General Business.

Scott's Sarsaparilla

I WAS SUBJECT to frequent attacks of nervousness that seemed to sap all my vitality and left me in a state of weakness and misery. I could not relish food and such a thing as a good night's rest was unknown. In-

BUILDS UP

capable of any exertion and with an ever present tired and despondent feeling life seemed hardly worth the living. Medicines that I took did not do any good; it was a case of gradually becoming weaker and weaker. Hearing of Scott's Sarsaparilla and its success

WEAK WOMEN

with similar cases to mine, I used it, and from the first few doses began to get better, appetite returned, got natural and refreshing sleep, I grew stronger, in fact life seemed to be flooded into activity.

LOTTIE GRAHAM,
174 Crawford Street,
Toronto

SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP REMOVES CLEAR SKIN

For sale by CLIFFORD HICKEY
Chatham N. B.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CARDING.

The Subscriber will receive, at his store, Black Brook, wool to be carded at the

DOAK CARDING MILL,

Doaktown, and deliver it back again, carded at the same place, at the usual rate for carding—no extra expense being charged for conveyance to and from the Mill.

F. W. RUSSELL,
BLACK BROOK

WANTED.

A good man in your district to represent the "Fonthill Nurseries of Canada,"—over 700 acres. The largest in the Dominion. Position permanent. Salary or Commission to right man.

With the increasing demand for fruit, a position with us as salesman will pay you better than engaging in farm-work. Send us your application and we will show you how to earn good money.

School Teachers!! It's just the thing for you during the summer. Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
J. W. Beall Manager Montreal

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited."

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

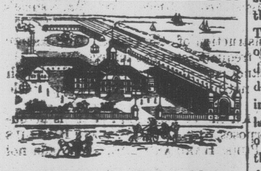
L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

JUST ARRIVED AT APOTHECARIES' HALL.

THE MOST DELICATE
PERFUMES AND SACHETS,
CHOICE TOOTH POWDERS AND TOOTH WASHES
FINE TOILET SOAPS AND TOILET POWDERS,
TOILET, BATH AND WAGGON SPONGES,
SPONGE BAGS, SPLENDID VALUES IN
HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, COMBS AND WHISKS,
CHAMOIS SKINS, LADIES' AND GENTS' SHOULDER BRACES.
CENTURY CREAM,
HINES' HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

Apothecaries' Hall,
Adjoining R. A. Murdoch's store, Chatham.

C. HICKEY, - - PROP.



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

1895, SEPT. 24 TO OCT. 4

The exhibition Association of the city and county of

ST. JOHN, N. B.

will open their fair, on their largely extended fair grounds south of Sheffield Street on

SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.

New buildings are in course of construction, for the accommodation of live stock and the exhibition of

Farm and Dairy Products.

Our exhibits will include:

LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURES, FINE ARTS, ETC., ETC.

Cash prizes are offered in the

LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL
—AND—
Horticultural Departments

Special fares will be arranged with railways and steamers for freight and passengers.

Intending exhibitors should apply at once for forms of entry.

Applications or letters of inquiry should be addressed to

CHAS. A. EVERETT,
Managing Director.

WANTED.

Immediately. Energetic man as salesman. No experience necessary. Special advantages offered. Write for particulars.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY
Paid Capital $105,000,00. Toronto, Ont.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.

Assembly Elections.

The St. John Sun is much worried because Mr. Blair does not take it into his confidence in the matter of the next Assembly election. It says he is making deals all over the province and will not permit the government to announce the date of the elections until he has made all his arrangements, etc. Let us hope that he will not make all arrangements for the elections and have none, as our friends at Ottawa did.

It is not customary for a government, or its leader—that is, if they understand their business—to order an election until they are ready, or to get ready to hold an election and then back down; neither is it considered good tactics to give the opposition the fullest information as to election arrangements, so the Sun ought to be satisfied with the assurances of the Fredericton Gleaner that there is to be a general assembly election in the near future, and make ready accordingly.

The difficulty with the Sun and its friends is that they cannot get ready to make much of a fight against the Government. They were never so unprepared; never so lacking in men to take the field. We do not mean to say that they will be unable to find candidates—for there are always more or less men ready to run elections if only for the sake of advertising themselves and keeping their names before the public—but there are fewer men of prominence, and fewer still of recognised ability who are willing to enter the ranks of the flag end of an opposition such as that known as the Stockton-Pitts combination.

