix.

Lop-sidedness at Ottawa.

The government at Ottawa, or its officials having charge of the matter, think it necessary to discriminate in favor of certain newspapers in the distribution of important public documents. The blue book containing the public accounts, for instance, reached the St. John papers nearly a fortnight ago, but that for the ADVANCE reached us only on Monday last. Meantime, instead of treating its contents independently, we were obliged to take information of them, in a second-hand way, from the Telegraph and Sun, which we did last week. This week, we have, similarly, to copy an article from the Sun on Dominion trade, which, we presume, is based on the Trade and Navigation Returns issued at Ottawa and sent to that paper long before the ADVANCE and other papers are favored with a copy of it.

The unfairness of thus favoring a portion of the press will be apparent to any person familiar with newspaper work. It is simply an arbitrary way of giving advantage to certain papers over others in a matter in which there should be no discrimination. The administration of the country, in this little matter, practically enables the papers it favors to say to their readers, "you can get information relating to government affairs much earlier from us than from papers from which the government withholds its official statements for a fortnight or so after they give them to us."

We have grown quite accustomed to having all the government printing in the Maritime Provinces going to the Sun, Moncton Times, Halifax Herald and Yarmouth Times, to the exclusion of offices equally able to do it, and whose employees are entitled to a share of such public work, but this favoritism in the distribution of even the departmental blue books is carrying the lop-sided business of favoritism entirely too far. The ADVANCE is entitled to the public reports at as early a date as any other paper in the Maritime Provinces, and, in behalf of its readers, protests against their being withheld from it, while they are sent to papers which appear to be more in favor with the Ministry at Ottawa.

Canadian Commerce in 1893.

The Sun which has, evidently, been furnished, in advance, with the Trade and Navigation Returns publishes the following interesting article:—

The statistics of Canadian trade for the fiscal year which ended with June last, show a continued growth in the commerce of the country. The total trade of the year was $247,694,018. This is the largest year's trade Canada has ever seen. Twenty years ago there was a great spurt in foreign business, but it was of an abnormal character. Even then the great value of exports and imports was rather due to high prices than to large volume. In 1873 the foreign trade of Canada was in round numbers, $217,000,000. In the next year, which was the first of the Cartwright regime in Dominion finance, there was little change. After that the trade fell off, until in the year of the next change of government it was only $153,000,000. In 1880 a revival of trade set in and continued until the exports and imports reached a value of $230,000,000. This would represent a trade of about $190,000,000 at the present prices of goods. A contraction of commerce followed in 1883, but it was much milder than that which occurred in Sir Richard Cartwright's day. Trade reached the minimum again in 1886 when the figures were $189,000,000. Since then the tendency has been upward, as follows:

1887	$202,408,047
1888	201,097,630
1889	204,414,098
1890	218,607 390
1891	218 384 934
1892	241,369 443
1893	247,694,018

We have no quarrel with the economists who find a growing import trade more satisfactory than an advancing export trade. But it is always a greater pleasure to us to announce an increased sale of Canadian products abroad than an increased consumption of foreign products at home. It is indeed pleasant to know that we are able to buy, but there is some satisfaction in knowing that we are able year by year to produce the means of payment. In Canadian trade an excess of imports up to some fifteen or twenty millions appears to be nominal and in years of rapid railway construction even a larger balance may not mean increased current obligations. But when the balance is too large to be accounted for by freights, low export valuations and other incidentals the matter requires explanation.

Last year's exports were valued at $118,619,750, which is roughly speaking four and a half millions more than the previous year, twenty millions more than in 1891 and sixteen millions over any previous year in our history. The value of exports fifteen years ago—the year on which Sir Richard Cartwright vacated the office of finance minister—was $71,491,255.

The total imports of last year were two millions over 1882 and a trifle above the imports of any previous year. The excess of the value of imports over that of exports was ten and a half millions. The average annual excess since confederation is over twenty millions.

It cannot be said that business has been lively during the year or that it is very brisk now. But while trade has been quiet, the nation has been going on increasing its foreign business and carrying on commerce in safe and profitable channels. The financial position of Canada and of the Canadian people at large must have been improved by last year's foreign business.

The New U. S. Tariff.

