General Business.



thoroughness of the work that is being done; reasonable rates of tuition, and the very low figure at which board may be had, are some of the things

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INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. TWO TRIPS A WEEK



Fredericton, N. B.

and continuing until further notice, Steamer "Camberland" will leave St. John every MON-DAY morning, .30 standard. Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

The Steamer "St. Crolx" will leave St. John every THURSDAY, at 4.30 p. m., for BOSTON DIRECT. Returning, leave Boston same days at

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Statio and Baggage checked through.

For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket, C. E. LAECHLER, Agent, St. John, N. B.

Notice of Sale.

To Charles H. Roy, of the Parish of Beresford, Gloucester County; Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the ninth day of November A. D. 1883, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester the ninth day of November A. D. 1883 as number 156 and on pages 293, 294 and 295 of the 30th volume of records; and also under and by virtue of a certain other power of sale contained in a certain other indenture of mortgage dated the fourth day of November A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of said Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester on the fourth day of November A. D 1886, as number 351 and on pages 661, 662 and of the 32nd volume of Records, the first of waich said mortgages was made between said Charles (under the name of Charles Roy) the one part, and said late Aretas DesBrisay of the other part, we, the undersigned Sydney DesBrisay and Penelope DesBrisay, executor and executrix of the last will and testament said late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay will on the eigh teenth day of January next (1900) at twelve o'clock oon, in front of the Post Office in the Town Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, absolutel sell and dispose of the lands and premises herein after and in said two several mortgages particular imentioned and contained, at Public Auction, which said lands and premises are described as follows "All that piece or parcel of land and premises "situate at Beresford aforesaid, County and Prov-"ince aforesaid, known as part of lots number "twenty and twenty-one, bounded as follows, to "wit: On the east by the shore of the Bay Chaleur, "on the west by the rear line of the grant, on the "north by land owned by Edward Commeau and on "the south by land owned by Peter Doucet and "James Boudreau and containing one hundred acres "more or less." Also all the dower or thirds, right title and interest, of Philomene Roy, wife of Said Charles H. Roy, conveyed to said late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay, by conveyance dated the twenty-fourth day of January A D. 1890, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester on pages 105 and 106 of the 41st volume of records, in said lands and premises, for the purpose of paying and satisfying the principal moneys and interest secured by said two several mortgages, default having been made in the payment thereof.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September A. D.

OF CANADIAN BOYS SOUTH AFRICA.

SYDNEY DESBRISAY, Executor and Executrix

PENELOPE DESBRISAY, Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay.

The eyes of the world are on South Africa. Can ada is excited as never before. Every one is asking for information and the Earle Publishing Co., of St. John, N. B., are bringing out an authentic history from the discovery of Africa down to date including its ocupation by different nations, the great "treks" of the Boers, their babits, customs, treatment of slaves, complete sketches of the lives of all British Generals connected with African History, President Kruger, General Joubert, Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, Bight the world's wealthiest man, the great native warriors, the founder of Ladysmith, Canadian officers, the causes that led up to the present war, the thri lling events of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, the conquest of the natives, the story of the trou bles of 1881-1884, the whole superbly illustrated. Much of this truhful narrative reads like fairy tale while parts thrill the reader with all the horrors of the war. The illustrious history, strength and resources of Great Britain on one side! and the make this contest one of the most graphic and memorable in history. This is the book of the agents. Send 30cts. by P. O. Order stamps quickly to pay for mailing Prospectus copy and full outfit. This sum refunded with first five copies. Terms same to all. You gain nothing by waiting to write. Outfits and all particulars mailed in order of their receipt. No duty. Big terms 30 days credit. Freight paid. Lowest retail prices Act now and be first, Box 94 St. John N. B.

(2) GENERAL WHITE AND THE BOERS. (3) A STORY OF CANADIAN BOYS IN SOUTH

(4) A STORY OF OOM PAUL. (5) GENERAL JOUBERT AT HOME AND IN (7) TOMMY ATKINS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WANTED.

400 Tons Granite

stones not larger than 9x14, for which the Town Chatham will pay

45C. PER TON DELIVERED ON TOWN WHARF.

