

CHINESE DISCONTENT.

Secret Combinations Against the Emperor and the Europeans.

A correspondent of the Paris Figaro gives an interesting, and, in some respects, new view of the causes of the riots in China. Figaro withholds the name of this correspondent but says that he is a person who lived in China in a high official position, which gave him unusual opportunity for knowing the truth. He says:

"The Government established by the conquering Manchourians has been patiently tolerated by the Chinese for six centuries, because this Government was kindly, and did not antagonize the interests of the conquered people. Since the middle of the present century the Chinese have been brought into closer contact with the Europeans, and the result has been that many changes have taken place in the reigning power. There have been levies of troops at the suggestion of Europeans, a navy has been organized, a diplomatic corps has been established, and indemnities have been paid to foreigners, robbed or assassinated by Chinese, who avow the same distaste for our civilization which their ancestors in us. To cover these new expenses, China raised about \$40,000,000, of which \$3,250,000 went abroad. This raising of money has increased the taxes imposed by the general government, and although these taxes have as yet amounted to only about \$100,000,000, divided among 400,000,000 people, they have yet excited the liveliest hatred in the Chinese, who see themselves threatened with loss of their dearest customs, and with an inundation of European ideas. This hatred has stirred the ancient unfriendliness of the Chinese people to the dynasty which conquered them.

"Nothing could be more mistaken than the prevalent idea that China has been unchanged through the centuries. As a matter of fact, in the few last centuries it has been revolutionized from top to bottom, as, for instance, in respect to the ownership of property, which is now individual where formerly collective.

"Secret societies have a hold in China of which the strength of European societies can give no idea. Since 1848 these societies of which the most powerful is the Cao-Lao-Hoe, have been trying to compromise the Imperial Government with the Europeans in order that it may be overturned, and that China may then go back to her ancient tradition of shutting out all barbarians.

"The Government, compelled to give heed to popular sentiments, and at the same time to give satisfaction to the loud clamorings of the Europeans, has resorted to deception. It has been using, in maintaining itself against internal and external threats, a diplomacy which has become proverbial for subtlety and prevarication.

"The most stringent commands, issued with a view to securing the safety of foreigners have been of no avail beyond that territory which is under the direct eye of the mandarins. And it not unfrequently happens that the mandarins themselves are in the closest sympathy with the secret societies which are working to the overthrow of the Imperial Government.

"The Government is remarkably weak in ability to raise money from the people and dares not avow it. Our greatest mistake in the last Tonquin expedition was in demanding \$20,000,000 of China. It is possible to treat with China on almost any question except money.

"In the face of the facts our only means of getting satisfaction for the recent massacres in the valley of the Tantsie is by casting aside the question of indemnity and by showing ourselves ready to sustain the Chinese Government both with arms and with money. This had to be done after the war in 1859, and had it been done beforehand the same results would have been got without war, and at the same time the Chinese government would have been strengthened instead of being enfeebled. It is this very enfeebling which marks the birth of the present troubles.

"If we take the opposite course and work against the Imperial Government, we will hasten its downfall and find ourselves in the presence of a rebellion which no power can stem. There are in China 6,000 Europeans, and Western nations have a trade of \$250,000,000 with the Chinese. To go about the business of settling things in a harsh way will overturn all that has been done.

"The Chinese have courage, sobriety and a contempt for death. To become formidable soldiers it is only necessary for them to make common cause against the hated foreigners. It is our duty to give them no reason for this and to show the Government that its interests is our interest. In this way we may perhaps prolong the life of this dynasty until the new currents of ideas shall have changed the character of the country."

Point Sapin.

October 21st, 1891.—The councillor election passed off very quietly, Messrs. Daigle and Betts had it all their own way.

Mr. Dolph Daigle has returned from a trip to the south, his description of the picturesque beauty of some parts through which he travelled is grand.

Mr. Haines, of your town, has been here in the interests of Messrs. R. & O'Leary, he has erected a fine office and

put up a large addition to the cook house, had a large bait house removed and repaired, had a large trench dug at the rear of the factory, &c. He contemplates coming back in the spring and otherwise getting the factory in good condition for next year's work. Messrs O'Leary intend operating largely in all kinds of canned goods. Mr. Richard O'Leary, Sr., having spent several years in the States, has imbibed the true spirit of capital vs. labor, and pays spot cash for everything done. This is a step in the right direction, and we hail the new firm with open arms, the old firms, Messrs. Henry O'Leary and W. S. Loggie, will have to fall in line or give place to others.

Mr. Eugene Landry, of Kouchibouguac, has been getting the finishing touches on the interior of Ex-councillor O'Leary's house. The style of finish is neat and nobby, combined with strength.

