Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

10TH INST. is the date on which the ladies of St. John's church are to hold their bazaar in Chatham skating rink. Make a note of it.

ST. PAUL'S GUILD SALE and tea in St. Mary's Church school-room on Thursday last was a well got up and well managed affair, but it was not as well patronised as it deserved to be.

THAT FISH POND.—Two dead salmon were found in the Carleton fish pond this morning. The pressure of water carries them over the gate of the dam and they drown.—St. John *Globe*.

CHURCH PARTY AT THE Methodist church Rowe party, which was to have been held in Newcastle last Thursday evening, was postponed on account of unfavorable weather until Friday evening, when a party and tea in the Masonic Hall was substituted for it.

THE CONFERENCE.—The Rev. F. W. Harrison was elected president of the Methodist Conference of N. B. & P. E. I., which has been in session at St. Stephen the past week. The Rev. Thos. Marshall was reappointed Secretary.

THE BEACHES.—It is stated that a company of Americans have purchased from the Merchants' Bank of Halifax the hotel at Richibucto known as "The Beaches" and that they will fit it up and run it this summer. The price paid is said to be in the vicinity of $3,000.

TO-DAY.—We do not desire to discourage our fellow-citizens in their expectations of fair weather to-day, but the special reports we have from North Sydney, Halifax, Portland, St. John and Quebec, justify us in saying that the probabilities are against our having a fine weather Dominion Day in Chatham.

A FAWN entered one of Mr. Thos. Keating's fields, Chatham, last Friday evening about 7 o'clock and grazed there for some time. A number of lads endeavored to run it down and capture it, but it ran to and jumped easily over the fence and eluded them. It, subsequently, returned to the same field and remained until frightened away.

A MISCHIEVOUS HORSE.—Mr. Bruno Savoy, of Riviere des Caches, has a horse, of remarkable intelligence and, also, wickedness, if all that is told of his doings is to be believed. It is reported of him that he was working with another horse one day last week at a place where Mr. Savoy was fencing, when he picked an axe up in his mouth and smote his mate on one of his fore legs, inflicting a cut which bleed freely.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Jas. Neilson Jr., of New Westminster is in town. He proposes to return, leaving Chatham Thursday or Friday—and he is not going alone.

J. J. Harrington, Esq., Census Commissioner of Gloucester, and family are in town.

J. W. Girvan, Esq., of Bathurst, was in town yesterday.

Mr. T. F. Keary, of Bathurst, is visiting Chatham friends.

That "Challenge."

The local paper in which Rev. Mr. Marshall's unfriendly references to the ADVANCE, and his subsequent letters on that and other subjects, were published, and through which he offered to hire a hall and hold a discussion with the editor of this paper, now says of that gentleman's acceptance:—"D. G. Smith's challenge to a clergyman who is absent at Conference, is not a very brave act."

Mr. Marshall issued a challenge which was at once accepted, and now, it is sought, in his interest, to make it appear that he is the challenged party. As he is a clergyman we suppose people will be bound to believe the version of the matter put forth in his behalf. As to his being absent, that is his business. Mr. Smith does not keep a watch of the reverend challenger's movements, and when he signified his assent to the meeting proposed by Mr. Marshall, he was not aware that gentleman had issued his challenge and then left the town. We think the challenge was an absurd and childish one. It was, however, not more absurd than the course Mr. Marshall took towards a paper that was entirely friendly to him and his charge in the town. So far, he does not appear to have won much credit or public approval in the matter. He and all who share his extreme views and intolerance of those who cannot see exactly as they do, will have to learn that it is worse than a waste of time for them to endeavor to make the public believe that they are all that is moral, pure, godly and temperate, while the ADVANCE is opposed to those virtues. It would better promote the moral interests of the community if they were capable of assuming that both they and the ADVANCE, in their respective fields of operation, and each working in their own way, were not necessarily antagonistic. It is not seemly that a newspaper cannot discuss the conduct of a public official, propositions affecting the country's fiscal policy, scientific theories or matters of historical fact, without running the risk of a half dozen local individuals,—who seem to imagine themselves the sole representatives of all correct opinion on one particular subject,—construing it into personal attack upon themselves. The trouble seems all to lie in the fact that they are not aware that the views they hold are neither new, nor their special property; that they have been held by past generations as they will, doubtless, be by future ones, and that those who combat them do so with as earnest a desire for good as can possibly move themselves in having adopted them. It is neither pleasant nor profitable for us to be obliged to defend the ADVANCE against the misconstruction, and even malevolence of these people, who seem to be impelled by a spirit as intolerant as that which led the Beverley puritans to persecute alleged witches, many of whom have been shown to be truer Christians than their fanatical tormentors. We don't propose, however, to be placed in a false position by either puritan or preacher, without such protest as we are able to make. When we are assailed we shall remonstrate and if that doesn't save us we shall give "tit for tat," regardless of whether the enemy's coat is a long or short, black or a colored one.