Since the reorganization of the government in 1890, it has been constantly gaining strength and prestige, while the opposition has been weakening and waning, man after man dropping out of the ranks in disgust, and now, the loss of Mr. Powell—its brightest and ablest member—has left it entirely discredited throughout the province. No one pretends that the administration under Mr. Blair has been free from errors, and it would be folly to expect perfection in the management of all the affairs of a province, but it is generally admitted that New Brunswick is under a government that is second, in point of ability and honesty, to none in Canada. The Opposition has not attacked any feature of its policy. It has not made any attempt to do so. The most it has done has been to make a few miserable attempts at scandal-mongering and to stir up religious discord. Its leader, Dr. Stockton, has distinguished himself by midnight hunts for evidence with which to damage the reputation of the premier, while his lieutenant, Mr. Pitts, has employed his time and talents in organizing a sectarian war.

The people of the province are not easily misled in such matters as these. They appreciate the fact that their Premier is the ablest man in public life in the maritime provinces, if not in Canada, and when they contrast him and his associates in the government and supporters in the Assembly, with the Stockton-Pitts faction and its followers, they do not find it difficult to choose between them. We have heard opponents of the Blair government say they would not think of voting it out of power, even if they could, because they had less confidence in the men opposed to it in the legislature.

The Sun, will, therefore, find that its grumbling over the coming elections, and fault-finding with Mr. Blair because he does not inform his opponents in regard to all the details of them, will only be accepted throughout the province as evidences of weakness and uncertainty in the opposition ranks. The opposition papers have been publishing articles assuring their readers that there is to be an election almost immediately, and that is all a political party worthy of the name ought to require. If the opposition were a strong party they would set about their preparations for the campaign. The fault-finding and fretful criticisms of the Sun because Mr. Blair doesn't do what everybody knows a leader never does is a pitiful sign of weakness and indication that the opposition party at large is as weak and purposeless in its objects as it has proved itself to be in the legislature, where it was thoroughly discredited in the last session, and presented the spectacle of a house divided against itself.

The Sun complains that former opposition supporters are going over to the government side. Why should they not do so when their leader's policy is only one of petty scandal and the propagation of religious discord? Reputable men do not care to be associated with political leaders who do not rise above such tactics, hence the assurances that many leading men, formerly in opposition are now giving their associates and friends to understand that their self-respect compels them to support the Government until a more creditable opposition party is organized.

Sir Oliver Mowat's Health.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—The condition of Sir Oliver Mowat's health is a cause of serious apprehension to his friends and of anxious speculation among his colleagues. It has been known for some time that the "little premier" was not in the best of health—in fact, he was a very, very sick man—suffering from a form of kidney disease. For the past few years Sir Oliver has been in the habit of taking the waters at the Clifton Springs sanitarium in New York state, but lately these waters seem to have lost their virtues in the premier's care. It was in pursuance of the urgent advice both of his physicians and friends that Sir Oliver crossed the water to consult an eminent specialist in London. Sir Oliver has been for several months under the treatment of the best physicians of the metropolis, none of whom have succeeded in alleviating his disorder. It is understood that the eminent specialist gave Sir Oliver little hope of anything more than temporary relief. This verdict was endorsed by other specialists whom Sir Oliver consulted. Sir Oliver will return to Toronto shortly. His closest friends admit that so far from being benefitted by his sojourn abroad, his health is actually worse and his complaint aggravated. It is hinted that Sir Oliver will before long retire from active politics, and that he will be succeeded by Hon. A. S. Hardy or Hon. G. W. Ross, with the chances in favor of the latter.

International Libel.

An Ottawa despatch says that a few days ago, the attention of the Belgian consul-general was drawn to an article appearing in Le Monde, Montreal, seriously reflecting upon the honesty of the king of the Belgians, King Leopold II. It was alleged that in administering the vast estate of his sister, Empress Charlotte, King Leopold had misappropriated the funds entrusted to him.

Consul General De Fouconvol at once instructed his vice-consul at Montreal to call upon the publishers of Le Monde and request them to retract, which they promised to do. The vice-consul forwarded to the Consul-General at Ottawa, a letter from the publishers of Le Monde, stating that they could not now handle the retraction demanded but would throw the columns of the paper open to such explanation as he, the vice consul, might see fit to make. In recording the receipt of this, the Consul-General told his vice consul to make a further attempt to secure a retraction of the alleged libel from Le Monde, failing in which the Consul General states he will at once communicate the facts to his government in Belgium, with a view of having the publishers of Le Monde punished, as paragraph 125 of the new criminal code provides for such offences. The code says that "every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment who, without lawful justification publishes any libel tending to degrade, revile, or expose to hatred and contempt in the estimation of the people of any foreign state, any prince or person exercising sovereign authority over such state."