The farmers are nearly done digging their potatoes, which are only a fair crop. Messrs Andrew Girouard and Moses Dugaw have purchased the Eel River property, and are making extensive preparations for canning on a large scale. They will build 7 boats for lobster fishing.

The storm on Friday night was the most severe of the season. Mr. Edgar, of Escuminac Point had two of his boats badly smashed. Messrs R. & R. O'Leary had their large bait house completely blown down. Mr. W. S. Loggie had a large boat anchored off his factory here; she filled and hung to her anchors till the storm eased up on Saturday evening, when Captain John Gallant, with the assistance of several of the neighbors, so fely got her on terra firma once more. Yours, &c., X.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A Harbor Protector.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Naval and military experts have long been at work designing a boom that would be proof against the rushes of torpedo boats, which could be relied upon to protect the rivers and narrow mouthed harbors such as Queenstown. It was believed that such a protection had been devised, and the invention was tested at Portsmouth to-day. The boom was thickly studded on its surface with formidable steel spikes, and a seven inch steel hawser was stretched taut overhead as a balk.

Torpedo Lieutenant Sturdee offered to prove his assertion that the device could not afford the protection desired. He guaranteed that he would either jump or force the boom, and he finally obtained permission to make the attempt. Upon a swift torpedo boat he built a massive arched superstructure extending from bow to stern, intended to raise and support the overhanging hawser. Four seamen volunteered to accompany the daring lieutenant. The lives of all concerned were specially insured for the benefit of their families, by orders of the admiralty.

The boom having been adjusted the torpedo boat started half a mile away, and a higher speed was attained as the obstruction was neared. At the last moment the lieutenant and his men rushed below and fastened down the hatches. An instant later the boat, running 19 knots struck the boom. All the occupants on the boat were thrown violently against the side of the boat and painfully bruised by the concussion.

The boat jumped nearly clear, but before she could get through the hawser caught her and pressed her against the big spikes, which held her like a vise, and tore her bottom badly. The boat at once began to leak. The seamen worked at her some time before they could get her free. Then they started for the beach, but the boat foundered before reaching it, and the crew were taken off by boats from shore.

Though Lieutenant Sturdee's views had been disproved, his bravery and that of his companions was highly praised.

Cure for Chapped Hands.

DEAR SIR,—I think it is a privilege to recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for chapped hands, swelling, sore throat, etc. I recommend it to all. MRS. GEO. WARD, Josephine, Ont.

A Cat Raises Squirrels.

Our fellow townsman, James H. Galloway, tells of a very peculiar way of raising squirrels. About three weeks ago, Mr. Galloway's son, while out hunting, found a nest of young squirrels, which were only a day or two old. They were brought to town, but as they were two young to be raised by hand it was necessary to find them a mother. Mr. Galloway had an old house cat, which had young kittens, and as an experiment all the kittens were killed except one, and the squirrels were put in their places, and, strange as it may seem, the old mother cat did not seem to notice the difference, but seemed to be very fond of her adopted family, and is raising them with the most motherly care. —Osceola (Mo.) Sun.

A strange find is reported from Burton, Sunbury county. Two model war sloops made of lead and of small size with date 1740 engraved on each were unearthed a few days ago by Thomas Earles and Jacob Barker eight feet from the surface. The find has excited great interest, and all hands in the locality are digging with the expectation of finding treasure.

Certificate of Merit.

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that my husband had asthma for about 8 years, combined with a bad cough, and that his lungs also were badly affected, so that he could not rest or work. I then got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which has greatly relieved him. After taking six or eight bottles it has entirely cured his cough, and done a great deal of good to his lungs. MRS. MOSES COUCH, Apsley, Ont.

Modern Samsons.

Samson McCann, an Irishman, breaks silver dollars between his fingers and chains capable of sustaining 6,000 pounds. Eugene Sandow, a German only weighs 202 pounds, but is credited with having put up a three hundred and twelve pound dumb-bell with one hand.

Paris was recently astounded by the feats of Apollon, a twenty-five-year-old Frenchman, who weighs 250 pounds, and who can lift three horses, hold 100 pounds out at arm's length and play catch with one hundred and sixty pound weights.

Irving Montgomery, an American, breaks strong chains and straps with his hands and by chest expansion with remarkable ease. His exhibition partner, Cyclops, is a giant who thinks nothing of running about with three big men and a one hundred and fifty pound dumb-bell, or breaking a heavy iron ring by the contraction of his biceps.