Bathurst Notes.

23RD JUNE.

ON Sunday morning, Sheriff (!) Doucett, who is also gaoler discovered that two of his imprisoned "birds" had flown. One was undergoing a sentence of 6 months for larceny of a watch, and the other had been committed for trial at the July term of the Gloucester County Court, for breaking the seal of a car and "taking two barrels of flour therefrom." From what your correspondent has heard it seems that the pair took some trouble to escape, having had to tear away the inside of a water closet as well as a brick wall. An iron bar or two were also twisted or broken off, showing that their work has been going on for some days. In the meantime, where was the gaoler? Was it or not his duty to make a round of the prison each day or night and see that everything was all right? Several prisoners have escaped and the only excuse has been that the gaol is insecure, and good-natured grand juries have exonerated the gaoler(?) We all know that the gaol is insecure in certain respects, but the best prison in the world would be insecure if a good watch were not kept on the movements of prisoners. As this case now stands it is on a parallel with the others—viz., the guilty ones escape and there is no effort made to recapture them. The only answer will be that "the gaol is unsafe" It is time an enquiry was made as to where the blame attaches.

John Nicol, Sr., father of John Nicol, Jr., a respectable farmer of Dumfries, died at his son's residence on Thursday last at the advanced age of 93 years. His funeral on Sunday last was one of the largest ever seen here. Upwards of 65 carriages following the remains which were interred in the Episcopal Churchyard.

The last of the spring fleet sailed to day.

Quite a number from Bathurst may be expected in Chatham on Dominion Day. It is thought E. B. Burns' "Ben M." will be entered in the free-for-all at the Driving Park Races on that day.

The crops all over the County are suffering severely for want of rain of which we have had none (except a sprinkling) for two months.

BATHURST, JUNE 29TH.

The school examinations in the Town District were held on Thursday and Friday last, and were most satisfactory. Your correspondent is informed by persons present at the different classes in the Grammar School that the examinations there were highly creditable. I had the pleasure of attending those of the Convent School, at which a number of parents and visitors were also present, and the general opinion passed was that of satisfaction. The Village examinations also, I believe, passed off with the same gratifying results.

The *Courier* of which our gaoler was lately the "Administration" (if indeed he will not continue to be part and parcel of it) in its last issue, before persons had time to express any opinion as to the escape of the prisoners, fortells that the gaoler, L. R. Doucet, High Sheriff, will be blamed by his enemies, amongst whom is the correspondent of the *Sun*, and all others who would "eat the French" (delicious morsel). Let the *Courier* not be too anxious. Each one may have his opinion, and frantic efforts of that nature will not do the Sheriff-gaoler's case any good. It is not the time for the *Courier* to stir up any charges. Keep quiet, therefore, and you will be doing your friend a charaitable act. He is, just now, wrestling with all he can handle—keep cool.

H.

Globe correspondence of 29th says:—

Mrs. Chisholm, widow of the late W. H. Chisholm, died at Bathurst, on Friday morning last after a short but painful illness. The deceased lady was the daughter of Mr. John B. MacDonald of Cornwall, Ont. Mrs. Chisholm was much beloved by all who knew her and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. The deceased left three children—one little daughter and two sons. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from her late residence to the Roman Catholic church, and the services at the church were conducted by the Rev. T. F. Barry. The pall-bearers were Messrs L. R. Doucett, G. C. Sutherland, Robert Ellis, Frank J. Meshan, John Thompson, John McKenna, and notwithstanding the very wet weather, the funeral was largely attended.

At Dumfries, a settlement six miles from Bathurst, on Saturday night, a little girl ten years old belonging to Mr. John Alexander strayed in the woods. Search was made all Saturday night without success. On Sunday morning she found her way out herself.

Automatic Signalling Apparatus.

Our attentive Bathurst correspondent has obtained for the ADVANCE a description of a railway signalling apparatus which has been patented by Rev. S. J. Doucet, of Shippegan. The inventor says that amongst the advantages he claims by its uses are the following:—

Two trains moving over the same track, in the same or in opposite direction, will not approach each other within certain limits without receiving a timely warning of danger.

The maximum and minimum interval of space within which danger-signals will be given and received is determined beforehand and may be of any desired extent. The danger-signals are given by an electric bell in the engine cab. The action of the signalling apparatus is absolutely automatic.

Whilst the principal object of the signalling apparatus is to prevent collisions between trains, it will also cause a timely warning of danger to be received by a train on approaching a bridge displaced or broken down, an open drawbridge, a misplaced switch or a train disabled and standing on the track.

A special device permits a danger-signal to be transmitted to an approaching train in case of a tree, a fragment of rock or other obstacle falling across the rails. The device is adapted only to such parts of a railway track as are liable to such obstructions as in cuttings, on mountain or hill sides, etc.

