What fills the housewife with delight,
And makes her biscuit crisp and light,
Her bread to tempt the appetite?
COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such
A treat, her husband eats so much,
Though pies he never used to touch?
COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice,
Better than lard, while less in price,
And does the cooking in a trice?
COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish,
Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish,
As nice and quickly as you'd wish?
COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care
And patience of our women fair,
And helps them make their cake so rare?
COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude
Of every lover of pure food
By making "COTTOLENE" so good?

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

50 YEARS!

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

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 12 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Licensee shall be liable to double stumpage upon the license he forfeited."

and all licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the Mion Farm to

WM DIXON
or M. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

HOUSES TO RENT.

Part of the two story double house on Foundry Lane and part of the large two story house on Richard Street. For further information apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just Arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Garden, and Field Seeds,
Choice Timothy Seed, and Wheat
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,
ST. JOHN STREET & WATER STREET.

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

for over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

He keeps a full line of

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no lie.

A CUSTOMER.

Aberdeen Hotel.

The building known as the Muirhead stone house opposite the Post Office, Chatham,

[OPENED APRIL 1ST, 1894.]

is conducted as a first class hotel for the accommodation of permanent and transient guests. The Hotel is in the centre of the business portion of the town, near the Steamboat Landing.
Good stabling and yard room.
Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.
Stages to and from all trains.

A. J. PINE.

SPRINGHILL COAL.

Nutwood Coal, Steam Coal, and Blacksmith Coal.
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, Agent

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - DECEMBER 13, 1894.

## Death of Sir John Thompson.

News of the death of Sir John Thompson, Premier, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, at Windsor, England, was announced yesterday and caused profound regret. The event brings to mind the fact that three premiers of the Dominion have died within a period of about four years, while the death of Sir John Thompson is rendered all the more sensational by reason of its suddenness. So far as we have learned Sir John was supposed to be in good health, and his visit to England was mainly for the purpose of being sworn in as a member of the Imperial Privy Council. That function had just been performed, when his earthly career was terminated. Special despatches of yesterday to the ADVANCE are as follows:—

LONDON 12th Dec.

Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, died suddenly at Windsor this afternoon, shortly after adjournment of the Privy Council, which he went to Windsor to attend. He died at Windsor Castle, at 1.30 p. m., soon after having been sworn in a Privy Councillor. The rumored cause of death was heart disease.

LATER.

LONDON 12th Dec.—8 p. m.

The Rt. Hon. Sir. John Thompson attended the Privy Council at Windsor to-day. Shortly after the meeting he joined ministers at luncheon provided at the Castle by order of the Queen.

He was almost immediately seized with a fainting fit and brandy was administered, when he seemed to rally, but in a few minutes he suddenly expired, to the consternation of all present.

Dr. Allison was summoned, but death had taken place before his arrival.

Death is attributed to heart disease.

The Parliamentary Companion says Sir John Thompson was a son of John Sparrow Thompson, a native of Waterford, Ireland, who was for a time Queen's Printer, and afterwards Superintendent of the Money Order System of N. S. Born in Halifax, N. S., 10th Nov., 1844, and educated at the Common Schools and Free Church Academy there. Married, 1870, Annie E. daughter of Capt. Affleck of Halifax. Called to the Bar, N. S, July, 1865, and appointed a Q. C., May, 1879. Called to the Bar of Ontario, 1890. Has been an Alderman of the City of Halifax, Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners and a member of the Senate of the University of Halifax. Was counsel on behalf of the U. S. Government, acting with the American lawyers, before the Fishery Commission sitting at Halifax under the Washington Treaty. Appointed a member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, N. S. 22 Oct., 1878, and was Premier and Attorney-General, N. S., from 25 May, 1882, until 25 July, 1882, when appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of N. S. Resigned 25 Sept., 1885, and sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. Sat in the House of Assembly N. S., from December, 1877 to July, 1882. First returned to the Commons, 16 Oct. 1885, and re-elected at general elections 1887 and 1891. Assisted the British Representatives on the Fishery Commission of Washington in 1887 and was created a K. C. M. G., Aug., 1888, for his services.