Apply to Wm. Johnston, Treasurer, who have stone measured an i pay for same. WARREN C. WINSLOW, Chatham, N. B., Nov. 18, 1899.

CANADIAN O PACIFIC KY.

Excursion Rates.

Holidays.

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP between all Stations on the Atlant Division and from Atlantic Division Stations points in Canada, Port Arthur and east.

GENERAL PUBLIC.—Tickets on sale Dec. 21st to Jan. 1st, inclusive, good to return tilt Jan. 4th,

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, -Tickets on sale presentation of school certificate, Dec. 9th to 31st clusive, good to return till Jan. 31st, 1900. COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS,-Tickets on sal to points in Canada on presentation of certificate, Dec. 15th to 20th, inclusive, good to return till

Above arrangements also apply from all Stations on the Intercolonial and Dominion Atlantic Railways to Canadian Pacific Railway Stations named TO BOSTON, MASS.—First-class unlimited one way fare for the round trip from St. John, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews and intermediate Stations. Tickets on sale Dec, 20th to 30th, inclusive, good to return 30 days from date of issue, Intercolonial Railway will issue Christmas Excur-cion Tickets by All-Rail Line to Boston on Dec. The to wen, at through rate made by adding fare to St. John to above rates good to return

Jan. 7th, 1900, and will also on same dates iss tickets good to return thirty days from date issue by adding local round trip rate to St. John service, etc., or to reserve berths on the Popular Short Line Express to Montreal or All-Rail Line to Boston, write D. P. A, St John, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

healthy mind can appreciate a good

point when made at the expense of his

party, or even of himself if he is a com-

batant. No reputable person, however,

can entertain any feeling other than

one of contempt for the class of politi-

cal workers and writers who are not

capable of discriminating between what

s honorable and legitimate in this

regard, and what is not. One of the

greatest offenders we have in Canada

against truth and any semblance of fair

play in dealing with not only political

opponents, but also those of its own

party whose sense of decency restrains

them from going to its own lengths

against the former, is the St. John Sun.

An instance in point was that paper's

statement the other day of our position

in regard to Mr. Greenway whose

policy and methods we have always

opposed. The Sun, with its usual

recklessness and disregard for the

record intimated that we had at one

time supported Greenway, just as it

stated a short time before that we

"supported Mr. Foster in office." The

Sun's untruthfulness in dealing with

those who do not agree with it in all

throughout the Province that few per-

sons place any confidence in its political

or party statements and the wonder is

company-for most of them are above

writers they employ to so palpably

manifest their peculiar ideas of journalis-

tic propriety in its columns. One of

the latest stories to which the Sun lent

itself with its usual editorial zeal was

over the sending of the second Cana-

dian contingent to South Africa. No

well-informed person, of course believed

the story, and we are quite sure the

Sun did not. It made the worst possi-

ble use of it, however. A despatch

from Ottawa to the Montreal Witness,

which as everybody knows is far from

being a political friend of Mr. Tarte,

says the story "has caused a good deal

of indignation among fair-minded men

one atom of truth in the varn. Con-

fit. The Premier in his kindness of

heart went down to see his colleague,

when he learned of his indisposition,

and this is really the sole basis for the

gossip. Among fair-minded Conserva-

opinion that the less said about

disagreements in the sending of the

Mr. Tarte, himself, has caused

contradiction of the story to be publish

ed, but the Sun, while it circulated the

falsehood refrained from doing justice

to the minister it maligned, more to

the detriment of the country than the

We are not at all concerned for Mr

falsehoods about his attitude and utter

a matter of such paramount importance

as the loyalty of Canada's government

to the interests of the Empire in the

existing serious position of affairs in

A would-be Leader's Ignorance.

While the Dominion government,

endorsed by the people generally, are

making prompt responses to the de-

mands of the bour for aid in the main-

tenance of the Empire's prestige, a lot

of third rate politicians appear to be

thinking only of how they shall make

political capital out of the situation.

Here is a sample effort on the part of

succeed Sir Charles Tupper in the

leadership of the Conservative party.

Of course, some allowance is made for

N. CLARKE WALLACE TO THE MINISTER OF

MILITIA.

"Woodbridge, Ont., Dec. 22, '99.

