POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS, LEUCORRHŒA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and GENERAL DEBILITY, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflamation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEADACHE, PILES, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL PROSTRATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

READ THE FACTS.

TORONTO, April 3, 1880.
5 Bear Street.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass:—
Sir—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your invaluable family medicine, VEGETINE. For three years I was a great sufferer from *Chronic Rheumatism* and *Derangement* of the *Kidneys*, and, after testing innumerable so-called remedies, in the Spring of last year, I was recommended to give the VEGETINE a trial, and to persevere in using it for some time. I did so, and in the course of three months found that a perfect cure had been effected, and I am now, thank God, in full enjoyment of the best of Health. I consider it the most effective remedy for the distressing complaints just mentioned, and for *Indigestion*, *Billiousness*, and *Liver Disease*. It is very pleasant to take vitalizing and invigorating. I can most confidently recommend it, knowing the great benefits I have derived from its use, and consider I cannot overstate its great and important value to those similarly afflicted as I have been.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. COLE,
Accountant.

SUPERIOR BLOOD PURIFIER.

TONIC FOR THE STOMACH.

THOROLD, ONT., Jan, 13, 1880.

H. R. STEPHENS, Esq.:
I have great pleasure in certifying to the great benefits which myself and family have derived from the use of your excellent medicine, VEGETINE. I consider it a superior blood purifier and tonic for the stomach.
Yours truly,
J. H. SIMPSON,
Master West Side Public Schools.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

LABRADOR HERRING.

Now landing, part of a carload of

NO. 1 LABRADOR HERRING,

(City Inspection) also, part car load Cape Breton Herring, very fine.

IN STORE:—Choice Brands of

Flour,
Meal,
Hams,
Bacon,
Pork,
Tea, etc.

A full assortment plain and fancy Biscuit.
Bottom Prices.
Wholesale and Retail.

WANTED.—10 bbls. good Cranberries.

D. CHESMAN.

Restaurant.

OYSTERS, by the Pint, Quart, or Gallon.
Oysters, served at short notice, in all the ordinary styles.
Also, HOT COFFEE, BREAD, TARTS, PIES, and CAKES on hand. At
T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.
Next door to Ullock's Livery Stables.

WHY WILL YOU BE BALD?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

CARBOLINE,

The greatest Hair restorer in the World,

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

Also the largest variety of Patent Medicine ever offered in Miramichi, viz:—

VEGETINE,
AUGUST FLOWER,
SHOSHONEES REMEDY,
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP,
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
MATTISON'S, ROBINSON'S AND
NORTHROP & LYMAN'S EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL,

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

Canary, Hemp, Rape, Maw & Millet Seed for Birds, as well as all sundries usually kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

Oct/'9.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on FRIDAY, 29th OCTOBER, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between

CHATHAM AND ESCUMINAC

from the first JANUARY next. Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to leave Chatham on Thursday of each week at 8 o.clock, a. m., reaching Escuminac in seven hours and fifteen minutes from hour of despatch.

Returning to leave Escuminac on Friday of each week at 7 o'clock, a. m., reaching Chatham in seven hours and fifteen minhtes from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Chatham and Escuminac.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John., Sept. 15, 1880. Sep22-3w

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

JUST OPENED:

25 Doz. Doz. Ladies' Bonnets, and Hat Shapes.
Ladies' Rubber Gossamer Waterproofs.
Ladies President Cloth Mantles.
Ladies Knitted Wool Vests, Promenade.
Sacks, Shawls, &c.
2 Gross Jute Switches.
Gold and Black Brocaded Silk,
Black, Brocaded Silk.
Satins in New Shades.

W. S. LOGGIE.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated on the Great Roadleading to Fredericton, in the Parish of Blillfield, County of Northumberland, containing

200 ACRES.

There is a good house, outhouses and barns, on on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
MRS. ANN KELLY.
Blissfield, June 9, '80.

SPIRITS AND RYE WHISKEY.—Arrived from Toronto: 15 barrels Goderham Worts' Pure Spirits, 65 per cent. o. p.; 35 barrels Goderham & Worts' finest Rye Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSO
St. John.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - - OCTOBER 14, 1880.