The Church of England and the Schools.

At the Provincial Anglican synod in Montreal Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke moved the adoption of the report of the committee on religious instruction in public schools.

R. W. Heneker considered that the matter was one of widespread interest, and then went on to say that the civil province of Quebec was, perhaps, the most curiously constituted of all the provinces of the Dominion, in so far as that the Protestant population was concerned, it only numbered one-seventh of the whole population. The whole character, he said, of the legislation as regarded religious instruction in this province had been carefully guarded for many years; even before confederation the whole system was guarded with great care and delicate consideration for those of the minority. He emphasized the fact that the Protestant council of the committee of public instruction was an entirely non-political body, and then went on to outline the course of religious instruction which it was incumbent should be given in the Protestant public schools. If this could be gained in a province where only one-seventh of the population were Protestants, surely it could be done wherever majorities were greater. He alluded to the harmony which had ever existed between the Protestant board and the several superintendents of public instruction, who had a seat on the board, but who could take no part in the voting. The Protestant board, the speaker said, did not force its ideas upon the minds of the majority, but simply showed the majority its whole hand, and the latter met it with hearty approval and help.

Rev. J. C. Roper described at length the system in vogue in New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania, and expressed the idea that such a system would be good for Canada.

Rev. Prof. Worrell pointed out that, while it was important to give religious instruction in the public schools, care must be taken not to turn these places into ecclesiastical institutions, and neglect those other branches of study which would be essential to the pupils in later life. As to who should teach religion in the public schools, he said that he should not like to see a law enacting that such instruction be given by anybody or by any teacher who might be employed by any board of trustees. He did not wish to say anything against any of the teachers either in this or any other province, but he had been associated with those in Ontario for many years and he had learned to know that they were men of great and noble principle; at the same time he knew that there were a certain number of them—and it was almost impossible to avoid it—who were not in accord with the whole Christian faith, and who were actually opposed even to the use of the Scriptures in any shape or form. It would, therefore, be absurd to place in their hands a copy of the Bible and tell them they must teach it in their schools; there must be those who should take specially the religious instruction in our public school. At the present moment we were drifting he said, into a state of affairs which would some time or other cause those who looked at the matter to stand aghast and say that men and women had grown up in their communities who were prepared to throw aside Christian faith and say that they could manage their lives by the exertion of their own wills or by carrying out certain principles of philosophy. We were drifting back to the days of Aristotle, instead of bringing out the real teaching of Christ. He referred to the fact that the present day examinations were looked upon as the important thing in school work, and in any school or district the value of a school was looked upon in accordance with the way in which the examination report read. When it was considered that the one point which they thought of such vital importance was the thing which was placed outside the examination, it could easily be understood how pupils in such schools would begin to think that religion was of no value. In conclusion, he spoke of the extreme care which would have to be exercised in appointing instructors and examiners in religion in public schools, and said that unless the church was prepared to say that it was going to raise the money which would be required to enable special instructors to be appointed where such were required, the matter would have to be dropped entirely. ("No, no.")

Rural Dean Armitage believed the public school sysem of Ontario to be equal to any in the world, but he thought it needed to be crowned with religious instruction in order to make it what it ought to be. It had been well said that the "three R's" were found there to perfection, and someone said that a fourth R was needed—Religion—the danger being that if it were not added another R might come in—necessity. It was well known that the highest system of education might, and did, turn out a high class of rascals, sent abroad into society. So far as the diocese of Niagara is concerned, it was endeavouring to move in this direction, for at its last meeting of synod it passed a resolution in favour of the introduction into the public schools of a text book on sacred history. Other synods in Ontaro were also moving in the same matters.

Mr. Lewis of Toronto, favored the establishment of separate schools, in which distinctive religious instruction might be taught under the direct supervision of the church. He believed that the religious education in the schools should be made as thorough and complete as possible, and would venture the opinion that when such a result had been achieved the members of the different religious bodies around them would send their children to the church schools to be educated. There were many reasons why a proper religious training could not be obtained in the public schools. One was the utter lack of reverence displayed by both teachers and pupils in meditating upon holy things. In his opinion—and he was conversant with the schools of the several provinces, but more especially of Ontario—there was not sufficient reverence manifested by the teachers to impress the truth home to the minds and hearts of the children. The reverence of the people of the nineteenth century he was sorry to say, was being destroyed. He had travelled with hundreds of Americans, foremost in educational matters, and they had remarked when speaking upon this subject, that owing to the "Godless" or "national" schools which prevailed across the border, over 20,000,000 of the children of professedly Christian parents in that country had lapsed into agnosticism or unbelief. It was not a pretence of religion which he wanted in the schools of Canada, but the true reality, and unless this was secured the secular spirit would more and more prevail and flourish. He hoped the English parochial school school system would be adopted by the church in this country.