"From the first hour that the Canadian

contingent arrived in South Africa to the

present time, so far as I can see or learn,

kind to ascertain their whereabouts nor

any telegraphic communication with them.

Every Canadian wants to know something

of them. Besides there are more than a

thousand homes where the little family

groups are watching day by day and wait-

ing through the long hours of the night,

longing to have information, even if it

were only one line, every day. Is it

parsimony or indifference or something

worse that is the cause of the govern-

FROM THE MINISER OF MILITIA TO N. CLARKE

WALLACE. -

dian contingent received. Its statements

are not true. Proper arrangements were

made by me with Col. Otter, the officer

commanding, to forward news from time

to time, of contingent and its doings.

Several of such messages have already

been received and published. As the

contingent now forms part of the British

army you know, or ought to know, that

only such news can be sent as general in

"(Signed) N. CLARKE WALLACE.

ment's action in the matter ?

bridge, Ont. ;-

Christmas hilarity:

the excitable gentleman who hopes to

South Africa.

injury of the object of its malice.

eproach as gentlemen-permit the

proverbial

things has become so

CHATHAM, N. B.. - DECEMBER 28, 1899.

What must people abroad think of our country and its public men when Shameless Partyism. one of Mr. Wallace's assumed position Every man in Canada, no doubt, makes such an exhibition of silly enjoys in a greater or less degree the friction of political warfare, and the

THE WAR!

"(Signed) F. W. BORDEN."

NO FIGHTING.

There is no authentic news of any fighting having been done in South Africa since THE ADVANCE was issued

WHAT ABOUT DELAGOA BAY?

There is a we'l defined belief in Great Britain and elsewhere that the Portuguese officials at Delagoa Bay are assisting the Boers by permitting food, munitions of war and recruits to pass through that port for Pretoria and other points in the South African Republic. A British fleet ought to be sent to do police duty there in the interest of the empire.

ABOUT MEDIATION.

A London despatch of 23rd says :-'Though Great Britain's plight in South Africa seems temporarily critical, the Asstraining every nerve to secure the mediation of President McKinley towards a favorable peace. But, anyone with the slightest knowledge of British feeling quickly appreciates that not one person in a million contemplates any result but an ultimate British triumph, and all sections unite in saying this must be secured, no matter what the cost. Hence, the Boer agents themselves have only slight hopes that mediation would be accepted, though believing, if President McKinley why those who compose its publishing | could be persuaded to proffer it, Lord Salisbury, though, perhaps, bound to refuse, would lose humanitarian sympathy in the United States and thus divert to the Boers much wavering senti-

"The Associated Press is informed from excellent sources that no offer of mediation would be accepted by Lord Salisbury that Mr. Tarte had made some difficulty | in any shape or form. The popular conwith his colleagues in the government ception of peace is that it must come through General Roberts and General Kitchener. The fall of Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking would not make a particle of difference, for this stoical resolve is thoroughly imbedded in the hearts | by non-acceptance. of the people, who, for the first time in the memory of this generation, have drunk deeply of the cup of military defeat and disgrace. Any other defeats that the future holds for the British, except entire annihilation, are anticipated by the scathing self-criticism which the nation has inflicted upon its own hide.

of both political parties. There is not NOT ENCOURAGING. "The lack of news this week has by no servatives here know the Minister of means been taken as an instance of the Public Works is not the man to hang adage regarding no news. A very general back sulking in Montreal if there were impression preva ils that Kimberley will inspiring send off. any part of the government programme succumb. An office of he British South African Company, was an intimate that did not suit him. But your corknowledge of South Airica, tells the respondent is informed by a member of Associated Press he believes that if the the government that Mr. Tarte has Boers capture Ceca I hodes they will been for the last two days trying to get up to Ottawa, but is not physically

"Nowhere more than on the stock exchange has the lack of information caused extreme nervousuess. It is realised that if Kimberley falls De Beers mines shares and interests will shrivel to nothing, while the Chartered Company's vast issues will lose what little bottom they have left.

tives here there is a very general "It is learned by the Associated Press that the great financial houses in London have combined and furnished sufficient troops, which is likely to be misundermoney to insure no large failure 3.1 Set stood by outsiders not acquainted with tling Day, Dec. 28, though the small fry facts, the better for our credit as a

NOTES OF THE WAR SITUATION. CAPE Town, Dec. 16, (delayed in trans mission)-There is great distress in the Orange Free State, owing to the scarcity of grain. Many families are reported to be starving.

