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CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
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HOUSE TO LET.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy. Apply to
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5,000 HIDES!

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.
Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders to me.
8.15 WILLIAM TROY
Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

POTATOES.

100 barrels of potatoes for sale at J B Snowball
Price one dollar per barrel.

Gas Works for Sale.

The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their whole plant, including ground, dwelling-house and buildings. If not previously disposed of, will be sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the Post Office at 12 o'clock noon.
Also a quantity of 1 to 4 inch iron pipes, brass couplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.
Sec'y Chatham Gas Light Co

SALT! SALT!

For Sale in Bags or bulk by
GEO BURCHILL & SONS,
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REPRESENTING:
Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
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OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG
CHATHAM, N. B

F. O. PETTERSON,
Merchant Tailor
Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq
CHATHAM - - N. B.
All Kinds of Cloths,
Suits or single Garments.
pection of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.

STORE TO RENT.

The lower store in the Pierce Block lately occupied by R. Murdoch. Immediate possession given. For further information apply to
J. J. PIERCE.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
—ON—
Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.
Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Double Two-Storey House on the Foundry Lane. It is suitable for either two or four families. If not sold before the 1st of June, it will then be offered for sale at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Chatham Post Office. For further information apply to
J. J. PIERCE.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY.
SPRING OPENING!
GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY!

I beg to inform my customers and the ladies in general, that I am prepared to show the largest assortment of selected and choice millinery to be found on the North Shore.
I would be pleased to have as many as possible visit my Show Rooms on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, April 3rd and 4th, whether prepared or not to place their orders, that they may see my display of French, English and American novelties.
In addition to my MILLINERY GOODS I also keep a full line of Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Robes, Old Ladies Caps, the latest and most durable Corsets ever worn. These goods I will sell at reasonable prices.
All mail orders carefully and promptly attended to. Soliciting your patronage and thankful for past favors, I remain,
JOSIE NOONAN.
WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - MAY 24, 1894.

The Queen's Birthday.

To-day is the Queen's Birthday, and Her Majesty enters upon her 76th year. Long may she continue to reign—the best sovereign of the greatest empire of the world, and, on her merits, as an individual, in her domestic as well as public life, a credit to her sex.

The Electoral Lists.

Our Ottawa correspondent says it is understood that the government will introduce a bill to simplify the franchise act, which will very greatly reduce the time required for making the revision, and as a natural consequence materially lessen the cost of revision. The preliminary revision now required will, it is said, be dispensed with. The revising officer will make his lists from the provincial lists and then appoint a day for each division on which he will hear complaints for striking off names and receiving applications for placing names on the list.

The Tariff.

It is claimed that the manufacturers have the best of it in the tariff changes, and that under the revision made by Mr. Foster, and the changes therein which he has been persuaded to adopt, the duties have actually been increased so far as general importations to the Maritime provinces are concerned. This will tell against the government in the next Dominion election.

Mr. Ellis is Still Working.

Mr. John V. Ellis, proprietor of the St. John Globe, is reported at Ottawa where he proposes to have himself advertised as one of the candidates for St. John in the next Dominion election. The papers in accord with the Globe's views on the subject say, very innocently, that he is at the political capital to await the discussion in the commons upon a resolution condemning the action of the New Brunswick Supreme Court in sending him to prison for contempt, which resolution Mr. Davies intends introducing.

IT'S A WAY THEY HAVE:—Lessened work appears to require an increased official force, according to Ottawa views, for Judge Wells is to be appointed revising barrister for Westmorland County, and Mr. Robert Hutchison, of Richibucto for Kent County. Formerly one revising barrister acted for the two counties.

We are Progressing.

The following is from the Miramichi Gleaner of Sept. 18th 1838:—

"A CONTRAST. A gentleman belonging to New York, a passenger on board the steamer "Great Western," during her last trip, stated that a few days previous to his embarkation he had been looking over a file of old papers published in New York, where it was stated that intelligence of the coronation of George III was obtained in that city by a vessel which had a passage of *eighty days*: Information of the coronation of Queen Victoria was received in that city by the steamer in a passage of *fourteen and a half days.*"

As a further contrast we may add that information of any event happening in Great Britian may now reach New York by steamer in five days and eighteen hours after, and by telegraph in four hours before the event has taken place.

A Heavy Loss by Fire in St. John.