OUR READERS will have to overlook the absence of variety in our columns this week, as so much space is occupied by Exhibition and Teacher's Institute matter.

The Provincial Exhibition.

Visitors to the Provincial Exhibition which closed on Saturday last, and who were in anyway familiar with St. John could not be otherwise than impressed with the contrast between the southern extremity of the city as it appeared last week, and its aspect a dozen years since. The old Barracks and Officers' quarters, Guard-House, Commisariat store-houses, Magazine, Offices, etc., flanked by board and picket fences landward, and embrasured earthworks overlooking the harbour, were associated with that quarter of the city as features which might be relied upon to endure for more than a generation. They had so long echoed the notes of the bugle-call, and the "Square," which was anything but rectangular, had so often sent up the rattling click of the scabbard and responded to the tread of soldiery, that it seemed an innovation of the most pronounced order to find the place invaded by the great army whose march has always been in the direction of progress, and without whom we might look in vain for the sinews of war. It is probable that many visitors to the Exhibition, as they passed over the well known-ground, now to be identified only by some familiar earthwork, not yet demolished, or some old landmark still uncovered, found memory placing them back again in the snug old quarters, amid the genial hospitalities of the good old days when the civil and military elements vied with each other in social as well as state matters. If, however, there were momentary regrets that these were only memories, the thought that the inevitable ploughshare and pruning hook had fulfilled their mission in so realistic a manner, caused the mind to bound forward from the domain of retrospective sentiment into the practical present.

The changes that had been effected were, indeed, important. The great fire had, of course, wiped all the old buildings off the grounds and nothing had been restored as it was before. A large drill shed had been erected about on the site of the Barracks, within the Square, and opposite the end of Carmarther Street, and the cricketers had caused some grading and turfing to be done hard by, when it was proposed to hold the Provincial Exhibition at St. John. Few at first thought of the Barrack Square as the grounds for the show, but it soon became apparent that it was the only suitable place within the city. A former Exhibition had been somewhat marred by the fact, that while works of art, machinery, manufactures, roots and vegetables, etc. were shown in the Skating Rink, those who desired to see cattle and horses, sheep, swine etc., were obliged to go to Torryburn, some four miles out into the country. The Barrack Square was pronounced large enough for the accommodation of all exhibits, and it was accordingly secured for the purposes of the Exhibition. The armory was closed and the drill shed set apart as a portion of the Exhibition Building, while the carefully graded cricket-ground, to the consternation of those who had spent their money in levelling and turfing it, was turned into a stock ring. At first it was intended to make the Exhibition a Provincial affair only, but, subsequently, the buildings were designed, it was decided to open it to exhibits from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island also. Afterwards, a very large exhibit from the Province of Manitoba was provided for, and the original design, as to arrangement of articles, was somewhat departed from. The work of designing and superintending the construction of the main and other buildings was entrusted to Mr. D. E. Dunham, architect, the contractors being Messrs. Bond and Milden. The cut in this page will give an idea of the appearance of the main building, which faced Sidney Street, and was located about 100 feet from its east side. It is intended to be a permanent structure for Exhibition and kindred purposes. The foundation is stone, while the main structure is of wood. Its general dimensions are 185x115 ft. and 85 feet high to the top of dome. It embraces a main or nave portion 80 feet square, with wings of the same width extending north, south and east. Galleries extend all around the interior, and are reached by four principal stairs in each corner of the north and south wings. There are, on the north side of the front wing, a general office with a private office in the rear, which were occupied by the Secretary for Agriculture, and on the south side, a Press Room of the same size as the general office, with a ladies' room in the rear separated by a passage-way. The main entrances are in the middle of the front wing between these rooms and offices. Directly across the floor of the main building is the passage way leading to Agricultural Hall, which is 180x36 ft. At the further end of this, and at right angles with it, is a building 115x36 ft., forty feet of which was partitioned off for the poultry exhibit, while the remaining portion, 75 ft. long, was given up exclusively to the Manitoba exhibit. Passing out of Manitoba Hall through a 50 ft. passage, on the rear or east side, Machinery Hall (the Drill Shed) is reached. This building is 200x80 feet. The stock sheds, yards and rings are extensive and well arranged. The box-stalls, cattle sheds, sheep and pig pens, if extended out in a continuous line would reach a length of 3,300 feet. There are 235 horse-boxes, 572 cattle-stalls, 207 sheep-pens and 78 pig-pens. Ample yard room is provided, in the centre of which is the ring, having an inner circle of 80 feet and an outer one of 200, leaving a track 60 ft. wide all around for showing off the Stock.