A station master, who, through forgetfulness or a misunderstanding of orders, allows a train to leave which he should hold at his station, can transmit a danger-signal to the engineer of the train, so long as it has not passed beyond the limits within which signals can be conveyed from his station. The train dispatcher would likewise, through the station master, cause a danger-signal to be transmitted to a train in such cases.

The apparatus may be applied the total length of a railway track, or to any part thereof, and any one of the signaling devices composing the system can be used singly and independently of the others. Of course, none could work independently of the main spring of the invention, the feature that knits together all the other details.

By special arrangement, the signalling apparatus is brought into play at regular intervals of space (preferably at every mile) as the train moves over the track, and this regular and normal action of the apparatus makes the engineer certain that it is in good working order and that he can depend upon it, but the arrangement is such that he cannot fail to distinguish between the danger signals and the regular ringing of the bell. This regular and normal action of the electric alarm, specially intended to show whether the apparatus is in working order or not, may be made to indicate to passengers, from mile to mile, the distance of the station ahead, but the danger-signals will be received only in the engine cab, or in any other special compartment of the train. The regular ringing in the passenger cars of an electric bell in connection with the signalling apparatus would, besides, inform the travelling public that the electric alarm was all right and ready for action, and would induce a feeling of security among the passengers.

If from any cause the apparatus failed in its regular and normal action, the passengers would know that the engineer cannot and will not then depend upon this additional means of safety—No signalling apparatus can be regulated except as such—and that, whether the apparatus responds or not to the conditions adapted to bring it into play, the train officials cannot on any account be dispensed from taking all the usual precautions to prevent accidents and render travelling by rail as safe as possible.

To make this signalling system more safe and reliable, means are provided in the arrangement of the details to insure the repetition of the danger-signals as many times as may be desired. The engineer will also be enabled to tell whether the source of danger actuating the alarm is in front or behind him.

The whole arrangement consists in a combination of wires, some insulated and some not, in electrical connection with the rails and series of contact plates placed at regular distances along the track. A wire brush, or its equivalent, depending from the locomotive, but insulated from it, is adapted to come in contact with the plates as the train passes by. The contact plates, which may be ordinary rails, or lengths of flat iron, are fastened on the sleepers, or on special supports, either between the rails, or on the outer side of one of them. They are set lengthwise with the rails and low enough to be just out of the reach of the snowplow. In winter time it would be necessary to have a piece of flat metal projecting from the locomotive in front of the brush and adapted to scrape the snow or ice from the contact plates. A flexible piece of metal insulated from the locomotive, having its lower end notched, or otherwise adapted to cut through the snow and ice and come in contact with the plates, could be used in winter time, instead of a wire brush.

An electric battery consisting of seven or eight Leclanche cells, or of a modified form of that battery—the Samson, for instance—would be sufficient for each train to insure an effective service. The inventor has experimented with the Fuller battery for a distance of two miles on a railway track.

He wanted to made sure that the principle of his invention was correct before applying for a patent—and he found that four cells of that battery were all that was required for that distance. For signalling two miles, three at the most, would in his opinion form a section sufficiently extended.

Of course, for the actual application of this signalling system to a railway-track, men fully competent to give advice as to the conditions and requirements to be taken in consideration would be first consulted. He is satisfied that the essential features of the invention are based on correct principles, but some of its details may have to be modified to make its application practical and reliable.

The system can be applied in all its parts and kept in good order at a small expense.

The invention was patented at Washington last May, and before the U. S. patent was officially published, an application for one was duly filed at Ottawa.

The Beauty Standard.

The standard of female loviness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type; some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queenly maiden. But among all the people of the Caucasian race, one point of beauty is always admired—a pure clear spotless complexion—whether the female be of the blonde, brunette, or hazel-eyed type. This first great requisite of loyliness can be assured only by a pure state of the blood, active liver, good appitite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear, lovely complexion, free from all eruptions, mothpatches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery".

Graduated with Highest Honors.

The annual commencement exercises and distribution of premiums took place on Thursday, at the Convent of the Visitation, Clinton and Willoughby avenues. Among the graduates was Miss Rosemary Morrissy, daughter of Dr. William P. Morrissy, of Greenpoint, who received the highest honors in the senior circle. This talented young lady was presented with a gold medal and laurel crown. Pastel and water color paintings of her own execution were among the principal works on exhibition and elicited much praise.

Miss Kate F. O'Connor, daughter of ex-State Senator O'Connor, and Miss Nellie Murdoch also graduated with the highest honors.

Last December, Miss Morrissy, who is only seventeen years of age, passed the examination of the Superintendent of Public Schools, and received a teacher's diploma, Grade B.—Brooklyn *Star*, June 20.

[St. John Sun.]

Mr. R. F. Quigley, Ph. D.

