This Canada of Ours.

We have made us a Dominion
In this region of the west;
And this Canada of ours
Is the land we love the best;
For our homes are halls of plenty,
We have peace on every hand,
And our people are as noble
As the sons of any land.

We have many little Eldens
Scattered up and down our dales;
We've a hundred pretty hamlets
Nestling in our peaceful vales.
Here the sunlight loves to linger,
And the summer winds to blow;
Here the rosy spring in April
Leapeth laughing from the snow.

We have lakes as broad as oceans
To transport our surplus grain;
And we've mighty, rolling rivers,
To convey it to the main;
We have oaks to build us navies
That have stood since Noah's flood,
And we've men to build and steer them—
Men of skill and dauntless blood.

We have springs of healing waters;
We have everduring hills
That encircle in their journey
Half a thousand happy rills.
Tell the oppressed of every nation,
Him that digs and him that delves—
If they'll cast their lot among us
We will make them like ourselves.

For the west shall be a garden,
And its glories be unfurled,
Till its beauty is a by-word
With the peoples of the world;
And the east shall build us shipping
That shall whiten every sea,
And the boast of this Dominion
Shall be British liberty.

And if foes too strong oppress us,
On a little island shore
Dwells a lion that can shield us
By the terror of his roar.
For its flag that rules the ocean
Is the monarch of the shore—
It has braved a thousand battles,
And can brave a thousand more.

'Neath its folds, in silent sorrow,
We will wrap our fallen brave,
But we'll wave it high in triumph
Over every traitor's grave;
Till in spite of foe and traitor
By the world it shall be seen
That we pride in our Dominion,
Love old England and her Queen.

And our fathers up in heaven,
In the leal-land far away,
Looking down with pride upon us
To each other there shall say:
"These our children emulate us,
Tread the righteous path we trod,
Live in peace and honest plenty,
Love their country and their God."
—G. W. Johnson, Upper Canada College

TO EUROPE THROUGH A TUBE.

A Texan's Scheme for Conveying Passengers Via a Rubber Conduit Route.

General F. M. Clarke is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Worth, Texas. He is an accomplished scholar and finds time in the midst of his business duties to post himself in all the latest advances in electrical appliances. A reporter dropped into the general's office the other night and found him seated at his table before a lot of mechanical drawings.

"It can be done," said the general.

"What can be done?" asked the reporter.

"Some years ago I accidentally made the discovery that the india rubber of commerce could be made to assume a new and distinct property. By incorporating in the rubber at the time of its manufacture certain very plentiful and cheap ingredients the rubber will retain all its natural plasticity and flexibility so long as it is kept in the air, but when it is exposed to the action of the sea water it gradually changes in its character, and in from thirty to forty days becomes hard as adamant. Now, we propose to construct a long tube of this prepared rubber—long enough to reach across the ocean. The first tube will have an eternal diameter of twelve inches, with walls four inches thick and in the walls will be woven a number of copper wires. This will form a flexible tube that will be easy of handling and can be coiled away in the holds of the vessels to be engaged in laying it, or perhaps some special form of large barge may be built for the purpose of laying. Eminent engineers have assured me that there will be no difficulty in laying the tube. The first end will be laid below the surface, so that the water can run into the tube and fill it as the process of laying goes on; thus by the water on the inside of the tube the hardening process will be hastened. After the tube is laid it will be allowed to remain full of water for ninety days before the water is taken out."

"But," asked the reporter, "how are you going to get the water out?"