The Reman Catholic Bishop at Kimsound. Although an Irishman, disclaimmire his history as a public man, but conscience, say that I think that England ness of our Anglo-Saxon unity." there is no justification for inventing very seldom had a more just cause for war. I have had thirteen years to study the question." ances at any time, much less in regard to

London, Dec. 21-The Queen has commanded the Archbishop of Canterbury to order the collection of contributions in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers and their wives and children and also in behalf of the widows and orphans of soldiers | time. who have been killed in South Africa The collections will be made in all th churches of the Established church in England and Wales on January 7.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, has issued somewhat remarkable pastoral to the clergy of this diocese. The document is noteworthy for its pro-British sentiment, which is the exact antithesis the utterances of the Osservator Romano and other newspapers supposed to be influenced by the Vatican. The Cardinal enjoins "public and united supplications for our army and the speedy success of the British arms."

The London Daily News Cape Town correspondent says that the Boers marched the British prisoners taken at Stormberg to Burghersdorf, the march occupying 48 hours, during which time the prisoners were without food or water. Christmas and New Year's the government has taken no steps of any The wounded were at first placed in a school house by the English residents, but the Boer women of the town remonstrated, declaring that the "Rooinoks," as they term the English, ought to be shot. The blankets were taken from the wounded men, and their beds were given

> MORE OF KRUGER'S INSOLENCE. COLOGNE, Dec. 22- The Magdeburg Zeitung has received a telegram from the Transvaal Agency in Brussels which confirms the statement that President Kru-'Honorable N. Clarke Wallace, Wood- | ger is ready to sign a treaty of peace, |

provided no further rights are asked for "Your telegram with respect to Cana- the Uitlanders that they enjoyed before the war and also that Great Britain pays the war expenses incurred by the Boers. If Great Britain continues the war, the despatch says, President Kruger and

Steyn will ask the Cape Dutch to proclaim the independence of Cape Colony. "AMENDED" CASCALTIES AT TUGELA.

the latter are directly and personally first category contains 701 names and among 203 missing, 33 are known to have been made prisoners. Including all ranks

the British casualties were: Killed 144 Wounded 743 Total 1,108

GREAT HEROISM. Further stirring details of the battle are published. So terrible, says one correspondent, was at times the fire from the Boer rifles it seemed inconceivable how a mortal man could continue to advance in the face of it. Many deeds of heroism are reported. Men returned to the fire zone to bring out their wounded comrades.

and in one case a corporal succeeded in dressing the injucies of two men under a murderous fusilade. SENDING INDIAN CAVALRY. Lord Roberts held a special military

council at the war office on 22nd. strongly urged that a large contingent of native Indians be sent to South Africa for service against the Boers. It was judgment that they would render inestimable service in the guerilla tactics necessary to cope with the Boers' mode of warfare. As a result of Roberts' msistance, Lord Hamilton, secretary for India, cabled Curzon to ascertain how many squadrons were available for sersociated Press learns that the Boers are vices and how soon they could be landed in South Africa.

THAT FLOUR SEIZURE. from a member of the Produce Exchange, against the seizure by the British of a large amount of flour sent to South Africa. The flour was seized at Delagoa Bay and sent to East London, it being suspected that it was for the Boers.

CANADA'S SECOND CONTINGENT.

As indicated in the ADVANCE of last week the second Canadian contingent is to be composed of mounted men-artillery and cavalry. They are to be embarked from Halifax. The contracts for their transportation to South Africa have been closed. The Montezuma of the Elder-Dempster Line and the Laurentian and Pommeranian of the Allan Line are the vessels chosen for the purpose. It is expected that at least 1000 men and an equal number of horses will be despatched by the 25th January. There is great enthusiasm amongst Canadians of all branches of the military service in volunteering for the seat of war. Thousands who offer will, of course, be disappointed

THE 1ST CONTINGENT. Belmont, Dec. 23 .- "All well, Canadian regiment sends greetings to all."

