COTTOLENE IS THE POPULAR SUBSTITUTE FOR LARD.

ALL THE SAINTS PRAISE ETIC THEY DOES TRIED COOKING AND SINNERS HAVE EVERY IT. APOSTLES IT, USED BODY TRY YOUR SO DO AFTER IT, WHO SELF DIETER SO HAS IT AND SEE.

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N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
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SHARP'S BALSAM
OF
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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 called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows :—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for paling, 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.

House know as the Richd. Burbridge house, corner Howard and King streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Wm. Fallon. Possession 1st August.

Also, Howard Street House, lately occupied by Pilot Chas. McLean. Apply

J. B. SNOWBALL's Office

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

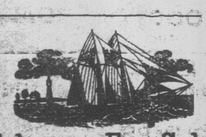
For over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

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.



Schooner For Sale.

The trim, substantial and fast-sailing Pilot Schooner "May Queen," 23 tons, well found with anchors, chains, standing and running rigging, sails, etc. is offered for sale. The vessel is now hauled out for the winter at Chatham and may be made ready for sea by the opening of navigation.

Apply to ANGUS McEACHRAN
Pilot Master, Chatham N. B.,
or R. R. CALL, Newcastle.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Alexander A Cowden of the Parish of Nelson in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick and all others whom it may concern :—

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and made between the said Alexander A Cowden of the one part, and Alexander Ferguson of Derby in the county and province aforesaid of the other part, recorded the tenth day of December, A D 1860 in volume 48 of the records of said county, pages 171 and 172 and numbered 173 in said volume there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured by and due on the said mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at public auction in front of the Post Office in the town of Newcastle on Saturday, the first day of September, next, at twelve o'clock noon. All that trac of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Nelson and county aforesaid, being that tract or lot of land now occupied by and the homestead of the said Alexander A. Cowden and bounded on the easterly side by land occupied by Hugh O'Neil and family, on the westerly side by land occupied by John McCarthy and family and in front by the south west branch of the River Miramichi, the said tract or lot of land containing two hundred and seventy acres more or less—Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated this thirty first day of July A. D. 1894.

JAMES ROBINSON,
Executor of Alexander Ferguson

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 30, 1894.

In the absence from town of the editor of the ADVANCE, who is to spend a week or two at the seaside, combining business with pleasure and recreation, Mr. J. J. Pierce the veteran editor-general of the Miramichi will be in charge of the paper.

A Hint for Canada.

The Postmaster General of the United Kingdom has announced that private cards with a ha' penny stamp affixed will be accepted as postal cards within Great Britain and Ireland.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

LONDON, AUG. 25.—At 2.45 the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the House of Lords. Lord Herschell, the lord chancellor, read the Queen's speech, after which Parliament was formally prorogued for six weeks. In her speech closing the session Her Majesty said :

"*My Lords and Gentlemen* :

"It affords me sensible gratification to be able to dismiss you at the end of a session which has been little less than a prolongation of the previous ong, and it gives me pleasure to reflect that your labors, if they have been exhausting, have also been fruitful.

"I am confident you share in the joy with which I and my people have welcomed the birth of an heir in the third generation to my throne. The event is not merely propitious, but unprecedented in the history of this country.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly and peaceful. It is, however, a matter of regret that the variety of questions relating to Africa between my government and that of the French republic still remain unsettled. It is my wish that these will be arranged without unnecessary delay and I am engaged in friendly negotiations looking thereto.

"In concert with the President of the United States, I have taken the steps necessary to put into effect the award of the tribunal of arbitration of the question of seal fisheries in Behring Sea, and have assented to the act of Parliament for this purpose.

"I regret to state that war has broken out between the empires of China and Japan. After endeavoring in concert with Russia and other powers to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, I have taken steps to preserve strict neutrality between the contending parties.

