General Business.

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 45 least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be 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

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 & PROVISIONS.

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BIG OPENING OF

DRY GOODS, ROOM PAPERS, ETC.

AT

R. A. MURDOCH'S.

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.

HOTEL For Sale or to Let,

The Keary House, Bathurst, which is a most desirable hotel for a profitable business. The hotel is pleasantly situated, fronting the harbor and is well patronized by summer tourists.

Possession given 1st May, next. Apply to

JOHN SIVEWRIGHT.

Bathurst, March 25th, 1895.

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.]

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of small fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Negnac It is to be used in a moose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in small-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing It is about 29 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top The bottom, top, door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a size stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired It may also be fitted to burn coal There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will The top has two pot-holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, $5, places it within almost everybody's ability to buy it Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking to place their orders with him, as early as possible.

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED

—TO—

SHAVING PARLOR
Benson Building
Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,
Smokers' Goods generally

YES, THAT IS TRUE,

We have been fortunate in always having classes of bright students. We do not want to claim more credit than we are entitled to; but they have turned out well, haven't they? That is the main point, because you will stand as good a chance as they did, and better, too, because we are trying hard to improve all the time.

No summer vacation.

Send for catalogue to

S. KERR & SON,
St. John Business College.
Odd Fellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED

Who desire to earn from $15 to $25 weekly. It can be done selling our hardy, guaranteed, Canadian grown Nursery stock. Salary or commission paid weekly. Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Write us at once for terms.

E. C. GRAHAM
Nurseryman, Toronto, Ont.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JUNE 13, 1895.

The Manitoba School Question.

The event of the week in which most interest centres is the reassembling of the Manitoba Legislature to-day, and there is much speculation as to what Premier Greenway will propose in reference to the school question. The recent conferences with the Governor-General of both Mr. Greenway and Archbishop Langevin, taken together with the fact that the Greenway organs as well as the papers which espoused the constitutional side of the question, have of late ceased to discuss the subject with their former vehemence, have led to the surmise that a compromise has been practically effected. Whether the Manitoba or Ottawa government, however, will take the formal initiative in backing down remains to be seen. It is said that Mr. Greenway has agreed to make certain concessions to meet the provisions of the Manitoba Act in regard to denominational education, and that these have been accepted as satisfactory by the representatives of the Roman Catholic minority, whereupon the Dominion government has let it be understood that the remedial order will be withdrawn. This seems to be a reasonable solution of the difficulty, and the country generally will, no doubt, aquiesce in its being carried into effect.

A Marine Imposition.

The Scientific American appears to have been imposed upon by a "photograph fiend" named Lange, who hails from California. He professes to have made a "snap shot" at the U. S. battle ship Oregon, with his camera from "a little tug." He says he induced the "little tug's" captain to shoot across the leviathan's bow when it was at full speed, in order to show the waves thrown from it, which was a matter to which much much thought was given by naval experts and constructors. The shooting across the big ship's bow was, of course, arranged without the knowledge of her captain. Describing the critical moment, the Scientific American says :—

"The vessels were almost together, and it was too late for the Oregon so swerve either way, when the tug was seen moving directly across the course of the battle ship, at whose stem a foaming wave was piled nearly twelve feet high and spreading far on either side. The tug could not turn back as the high steel prow of the Oregon seemed about to bear directly down upon her, and there was consternation aboard the little vessel. The photographer says: 'The Oregon seemed to be coming like a cannon ball, but I determined to get that picture if it was my last. I steadied my nerves a moment, glanced into the finder, and clicked the shutter. Then, with the camera under one arm, I ran to a stanchion and grasped it. The next moment there was a noise of rushing water and a violent whirling and pitching of the tug' which it was said, escaped collision by the fraction of a second, the ship's side flashing by within ten or twelve feet.

One can hardly understand why, with a tug which was good for a speed of ten miles an hour, it was necessary to have so much "fuss and feathers" about crossing the bow of a vessel going at the rate of sixteen miles. Moreover the picture reproduced by the Scientific American shows that it was not taken, as stated, directly in front of and at grazing distance from the ship, but from a point several hundred feet in advance and fully a hundred feet on the starboard side, so that it was not necessary to run all the risk described, as the tug might have been stationary in her position and the "snap short" taken by pre-arrangement with the Oregon's captain or wheelsman.