The Review of Reviews for January says:—If a country is to have a general and highly complicated system of combined revenue and protective tariff imposts the one clear maxim to be asserted over and over again concerning it is this: Change it only for the best of causes, and do not change it too frequently. And the reason for this maxim lies in a principal which we may express as follows: It is upon the whole easier for business to adjust itself to the tariff than for the tariff to adjust itself to business. Herein is to be found the chief objection to the new Wilson tariff measure. Like the McKinley measure, this also is a general and highly complicated system of combined revenue and protective tariff imposts. It is just as truly a protective tariff in all its principles and methods as any of its predecessors,—providing one is willing to admit that a fence remains a fence even when some of the top boards are knocked off. The Wilson bill in no sense involves a reversal of the plan of Republican tariffs; it is simply an elaborate revision of them. Business had begun to adjust itself to the tariff of 1890. If the Wilson bill is adopted,—as, after much discussion and amending, it is likely to be,—business must begin some months hence to shape itself to the altered schedules, with no warrant for a feeling of permanence and security. For, if the Republicans should be returned to power in 1896, they would probably rebuild the tariff fence in a different enough way to require general readjustments once more. Would it not have been in better keeping with announced Democratic principles if the Wilson bill had been framed upon more permanent and radical lines, with a view to a material change of policy several years hence? What possible objection could there be to a long notice?

Great Britain's Trade Returns Make a Bad Showing.

The Pall Mall Gazette of Wednesday last, 27th Dec., in a review of the year's trade with Great Britain, said: "General trade has been worse than in 1892. Last year ended with an enormous loss of imports and exports, but as 1893 draws to a close 1892 seems brighter when compared with the present gloom over the country's industries. In the first eleven months of 1893 imports declined over £17,500,000, as compared with the first eleven months of 1892, while exports were reduced £6,500,000. Tobacco imports increased £67,000, and imported oils and German articles increased £600,000. These are the only exceptions to the general decline. The exports of food, drink, chemicals and machinery increased. The yarns and textile fabrics exported decreased £2,745,000, the coal exported decreased £2,745,000. Before the coal strike the industry showed brighter signs. The cotton trade especially suffered from the coal strike and increased foreign competition. Only 10,000,000 hundred-weights of raw cotton were purchased, whereas during the first eleven months of 1892 a similar amount was obtained from the United States alone. There has been an unbroken decline since 1891 in the quantity and quality of these goods for the east, although most European countries have increased their demand for cotton goods and the returns show a marked improvement. The eastern demand, on the contrary, is waning. The orders for China and Japan are gradually growing smaller, and Turkey also has required less. The American trade has steadily advanced. What effect the change in the tariff of the United States will bring about is a matter of conjecture. The Lancashire merchants did not fear the McKinley tariff, because they sent their best goods to the States. If the McKinley bill has had any effect, therefore, it has been to increase the cotton trade, which in the first eleven months of 1893 exported generally £1,339,536, this being an increase over previous years. The woollen trade bears a bright aspect. Germany is our best customer for woollen and worsted yarns, taking nearly half the goods exported. The export of woollen tissues amounted in the first eleven months of 1892 to £4,835,158 compared with £5 231,140 in these months this year. The exports of worsted tissues, which amounted to £8,104,550 in 1892, fell to £7,561,732 in 1893."

The Lumberman's Hardships.

THIS WINTER IS THE MOST SEVERE HE HAS HAD FOR YEARS.

(St John Record.)

Lumbermen on the Nashwaak and Miramichi are experiencing the severest winter they have ever known. On these streams the snow is three feet deep, with a crust of three inches, almost solid ice. The trees are coated with crust and icicles so that there is some little danger in cutting them down, as the blows of the axe loosens the ice which falls in pieces, sometimes weighing over fifty pounds.

The cut of lumber will fall off one-third with the larger operators, those contracting in the millions, while those on smaller contracts will fall off one-half as in the majority of cases they will be compelled to quit the woods. Welsh and Richards on the Miramichi will reduce their cuts several millions, as most of the sub-contractors have already come out. It was expected that the Taxis and South-West would produce a cut of six millions, while at present a few expect that four millions will be got.

Alex. Gibson will not get near his estimate which was in the vicinity of twenty millions. All his small crews have come out, as with their force of men they could not keep the roads open. One of Mr. Gibson's crews was two days last week cutting out a half-mile road to the railway track. The horses are badly used up as they cannot get through the crust at all.