HONOR CONFERRED UPON HIM BY POPE LEO —ITS MEANING.

The degree of doctor of philosophy has lately been conferred upon Mr. R. F. Quigley of this city, by his holiness the pope. The granting of the degrees followed upon the receipt by the propaganda of a copy of Mr. Quigley's elaborate treatise on Gen. iii., 15, entitled Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum. Before the controversy arose which led to the publication of this work, the author had devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and would probably in any event have received this honor. It is a great satisfaction, however, both to himself and his friends that his contribution to the defence of the faith should have been the immediate occasion of the conferring of so marked a distinction. But the question may be asked, what is the nature of that philosophy in which Mr. Quigley is declared by so high an authority to have become proficient? And wherein does it differ from theology to which it is obviously related? These questions are well worthy of the attention, even of those who have neither the time nor the ability for special study in these abstruse departments of thought. Cardinal Ligliari, the greatest Thomist of the age, defines philosophy as "that certain knowledge of things which may be acquired by unassisted reason."

The gift, reason, has been conferred by the Creator upon mankind in general. The duty of exercising this divine gift is cast upon man, and he cannot be called on to believe anything which is contrary to its manifest deductions. But by this very faculty he is led to believe that there is a God who has created all things, that he wishes well to his creatures, that it is probable that he would make a revelation of his designs regarding their welfare. Man is thus led by a sound process of reason to accept that which professes to be a revelation from God and which is accompanied by supernatural manifestations of the Divine sanction. Those positive statements of divine things which come to him thus attested he accepts with unquestioning faith. Reason can neither affirm or deny them. Such are the doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation. But when these mysteries are revealed, reason acts within its legitimate sphere when it develops from the data so obtained that which is necessarily implied in them. The process of development is by no means simple, An idea may be latent in a dogma, it may even for centuries furnish illumination to faithful souls who yet may not possess the capacity for drawing it out in an explicit form. Now, this process of drawing out latent ideas is the special province of philosophy.

The difficulty and importance of this exercise of the intellect may be inferred from the supreme position accorded by the soverign pontiff to Saint Thomas Aquinas who excels all the other doctors of the Church in this department of thought, and in the ability with which he has caused reason to minister as a handmaid to faith "Saint Thomas," says his holiness, "like the sun nourished the earth with the warmth of his virtues, and filled it with the splendor of his doctrine." At the council of Trent, the Summa Theologiæ of the saint lay open upon the altar with the Holy Scriptures whence counsel, reason and oracles might be sought.

The teaching of St. Thomas has been methodized and expounded by Tongiorgi, Liberatari, Kleutgen, Zigliari, Sanseverino, Gonzales, Ward, Harper and Mivart. These are the writers to the study of whose works Mr. Quigley has devoted himself with such assiduity and success as to merit the commendation of the holy father himself. And how much is implied in such commendation! Laudari a laudato viro—to be praised by one who all unite in praising. Next to spiritual matters, which chiefly engage the attention of the venerable pontiff, the dignity of labor occupies his mind. And labor in his estimation is not merely physical toil, which is of necessity the lot of the majority, but every effort in every department of thought. The late encyclical, however, is entirely occupied with the welfare of the working classes, who will find in his advice the only real solution of the difficulties by which they are oppressed.

The distinction conferred upon Mr. Quigley will call forth the congratulations not only of his co-religionists but of all to whom he is known personally or by reputation, throughout the province.

DOMINION-DAY CELEBRATION.

We have had east wind and rainy or cloudy weather ever since Monday of last week, and it was almost determined to postpone the celebration of Dominion Day in Chatham, but the general committee met yesterday forenoon and decided that the preparations go on, in the hope that there would be fair weather to-day. Should the weather, therefore, be suitable, the day's programme will be carried on substantially as arranged.

The Bands

engaged for the occasion are those of the 71st battalion, Fredericton; the 73rd battalion, Chatham, and St. Michael's Chatham.

The Parade

will form at 10 a. m., under Marshals, R. A. Lawlor, Macdougall Snowball and D. M. Loggie, starting from West End at a point near Hon. L. J. Tweedie's, proceeding down Water Street to Flanagan's lower store, up Pleasant Street Hill to Jno. Coleman's, up Hill Street to Wellington, down Wellington to King, up King Street to Howard, along Howard to Station Road, down Station Road to Duke, along Duke to Loban Avenue, where a royal salute will be fired. This route may be changed a little by the marshals, if roads prove unfavorable.

The School Children

will assemble at the Loban field and at the close of the procession sing national and other airs under the direction of Mr. Geo. Collinson, and accompanied by the several bands.

A Royal Salute

will be fired at noon in the Loban field by the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery, under Capt. Lawlor.

The Aquatic Sports

will follow the firing of the Royal Salute and will be as follows:—

SAILING.

