GOOD Food - Digestion - Complexion

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright housekeeper use

COTTOLENE

The New Vegetable Shortening and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, healthful and popular. Try it.

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

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.
—FOR—
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.
ST JOHN N. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is allied 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 pillow, which will not make a log at least 16 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

Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Babin, upper Pokemouche, County of Gloucester:—

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Babin, insolvent, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. WALSH, Assignee
Upper Pokemouche N. B. June 26 1894.

HOUSES TO RENT.

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

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894.

30 DAYS ONLY.

ALL GOODS IN THE

GOGGIN BUILDING.

will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Carpet Sweepers Less Than Cost $2.25.

GUNS, GUNS

Just received a splended lot of guns in

Breech and Muzzle Loading.

All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately, and save expenses.

This sale is positive, and done with a view to make up for shortage during my long spell of illness.

Sept. 3rd 1894. J. R. GOGGIN.

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.

TIME TABLE
—OF THE—
M. S. N. CO'Y.
STR. 'MIRAMICHI'

CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW,

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) on and after Monday 17th Sept 1894.

At 7 A. M. for Newcastle.

Will leave Newcastle for points down river at 7.45 a. m. making the usual calls, going to ESCUMINAC on MONDAYS, and WEDNESDAYS and to BAY DU VIN on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

STR. NELSON,

CAPTAIN DEGRACE,

Will leave Chatham at	Leave Newcastle
9.00 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11.00 "	12.15 p. m.
3.00 p. m.	3.15 "
6.00 "	6.45 "

SOLAR TIME.

Making the usual calls at Douglastown, Bushville and Nelson.

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Fraser is to leave Fredericton via Canada Eastern Railway on Tuesday morning next for a short visit to Newcastle and Chatham. We are quite sure that the people of his native county will give him a very hearty welcome.

Clyde Lumber Business.

Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchell's Glasgow Timber circular of 3rd August says:—

"The arrivals into the Clyde from British North America during the month have been 16 vessels, comprising 11 from Quebec and 5 from the Lower Ports. Six of the above arrivals from Quebec were steamers with part cargoes of deals.

"Our market continues in a state of depression, there being an entire absence of speculative buying, and any purchases that are made are of small volume and confined to immediate requirements.

"In the shipbuilding industry the outlook is anything but bright, only 5,000 tons of new work having been placed in August, as against 36,000 tons same time last year. The tonnage launched during the month amounts to 31,000 tons, as against 23,000 tons last August."

Irrigation in the Northwest.

In the far Western States irrigation is being more and more resorted to as a help to agriculture. Irrigation congresses are yearly held, at which the wonderful results which follow the artificial application of moisture are made public. Such a congress has just been closed at Denver. For the first time delegates from Northwestern Canada were in attendance this year, and no doubt, as a result, irrigation will be introduced in the Dominion, where it is certainly needed. The experience of farmers in the Territories during the past ten years has been that the rainfall is not nearly heavy enough. Sometimes the drouth is excessive. During the present season, for instance, there have been at Moose Jaw only one or two showers in the past four months, and the same conditions apply elsewhere.

An experiment has been made in irrigation this summer at Moose Jaw in the C. P. R. experimental gardens. The drouth had all but killed the vegetables, ordinary sprinkling appearing to do no good; and six weeks ago the superintendent decided to try the effect of irrigation on a portion of the garden. An acre and a half was set apart, trenches two inches deep and three inches wide were made three feet apart, and water was pumped into them from a hydrant for an hour every day. The effect was marvelious. The vegetables began at once to pick up, and at the end of four weeks the small section of the garden, subject to irrigation, was in a most flourishing condition while the rest looked like a desert. Another remarkable effect of the irrigation was seen in the growth of the trees affected by it. There are about 10,000 trees in the garden grown from the seed; and the portion of these in the acre where the water ran are fully three feet higher than the others which are not in the track of the irrigation.

At Calgary an Irrigation league has been formed and it has been empowered by a parliamentary act passed at the last session, to take water from the Bow River for the irrigation of the adjacent settlements. The Calgary Irrigation Company has also been formed; and it proposes to lay trenches and distribute water for forty miles around. These are all encouraging facts which indicate a widespread intention to resort to irrigation, the necessity for which is becoming more and more apparent every year.

Mendacity in Yachting.