"A conference was held at Ottawa in June at which representatives of the Imperial government, of the Dominion and of the Cape and Australian colonies met to consider questions in relation to the intercolonial tariffs and communication. I have learned with satisfaction that the proceedings of the conference were of a character calculated to strengthen the union of the colonies concerned, both among themselves and with the mother country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons* :

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have provided for the requirements of the public service. Though I lament the necessity for increasing the burden of taxation, it had become indispensable for the security of my empire. I trust the alteration which you have made in the fiscal system of the country, and to which the greatest part of this session has been necessarily devoted, will have the effect of materially alleviating all that portion of the burden which falls upon the less wealthy class of the people, and may redound to the contentment and prosperity of the nation at large.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen* :

"While the general tranquility of Ireland has been maintained in a remarkable degree, certain social and administrative difficulties still exist, which continue to engage the earnest attention of my government. I have given my ready assent to bills which, despite the shortness of the session, you have been able to consider and mature."

Her Majesty also said she trusted a final settlement of the Anglo-French question in Siam would not be long delayed. She recounts the passage of the local government measure for Scotland, and equalized rates in London bills and of a number of minor measures, and prays the blessing of Providence may rest upon the labors of Parliament.

The First Woman's Council

At a meeting of ladies in Halifax, the other day, called by Lady Aberdeen for the purpose of forming a council in connection with the National Women's Council of Canada, Mrs. Leonowens told the following beautiful story :

Her excellency's speech carries me back 2,000 years ago to the first woman's council that ever was founded—in India. There was a little girl named Keesa, who lived in the city of Totami. She was a farmer's daughter, married to a farmer. She knew nothing of what it was to be a mother—knew nothing of her married responsibility, and before she was 15 years old she was a mother. Her little boy, said to have been a beautiful boy, grew up to be the joy of the city, which is called after her to this day. One day he fell into a fit, and died. The poor little mother did not know what to do. What was this terrible thing that had come over her boy? She poured water on his face, carressed him, called for her husband who was away, she ran about the streets asking someone for medicine to cure her baby. No one gave her any counsel. Finally Keesa went to Buddha and said : "I hear you are a wise man ; give me some medicine to cure my boy."

BUDDHA SAW HOW INEXPERIENCED SHE WAS

and said "go and bring me a handful of mustard seed; but when you go into a house and ask for mustard seed, you must be careful that no such catastrophe has happened there as has touched you.' So as she went looking for the seed she asked "In this the house of my friend has ever any been such as this my baby!" and always the answer was "yes." Then she took up her baby and sat upon a stone and said "alas! this is a heavy task that I have undertaken," and suddenly a light shone upon her and she said "No! I shall not seek for the mustard seed; I cannot find it. This has not happened to me alone; it happens to all. I will bury my baby and go back to my good man and tell him I cannot find the seed." She laid her baby in the earth and returned to Buddha, whe asked if she had found the seed and she replied "No.' Buddha asked her what she had done with her baby, and she answered that she had buried him and that her heart was sick for all those who had suffered as she had.

Then Buddha said, "Sister you have found the mustard seed." That was

THE LITTLE GRAIN THAT BECAME THE FIRST COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

She went and taught other women how to tend their babies. She told her husband, "Our child is dead, but I am going to teach myself so that if I should have another child I can train him."

Dairying Service.

OFFICE OF DAIRY COMMISSIONER,
CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, 3rd Aug., 1894.

EDITOR MIRAMICHI ADVANCE,

The Dominion Government has made provision for the maintenance of a travelling dairy in New Brunswick. It will be under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion.

The object of the travelling dairy is to afford those who are engaged in butter-making an opportunity to gain further exact, practical and helpful information on all parts of the process, from the separating of the cream to the printing and packing of the butter.

Two expert dairy-men, with an outfit of dairy utensils, including a centrifugal cream separator, a churn, a butter-worker, a Babcock milk tester, etc., etc., will compose the travelling dairy. One day will be spent at every place which is visited, if the local committee make the necessary preparations of a place for meetings, a supply of milk and a supply of cream.

The programme of instruction and illustration will be arranged, as far as practicable, in two sessions every day in the following order :—

FIRST SESSION.

(1) Running of centrifugal cream separator, and separating cream from about 10 gallons of milk to be supplied by the local committee ;

(2) Testing samples of milk ;

(3) Preparing for the churn about 2 gallons of cream, to be supplied by the local committee ;

(4) Churning of cream supplied by the local committee ;

(5) Making butter, etc. ;

(6) Ripening of cream from centrifugal separator ;

(7) Addresses on butter-making, the growing of Indian corn and the making of Ensilage.