"That is where the wires in the tube walls come in," said the general. "The water will be dissipated by means of a powerful electric current. There will be two air pumps, one at each end of the tube; one of the pumps will force the air in and the other will exhaust, creating a current of air that will pass through the tube at a speed of 1,000 miles per hour. It is the intention to use the first tube made for the transmission of mail matter. It can be used to transmit grain of all kinds and also petroleum. When used for oil no air pump will be required. The tube for passenger service will be twelve times greater than the one just described, so that it will have an internal diameter of twelve feet. It will also be slightly different in shape, being made of an eliptical form, instead of being perfectly cylindrical. This shape will be for the purpose of preventing rotation of the carriages or cars, which will be about sixty feet in length. No inconvenience whatever will be experienced by passengers. The air will be abundant and pure. Light will be supplied by storage batteries carried by the cars, and in case of any derangement occurring to the air pumps which furnish the motor current of air, attachment of the wires carried in the walls of the tube to a reserve dynamo on shore will at once establish an electric current in them, which can be used to operate the motor-dynamo, which will be carried by each car for emergencies. Telephonic communication will be maintained at all times with every car and both ends of the tube."

"Well," said the reporter, "you have not told me what are the materials you put into the rubber to make it harden when under the water."

"That information is the property of the stockholders of the company that will construct and operate the affair."

RAPID POSTAL DELIVERY.

London Authorities Experimenting With a Novel Automatic Device.

Rapid postal delivery of letters and parcels is a subject attracting much attention just now in this country and abroad, and many inventors are devising plans to accomplish the purpose.

Postoffice authorities in London are experimenting with an automatic contrivance which was recently placed in front of the Royal Exchange. It consists of a box with an electric signal attachment.

By dropping a penny in a slot the purchaser obtains an envelope enclosing a smaller envelope and card, upon which the communication may be written. A small shelf falls in front of the box, at the same time, to serve as a desk, and an electric bell sounds in the nearest postoffice, calling a messenger to the box.

If it be desired to forward a parcel by express delivery the arrival of the messenger must be awaited, but a letter may be deposited in the message receptable for immediate despatch. The necessary fee has in each case to be enclosed in the envelope bearing the name of the addressee, and should the payment be insufficient he will be required to pay simply the difference.

If the sender requires a cab to be used the fare must be enclosed in the outer envelope, which has to be marked, "By cab."

If this arrangement proves as convenient as it promises the postal authorities have signified their willingness to introduce it in various active centers of the city. If adopted in London it is said that the plan will soon be laid before the postal authorities here with a view of introducing it into this city.—N.Y. Herald.

Complete Failure of Negro Suffrage.

There has elapsed more than a quarter of a century during which efforts have been made to solve the negro problem by legislation along the line of enforced political equality between the races, and all these efforts, without exception, stand forth confessed failures. The problem yet remains unsolved. To the question, "Why?" I would answer that in attempting its solution the legislators seem to have lost sight of the great fact, shining forth from every page of modern history, that "where the Anglo-Saxon set his foot he rules." Into the reason for this there is no necessity to enquire. It is enough that the fact exists. Nor does the relative numerical strength of the races in any locality seem to have aught to do with it. Cast away upon an island inhabited by savages a rude, unlettered American or British sailor, and, if the natives do not eat him within twenty-four hours, in five years he will be king of the country. Whether it be upon the icy surface of Plymouth Rock, or on the burning sands of India, from the moment the Saxon's foot pressed the soil, his domination begins. It is only with due regard to this fact that the negro problem is capable of solution. While the Federal power has been engaged for more than twenty-five years in an effort to overturn this immutable truth with the "be it enacted" of the National Legislature, the people most directly affected have been steadily engaged in nullifying that effort and in trying to solve the problem along the line of white supremacy.—Forum.

JACOB, THE GUARDS' GOOSE.

The Queer Story of a Regimental Pet Picked Up in Canada Years Ago.