The system followed for the last twenty-five years is to yard the logs till about Christmas. This gives a chance where the logs are scattering to get them into bunches before the heavy snows come. This winter, however, the snow came so early that no yarding has been done, and now a road has to be swamped to each tree. Then again the heavy snow prevented the swamps freezing, and many contractors have had to stop hauling till these have frozen.

Reports from the Upper St. John show a somewhat better condition of affairs there. While the operators have not the crust to contend with yet they have a large fall of snow. This is not so bad as the St. John operators are nearly all heavy contractors and with large crews and many horses can easily keep their roads open.

It is safe to say that the cut will fall to sixty-five per cent. of last year. What lumber is got out however will command a better price, which is the one consolation the lumberman has in his hardships.

The U. S. Tariff and St. John Lumber.

Two gentlemen representing Maine lumber interests were in St. John last week endeavoring to work up opposition against the free lumber clauses of the bill proposed by the United States Congressional Ways and Means Committee. Their mission was, of course, to the St John manufacturers of logs produced, or supposed to be produced, on the Maine side of the St. John river, and they, doubtless, thought that those gentlemen would not care to have New Brunswick lumber go to the United States market on the same terms as their output. The Telegraph, however, says the Maine gentleman found the St. John shippers indifferent. "They claim that there is very little to be feared in the way of competition so far as New Brunswick spruce is concerned if it is admitted free to the American market. The New Brunswick timber now cut is mostly all cut for the British market and is too small for the American. The deals for the British market average 14 feet in length only, while those for the New York market require to be at least 20 feet. Moreover it is claimed that so far as the lumber now standing in New Brunswick is concerned, at least on the St. John river, it is too small for the American market and need not be considered.

"There will be an increase in the smaller classes of sawn lumber for the American market.

"Messrs. Miller & Woodman, Stetson, Cutler & Co., E. G. Dunn, & Co. and Cushing & Co., have each a large quantity of sawn lumber and logs on hand, and it is felt that an injustice would be done them were the free clause bill to take effect at once. They would prefer a year or a year and a half to market their present supply, and will be then ready to meet the proposed change.

"One American manufacturer said, yesterday, that apart from the above reasons he would be willing to try the change, because under the present arrangement he had made money, and he would like the experiment of the new."

News and Notes.

BLONDIN ROPE-WALKING AT 70.

It was on the 1st of June, 1861, that Blondin, then in the prime of life, first visited England and astonished visitors to the Crystal Palace by his feats on the high rope. Two years previously he had conceived and executed the idea of crossing the Niagara Falls on a rope 170 feet above the water level, the distance traversed being 1,100 feet. He afterwards performed the feat of walking the rope across the Falls on stilts, carrying a man on his back. At the Crystal Palace, London, the rope was stretched from end to end of the great central transept, at a height of 100 feet from the ground floor. Blondin, who will complete his 70th year on the last day of February next, is now at the Crystal Palace repeating his performances every evening during the Christmas holidays.

HE DESERVES HANGING.

Pendergast, the crank who shot Mayor Harrison of Chicago, has been found guilty and the jury recommended that he be hanged, which is to be done, although his lawyers endeavor to show that he was insane and, therefore, not responsible. The Chicago Herald's comments are to the point when it says:—"It is a righteous verdict and sentence. A murderous crank is as accountable at the bar of justice and at the bar of reason as any person who commits murder.—The *Times* says: Exact and speedy justice has been done by the court and jury. Pendergast's conviction deals a fatal blow to the plea of criminal lawyers, backed up by opinionated physicians that eccentricity it a complete defence to the charge of murder."

THE FUNDS OF THE IRISH PARTY.

The Freeman's Journal publishes a full statement of the various funds under the control of the Irish national party certified by accountants, and remarks that no other political organization has the courage to publish such an audit. The accounts cover a period from August 15, 1892, to October 31, 1893, in the case of the parliamentary and home rule funds, and from October 14, 1892, to the same final date in the case of the evicted tenants' fund. They deal with a total of £42,387, of which £25,021 was subscribed for political purposes, and £17,350 for relief of the evicted tenants, the latter amount being supplemented by various grants voted unanimously by the Irish party amounting to £6,500. The amount subscribed in Ireland was over £20,000, in Great Britain nearly £9,000, and in Canada over £2,000.

