The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it. If the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 26. No. 3. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 29, 1900. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.50 a Year, if paid in advance, $1.00.

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada or the United States (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. If paid in advance the price is One Dollar.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.

Yearly or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B

G. B. FRASER

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,
Barrister-At-Law
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public, Etc
Chatham, N. B.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anaesthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.

Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 53.

In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Kethre's Barber Shop. Telephone No. 6

Furnaces! Furnaces!!

Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices.

STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES at low prices.

PUMPS! PUMPS!!

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.

A. C. McLean, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES

just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles

The undermentioned advantages are claimed for MacKenzie's spectacles.

1st—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.

2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES BARDOU'S improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.

4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.

The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

.Insurance.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER.

Mrs. Jas. C. Miller.

WOOD GOODS!

WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE For Sale

Laths
Paling
Box-Shooks
Barrel Heading
Matched Flooring
Matched Sheathing
Dimensioned Lumber
Sawn Spruce Shingles,

THOS. W. FLEET,
Nelson.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS
Chatham, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CAN DIES.

Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings Of All Kinds.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ASK FOR

MONARCH Steel Wire Nails,

THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.

N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Miller's Foundry & Machine Works

RITCHIE WHARF, - - - CHATHAM, N.B.

(Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852.)

Mill, Railway, and Machine Work, Marine Engines, Boiler repairing. Our Brass and Composition Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country. All work personally supervised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for estimates before ordering elsewhere. Mill Supplies, Fittings, Pipe, etc., in stock and to order.

TUG BOATS, STEAM YACHTS and other Crafts built to Order
Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.
Repairs effected with quick dispatch.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware

Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated

Weather and Waterproof

THE BEST EVER MADE.

School Blackboard Paint.
Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.
Graining Colors, all kinds.
Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades.
Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint.
Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints Weather and Waterproof.
Kalsomine, all shades.
7 bbls. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pure.
1 " Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 bbl. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.
Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
10 Kegs 100 lbs. each, Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil Finish, Pure Shellac, Driers.
Jointers' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.
Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
75 Rolls Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes. 15 Boxes Horse Nails.
10 Tons Refined Iron.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.

Ice Cream Freezers, Clothes Wringers, Daisy Churns,

Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire, Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales, Weigh Beams, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breach Loading Guns.

Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions, Violins, Bows and Fixings.

Farming Tools, All Kinds.

Mower Sections, Heads, Knife Heads, Mower Section Guards, Rivets, Oilers.

Our Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.

All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove his by calling.

The GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

WE DO
Job Printing

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.

Printing For Saw Mills
A SPECIALTY

WE PRINT—
ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.

Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others.

Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

KEY TO THE WORKING-GIRL'S SUCCESS.

"Whatever vocation the girl wage-worker settles upon she may as well accept the fact, first as last, that slipshod performance and inadequate equipment will win no favor, will not even secure a foothold," writes Margaret E. Sangster in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "The ranks are everywhere crowded, and the second-rate work must go to the wall. In most fields the supply is well in excess of the demand, and only the capable, the efficient, the competent and the trustworthy may hope to find their niche. As a grain of satisfaction let it be added that those possessed of these desirable qualities, those who are ready for service and are responsible in their work, are sure to be appreciated and will never cease to be wanted."

Agricultural

SOME FARM POINTERS.

The wheat crop is hardly harvested before the wise farmer begins his plans for sowing wheat again. Experience has proved the wisdom of early sowing on many lands for wheat so as to allow the land to settle well. In some places it is becoming understood, however, that it is best to sow wheat rather late on account of the ravages of the Hessian fly. It has been determined by a careful wheat grower that the same kind of wheat sowed with a month's difference between the sowing made no difference in the time of the wheat's ripening.

Remember the adage that more farm implements and machinery "rust out than wear out." Exposing implements and machinery to the rains and hot sun will really prove more destructive to them than the actual use they get. All such things should be kept under shelter when not in actual use. Look them carefully over when put away, and if any repairs are needed attend to them at once, so as to have in readiness to take quick advantage of all favorable weather opportunities.