Mr. Simpson pointed out that the separate schools of the church, which had already been established in Canada, namely, at Port Hope, Halifax, Lennoxville, Charlottetown, Hamilton and St. John, N. B., had proved successful. He believed that it would be feasible for the church to extend the system of separate schools wherever practicable.

Dr. Adams believed in the diffusion of religious knowledge according to the custom of the church in England.

Rev. Prof. Clark approved of the public school system, but thought it ought to be supplemented by definite religious instruction. Instead of mutilating the system, as the establishment of separate schools, in his opinion, would do, we should seek to impress the legislatures with the necessity of amending the laws so as to permit of religious instruction being given—not after, but during the hours in which the school was in session. He knew that the minister of education for the province of Ontario favored such a course, and he thought such could be obtained. While his opinions coincided with those who believed that a greater elasticity and flexibility were required in the schools in order that the boys might grow up into different types of men, and while he had no doubt that such could be attained to a larger degree in separate schools, he thought that it might also prove successful in the ordinary public schools of the Dominion.

Judge Fitzgerald wanted the schools permeated with religion. Protestants, in his opinion, had given away their rights and privileges. They had placed the power of teaching the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion in the hands of the priests of that denomination, who might use it in the separate schools or otherwise, and yet they had withheld it from themselves. He wanted church doctrine and the principles of the Christian religion more clearly enunciated in the public schools. On the whole he favored the establishment of parochial or parish schools.

Mr. Baldwin of Toronto thought that religious instruction in the schools would tend to promote better citizenship.

Rev. Fr. Davenport was in favour of denominational schools drawing their maintenance from the government according to the work performed and the results achieved.

Rev. Mr. Brown was of the opinion that the church was slowly dispossessing herself of privileges and prerogatives which were hers by inherent right. The tendancy to elevate nationalism or worship of the state was deplorable. The question of marriage and divorce as well as education belonged to the church, and the state should have nothing to do with their solution. He was in favor of separate schools, because a plan could never be devised for teaching religion in the public schools so as to meet with the approval of all classes concerned. There was no guarantee to the father that an agnostic or a unitarian would be prohibited from teaching his child in the principles of religion in the national schools.

Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

FUNGUS GARDENS OF SOUTH AMERICAN ANTS—SPECIAL PREY OF CONSUMPTION—INDIAN IRRIGATION, AN EXAMPLE FOR AMERICA — UNSHRINKABLE FABRICS—LIMITS OF THE VOICE—THE UNEXPLORED EARTH—FRUIT UNDER COLORED GLASS—A NEW INDIGO.

Naturalists have for some years suspected that leaf-cutting ants actually grow fungi for food, manuring their gardens with countless fragments of leaves, but it is only recently that Herr Alfred Moller, a German student sent out by the Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences, has proven this by exact observation. An investigation of the habits of nine species of ants, belonging to three genera, was made during a two years sojourn in Brazil. Not only were these species all found to be cultivators of fungi, but each genus grew only one kind, differing from that raised by the others, and would starve rather than to eat any other sort. The zealous care of the tiny gardeners has developed special forms of fungus, much as human selection has developed choice cabbages and cauliflowers from the common kinds. The garden of the genus Atta occupies the center of the nest as a loose, sponge-like mass, consisting of leaf-fragments held together by fungous threads. In the sponge-like cavities the ants live, place their eggs, and rear their young. Leaves are cut in great quantities from a great variety of plants, but are never eaten, the sole food of the ants being their own cultivated fungus. The gardens grow very rapidly. They are carefully weeded by a special class of the colony, smaller in size than the leaf cutters, and if neglected for even a single day they shoot out innumerable fungous threads and become unmanageable thickets. It sometimes happens that only a few ants are left in charge of a garden, when, after working desperately to keep it in order, they are compelled to flee for their lives from their too luxuriant food plant. When a nest is broken into, or the colony migrates, every portion of the garden is carefully removed to a new place.