The Exhibition, though held under the auspices and immediate control of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, was a representation, not only of farm Stock and products, but also of those of the Forest; the Mine, the Workshop, the Factory and the Studio. Over six thousand articles or animals were placed on exhibition by about thirteen hundred exhibitors. There was an evident design on the part of the management to arrange the exhibits with regard to class, but owing, no doubt, to the unexpectedly large number of entries, and the difficulty of finding space for them all, method and order were, to some extent sacrificed, to secure satisfaction as far as possible in more absolutely essential particulars. To the visitor who merely took a stroll through the different buildings without desiring to make a study of their contents or comparisons of exhibits, this partial want of proper arrangement was not noticeable, but it was a decided inconvenience to those who visited the Exhibition for the purpose of looking beyond the mere show presented—who wished, in the short time possible for the purpose, to make a comparative analysis of the capabilities of New Brunswick as there presented in miniature. Some great mistakes were made in classifying exhibits. To whom this work was entrusted we do not know, but that it was done by some person not qualified for it was apparent, not only to those who acted as judges, but also to observing visitors generally. Several important articles of well-defined classes were not classed at all, while identical articles were placed in different classes. For instance—Mr. Z., who acted as a judge, could not understand why he and his associates in class 26 should pronounce upon Mr. A's. pickles, or printing, or canned goods, while an entirely different set of judges should pass upon the same kind of articles exhibited by Mr. B. The management, having "mixed those children up," however, and got rid of the judges, can easily lay the blame of all short-comings at the door of the latter, and show their gratitude, to them by stating through the papers, that dissatisfied exhibitors will have everything rectified by that perfect organization—the management—and that all misunderstandings resulted from misapprehensions as to their duties by the judges. It is to be hoped that Mr. Inches, the overworked Secretary for Agriculture—whose undertakings were certainly greater than his age and experiences warranted—has kept a notebook in which he has made memoranda of things done amiss at the Exhibition of 1880, the repetition of which may be avoided at our next Exhibition. In thus referring to what was not altogether as perfect as it might have been, in connection with the Show, we do so in the interest of the future and not from a desire to find fault. Nor must it be understood that any little friction there was, interfered at all seriously with the general success of the Exhibition. Taken altogether it was a pronounced success. It surpassed all previous Exhibitions in New Brunswick, whether it be judged by the extent, variety and quality of exhibits, or the public interest taken in it, as manifested by the attendance. The credit of this success is shared in mainly by the enterprising exhibitors, who at much cost and sacrifice of time, at a busy season of the year, displayed a public spirit in contributing to the show; by the members of the Local Government and those of the Legislature from St. John, and the St. John people and Press.

It it not possible, within the limits of a country weekly's columns to refer particularly to all the exhibits deserving of especial notice, so we must be content, for the present, to touch upon the most noticeable.

On entering the Main Building, soaps, mineral oil and its products, and tobacconists' goods claimed attention. Messrs. Ganong Bros. of St. Stephen and Messrs. A. Malcolm and A. P. Tippett & Co., St. John were exhibitors. Mr. Malcolm took first prize for hard soap, and Messrs. Ganong 1st for soaps, generally. Messrs. Tippett's stock was of Montreal manufacture, and very good. Mr. Bullock was awarded a diploma for lubricating oils, petroleum wax, etc. His display was one of the attractive features of the Exhibition. Messrs. Rattray & Co. of Montreal had the best display of tobacco, Nathan Green, of St. John the best in imported cigars, Mr. Isaacs, of St. John, the best in domestic cigars, and Mr. McLeod the best in Tobacconists' fancy goods. James Hunter of St. John showed electric bells and similar appliances for dwellings, offices, etc. and was awarded a diploma. Messrs. Manchester, Robertson and Allison had an octagonal, canopied show-case in the centre of the building, on which the judges gave them 1st prize and diploma and made the following special report:—

The Judges desire to especially commend the exhibit of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson and Allison, to whom they have awarded a 1st prize and diploma—covering as it does a very fine variety of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses' and Children's goods, including Clerical and Barristers robes, as well as Mantles, Millinery, Underwear, etc.—all of the best quality and workmanship, forming, in their tastefully arranged mammoth case, the most attractive and noticeable feature of the main building exhibit. The Judges have the greater satisfaction in making especial reference to these goods, because, while they are of domestic manufacture, they are not excelled by anything in the same lines that is imported.