GOOD-BYE TO ROBERTS.

London, Dec. 23.-Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who is to assume command of the British forces in South Africa, left Waterloo railroad station to-day amid scenes of wild enthusiam. Seldom has the terminus witnessed such an

What England Did.

President J. G. Schurman, of Cornel University, who was chairman of th Phillippine commission appointed President McKinley, spoke the other night at a dinner of the Congregational Club of New York. He spoke of the Phillippines and the part England had played in the war with Spain.

"Whether Eggiand is right or wrong in

taking up the gauntlet thrown down by Kruss, said he, "I cannot undertake to say, but I do know that in the Orient, where we have had our trouble. England's cause has been our cause. I do know that while observing neutrality she has greatly facilitated our work. When the Phillippine commission was in Manila know that orders came from England for the British ships then gathered there to make a voyage through the archipelago. and that in those orders the captains were told to see the leading insurgents in the islands and point out to them their folly in resisting the United States. One of the berley has spoken with no uncertain most beneficent results of the Spanish war, in my opinion, was the bringing ing any sympathy with Britain as a rule, together of the British and American peo-Tarte's political fortunes, nor do we ad- he says of the war, "I can, with a safe ple and promoting the moral conscious-

Canada's Trade Still Increasing.

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.—The trade returns of the Dominion for the five months ending Nov. 30th last, compared with same period last year, show that the country is still enjoying an era of prosperity and that this is in reality Canada's growing

Compared with 1898, there is an increase in the aggregate trade of the \$17,000,000. This is exceedingly satis factory, as last year's trade was far i excess of any previous year. There w an increase in duty of \$1,637,000.

The imports increased by over \$10,000 000 and exports by over \$7,000,000.

WANTED-SEVERAL BRIGHT AN HONEST persons to represent us Managers in this and close by countie Salary \$900 a year and expenses. Straight bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank any town. It is mainly office work con ducted at home. Reference. Enclose se addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMIN ION COMPANY Dept. 3, Chicago. -1,4,00.

Old Times on the Miramichi.

[From Cooney's History.] The subjoined statement shows how ,000 tons of timber, brought to market in the summer of 1793, were disposed of. Brought to market in 1793, tons, 7,000.

Diougue to market in 1700,	tone,
	Tons.
Shipped in 1797,	1,150
in 1798,	800
" in 1800,	650
" in 1801,	200
Sawed into lumber, and split	
into lathwood,	1,000
Reduced by rehewing,	400
Lost by the ice,	600
	4,800
Quantity accounted for on	

contra side, Sunk, rotted, purloined, &c. Thus we see, that of these 7,000 tons of

timber; but 2,800 tons were shipped; and

that so low as 10s. per ton, and not until 8

years after it had come to market. About this time, the fur trade, which had been for some years declining, now almost totally failed; and of the moose, formerly

ent articles of commerce, with their average prices up to this period. Salmon, per tierce of 300 lbs. Alewives, per barrel, 12

Herrings, Moose skins, each, Beaver skins, per th, Red fox skins, each, Otter skins, each, Loupcervier skins, each, Fisher skins, each, Martin skins, each, Musqwash

White pine timber, per ton, Black birch

White pine lathwood, per cord, White pine masts, from 16 to 23 inches in diameter; per inch, Spruce spars, 6 to 13 inches; per in. Merchantable, W. P. boards; p.m. 1 Clear boards, and planks; Merchantable shingles ;

I have already said that the sedition of a Mr. M'Lean, who suffered at Quebec, for conspiring against the government, and whose execution took place, I believe, in the fall of 1793, afforded an opportunity to the Indians for recewing their outrages. It is said that this man was here; that he used every means to excite a revolt among them, and that he secretly supplied them with arms and ammunition. It is also stated, that for some time after he went from this, the Indians frequently assembled in great numbers, at Burnt Church and Moody's Point. On one occasion, upwards of two hundred of them met at the former place, and had concerted measures for the total extirpation of the people, when the timely arrival of the Rev. Mr. Cassinette, a Roman Catholic priest, from Gaspe, put an end to A protest has been sent to Washington | the conference, by informing them of the fate of the man, who had seduced them from their allegiance. On receiving this disagree. able intelligence, they all returned to their duty; and the people who had been obliged to abandon their homes, and concentrate themselves at Mr. Henderson's, in Chatham, and in other places of defence, returned to their respective houses, and enjoyed a tranquility, which has never since been disturb-