Louis Cyr, a French-Canadian, is six feet high and weighs 300 pounds, and has lifted 4000 pounds of pig iron with his hands and back and without using harness. Shouldering a three hundred lb. barrel of cement with one hand, lifting 516 pounds with one finger, balancing his wife upon his chin, raising with his back a platform holding a two hundred and thirty-two pound dumb-bell and twenty men (aggregate weight 3,327 pounds) are among his everyday feats.

Chinese Troubles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A despatch from Shanghai says the anti-foreign movements continue in Hunan province. The government is apparently unable to prevent the spreading of the uprising. Documents are displayed on the walls everywhere urging the people to "prevent the violation of our country and drive from the province the devil mouthed European pigs."

No More Bother.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for my chilblains and it cured them. I have never been bothered with them since. REGIE KEOWN, Victoria, B. C.

Three persons sleep soundly—a child, a corpse, and a night watchman.

The youngest of the Cardinals at Rome are each 57 years of age; the oldest 84 who has worn the scarlet for thirty-two years.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has a law fining the father of a lad below the age of 18 or a girl less than 15 years old 130 marks for going to a ball.

Thunderstorms travel from thirteen to fifty miles an hour.

Ex-Empress Eugene says the French empire died with her son.

BORN

DAIGLE.—At Point Sapin, to the wife of Mr. Lama Daigle, a son.

ROBICHAUD.—At Point Sapin, to the wife of Isaac Robichaud, Esq., a daughter.

MUZERAL.—At Point Sapin, to the wife of Alex. Muzeral, a son.

DIED.

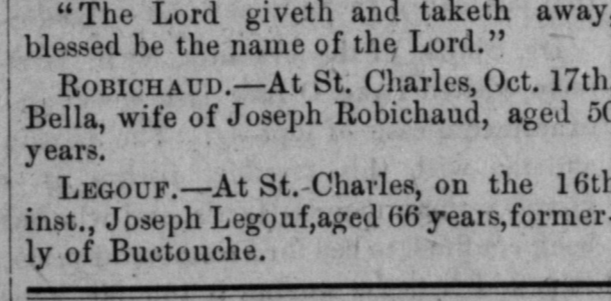
ROBICHAUD.—At St. Charles, Oct. 17, Elizabeth Robichaud, aged 60 years, native of Point Sapin.

MCAIRN.—At Mill Creek, Buctouche on Oct. 21st, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McAirn.

"The Lord giveth and taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

ROBICHAUD.—At St. Charles, Oct. 17th, Bella, wife of Joseph Robichaud, aged 50 years.

LEGOUF.—At St. Charles, on the 16th inst., Joseph Legouf, aged 66 years, formerly of Buctouche.



1891 - - - - - 1891

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FINDING SEAL ISLANDS.

ROMANCE OF THE SEARCH FOR THEIR UNKNOWN LOCATION.

Discovered Only 100 Years Ago by a Sailor-Who Got His Tip from a Native Legend and Persistently Followed It Up with Great Results.

It is now barely 100 years since the Seal Islands were discovered by man—at least by civilized man, with a knowledge of the longing of civilized woman for sealskin saques. For 100 years Russian keels by the score had been cleaving the waters of Behring sea and the North Pacific in the search for fur bearing animals. Kamtchatka was discovered and populated. The Aleutian Islands were overrun and punctuated with the trading stations of Russian companies. Alaska was added to Russian possessions and a government established there. The sea otter, at first numerous, was almost driven from its haunts. Twenty-five or thirty different companies, with hundreds of vessels employing thousands of men, were engaged in the business that the almost extinction of the otter and increasing scarcity of other fur bearing animals threatened to destroy.

Meantime every year, at certain seasons, the Aleutian passes and channels were seen to swarm with fur seals, passing north in the spring and south in the fall. No seal was ever known to stop for so long as an hour on any part of the known Alaskan land. The natives professed absolute ignorance as to where the seals went ashore to breed. It was some land in the north, they said, but since the times of the earliest traditions among them, no Aleut had run the prow of his skin canoe upon the beach of that mysterious land, or set foot upon its soil. In the south, too, said the natives, there was somewhere another land where the seals stayed during the winter. So north and south, as the sea otters grew more and more scarce, sailed every year more and more Russian vessels in search of the mysterious home of the seal. But for many years the vessels came back to port as empty as when they went away, and no man saw the land where wealth lay in droves, waiting to be killed and skinned.

PRIBYLOV'S SEARCH.