Boats over 18 ft. water line, twice around a triangular course off the town. Prize—A yacht ensign.

Boats under 18 ft., once around the same course. Prizes—$5 to first; $2 to second.

Canoe, bark or wood, course to be named on day of race. Prizes—$3 to first; $2 to second.

ROWING.

Raft boats, four oared. Prizes—$8 to first; $4 to second.

DOUBLE SCULLS.

Prizes—$4 to first; $2 to second.

Ships boats, 4 oars. Prizes—$5 to first; $3 to second.

PADDLING.

Indian, 2 paddles. Prize—$5 to first; $3 to second.

Squaw, 2 paddles.—Prizes—$3 to first; $2 to second.

If there are only two entries in any event but one prize will be given.

The courses for rowing and paddling will not be long, say from Muirhead's wharf to Snowball's mill wharf and back.

The probable sailing course will be from the Ritchie or Muirhead wharf to Canada wharf, Mill Cove, Hutchison's mill and back.

The rules of the Miramichi Yacht Club, as regards measurement, time allowance, fouling, etc., will govern the sailing races.

The Trotting Races at the Driving Park.

Following are the entries for the events at the Driving Park, which will begin at 2.30:—

FREE-FOR-ALL.

Purse $200—$100 to 1st, $60 to 2nd, $40 to 3rd.

D. Stockford, ns. b. m. South Wind.
D. Desmond, ns. b. g. Fred.
A. L. Sipp, ns. Sea King.
John Ferguson ns. blk. g. Harry F.
Edgar Sampson ns. b. s. Ben. M.
G. B. Willett, ns. m. Wild Flower.
P. S. McManus ns. b. m. Maud.
C. J. Wescott, ns. g. g. Zulu Chief.

2.45 CLASS.

Purse of $100—$50 to 1st; $30 to 2nd; $20 to 3rd.

D. Desmond, ns. b. g. Fred.
D. Stockford, ns. blk. g. Dean Swift.
John Russell, ns. bn. g. Excelsior Chief.
O. Pine, ns. b. m. May.
Jas. Stothart, ns. bn. s. Royal Dean.
Wm. McCabe, ns. b. g. Chestnut John.
H. Muirhead, ns. b. m. Nellie.
F. Griffin, ns. c. g. Sleepy Tom.

3 MIN. CLASS.

Purse $75—$40 to 1st; $20 to 2nd; $15 to 3rd.

D. Stockford, ns. b. g. Dean Swift.
W. W. McLellan, ns. b. g. Harry Sim.
R. H. Gremley ns. ch. m. Topsy.
D. Cool, ns. bn. g. Frank.
R. Moody, ns. bn. g. White Stockings
S. Carruthers, ns. bn. m. Fanny Alliston.
O. Pine, ns. b. m. May.
H. Muirhead, ns. b. m. Nellie.
Jas. Stothart, ns. bn. s. Royal Dean.
D. Hogan, ns. bn. g. Reverie.
C. J. Wescott, ns. bn. g. Larry.

Land Sports.

The Land Sports will be as follows:—

Base-ball match commencing at 2.30 p. m. A suitable prize will be given.

Running race, 100 yds, for amateurs over 18 years old. Prize $2.50. Entrance fee, 25 cents

Running race, 100 yds., for boys between 14 and 18 years of age. Prize $2.00. Entrance fee, 20 cents.

Running race, 100 yds., for boys under 14 years of age. Prize $1.50. Entrance fee, 10 cents.

Potato race, open to all—Potatoes 5 ft., apart, distance 100 yds. 1st prize $3.00; 2nd, $1.50. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

Sack race, 50 yds., 1st prize $3.00; 2nd, $1.00. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

Jumping matches,—Standing broad jump, standing high jump, 3 broad jumps, hop, skip and jump, running jump. Suitable prizes will be given in each.

Putting shot,—Throwing hammer,—Tug of War between Newcastle and Chatham team consisting of 10 men on each side, and other sports, under the management of the committee.

A refreshment booth will be erected on the grounds. Cool and refreshing bevarages, cigars, fruits, cake etc., will be provided under the management of an efficient committee.

Bonnet Hop.

The Bonnet-Hop in the Skating Rink is, by request of the general committee, to be in charge of the Chatham Carlers, whose management of such gatherings has heretofore always been very successful. It will begin at 6 30 p. m.

The Steamboat Procession.

Amongst the aquatic spectacles the procession of illuminated steamboats be one of the attractive features of the early evening It will be under the direction of John C. Miller, Esq, Commodore of the Miramichi Yacht Club and the number of boats will be about sixteen. These will rendevous in the vicinity of Hutchison's wharf, Douglastown and, about 9 p. m., will move in single line down the north side of the river past Chatham, turning at a point about half a mile below the ferry and proceeding up river in the same order past the Chatham wharves They will, on reaching a point opposite the Cunard ferry landing, change the order of formation and move down the river all abreast. They will be brilliantly illuminated and give a display of fireworks.