The picture bears the impress of being a "fake", however, from the fact that it shows the Oregon's stem and both sides the bow clearly—the starboard much more than the port—for a height above the water line of about ten feet and length of twenty five or thirty, while above that, for six or seven feet on the stem and outwards on either side, foaming water is represented as being thrown from the sides. In other words, the entrance of the vessel at the water line is presented as if she were at anchor, a palpable misrepresentation of which no camera would be guilty. It, therefore, appears that all the marine fakirs are not in yachting circles.

Lobster-Canning.

None, says the St. John Sun, but the packers themselves are to blame for the fact that the Canadian canning industry is below the high standard of excellence it should have long ago attained, and that in consequence of the uncertainty as to their quality Canadian canned goods do not command the best prices in the markets of the United Kingdom. English buyers complain particularly of the uncertain quality of Canadian lobsters, and say they run so unevenly that it is almost impossible to strike an average. As the Journal of Commerce points out, this is a matter the importance of which to Canadians can hardly be over estimated. Only a few lobster packers take the precaution to line their tins with paper. The majority put the fish straight into the tin, and as the quality of the metal is not always what it is represented to be, this results in injury to the contents, more especially if the packer be one of those who gets his tins at the lowest possible cost without any regard to the plate of which they are composed. Carelessness in soldering is another defect in Canadian lobster packing. The solder is frequently allowed to penetrate the contents, blackening and discoloring wherever it touches, and drops of the muriatic acid when carelessly used in the process of soldering fall in and thus the whole can is turned black. There are other defects less accidental, such as the boiling of lobsters not strictly fresh and filling up the centre of the cans with refuse from the shredding board. The more reputable canners do not resort to such dishonest practices, but they are indulged in by many in the business to an extent that has brought much discredit upon the Canadian lobster in the English market. The Journal of Commerce says a similar complaint is made of Canadian salmon, and "there are some lots of miserable white fish offering in this market to day as British Columbia salmon which no reputable grocer could be induced to handle."

Absolute honesty and intelligent carefulness in packing, the use of the very best materials, together with neat and attractive packages are sure to pay in the long run, and so far as the trans-Atlantic market is concerned are essential factors in building up a successful trade. The packer who departs from this may be able to undercut his competitors and secure trade for a season, but the public soon discover when a brand is unreliable, and once a pack is discredited the recovery of its popularity is almost impossible.

An Important Decision.

Washington, June 3.—The United States Supreme Court has rendered an opinion in the case of Samuel J. Ritchie v. James D. and George D. McMullen. This is another foreign judgment case coming from Canada. Suit was brought in Canada to enforce a contract and judgement entered against the McMullens, defendants. This was appealed, and the decision of the court to-day is in effect that the English and Canadian courts give full effect to the judgment of an American court against citizens of Canada and Great Britain; therefore the courts of the United States are bound to reciprocate. The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

Sir John A. Macdonald Monument.

MONTREAL., June 6.—The unveiling of the Sir John A. Macdonald memorial today on Dominion Square was a fitting commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the late Premier's death. Dominion Square has not seen such a crowd since the days of the winter carnivals. The arrangements of the unveiling of the statue were most complete, thanks to the members of the Sir John A. Macdonald Club and more especially its president and secretary, Col. Henshaw and Mr. Joseph Jacobs. A large platform had been erected around the base of the statue and upon this all the invited guests were assigned to chairs. Around the platform were flanked guards of honor from the different city battalions, an inner circle being formed by the Highland Cadets and companies from St. Mary's and Mount St. Louis Colleges. A platoon of police formed two avenues through which the guests passed to the platform.

Sir Donald Smith was chairman and in his opening address he paid a kind tribute to his late leader. He then introduced Lord Aberdeen, while the band of the Victoria Rifles played "God Save the Queen." The Governor General then unveiled the monument. On the platform were members of the Dominion government—Sir C. Hibbert Tupper was absent—Lieut.-Governor Chapleau, Hugh John Macdonald and many others of prominence. Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, was the orator of the day. Miss Foster sang a patriotic song by Viscount de Fronsac and was accompanied by the Sixth Fusiliers' band. This was followed by the reading of a patriotic ode by Mr. Arthur Doughty. Addresses were delivered by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Lieut.-Governor Chapleau and others, each being restricted to a quarter of an hour. When the Governor General unveiled the statue the Montreal Field Battery commenced firing a salute from the crest of the mountain. The afternoon is a civic holiday here.