## Dominion and County Expenditures.

According to the World, the people of Northumberland ought to be perfectly happy over their treatment by the Dominion government. It affirms in effect that we receive our just share of attention in the matter of public works, and it does not complain of the salmon-fishing rights that have been taken from the riparian proprietors of the Southwest, or emphasize the outrageous character of the last order in council respecting bass-fishing. Our people, however, cannot fail to remember that our federal taxation is more than double what it was at the time of confederation, when double the amount of Dominion money that is now granted for public works within the County was spent here. Why is it? It is simply because nearly every other County that has a member supporting the government has more attention paid to its public requirements than Northumberland. Take, for instance, the canals. Of what benefit are they to the maritime provinces, as such? None whatever. They are simply artificial waterways to promote the trade of Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports as against the United States canals and seaports. If the system were self-sustaining, when established, it might be fair to say that we, in the maritime provinces, ought to be willing, for the sake of assisting to "build up the country," to submit to the taxation necessary to pay our share of their first cost, but when the business is a loss from first to last why should we, of Northumberland, be annual contributors to such an interest, without a quid pro quo? The canal deficit last year was more than $1,500,000; of which we, in Northumberland, were obliged to pay our share. Should we not have some compensation for this in the way of corresponding public works which would benefit us and our neighbors in contiguous counties? All fair-minded people will say, yes! Yet, we do not receive any consideration whatever in matters of this kind. We are not compensated for the burdens we are called upon to bear for the building up and developing of the Dominion west of us—and we never will be as long as the government and its emmisaries can make our people believe that they are treating us fairly. The World and those who inspire it ought to be on the side of Northumberland and the province in these matters, but it is clear that they are not, and our people should, therefore, realise the fact that they are not to be trusted.

## Miramichi Trans-Atlantic Lumber Shipments.

The shipments of deals, etc., from the Miramichi to the United Kingdom and Continent for the season of 1894 were somewhat larger than those of a few preceding years, although far below those of ten years ago and previously. The shippers and quantities were as follows:

| Shippers. | No. Ves. | Tons. | Deals, Scts, ends and Bds |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. M. McKay, | 28 | 28,250 | 27,417,797 |
| J. B. Snowball, | 49 | 28,059 | 24,506,837 |
| D. & J. Ritchie & Co., | 19 | 11,424 | 11,088,762 |
| Ernest Hutchison, | 11 | 9,836 | 9,218,892 |
| F. E. Neale, | 13 | 9,501 | 8,780,980 |
| Geo. Burchill & Son, | 6 | 5 114 | 7,389,000 |
| Wm. Richards, | 7 | 5,923 | 5,992,193 |
| W. A. Rickson, | 1 | 1,263 | 1,124,168 |
| Clarke, Skilling & Co., | 8 | 2,584 | 5,556 |
| 9 Shippers. | 128 | 101,951 | 95,605,185 |

Palings, etc. were shipped as follows:—

| Shippers. | Palings. | Spool wd. | Timber Pine tons. | Timber Birch tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. M. McKay, | 42,040 | | | |
| J. B. Snowball, | 2,3 3,331 | | | |
| D & J Ritchie & Co., | 72,600 | | 9 | 7 |
| Ernest Hutchison, | 10,000 | | | |
| Geo. Burchill & Son, | 12 000 | | | |
| Wm. Richards, | 13,715 | | | |
| Clarke, Skilling & Co, | | 1,539,733 | | |
| Jas. Aitcu, | | 405,152 | | |
| | 2,473,746 | 1,944,885 | 9 | 7 |

The distribution of the foregoing was as follows:—

| Country. | No. Ves. | Tons | Deals, Scts, ends and Bds |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 65 | 56,945 | 55,540,292 |
| Ireland, | 44 | 32,390 | 31,090,061 |
| France, | 12 | 7,313 | 6,712,589 |
| Spain, | 4 | 2,347 | 2,070,210 |
| Australia, | 1 | 1,359 | 1,135,356 |
| Africa, | 2 | 1,157 | 1,048,677 |
| | 128 | 101,951 | 95,605,185 |

| Country. | Palings. | Spool wd. | Timber Pine. | Timber Birch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 2,339,531 | 1,944,885 | 9 | 7 |
| Ireland, | 134,215 | | | |
| | 2,473,746 | 1,944,885 | 9 | 7 |

Comparing the deal shipments of ten seasons we find them as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1885, | 87 millions s. f. deals, sctg, etc. | |
| '86, | 72 | " " |
| '87, | 68 | " " |
| '88, | 73 | " " |
| '89, | 110 | " " |
| '90, | 88 | " " |
| '91, | 72 | " " |
| '92, | 95 | " " |
| '93, | 83 | " " |
| '94, | 96 | " " |