It is stated that 46.6 in every 100 telegraph operators in England die from consumption. The proportion among cutlery grinders, who are especially subject to the disease, is 33 in 100; while out of 100 deaths among all adult males in the country, only 13.8 are caused by consumption.

India stands pre-eminent for her gigantic engineering undertakings, says Mr. Herbert M. Wilson in the twelfth annual report of the United States Geological Survey. No other country has so vast and so fertile an expanse of territory, with such convenient slopes for the construction of canals, and, at the same time, such an abundant water supply. In general there is great similarity between the climate and topography of the great northern plains of India and portions of our arid West, especially the slopes of the Rocky Mountains and the great California valley. Central India and the Deccan have many features in common with the central arid Territories, particularly portions of northern Arizona and southern Utah. The climate is as similar to that of our central Territories as is the topography. The conditions under which Americans must undertake irrigation enterprises are not so different from those existing in India and southern Europe as would at first appear. Any works we may construct must depend for their utilization and revenue on immigration, as they will be largely undertaken in a sparsely inhabited country. A few of the great canals of the Northwest Provinces and the Punjab were undertaken in districts that were sparsely inhabited. These canals are among those of India that have paid the largest interest on the original outlay. Within ten years from their construction the country was fully populated, although the immigration was often from remote portions of India. In 1888 the area of British territory in India was 1,064,720 square miles and the population 269,477,728. The area cultivated was 144,000,000 acres, of which 25,000,000 acres were irrigated lands.

A process that is claimed to render thread and fabrics absolutely non-shrinkable has been devised by Messrs. Mathelin, Floquet and Bonnet. The old alumina or sulphite of alumina process is combined with treatment with carbonate of soda solution and the use of steam. To its fixing property the steam adds the advantages of increasing the degree of solution of the alumina salts, and of removing all greasy feeling of the treated fabrics.

In an investigation of the range of the human voice, Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens has found the singing limits to be from 43 to 2048 vibrations per second, and has observed the squeal of a child as high as 3072 per second.

An aggregate area of about twenty millions of square miles of the earth's surface is as yet quite unexplored, according to an address by Prof. J. Logan Tobley to the London Geographical Congress. This aggregate is made up as follows: Africa, 6,500,000 square miles; Australia, 2,250,000; North America, 1,500,000; South America, 500,000; Asia, 250,000; Islands 500,000; Arctic regions, 3,500,000; Antarctic, regions, 5,000,000. This estimate leaves out of account the very imperfectly known regions of Central Asia and the interior of the northern parts of both North and South America, as well as the similar areas of Africa and Australia. When we add not merely the enormous areas of these only partially explored region, but also those that though explored are not yet accurately surveyed, it will be seen that the field for further exploration and research is abundantly wide.

Cultivating strawberries under glass of various colors, Prof. Zacharewicz, of Vauclusive, France, has obtained the following results: Ordinary clear glass gave the best and earliest fruit. Orange glass increased the vegetation, but injured the quality, size and earliness of the fruit. Violet glass increased the yield, at the expense of the quality. Red, blue and green glass were hurtful to all kinds of vegetation.

"Indigo salt," the newest substitute for a valuable dye, is said to possess the property of being converted into indigo by means of caustic soda. In dying, all that is necessary is to treat the cotton in a bath of the salt and then then pass the treated cotton into a solution of the soda, and in printing, it suffices to thicken a solution of the salt with dextrine, print this on, and pass the printed fabric through castric soda.

A chemical torch, which ignites when wet, is a novel German invention. It is intended for life-buoys, which are thus made visible at night when thrown to persons overboard.

A committee of the British Dental Association has examined the teeth of 11,422 school children. One thing shown is that the teeth of children of the rich are more prone to decay than those of children of the poor.

News and Notes.

Patrick Murphy, Quebec's champion life saver, has been awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society.

A false report of the death of Sir Frank Smith was in circulation in Toronto last Wednesday. Sir Frank is quite well.

An Indian and his wife were instantly killed near Zurich, Ont., on Tuesday night by a tree which was blown down on top of their tent.

The Chinese officials responsible for the Ku Cheng riots, have escaped punishment although Great Britain demands that they be brought to justice.

It is reported that General Gascoigne, Canada's new commander of militia force has leased Ernscliffe, the late residence of Sir John A. Macdonald.

The Pennsylvania Railroad made an attempt Wednesday to run a full vestibuled train of seven cars to Philadelphia from Jersey City in 90 minutes. The distance is 94 miles. The run was made in 99½ minutes.