The weather to-day was all that could be desired. The sun shone brightly and the green lawns of Dominion Square and the verdant foliage of the maples made a striking contrast with the glittering gold and glaring scarlet of uniformed troops. Thousands of Montreal's leading citizens, the majority wearing a red rose and a maple leaf, watched with interest the proceedings. Nearly two thousand invited guests occupied the platform. Sir Donald Smith's opening address was a warm eulogium on the dead statesman's loyalty. As Sir Donald began to speak the band played "Rule Britannia." Then followed His Excellency's address, lasting fifteen minutes. He referred to the fact that the home government was not unmindful of the honored dead's services. This speech was followed by the unveiling and a murmur of approval ran through the hatless crowd when the fair proportions of the statue were seen.

The monument stands seventy feet high. The figure of Sir John is placed under a canopy which will shelter it from the winter's snow. Upon the top is the female figure representing Canada. It rests upon a shield and bears a horn of plenty. Supporting it are seven children—the provinces—the whole resting on British lions. The panels describe Canadian events and and there are allegorical figures at the base.

Crash went the guns of the field battery when the veil was removed. Addresses were then given by the Premier, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir A. P. Caron, Sir Joly de Lotbiniere, Hon. Messrs. Ouimet, Montague and Hugh J. Macdonald. An ode was then read by Mr. Arthur G. Doughty, and Miss Foster sang the song mentioned above.

Nearly every Conservative club in the province was represented. Among those present were Sir Roderick Cameron, the cabinet ministers above mentioned, Premier Taillon, of Quebec, Hugh John Macdonald, Senator Sanford, Sir Joseph Hickson, Hugh Graham, and hundreds of other distinguished Canadian.

Hon. George E. Foster, who was the orator of the day, said he congratulated the Sir John Macdonald Club and the citizens who were so public spirited as to take the steps which had eventuated in the erection of the monument. Montreal was a fitting place to erect it in, and though Hamilton was a few months ahead in the matter of unveiling its statue, the proverbial enterprise of Montreal was seen in this memorial to the dead statesman, whose unexampled personal charm and kindliness of character endeared him to his country.

He asked the meaning of that vast concourse, representative of all classes? It was not to weep at their loss or stand around an open grave ready to hide away forever the bright glance and kindly personality. It was not, as on that day when his home lost its head, a political party in the fray of battle its leader and Canada the chieftain who had guided its destinies for a quarter of a century. That day had passed, and to-day they were there to commemorate the loss and raise one more record to be added to the many which should grace the public places of our cities, sacred to the memory of that singularly charming life, which, besides dominating the people of his own country, left its characteristic impress on the wider empire of which he was a subject.

"The nation that neglects to honor its dead," said Mr. Foster, "has no true national life. Canada did not deny history in this, but had shaped its conduct in accordance with it. In phrase and story, in song and painting, in stone and in art, memorials were rising all over the land to the great men whom Canadians honor. On the heights of Quebec were commemorated Montcalm and Wolfe, equal in bravery and magnanimity of character; at Queenston was Brock's monument; the heroes of Landy's Lane were not forgotten; and in more peaceful life, Sir George Cartier and Sir John Macdonald. These were all evidences of the spirit of true national life, and a promise, as Canada developes, that it will become more a patriotic rule for this country to obey." (Cheers.)

As to the manner of the man they were met to commemorate, an answer could not be given in the cold and calm tones of criticism. They were too close to the warm personal friendship of the dead statesman, and must speak of him as they knew him. They could not ignore the friendly interest and the warmth and wealth of affection which spread from him when living to his people. The foundation of all true greatness, the speaker took it, was in the personality of the man. No power of adventitious circumstances; no strength of mere environment could make a man truly great, though it might lift him for a time into prominence. The strength of the man would be in exact proportion to the strength, solidity and charm of his character. In Sir John's character the basis was kindliness, gentleness and helpfulness. He had been called conscienceless and without feeling when great ends were to be served. This was true; but great ends demanded sacrifices. When a general wished to take a position he had to advance his friends, and the statesman who would live must say to his heart "Be still," while the cool calm intellect carried out the plan necessary to complete success. Sir John was responsive, purposeful, steadfast, optimistic, but he had no creative power. On his personality was built the fabric of his public life, and for 25 years his life and the life of Canada were synonymous.