## The N. B. Confederation Leader.

There is a kindly feeling almost everywhere in Canada for Hon. Peter Mitchell, especially in New Brunswick, although it was not by any means enhanced by the publication of his letter to Mr. Gault in reference to the late Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Mitchell's friends, also have further cause for regret on his account in learning that at least some of the statements made by him in justification of his enmity towards his late leader were untrue. One of these was to the effect that he was the leader in the confederation movement, but was afterwards supplanted by Mr. Tilley through Sir John's treachery. In Mr. Pope's Life of Sir John A. Macdonald just published there are many letters on the subject of the confederation negotiation, etc., and in one of these to Mr. Tilley, dated in May 1867 Sir John says:—

"I leave you to select an associate from New Brunswick. Is it to be be Mitchell, Fisher, Wilmot or who? Make up your mind and bring him with you. * * * I must answer two letters from Fisher and Mitchell, but I will avoid particulars."

## He Should Rest.

The Montreal Star says that Hon. Peter Mitchell is slowly recovered from the effects of the street railway accident to which reference has already been made. But it will be two weeks before he gets the perfect use of his legs and feet, so as to be out. His physician has recommended perfect rest. Doubtless in view of all the rumors of election the hon. gentlemen would long just now to be on the banks of the Miramichi, as, it is understood, he will be as soon as he is able. —Globe.

Everybody will be glad to know that Mr. Mitchell is again recuperating, and we all hope that he will be successful in recovering the $10,000 which it is alleged he has sued the street railway company for—that is, if his reported injuries were caused by their neglience. As to his coming here in the hope of again being a candidate for the House of Commons, his defeat in the last election, and the lack of encouragement he received when here last summer askingople as to his chances as a prospective candidate, ought to make him sensible of the fact that the only effect of his again forcing himself before the constituency will be to embarrass his personal friends, help his political opponents and cause the Liberals to wish he were "in Jericho." Politically—and with all due deference to the genial old gentleman—he is a "back number.

## "Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

UNCLAIMED WEALTH OF THE VEGETABLE WORLD AND OF THE OCEAN—ELECTRICITY THE MODERN COSMETIC—INSECT VISION—MAPPING THE UNITED STATES—WONDERFUL PREHISTORIC SURGERY—CRYOSTASE AND ITS UNIQUE PROPERTY—A NEW SAFETY BOILER.

Though Emerson suggested that every weed is a plant whose use is not yet understood, the number of plants that have been brought into service by man is very small. Edson S. Bastin finds authority for the statement that 1192 species have been at some time cultivated as food, and that the total known to have been used as food is 4090. But many of these are of little value, and "Smith's Dictionary of Economic Plants" gives only 515 species as those important for any purposes. For medicine some 3000 plants have been employed, of which the United States Dispensatory enumerates 1300, while only 244 are given in the Pharmacopoeia. The plants not yet investigated offer great possibilities, which, however, can only be developed by long and extensive government experiment. The named species may be taken as about 175,000, and possibly as many more remain to be discovered, while many species are capable of great variation through cultivation. The apple had yielded about 1500 different varieties up to a few years ago, yet some other species of the genus may be quite as capable of useful development. The different varieties of wheat are believed by some to have had their origin in an unimportant forage grass, and a wild plant still growing on English and French coasts has given us the white and red cabbages, cauliflower and perhaps even the common turnip. From the little explored fields of bacteria and fungi may be expected many useful products.

By its tonic influence upon the heart, blood-vessels and general circulation, electricity tends to maintain the normal nutrition in the skin as well as in other tissues. It is therefore largely employed to improve the complexion, states Prof. J. V. Shoemaker, in a variety of cases that are not actually disease, but are on the border-line and probably due to faulty nutrition. Among the defects so treated are muddiness of complexion, yellowness due to disordered liver, oiliness from relaxed sebaceous ducts, redness of nose due to sluggish circulation, dryness and roughness of the skin, and pigmented spots and patches, including freckles.

That gold should exist in the ocean is an induction that Dr. Henry Wurtz claims to have presented in 1866, and in 1872 the discovery was made by E. Sonstadt. Assuming 0.9 grain for each ton of sea-water, it is computed that the entire ocean contains over $80,000,000,000,000,000 of gold. One of the problems of the future, Dr. Wurtz now predicts, will be the getting of some of this gold by electrolysis.