Our reporter, who generally attends the races of the Miramichi Yacht Club, being out of town on Thursday last, we are indebted to a prominent member of the club for the report of the race of that day which appears in another column. From what we have been told of the contest, we think the account we thus give of it is a very fair and accurate one. Some of our friends of the club appear to take the yachting reports sent from the Miramichi to the St. John and other papers, and also those published in the World—and they evidently have a common authorship—seriously, and think it hardly fair that one of their number should thus endeavor to create the impression that the yacht Oriana, in which he is interested, wins races on her merits, when she does not do so, and to disparage the other craft of the club. Everything seems to be fair, however, in the estimation of that peculiar person, and if he saw fit, in reporting his accidental victory of Thursday in the St. John papers to suppress the fact that he won it because of a mishap to the faster boats, why should he be censured when even more glaring caddishness on his part is constantly tolerated and condoned by club members? Real yachtsmen do not advertise themselves, nor do they run to the press with exaggerated and mendacious accounts of their prowess. Some latitude, however, must be permitted to the offender of the Oriana for, without him, the club would have no unique personality to furnish the amusing pastime he affords to the other members, who look upon yachting in the little boats of the organization as not being in the catagory of life's serious business and duties. It ought especially to disarm the resentment of the gentlemen of the "big boat," which is constantly grumbled over by the party referred to, to remember that a man may be a monomaniac on the subject of yachting and yet be absolutely harmless, his disease being more in the nature of impeccable idiocy than of dangerous lunacy.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Miss Willard's "Apostacy."

It is announced that Miss Frances Willard, the revered head of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has renounced her faith in the principle of prohibition as applied to the liquor traffic. She has, it seems, been devoting much study to the question during her recent residence in England, and she has arrived at the conclusion that it is not only useless but mischievous for a government to attempt to enforce prohibition in any community where such a law is not sustained by a very great preponderance of public sentiment in its favor.

In future, Miss Williard's efforts in the direction of temperance will not be put forth to compel people against their will to stop drinking, but to purguade them by exhortation and reason, and good influences. Her future policy will be along the lines of love, not of force.

This complete change of front on the part of Miss Willard has caused intense excitement in the W. C. T. U. Some of the more aggressive ladies in the organization do not hesitate to denounce their leader as an apostate, and have hastened to repudiate her new opinions. So bitter a feeling has been engendered that Miss Willard was accused the other day of actually drinking wine out of a bottle in company with her friend Lady Somerset. The alleged crime occured at Chautauqua Park. The accused ladies admitted that they drank out of a bottle, but explained in their defense that the beverage was nothing more deadily than unfermented fruit juice. Even this explanation did not mollify their accusers, who censured them for not avoiding the very appearance of evil.

These little puffs of wind herald a storm. It is not to be expected that the thousands of good W. C. T. U. ladies who have been taught to regard prohibition as the panacea for all moral ills will tamely permit their bright star of hope to suffer a sudden eclipse. Besides, the old-fashioned method lacks the excitement and stimulus of public agitation. It looks as if there were going to be a schism in the W. C. T. U.

News and Notes.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The formal opening of the provincial normal school at Fredericton took place on Wednesday, the 12th inst. with applicants for first class license 179; second class 340; third class 58.

THE VICEROY.

The Governor-General opened the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec on the 11th inst., in one of his happy speeches, which was full of valuable hints on agriculture. His Excellency spoke in both English and French, and had a most hearty reception. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau also made a speech.

THE G. O. M. AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Mr. Gladstone once made a speech to advertise an English soap, the price being a big contribution to the election funds of the Liberals. He has not lost his place as an advertising medium. His recent article in The Nineteenth Century on Mrs. Besant's conception of the atonement proved the biggest kind of an "ad" for the book written by that flighty person.

CHIGNECTO RAILWAY.

The money for the completion of the Chignecto railway is said to be ready in England, and all that is asked is the extension of the time for completion for two years. As the work is an important one, and a great deal of money has already been spent on it, the projectors should be allowed to complete it.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

The celebrated case of the Queen v. Larkin, Connolly & Co. came to an unexpected conclusion on the 10th inst., when, at the suggestion of Mr. Justice Burbridge, counsel came to a settlement, by which judgment was entered for the Crown in $100,000, and for the defendants in $40,000, each finding to carry its own costs.

CHARITABLE PROPERTY.

In France there are 200,000 religious who possess six hundred millions of francs, or about 3,000 for each member. This property consists of hospitals, charitable institutions, asylums, free schools and orphanages, that is of everything that that can be used and is profitable for the people and especially for the poor.