The display of fruit was good, though not as well arranged as it might have been. Mr. Grosvenor, Messrs. Camber, Mr. S. L. Peters, were the principal exhibitors. An attractive feature in this line was the preserved fruit put up by Messrs. Geo. D. Smith & Co., St. John, by a process which saves the fruit in the raw state.

The display of grains, roots and vegetables was so large and good that it would be unfair to particularize. After seeing it no one could feel justified in saying this is not a first class agricultural country.

Passing to the south, in centre of the building there was a fine display of carriages, by Messrs. Price & Shaw, Crothers, Henderson & Wilson, L. H. Kidd, Kelly & Murphy and Levi H. Young, all of St. John and Eben Miller & Co. of Fredericton. Messrs. Price & Shaw and Kelly & Murphy seemed to lead in this line.

G. R. Bent showed some upright pianos of St. John manufacture which, for volume and smoothness of tone, together with first class mechanical appearance could not well be surpassed. The quality of these instruments was a pleasant surprise to very many visitors. Messrs T. S. Simms & Co's. display of brushes, corn-brooms etc. was a very handsome and creditable one, showing everything desirable in their line of stock. It is not to be wondered at that this firm are doing a thriving business and that they hold their own against all comers. Near this display was a good one of saws by Mr. Lawton of St. John.

Messrs. White Bros. showed an attractive line of pottery goods of their own manufacture, including tobacco pipes, plain and fancy flower pots, tiles, etc., for which they received 1st prize and a diploma.

Mr. Lockerby, formerly of Chatham was one of the most active (with the tongue) of the Exhibitors. He had his patent Refrigerators for a text and a very good one they were. The sermons were, however, so long at times that the congregations grew tired.

Messrs. James Harris & Co. showed some splendid marbelized mantles as well as stoves and other iron work.

The best stove exhibit was by Mr. Fawcet of Sackville, whose base-burners for dwellings and offices, were admired by every one This gentleman's display was the largest and most varied, as well as the most meritorious and it well deserved the first prize and diploma that were awarded to it. Mr. Fawcet's kitchen stoves and ranges, parlor stoves, portable furnace, etc., even without his base-burners, were sufficient to place him ahead of all competitors.

In the galleries of the main building there was an extensive variety of lighter manufactures, works of art, etc., of which we have space to mention only a few. Messrs. Ganong Bros. of St. Stephen had a splendid exhibit of staple and fancy confectionery, which was justly awarded first prize and Messrs. Woodburn & Co. of St. John also made a creditable display of staple goods in the same line.

Mr. Ready of Fairville, who has a branch establishment at Chatham, showed a lot of lager-beer put up in patent stoppered bottles for family and table use and for easy transportation. The judges, having tested its mode of manufacture, from pure grain and hops, awarded Mr. Ready 1st prize and a diploma. They considered this beer preferable on account of purity, to the ærated waters and expressed their satisfaction on learning that it was largely sold in Fredricton where the Scott Temperance Act is in operation.

Messrs. J. & A. McMillan showed samples of first class book-binding, in both blank and printed books. This exhibit, covering a wide range of work, was awarded first prize and diploma. Mr. Cropley of Fredericton exhibited a case of blank books from his bindery, which were of highly creditable workmanship and excellent materials.

A modest but very meritorious exhibit of job-printing was made by Messrs. Ellis, Robertson & Co. of the *Globe* establishment. The workmanship was first class in every respect and would reflect great credit on a more pretentious house.

Messrs. Stewart & White's furniture display was much and *respectfully* admired, especially that portion of it embracing two bedroom sets at $1,000 and $500 respectively. These as well as the other exhibits of this firm were all of their own manufacture.