That insects do not see well, especially to a distance, is a conclusion reached by A. Mallack from observation and calculation. Their composite eye, however, has an advantage over the simple eye in the fact that there is hardly any practical limit to its nearness of vision. The best insect eye examined would give a picture about as good as if executed in coarse wool-work and viewed from a foot's distance.

The United States Geological Survey, established about 14 years ago, is doing work not suggested by its title, about half its energies and annual appropriations according to Marcus Baker, being devoted to making a topographical map of the country. More or less work of this kind has been done in all but 4 or 5 of the 49 States and Territories. The total area mapped to date is nearly 600,000 square miles, or about one-fifth of the United States, and during the last few years the areas surveyed have been from 40,000 to 50,000 square miles per year. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey are already completely mapped on the largest scale, their Legislatures having co-operated to hasten the work. The various scales are 1:250,600 (about 4 miles to an inch,) 1:125,000 and 1:62,500, the contour intervals ranging from 250 or 200 feet to 10 or even 5 feet in flat regions. The sheets on the smallest scale, which is no longer used, cover one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude. The entire work is designed to be accurate to scale, which means, if it is assumed that a hundredth of an inch is the limit of visible error on the published map, that each point on the largest scale, must be located within 53 feet of its true position in nature. The total cost thus far has been somewhat over $2,000,000, with recent annual expenditures of about $250,000.

One of the remarkable accomplishments of the ancient Peruvians—who excelled in engineering, agriculture, mining, weaving, and about every other art of civilization—was trepanning, which is so difficult and hazardous that recovery follows only about a fourth of the modern operations. The great Muniz collection, temporarily in the custody of the Bureau of American Ethnology, contains about 1000 specimens of prehistoric Peruvian skulls, of which 19 are trepanned, and 8 give indications of subsequent recovery. A young female seems to have survived a series of operations resulting in an aperture in the skull 4 inches long and an inch wide, which was covered by a silver plate.

A new substance having the remarkable and unique property of solidifying when heated and remaining liquid at temperatures below zero has been reported by a German chemist. It has been named cryostase, and is obtained by mixing together equal parts of phenol, camphor and saponine, and adding a somewhat smaller proportion of essence of turpentine. Certain substances, like the albumens, harden on heating, but this is the only product that again liquefies on cooling.

The novel safety boiler of M. Chatenel, a French engineer, consists of a nest of horizontal tubes placed over the furnace. Water is injected into this nest as spray—never in solid bulk—and is instantaneously evaporated and superheated. The steam-producing power is remarkable, and the tubes, it is claimed, do not burn out.

The existence of a horse with a large toe attached to each hoof has been announced from Farnborough, Kent, Eng. This seems to be a revision to a primitive type, the toe being a feature of the extinct animals discovered by Marsh and pronounced by Huxley the progenitors of our horses.

## News and Notes.

According to the estimate of the United States secretary of the interior, there are 13,500,000 public school pupils in the republic. The number of teachers is 380,000 and the expenditure on school account $168,000,000.

Dominion revenue for the five months of the current year is two millions behind that of last year, one and a half millions being due to customs. The revenue for this period is $13,605,054 and the expenditure $12,058,038.

During the month of October twenty-eight vessels of 36,460 tons were launched on the river Clyde, England, as compared with twenty-two vessels of 41,806 tons for the same month last year. For the ten months the output was 223 vessels of 289,280 tons, as compared with 234 vessels of 247,079 tons for the same period last year.

Man is strong, woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident, woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action, woman is suffering. Man shines abroad, woman at home. Man talks to convince, woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart, woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery, woman relieves it. Man has science, woman taste. Man has judgment woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice, woman of mercy.

Signor Robecchi Brichetti, who has been exploring Somaliland for the Italian government, reports that he discovered on the coast of the Indian ocean a degraded and wretched race of men, without weapons and proper dwellings, and living exclusively on bivalves and fish, whom he believes to be the descendants of the supposed fabulous Ichthyophagi. In other sections he discovered numerous primitive constructions which local tradition affirms to be the tombs of a gigantic race long since extinct.

Here is a man, Keading by name, who has flown in the face of all the precedents and proverbs on the subject of strong drink. Usually they point to strong drink as the source of all evils, but hereafter they will have to say, "Except in the case of Keading." This man was in the employ of James B. Kitty of 445 Canal street, several months ago, and managed to steal and sell $200 worth of piano covers without being detected or even suspected. All along he had been hard and unrepentant. He went his way soberly, and it does not appear that he had a single qualm of conscience. Wednesday evening he got drunk and immediately his eyes were opened to the evil of his way. Instead of the proverbial serpent an angel rose out of the wine cup and warned him of his wickedness. He hurried away to the Macdougal street station, confessed his crime to the sergeant, was locked up, and yesterday was held for trial. Being sober he is now kicking himself for having told.—[N. Y. World.