Fireworks.

The display of Fireworks will be made in front of the town, under direction of J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Esq. It will include—

Roman candles, tri-colored union candles, colored parachute rockets, Bengal lights, colored triangle wheels, colored vertical wheels, colored double triangle wheels, batteries of colored stars, colored illuminated batteries, colored chaplet of roses, colored monitor batteries, colored floral fountain, colored illuminated vertical, colored floral bomb shells, colored star mines, asteroid rockets, colored diamond star, grand montgolfir balloon.

The foregoing display will, of itself, form a grand attraction, no such free exhibition having ever before been given on the Miramichi.

The R. C. buildings, stores and dwellings of the town will be brilliantly illuminated.

That Nickel Mine.

The *St. Croix Courier*, published in St. Stephen, where Mr. Ebenezer Hall—owner of the property on which the much talked of nickel mine is—lives, republishes the article on the subject which the ADVANCE reproduced and commented on last week, and it adds:—

Since Mr. Hall's return from Fredericton, he has been interviewed by a *Courier* reporter, to whom he told a story, of which what follows is the substance:—

"On arriving in Fredericton Mr. Hall proceeded to the government buildings and had an interview with the attorney general. He told the attorney-general that his business was to enquire by what right a mining license had been given to Mr. Todd, covering his farm in the parish of St. Stephen. He supplemented this remark by informing Mr. Blair that he was a man of very little education, having attended school for only six weeks of his life, half of which time was devoted to fighting the other boys of the school, and that he thus was not, from an educational point of view, equipped for a discussion with men of the standing of the leader of the government. He suggested that if his rights were denied he might find it necessary to employ a lawyer, but Mr. Blair interrupted him with the statement that a man with could talk as well as Mr. Hall did not require any assistance from the legal profession, and suggested that they proceed to the Crown Land office to talk the matter over with the Surveyor-General. Here they found Mr. Tweedie, and Mr. Hall told his story to him. He had been the proprietor of the farm in question for very many years; he had cultivated it and improved it; he had planted and raised ornamental trees, the value of which to him was more than it could be to anyone else; he had known of the existence of valuable mineral on it for a long time and had even gone so far as to begin mining operations before any mining law was passed. He claimed he had rights in the mineral which could not be taken away by any law passed by the provincial government, and unless he were granted the first right to mine on his own premises he intended to make it warm for all persons, whether in authority or not, who were in the conspiracy to freeze him out. The surveyor-general informed Mr. Hall that he was a little previous in his demands, that, in his opinion, neither the government nor Mr. Todd had any desire to lay down his hons or take away from him anything that was lawfully his, and he suggested that Mr. Hall should wait awhile and watch developments, at the same time courteously enquiring if he intended to go home that night. Mr. Hall replied that he had used up all his money and, as it appeared that it would be necessary to use a little vinegar, he didn't intend to go home until he had consulted a lawyer as to his rights.

"Taking leave of the gentlemen in the Crown Land office, Mr. Hall then went to the office of Mr. G. F. Gregory and told him his story, learning that he had arrived just in time to save himself from the avarice of those who were banded against him. Accordingly, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Hall returned to the Crown Land office and Mr. Gregory stated Mr. Hall's case, tendering $50.00 and demanding a mining license to cover the property in dispute. The Surveyor General took the money and stated that, if it were possible, the license would be granted and, if not, the money would be returned.

"Since his return Mr. Hall has expressed himself as satisfied that he will get the first right from the government to mine on his own property. If not, he has behind him relatives in New York who are worth millions and who will fight his fight to the finish.

"An expectant public will wait further developments with feverish interest and anxiety."

This nickel mine affair is, undoubtedly, one of the many absurd attempts that have been made from a well-known quarter in Fredericton to convey the impression to the public mind that there is prima facie evidence of wrong-doing in every movement made by the local government to keep the management of provincial affairs abreast of the times. When the new Mining Act was being put through the legislature by the government, it commended itself to nearly every member, but Mr. Hanington, leader of the Opposition, while he could not or did not induce his party to oppose it, said he had no doubt there was "something beneath the surface." It has remained, however, for the gentleman who is credited with being the real leader of the opposition, and who rarely misses an opportunity to give color to his claim to the position, to cause Mr. Hanington's adverse comment to "materialise" with Mr. Gregory as medium and Mr. Eben Hall as the "earth-bound spirit" of the seance. The *Courier's* interview is pervaded by a quizzical tone, and it is evident that it does not believe Mr. Hall's grievances are very serious.