Messrs. J. & D. Howe and C. E. Burnham & Co. also displayed attractive lots of furniture which could not fail to be remembered by those who saw them.

Messrs Parks' display of cotton goods was one of which St. John might be proud, as it represented the products, of the best factory in its lines in the Dominion.

We should like to notice many more exhibits, in the Agricultural and manufacturing departments, but are obliged to pass on for the present to the stock yard.

The following is an abstract showing the totals of each class of animals entered:—

	Entries.
Horses—Thoroughbred	10
" Trotting, carriage or road	139
" Draught or agricultural	125
" Percherons	30
Total *horses*	304
Cattle—Short Horns	66
" Herefords	12
" Devons	30
" Ayrshires	99
" Jerseys	90
" Grade	130
" Fat cattle	9
Total *cattle*	436
Sheep—Leicesters	102
" Cotswold	39
" Medium wooled	18
" All others	80
Total *sheep*	239
Swine—Berkshire	27
" Yorkshire and Chester white	6
" Small breeds	5
" All others	22
Total *swine*	60
Total number of animals entered	1,039

Our representative found, in a quiet corner of the Main Building, a sample of mineral paint from Blissfield, Northumberland, forwarded by Mr. Bamford. It was "especially commended" by the judges.

Messrs. A. H. Gillis & Co. of Chatham showed several suits made from Canadian tweeds, and were "highly commended."

Mr. Henry Swim of Doaktown was awarded third prize for a 3-year Ayrshire Bull.

Sheriff Temple's exhibit of Bathurst cattle was very much admired, but not very well treated by the judges—as many persons thought. He was awarded first prize for best ram, 2 years and over.

A first prize for best bull of 3 years and upwards was awarded to Alex. Dickie of New Mills, Restigouche.

In canned salmon and lobsters the first prize was awarded to John Windsor & Co of Petit Rocher. The same firm was awarded second prize for canned mackerel and frozen salmon.

D. W. Hoegg & Co. of New Mills received 1st for canned mackerel and frozen salmon and second for canned salmon.

The second prize for canned lobsters was awarded to the Kent Packing Company.

Donald McMillan, sr. of Black Lands, Restigouche, received 2nd for white oats, weighing 46½ lbs to the bushel.

In macrane work Miss A. M. Stewart, Dalhousie, took 3rd prize.

It is proposed that a Dominion Exhibition shall be held at St. John in 1883, that year being the centennial of the Landing of the Loyalists. Influential gentlemen from the Upper Provinces expressed themselves surprised at the extent and quality of last week's Exhibition, and promised to do all in their power to secure the largar show in 1883. Sir Leonard Tilley has signified to Hon. Robert Marshall by telegraph that he is in favor of the idea and it is now looked upon as a fixed tact. We hope everybody concerned will keep all the promises they have made on the subject and accord to St. John this small measure of Dominion justice. One thing has been settled, viz., that St. John is the only place in the Province where a general exhibition can be made fully successful. That closed last week more than realised the expectations of its promoters. It was visited by over 38,000 persons, and the door receipts were some two thousand dollars larger than estimated—a fact on which all concerned are to be congratulated. The members of the Government—Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn, Landry, Marshall, and Perley—who seemed to take so great a personal interest in the undertaking, have reason to feel well over the success of the affair, being so well assisted as they were by Mr. Elder and the other members for St. John.

A Martime Exhibition at St. John has been proposed for next year, but it would seem best for us all to reserve our energies to secure that for the whole Dominion in 1883 and to make it as complete a success as that just closed.

Our River Fisheries.

"The Riparian Rights Case" has been decided by Justice Gwynne in the Exchequer Court, at Ottawa, against the Government. He affirms that the Department of Marine and Fisheries has not the right to lease the fluvial rivers of this Province to any person to fish exclusively in, although it may regulate fisheries in such rivers. His Lordship decides that the owners of the soil have the right of fishing in inland rivers above the ebb and flow of the tide, but the public have the right of fishing in the sea and on the bays and arms of the sea. The Crown Grants of land adjacent to rivers above the ebb and flow of the tide carry the right of fishing in the river, unless specially excepted and, even then, it would not be given to the public.