Mrs. Grannis, New York's female Parkhurst, has been visiting opera houses and music halls in that city in search of the improper in the living pictures, and she has apparantly been sadly disappointed. This is what she reports of the results of her epsionage: "I consider the living pictures a hundred per cent. more decent and a hundred per cent. less harmful than the up-to-date opera or ball room." That looks like an indication of her intention to turn her batteries on the four hundred.

After all, the criminal in New York who is willing to be experimented upon, provided he gets his liberty if he is resuscitated after having been electrocuted, stands a fair chance of getting a new lease of life. It is said Dr. Gibbons has operated with his resuscitating bellows on a cow that had been "killed" by two electric shocks of 3,000 voltage. Ten minutes after the current was turned on she remained to all appearances as dead as the proverbial door nail; but after less than ten minutes' manipulation Dr. Gibbons had her on her feet and ready to drive to the pasture.

Sir John Lubbock, who addressed the Sociological Congress in Paris upon the effect in England of Education upon crime, says that since 1870 the number of children in English schools has increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000, and the number of persons in prison has fallen from 12,000 to 5,000. The yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servitude for the worst crimes has declined from 3,000 to 800.

A special from Richmond, Va., says: It is reported here that Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, will resign his seat in the United States Senate and enter the ministry. The recent tragic death in Washington of his son was a severe blow to Senator Daniel and the event is said to have impelled him to become a clergyman. He is fifty-two years old. Governor O'Farrell has already developed into a strong candidate for Daniel's place.

LONDON, Dec.3.—An incident occurred at the banquet given at Windsor in honor of the marriage of the Czar and Princess Alix of Hesse Darmstadt which is the talk of the diplomatic circles. The guests present at the banquet were surprised to see the Queen proposing a toast to the newly wedded couple. Rising from her chair, contrary to her usual custom, Her Majesty, turning to the members of the Russian Embassy, said: "I drink to the health of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, my grandchildren." The Queen spoke with unwonted vivacity.

A lady, an enthusiastic teetotaler, went to her clergyman and begged him to establish a total abstinence society in the parish. He by no means took it up warmly, and replied that he thought there were many other abuses besides intemperance which quite as urgently demanded reform—dress for example. "Why not," said he, "get up a society for the improvement of dress?" "I quite agree with you," replied the lady, "and I intend to start such a society." "And may I ask, madam," was the clergyman's sarcastic rejoinder, "whether you intend to found it on principles of *moderation or total abstinence?*"

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 3.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held to-day. President Hatheway in reviewing the year said that the city trade had been fully as good, or better than 1893. Over $200,000 less lumber was exported this year, and the lime business continued dull, but in the general wholesale trade there was a little larger movement this year. The fish trade has been profitable. The report of the council of the Board shows the organization has been very active, and has done some valuable work in the trade interests during the year. Mr. W. Frank Hatheway was re elected president, and W. S. Fisher, vice-president.

Not long since a young female patient at the Victoria hospital, Fredericton, when being treated for typhoid fever, arose from her bed at two o'clock in the morning and, putting on a pair of stockings and wrapping a blanket about her, went down the stairs, unlocked the front door and went out alone and unheard into the street. She crossed over to the residence of G. W. Hoegg who lives directly opposite, but Mr. Hoegg being away, those in the house were afraid to open the door. From there the patient travelled down to Mr. Crowdson's on Brunswick street and after knocking for sometime Mr. Crewdson arose and let her in. All this time those at Victoria Hospital were unaware of her departure from that institution. After getting on a good fire and making the young woman comfortable Mr. Crewdson notified the hospital people and she was taken back. Notwithstanding this adventure the patient is said to be doing fairly well.

Lord Carrington, who went to Russia for the Queen, to attend the funeral of Alexander III., said in a speech in Camborne that the late Czar's love for peace and many other admirable qualities had been recognized universally. He had found that in Russia Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, the London press and the British people in general were held in high esteem. Comments passed by the English newspapers on the late Czar's reign had done much to promote better relations between the two powers, and to foster a spirit of mutual confidence and good will. The Prince of Wales' sympathetic attitude also had been a strong influence toward the renewal of international friendship. The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says the Czar has informed the Pope that he has pardoned many condemned Poles and His Holiness has sent a letter to encourage His Majesty to persist in his liberal policy.