SECOND SESSION.

(1) Testing samples of milk ;

(2) Churning cream from centrifugal cream separator, and making butter ;

(3) Running the centrifugal cream separator ;

(4) Discussion on dairying.

REQUIREMENTS.

To enable the farmers, their wives and families to get as much benefit as possible from the practical teachings of these travelling dairies, it is necessary that a local committee or individual, in every place to be visited, should arrange beforehand,—

(1) For a convenient place of meeting ;

(2) For a supply of about ten gallons of sweet whole milk, to be furnished for the first session ;

(3) For a supply of about two gallons of cream (ripened if practicable), also to be furnished for the first session ;

(4) For the distribution of bills announcing the dates and places of meetings, widely and thoroughly in the surrounding country.

Farmers are invited to bring samples of whole milk, of skimmed milk and of butter-milk, to be tested ; about half a tea-cup is plenty for each sample.

IMPORTANT.

In many districts in New Brunswick. dairying can be followed with profit and success. The soil, the pasturage, the fodder crops, and the climatic conditions, as well as the demands and opportunities of the markets, are all suitable for the production of the finest quality of milk, butter, cheese, beef and bacon. By a system of mixed farming, the growing of cereals and hay at a profit may be helped and not hindered ; and thereby the farmers may protect themselves from the very serious risk of loss and failure which is incurred by any individual or community, that depends wholly or mainly on one crop or on the selling of grain or hay only.

I urge the farmers and business men generally to avail themselves of the benefits which the travelling dairy is intended to give. The women from the farms are specially invited to be present at the meetings.

If you are interested in the welfare and progress of the district where you live, you are hereby invited to see that a local committee is formed, and that it makes the necessary preparations for your locality in good time.

THE TRAVELLING DAIRY WILL VISIT THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THE DATES NAMED :

Buctouche, Kent Co., Tuesday, Sept 4th ; 7.00 p m.
Boctouche, Kent Co., Wednesday, Sept 5th ; 9.30 a m.
Nicholas River, Kent Co, Thursday, Sept. 6th ; 10.00 a m and 2.00 p m.
St Louis, Kent Co., Friday, Sept 7th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Newcastle, Northumberland Co., Saturday, Sept 8th ; 7.00 p m.
Napan, Northumberland Co., Monday, Sept 10th ; 2 30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Tabusintac, Northumberland Co., Tuesday, Sept 11th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Flat Lands, Restigouche Co., Thursday, Sept 13th ; 2.30 p m and 7 00 p m.
Campbellton, Restigouche Co., Friday, Sept 14th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Dalhousie Junction, Restigouche Co., Saturday, Sept 15th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Dalhousie, Restigouche Co., Monday, Sept 17th ; 7 p. m.
Bathurst Village, Gloucester Co., Tuesday, Sept 18th ; 2 30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Petite Rocher, Gloucester Co., Wednesday, Sept 19th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m.
New Bandon, Gloucester Co., Thursday, Sept 20th ; 2 30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Grande Anse, Gloucester Co., Friday, Sept 21st 2.00 p m.
Millerton, Northumberland Co., Saturday, Sept 22nd ; 7.00 p m.
Blackville, Northumberland Co., Monday Sept 24th, 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Blissfield, Northumberland, Co., Tuesday, Sept 25th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Stanley, York Co., Wednesday, Sept 26th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m.
Stanley, York Co., Thursday, Sept 27th ; 8.00 a m.
Millville, York Co., Friday, Sept 28th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m
Lower Woodstock, Carleton Co. Saturday, Sept 29th ; 2.30 p m and 7.00 p m

I am your obedient servant,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Dairy Commissioner.

President Cleveland and the New U. S. Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The president to-day sent the following letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who consented to its publication in view of its public character and importance :—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 27, 1894.

"TO HON. T. C. CATCHINGS :—

"MY DEAR SIR : Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago, in regard to my action upon the tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject futher and most serious consideration. The result is, I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

"When the formulation of legislation, which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform, was lately entered upon by congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

"I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility, which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of the tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in the line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in the tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passing of the bill which made every sincere tariff reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its later stages, and interferred with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils. And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

"I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform, and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in its hour of might.