A PRAYER MISUNDERSTOOD.

A paper from north the Tweed tells an exquisitely funny story concerning the caucus in the church. A preacher, who was an ardent admirer of Mr. Gladstone, prayed for Heaven's blessing on the Premier in these somewhat ambiguous words:—'O' Lord, at the critical juncture of events, be pleased to grant that Mr. Gladstone and his fellow redeemers of England may hang together.' On hearing the prayer a brother, who approved of the Conservative policy, exclaimed—'Amen, amen, may they all hang together.' The Radical minister felt that he was misunderstood, and by way of explanation exclaimed—'O, Lord, I do not mean to hang together in the sense that our brother down below means it. I mean may they in accord and concord hang together.' 'Amen, amen,' replied the Conservative worshipper, 'I don't mind what the cord is so long as they hang together.'

GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.

Mr. C. H. Cann, who leads the opposition in the Assembly of Nova Scotia and spells his name, Cahan, is an editorial writer on the Halifax Herald, which is a rival of the Chronicle of that city. The sense of dignity of those great dailies is frequently exemplified by personal references to each other's writers and it is not an easy matter to determine which is the most petulant and ill-mannered. The Chronicle, however, now has the bun, as it said the other day:—"It is the most glaring impudence for one C. H. Cahan to sit down in his editorial room and tell liberal conservatives that if they dare to do what they think is right he will annihilate them! He, forsooth! Who and what is he that he should have anything to say about it? What can he do? His bumptious ravings are as innocuous as the barking of a poodle or the braying of a donkey. . . There are thousands of conservatives in Nova Scotia who despise C. H. Cahan as much as any liberal can, and who would as soon think of following a yellow dog as such a leader."

FOOD BEFORE SLEEP.

Many persons, says Dr. W. T. Cathell, an eminent physician, though not actually sick, keep below par in strength and general tone, and I am of the opinion that fasting during the long intervals between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness we so often meet,

All beings except man are governed by natural instinct, and every being with a stomach, except man, eats before sleep, and even the human infant, guided by the same instinct, sucks frequently day and night, and if its stomach is empty for any prolonged period, is cries long and loud.

Digestion requires no interval of rest, and if the amount of food during the twenty-four hours is, in quantity and quality, not beyond the physiological limit, it makes no hurtful difference to the stomach how few or how short are the intervals between eating, but it does make a vast difference in the weak and emaciated one's welfare to have a modicum of food in the stomach during the time of sleep, that instead of being consumed by bodily action it may during the interval improve the lowered system, and I am fully satisfied that were the weakly, the emaciated and the sleepless to nightly take a light lunch or meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed for a prolonged period, nine in ten of them would be thereby lifted into a better standard of health.

That Shatford Case.

HOW AFFIDAVITS ARE PROCURED. THE DISCLOSURES MAINTAIN AN AFRICAN HUE AND ODOR. THE JUDGE HAS APPARENTLY HEARD ENOUGH AND EVERYBODY ELSE HAS HEARD TOO MUCH. IT'S A MALODOROUS BUSINESS, ANYHOW.

[St. John Globe Dec. 28.]

A bombshell from the Shatford camp this morning gave a momentary shock at least to the Campbell forces who were in battle array as usual in Judge Tuck's court. The bombshell was in the nature of an affidavit from the redoubtable Hannah Lane, a dusky beauty who is, and has been for years, in Sheffield street. It stated in the plainest terms that Charles Campbell used to visit her frequently, and what was the purpose of his visits. The reading of the affidavit was a surprise to Mr. Currey and his clients, but it did not disconcert them very much. Mr. Campbell gently smiled, and Mrs. Shatford and the other ladies with her simply looked amusedly incredulous.

It was five minutes after eleven when Mr. Jefferson Davis Shatford strode into the court room, which was already packed with people. He walked by his wife without looking at her, while she stared in his direction without seeing him.

There was a preliminary tiff between the lawyers, of course, as to the plan to be followed. Mr. Hazen said he had affidavits to read to contradict some new matter brought out by the other side at the last session. Mr. Currey said this would open up the whole thing again and there must be an end somewhere. When would the door be closed? The Judge said it would not go on forever, and anyhow he was going to see what the new affidavits were like.