The captive balloon which the French expect to employ at the World's Fair in 1900 will be 144 feet in diameter, and is to ascend to an elevation of 1,950 feet. This is twice as high as the Eiffel tower. The balloon is to be managed by a wire cable, varying in diameter from 3.93 to 4.71 inches, and will probably be capable of taking up 100 passengers at once.

A cable says: It seems probable that this year will witness the retirement of Lord Dufferin from the embassy at Paris and diplomatic service altogether. He is said to be longing for a quiet life, with leisure to look after his Irish estates and set a good example to other noblemen in Ireland. Beyond a doubt he is tired of Paris and its petty annoyances and hard work. The Paris embassy is considered the most important diplomatic situation in the British service.

The St. John Globe says:—"An interesting case is coming up for argument before Judge Forbes on Wednesday next. Some time ago, at the instance of Albert Peck, an order was issued attaching an election deposit of Mr. A. E. Killam of $200, in the hands of Mr. Chapman, the Westmorland returning officer. This order expired but the money was not paid over because a new claimant for it has put in an appearance in the person of Mr. Charles S. Hickman. He declares the money is his and not Mr. Killam's, and that Mr. Peck is not entitled to receive it. The ownership will be argued before Judge Forbes on Wednesday next. Mr. John R Dunn appears for Mr. Peck, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson for Mr. Hickman."

When the Scotch sailor, Robert McCallum, was in St. John last spring with the 19-foot boat in which he proposed to cross the Atlantic he was deaf to all suggestions that he was undertaking a foolish venture and that he would probably pay the penalty with his life. "I can die only once" was his reply, "and nothing can prevent me from making the voyage." It will be remembered that Mr. McCallum had his boat built at Shelburne, N.S., that he brought it to St. John and took it to New York to prepare for his long journey. He started from New York on June 13, and as he had not been heard from for sixty days it was supposed he was lost. Now news comes that he had been rescued by the ship Stalwart, and landed at Buenos Ayres. He was starving and crazy when sighted by the ship, and was taken on board, with his little boat.

ANTIGONISH, Sept. 21.—A very unusual occurrence for the quiet town of Antigonish occurred Thursday night or Friday morning, and affords much talk and speculation as to the perpetrators of the bold deed. The store of C. B. Whidden & Son was entered by way of a rear window, which was forced, entrance gained to the office, and the safe blown open. Fortunately but a small amount of money was in it at the time, and the burglar did not gain much. The blowing open of the safe evidently was the work of persons experienced in such acts. Holes were bored in the door of the safe, and dynamite or some other explosive was then used, bursting the door, and scattering the inside cement, etc., about the floor. The tools used in doing the work were taken from the workshop of R. McDonald, carriage builder, Wednesday night, and some of them were found in the pond below the railroad station.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The first step in the construction of the largest steel arch bridge in the world of single arch plan was taken Tuesday, when the contract was let for the construction of the foundation for the mammoth arch, which will be over 850 feet across, besides the short line parts. The bridge is to be constructed from the plans of Engineer C. C. Buck, who is the chief engineer of the new East River bridge, New York. The contract for the foundations was awarded to B. P. Smith, of Rochester, his bid being the lowest of quite a number. Work is to commence immediately and the stone structural work will be completed this winter. This will be left standing to see what the effect of the rise and fall of the river and the ice jams will have upon it. The contract for the iron and steel work will be let this winter, and the superstructure completed ready to put up early in the spring.

The other day, in the British House of Commons, Sir John Long observed that many of the farmers of the present day did not show the thrift and intelligence of their fathers. They were aping too much the manners and style of the country gentlemen, going to the hunt themselves, while their daughters played the piano, instead of devoting themselves to the kitchen and the dairy. After the speech of the member for Dundee, a Yorkshire member handed to Sir John the following rhyme and its new version:

OLD RHYME.
Man to plow,
Wife to cow,
Girl to sew;
The rent netted

NEW RHYME.
Man to tally-ho,
Son to town-o,
Wife to shop-o,
Girl to piano;
Farmer gazetted.

While Sir John Long was thus urging the British farmer to mend his bad ways, he had a word of praise for the Canadian dairymen. Speaking of the advantages of a well considered system of agricultural education, he said: "They had an illustration of the advantages of such education in the Dominion of Canada," and went on, according to the Canadian Gazette, "to praise our dairymen and their products."