"Trusts and combinations—the communion of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions. I love the principles of true democracy because they are founded on patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the house of representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have engrafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet the Democratic hopes and aspirations.

"I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured, is one of its encouraging and redeeming features ; but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied us, a recent letter of the secretary of the treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about seven hindred thousand dollars of unnecessary revenue. I am sure that there is common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw material in tariff legislation, and regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, the influence is so far reaching that if disregarded, a completed beneficient scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated.

"When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials, we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares, and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from the tariff charges the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufactures be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture and shield the consumers against the exaction of inordinate profits.

"It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions, would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheapened living.

"The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

"Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people.

"Yours very truely,

"(Signed) "GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Canadian "Regulars" in Camp.

For the first time in its history, the Royal Canadian Regiment went into camp at Levis Quebec on the 15th instant, Lieut. Col Otter, of Toronto, in command. Lieut. Col. Smith, of London, was second in command, Captain Macdougall, of Toronto, adjutant, while the surgeons were Drs. Sewell, of Quebec, and McLearn, of Fredericton. Sgt. Major Phillips, of St. Johns, P. Q. was regimental sergeant-major. Quartermaster-Sergeant Walker, of Fredericton, quartermaster. Hospital Sergeant Cotton, of St. Johns, P. Q. in charge of the hospital tent, under the surgeons, while the regimental bugler was Bugler Hays, of Fredericton.

Keep the Skin Clean.

The importance of cleanliness for the healthy performance of the functions of life is the subject of a lecture delivered at the London Institute by Professor Vivian Lewes, and published in Nature. We may, says professor Lewes, live for days without giving our stomach any work to do, the liver may cease action for several days before death ensues, but it is almost impossible to survive for the same length of time if the functions of the skin are entirely stopped. Indeed, the professor cites the case of a child which, being gilded all over to pose as a statue, died in a few hours. The sudoriferous ducts, of which there are about 3,500 to the square inch of skin, perform the important function of throwing off the moisture produced during the combustion of waste tissue by the oxygen of the blood, and secrete about 23 ounces of perspiration in the twenty-four hours, which evaporates without producing any sensible moisture of the skin. This throwing off the perspiration and its evaporation is a beautiful natural contrivance for regulating the temperature of the body, as the conversion of the perspiration into vapor renders latent an enormous amount of heat, which, being principally derived from the body, keeps it in a state of comparative coolness. A bath heated to 120° Fah. is almost unbearable, but one may be exposed for some time to a temperature of 326° Fah., in an oven. The perspiration keeps the body cool. The 23 ounces of perspiration secreted daily contains about one ounce of solid matter, which is left behind on evaporation. Apart from this there are sebaceous glands which secrete oily and resinous matters, of which the wax in the ear is a type ; these, mixing with the solid matter and dirt adhering to the skin, form a compound which tends to clog the pores of the skin ; and it is the removal of this, by the morning tub and rough towels, which is responsible for the refreshing influence of the bath.

News and Notes.

The striking coal miners in Scotland have become riotous.

The run of salmon in British Columbia this year has been enormous.

The Pope has written a letter confirming his adhesion to the French republic.

The striking cotton weavers of Fall River have been locked out and 25,000 are now idle.

A despatch from Berlin says nine Russian warships will leave Cronstadt on August 27 for the Pacific.

A despatch from Shanghai says the Japanese Minister in Corea has been killed by his own countrymen.

Miss Mary Brown, of Princess Anne, Md., swallowed some chewing gum sometime ago and has just died from the effects.

President Claveland remains firm in his determination to allow the tariff bill to become law without his signature.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company are pursuing their late employes who were on strike with great vindictiveness and the men are in hard straits.

Admiral E. D. Ayers, of the New York state life saving service at Buffalo, has organized a crew of female life savers who are expert swimmers and clever with the oars.

A cyclone swept along the shore of the Sea of Azof Sunday, working immense damage. In some cases entire villages were swept into the sea. Many steamers were sunk or driven ashore and wrecked and it is believed at least one thousand persons perished.