The span of his life was a wide one. Landing in Canada at the early age of six years, he was, in 1844, carried on the shoulders of a triumphant electorate in Kingston and launched on public life. In 1857 he was First Minister in the Parliament of the United Provinces. In 1867 he was one of those who moulded the new Dominion of Canada, and putting his hand to the helm of state it remained there, with, one brief exception, till the strong heart ceased to beat, in unison with the people he had served so long and loved so well. (Cheers.) The strife of creed, race and sectionalism met him on his first entrance and marvellous was the skill and adroit the manner in which he repulsed them. His wish to develop Canada led to the inception of the National Policy, which Mr. Foster declared met the people's approbation, and from 1878 until to-day they had not uttered one word, so far as a majority went, against that policy.

For his life and labor Canada would never cease to be grateful. A review of his life taught the lessons of self-sacrifice, abnegation, toleration and loyalty to the Empire. A British subject he was born and a British subject he was determined he would die, and his every act was a negation of disintegration.

"From Canadian history shall never fade out the memory of his kindly qualities, nor the invigorating power of that work and that patriotism which were given to this country—the premier colony of that Empire at whose altar fires he knelt to watch and pray for than half a century." (Cheers.)

The "Transcript" Should Reform.

Our most esteemed and religious friend of the Moncton Transcript is so unduly warped by political bias that he often resorts to inaccuracy of statement in order to manufacture party capital. Last spring, for instance, when it was supposed a general Dominion election was pending, the Transcript assured its readers that Premier Bowell was going to have the hardest fight of his life to retain his seat in parliament, which statement, in view of the fact that the genial old gentleman is a member of the Senate, caused the usual general laugh at the ill-informed and over-zealous editor's expense.

Here is another sample from the same pen. It is, no doubt, considered by the Transcript writer, a capital hit at Hon. Mr. Foster :—

FROM KINGS TO YORK.—Mr. Oswald Smith passed through the city last night en route to Fredericton where he will in future reside. For many years he has been one of the prominent business men at Kingston, Kings Co. On Wednesday night the citizens of Kingston entertained him at the Royal hotel when Rev. James Hamilton on behalf of the company presented Mr. Smith with a handsome gold-headed cane. From Kings to York is becoming a popular route.

Imagine a man "en route to Fredericton" from Kingston, Kings County, going by way of Moncton! If the editor had not been so eager to get his "happy thought" about the "popular route" in print he wouldn't have displayed his lack of knowledge of Mr. Smith's former geographical location to say nothing of the charge held by so prominent a minister as the gentleman who presented the gold-headed cane. It is poor policy for the Transcript to ignore Kent in order to have a fling at Kings Co. Inaccuracy however seems to be its distinguishing characteristic in matters political. Much solicitude is therefore felt by its friends for its reformation.

He is Wanted on the Miramichi.

Those in our community who have had their time wasted by the want of punctuality on the part of business men and others in attending meetings and keeping other engagements, will wish we had a Recorder Goff on the Miramichi. The same may be said of certain judges to whose courts jurors are summoned at 10 o'clock on opening day but who seldom appear on the bench before eleven. This is what took place before Recorder Goff it New York, according to the Herald of 5th inst :—

When Recorder Goff took his place on the bench at half-past ten o'clock yesterday there were eleven jurors present. The trial could not proceed, and there was nothing to do but await the arrival of Juror Patrick J. Rodgers, who lives at No. 437 East Seventeenth street. He came in at ten minutes past eleven o'clock.

"Didn't you know that court opened at half-past ten?" the Recorder asked as Mr. Rodgers slipped into his seat.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"We have had to wait forty minutes for you. What was the trouble?"

"I had some business to attend to," Mr. Rodgers said.

"Well, I shall have to impress upon jurors that they must be here promptly. I shall have to fine you $50."

Methodist

The Methodist Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is to meet in annual session at Marysville at 9 a. m. on Thursday 20th inst. The Ministerial session meets on the day before at the same hour. Stationing and Statistical committees meet on the 18 th at 2.30 p. m.

Under the legislation of the last general conference ministers may now remain in their charges for a fourth, or even a fifth year, when the special development of the circuit work may seem to require, the quarterly board invite by a three fourths vote and the stationing committee confirm the same by a two thirds vote. As this is the first year this legislation takes effect, a good deal of interest is manifested as to how each conference will interpret it. There are several invitations in this conference for a fourth year.