The papal decree which is the outcome of the recent conference held in Rome looking to the reunion of the Roman and Greek churches, provides that ecclesiastical colleges founded in the East by the papacy shall be developed in favor of the Eastern churches. The rites of the latter church shall be maintained intact. Any Latin priest trying to proselytise among Greek Christians shall be suspended. Roman Catholics in places where there are no priests of that church may attend the services held by priests of the Eastern rite without prejudice to their own religion. No more Catholic colleges can be established in the East without papal permission. All members will receive instructions according to the rite of their own church, and those who have embraced the Roman Catholic faith can return to the Eastern rites. Finally, the decree announces that the Pope, with the monetary assistance of Catholics of all, countries will found colleges and churches in the East.

In the German parliament on 7th inst., when three cheers were called for the Emperor by President Von Levetzow, the Socialists refused to rise. "Get out," cried the other members to them, but they did not "get" and remained seated amid much tumult.

Herr Singer, the Socialist leader, replying to the President, said he would never join in cheering for a man who told his soldiers that at his command they must fire upon their fellow-citizens. This declaration, which was greeted by cries of "turn him out," was applauded by Singer's followers.

President Von Levetzow then declared that he would not allow His Majesty's name to be dragged into the debate. One member declared that Herr Singer's scandalous words and the revolting actions of the Social Democrats would result in the House making the enquiry into charges of *les majeste* more strict than ever.

The local conservative party of Ontario has made a complete change of policy regarding the separate schools and prohibition. The Empire states that the temperance people betrayed Marter in London and the question must be a dead issue at least until the privy council decides jurisdiction. The separate school agitation must also be dropped. The Empire also administers to McLean, M. P., of the Toronto World, the following rebuke: "What amazes respectable conservatives who are not familiar with the paper is that it was permitted to appear in a journal controlled by one who, for the time, occupies a position in the house to which the conservatives elected him, but whose recklessness is such that even the premier is not safe from having wholly unwarranted and mischievous stories circulated about him. The people of the dominion do not need to be told that Sir John Thompson is by far the ablest man in public life in Canada, and not only the conservative party, but large numbers of moderate men not indentified with it, hope to fight under his banner and carry him to victory at the coming elections and for many years to come. This attempt to annoy and discredit the premier in the eyes of his party is unworthy of a journal controlled by a conservative representative in parliament, and simply follows up a savage attack by the same paper a few days ago upon the acting premier, who is respected and liked, not only by his party but by the entire community." From the foregoing it appears that the conservatives of Ontario are not a unit.

## A R C Priest Lectures to Presbyterian Theological Students on the Subject of Preaching.

[New York Herald Dec. 4.]

For the first time in the history of the Union Theological Seminary, and probably for the first time in the history of any Protestant divinity school in this country, the lecture platform was occupied last evening by a priest of the Roman Catholic church, in pursuance of the liberal policy which has long actuated the authorities of that well known Protestant institution.

It has been the custom during the last few years for the members of the Homiletical Society, an association composed of those students belonging to the senior class, to invite clergymen of various denominations to address them at certain periods on subject appertaining to the work of the ministry, to which the most prominent pulpit orators and thinkers of all shades of Protestant belief have responded. It was left however, for this season's course of lectures, the topic being "Methods of Preaching," to include one from a representative of the Roman Catholic communion, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, the famous community of missionary priests.

When it had been determined to ask Father Doyle to address the students, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Professor of Biblical Theology, was requested to extend the invitation to the Paulist, and did so. With the hearty assent of Archbishop Corrigan the Rev. Father Doyle accepted, and last evening met the great body of the students in the seminary chapel, for, although the lectures are given under the auspices of the Homiletical Society, they are attended by all the under graduates.

CORDIALLY INTRODUCED.

Professor Briggs presided and introduced the lecturer in these words:—

I take pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Father Doyle. He represents the great preaching order of the Paulist Fathers. I knew the Rev. Father Hecker, the founder of the order, slightly. I have watched its progress with interest. In my own mind it has done more to elevate the character of preaching in the Roman Catholic Church than any other. I am glad to welcome Father Doyle here as the representative of the great mother Church of Christendom, whose head recently issued a touching appeal for the reunion of the Church. It breathed a spirit like that of the Master Himself. Again I welcome Father Doyle amongst us, and take pleasure in introducing him to you.