Then Mr. Hazen went on to read his affidavits. It may be as well to explain that the principal object of these sworn statements was to show that Shatford's side had had not used improper means to obtain evidence or to prevent Mrs. Shatford's side from getting affidavits. They were in reply to affidavits made on Mrs. Shatford's side.

Edward P. Raymond testified that he drew the first affidavit of Fanny Stewart, a colored woman, who had first testified that she knew Charles Campbell and that he used to visit colored women in her house, and who afterwards swore that the man referred to was not the Charles Campbell of this case. Mr. Raymond declared that Fanny Stewart said she knew Campbell and knew about where he lived, and that she was not influenced by Detective Ring or any one else.

The next affidavit was by Detective Ring. Mr. Hazen as he started to read it explained that when Fanny Stewart's original declaration was taken "she was living in the classical regions of Bugtown," "a favorite resort that," remarked the Judge, without a smile. She had lived in Sheffield street. Ring said that he was present with Messrs. Raymond, Shatford and Secord when she made her statement; that she said she knew Campbell and the locality where he lived, and that she spoke of him always as Charles or Charlie. Ring further said Charles Campbell's statement that he (Ring) had prevented Laura Francis from giving evidence was untrue, Some reference to Hannah Lane's evidence brought forth the objection from Mr. Currey that Mr. Hazen was discrediting his own witness, and the Judge said he would think it over.

An affidavit from Daniel S. McLaughlin denied in toto the statement of Mrs. Shatford that he had shown Shatford to his (Shatford's) house one night while drunk. Mr. Currey first tried to shut out the affidavit, but the Judge would not consent. Then he remarked: "Does that contradict the statement—Shatford admits he was drunk." Mr. Hazen just smiled, and went on.

Abner Secord testified as to Fanny Stewart's first affidavit, corroborating Raymond and Ring's. The woman's statement he said, was freely and voluntarily made. He went over the old story about Amelia Kennedy and Hannah Lane. As to Charles Campbell's statement that he swore a certain valuable machine was burned in the Shatford fire, it was untrue.

An affidavit from "J. D. Shatford, of Chicago, manager of an incorporated company," was next read. It went over the same ground as Raymond, Ring and Secord as to Fanny Stewart's affidavit. He was sure Fanny Stewart knew Charles Campbell; she knew where he lived, and she spoke of him never as Mr. Campbell, but always as Charles or Charlie. He substantiated Secord's statement as to the valuable machine, and he declared it was false that D. J. McLaughlin had shown him home when drunk. It was also untrue that Ring or anybody in his Shatford's) interest had tried to prevent Laura Francis from giving testimony.

Mr. Hazen at this stage said that he had an affidavit from John E. Shatford, which he would not read until he had the ruling of the Court. This affidavit referred to letters written by Evill and Kaye, and to the means of support left Mrs. Shatford. Judge Tuck ruled against the presentation of the affidavit.

Then Mr. Hazen said he had an important affidavit which he wished to submit—the affidavit of Hannah Lane, who swore that what she had sworn before was false, and that she was influenced to make this false declaration by offers of reward.

Mr. Currey had not been furnished with a copy of this affidavit, and he did not know what was coming. He hastened to say that he never saw the woman and knew nothing of her, and the Judge comforted him by remarking that nobody suspected him of doing anything except what is just right.

Now the lawyers wrangled for a quarter of an hour. Mr. Currey declared that if Hannah Lane's statement was read he might want time to find out how other evidence was obtained. A mass of evidence presented ought never to have been read. Mr. Hazen, he said, had ample time in which to obtain all his evidence.

Judge Tuck said he inclined to the view that the affidavit should be read.

Mr. Hazen, after disclaiming that he "ever saw the lady" (the Judge—"Had you not better say, woman"), proceeded to read Hannah Lane's affidavit.

It should be explained that the versatile Hannah was originally brought into the case by Fanny Stewart, who swore that Charles Campbell used to visit her. Campbell's friends then interviewed Hannah, and she made an affidavit contradicting Fanny Stewart's statement; she did not know Charles Campbell. she said.