At the annual Miramichi District meeting, which began at Newcastle on Tuesday afternoon there were present Revds. J. Seller, B. A., Chairman; James Crisp and George Harrison of Newcastle; George Steel, Chatham; W. A. Thomson, Campbellton; John S. Allen, Richibucto; Henry Penna, Derby and Edmund Ramsay of Buctouche. After reading the Scriptures and singing the Revds. J. S. Allen and Geo. Steel led in prayer. A letter was read from Rev. L. S. Johnson, stating that he was in no better health and really felt himself to be failing. On motion he was excused from attendance and the chairman was requested to convey to him the assurance of the sincere regret of the meeting over the cause of his absence.

Rev. W. A. Thomson had passed a most satisfactory written examination on all the nine subjects in which he had been examined. During his four years' probation he had made a very high average of marks. Rev. E. Ramsay had also passed a good examination in nearly all his subjects. Both of these ministers had been previously ordained for special purposes. They passed a good and thorough oral examination.

In the evening a missionary meeting was held, but the attendance was interfered with because the Women's Christian Temperance Union were holding a public meeting at the same time, addressed by Rev. Henry Penna and others. The meeting in the church was presided over by Rev. J. Seller, and addresses were delivered by Revds. J. S. Allen, W. A. Thomson and J. W. McConnell. The addresses were good, especially that by Mr. Thomson.

At yesterday morning's session Revds. W. A. Thomson and E. Ramsey were recommended to Conference to be received into full connection

The following lay delegates were present :—Dr. Wilson, Derby; Thomas Gesner, Buctouche; Thomas Atkinson, Weldford; Samuel Irvine, Chatham.

The missionary income is about the same as last year.

There is a good increase in the contingent fund.

Buctouche was recommended to parsonage aid fund to receive a grant for a parsonage.

The meeting was still in session at noon.

News and Notes.

At Parnell, Md., butter is 7 cents a pound.

Queen Victoria's household employs 1,400 hands.

The United States contain 216,017 telephone subscribers.

$3,300,000 annually is the bill of United States citizens for hats.

Cambridge, Wis., has a railroad that has never been used.

A Minneapolis mill makes 20,000 barrels of flour daily.

The revising of the Dominion Electoral lists cost $240,000.

Messrs. P. McManus and T. B. LeBlanc, of Moncton, have been awarded the contract for rebuilding a portion of the deep water terminus at Halifax, recently destroyed by fire.

St. Patrick was an Englishman, if Dr. Nickerson of the Bodleian library is right. He thinks he has found out from the tripartite life of the saint that he was born at Daventry, near Northampton.—New York Sun.

Telegrams from the Black Forest district of Wurtemburg, which was deluged by a cloudburst and inundated by the consequent overflowing of the River Eyach on Wednesday night of last week, state that fifty persons were killed.

It is learned that the Chinese 4 per cent., loan of £16,000,000 which has just been concluded by Paris bankers was guaranteed by Russia in consequence of China's concession to Russia, enabling her to extend the Siberian railway into Manchuria.

The London Times publishes a despatch from Madrid saying the news of Captain General Campos's request for more troops for service in Cuba, is perhaps the most serious since the outbreak. It is evident the agitation is extending and that the insurgents are not so barren of resources as they were believed to be.

Much regret is expressed throughout the province at the sudden death at his home, Hillsboro Albert County, last Wednesday, of Mr. John A. Beatty editor and proprietor of the Albert Star and a popular druggist. He leaves a widow and one daughter who were visiting St. John when his death took place.

A despatch from, Tangier, Morocco, says four cart loads of salted heads of rebel Rahma tribesmen have arrived at Rabat on their way to Fez. But, on arrival at Rabat, the heads were found to be in such a bad condition that the government officials compelled a number of Jews to re-salt them.

Aluminium wire is increasing in use, and if it continues to cheapen may be the wire of the future. Its electrical conductivity is three times that of iron, and more than half as great as copper, while its tensile strength is one third that of steel, and its resistence to corrosion phenomenal.—Aluminium World.

A despatch from Turkish Armenia dated June 8 says the Armenian commission, sitting at Moush, closed on May 31, the European delegates telling the Turkish members they could have nothing more to do with them. The final cause of the rupture was the refusal of the Turkish commissioners to examine important witnesses, having their refusal on purely farcial grounds.

A despatch from Shanghai says it is almost certain all the persons connected with the English, French and American missions at Chang Tun were massacred. The Chinese admit telegrams have been stopped by government orders. A French gunboat has gone to Wu Chang, on the Yang tse-kiang, to inquire into the matter. Virtually the whole province of Canton is in a state of anarchy, rival fractions raiding each other.