A BANK AS A USURER.

According to the banking act a bank cannot legally charge its customers over seven per cent. per annum, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. In this connection the Montreal Trade Bulletin notes a decision sustaining this view given by Judge Pagnuelo in the case of the bank of St. Hyacinthe v. Sarazin. The judge condemned the bank to refund a large amount of over-charged interest.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A fatal accident occured at Cambridge road, P. E. Island one day last week. Edward Kernan took his three-year-old boy to the field where there was burning brush, and left him sitting near the fires while he went to another field to look after some cattle. On returning he found the little fellow so badly burned that he died in a few minutes. His clothes caught from a flying spark.

COMBINATION IN TIN.

The 'London Times' says: Despite the ignominious failure of the syndicate which engineered the corner in tin in 1887, another combination of French and Dutch speculators is now trying to obtain control of the tin market. It is asserted that they already hold about sixteen thousand tons of tin, but the actual quantity is thought to be nearer twelve thousand tons.

A terrible and, it seems, inevitable calamity threatens the valley of the upper Ganges. The water of the lake at Gohma is only ten feet below the top of the dam and is beginning to percolate through it. A branch of the Ganges, high up in the Himalayas, flowed at Gohma through a narrow gorge with sides 4,000 feet high. Last September a landslide from one side of the gorge formed a dam 900 feet high across it, making the lake, which has been rising ever since. When the dam breaks the flood must spread for over a hundred miles along the Ganges.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Late London despatches announces that there is every prospect that work on the Panama canal will shortly be renewed as a new issue of stock will be made on the 18th inst. A despatch from Paris says:—The capital is to be 65,000,000 francs, of which 5,000,000 will be handed to Colombia for prolonging the concession, while 40,000,000 have already been disposed of by the liquidator, whose legal actions compelled contractors and others associated with the old company to take up that amount, leaving about 20,000,000 to be subscribed. The shareholdrs and bondholders of the old company have preference rights to subscribe. The directors include representatives of the Credit Lyonaisse, Credit Industriel and the Societe Generale. The liquidator will hand over all the machinery, plant, etc., of the old company to the liquidation fund, getting in return fifty per cent. of the profits in the new one.

CANADA'S CHEESE INDUSTRY.

According to a census bluebook issued by the Department of Agriculture, the cheese product of Canada amounts in value to $9,784,000 a year. Quebec has 617 factories producing $2,362,000 worth. The total number of creameries in Canada is 170, value of the product $913,000. The greatest growth was in Quebec where the creameries increased five fold in ten years, from twenty-two to 111. In 1881 there were 102,000,000 pounds of home made butter produced in all Canada, compared with 111,000,000 in 1891. The number of horned cattle in Quebec, which was one million and thirty thousand in 1881 had decreased in 1891 to nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand.

CANADIAN LUMBER FREE.

The United States secretary of the treasury has finally decided that Canadian lumber shall come in free. There have been several reports that Secretary Carlisle had made such a decision, but he did not do so until Tuesday 11th, when in a letter addressed to the collector of customs at New York he ruled that the reciprocity condition of the new tariff bill does not attach to the provision for the free admission of lumber from the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Carlisle bases this action upon information which he has received, said to be official, that no export duties are imposed in Canada upon the articles of wood mentioned in the free list of the new tariff bill, and also that there are no stumpage dues now imposed by the Dominion Government. This will give free entry to all Canadian lumber.

[Scientific American, Sept 5]

Forest Fires.

During the last few days it seems as if the forests were avenging themselves on wasteful man. Forest fires of the most extensive description have taken place in Wisconsin and Minnesota especially, and a death list of between 600 and 1,000 people indicates the appalling extent of the calamity.

These were not only deaths from exposure or other accidents, but comprised hundreds of people who were absolutely burned to death. The fires occured in a thickly wooded region, the seat of an extensive lumber industry, and the flames once started spread rapidly through the country, eye witnesses describing the flames as rolling billows, while the noise they made was such as to induce some people to believe that they were threatened with a cyclone.

The loss of timber is put at nearly a thousand millions of feet. The area of the fire-swept district cannot be accurately stated. In one stretch of the burned territory, 25 miles long and from 1 to 15 miles wide, but one house was left standing, the general shape of the district being like a very long ellipse with branches extending to the northward from it.