In opening his remarks, Father Doyle said:—

When the invitation came to me to address the Homiletical Society of the Union Theological Seminary, through my highly esteemed friend Dr. Briggs, I felt it would not only be an error of judgment on my part to refuse it, but I would be guilty of neglect in my devotion to one of the great principles of my life, for it would be casting aside one of these rare opportunities of healing the branch of religious dissension and securing Christian unity. I have always made it a settled purpose to sit on the same platform with my brethren of other denominations, whenever it was possible, without sacrificing any principle of dogmatic faith.

I felt constrained, therefore, to accept the invitation so generously accorded me, because I knew that the coming of a Catholic priest among you would be one more span added to that magnificent bridge that is being built in this age of religious toleration across the dark and muddy stream of religious intolerance.

MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE NEEDED.

It goes without saying that all our religious misunderstandings and most of our religious antipathies arise from the fact that we do not know each other well enough. Ignorance of each other's opinions and want of appreciation of each other's motives have often led us to impute false ideas and extravagant notions to each other, while a better knowledge and broader charity would have united us in a common brotherhood. There is much that is in common between us like the solid mother earth that unites these two cities on either side of the East River, but there has been a stream running between us as swift, as dark, and, at times, as dangerous as the river itself. It has had its shoals and hidden rocks of error and it has been poisoned by the sewage of religious prejudice, and it has been running strong and swift with its currents of misconception; but the day of building a great bridge came and on the day that the bridge opened its wide avenues for the people to pass, on that day we conceived the Greater New York that was born of the vote of the people in the late election.

These are days of bridge building over the streams of religious prejudice, and as I used to boast that I passed over the Brooklyn Bridge before there was any bridge there, when only one cable was laid and a little foothpath over it, so I rejoice to-night that mine is the pleasure to be the first to pass over the bridge of religious toleration and join hands with you in Christian unity.

In taking up the subject of his discourse, the "Methods of Preaching," the speaker told of the missions, known outside the Catholic Church as revivals, and how they are conducted so as to obtain the best results. He spoke of the hard work entailed on the priests while giving their missions and of the careful and long preparation for the work. He said:—

With us to train a student for the life of a missionary a rigid discipline of six years is necessary. It means daily rising at five o'clock, with two half hours of meditation in silent prayer every day, to make the truth of religion more vivid; constant examination of conscience, that the mirror of the soul may be kept bright; a yearly retreat of eight days in solitude, without any conversation with any one, and three years of study of philosophy, dogmatic theology, &c., to cultivate our practical judgement of sin and its remedies. With this training the missionary is well prepared to go out on the road.

HOW TO SUCCEED.

A painstaking scrutiny of the Catholic methods at certain periods would lead one to think that the Church relegated preaching to a secondary place. I admit that there were times when there was a great deal of display and very little preaching. But such methods have always, in the long run, resulted in a decay of the faith.

A priest is taught, since he is not so much an apostle to the genteel as to the Gentile, to love the people as the surest and most direct way to their hearts. It is a fatal error to confine our ministry to the higher classes of society, and to think that the simple people ought to be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the table provided for the educated classes.

"And, furthermore," said the priest, in conclusion, "would you acquire an unlimited sway over the people; would you be their idol, their uncrowned king, then lay aside your love of riches and the luxuries or life and go down and live among them: be poor, as they are poor; give your money to charities; take the coat from your back and give it to the tramp that asks for shelter; divide your last cent with your hungry neighbor, Do this and then speak and act and you will be beloved, blessed and worshipped."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a perfect cure for scrofula, that dreaded taint in the human system.

## Japan and China.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2.—The British fleet has assembled at its rendezvous at the Saddle Islands, off the Chinese coast, near here, and occupied the Island of Chusan yesterday.

The following is a recent list of the ships of the British navy serving in Chinese waters:—

Alacrity, 4 guns, twin screw despatch vessel, 1,700 tons, Commander Lisle.

Archer, 6 guns, screw cruiser, third class, 1,770 tons, Commander Rogers.

Caroline, 14 guns, screw cruiser, third class, 1,420 tons, Captain Charles J. Norcock.

Centurion, 14 guns, twin screw battle ship, first class, armored, 10,500 tons, Captain John M. McQuhae; commanders, Ernest J. Flett and George J. S. Warrender. This is the flagship of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Freemantle, K. C. B., C. M. G., who has Edward D. Ogilvie as his flag lieutenant.