Much interest was manifested in the great handicap race for the Manchester cup of 2,000 sovereigns on Friday last, and a large crowd was on the scene at an early hour in morning. The weather was bright and clear and the course in perfect condition.

There were 52 subscribers to the race, 32 of whom declared forfeit. Prince of Wales' brown colt Florizel II., four years, by Simon out of Perdita, won;

There were severe earthquake shocks in Florence, Italy last Thursday morning, terrorising the inhabitants of the city, who fled to the streets, carrying their most treasured belongings with them. They were so frightened that many fell on their knees and prayed hysterically and the panic became so great that the entire police force was turned out to allay the excitement.

Another revolution in South America! It was an uprising by the party called Liberals, headed by Ignacio Robles, who will be looked upon as a patriot, because he and his followers were successful. They persuaded governor-general Flores to resign, and Ignacio reigns peacably in his stead in Guayaquil, although Quito, the capital, was cut off from telegraphic communication with that commercial centre.

A Point du Chene despatch of 6th says :—"Steam dredge St. Lawrence, Thompson master, arrived here last evening for the purpose of completing the dredging of the harbor, which was began in 1890. Mr. McCordock, of St. John, who arrived yesterday, is to-day getting everything in order for the dredge to work where most needed, in accordance with Mr. Daily's measurements of a few days ago. When the boat was here in 1890 she cut a channel sixty feet wide up the harbor, but the pilots say that this is not wide enough to allow sailing vessels to keep within these narrow limits, and varying winds drove them on the bank."

An Aberdeen despatch of 7th says :—Thos. Don, son, of a farmer living at Crieff, who has been arrested, said he was on his way to Balmoral to obtain an interview with the Queen. He had in his pocket a paper headed "to the Queen" and a letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone, in which the writer informed the ex-premier that he (Don) was about to become King of Great Britain. He had a letter addressed to Mr. Vanderbilt offering to marry the millionaire's daughter. Six chambers of his revolver were loaded and he had fifty cartridges in a box. His arrest is due to information lodged by two men who met him on the road to Balmoral. They observed him practicing with a revolver. He resisted arrest and fought desperately before being overpowered.

The Portland Me. Press says :—Oscar De Courcey, a sign and carriage painter at Westbrook, has gone out of town, and it is feared by some that he will not return. De Courcey has a record. He was a cadet at Fredericton, N. B., military school, ran away to Danforth, in this state, dropping the name of Champion and taking that of De Courcey. He was arrested for breaking and entering and tried at Machias, but discharged for lack of evidence. Soon after, on the strength of letters purporting to have been received from England, saying that he was Lord Oscar De Courcey, with a large fortune, he borrowed money, was hauled up, confessed, and was sent for two years to Thomaston. Soon after his discharge he was arrested and imprisoned for forgery in Massachusetts. When he came to Westbrook he was supposed to have reformed. He is said to owe considerable money in Westbrook.

Captain Robinson, of Hopewell Cape, captain of the steel barque Angyra, which recently finished loading deals at Halifax, graphically describes the finding of two deserters of the H. M. S. Crescent. The men had boarded the Angyra and crawled into the hold of the vessel, hiding themselves in a small truckway in the cargo. When the stevedores finished their work, the hatches were put down and it was only by a miracle almost that the deserters were discovered. Fortunately for the two sailors the pump well ran alongside the cavity where they were confined, and an apprentice boy, who was lowered down the well to make an examination, heard the men shouting through a hole which they had cut with a broken jack-knife, in their desperation. The men were confined in the hold of the vessel for two days and would have probably met a horrible fate had they not been discovered just when they were.

"The big "Soo Canal," which has cost nearly three millions of dollars and will cost a million more before being completed, and which has been the subject of serious charges of jobbery against the government by the forces led by Mr. Laurier, is to be officially opened to-day. The event is to be celebrated by a grand demonstration in which leading gentlemen, of both sides of politics are to participate on the invitation of Minister Haggart. It is to be presumed that the fact of Canada securing a channel twenty feet deep between Lakes Superior and Huron will be considered of sufficient importance for a day or two to cause the suspension of hostilities, while the Opposition are participating in the good things to be provided at government expense for their entertainment. It will be safe to assume also that the outlay for the demonstration will form no part of ammunition with which the government is to be bombarded in connection with the canal expenditure.