The wholesale department of the hardware business establishment of W. H. Thorne & Co., on Prince William Street, has been destroyed by fire. The building contained about $60,000 worth of stock, the insurance on which is $40,000. It will now be in order for the Insurance speculators to raise the rates in Chatham as, we observe, they attribute the origion of the fire to "spontaneous combustion" and also to electric light wires. Fifty years ago it would have been accounted for in the same way as unexplained sudden deaths, which were attributed to "visitation" of the Supreme Being. Talmage appears to have not lived in vain.

The Norwegian System.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives by a large majority a few days ago passed what is called the Norwegian bill, which appears to be an adaptation of the Gothenburg system of dealing with the liquor traffic, and the subject is to be debated in the Senate this week. Naturally, it is being much discussed, the Boston *Globe* devoting nearly the entire editorial page of one day's issue to the merits and demerits of the plan. It is a local option measure. Under the law, if agreed to, cities and towns that favor the granting of licenses, can take a vote to decide whether or not the licenses shall be granted under the Norwegian system. If the majority of the people say they wish that system to prevail it will be in order to grant a license to one corporation to do the liquor selling in the city or town, and this corporation, after deducting five per cent. on its capital, must spend the profits in "objects of general public benefit and utility." The proviso in this respect is as follows:

No shareholder shall receive more than an annual dividend of 5 per centum on the par value of his stock, payable semi-annually, and after all the expenses of the business and the dividend have been paid there shall first be established a reserve fund equal to the par value of the capital stock, and after the payment of said dividend and the establishment of said reserve fund the remainder of the net profit, if any, shall at a fixed time in each year be expended for one or more objects of general public benefit and utility, such as industrial education, coffee houses and reading room, park, hospital, public baths and sanitary improvements. The objects of such expenditure in each year and the proportion of said remainder to be expended for each one of the objects selected shall be determined by the shareholders at a meeting called for that purpose.

Provision is made that every corporation shall annually, within ten days after the last business day of its fiscal year, make a return, which return shall specify details of its business, and shall include the names and number of its employes and the salaries paid to each, and the salaries, if any, paid to any officers of the corporation. The law declares that no sale of liquor shall be made on credit, and there are other stringent regulations dealing with the traffic. The measure is attacked by the extreme men on both sides of the drink question, and by the prohibitionists more violently than by other opponents. That it went through one branch of the Legislature with an overwhelming majority shows that there is a strong public opinion behind it as an experiment worth trying. [Globe.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, 14th May.—The past week has been essentially a quiet one in the House of Commons, and the progress made has been consequently very good. Friday may be said to have practically closed the committee stage of the tariff resolutions. With the exception of about half a dozen not very important items on the dutiable list, and a small portion of free list, the resolutions have how passed through committee. There will be a little discussion on a few of the items in concurrence, and it is possible that an attempt will be made by the opposition to test the sense of the House by a division, but it is not at all likely that any more changes of much importance will be made. The supporters of specific duties on iron and steel manufactures, cottons and woollens may, perhaps, make a final effort to get the duties on these articles still further revised than they have been in committee; but the government has probably gone as far in the direction of reverting to specific duties in place of *ad valorem*, as it can do consistently with its desire to reduce taxation, and it would appear now as if no further changes of any importance would be made in the tariff resolutions as they at present stand.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROROGATION.

With the tariff resolutions disposed of, there naturally begins to be some speculation as to the further duration of the session, and the impression generally prevails that Dominion Day will not find the House sitting. Indeed, amongst a large portion of the members there is an idea that prorogation will take place before the 21st of June. This is the date on which the conference between the government and the delegates from the Australian colonies will open in Ottawa. It would be manifestly inconvenient for Parliament to be sitting at the same time as the conference, as the Ministers could not possibly attend to their parliamentary duties and also take part in the deliberations of the conference. It is possible that the delegates may simply meet and adjourn for a few weeks in order that the visitors may be taken to different parts of the country to see something of it, and then reassemble at Ottawa for the despatch of business; but even this would necessitate the absence of at least some of the ministers who would be expected to accompany the delegates in their journeyings, and would make it inconvenient to have Parliament still in session. Taking everything into consideration, therefore, it looks at present as if a strong effort would be made to have prorogation before the 21st of June.

WORK YET TO BE DONE.