Daphne, 8 guns, 1,140 tons, twin screw sloop, Commander MacArthur.

Esk, 3 guns, twin screw gunboat, third class, coast defence, 363 tons, Lieutenant and Commandant Ravenhill.

Firebrand, 4 guns, screw gunboat, second class, 455 tons, Lieutenant Commander Tufnell.

Leander, 10 guns, twin screw cruiser, second class, 4,300 tons, Captain Count Frederick Metaxa.

Linnet, 5 guns, twin screw gun vessel, second class, 756 tons, Commander Beardcroft.

Mercury, 13 guns, twin screw cruiser, third class, 3,730 tons, Captain Fawkes.

Peacock, 6 guns, screw gunboat, first class, 755 tons, Lieutenant and Commander Laxton.

Pigmy, 6 guns, screw gunboat, first class, 755 tons, Lieutenant and Commander Phillipi

Plover, 6 guns, screw gunboat, first class, 775 tons, Lieutenant and Commander the Hon. Francis Addington.

Porpoise, 6 guns, twin screw cruiser, third class, 1,700 tons, Commander Pelly.

Rattler, 6 guns, screw gunboat, first class, 805 tons, Lieutenant-Commander Cotesworth.

Redpole, 6 guns, screw gunboat, first class, 805 tons, Lieutenant-Commander May.

Severn, 12 guns, twin screw cruiser, second class, Captain Henderson, C. B.

Swift, 5 guns, twin screw gun vessel, second class, 756 tons, Commander McAlpine.

Undaunted, 12 guns, twin screw cruiser, first class, armored, 5,600 tons, Captain Halifax, Commander Fisher.

Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, Captain Royes.

Some weeks ago it was decided to reinforce this fleet with the Gibraltar, first-class deck-protected cruiser, 7,700 tons; the Aeolus, second-class cruiser, 2,600 tons; the Nelson, a slow and antiquated armored cruiser, capable, however, of carrying a strong crew, and the Pigeon and Redbreast, two first class gunboats of 735 and 805 tons respectively, and carrying 6 guns each.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Central News correspondent at Tokio telegraphs as follows: The Corean government has broken its promises to follow the advice of Count Inouye, Japanese minister at Seoul, regarding internal reforms. After appearing to comply with Count Inouye's suggestions the government sent secret messages through the country for the purpose of exciting risings among the natives. Count Inouye thereupon informed the Corean foreign office that the advice he had previously presented had been revoked and caused to be recalled the troops that had been sent to suppress the uprisings. The discovery of underhand dealings on the part of the authorities has caused disturbance at the Palace. The minister of the interior has tendered his resignation.

TACOMA, Dec. 6.—"Li Hung Chang is worth $5,000,000, and he has no more patriotism than the rest of the corrupt officialdom," said Donald Fraser, President of the National Bank of China, in Hong Kong, yesterday. Mr. Fraser left the Orient two weeks ago, arriving here on Saturday. He is accompanied by A. E. McGlew, a Kobe merchant, on the way to New York to be married.

"Li Hung Chang got his money by sweating those under him," continued Mr. Fraser. "He led the Emperor to believe he had a fine army, when in fact he had no army. It was understood he was out of his mind three years ago, and if that is so he certainly is not sound now. Further defeats will drive the Chinese into turning upon their own country and sacking it."

Nature dreads death, yet a man by his disregard of the laws of health, courts its coming. A course of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic will speedily overcome the evil effects arising from an abuse of nature's laws.

A good travelling companion, Hawker's liver pills, they remove all the evil effects of overeating or drinking, without discomfort.

A bad breath is one of the disagreeable symptoms of catarrh. Hawkers catarrh cure positively cures catarrh, thereby purifying the breath.

To relieve huskiness and dryness of the throat, take a sip of Hawker's balsam of tulu and wild cherry. It clears the throat instantly.

## Smelt Fishing at Campbellton.

CAMPBELLTON, Dec. 7.—Large quantities of tomcods are being caught the last few days, but smelts are very scarce. Mr. J. P. Mowat, who has been buying those fish, thinks that the minister of marine and fisheries should give a bounty for tomcods, as nearly every one has a smelt in its mouth and two or three inside it. Tom cods are bought at a very low rate, being sold in Montreal for 1½ cents per pound. It would be profitable to buy these tom-cods as you can get