The inhabitants generally took the course of fleeing for their safety to water courses, lakes and swamps, where they immersed themselves in the water. Those who were already burned sought to alleviate their sufferings by the application of mud, and some used the mud as a protective agent. They are described as applying successive coats of it, as it baked on, to protect themselves from the heat of the forest burning along the shores. As is so often the case in great emergencies, the heroism of railroad men appeared. One man, agent of the Eastern Minnesota Railroad at Sandstone, a town a short distance from Kettle River, was at the telegraph instrument when the eastern train carrying 500 refugees went into Sandstone. He flagged the train and sent it back over the bridge across Kettle River, thus probably saving the train from conflagration, and preventing the death of perhaps all its passengers.

The unfortunate people of Sandstone saw the fire four hours before it reached the place and had everything packed up in readiness to move to Kettle River, but before they were aware of their real danger, the fire came in at three sides at once and the town was ablaze. In thirty minutes more it was swept off the face of the earth.

The town of Hinckley, Minn., one of the principal sufferers, was the scene of a deed of great courage and endurance on the part of the railroad engine runner J. P. Root, who figures as one of the heroes of the fire. His train on the St. Paul and Duluth road passed through Hinckley just before it took fire and went on a couple of miles to Mission Creek. This place was in ashes. The conductor, Sullivan, at once issued an order for the train to back to Hinckley, but before it could be reached, Hinckley was in flames. The train stopped at the depot one minute, enough time for it to catch on fire. Two hundred panic-stricken people rushed on board of it and the train immediately backed away, the only chance of safety being to go away from the town to water. The engineer and fireman stood at their posts and the rest of the train crew did the same, while every car was on fire. Crowded with frightened people, the flames growing hotter with the motion, it backed six miles to Skunk Lake and stopped, and the passengers rushed out into the water.

The conductor, who throughout the terrible six miles had acted the part of a hero, collapsed here and lost reason. The fireman during the run had dipped water out of the water tank and kept throwing it on the engineer as he stood at his post, and sometimes himself jumped bodily into the tank. At Skunk Lake the engineer had hardly strength to get off the seat, and he fell on the foot-board exhausted, burned, and bleeding. He was carried to the water and placed prostrate in it.

The scene in the burned regions can be imagined. The railroad tracks and other places were at one time strewn with dead bodies of the burned. Cattle of all kinds shared the same fate, and their remains were scattered through the charred district. The smoke in many cases, even where there was no immediate danger, was so dense that nothing could be distinguished 100 yards away. Besides J. P. Root, the engineer, there are many other examples of heroism. A West Duluth boy of but 14 years old dragged two smaller children miles along the railroad away from destruction. A young man carried his sick betrothed for a mile through the flames, while others walking beside him lay down to die, giving up the fight. From the position of many of the bodies it was surmised that they had died while rushing into the heat of danger to save others.

Cornell University is reported to have been a heavy loser in the fire by destruction of timber on forest lands owned by it.

In suddenness and in extent of loss of life and property the disaster is comparable with the Johnstown flood, it seeming as if water and fire in the two cases respectively were striving to see which could inflict the greatest loss. But while this fire will go down in history as one of the world's great disasters, it should be remembered that it is but one of many fires. Our woodlands, limited in extent and remorselessly drawn upon, suffer more from fires than from cutting, and the fires are in many cases started by carelessness or wantonness.

More than Three Quarters of a Mile in Depth.

THE DEEPEST MINING SHAFT IN THE WORLD IS SAID TO BE IN MICHIGAN.

Less than a month ago the deepest mining shaft in the world reached the copper lode in the Tamarack mine near Opeschee, Mich. Shaft No. 3, which is now a trifle over 4,200 feet in depth, was begun three years ago, and reached the vein on August 4th, at a depth of 4,185 feet.

A trip down three-quarters of a mile into the bowels of the earth is a decided novelty. Entering the cage, which is an iron elevator, fitted with all modern safety appliances and hoisted and lowered by an inch an a half wire cable passing over a great drum in the engine near the shaft, the signal is given to lower. A separate cage is always used for carrying men, and the rate of speed is less than when rock is hoisted or timber lowered in the other compartments. The trip requires five minutes, and, as the cage sinks at a rate of speed equal to that of the swiftest elevator in a modern sky-scraper, the dark walls of rock, on which a faint light is thrown by the candles and oil lamps of the party, seem to be swiftly shooting upward, while the cage is standing still.