There is really not very much to prevent this, once the tariff is disposed of. The present session was called almost for the express purpose of revising the tariff, and that accomplished it is not very likely that many other important measures will be proceeded to. With the exception of the estimates, the ordinary formal business of the House is quite as well advanced as in any previous session. Private legislation is practically all disposed of, and the few bills left are not likely to provoke much discussion. The French treaty may occupy a day or two and Mr. Tarte and his clique may waste another day further discussing the Manitoba and Northwest School question, but they have been already so thoroughly threshed out that they cannot delay the House very much. As to the subsidy for the fast Atlantic service which was expected to cause a long debate, there is just the possibility that it may not come up at all this year. Mr. Huddart has not yet succeeded in floating his Company, and unless he does so speedly the government may not feel that it is necessary to ask Parliament for an increase of the subsidy for fast service, especially in view of the strong opposition to it developed by the Patrons of Industry and the owners of steam ship lines operating between Canada and the Mother Country.

AUDITING THE AUDITOR.

The Auditor General has come in for a pretty severe hauling over the coals this week, on account of the manner in which he makes his so-called "report."

The subject was up in the House on Thursday last and Sir John Thompson plainly intimated that he considered the Auditor was exceeding his duty, and that his manner of making up his report was both inconvenient and unnecessarily expensive. The report of the present year covers 1650 pages, and it is quite safe to say that at least 1500 pages of this is wholly unecessary matter, and that if the Auditor-General performed his duties in the way that the Auditors in England and other countries do, and confined himself strictly to that, his so-called "report" would shrink very much in size and would increase a good deal in value, and the Public Accounts would again be published by the Finance Department, as they used to be before Mr. McDougall assumed functions which it is very questionable whether it was intended by the Audit Act he should have. The general public having business with the Government has for many years been put to a great deal of trouble, inconvenience and loss, on account of the interference of the Auditor, or somebody in his office in the matter of payments. By undertaking audit of the accounts before payment is made, which is contrary to the custom in England and other countries, the Auditor very frequently, in fact almost every day or sometimes several times a day, as is shown by his own report, causes considerable delay in payment, and business men are frequently obliged to wait for weeks, or it may be months while a totally uninteresting correspondence is going on between the Auditor and some Department as to what appropriation the expenditure should be charged to, or some other little technical objection to the payment raised by the Auditor, or some under-strapper in his office, and in which the unfortunate person to whom the government is indebted is not at all interested, but who is nevertheless made to suffer all the punishment and be kept out of money for which he has given value sometimes months before his account is sent in. The goverment has always been very reluctant to interfere with the Auditor; but it really begins to look now as if it was about time that some investigation should be made as to the manner in which the Auditor performs his duties; in other words it is about time that somebody audited the Auditor.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Insolvency Bill has occupied the attention of the Senate committee for a large portion of the last week, and the committee has even had two night sessions. The progress made in the consideration of the bill has been good. About 100 out of the 131 clauses have been disposed of in the committee, and it will not take more than one or two sittings to have it ready to report to the Senate, where it will undoubtedly be discussed at very considerable length. It is now generally conceded that it will not become law this session. The most that is expected is that it may pass the Senate and be printed for distribution and consideration during the coming summer by the Boards of Trade, Banks and other parties interested in it. As the farmers are placed in the same position as traders it is also important that time should be given for their views on the matter to be ascertained, and it is not therefore at all likely that any serious effort will be made to have the bill become law in the present session.

SIR RICHARD AS A PROTECTIONIST.

Heretofore the opposition has contended that the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada received altogether too much protection, and that the farmers were made to pay exorbitant prices for their implements, in order that the "robbers," as Sir Richard Cartwright politely styled them, may make exorbitant profits. This was when the duty on agricultural implements was 35 per cent. On Friday when the items were under discussion Sir Richard Cartwright was found pleading earnestly for his old enemies the manufacturers, who, he claimed, had no protection at all. Regardless of the facts thas the wasrthly destroying his own theories, he held that government by a re-arrangement of the tariff was taxing the manufacturer of agricultural implements more on the raw material he used than he received by way of compensation in the duty on the manufactured article, of 20 per cent.—to which figure the governmeut proposed to reduce it. Mr. Wallace, Controller of Customs, pointed out the fallacy of this argument, as far as the want of protection was concerned, by giving actual figures as to the duty on such portions of machines as were imported by the manufacturers, and showed that while on a binder costing $100, the duty on such parts of it as were imported would only amount to $6.50, the manufacturer received a protection of $20.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