The affidavit now presented by her therefore was her second, and it was decidedly sensational. Mr. Hazen read it with the solemnity that its importance deserved. Hannah's affidavit started out by saying that she knew Charles Campbell. A short time ago Thomas Johnson, a colored man who lives on Sheffield street, called on her and told her Campbell wished her to stick to him and he would see that she would be all right; that if anybody asked her if she knew him (Campbell) to say no. Hannah's declaration that she was told there would be something in it for her caused a titter. She said Johnson told her that Campbell would come and ask her to swear. She replied by asking if she would have to appear and was told no. Currey wanted her at his office, Johnson said, and Campbell would meet her at the corner of Prince William and Princess streets. She went up, but did not see Campbell, Hannah then narrated how she was called on by Johnson, Charles Campbell and a man named Peters, Campbell asked her if she knew him or ever saw him and she said no. She also told Campbell that Fanny Stewart's and Policeman Killen's statements were wrong. The affidavit then proceeded to say that she first saw Charles Campbell when she was living at Mrs. Robinson's house on Main street, he and his wife having been there for dinner. She afterwards saw him on Sheffield street. Amelia Kennedy, a colored girl, was "a particular friend of his" and she became the same kind of a particular friend. Hannah said Campbell used to visit her perhaps twice a week for improper purposes and that he had frequently violated his marriage vows. These are not Hannah's words but the meaning of them. She said he used to visit her at Johnson's at Nell Mitchell's and at Maggie Francis,s.

This broad statement brought Mr. Currey to his feet with a determined objection to such evidence. It was true, he said, His Honor would not allow himself to be influenced by such evidence, but it would have an effect on the community.

Judge Tuck—The community cannot be harmed much more than it has been. His Honor added that the affidavit would carry little weight.

The lawyers had a little tiff, and then Mr. Hazen continued to read Miss Lane's last production. She said Charles Campbell had visited her as late as November last for the purposes ascribed. She wound up with a declaration that the affidavit made in Campbell's interest was not true, and was made because of promises of reward given her.

Mr. Currey now had the floor. He wanted to make enquiries about Johnson and Lane and others, and the Judge told him he should have the opportunity, although he hoped to be through to-day.

Then Mr. Hazen sprang another surprise. He said that was not possible, as after full consideration of the matter he had decided it would be necessary in the interest of his client to present oral testimony. Some respectable citizens who had important evidence to give would not make affidavits.

The Judge took a hand. He said he had been left with the impression that no oral testimony would be given. Furthermore, he would be prepared to give judgement on the affidavits and without oral evidence. Mr. Hazen tried to impress upon His Honor the desirability of bringing out all the facts, but His Honor decisively said he was prepared to decide the case on the affidavits presented.

The Judge said Mr. Currey would have the same right. Mr. Currey charged Mr. Shatford's counsel with changing their minds; first they did not want oral evidence, now they want it. He complained that so much outside matter was brought in, and said it ought not to be lost sight of that the crucial question was who shall have custody of the children?

Mr. Hazen had doubts of Mr. Currey's sincerity, and he went on to state his view of where he had stood and where he stands now in the matter of testimony.

Then the question was discussed, When shall we meet again? Finally Tuesday, Jan. 2, was selected. Mr. Currey, if he wishes, can present affidavits as to new matter disclosed to-day, and legal argument will be heard, so that, happily, the public will probably know next week who will secure the Shatford children, and the community will have a rest—until the Divorce Court meets—from the Shatford family squabbles.

Only one new affidavit was submitted on Tuesday in the Shatford case. It was from the negro, Johnston, who declared that Charles Campbell never was a visitor to his house with the Lane woman and that he did not induce her, as she had stated, to say that she did not know Campbell. Argument was then made by the lawyers, until, owing to the vitiated air of the court room further proceedings were deferred until a time to be fixed by the Judge.

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Dated at Chatham N. B., this 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1893.

WARREN C WINSLOW, Proctor.

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, THOMAS CRIMMIN, } Executors

Executor's Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Scott Fairley will please forward the same duly attested. And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ROBERT C BOYES, JAMES S FAIRLEY } Executors.

Blackville November 7th 1893. 2-1-15-94

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George Stothart of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, merchant, has this day assigned his estate and effects to us the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

The trust deed lies at the office of Messrs Tweedie & Bennett, in Chatham, N. B., for inspection and execution.

Creditors desirous of participating in the said trusts are requested to execute said trust deed within three months from this date.

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Chatham N B. December 18th, 1893.

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