This decision is in accordance with equity and against the assumptions set up by the first Canadian Minister of Fisheries and persisted in by his successors. An appeal will, it is said, be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Newcastle Lumber Exports.

The lumber exports from Newcastle for the month of September were as follows:—

	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Deals etc.	Palings pcs.
R. A. & J. Stewart	17	7,632	6,356,000	385,000
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	7	3,915	3,537,000	
R. Hutchison.	3	2,010	1,770.000	2,000
	27	13,557	11.663,000	387,000

Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart also shipped 131 tons birch timber, and Messrs. Ritchie 14 tons birch and 50 tons pine timber.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany

Prof. Silvestri finds that the summit of Mount Etna has been lowered about forty feet as a result of recent volcanic activity.

Under favorable conditions, the chestnut and the oak will live a thousand years. The beach and the ash live less than half as long.

The attraction of the earth upon a magnetic needle at its surface, has been found to be about the same as that of a strongly magnetized hard steel bar forty inches long at a distance of one foot.

A method of removing the bark from trees, when the sap is not flowing, by treating the wood with superheated steam, has secured for its inventor a prize offered by the French Agricultural Society.

It has been proposed to utilize the swift current of rivers by systems of anchored floats carrying current wheels connected with dynamo-electric apparatus. The electricity thus generated might be used for almost every purpose for which power is required, as well as for lighting towns.

During a late thunder-storm near London, Eng., a great ball of fire was seen to descend from the clouds into a lake. After the storm was over a hundred dead fish, including two carp weighing together twenty-three pounds, were found floating on the surface near the spot where the fire-ball was seen to strike.

The northern magnetic pole of the earth is at present near the Arctic circle on the meridian of Omaha. Hence the needle does not everywhere point to the astronomical north, and is constantly variable within certain limits. At San Francisco it points about 17 degrees to the east of north, and at Calais, Me., as much to the west.

From the Comstock mines 4,200,000 tons of water are annually pumped. The average temperature is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and to heat this mass of water by artificial means a consumption of 50,000 tons of coal yearly would be necessary. The water in some of the deepest shafts has a temperature of 157 degrees Fahrenheit.

One of the emperors of ancient Rome devised a perfectly secure retreat during a thunder storm, in the form of a subterranean vault of iron. He was probably led to this by thinking of a mode of keeping out missiles, having no notion that a thin shell of soft copper would have been quite as effective in resisting the lightning as the massive iron walls.

The size attained by icebergs is sometimes prodigious. From measurements made upon one, Dr. Hayes estimated it to contain about 27,000,000,000 feet, while its weight must have been not less than 1,000,000,000 tons. It was grounded in water nearly half a mile in depth. What, then, must have been the thickness and size of the glacier from which this mass had become detached!

A remarkable solar protuberance was lately observed by M. Thollon at the Paris Observatory. The protuberance rose vertically as a thin luminous jet, moving at the rate of about twenty miles per second, to a height equal to one-fourth of the sun's diameter, or about 215,000 miles. After rising, it gradually decreased in brightness, at the same time enlarging its prodigious dimensions.

A very curious proof of the identity of animal and vegetable protoplasm has been supplied by Claude Bernard, who has shown that both are alike sensitive to the influence of anaesthetics. Exposed to either, a sensitive plant no longer closed its leaflets when touched. Assimilation and growth, as well as germination, are arrested by chloroform. Schiltzenberger has proved that the fresh cells of the yeast plant breathe like an aquatic animal.

The distance required for stopping railroad trains increases very rapidly with the increase of speed. In experiments made in England, the Westinghouse brake stopped a train moving at the rate of 41½ miles an hour at a point only 485 feet distant from the place where the brake was applied; but when the speed was increased to 61 miles an hour the distance run after the application of the brake was 1185 feet, and at a speed of 67 miles an hour, the train ran 2005 feet after the brake was applied.

In the performance in Paris of *Le Pied De Mouton*, a candlestick bearing two lighted candles is brought upon the stage. One of the characters in the play blows out the candles, but as he moves away one of them becomes relighted. The actor again blows out this light, when the other one becomes kindled, and, becoming enraged, the man takes up the candlestick and blows furiously without being able to extinguish the lights permanently. This effect, which creates considerable astonishment, is produced by means of an electric spark from an induction coil, which inflames the vapor from a mixture of either and spirits of turpentine contained in the vessels representing the wax tapers.