The most material point under discussion, however, was that frankly admitted by Mr. McMullen and Mr. Martin that the farmer did not pay the duty at all, as the American manufacturer sold his machines to the Canadian retailer at $20 or $25 less than the price in the United States, and, therefore, it was practically the American manufacturer and not the Canadian consumer who paid the duty on such American machines as were imported. This knocks the bottom completely out of the theory so long advanced that the Canadian manufacturer took out of the farmers' pocket and put into his own the full amount of the duty. Of course conservatives have always held that their theory was rediculous, as the Canadian article was manufactured in Canada almost entirely from Canadian raw material and that its price was not in any way affected by the rate of duty charged on an imported machine; but it was rather amusing to witness the eleventh-hour conversion of some of the leading anti-protectionists and one could not help remembering that the Ontario elections are very close at hand and that Sir Oliver Mowat has lately given evidence of his conversion to the principles of protection by placing a bounty on iron ore mined in that province.

"ABOUT SCANDALS."

We have all heard a good deal in the earlier days of the session respecting scandals and there were great threatenings of what was to be done in that line, but so far nothing has come of them. While passing a bill permitting the examination of witnesses under oath before committees of the Senate and House of Commons, the government has been careful that the House itself shall retain control of any investigation into the conduct of the government that is to be made. As Sir John Thomson put it in a discussion this week on the "hard pan" cases with reference to some correspondence published by the Auditor General in his report, the government does not propose to allow itself to be tried by any committee of the House. If any charges are to be made against the government and its policy, they must be made by a member from his place in the House and he must be prepared to take the full responsibility of the failure to prove those charges.

MR. D. O'CONNOR'S CASE.

This has rather taken the wind out of the sails of the "scandal" business, and although the Public Accounts Committee will no doubt examine into the payments in connection with the Curran bridge and other matters, it is now apparent that the opposition will not be allowed to go to the extreme lengths which they did in 1891, and that while every opportunity for fair, full and free investigation will be given, witnesses will be protected better than they have been in the past. An evidence of this was given to the committee on Friday. Mr. Lister had asked that Mr. D. O'Connor Q. C., be examined under oath, and the reason given by him for this was that his costs seemed to have been very loosely taxed and that he (Mr. Lister) was of opinion that the charges for professional services were excessive. When Mr. O'Connor was under examination, however, Mr. Lister frankly confessed that it was not Mr. O'Connor's charges that he wanted to know anything about, but he wanted to find out whether the government had not used the Exchecquer Court for paying claims in the hard pan cases which they did not care to take the responsibility of paying themselves. This style of examination was however, promptly stopped by Sir Chas. Tupper, and Mr. Lister was plainly informed that if he had any charges to make against the government, he must do so in the House and not in the Committe.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The task of amending the tariff has not proved so easy of settlement as was at one time expected, and the resolutions introduced by Mr. Foster have not yet passed the committee stage where they have been for the last four weeks. It is confidently expected however, that to-morrow, (Tuesday) will end this stage for the present. It is understood that Mr. Foster will not, however, take the resolutions out of committee at present, but that the committee will simply rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. Mr. Foster has been very unwell, for the last three weeks. He has been suffering from lumbago, and it has been very difficult for him to be in the house while the tariff is under discussion. On Wednesday afternoon he will leave for New Brunswick, where he will spend a week or ten days, and it is intended that the resolutions will not be taken out of committee until after his return. This will afford an opportunity for the changes so far made being considered by those interested, and when they are taken up again for final disposition, the house will be in a better position to judge what the opinion of the country is, with respect to what has been done.

STIFFENING THE TARIFF.

During the week just closed a number of changes have been made in the items. The most noticable of these changes are in woollens, where specific duties have in a great measure been restored, and this substitution of specific for ad valorem duty has been the distinctive feature of most of the changes made from the original resolutions as introduced.

AMENDING THE FRANCHISE ACT.