The fact seems to be that after Mr. Hall became impressed with the idea that Mr. Carroll was making $30,000 out of the piece of land he had leased to him, he became very jealous of anybody else having the privilege of even looking over his fences. Learning that Mr. Todd had applied for five square miles of land for prospecting purposes, he deemed it necessary to go to Fredericton and look into the matter. As the five miles applied for by Mr. Todd included the Hall farm, it was natural that Mr. Hall should do this, but had he been a sensible and capable man he would not have pursued the course he did while at Fredericton. At all events, he would have been able to give a fairly correct account of what he said and did in connection with the business while there. Our Fredericton correspondent says that Mr. Hall first attracted general attention there as a man with a grievance. Before he saw any member of the government, he had given away his history and that of his bean farm, and the fact that he was a whole committee of enquiry on the Hall farm nickel mine, with property of his own and rich relatives in New York, etc. The gentlemen known as "the boys," perceived that he was "a subject" and he received from them bloodcurdling accounts of government atrocities, in which such historical figures as Miss Pickett, Mrs. Murphy and others, who had died or were dying unavenged upon their adversaries, were conspicuous figures. He was told by the proprietor of the Barker how a prominent gentleman named Coleman, who was qualified for descenship, or the position of school trustee, had been incarcerated in the common jail because a bottle of seltzer water was found on the rear vestibule table off the hotel office where a Scott Act spotter was playing muggins with an Albert county lawyer, both being friends of the government. In return he told of what he had accomplished as a school trustee and farmer, and some of his achievements in the latter line eclipsed the famous Killarney goat farm and caribou pasture. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that a gentleman of Mr. Hall's ductile composition, and with the nucleus of a grievance in his pocket, should be worked for all he was worth in a political sense. When he interviewed Mr. Blair, who, no doubt, soon perceived the manner of man he was, he was courteously dealt with and, as a matter of course, referred to the Surveyor-General, who was expected to arrive in town that day.

Since the newspapers have been giving the matter publicity, led by the formidable-appearing statement of the alleged facts in the St. John *Globe*, the surveyor-general has returned home to Chatham, and been subjected to an interview by an ADVANCE representative. When the Hall nickel mine was mentioned he appeared to be less serious than we expected to find him, and said he thought the ADVANCE had sized the case up pretty well. He said he could hardly understand why even opposition papers would overlook the fact that notice in the *Royal Gazette* or other public medium was required by law of all such applications as that of Mr. Todd; and no such notice having been given, the fact that Mr. Todd had not been granted a license might be assumed. Then, he said, anyone disposed to ascertain the facts might easily have done so by enquiring at the Crown Land office. This course was open to the *Globe's* correspondent, but he did not avail himself of it. Had he done so he would have found that no license covering Mr. Hall's farm had been granted to Mr. Todd or anyone else. In fact, Mr. Hall had evidently been made to entertain a distorted idea of departmental methods, as well as other matters that might affect his interests. Mr. Tweedie said he did not see Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Hall together at any time. They did not come to his office together. Mr. Hall, he understood, had an interview with Mr. Blair before he (Mr. Tweedie) arrived in Fredericton.

He went from the train to the Barker House and had been in the office of that hotel but a few minutes, when Mr. Hall approached him and asked if the surveyor-General had arrived. Mr. Tweedie answered in the affirmative and disclosed his identity, whereupon Mr. Hall began to open up his case. Mr. Tweedie, however, did not care to discuss departmental business just then and there, so he told Mr. Hall to present himself at his office the next morning, when he would go into the matter with him. Mr. Tweedie saw Mr. Hall next morning, in the general room of the department, and expected him to come and see him in his private office after the old gentleman had finished a talk he appeared to be having with another person. He did not see Mr. Hall, however, until he went to the Barker House at dinner time, when on asking why he had not kept his appointment, he found that Mr. Hall had thought the public room comprised the whole Crown Land Departmental offices and that Mr. Tweedie had left without waiting to hear his grievances. Mr. Tweedie then made an engagement with Mr. Hall for the afternoon, at his office. Mr. Hall put in an appearance and opened up proceedings—when satisfied they were alone—by offering the surveyor-general a share in his mine, "free, gratis for nothing." After receiving a little lecture and rebuke on that method of procedure, he presented his case, being, evidently, under the impression that there was a scheme to rob him of his treasures. The surveyor-general explained to him that he was mistaken in his supposition that a license to prospect for minerals on his farm had been granted to Mr. Todd, or anyone else. He explained the act bearing upon the case and assured Mr. Hall that he had no desire whatever to do anything that would prejudice his rights or privileges—that due notice of Mr. Todd's application would be given and if he (Hall) was in a position to show that he had prospected on any part of his farm or developed its mineral resources in any way, no license to prospect or mine such property would be granted to Mr. Todd. He assured Mr. Hall that in no case would any person be granted a license to go into or under his house or orchard,—that in short he might be assured of absolutely fair treatment, so far as the department was concerned.