Ten million feet of lumber valued at $120,000, the property of J. R. Booth, millionaire lumber king, Ottawa, was burned Sunday. Cedar street public school, situated on the outskirts of the piles, and valued at $8,000, was totally destroyed.

The Bank of France is not entirely free from apprehension regarding the ability of the burglar, and guards itself in a very careful manner. Every day when the money is put into the vaults of the cellar masons are waiting and at once wall up the doors with hydraulic mortar. Water is then turned on and kept running until the cellar is flooded. The burglar would thus have to work in a diving suit and break down a cement wall before he could even start to loot the vaults. When the officers arrive next morning the water is drawn off, the masonry is torn down, and the vaults opened.

In the Slums of Great Cities.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, who has been making an inquiry into the slums of the cities of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, states that he found the chief institution of the slums was the saloon. The results of his investigation show that Chicago, in the city as a whole, has a saloon to every 212 persons and in the slums one to every 127 persons.

Baltimore has a saloon to every 228 persons in the whole city and one to every 105 persons in the slums. New York has fewer saloons in the city at large, it would seem, but the average in the slums is one to every 129 persons. Philadelphia has an air of comparative sobriety, with only one saloon to every 502 persons, even in the darkest part of the city. The tables show that the percentage of males rises in the slums of Chicago to 53.93, while for the whole city it is 51.68.

The excess of foreign-born over natives in slums is still more remarkable. In New York the foreign-born is 42.23 per cent. of the total population, but in the slums it is 62.58 per cent. In Chicago the total foreign-born population is 40.63 per cent. of the whole, while the proportion increased in the slums to 57.51 per cent, In Chicago the illiterate constitute 4.64 of the entire population, while in the slums 5.64 of the native born are illiterate. It must be considered, though, that 33.86 per cent. of the foreign-born in the slums are illiterate, while there are only 8.31 per cent. of the foreign-born illiterate in the entire city.

According to the eleventh census the number of persons to a dwelling in Baltimore was 6.2, in Chicago, 8.6 ; in New York, 18.52 ; in Philadelphia, 5.6. The averages for the slum districts are about the same for Baltimore and Philadelphia, there being in the former city 7.71 persons to a dwelling and in Philadelphia 7.34 persons, but in Chicago the slum population averages 15.51 persons to each dwelling and in New York 36.79 persons.

A somewhat remarkable feature of the inquiry was that it showed little, if any, more sickness existing in the slums than in the other quarters of the cities. Infant mortality, however, was enormous, and much of the apparent exemption from the consequences of over-crowding, unsanitary conditions and starvation may be accounted for by the fact that sick people from the dens and dives of the slums are generally got rid of by sending them to the hospitals.

About Timber Limits.

A special Fredericton despatch of Monday to the St. John Telegraph says:—"Surveyor-General Tweedie is in the city and has been engaged since Saturday last in hearing a dispute which has arisen between C. M. Bostwick of St. John and S. H. White of Sussex regarding lines of blocks of timber lands situate in Kings and St. John counties, the licenses for which were granted to these gentlemen at the sale of licenses in 1893. An order of survey was issued not long ago from the crown land department to Deputy Surveyors A. Hanson and Paterson who completed a survey and made returns to the department last week. Mr. Bostwick protests against the survey and against the lines run by Hanson and Patterson being recognized by the department as the established boundries, claiming that the surveyors did not run out the lines pursuant to instructions and order of survey, and on other grounds. Investigation was begun by Surveyor-General Tweedie at the crown land office here, on Saturday last, and was adjourned till this morning, when it was again proceeded with. Mr. Bostwick is represented by Dr. Pugsley and Mr. White by the solicitor general. The investigation is not yet concluded, but as both counsel have engagements elsewhere to-morrow, it was to-night further adjourned till the 15th September. The dispute involves a large amount of valuable lands. There are now two actions of trespass at the instance of Mr. White, and two cross actions at the instance of Mr. Bostwick, pending in the Circuit court of St. John. The proceeding taken before the surveyor-general will not affect the actions at law, but are for the purpose of determining what shall hereafter be regarded as the lines of the licenses. It is becoming more and more apparent that the block lines of crown timber lands in the various counties of the province should all be run over again. The present surveyor-general has recognized the importance of this want, as he has already had many important surveys made throughout the province."