Crimson clover makes a good carpet for fields that are now unsightly with noxious weeds. Sow the seed any time in October. The clover will afford considerable winter pasture and be excellent to turn under in the early spring for a corn field. The crop will become a summer weed preventer and will turn such unsightly fields into sources of profit, as the turning under will enrich the soil.

Always be careful to mark some of the best vegetables and corn that are to be saved for seed. Proper seed selection means improvement, both in quality and yield. Wise farmers place high value on choice seeds for all kinds of crops. It pays to pay an increased price for prime, plump seed wheat. Poor seed of any kind should never be planted and it is always a wise investment to secure the best seed the market affords.

The cabbage worm when it once commences its depredations on the cabbage is very destructive. It will riddle the cabbage leaves so they will be comparatively worthless. Paris green at the rate of one pound to 50 galons of water is recommended. It is considered perfectly safe until the heads commence to form. Many good authorities claim it may be used after the heads form, as they say cabbage heads grow large from the inside instead of from the outside after a certain time of growth. Hot water is also effectively used. Some farmers say they use a small handful of salt on each wormy head. Kerosene and milk, put on with an ordinary sprayer, one part kerosene to five of milk, is a very good plan.

POULTRY POINTERS.

If you begin to fight the lice early your growing chickens should now be moderately free from the troublesome pests.

Some people keep their poultry well, but seem to forget that different breeds have different purposes.

Promptness and thoroughness, as in all other professions, is of vast importance in poultry culture.

Six months is considered long enough for a pullet of the laying variety to get ready for laying.

Air-slacked lime scattered on the range will kill many of the germs that sicken chicks.

HORSE HINTS.

A horseman writes: "I pride myself on the care I give my horses, and I say keep the currycomb off of them if you desire a fine, glossy coat. The currycomb irritates the skin, creates more dandruff than it cleans out, splits and cuts the hair and makes the coat rough and dull looking. The currycomb is of no use to me except to clean the brush. Brush your horse well, give him a ggood rubbing with a cloth and you will secure a nice glossy coat."

The horse may know a good deal more than his owner, but, unfortunately for both, the horse is not permitted to use his superior knowledge.

Is the currycomb a benefit or a damage to the coat of the horse? There is a growing opinion that the man who currycombs his horse makes a mistake. The teeth of the comb break off many hairs and roughen many more. Many hairs are split by the teeth of the comb. Furthermore, it is claimed that "the comb creates dandruff by loseningg scales of the skin. The scales if left to loosen by natural processes, will flake off in due time, and only brushing is needed to remove them and to spread through the hair the natural oil secretion of the skin. Must the currycomb go? Who can successfully deny these statements against the sharp-toothed comb?

All hard-worked horses in farm fields are greatly refreshed by an occasional rub with a coarse cloth or wisp of fine, dry hay. Repeated several times during a hot day, the simple attention will do wonders for the toiling, sweating animal

A PROFESSIONAL SNAP.

"What's the matter with that man Goldrox, doctor?"

"Oh, simply a nervous trouble."

"Nervous trouble, is it?"

"Yes; he's worrying about his money."

"Oh, well, it ought to be easy for you to relieve him of that."

SULPHUR IN RUSSIA.