In reply to a question the other day Sir John Thompson said that it would be necessary to introduce a bill this session to amend the Franchise Act so as to make the territorial boundaries conform to the redistribution bill passed the session before last. At that time Sir John said that there may or may not be other alterations. It is now learned that the government has had under consideration for some time very important changes in the Franchise Act with the view to simplifying it and materially reducing the cost of revision. It is said that the plan proposed is to dispense with the printing of the preliminary list as now required. Instead of this the provincial voters' lists will be used, and the revising officer will fix dates on which he will attend in the several districts for the hearing of applications for the addition of names or for striking off names which appear on the list. It is estimated that this change would reduce the cost of reduction by about 40% and materially shorten the time in which the revision could be made. There are, however, difficulties to be overcome in this matter, not only on account of the franchise being different in almost every province, and of the electoral districts not being the same for provincial as for Dominion elections, but also because in some of the provinces, notably in Manitoba, the provincial lists are prepared in such a manner that it would be almost impossible for any revising officer to tell in what electoral district for the Dominion, a provincial voter would be entitled to vote. The whole matter is still under consideration and may not come up at all this year. But it is well known that the government has been trying for some time past to find the means of simplifying the Franchise Act and reducing its cost as was promised in the House by the Hon. J. C. Patterson, would be done if it was found to be at all practicable.

MINOR NOTES.

The Queen's birthday vacation will extend from Wednesday until next Monday. The Senate has already adjourned from last Friday until 6th June.

The Senate has been kept unusually close at work this year by its new leader the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and up to last Friday, had only sat two days less than the House of Commons. Almost every year it has been the custom for the Senate to adjourn for a couple of weeks in the early part of the session, while it was waiting for legislation to pass the Commons and be submitted to it: but this year owing to the Insolvency Bill, the amendments to the Indian Act, the Bill relating to the protection of fur-bearing animals, the Bill amending the Insurance Act, and a number of other government measures being introduced in the Senate, the second chamber has been kept well at work and has certainly done its fair share of legislation. The session will undoubtly have been greatly prolonged if these Bills had been kept in abeyance until after the tariff discussion was closed in the House.

Mr. Weldon's Bill for the disfranchisement of voters who have taken bribes does not seem to meet with favor in the house. It has already occupied two private members days, and threatens to be a serious obstruction to private legislation, as it stands first on the order paper, and consequently no other business can be gone on with on Wednesdays until it is disposed of. The Opposition comes mostly from the Quebec members, but the objectors to the bill are not confined to them, nor even to one side of the house, for a number of members on both sides are opposed to dealing with the question at all.

The rumor is revived on excellent authority that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and the Hon. Frank Smith will both be knighted on the Queen's birthday. It would be difficult for Her Majesty to confer honor on any two men in Canada who better deserve it, or whose distinction would give more general satisfaction.

The Prohibition Debate.

The Montreal Gazette remarks that "The press and parliament are apparently in agreement as to the immediate importance of the prohibition debate. Barely a quorum listened to it in the House of Commons on Monday night, and though it took up four hours the report was cut down in the Ottawa Citizen to some 50 lines of space, and in the Journal and Free Press to about 120 lines. The Toronto World gave it about 50 lines, the Empire about 200, the Globe about the same, and the Mail something less."

A Fat Subject for Lawyers.

Judge Hanington held an equity sitting at St. John the other day to determined who should get the $90,000 odd paid by Montreal capitalists for the street railway and electric light plant and franchises in that city. Twenty-six lawyers were present representing nearly as many diverse interests, which have arisen out of different sets of shares, bonds, liens and credits of various kinds connected with one or other of the old companies. Among the creditors and claimants were several United States banks and loan companies; also Molson's bank and a large number of Canadians creditors. No settlement has been arrived at and the lawyers are, of course, having a bonanza.

Nonense About Woman

Writing of the women of a generation ago in the Ladies Home journal Edward Bok says:—

"One would imagine, from some things that we read and hear, that the Creator gave to 1824 one sort of woman, and to 1894 another sort. But there is no evidence that He made the one different from the other. New types have come up, as unpicturesque as, fortunately, their number is few. But womanhood is precisely the same to-day as it was in the time of Eve: different only in minor respects, but exactly the same in the best qualities that indelibly proclaim the true woman. She has broadened intellectually. True, but so has man, and we never hear of the modern man as being a creature radically different from his predecessor by a century's length, and yet he has change d just as much.

"For conscience sake, let us cease this everlasting prattle about the present being 'woman's century' and 'woman's age,' implying each time that we say it that the women of any previous age were driveling idiots, and casting a slur upon the very women who gave us our being. Why is this 'women's century' any more than was and century before it? Just because a few thousand more women are engaged in business? Does that fact make a 'woman's century'? We haven't determined yet, by any means, whether the present tendency of woman going into the rougher commercial pursuits is to her interest or to the benefit of those who will follow her. A little caution here is a very good thing. What sense is there in this constant ding-donging into the ears of our girls that they are born at the 'dawn of women's emancipation'? Emancipation from what? Will this sort of thing teach our girls to have a greater respect for the women of past generations? If we keep up this harongue much longer I shall not blame our younger girls if they get the notion that the world only began about forty or fifty years ago. If we expect children to have a respect for their mothers, and their mothers' parents, we cannot enshroud the times in which they lived with the darkness of ignorance and bigotry. The women who lived before the present agitators of the 'woman's century' were born did a thing or two in the world's history, far more, I venture to prophesy from their present talk, than the women of to-day will do in these latter days if they pursue their present course."