A Stockholm despatch of 7th gives us news of the latest development of "North Pole" travel. It is to the effect that M. Andree will shortly go to Paris to oversee the making of a balloon in which he will attempt to reach that ultima thule. The balloon will be made or double silk and will be capable of floating in the air for three days at a height of two hundred and fifty metres. It will carry three persons, instruments, ballast, four months' provisions, sledges, sailboat, weapons and ammunition. M. Andree hopes to steer his air ship by means of sails and brake-ropes dragging on the earth when necessary. He proposes starting in July, 1896, and hopes to return towards the inhabited parts of America or Siberia. If he ever comes back he will tell us that the air ship, propelled by electric force, is the only conveyance that will ever make the trip from Norway via the North Pole to inhabited parts of either North America or Eastern Siberia.

Belonged to P. E. I.

CHICAGO, May 5th.

Miss Nellie S. Harrington, who was so brutally murdered in San Francisco on Saturday, 2nd, formerly lived in Chicago. She was a daughter of Timothy Harrington, a resident of this city many years ago and who died here. Mrs. Alonzo Ramsdell, of No. 1,223 West Harrison street, is a sister of the murdered women, and Mrs. K. C. Harrington, living at No. 370 Oak street, is a sister-in-law.

When seen to-night Mrs. Ramsdell said :—

"My poor sister was born on Prince Edward Island, and came to Chicago with our family when she was a child. About the time of the great Chicago fire she had opportunity to go to Dubuque, Iowa. A Mr. Clark, who was manager in that city for Singer Sewing Machine Company, was a friend of our family, and he offered my sister the place. She remained with the firm in Dubuque for several years. Finally, Mr. Clark was transferred to San Francisco, I believe, and he took Nellie along with him. She speculated in mining stocks and accumulated a little fortune.

"I do not know of any love affairs that my sister has had. She was about forty years old."

[State Senator Buck was arrested for the murder of Miss Harrington.

Crisp Pastry

Free from all the disagreeable greasy effects that result from the use of lard will be had, if **Cottolene** is used. Fish and cakes fried in it are simply delicious because it adds flavor to them that cannot possibly be obtained from the use of any other frying material. Get the genuine **Cottolene**, as there are numerous questionable imitations. The trade mark shown here is on each package. Sold in one, three and five pound tins. Made only by

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STEAM ENGINE IMPROVEMENT—POSTAGE STAMP INFECTION—AIR FILM LUBRICATION OF STEAMERS—INSANITARINESS OF SUNSHINE—RUSSIA IRON THAT IS USELESS—LIFE WITHOUT MICROBES—AN INCANDESCENT SPIRIT LAMP—NEW FINDS OF ARGON AND HELIUM—SOURCE OF TAPEWORMS.

Carbonic acid, now cheaply supplied in liquid form, is recommended by Dr. Joal, a French physician, as a remedy for colds, and in cases of loss of taste and smell.

The tongue of the beef, according to Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the Agricultural Department, is a favorite place for the long tapeworm to collect, and lovers of beef-tongue sandwiches may run considerable risk.

A French medical man has tested the effect of rancid butter upon health by making a daily use of about a half ounce of it for 20 days. A cough with mild diarrhoea resulted from this use of "strong" butter of moderate age, while that a year old produced vomiting, colic and severe diarrhoea.

A film of air interposed between the water and steam vessels is suggested by G. W. Pearsin, C. E., as a means of reducing skin friction and increasing speed. Shallow coasting vessels could be made to draw under a current of air without power pumps, but ocean steamships would require special air jets forced from the bows.

The feat of photographing the retina was first achieved in 1893 by M. Londe, of the French Photographic Society. Drs. Grebe and Greeff, of Germany, have now given an improved method of doing this, consisting in first focussing the eye in darkness upon cross-lines on a sensitive plate, which is enclosed in a camera-box in front of a red lantern, then taking the picture by the flash-light.

A disease of the hair peculiar to Columbia, South America, is "piedra," in which black, gritty particles, consisting of the spores of a special fungus, form on the hair shafts, and give off an objectionable acid smell. Dr. Unna reports a case in which a stamp-collector seems to have communicated the disease to his beard by means of his wet fingers while soaking Columbian stamps from letters.

Microbes play many parts in nature, most of them little understood, and while some kinds are our certain and speedy destroyers, researches by Dr. Kijanizin, of the University of Kieff, suggest that we could not long exist if deprived of others that are daily taken into the system. In small animals supplied only with sterilized air and food, there was a remarkable decrease in the assimilation of nitrogenous matter, weight was lost more quickly than under normal conditions, and many of the animals soon died without apparent cause.