Another Terrible Coal Mine Disaster

[From the St. John *Globe*.]

STELLARTON, Oct. 12.—Early this forenoon the water burst through into the Ford pit of the Albion Mines at this place from an old working of the bye mine, killing ten men, amongst whom were James Fraser, the underground manager, for the company, and Conway, a boss. The names of the others have not been ascertained as yet.

LATER.

STELLARTON, Oct. 12.—One body, that of a miner named Bourne, has just been brought to the surface. It is terribly maugled. It is thought that the number in that part of the mine at the time was ten men, though in the confusion it is hard to get anything definite.

AT THE FIRST BURST OF THE WATER nearly all the men rushed to the mouth to escape, but these unfortunate victims, it is thought, stayed behind to do all they could to save property, being well acquainted with the pit, and thinking to escape in some sheltered nook.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

A large number of men are down working to secure the bodies of the victims.

James Fraser, the underground manager, was found under a cage and was badly smashed.

Conway's body was covered with timbers and dirt, and the others were found in similar positions.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

STELLARTON, Oct. 12.—About 7 o'clock this morning, a small break was noticed in one of the bords in the south side of the Ford pit, from which a small stream of water was issuing. The matter was at once reported to the Manager, Mr. Hudson, who, with the overmen, Messrs. Fraser, Conway and McElvie, repaired to the place and with the men in the bord

ENDEAVORED TO STOP THE LEAK.

All the efforts they could put forth were of no avail, the water having broken away a portion of the embankment and rushed with such tremendous force that everything within reach of it was swept away.

MEN, TIMBER, BOXES AND DEBRIS

of all descriptions were jammed together in one confused heap. Mr. Hudson, fortunately escaped uninjured. Other men in the bord were killed.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Among these are James Fraser, underground manager; Jas. D. Conway, overman; Hugh McElvie, shotfires; Charles Bowran, Benoit and Chas. Lacone, miners. Others are reported missing but it is hoped they may be recovered.

The men in all the other workings were brought to the surface safely.

THE BODIES OF THOSE KILLED

are now being brought out. The extent of the injury to the mines is not yet known, but must be considerable.

[Stellarton, or Albion Mines, is a thriving post village in Pictou County, N. S., on the East River, a station of the Pictou branch of the I. C. R. The village, which has a population of over 2,000, owes its importance to the valuable coal mines in the vicinity.]

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S CHURCHMANSHIP.—Under this heading a Pictou (Ont.) correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* asks to which of the Christian denominations Sir Leonard Tilley belongs. He says—The people of Prince Edward County have special reasons for making the enquiry, and if your answer be, as I fear it must be, the public generally are interested. You are aware that Mr. Tilley paid us a visit recently, and you probably infer that his conduct hereabouts was in accordance with a prescribed programme. Immediately after the Bath picnic our loquacious and important M. P., Mr. J. S. McCuaig, commenced (single handed) to talk on the expected visit and to pave the way to a successful demonstration. Methodists were told that the noble Knight was a Methodist and a "local preacher," and that he would probably occupy one of the C. M. pulpits on the Sabbath. Members of that congregation were appealed to in the most persuasive strains to assist in giving a hearty welcome to Brother Tilley. Well, Mr. Tilley came, and Sunday came, and sure enough the noble Knight marched into the C. M. Church, and was passed around as one of the most devoted worshippers in the vast congregation. On Monday evening a prominent Methodist, and good Reformer too, gave an entertainment for Bro. Tilley's benefit, at which the clergy of other denominations were invited. Since Bro. Tilley's departure however it has cropped out, unfortunately, that the old man is not a Methodist at all, but an Episcopalian! Do you know anything about it, Mr. Editor? All sensible people here are indignant at the very appearance of a silly fraud. Mr. McCuaig knew right well what church Mr. Tilley attends in Ottawa, and if there be any fraud in the matter, he has perpetrated it wilfully. That Sir Leonard should be a party to the imposition is the wonder of all.

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