A Curious Landslide.

A FREAK OF NATURE THAT PROVES A WONDER TO ALL BEHOLDERS.

The landslide near Holbrook which blocked the trains of the Northern Pacific for several days, and which is still crossed by a trestle built over it, is a wonder to railway men and all beholders. The gulch out of which it came is a harmless-looking hollow, extending back into the hills only a few hundred feet, and is nearly on a level. No landslide had ever come out of it since the road was built, and none was expected, and there is no probability of another such slide occurring there. The gulch is not deep, but the heavy rains caused a large mass of earth to fall from the banks into it, forming a dam across it. The water which poured down the mountain side formed a pond behind the dam and pushed it down a short distance. Then more water accumulated and pushed the dam down to the railroad, where there is a cut about six feet deep. The mud and quicksand poured into this cut and filled it for a distance of some 600 feet; and finally overflowed the cut and poured a huge pile on the bottom below. An attempt was made to clear the cut by shoveling, but the stuff was too thin to be handled in this manner, and the attempt was made to sluice the mud out of the cut, but this was found to be impracticable, and the only thing that could be done was to build a trestle over the place and leave the mud to get dry, so that it can be shoveled out. Railroad men say they have found themselves so completely nonplused by such a simple-looking slide.

The Lawyer's Speech.

The lawyer, whose eloquence was of the spread-eagle sort was addressing the court at great length, and his legal opponent, growing weary, went outside to rest.

"Mr. B. is making a great speech," said a countryman to the bored counsel.

"Oh, yes, Mr. B. always makes a great speech. If you or I had occasion to announce that two and two make four, we'd be fools enough to blurt it right out. Not so, Mr. B. He would say:

"If, by that particular arithmetical rule known as addition, we desired to arrive at the sum of two integers added to two integers we should find—and I assert this boldly, sir, and without fear of successful contradiction—we, I repeat, should find by the particular arithmetical formula before mentioned—and I hold myself perfectly responsible for the assertion I am to make—that the sum of two given integers added to the two other integers would be four!"

'Man's Inhumanity to Man."

A story comes from Russia even more heartrending in its essential details than the story of the hero of "Les Miserables," which it closely resembles. Thirty-eight years ago a Russian lad, 18 years old, Ivan Rycoff, who drank too much vodka at a wedding feast, entered a church and carried off wax candles. Under the cruel laws of those days he was condemed to the Siberian mines. Several months later he escaped after fearful adventures and reached the city of Tomsk befriended by a farmer, secured the passport of a deceased workman, and became a good citizen. He married, prospered, and became locally prominent. Recently at a family reunion he told his wife and children the story for the first time. The walls must have had ears. Ten days later a gendarme entered his bedroom one morning and told Rykoff he was charged with escaping from Siberia. The gray, haired man turned pale "Is it true?" asked the officer. "It is true enough, God be praised," replied the trembling old man.

"Very well, then, you are my prisoner."

Rycoff dressed himself and went to prison. By the advice of his lawyer, he forwarded a petition praying to be released. His plea produced an impression on the officials, and Rykoff was set liberty, but only for a few days. On further consideration it was decided to bring him to trial. In court he related the story fully and frankly throwing himself upon the mercy of the judges. Justice, however, was inexorable, and the law was allowed to have its course. Rykoff was condemned to be taken back to the mines of Siberia and kept in penal servitude a longer time than that fixed by the court which tried him when a boy. Before leaving the prison where he is now confined he is to receive a severe flogging of forty or, fifty lashes. It seems incredible that such a sentence should be executed, now that international publicity has been given to the pitiful story.

An Ideal Breakfast Dish.