Efforts have been made to produce an incandescent petroleum light, similar in principal to the incandescent gas light, but this far, it appears, without success. A Berlin inventor, however, has recently exhibited an incandescent spirit lamp. This differs from the incandescent gas light in having the mantle heated by wood alcohol instead of by gas, and the light yielded is six times that of the ordinary petroleum lamp. The necessary apparatus can be applied to any lamp. The inventor claims that there is little or no risk of explosion, and seems to establish his claim by experiment.

Chemists are now eagerly examining every little known subject for traces of the new gases. Meteoric iron from Augusta Co., Va., yields a gas from which Prof. Ramsay has obtained spectroscopic evidence of the presence of argon and helium. This is taken as proof that argon exists in other bodies of space than the earth, although it has not—like helium—been noticed in the sun. Prof. W. R. Eaton Hodgkinson reports gases from euxenite and samarskite that seem to contain argon, and perhaps helium; and Prof. Ramsay has found helium in most of the rare earth minerals he has examined.

On the recent beginning of a new triangulation of European Russia, the first for 50 years, a deviation of the plumb line of 5 to 11 seconds was observed in the neighborhood of Moscow, indicating—in so level a region—the existence of unusual masses of heavy material under the earth's surface. Suspecting this material to be iron, H. Fritsche has made a magnetic survey of the region. In an area 12½ miles from north to south and 93 miles long from east to west, including Moscow, the intensity of the earth's magnetism proves to be considerably greater than outside this area. It is concluded that the local attraction is due to huge masses of iron about 7 miles beneath the surface.

It is rather surprising to be told that sunshine is not always a promoter of health, and that London fog may be a blessing in disguise. In experiments by De Renzi, guinea pigs inoculated with tuberculosis died after 24 to 89 days when kept in glass boxes in the sunshine, but survived only 20 to 41 days in opaque wooden boxes. This makes it evident that sunshine is a material aid in combating consumption. In a later investigation by Dr. Masella, however, guinea pigs were inoculated with cholera and typhoid bacilli respectively, when it was found that previous exposure to sunshine increased the susceptibility to both diseases, while exposure to sunshine after infection so accelerated the progress of the malady that death occured in 3 to 5 hours instead of 15 to 24 hours. That this was not due to increase of temperature was proven by cooling the boxes in sunshine by a circulation of water.

As long ago as 1855 superheating apparatus was placed by Hirn in a boiler at Logelbach, and between 1860 and 1870 superheating came largely into use in English marine engines, resulting in a saving of coal generally reaching 15 to 20 per cent. But the practice was gradually abandoned. No possible improvement of the steam engine of which we have any present knowledge, Prof. W. C. Unwin declared in a lecture the other day, offers anything like so great a chance of important economy as the reintroduction of superheating, and especially of superheating to at least 100° above the saturation temperature of the steam. Prof. Schroter, of Munich, has been experimenting on the subject. He uses a compound condensing engine of only 50 indicated horse power, running at the moderate piston speed of 380 feet per minute, and with the not excessive boiler pressure of 165 pounds per square inch. One cylinder—the low pressure—is jacketed with receiver steam. In two trials, with steam superheated to 670 F. or nearly 300° above the saturation temperature corresponding to the pressure, the consumption of steam was only 10.2 pounds per indicated horse power hour, and that of German coal of fair quality 1½ pounds. The steam consumption is the lowest on record for any engine, and is very remarkable for so small an engine.

Chatham Y. M. C. A.

The Chatham Y. M. C. A. rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on every day except Sunday. Strangers and visitors are made welcome. Boarding and employment found for young men making application.

Rooms in Hocken-Mackenzie Block on Water Street.

A $300 PIANO or, $250 in Cash to be Given Away.

From the 2nd of March until the 2nd of September, 1895, with each dollar's worth of goods that you buy for cash at either of the stores of W. T. Harris, including the Cheap Cash Grocery on Henderson Street, you will receive a ticket for a piano, which is to be given away.

It will be conducted as follows :—

Each ticket will have a number and a stub with a corresponding number, you will receive one of them with each dollar's worth of goods purchased from us for spot cash. The stub you will tear off and place in a closed box, one of which we will have placed in each of our three stores. On the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER the three boxes of tickets