At last the bottom is reached. A dozen miners, covered with grime and dust, are busily at work. Power drills, fed by compressed air coming almost a mile through iron pipes, are tapping the rock petulantly. Men are shovelling the rock blasted from the lode into the cars, which are trundled into the cages and hoisted to the surface. The candles throw weird shadows, and as the reflection comes to the mind of the mortal from earth's surface that he is deeper down under the earth's crust than man has ever penetrated before, the desire to ascend to fresh air and sunshine is apt to come uppermost.

A few minutes show all that is to be seen, for No. 3 shaft has just reached the lode and the extensive system of drifts, crosscuts, and winzes existing in other shafts of the mine has been but begun down here. The work is all planned for many years to come, and the force of compressed air and the muscle of man will transfer those plans from the paper where they were placed by the busy brain of the engineer into openings in the living rock, inch by inch, but with the same power of never ceasing persistance which causes the falling drop of water in the course of long ages to wear away the stone.

The General Methodist Conference.

Of the general Methodist conference which began in London Oct. 6th inst. the Wesleyan says:—

PERSONNEL OF CONFERENCE.

The conference is composed of 260 delegates, but a number of visitors are also present. Of the lay members in attendance seven are medical doctors, ten members of the legal profession, two members of Parliament, one Sheriff, three Judges, one Mayor, and two ex-Lieutenant-Governors. Of the 198 ministers and laymen who attended the first General Conference of 1874, 53 are dead. During the last quadrennium Revs. Drs. Douglass and Stafford, with Rev. James Gray and W. H. Laird have been added to the great majority. Of those appointed to the present General Conference only 28 were at the first, and more than 30 have never attended any previous quadrennial.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The report of the Educational Society read by Dr. Potts, was of an interesting character. In almost every section of the Dominion and in Newfoundland, agents have been at work raising money for the various educational institutions, and in the aggregate, a very large sum has been secured, which, in the nature of things, has affected the income of the Educational Society. Although much has been done in the way referred to, the following statement will show that the Educational Society has an intelligent hold upon the sympathy and support of the Connexion:

Income for 1891	$19,555.56
" 1892	20,539.27
" 1893	19,029.71
" 1894	19,468.00

Henceforth, it seems to me, the best policy of the Church will be to secure large subscriptions for endownment, and have the Church generally give to the Educational Society in the form of subscriptions and collections. It would be better for the Educational Society to lend a helping hand to every educational institution of the Church, rather than have constant appeals to the people for small subscriptions on behalf of the colleges of the Connexion.

THE EDUCATIONAL.

Society helps six colleges: Wesley College, St. Johns, Newfoundland, by allowing all raised by the Newfoundland Conference to go to the college; Mount Allison gets 14 per cent of the money available for colleges; Montreal Wesleyan Theological College, 18 per cent; Wesley College, Winnipeg, 18 per cent, with all that the Manitoba Conference raises for the society; Victoria College, 50 per cent, out of which $500 per annum has been paid to Albert College, Belleville, during the quadrennium now closing.

EASTERN BOOK ROOM.

Rev. S. F. Huestis then submitted the report of the eastern section of the Book-room, which showed an improvement in both the Book-room and the Wesleyan departments. The sales of books and periodicals have advanced from $88,114.74 to $94,118 29, and the net profits on the merchandise account, $3,434.97. The Wesleyan has done well, and the deficit is only $310 against $1,368. The balance sheet of 1890 showed a deficit of $1,439 02, and now the business shows a surplus of $547,23. The balance-sheet showed assets of $20,616.62, and liabilities of $20,069.39. The report was sent on to the Book and Publishing Committee.

STATISTICAL COMPENDIUM.

Dr. Cornish submitted the statistical report of the Quadrennium: It stated the total membership, including those on trial, to be 260,953, an increase of 8,772 for the past year, and of 27,085 for the quadrennium. In addition to this, there are 8,093 catechumens, and there were 64,329 children baptized during the quadrennium, an increase of 354. The adults baptized numbered 11,631, an increase of 324. Thus the total number of baptisms was 75,960, with an increase of 678. During the quadrennium 30,313 marriages were solemnized, an increase of 365. There are now 3,211 churches, an increase of 119; there are 1,064 parsonages, an increase of 97, and there are 1,208 burial grounds, an increase of 91. The churches are valued at $11,272,614, an increase of $1,871,812; the parsonages are worth $1,547,653, and the parsonage furniture $239,746, showing increases of $24,027 and $14,449 respectively. The colleges are valued at $1,153,636, an increase of $663,614.