At different times works have been erected in Russia for the exploitation of sulphur. The principal one of these was that at Dagheston in the Northern Caucasus. The largest output occurred in 1888, when it amounted to 1500 tons, but since then the works have been abandoned. The deposits of Dagheston are, however, very extensive and yield 20 per cent, of sulphur. Their geological formation is almost the same as that of the sulphur deposits of the Island of Sicily, which, on an average, yield only from 14 to 17 per cent. of sulphur. The chief reason for the abandonment of the exploitation of the Daghestan deposits was their unfavorable situation. At the present time there are in operation in the whole of Russia but two sulphur works, which together produce less than 1000 tons of sulphur; this equals about 5 to 10 per cent, of the quantity consumed in the country. The sulphur deposits which have recently been discovered in Asiatic Russia, namely in Transcaspia are said to be the second largest in the world. They occur within an area of about 23 square miles, and are situated at a distance of about 100 miles from Khiva on the Amu-Daria and 170 miles from Askhabad, on the Transcaspian Railway. Mayeffsky and Konshin, in a recent report, state that the deposits are situated in the immediate neighborhood of the village of Kirkh-Choulba, and that they consist of several groups of hills, extending along the valley of the Ungus. Most of the deposits occur in the form of open cuts. The sulphur is mixed with a soft sand stone and yield 60 per cent. of pure material.

No shafts would be required for the exploitation of these deposits. The above mentioned Russian experts think that the cost of exploitation would not exceed 15 cents per ton, and that the smelting would cost no more than one dollar. They further recommend the Patcanoff process for the extraction of the sulphur. Patcanoff estimates the cost of sulphur extraction at $1.00 per ton, and the cost of transportation and taxes at 5 kopecks, 2.6 cents, each per pood, 36 pounds. Should these statements prove to be correct, there will doubtless be a great future for these districts.

ENGINEERING FEATS.

When the founder of the Han dynasty overthrew the son of the builder of the Great Wall he determined to remove his capital from the eastern plain in Honan to the city of Perpetual Peace, in these secluded mountains. He changed the name of the city to Western Peace, and after having destroyed the palaces of the conquered he built a palace in this mountain city. The building of the palace, however, was a small matter. He found that roads would be necessary in order that taxes and tribute as well as visitors and officials might be able to reach his capital, and so he began constructing roads and bridges through and over these mountain passes and gorges, which proved to be an undertaking second only to that of building the Great Wall, accomplished only a few years before.

For years he employed no less than 100,000 workmen, who dug away the mountains to fill up the valleys, and where it was impossible to fill them up, built bridges, which were supported on great stone pillars or suspended in air. Some of these suspension or flying bridges, as they are called by the Chinese, are not less than 450 feet in length, 500 feet above the valley and wide enough for four horses to cross abreast, and are still standing after a period of more than 2,000 years. These are some of their engineering feats—feats which were performed 2,000 years before suspension bridges were known in Europe, and it was these roads and these bridges which made Siganfu easy of access through the wildest and most wonderful scenery known in China. Along these roads the conqueror built post houses and resting places, inns and caravansaries which made travelling not only a dream of romance, but a matter of comparative comfort as well, and for 200 years he and his successors governed the Empire from this city, giving a new name not only to the country, but to the people as well, the proudest literary name they bear to-day—the country and the people of the Hans.

WELL PUT.

In a Massachusetts college, there is a professor who is not only popular with the students, but with all the small boys of the town as well.

He has a certain quaint dignity of speech, mingled with an air of comradeship with youth and all its fun which makes friends for him at every turn.

One day a boy who was snowballing with great spirit missed his aim—a young person of his own age who returned his favors with interest—and hit the dignified professor in the center of his august forehead.

"O professor," stammered the culprit, hastening to his victim's side; "I'm so sorry the snowball hit you! It was a real soft one I know, but I meant it for Billy Bowen!"

"No harm has been done, my friend," said the professor cordially, as he wiped the snow from his forehead with an ample handkerchief. "I should say of your part in this matter that though your execution was faulty, the general idea was excellent."

It is possible that some of the words employed by the professor were unfamiliar to the ears of Billy Bowen's antagonist, but the smile that accompanied them was easily comprehended, and the professor passed on his way, well pleased.

ROYALTY ON DRESS.