Mr. Hall then proceeded to relate his exploits and experiences as a School Trustee, telling of his building a school house which was at once burned down, of his bean farm and some other enterprises in which he had made money, when Mr. Tweedie (who doubtless, had other business to transact) said as he understood Mr. Hall was going home that evening he would not further detain him.

Mr. Hall, however, talked on of some grievance he had against one Jerry Carroll who—according to his views—had not behaved rightly by him and said he believed Carroll was getting $30,000 for his interest in a mine on property he (Hall) had sold to him, but he hoped that mine would turn out to be not worth a cent. Mr. Hall also intimated that he had better see a lawyer, but was assured that was unnecessary, so far as the Todd application was concerned, it being his (Mr. Tweedie's) intention, to give him every opportunity to present his claim at the proper time, and he might be assured that his rights would be properly guarded.

The following day, Mr. Tweedie says, Mr. G. F. Gregory appeared in the Crown Land office, accompanied by Mr. Hall. He fyled, for Mr. Hall, a protest against license covering the Hall farm being granted to Mr. Todd. He also deposited an application fee of $50 for a mining license for Mr. Hall on his own property and duly applied therefor. The fee was received conditional upon the merits of Mr. Hall's claim.

What the public will be puzzled over and the *Globe* ought to be particularly interested in finding out is, why the Fredericton correspondent of that paper—in view of all these facts—fell into the error of stating that Mr. Todd had been granted a license to prospect on the Hall farm, and based thereon a sweeping charge against the Government of complicity in a plot to deprive Mr. Hall of his rights.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

The man who counterfeits a coin or a bank note, or who is detected in an attempt to pass a counterfeit is speedily placed in prison as a person too dangerous to be permitted to be at large. How much more dangerous is the person who, for the sake of paltry gain, endeavors to impose upon the public a dangerous and worthless counterfeit of a popular medicine. The great popularity achieved by Pink Pills, and the wonderful results that have followed their use for the treatment of all female complaints, nervous diseases, and general debility in both males and females, has induced some unscrupulous parties to place upon the market a worthless imitation, resembling the genuine Pink Pills in appearance only. The public are cautioned against these spurious imitations, and are asked to see that every box they purchase bears the trade mark and name of The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont. Do not permit any dealer to palm off upon you any imitation of the genuine pill, as not only will they not produce the expected results, but may prove positively harmful. No other pill made can produce the results obtained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid, on receipt of price (50c. a box) by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Provincial Exhibition at Halifax.

Active preparations are being made at Halifax for the Provincial Extibition and Industrial Fair, to be held in that city, opening 29th September. Numerous active committees have been appointed, and are now working energetically to make this the most attractive and instructive exhibition ever held in the maritime provinces. The large sum of $12,000 is offered in premiums, and while other branches are liberally provided for, the prizes for horses, cattle and other live stock, are the largest ever offered in the provinces. A long catalogue of special attractions is being prepared, among which will be trotting and running races, promenade concerts, pyrotechnical displays, and a host of other amusements, which will make exhibition week a gala day, and well worthy of a visit to Nova Scotia's capital.

The premium list is now ready, and copies can be had by application to the Secretary at Halifax. The commissioners hope the large prizes offered will call forth a large exhibit from every section of the province. Strangers will judge of the resources of each district by the size and merit of its exhibit.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE:—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending June 20th and 27th contain Canada and the United States; their Past and Present Relations, Quarterly: Sir Walter Scott, Church Quarterly; Russia and Northern Asia, Asiatic Quarterly; Philip Henry Gosse: a Puritan Naturalist, London Quarterly; English War Songs, Macmillan; Chamonix in May, Cornhill; Bores and Bored, Temple Bar; Comet Lore, Gentleman's; Some Evils of Acclimatization, Field; with instalments of "Samela," "An Indian Ring," and "Will Simpson's Funeral," and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Lumber Milling Business in St. John.

All the lumber mill owners around St. John have decided to shut down for the season unless the employes consent to work ten hours a day. A correspondent called on and interviewed some mill owners and all tell about the same story. Owing to the depressed condition of the trade and the low prices being obtained for lumber in the English and American markets at the present time, and to the fact there seems to be little prospect of improvement as the season advances, they fear that it will not pay to keep their mills running the whole season through in any case. The mills started early in the season but there is still a good supply of logs on hand, enough to keep them sawing the whole season through. But a considerable quantity of timber was shipped to the American market during the winter and spring, making the stocks there quite large. Then the lumber boycott and strike came on in New York, which suspended building operations and hung up the lumber trade altogether, there for about a month and caused a stagnation in business, which will probably last the season through. Since these causes have so lessened the demand for lumber the mill men in St. John say that running their mills under the nine hour system makes it next to impossible to compete with the mills in Maine, most of which run 10 hours per day, some 11½ hours. They say there are no other places in the world where saw mills run less than 10 hours per day. A shut-down would be a serious thing for the city and the coasting trade as well.