NORTHWEST MISSIONS.

The Superintendent of Missions in Manitoba and the Northwest, Rev. Mr. Woodsworth, excited a thrill of interest in giving his report of Northwest missions. He referred to the sustained effort made in the west to spread the work of the church, and incidentally remarked that he had in the quadrennium travelled nearly 80,900 miles, and had found that all too little. There had been advance, expansion and progress, he said. There are now 149 circuits and missions, an increase of 43, while there are 66 self-sustaining circuits, as against 46 four years ago. There are 564 preaching appointments, as against 459 in 1890. There are now 141 churches, an increase of 46 from 1890, when the number was 95, and there are now 73 parsonages, an increase of 14. Church property is now worth $454,195, as against $264,521 in 1890. "It will soon be half a million."

BOARD OF MISSIONS REPORT.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland read the quadrennial report of the Board of missionary affairs of the church.

"The aim of the board," Dr. Sutherland said, "has been to maintain existing missions, and to extend and develope the work as far as could be done with safety and a due regard to the financial claims of each department. This has not been an easy task. With open doors on every side, the board has found it difficult to resist appeals for more rapid extensions, and to keep the expenditure within the limits of reliable income.

The total income in the quadrennium of 1887-90 had been $857,156, and in the last quadrennium $951,332, an increase of $94,176. The total expenditure had increased from $905,066 to $933,605, or by $128,539, the average annual income showing an increase of $23,544, from $214,289 to $237,833, and the average annual expenditure an increase of $32,135, from $201,266 to $233,401.

A London despatch of 15th says:—The discussion on the extension of the pastoral term was continued this morning, many speeches being delivered by both sides of the house. The excitement was pretty high and amendments followed each other in quick succession, as each amendment to the amendment was disposed of.

The amendment to the amendment moved by J. S. Mills, Principal of of Guelph Agricultural College, that the "pastoral term shall be three years, but where the necessities of the work demand, and on a three quarter vote of the quarterly meeting taken by ballot and a two third vote of the stationing committee, a man be returned to a circuit for a fourth of a fifth year," was passed by a considerable majority.

It was then found that the words "the pastoral term shall be three years," were legislation, the effect of which would be to make the term of every minister three years at least, and that it would therefore require three quarter majority.

It was on motion reconsidered, and after the removal of the objectionable phrase, it was again passed by a considerable majority.

The memorial of the Nova Scotia conference asking that before such action be taken the quarterly boards shall be consulted, is thus disregarded.

Much skirmishing followed the carrying of the above motion with a view to its destruction, but no change was effected. It is, therefore, now possible that a Methodist minister should be returned to a circuit for five years.

The last general conference passed some such motion but afterwards reconsidered it and defeated it on the next vote. There is no likelihood of that in this conference, however. The more experienced members of the conference are of the opinion that the evils foretold will not result from the change, while it is quite as little likely that the expected gains will result. Methodism in the cities has during the past decade grown in a very striking manner, which is quoted against the argument from the need of a settled pastorate in the cities, in order that the Methodists may hold their own.

Referring to the foregoing organic change the Sun says:—

The general conference of the Methodist church has started the entering wedge for the extension of the pastoral term, which has heretofore been limited to three years. The rule adopted permits the period to be extended to five years where the necessity of the work demands it. As there is no exact definition of the circumstances in which extension may be made it is probable that in actual operation each circuit will be permitted to judge of its own necessities, subject to the approval of the stationing committee. The rule requiring a three-quarter vote of the quarterly board, which is the business committee of the congregation, and a two third vote of the stationing committee of the annual conference is intended to prevent the extension of time where the congregation is not pretty well agreed on it, or where the longer term is not thought to be for the benefit of the conference at large. Any annual conference which disaproves of the act of the general conference in abolishing the three year limit can render it of no effect by the action of its stationing committee. Even a minority in the annual conference may do so if it can command more than one third of the vote of the stationing committee of that conference.

The policy adopted should make it possible for congregations to retain their pastor for five years if he desires to stay, while it is not expected to work invidiously against those pastors who are not invited to remain beyond the three year term. Had the regular term been made five years it would have been difficult for a congregation desiring an earlier change to make it in three years without reflecting to some extent on the retiring pastor. By the regulation adopted it will be a compliment to a preacher to invite him to remain one or two years beyond the regular term, but there should be nothing invidious in allowing the connection to lapse in the regular course at the end or the old term.