Bacon and poached eggs, if correctly cooked and served, make a breakfast dish that will tempt even the most capricious appetite. Care should be taken in selecting the bacon, Choose bacon of medium size, with the fat and lean quite distinct in coloring. The lean should be pink and the fat white. If the lean looks streaked the bacon will probably be hard or tough. In cutting the rashers from a piece of bacon cut in the same way as slices of bread off a loaf. A sharp knife or a small carver should be used and with a little practice the rashers can be cut with unerring precision from top to bottom of the joint, fat and lean in even slices

The toast beneath the eggs should b extremely thin and well browned and the eggs poached according to the individual fancy. They should be served on a small platter, with thin slices of bacon resting upon a bed of water-cresses. Prepare this dish for breakfast some warm morning this week and see if the members of your household will not appreciate it.

The Delineator.

The July issue of *The Delineator*, which is called the "Midsummer Number," begins a new volume with a most attractive table of contents. The styles displayed are season able and, therefore, picturesque and graceful, and the fancy work will please the most fastidious summer maid or matron. The opening chapter on The Voice, by the author of the Delearte System of Physical Culture, will interest a large class of readers, and most fascinating home employment is provided in the first of a series of illustrated papers on Florentine Iron Works. The College article for the month is A Girl's Life and Work at Wellesley, and an expert writes on Telegraphy as an Employment for Women. The Daughter's Friends is the subject of the article in the Mother and Daughter series, and some salutary advice on bathing is given in the chapter on Wise Living. A novel entertainment in the shape of A Fan Party is described, the ceremonial for a Silk and Leather Wedding is given, and there is also a seasonable paper on Picnic Giving. Flower Making is specially considered in The Uses of Crape and Tissue Papers, and further instruction is given on How to Serve Small Fruits. The illustrated papers on Knitting, Netting, Tatting and Crocheting are as attractive as usual, and the bright talks Around the Tea Table, and a review of the Newest Books complete a very entertaining number. The subscription price of *The Delineator* is $1.00 a year. Single copies 15 cents. Address orders to *The Delineator* Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Her First Cake.

She measured out the butter
With a very solemn air;
The milk and sugar also;
And she took the greatest care
To count the eggs correctly
And to add a little bit
Of baking powder, which you
Know beginners oft omit.
Then she stirred it all together
And she baked it full an hour—
But she never quite forgave herself
For leaving out the flour!

[From Punch.]

A Business Letter.

["Marriage is daily becoming a more commercial affair."—*A Society Paper.*]

DEAR FRED,—Your favour of the 3rd,
Has had my very best attention,
But yet I cannot, in a word,
Accept you on the terms you mention;
Indeed, wherever you may try,
According to the last advices
You'll meet, I fear, the same reply—
"It can't be done, at current prices!"

In vain an ancient name you show,
In vain for intellect are noted,
Blue blood and brains, you surely know,
At nominal amounts are quoted;
And then, I see, you're weak enough
To offer "love, sincere, unstudied,"—
Why, Sir, with such Quixotic stuff
The market's absolutely flooded!

But—every day this fact confirms—
The time is over for romances,
And whether we can come to terms
Depends alone on your finances,
So, would you think me over-bold
If I, with deference, requested
A statement of what funds you hold?
In what securities invested?

For, candidly, in such affairs
A speedy bid your only chance is,
A boom in Yankee millionnaires
May soon result in marked advances;
With you I'd willingly be wed,
To like you well enough I'm able,
But first submit your bank-book, FRED,
To your (perhaps) devoted MABEL!

Rev. Henry Pope, D. D.

ONE OF THE FATHERS OF METHODISM IN THE LOWER PROVINCES,

AND ONE OF THE MOST ELOQUENT PULPIT ORATORS OF HIS TIME.

Few men have a warmer place in the affections of the Methodists of the lower provinces than Rev. Dr. Pope, who after an arduous life in the ministry, to which his father also belonged, is now on the supernumerary list and a resident of the city of St. John. During his active ministry his ripe scholarship, and fine gift eloquent made him a popular preacher, while his clear judgment, and wide knowledge of Methodist policy and church history have always made him a most valuable man in the counsels of the church. He is still frequently heard in public and evangelical churches hold him in the highest esteem, his cordial sympathy and aid being ever at the service of every worthy cause. Rev. Dr. Pope attended the great Ecumenical Council in London some years ago, and his brilliant address there, was widely quoted and highly appreciated by the leaders of Methodism in the mother land. When such a man lends his voice and influence to anything it mustat once be taken for granted that sound reason and a profound conviction form the basis of his action. Hence what Rev. Dr. Pope says in the following letter will be accepted by every reader as establish ing beyond question the wonderful curative powers of two of the famous Hawker standard remedies. Writing to the Hawker Medicine Co., under date of March 21, 1894, he says:—

"For several years I have suffered, almost continuously, many of the distressing ills resulting from sluggishness of the liver, realizing from various medicines but partial and only temporary relief. Nine months ago I determined to test the efficacy of Hawker's liver pills. Today I am happy to inform you of the great benefit I have derived from their use. In my case they have proved a decided success.