An interesting relic is preserved in a glass case in the Coldstream Guards' orderly-room at Whitehall, London. It consists of the head and neck of a goose, around which is a golden collar with the inscription, "Jacob, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards"; beneath it are the words, "Died on Duty." In 1838, as related by the Million, when two of the battalions were in Canada helping to quell the rebellion, some of the soldiers were posted as sentries round a farm yard near Quebec. One day the sentry whose duty it was to watch the entrance to the farm beheld a fine goose fleeing toward him, closely pursued by a fox. His first impulse was to have a shot at the latter, but this would have alarmed the guard. He was compelled, therefore, to remain silent, while every step brought Reynard near to his prey. In the height of its despair the poor bird ran its head and neck between the legs of the soldier, and at the same moment the wily fox made a desperate grab at the goose; but too late, for ere he could get a feather between his teeth the ready bayonet of the sentinel had passed through his body. The poor goose, by way of showing its gratitude to its preserver, rubbed its head against his legs and made other equally curious demonstrations of joy. Nor could it ever be prevailed upon to quit the post, but walked up and down, day after day, with each successive sentry that was placed there.

The most remarkable thing in connection with the story is that the goose in turn actually saved his preserver's life. It so happened that the same sentry was on that particular post about two months afterward, when a desperate attempt was made to surprise and kill him. It was winter time, and several men stole up in the darkness to the sentry's post, their footsteps inaudible on the soft snow. The soldier, meanwhile, marched up and down his lonely beat, followed by the devoted goose, until he again "stood at ease" before the sentry box. This was the enemy's opportunity. But just as two of their number were preparing with uplifted knives to spring upon the unsuspecting man, the bird rose suddenly on its wings right in the face of the would-be assassins. They were astonished and rushed blindly forward; but the sentry, fully aroused to his danger, bayoneted one and shot at the other as he was running away. Meanwhile the other conspirators approached, but the bird repeated its tactics and enabled the sentry to keep them at bay until the guard came upon the scene and made them fly for their lives.

On arrival of the regiment in London the bird resumed its old duties with the sentinel posted at the barrack gates. Jacob was eventually run over by a van and died at the post of duty after a "sentry go" of twelve years.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE "HAWAII."

Peculiarities of the Sandwich Islands Language Sounds.

"How do you pronounce the name of the island kingdom which wants to be annexed to the United States?" is a question frequently propounded and variously answered nowadays. The most commonly acized by Lippincott's Worchester's, Webized by Lippincott's, Worcester's, Webster's, and the Century's dictionaries, is, for the name of the principal island of the group, "Hah-wi-e," the second syllable accented, and the "i" pronounced as in "pine. The same question was once asked of a high-cast Hawaiian lady, well educated in her own and the English language. She answered:

"The proper pronunciation is Hah-vah-e-e. There is no 'w' in our alphabet, and no letter nor combination of letters which take the sound of 'w,' as in English. The missionaries who first translated our language found it difficult to pronounce or express the sound which is, to my ear, correctly conveyed by the letter 'v,' softened and made full. Our 'a' is pronounced broad, as you pronounce it in 'fall,' and our 'i' is like the English 'e.' The rule is to pronounce every vowel, and as the exception to the rule does not affect the double 'i' in Hawaii, you see that the word is 'Hah-vah-e-e.'"

These are the twelve letters in the Hawaiian language, with their pronunciation: A (ah), e (a), i (e), o (oh), o (oo), h (hay), k (kay), l (lah), m (moo), n (noo), p (pay), v (vay). There is no sound of "i" as in the English language, except where "ai" follows "w," or as the Hawaiian lady would insist, "v." There is a great difference in the language as spoken by the high and low caste Hawaiians. The low caste speak with a succession of explosive, staccato gutturals; the high caste with a liquid flow that makes it a beautiful language. The insistance upon the "v" instead of the "w" sound is considered, even by some of the well educated and all of the uneducated, as something of an affectation, and one hears "Hah-vah-e-e" on the islands, instead of "Hah-wah-e-e," about as often as "vahse" instead of "vase" in American society.—New York Sun.

The Potent Hawaiian Pick-Me-Up.