Following are the opinions of some of Europe's potentates in the matter of masculine dress. The Prince of Wales once said to the Empress of Germany, "No man has a right to be slovenly in his dress, and no man who can possibly afford it has a right to be glaringly 'out of fashion' as regards his attire. A well-dressed man, even as a tastefully dressed woman, is a pleasing sight; a slovenly-dressed man, even as a dowdily-dressed woman, is an eyesore. For instance"—and his royal highness laughed good-naturedly—"what right has any man who possesses more than one suit of clothes to appear in public with a light coat and vest and black trousers? Or what right has any individual to make life abominable for those around him by wearing a frock coat and a little straw hat? To dress well is an art, and an art that ought to be studied by both men and women."

The King of the Belgians, on his last unofficial visit to England, said to the Duke of Cambridge; "When I am in my own country I can always distinguish an Englishman in two ways; firstly, by his abominable French; secondly, by his charming style of dressing." "Your majesty," replied the duke, "we can always tell a Belgian in our country; firstly, by his charming style of addressing; secondly, by his villainous style of dressing."

The Emperor of Germany once said to his great friend and admirer, the Earl of Lonsdale; "When I see a man careless about his dress, dressed in ill-fitting, 'out-of-the-fashion' clothes, I say to myself, 'You are either deeply in love and have been refused; careless about life, or else, no tailor will give you further credit.'"

The venerable Emperor of Austria, though very far from being perfectly correct himself in his style of dressing, is nevertheless very particular about the correctness of his courtiers' dress, and those who daily surround him. A certain well-known count, recognized in Vienna as one of the most learned men in Austria, is also recognized as one of the most careless and slovenly as regards his attire. Once at court he appeared before his emperor even more untidy than usual. "Sir," said the outspoken emperor, "much study has, I have no doubt, considerably adorned your mind; but I should take it as the greatest favor if you would allow some tailor to adorn your body as well."

SIR ROBERT HART.

The most famous man in China today is Sir Robert Hart, K.C.B., the Inspector General of Customs. Throughout the Chinese Empire an import and export duty is levied on foreign and native goods arriving at or leaving the treaty ports, and the revenues from these duties form one of China's principal sources of income. The organization which is responsible for the collection of the revenue is the Imperial Maritime Customs. Its management is entirely in the hands of foreigners, and has been since 1859; that is, for more than forty years foreigners representing the leading Western nationalities have served as employees of the Chinese government in collecting its maritime revenue at the treaty ports, and during that period the Customs Service, which began in a small way, has steadily developed, and become a great and complex organization. Its successful growth and uniform record for so many years are mainly due to the uncommon abilities and remarkable qualities of Sir Robert.

Sir Robert is of medium size, not striking in appearance, and, like many other great men, is modest and unassuming and of an amiable disposition. But he is a man of firm poise and iron force of will. The keystone of the extraordinary organization which he has created is discipline; no laxity is permitted. A copy of the rules and regulations governing the service is given to each new member, so that he knows what is required of him, and what the result will be if he should prove delinquent.

PARCEL POST ODDITIES.

Referring to some of the contradictory rules of the British postoffice, J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., says;—No living creature, "except bees," may be sent by post, although in France crabs and in Germany human beings may be so forwarded. The prohibition of living creatures is no doubt due to the experience of the officials charged to open parcels forwarded by entomologists, rat catchers and other scientists, though one is puzzled to account for the toleration of bees. Perhaps some postmaster-general was an ardent apiculturist; but anybody who has ridden in the Australian bush would certainly back a swarm of bees, irritated by several hours' jolting in a freight train, to clear a sorting office in record time. Arms may not be sent to "prohibited districts" in Ireland in a parcel, and "the expression 'arms' includes any cannon."

It would seem to follow that a cannon may be sent by parcel post to any other part of the United Kingdom. Eggs may be sent by parcel post, but no compensation will be given for injury to them, though payment will be made if the parcel be lost. This is why, when all the eggs in a box have been smashed into fragments, and the liquid contents have oozed out, the box containing the empty shells is invariably delivered with scrupulous care to the addressee.

PARADOXICAL.

She—Can a person do two things at once?

He—Oh, yes. Every moment I am with you I am completely gone.