"During this winter my family and myself had a visitation of la grippe, which left us in a generally enervated condition. We obtained your Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic, and after using it for a few days, as prescribed, so sensibly and manifestly did we regain our strengh and energy that I can and do confidently recommend it as one of the surest and best invigorators of the age.

"Wishing you the largest success in your laudable enterprise,

I am gratefully yours,
HENRY POPE

The success which has attended. The Hawker Standard Remedies since their introduction to the public is without a parallel in the history of the cure of the diseases of humanity.

Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is a certain cure when faithfully used for all diseases from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or an impoverished or impure condition of the blood, and the prostrating effects of la grippe or any nerve weakness of heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body or excesses of any nature. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills are manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co., St John, N. B., Canada, and can be obtained from all druggists and dealers. Tonic fifty cents a bottle or six bottles for $2.50. Pills twenty-five cents a box.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Hocken Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training class.

All young men are most cordially invited all of these meetings.

ISLAND MESSENGER.

This celebrated trotting and carriage stallion, now owned by W. P. Howard of P. E Island, is making the season in Northumberland County. His route is on both sides of the Miramichi; from Hardwick to Indiantown on the Southwest; Radbank on the Northwest, thence via Newcastle and the Haviland ferry to Chatham, and he will put in the whole season on this route.
TERMS: $8 single service; $10 for the season, to be paid through the season.
WILLIAM P. HOWARD,
Owner in Charge.

As I have been given to understand that parties interested in other horses have expressed a readiness to test the speed thereof with Island Messenger, I hereby offer to make a match with my "Island Messenger" against any other trotting stallion travelling in Northumberland, for $25.00 a side, mile heats, best three in five to harness. To show that I mean business, I have deposited a forfeit of $5 with the editor of the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE to secure a match and will be glad to have it covered.
WM. P. HOWARD.

We Respectfully Invite You

TO CALL AND SEE OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF MOST ELEGANT
Boots & Shoes
REQUISED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
For Style, Easy Fit and Serviceability
you will find it decidedly advantageous to look over our display of
UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.
There's ease and comfort as well as style for every dainty foot our shoes encase and that makes it a case of perfect satisfaction every time. Quality unsurpassed for the price and the price below the lowest. The experience of all our customers justifies their confidence.
W. T. HARRIS, CHATHAM.

FINAL NOTICE.

All amounts due the estate of Geo. Stothart not collected by 1st June will be handed to an attorney for collection.
P. H. C. BENSON } Trustees.
WM. STOTHART. }

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Canada Eastern Railway Company will be held at the Secretary's Office in the City of Fredericton on Tuesday the fifth day of June next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
GEO. F. GREGORY,
Secretary
Dated 2nd May A. D. 1894.

INTERCOLNIOIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday the 11th September the trains of this railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.22
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John,	11.14
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.35
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,	21 52

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton N. B 2nd Jan. 1894.

Thoroughbred Holstein Bull
PRINCE ROOKER
(3 YEARS OLD.)

Sire, African Prince.
Dam Minnie Rooker.
AFRICAN PRINCE No. 1270, H. F. H. B. Sire, "Prince of Artis" won 1st prize at the New York State Fair 1886 with strong competition. Dam Siese 2nd who has a three year old record of 43 lbs in one day. She is a wonderful milch cow and typical milker. The owner of Artis in Holland refused $2000 for him, and the inspector of N. Holland Herd book has officially announced him the most perfect bull recorded in the record book.
MINA ROOKER: sire Peter N. H. H. B., his dam has a record of 64 pounds of milk per day, Dam of Mina Rooker a record of 57½ lbs per day at 3 years old. She took prize medal at Toronto in 1886, in 1887, she took 1st prize at London, Ont., and stood in the herd that took diplomas She gave 52 lbs 1 oz milk per day as a two-year old.
From the above it will be noticed that Prince Rooker comes from the very best strain, and his stock should prove profitable to farmers, as the large size of Holsteins makes them good beef cattle, and their reputation as good milkers is