The Oldest Lumberman of the Ottawa.

This makes the 51st year of the lumbering operations of Mr. William McKay, of Ottawa. "I have taken rafts" he says in answer to a question, "down past Ottawa for the last fifty years—ever since 1844 ; some years only one raft and other years three or four, besides taking out sawlogs several years." Mr. McKay is the only lumberman in Canada continuously in the square timber business for half a century. Mr. McKay says he came to Ottawa in 1838, and in 1841 went shantying with the late Hon. James Skead on the Bonnechere river. "I made my first raft of red pine during the winter of 1844-45 on the Madawaska river, there being no demand for white pine in those days," said Mr McKay.

"I have held the license and paid the ground rent on the limit on which I made my first raft for nearly fifty years." "Was it difficult getting timber to market when you commenced?" "Yes, at that time the rivers were not improved and there were no slides or booms as there are now." "You must have seen many changes in your long business experiences?" "Yes, prices for timber and supply have varied much. When When I commenced first I paid as high as 25 per cent. interest on money advanced to purchase supplies, &c. the average wages for men were from 10 dols. to 14 dols. per month. Hewers got 20 dols, per month, and these were the highest priced men. There was far more square timber taken out then than now, for this was long before the era of sawlogs. I have known of 100 rafts passing here in one season. This year ten rafts will be the limit." "Are there many men in the trade who commenced when you did?" "I know of no one alive who was in the lumber business when I commenced except Mr. N. V. Noel, now manager of the Quebec bank here, who worked on the Madawaska river at that time, and Richard McConnell of the Aylmer Road, but I think I am the only one who has continuously made square timber for that length of time. Prices have varied very much. I have sold timber as low as fourpence per foot and as high as 36 cents per foot for no better timber. The raft that has just passed Ottawa" concluded Mr. McKay, "is as good a raft as I ever took to Market both in manufacture and quality." This raft was taken out in the Amable du Fore river, a branch of the Mattawa river.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The Big Yachts.

The dingey of the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia capsized on Sunday in Portland Roads and two of the crew were drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 27:—In consequence of the capsizing in Portland Roads of the Britannia's dingey, through which two of the crew were drowned, the Prince of Wales has cancelled all of the cutter's engagements on the western coast. The bodies of the drowned men have not yet been recovered. The Central News is authority for the statement that the Britannia will land her guests at Torquay and proceed to Cowes, where she will go out of commission unless the Vigilant compels her to contest for the Cape May Cup, September 9th.

In an interview to-day Howard Gould said no communication had been received from the Prince of Wales regarding the latter's desire to withdraw his cutter from the race for the Cape May Cup. "The condition under which the cup is held," Mr. Gould said, "is that the holder must either defend or surrender it. The Prince cannot assign its defence to the Satanita or any other vessel, and I do not see how we can withdraw our challenge. The Vigilant will probably be ready to take part in the Royal Dart regatta at Dartmouth, Aug. 31, and in the Royal West of England regatta at Plymouth, Sept. 4th and 5th. If the Prince of Wales desires an immediate race for the Cape May cup, however, the Vigilant will abandon these engagements. We want to take the cup home with us and would rather race for it than have it surrendered."

THE SHARP, SHOOTING, PAINS of neuralgia are promptly cured by Dr. Manning's German remedy, the universal pain cure. All druggists sell it.

Alix's Fast Mile.

SHE COVERS THE DISTANCE IN 2.05¼ AT CHICAGO, BEATS THE WASHINGTON PARK RECORD OF 2.06¼ MADE BY NANCY HANKS IN 1892. THE PERFORMANCE WONDERFUL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Alix, Monro Salisbury's wonderful little mare, created a sensation at Washington Park yesterday by turning the track in 2.05¼, in an attempt to beat the record for the course, 2.06¼ made by Nancy Hanks in 1892. The concensus of opinion among well-known horsemen after the race was that the performance was the grandest ever accomplished by a trotter, as the track was fully two seconds slow and the day hardly well adapted for record smashing.

