

50 YEARS. For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and going out, but during all this time...

ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS. Splendid Farm for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Bremner farm...

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES. Crown Lands Office, 22 Dec. 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to the fact...

FOR SALE. Four Flows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the station farm to W. M. DIXON or at St. S. SNOWBALL'S Office.

R. FLANAGAN. Garden, and Field Seeds, Choice Timothy Seed, and Wheat Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c. &c.

PROFESSOR LEICESTER. Organist of St. Luke's Church, Professor of the PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Stendral's Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of Music, London, England.

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Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., DECEMBER 27, 1894. Letter from Hon. M. Adams M. P. NEWCASTLE Dec. 21, 1894. My Dear Sir,

I regret very much that you have changed your course of conduct as against my unfortunate self. I have not done a wrong against the interests of Northumberland since I was elected in '91. You also say Mr. Smith—"quite evident in an article in your paper of the 20th inst., headed—"Political Activities"—and in which you use the following words—"It is not known whether Mr. Adams intends to offer again."

We are always glad to have the views of our representative in the House of Commons, and welcome him to our columns, even though the pleasure of doing so has been deferred on another Damoclean election is practically within sight. We entirely recollect the kindness of your letter. The personal friendship of all with whom he has to do in all matters—politics as well as in business and social life—is a source of pleasure to the writer.

In the domain of politics, however,—in matters which affect public administration—we assume, with confidence, that Mr. Adams will appreciate plainness of speech from both friend and foe, and not consider it incompatible with even the warmest personal regard, for the ADVANCE to express what seems to fit to be in the minds of many—we believe a majority—of the people of Northumberland respecting his course and position as one of their representatives in Ottawa. He says he regrets that the ADVANCE has changed its course towards him, and also that he has not done a wrong against the interests of Northumberland since he was elected in '91.

We can only say that the ADVANCE has had the same reasons for changing its course as it has towards Mr. Adams. It is not a matter of policy, but of fact. It is not a matter of policy, but of fact. It is not a matter of policy, but of fact.

Again, we ask him whether he thinks it has been for the good of the County that he has not only sought to keep his influence with that of its representative in the Senate, but has wasted, or rather expended and weakened his own by opposing it to that of the latter. Mr. Snowball's influence seemed to be working speaking in '91 when Mr. Adams was very anxious to be elected. Why did he—as soon as he was elected and Mr. Snowball was appointed to the Senate—assume that he could do better for the County alone than by combining the influence of Mr. Snowball with his own?

Among its reference collections, it contains a series of English patents from their beginning in 1617 to date, comprising upward of 5000 volumes of text and plates; a series of French patents numbering about 900 volumes; 800 volumes of German patents; and complete records of the patents of Victoria, Queensland, Canada, New Zealand, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia, Austria, Norway, Belgium and Sardinia, each containing less than 100 volumes.

The enormous size and massive structure of the native houses is among the recent surprising discoveries of explorers among the wild tribes—inhabited by numerous warlike tribes—scattered along the streams of New Guinea. Houses 300 to 400 feet long and 100 feet high—among the largest in the world—are reported to be not uncommon.

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The War in Eastern Asia. The full reports of the capture of Port Arthur, which were received at New York, throw further light upon what took place after the taking of the place. James Creelman, an American correspondent, tells a story of awful butchery and savage barbarity on the part of the victorious Japanese. The atrocities committed by the Japanese, according to Mr. Creelman's story, could scarcely be exceeded by a band of Sioux Indians.

Women and children were hunted and shot as they fled to the hills with their protectors. The town was sacked from end to end and the inhabitants were butchered in their own houses. I saw soldiers tramping over the twitching bodies of dying men to rob their houses. There was no attempt to conceal the appalling crimes. Shame had vanished. It was heartrending to see men dodging around corners like hunted beasts, and kneeling for mercy but getting none. I am satisfied that not more than 100 Chinese were killed in fair battle at Port Arthur, and that at least 2,000 unarméd men were put to death.

Another correspondent, who was at the taking of Port Arthur, admits that excesses were committed, but speaks of them in this manner: At 8 o'clock I left the village and proceeded to Port Arthur. The road after entering the town becomes a main street, bordered on each side, first by very nice residences and then by large Chinese stores. The sight upon the street was simply awful. Heaps of dead Chinese lay there, most of them having been killed, not by a shot, but by a sword cut, which, in most cases, had been placed on the head or on the neck, nearly taking off the heads. It is clear that the first soldiers who had entered the city had given no quarter. It is also certain that many of the coolies or carriers belonging to the very lowest class of people, who followed the first two regiments, had also taken part in the fray, and had tried their Japanese bayonets on Chinese necks.

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Black coal with red spotted billy on its under side. A Yokohama despatch says:—It is learned from a trustworthy source that two hundred Chinese soldiers and officers escaped from Port Arthur to Shan-hai-wan on the main land. The officers were at once put to death by the Chinese garrison, and the common soldiers were tortured for their failure to hold Port Arthur.

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Great Gale on the British Coast. The gales which prevented the cruiser Blenheim leaving Portsmouth with the remains of Sir John Thompson on board on 22nd, as intended, appears to have been one of the most destructive known for years on the British coast. It began at 2 o'clock in the morning. A part of the Clearing House at Easton Station was unroofed and several of the clerks employed in the building were more or less seriously injured. All vessels outward bound from London anchored at the mouth of the Thames.

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Invited to the Funeral. OTTAWA, December 23.—In connection with the arrangements for the funeral of the late premier, the government have authorized the following notice, which, it is hoped will be accepted by those interested in lieu of personal letters of invitation: The government desire the attendance of the following persons:—

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