A SUITABLE TENANT.

"I was thinking how hard it would be one of these days to leave our old home, and what would become of us then!"

"Why, Ellen, what are you going to leave your home for?"

She shook her head, and out into light and back into shadow swept the waves of her golden, brown hair.

"You see, papa has had a great deal of trouble, and somehow Squire Turner has got our house into his hands, and we shall have to leave it in a little while, because papa can't raise the money to pay off the mortgage, and you don't know how it's troubling us all."

Francis Marvyn pursued the matter till he had gained a pretty clear idea of all the facts of the case; then he lay still a while; his pale face settled into a strange gravity, as he kept counsel with his own thoughts.

At last he looked up in a sudden brightness.

"Don't feel bad any more, Ellen. If that wicked old fellow gets your house away I know of another a great deal nicer than this, with a beautiful garden, and white roses clambering all around the portico, that I think you can get."

"You do!" exclaimed Ellen, her eyes like pansies, wide for wonder. "How can you get it?"

"Oh, just leave that to me. It's such a pretty white wood house, with green blinds, large and old fashioned, you know, but just the place to suit you."

"Mayn't I tell papa and mamma?"

"Oh, no; you mustn't breathe a word to anybody in the world about it yet awhile; promise me that you won't, now."

"I won't breathe a word, true as I live and breathe, and draw a single breath," soliloquized the child, with solemn emphasis on every syllable. And she was a conscientious little girl. She kept her word.

* * * * * *

"It seems good to have you back again, my child," said Mrs. Marvyn, putting her white hand fondly through the thick chestnut locks of her son, and playing with them, and looking in her face her husband knew that his wife's thoughts were going back to the time when she saw them lying all wet and draggled on the pillow.

"Come, come," he said, looking from the pale face of the mother to the pale face of her son, "I can't have two invalids on my hands at once. What in the world shall I do with you both?"

"We shall be quite equal to taking care of ourselves in a day or two, shan't we, Frank?"

"Yes, mother," but he scarcely heard what she said, sitting in the large arm chair by the window, through which the evening winds came to flutter in his hair.

"What are you thinking about, Frank?" asked his father.

"I was wondering whether you got a tenant for the house, father."

"No; what put that into your head?"

And then Francis Marvyn related to his interested parents the touching story which little Ellen Warren had told him, sitting by his bedside, and he concluded;

"It struck me papa, that they would be just the tenants you would like to take charge of your house, and then, you know, Horace Warren saved my life."

"I know it; bless the boy! His father shall have the house. That is a bright idea of yours."

"Don't wait, father; see about it at once," interposed Mrs. Marvyn.

"I'll ride over to-morrow, Sara."

Mr. Marvyn was as good as his word. He was not too early, Squire Turner had called on Mr. Warren that very day to inform him that he must leave the premises in a short time, and the sick man and his sorrowing family were fairly overwhelmed with the glad tidings which Mr. Marvyn brought them, and their tears of anguish were changed to tears of joy and gratitude. A few weeks later they were settled in the pleasant old homestead, and the dawn of a fairer life began for them beneath its roof.

Farmer Warren's health improved, with the burden of care and anxiety removed from his spirits, and his small, thrifty family managed to obtain a comfortable livelihood from the cultivation of the garden and grounds about the old homestead. Horace Warren and Francis Marvyn were the best of friends, and the former gave such indications of talent that Mr. Marvyn assisted him to enter college.

The young men graduated together, while under the old homestead Ellen Warren blossomed into a beautiful and, what is far better, a good and noble woman.

And in less than three years after he had graduated Francis Marvyn took to wife the daughter of his father's tenant, and Ellen Warren went out from the old homestead, which had been her husband's grandfather's to the new home, whose joy and light and ministering angel she was to become.

I must admit, said the mannish girl, that I'm very fond of men's clothes. You don't like them, do you? Yes, I do, replied the girly girl, frankly, when there's a man in them.