The weather was bright and clear, but a chilly wind blew from the northwest, although it died out almost entirely before the mare was brought out. After two attempts to get Alix going right, McDowell nodded for the word, and went to the first quarter in 0.31½. When the time was shown from the timer's stand it was conceded that little better than 2.07 would be done.

At the half, made in 1.03¼, the mare was joined by a running mate, and finished out, seemingly well within herself, an even second better than Nancy's record for the track. Great enthusiasm was displayed at the finish. McDowell stated afterward that the back stretch was cuppy, and the far turns too loose and holding. He is certain that Alix will do 2.03 or better before the season is over.

Churches in the Market.

Has church building enterprise been injudiciously favored up-river? It would seems, for, the other day, the neat and new Baptist church at Doaktown—which was finished only in July 1893—was sold under mortgage held by the gentleman who was chiefly instrumental in its construction. Now, there seems to be trouble of a similar kind a little further up the Southwest, as we find the following in the Fredericton Herald of last Saturday :

"A Boiestown correspondent writes :

"SIR : It is publicly known that the Rev. Edward Bell wants to sell the little Methodist church on Parker's Ridge. If not sold at private sale it will be sold at public auction on the 27th day of the present month.

"Here is a good bargain for some party—a Methodist church in good repair and all for twenty dollars. The purchaser may use it for a pigpen, or a rum shanty, or a den for thieves, or anything else providing alway that he pays the twenty dollars down.

"Mr. A. Smith built the church and presented it to the Methodist corporation, together with the plot of ground on which it stands, thinking that it would remain there, as it was duly dedicated to the Lord for ever, but his confidence was misplaced, as the almighty dollar must be considered first and the spiritual view of the matter take a second place."

It is said a good deal of church-building indulged in of late in some localities in Northumberland is not traceable to any especial increases of christianity or grace made manifest in the way of good works by the people of the communities in which they have been erected, but rather to a spirit of emulation in that particular line of competitive effort. Some are of Paul and some of Apollos and if the Pauls put up a meeting-house the Apollos people will raise another and better one. The Apollos meeting-houses required ministers to make them active agencies for keeping people from going to hear Paul preach, and those who preached the gospel, being obliged to live by the gospel, those preached to were expected to put their hands in their pockets to pay the preachers. Then it was that the people found they couldn't indulge in the luxuries of temples and priests without being on a substantial and genuine religious foundation, hence the sales of the temples and the starving out of those who ministered therein.

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.

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.

WARNING.

All persons are hereby forbidden to enter upon, pass over or otherwise trespass upon the property of the County of Northumberland known as the Alms House farm and grove and particularly upon the latter, without the permission of the Commissioners or keeper of the County Alms House, as all such persons will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

A. S. TEMPLETON
Keeper of the Alms House
County of Northumberland

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Double Two-Storey House on the Foundry Lane. It is suitable for either two or four families. If not sold before the 1st of June, it will then be offered for sale at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Chatham Post Office. For further information apply to

J. J. PIERCE.

F. O. PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq

CHATHAM - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths, suits or single Garments.

peotion of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

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.

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Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,

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

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OFFICE :

BENSON BLOCK CHATHAM, N B

TIME TABLE

—OF THE—

M. S. N. CO'Y.

STR. 'MIRAMICHI'

CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW,

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted on and after Monday 21st May 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, FRIDAYS 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.
2.00 p. m.	3 15 "
4.30 "	5.45 "
7.00 "	7.15 "

SOLAR TIME.

Making the usual calls at Douglastown, Bushville and Nelson

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

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The Grand Prize is a Group Of Works of Art valued at $12,750. Subscription tickets for sale at the New Brunswick Royal Art Union Gallery in St. John, N. B Price $1.00 each. In addition to the monthly chance of winning a valuable prize, the holder of 12 consecutive monthly subscription tickets, will receive an original Work of Art, by such artists as Thos. Moran, N. A. ; Wm. H. Shelton and others.

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Agents Wanted Everywhere

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Gulf Shore Railway Company will be held on the 17th September, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of K. F. Burns, at Bathurst N. B, for the purpose of organization and transaction of such other business as may come before the me