It is very good of Sir John to pat us on the back, and we are proud of our dairymen, but there is no use in denying that the old rhyme above quoted and the remarks which preceded it, apply perfectly to not a few of our farmers. The present generation of farmers in Canada have not, as a rule, the energy and thrift of their grandfathers or even fathers. And many of them are given to spending money for luxuries, even for pianos and carriages, before it has been earned.—Monetary Times.

The Cochin Argus recounts a tragedy in real life that surpasses the imagination of the novelist. It would appear that a Brahmin travelling between Chittur and Nemara was belated on the road and asked for shelter for the night at a house where he was received by two Nair women. He entrusted to the elder sister a thousand rupees for safe keeping. This roused her cupidity and induced her to propose to her younger sister to make away with their unsuspecting guest and pocket the money. She, however, stoutly refused to take part in the crime. Later in the night the husband of the elder woman arrived on the scene, when he readily fell in with the proposal of his wife. In the meantime, the younger woman determined to avert the murder, roused her unsuspecting guest, who was sleeping in a verandah, warned him of his danger, and locked him up in a cellum attached to the house. The brother of the two women returned towards midnight, and, fatigued with his journey, seeing the house shut, quietly lay down and slept on the mat vacated by the Brahmin. Soon after, the would be murderers, utterly unconscious of the change made in the occupant of the mat, settled the sleeper with one blow of the rice pounder, and buried the corpse in the dark without knowing their fatal mistake, and, effacing all the traces of the blood that was spilt, retired to their guilty repose. In the morning the Brahmin was released by his fair rescuer, and words cannot describe the surprise and horror that overcame the murderers when their supposed victim appeared before them and demanded the money. Dumb with horror, they restored it to the Brahmin, who gave information to the police of his intended murder. While police inquiry was in progress, it transpired that the brother of these women had mysteriously disappeared. The police accordingly made a vigorous search and unearthed the corpse of the deceased and found some traces of blood-stain at the doorstep, which had not been wholly removed. The police have accordingly arrested the culprits, and the matter is under investigation. To conclude the interest of the narrative, we have only to add that these revelations have impressed the Brahmin with a due sense of the extent of the danger he had escaped, and the magnitude of the service rendered to him by his rescuer. He therefore made her a present of the thousand rupees which was the original incentive to crime on the part of the murderers.

Corns! Corns! Corns!

Why should you go limping round when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will remove your corns in a few days. It will give almost instant relief and a guaranteed cure in three days. Be sure and get the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor, made by Polson & Co., Kingston, for many substitutes are being offered, and it is always better to get the best. Safe, sure, painless.

[Hamilton Herald Aug. 21]

Five Babies within a Year.

THE SCRIPTURAL INJUNCTION FAITHFULLY OBSERVED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, Aug. 20. The fecundity of French Canadians has often been a subject of comment, but P. A. Choquette, M. P. for Montmagny, has discovered a record. A short time ago the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE had the following: "It is supposed that a claim for the Queen's bounty, which, however, is said not to extend to persons in the colonies, will be made in behalf of Mrs. Cleophas Mallais, of Tracadie, who not only fairly earned it on the 9th instant by giving birth to triplets, but has since her marriage in 1885 made a record as a mother which it is safe to say is not often equalled. Her maiden name was Odilie Dorion, and she and her husband, Cleophas Mallais, are each 32 years old. In 1886 she gave birth to twins, both of which died. In 1887 she again presented her husband with twins, and these, together with two children afterward born singly, are alive and well. As if to make up for lost ground and maintain the pace on which they started in the fruitful and multiplying business, the couple had three little strangers—two boys and a girl—added to their home on Friday last. The family are French and live in a single-roomed house this side of Tracadie settlement."

This paragraph having come to the notice of Mr. Choquette, he writes as follows: "Dear Sir,—I read the annexed extract in your valuable paper of this morning. It is a good record, but Mrs. Narc Lizotte, of St. Pierre (Georgina Beaudoin) has a better one. Within eleven months and twenty-three days she gave birth to five children, all living, two boys and three girls. On July 26, 1894 she gave birth to twins, and on July 13, last, 1895, she gave birth to triplets. I have, in her name, made application for the Queen's bounty, and have sent the documents necessary to the Governor-General. Yours, very truly, P. Aug Choquette."

Chatham Y. M. C. A.

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

Rooms in Hocken-Mackenzie Block on Water Street.

Lime For Sale

Apply to

THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO. LTD.

FALL OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, Golfing and Mantle Cloths

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

Ladies and Gents' Underwear.