Customer—Have you the same razor you shaved me with two days ago? Barbar, flattered,—Yes, sir; the some identical one. Customer—Then chloroform me first please.

I would die for you! she exclaimed, pillowing her head upon his shoulder. Oh, no, you needn't darling, was the quick reply; I like red heair.

Canada House,

Corner Water and St, John Sts., Chatham.

LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM

Every attention paid to THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

Located in the business centre of the town Stabling and Stable Attendance first-rate.

Wm. Johnston, Proprietor

The Factory

JOHN McDONALD & CO.
(Successors to George Cassady.)
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—AND—
Builders' Furnishings generally.
Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING
Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

Mark You!

We have the BEST Studio, BEST assistants and the largest and most varied EXPERIENCE, and use only the BEST materials and therefore produce the

Best Photographs.

Whether our patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every time.

—IF YOU WANT—
Picture Frames
Photographs or
Tintypes

Come and See Us.

Mersereau's Photo Rooms
Water Street, Chatham.

MACKENZIE'S Quinine Wine and Iron

THE BEST TONIC AND
—BLOOD MAKER—
50c Bottles
We Guarantee it at
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
CHATHAM, N. B.

INUNDATION OF THE SAHARA.

Sudden and heavy rain showers occur from time to time in the Sahara but they never attained such proportions as did the rainspout which occurred on April 12 in Wadi Ririlu. Ririlu, situated between Berrian and Ghardaya, belongs to the Wadi Mia system, and is so flat that the excavations of an artesian well recently bored form the only elevation in the the whole district. A French contemporary states that, according to a report of General Pedoya, commander of the Algerian Division, a body of 90 soldiers arrived on April 12 in Wadi Ririlu. The weather, the paper continues, was beautiful. In the afternoon, at about half-past five, a thin rain came down. At half-past eight a cry was heard: "The water comes!" Within a few seconds an area of more than 3000 feet in diameter was filled with water to a man's height, and six soldiers perished. The report of General Pedoya says that a formidable thunderstorm accompanied by a terrible rainspout in the Wadi district was the cause of the inundation. The bodies of the drowned soldiers were founda at a distance of a few miles from the camp. The rest of the soldiers was only saved by hurrying to the above mentioned artificial hill, Such rain showers in the Sahara, even if they last from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, have not the slightest influence upon the vegetation.

BRITAIN'S GOLD MINE.

Up in an obscure corner of North Wales the only gold mine in the United Kingdom is being worked. It is known as St. David's. Here a profitable plant, covering 730 acres, is in active operation. Eight or nine lodes outcrop on the property, three of which have been tapped. One of the "reefs" averages one and one-half feet in width, another two and one-half feet and the broadest of the trio five feet. The total results from all sources show a recovery of fourteen and one-half pennyweights gold per ton of ore, and the total cost of mining, milling and concentration is placed at the extremely low figure of 8 shillings, a ton. The use of water power and the hydraulic mining system, combined with a low wage scale, enable the abnormally cheap cost of production, and the £60,000 or $291,990, of the company's capital stock is paying out of dividends of 8 shillings or $2, a share. The St. David's mine is said to be still undiscovered as far as its ultimate possibilities are concerned.

Excessive moisture caused by the heavy rainfall in the Limerick district, has produced an abnormal growth of poisonous fungi and herbs, causing death among dairy stock, especially in low-lying parts.

Brigadier-General O'Moore Creagh, who is detailed for special service in China, is an Irishman, being the seventh son of Captain Creagh, R.N., of Cahirbane, County Clare. He won the Victroia Cross for valour during the Afghan War of 1879.

"Captain, dear," said an Irish tenant to his squire, who was off to the front at the head of the militia, "don't be for goin' to be massacred by the Boers." "Oh, I'll escape right enough, Mick; if I'm to be shot, I'll come here and let my tenants do it. "God save ye, Captain, 'tis a true Irishman an' a lover o' yer counthry ye are, afther all."