Mammoth Block of Mahogany.

The largest log of mahogany ever imported into the United States was received at Messrs. Nesmith Brothers' mahogany and cedar yard, Greenpoint, N. Y., on the schooner Laguna, of Port Jefferson, N. Y.

The log, measuring 44 feet 4 inches long, 60 inches by 56 inches at the base and weighing 21.66 tons, was felled in the Sierra Chisee, in Guatemala, and floated down the Rio de la Pasion and Rio Usumucanto to Laguna, Mexico, a distance of over 300 miles. It was to have been sent to the World's Fair, but all vessels refused to carry it. After lying at Laguna over a year the log was sawed in two and Captain S. S. Bayles took it aboard his vessel and brought it to this city, where it was inspected and measured. Those who have a fancy for inviting their friends to stretch their legs under their own mahogany would here have a chance of procuring a table 22 feet 6 inches long and 5 feet wide, made of one solid piece, at which thirty-two guests could be seated without crowding. Twenty-eight such tables each two inches thick could be cut from this magnificent piece of wood.—Sc. Am.

DYSPEPSIA makes a man nervous and irritable, in spite of his desire to be pleasant and sociable. Hundreds of dyspeptics, have been cured of this distressing ailment, and its accompanying effects of nervousness, sleeplessness, irritability, etc., by the use of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic, the greatest invigorator of the age for nerves, stomach and blood, and a perfect aid to digestion. All druggists sell it.

Fighting the Black Plague.

Hong Kong recently had a strange and terrible visitation, the "black plague," similar to, though not identical with, the great plague of London. In Hong Kong the deaths registered as owing to the plague numbered more than 3,000, and in Canton more than 100,000 deaths are reported. The disease began with a fever: in many cases a man was attacked while walking or working, apparently in the best of health and spirits, fell to the ground and died in a few minutes. Medical treatment and sanitation were seriously interferred with by the superstition and prejudice of the Chinese, who pinned their faith to a materia medica of powered frogs, toenails, decoctions of burnt joss paper and holy charms. Professor Skertchley of the Hong Kong College of Medicine in an admirable letter to the London Times says:—"The Chinese refused to allow Europeans near them. It was openly asserted, verbally and by placards, that the foreign devils had deliberately smitten the sons of heaven with this pest, for all sorts of reasons, and that nameless atrocities were perpetrated on the people taken to the hospital." The sick denied their sickness, the dead were concealed, houses were barricaded against the sanitary officers, who were hooted and pelted by the people.

At last a British gunboat was anchored opposite the infected quarter and cleared for action, and the rebellion was at an end. But a week had been lost, and it was impossible to procure Chinese aid in removing the sick, burying the dead and cleansing the hovels. The garrison were appealed to, and responded nobly and promptly; the 300 volunteers were obtained instantly, and, undismayed by sickness and death in their own ranks, fought the grim enemy in its squalid abode, burnt tons of indiscribable rubbish, and filled the Chinese quarter with the fumes of chlorine and sulphur. The disease lost ground rapidly, and the deaths fell from a hundred to a dozen a day. Then the Government took possession of the infected quarter, destroyed every building by fire, and filled up all the underground rookeries. Altogether the action of the authorities and of the men forms one of the most splendid pages in the history of British colonial administration.

An Interesting Booklet.

"An Intra-Mural View," a very artistic brochure, has been received from the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, publishers of The Ladies' Home Journal. As the title indicates, the booklet gives us glimpses of the interiors of the Journal's offices, and some idea of the work carried on there. The main building, entirely occupied by the editorial and business offices, was designed by Mr. Hardenbergh, the architect of the Hotel Waldorf, New York, and was completed in January, 1893. The exterior is attractive and the interior elegantly appointed and admirably planned The numerous illustrations, showing the commodious and well-fitted offices, the accompanying text, giving us some insight into the work in the different bureaus, requiring a force approximating four hundred employes, indicate the wonderful success which The Ladies' Home Journal has achieved in an almost incredibly short time. The first number was issued in December, 1883, so that less than eleven years have elapsed since Mr. Curtis conceived the idea which has developed into so vast an enterprise. In this short time its merit and steady improvement in all departments have received such recognition that its circulation has reached the enormous average of about 700,000, the largest magazine output in the world. The brochure also describes at some length the work of printing and binding the Journal, which is carried on in a separate building. "An Intra-Mural View" will be sent to any one who will address The Curtis Publishing Company, and inclose four cents in stamps for postage.