Ladies' Mantles, Capes, Jackets and Reefers.

Gents' Reefers, Overcoats, Ulsters, Etc.

SAMPLES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

R. A. MURDOCH.

MACKENZIE'S

QUININE WINE AND IRON,

THE BEST TONIC AND

BLOOD MAKER

50ct. BOTTLES

WE GUARANTEE IT AT

Mackenzie's Medical Hall,

CHATHAM, N B.

96

Lardepsia

would be a more appropriate name for that common cause of suffering—dyspepsia—because most cases of dyspepsia can be traced to food cooked with lard. Let **COTTOLENE** take the place of lard in your kitchen and good health will take the place of Dyspepsia.

Try it. Every tin. of the genuine **COTTOLENE** bears this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

School Tax Default Notice.

I hereby give notice that the following non-resident ratepayer of School District number six, in Tabusintac, parish of Alnwick, County of Northumberland, is in default for school taxes as follows:—

John Robertson, resident in the United States:	
Tax for 1892	$3 14
" " 1893	3,13
" " 1894	2,20
" " 1895	2 89
	$12,10

Unless the same, with the cost of advertising this default, are paid within two months from date, the real estate of said John Robertson will be sold or other proceedings taken for the recovery of said taxes

School District No 6 Tabusintac,
August 29 1895

SIMON F. MURRAY
Secy to Trustree

REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF **PHOTOGRAPHS.**

FOR ONE MONTH WE WILL MAKE

CABINET PHOTOS

$4 PER DOZEN.

MINETTES,

$1 -:- PER -:- DOZEN.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS,

J. Y. MERSEREAU,
Photographer.

Chatham, August 27th 1895

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,
ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

NEW GOODS.

FLAKE ROLLED PEAS.
FLAKE WHEAT.
FLAKE OATS.
FLAKE BARLEY.
GRAHAM BUCKWHEAT,
WHEAT FLOUR; HUNGARIAN FLOUR.
HARD MANITOBA WHEAT.
WHEAT FLOUR FROM HIGHEST TO MEDIUM ONTARIO PATENTS.

W. S. LOGGIE COY' LTD

HOUSES TO RENT.

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

Chatham Sept. 5, 1894

M. S. N. CO'Y.

TIME TABLE,
(SOLAR TIME)
SEPTEMBER 16, 1895.

The STR. NELSON on and after the 16 inst. will run as follows (Sundays excepted)

LEAVE CHATHAM	LEAVE NEWCASTLE
9.00 a. m	10 15 a. m.
11 00 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
2 00 p. m.	3 30 p. m.
6 00 p. m.	6 45 p. m.

STR. MIRAMICHI,

Will leave for Newcastle at 7.00 a.m. leaving Newcastle for points down river 7.45 a. m. going to Escuminac on Mondays and Wednesdays, Excursion days Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, Fare for Excursion days 25cts, other days 50cts

W. T. CONNORS.
Manager.

Chatham Sept. 10, 1895.

SWEEZEY MILL.

FOR SALE.

The valuable mill and connected property, situated at the Murphy Bridge, so called, Lower Napan.

The Mill is a going concern, and equipped with all necessary machinery for sawing deals, boards laths, dimensioned lumber of all kinds and box shooks. It has also a planing machine.

For terms and other particulars apply to

B. SWEEZEY

Lower Napan, Sept 10, 1895.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Philip Leonard of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, stevedore, and Catherine Leonard, his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise 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 TWENTY FIRST DAY OF JUNE in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight, and made between the said Philip Leonard and Catherine Leonard, his wife, of the first part and the undersigned, James Hickey of Chatham in the County of Northumberland aforesaid, Merchant, of the second part and registered in the Northumberland County Records, in volume 30 on pages 100, 101, and 102 and numbered 63 in said volume; there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture, default having been made in the payment thereof contrary to the provisions of the said indenture, be sold at public auction in front of the post office in the Town of Chatham on SATURDAY THE THIRTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER, NEXT at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said indenture of mortgage as follows

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid and known as part of the lands formerly owned by Charles T Carter and bounded as follows: namely, in front or South by the North side of Church Street and on the East by lands belonging to the estate of the late Reverend John Mountain deceased, and on the West side by lands in the occupation of Stephen Jackson and on the rear or North by lands belonging to Richard Hocken—the said above conveyed and described piece being one hundred and fourteen feet from front to rear on the East side and one hundred and eight feet on the West side and is forty feet in width and was sold and conve