Poi is made from the root of the tago plant. The tago grows in the water and its broad leaves float upon the surface. It has a root very similar to the turnip, but of more elongated form. It is prepared by grating it upon a slightly hallowed volcanic stone upon which water is poured from time to time. The whole eventually forms a paste, which undergoes a slight fermentation, and is pleasant to the taste. There is a drink on the islands known as a "poi cocktail." It is made by stirring the paste into a glass of milk. Its virtues were discerned many years ago by Europeans. For the "head" which follows a night's debauch there is nothing like it. When the stomach absolutely refuses anything known to civilization, when the throat is dry and burning, the voice husky, the temple throbbing and the hands shaking, the poi cocktail is swallowed. It is almost instantly assimilated. A delicious feeling of calm and rest steals over the patient. The paste covers the inflamed walls of the stomach and protects them. The throat becomes once more of flesh, not fire, and the head ceases to ache. In fifteen minutes he is ready for another spree.

A Curious Trick.

A glass of whisky and a glass of water are placed side by side, both glasses brimming full, and a wager made that the liquids can be made to change glasses without pouring either of them out. If the wager is accepted a thin card is placed over the glass of water, and held tightly on it while it is turned upside down and placed on the top of the pony of whisky. The card is then carefully shoved aside until one side of it is a hair's breadth beyond the rims of the glasses, and the whisky will then work itself into slowly the upper glass, the water descending to the lower. Care should be taken that both glasses are full to running over, and the card should be thin and moved aside very slightly, or the opportunity for capillary attraction, on which the perfect completion of the trick depends, will be lost.—London Million.

Aphorisms.

There are three supreme agonies in life: the agony of jealousy, the agony of fearing you have mistaken your talents, and the agony of ennui.—B. R. Haydon.

"God bless you," is the old-fashioned summing up of sincere affection, without the least smirk of studied civility.—George Eliot.

In men of the highest character and noblest genius there generally exists insatiable desire of honor, command, power, and glory.—Cicero.

Kindness out of season destroys power.—Saadi.

Fine manners need the support of fine manners in others.—Emerson.

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up that makes us rich.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Knowledge of books in a man of business is a torch in the hands of one who is willing and able to show those who are bewildered the way which leads to prosperity.—Johnson.

To speak and to offend, with some people, are but one and the same thing.—La Bruyere.

A Perfect Wood Polish

A beautiful process of polishing wood with charcoal is having quite a run among the furniture manufacturers of note in Paris. Only carefully selected woods are employed of a close and compact grain, and these are covered with a coat of camphor dissolved in water, and afterward with another composed chiefly of sulphate of iron and nutgall, these two compositions, in blending, penetrating the wood and giving it an indelible tinge, while at the same time they render it impervious to the attack of insects. When sufficiently dry, the surface of the wood is rubbed at first with a hard brush of couch grass, and then with charcoal of substances as light and pliable as possible. Any hard grains remaining in the charcoal scratch the surface instead of rendering it perfectly smooth. Alternately with the charcoal, the operator rubs the surface with flannel soaked in linseed oil and essence of turpentine, the flat portions having just previously been rubbed with natural stick charcoal, and the indented parts and crevices with charcoal powder. The result of this treatment is a beautiful color and a perfect polish.

CLIFF DWELLERS OF ARIZONA.

Belief That Their Connection with Asiatic Races Could be Established.

In his report to the secretary of the interior the Governor of Arizona suggests that within the limits of that territory may yet be discovered a solution to the most interesting problem connected with this continent. The governor believes that an investigation among the cliff and cave dwellers in Arizona would establish their connection with the early Asiatic races, and he recommends that a commission shall be appointed by Congress to make the proposed ethnological research. Without raising the question of the feasibility of acting on the recommendation, the New York Press thinks it may be said that the settlement of the identity of the "Mound Builders" would prove of great interest to American scholars and the American public generally.

Traces of the existence of these people and even of their great power and numbers abound in nearly all parts of the country. From the Alleghanies west to the Rockies, and from the Gulf far into British America, the remains of ancient fortifications, sepulchers and altars are found in numbers. Beneath these have been discovered human skeletons, pipes, pottery and various implements of war and husbandry, relics of a race long extinct before the first white man set foot on the shores of the new world. The traditions of the natives whom the first settlers found in possession of the country told practically nothing of their predecessors. The remains the mound builders have left behind them go to show that they practiced the arts of agriculture as well as of the chase, that they made a coarse kind of cloth, were quite skilful in the fabrication of ornaments and utensils and were superior in all respects to the fierce and nomadic tribes which succeeded them.