For fever and ague, and miasmatic diseases, Ayer's Ague Cure is a positive remedy.

The Quarrel of the Moncton Times People.

[Transcript.]

The trouble between the proprietors of the Moncton Times has culminated in the courts being called upon to intervene. Mr. R. Barry Smith, of Moncton, Friday evening, obtained an injunction from Judge Barker at the instance of Henry T. Stevens, of the Times, against J. S. Boyd and T. C. Toole enjoining them to discontinue any interference with the publication of the Times or business connected therewith, collection of accounts, etc., and praying for a dissolution of partnership.

On Saturday evening the injunction order was served on Messrs. T. Carey Toole and J. Sutton Boyd, members of the firm. Proceedings are initiated by Mr. H. T. Stevens. It was thought that an amicable settlement could be arrived at through arbitration, but recent developments have occasioned the present course. Messrs. Toole and Boyd will contest the matter to obtain alleged rights due them from the partnership. R. B. Smith is acting for plaintiff, and D. I. Welch and M. G. Teed for defendants.

The St. John Sun contains the following from its Moncton correspondent, who is said to be Mr. J. S. Boyd: "The quarrel in connection with the Times newspaper establishment has reached an acute stage. The paper has been published for the past five years by H. T. Stevens & Co., J. S. Boyd and T. C. Toole being connected with Mr. Stevens, one as editor and the other as business manager, under the general management of Mr. Stevens. A few weeks ago Mr. Stevens gave his associates notice that the partnership was dissolved and attempted to assume sole control rol. Messrs. Boyd and Toole objected, claiming that they should first be relieved of the liability of several thousand dollars for which they were responsible, and that there should be a proper adjustment of the accounts. To this Mr. Stevens would not consent, and as he was not allowed to insert in the paper certain notices relating to the business he sent out circular letters and published them in other newspapers. Last week Mr. Stevens applied to Judge Barker in St. John and secured an injunction restraining Messrs, Boyd and Toole, under a penalty of four thousand dollars, from interferring with the publication of the paper or the business of the office in any way, which document was duly served on Saturday night. Messrs. Boyd and Toole claim that the injunction must have been secured under false representations and their attorneys have already taken the initiatory steps to have it dissolved. In the meantime the creditors of the firm are hustling to get in on the ground floor. Several writs have been issued and others served and in one claim of four hundred dollars the sheriff last week levied on the stock of the concern."

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham N. B.

Rooms in Hocken-MacKenzie block, open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

General Secretary in charge.

Gymnasium privileges, cosy parlor, with organ, well furnished, light—and—bright reading room, games and social intercourse.

Boarding house register. Correspondence facilities.

Strangers Always Made Welcome.

COFFINS & CASKETS
—IN—
Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,

Coffin findings and Robes supplied at the very lowes rates. Pall Bearers' outfit furnished.

James Hackett, Undertaker
CHATHAM, N. B.

M. S. N. COY.

The Str Miramichi, will run to Escuminac on Mondays and Wednesdays, only, after the 20th inst

W T CONNORS,
Manager

August 16th, 1894

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.

J. F. BENSON
TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.
—ALSO—
AGENT FOR "NEW YOST" TYPEWRITING COMPANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES.
OFFICE:
BENSON BLOCK CHATHAM, N B

FURNACES FURNACES,
WOOD OR COAL,
WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVS
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

MILL FIRE WOOD.

Please take notice that all payments for fire-wood must be made to Henry Copp, foreman in charge, or to my office. Payments made to teamsters will ot be recognised.

J. B. SNOWBALL

Property For Sale.

The Church wardens and vestry of S. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, offer for sale the building and premises now occupied by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Sweet, also glebe lands owned by said corporation situated in Parish of Northesk, also glebe lands situated at Bartibogue.

For further particulars apply to the Rector, or to the vestry clerk.

E LEE STREET,
Vestry Clerk.

Newcastle, N. B., July 24, 1894.

THE
New Brunswick Royal Art Union
LIMITED.
OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Capital Stock: $150,000.
Incorporated to Promote Art.

This Company will distribute among its subscribers, on the

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3432 Works of Art, aggregating in value $65,115. Every subscriber has an equal chance.

The Grand Prize is a Group Of Works of Art valued at $