> ed by the Indians. While arraigning the guilty, we should discriminate a little, lest the innocent should be involved in their censure. therefore, but justice to add, that during this commotion, the Julian tribe, not only conducted themselves with exemplary forbearance, but even frequently interposed their influence in behalf of the people.

> There were then, neither churches, nor schools, roads or bridges, ferries or highways. Every one travelled by water; communication was tedious and uncertain travelling dangerous and fatiguing; supplies extravagantly dear, and very precarious; delicacies unknown and privations familiar. Nor were there either balls, or routes, or assemblies; the intricacies of the dance were forgotten in the perplexities of life the pleasures of festivity seldom sweetened the bitterness of fatigue. With luxuries they were unacquainted; and their enjoyments were as tew, as their hardship were

> In the year 1797, Duncan McDonald, resident of Baie des Vents village, having had some misunderstanding with a neighbor of his, named Donald McVicar, shot him dead, under the most aggravating circumstances of deliberate malice. McDonald was executed at Newcastle on a temporary gallows, erected a short distance from the present court house. For the trial of this unfortunate man, was the first commission of Over and Terminer held in this county on which occasion, the Hon. John Saunders, now chief justice, presided, while the present Judge Bliss conducted the prosecu-

About the year 1814, or 1815, the timber trade became a favorable and profitable pursuit, both here, and in Great Britain. Our usual commerce increased; and shipbuilding added another branch to our industry. Everything began to wear a new aspect. A before us, tide of emigration flowed upon us; and our population rapidly increased. Villages and settlements, churches and schools, with other corresponding features of improvement shooting as it were from the wilderness, announced the rapidity of our progress.

In the pressing exigencies of the British nation, did the colonial timber trade originate: and to these exigencies may we ascribe its subsequent progress and extension, as well as our own immediate local importance. From this period until the year 1824, trade generally increased, checked however by those casualties, to which commerce is liable, and which no human prudence can avert. In this year, as the following tables exhibit, the commerce af this county, seems to have attained its greatest magnitude.

The imports and exports of the county of Northumberland, in the year 1824;-the number of vessels, exclusive of coasters, therein entered and discharged; also an account of their registered tonnage and

Arriving from the United Kingdom and Foreign Europe, 327 vessels registering 94,601 tons, manned by 4,274 seamen, and

bringing the following goods and mer

1 22411010 00 11011111111111111111111111	1,,000
bread,	1,063
meal,	11,598
beef and pork,	6,016
peas and beans,	1,204
naval stores,	218
onions and seeds,	719
Bushels of corn,	
barley,	200
Cwts. of rice,	160
coffee,	126
sugar,	
tobacco,	727
Gallons of wine,	6,493
brandy and gin,	23,533
" rum,	86,977
Pounds of pimento,	224
Tons of salt,	410
iron and copper,	125
	42
mahogany and logwood,	280
Chests of tea,	1,144
Coils of cordage,	1,063
Chaldrons of coal,	34
Number of hides,	
Thousands of bricks,	
staves,	34
Pieces of stoneware,	60,300
Packages of merchandise,	3,600

The probable amounts of these imports, in currency, adding costs and charges to the difference of exchange, may be estimated at about £180,000.