One day old Gerassin Pribylov, a mate serving at that time under one of the Russian companies, heard from a gray haired Aleut at Oonalaska, a legend of the natives that concerned certain islands said to exist in Behring sea. Like the superstitious sailorman that he was, old Pribylov took stock in the ancient native legend, and next spring, in the little sloop St. George, he sailed from Oonalaska into the foggy northern sea. Seals swarmed about him as he went northward, but gradually they disappeared, and all summer he sailed about over the cold water of waters with never a seal in sight, let alone an island. In the fall when he sailed back to Oonalaska, seals by the hundred thousand frolicked under his vessel's keel, keeping him company southward. There was grit in the old man, and next spring he went north with the seals again, lost sight of them as before, sailed clear to the northern straits, and in the fall went back again with the frolicking seals, to be laughed at or sympathized with by hundreds of others who were just sailing away to search for the seal land of the south.

Pribylov stuck to his idea with true Russian stubbornness, however, and in the spring of 1786, for the third consecutive year, he staked his season's work on the old native legend and sailed out of Oonalaska to follow the seal to their mysterious breeding ground. Fogs beset him for weeks at a time, and he had made slow progress, when one day in July, through the dense vapor, he heard a vague roaring and rumbling sound, a sound for which the ears of every sailor in those seas had been alert for many a year. Guided by the roaring, which he knew for that of a seal rookery, he presently saw a dark rocky mass arising out of the ocean and found himself plump up against an island of considerable size, along the shores of which in every direction he saw a million seals lying as closely together as sardines in a box. He filled his ship with skins and sailed back to Oonalaska, and, leaving a few men to guard the secret of his island of which he had taken possession in the name of Russia, and which he had called St. George, after his vessel, he went on to the nearest Russian port to sell his cargo and fit out anew.

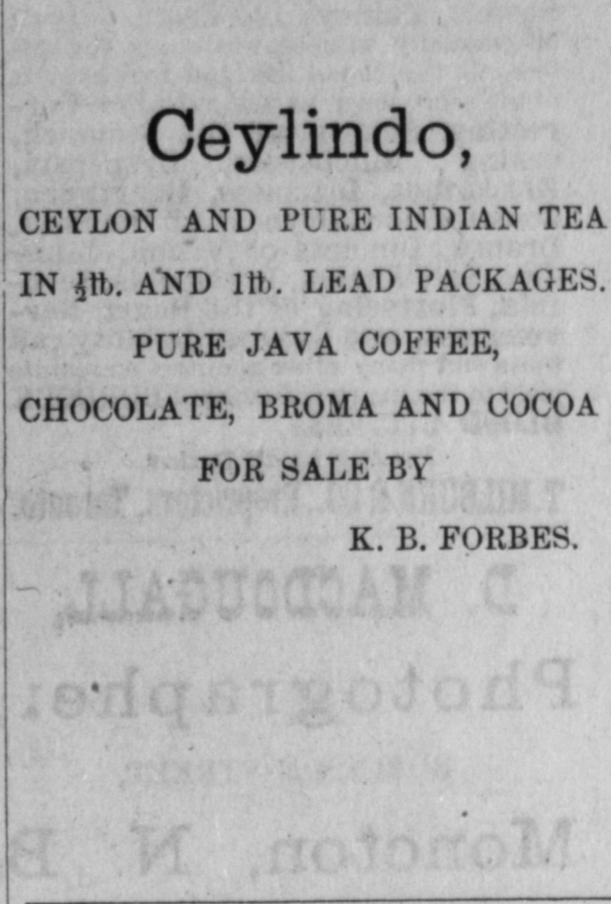
SUCCESS AT LAST.

His secret was too great to keep, however, and when, in 1787, he again reached Oonalaska, his men had all disappeared and a dozen vessels hovered about waiting to set their sails after him when he started north. With him to sail ahead it was easy to find the island, the location of which thus became common property. That same summer some of Pribylov's men discovered St. Paul's island, seeing its peaks by chance on a bright day. The islands were named by Pribylov after Mr. Sulov, who was part owner and chief officer of the St. George, but the authorities changed this and gave Pribylov his merited fame by naming the islands after him. They are 200 miles from anywhere, Oonalaska, the mainland, and St. Matthew island being about that distance from them on the south, east and north respectively. They seem to be situated just where the warm Pacific currents meet the currents from the Arctic ocean, and the result is continuous dense fogs in the summer and an endless storm of driving snow and fine ice all winter. It is almost impossible to leave the house from December until April every year. It is the constant summer fog that has drawn to the islands ever year for centuries if not for ages the millions of seal that inhabit for the rest of the year the warmer waters of the Central Pacific.—New York Sun.

A Postponement.

"Mister Moderator, in consens of de full attendus at dis meetin', I moob de meetin' next Wensday ebenin' am postponed to dis Monday ebenin' for de choice ob drectors."—Epoch.

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