Exported in 331 vessels, registering 94,800 tons, and manned by 4,341 seamen, Timber, tons,......141,384

Pine boards and plank, M feet, 1,256 Thousands of staves, of shingles, Pieces of masts and spars, 1,400 oars and rafters, handspikes, Cords of lathwood, Barrels of pickled fish, bread, Quintals of dry fish, Boxes of smoked herrings, 70 Gallons of rum, 8,627 Barrels of naval stores, Cwts. of tobacco,

Assuming the general rates of invoice in

our estimation of these exports, we cannot rate them very far above £160,000 currency. so plentiful, not one was now to be seen. By this scale, our imports would exceed our The mast contract also ended this year; and remittences by £20,000; and consequently "General Buller's list of non-commis- hence, our trade may be said to have settled leave the country in debt for that amount,

timber market, in that country was very dull; but as the greater part of them was consigned to pay remittances, sales had to be effected, though at a very depreciated

Of this year's trade, we soon ascertained the result by feeling the consequences. After paying freight, insurance, commission, and all the incidental charges of agency, &c. it was found that the net proceeds arising from our consignments, did not collectively, average more than one half of the prime cost. That is : for most of the timber sent home, in 1824, the shippers did not receive more than from 9s. to 9s. 6d. per ton. This arose, chiefly, from our excesses, and from the facilities we afforded the manufacture. The merchants here, having imported rather largely, had as a matter of course,

to credit rather liberally. Hence the timber trade became an exclusive pursuit; and consequently, the only means by which our commerce could be sustained. The lumberers, in many instances were men of little property and less integrity. The supplies afforded them were highly priced; and this circumstance, coupled with the facts, of their baving little to lose, and hardly a probability of gaining, induced an extravagance in their habits, and a carelessness in their business, which generally involved them with the merchant. The latter, suffering from repeated losses of this kind, superadded to those accuring from high freights, and other disadvantages of chartering, a very sensible diminution of property succeeded.

Notwithstanding these disheartening circumstances, the trade of the following year was nearly the same; -but who, when adverting to 1825, can assume the calmness and deliberation, necessary for the discussion of commercial subjects? In this year, we were visited by a calamity, which making us popular by our misery, introduced us to a sorrowful intimacy with most of the civilized nations of the earth. A few months before that visitation, of

which we shall speak anon, and we were happy and cheerful. Our trade was looking up; and brightening were our prospects. The bosom of our river sustained a large fleet loaded with the productions of many climes; its sloping banks were enamelled with the beauties of expanding vegetation, and the edge of each flowery belt was fringed by the luxuriant foliage of the surrounding forest. Our wharves and warehouses groaned under the weight of the wealth they contained the market was well stocked with its staple commodity; ships clustered on our sea board; commerce flourished in our towns; and plenty filed our hamlets. Health sat on every cheek; gladness beamed in every eye. Our late excellent governor, too, Sir Howard Douglas, came to fill the cup of our pleasure, by favoring us with his presence.

The visit of so distinguished a personage was exceedingly flattering; and the solicitude his excellency evinced for our prosperity, seemed to promise a continuance of it The interview between the governor and the governored was an exhibition of the most amiable feelings. Respect and attachment distinguished the conduct of the people affability and condescension marked the deportment of the magistrate. The order of the day was harmony; the only rivalry, who should pay most respect to a man, that deserved it from everyone.

In short, we enjoyed all the blessings of a jubilee, without enduring any of the fatigues of it; while a sumptuous entertainment, alike creditable to the distinguished guest, and his hospitable entertainers, closed the ceremony of the festival. Heaven seemed to emite upou as; and, as if to acknowledge its benignity, by an act that would hallow our thanksgiving, and purchase future blessings, the foundation of a Presbyterian church, was personally laid at Newcastle, by Sir

Every heart throbbed with pleasure present enjoyment inspired coeval happiness; and future prospects opened a pleasant way

In the midst of our enjoyments, the cause of our approaching calamity had already commenced its operation. [To be continued next week.]

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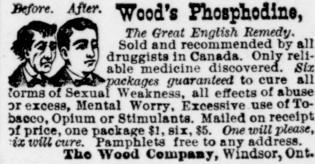
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Between Fredericton Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH EXPRESS. 9.45 pm. FOR CHATHAM (read down) 10.25 ** 6 30 a m lv..... Fredericton, Nelson 2.50 " 2 57 2 45 .. Marysville Cross Creek. 1 15 pm . Boiestown, GOING SOUTH. Doaktown, EXPRESS. . Blackville Chatham Jet ... Ar. Chatham Junction, 1.55 " 7 10 6 50 Chatham 2.50 " Loggieville. 6 30 a m Ar. Chatham

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations-Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, Grey Rapi'ls, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley

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