It is believed that they were a peaceful people, but were compelled to build the fortifications whose remains exist as a defence against a less civilized but more warlike race, which probably occupied the mountains and roamed as hunters over the unoccupied plains. The mound builders were at last apparently overcome, and pressed southward toward the borders of the gulf, which seem to have been their original home. In this region the first explorers found the natives most resembling in religion, customs and government, what the original mound builders are supposed to have been. They were superior in every respect, except physical prowess, to the northern and eastern tribes, and if some ethnologist, with knowledge of the mound builders' extensive works scattered over the Mississippi valley, had accompanied the earliest Spanish expeditions, he might, by a study of aboriginal traditions, have solved one of the most perplexing mysteries connected with the human race. The Spaniards, who did not come as ethnologists, scattered the natives, broke up their villages and form of government and effaced the clews that might have led to the discovery of the origin of the vanished people.—Chicago Herald.

INTELLECT AT A DISCOUNT.

Germany Overcrowded by Idle Men Who Have Been Educated at Universities.

Germany suffers from an intellectual over-production, according to the Forum. All professions are overcrowded. It was fondly believed up to our days that the state had no more important task than to render the acquiring of knowledge as easy as possible, and for that purpose to establish many higher schools. But it was not asked whether there was room enough for employing men and women when their education was finished. Taking for instance the career of law in Prussia, we find that there are 1,851 men, who have not only passed through the gymnasium and the university, but have already served the state gratis for about five years, while the annual average demand is 100. There are more than 7,000 examined architects without a fixed employment; it is the same with engineers, teachers in classics, mathematics, etc. These unemployed forces are particularly attracted to the great capitals because everyone hopes that with the many chances they offer he will find a gap into which he may jump. Men of university training are almost without exception capable only of intellectual work. If they do not succeed in their branch they cannot become tailors or carpenters; they must take to pettifogging, giving lessons, copying, writing for infreior papers, etc. There are lawyers, physicians, doctors of philosophy among those who are regularly relieved by the Berlin poor board. All these men are, of course, discontented with the present state of things and ready to join with those forces which hold out hope of overthrowing it. Nor are female candidates wanting in this proletariat; all those who give cheap lessons, write mediocre novels for low-class journals, or work for shops at starvation wages are swelling the army of social revolution.

Trees in Nature.

Observe a maple or elm or birch as it shoots up from the ground. Its sides are clothed all the way with small twigs, unless removed by knife or browsing.

Any tree starting in an open lot is thus protected from the sun. Otherwise the extreme heat will rupture cells, and the bark will dry or split. As far as possible there must be equal development of cells on all sides of the tree. But care of the roots is even more important.

The feeding of a tree is at unequal depths, but most of it is near the surface. If the sun be allowed to strike directly on the soil the finer rootlets that do the foraging are destroyed and extreme droughts will affect the roots for a foot in depth.

What is worse, the extreme changes of temperature also affect the tree and suck its life away. In some cases such conditions are produced as encourage the development of fungi or other enemies to plant life.

Nature guards against this by laying down each autumn a layer of leaves to emulch her forests or solitary pets.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Appearances Against Her.

The woman who bleaches her hair, wears many diamonds at breakfast or in the street, considers a loose wrapper of gay tones and high-heeled slippers the correct thing to wear in the morning at a hotel—any such woman may have a soul grand and pure and an intellect far superior to that owned by her judges, yet her attire is against her, her appearance savors too much of vulgar ostentation and a desire to attract, and she will at once be thought lacking in womanly qualities. On the other hand, an illiterate, ill-bred creature, who dresses quietly, unless she opens her mouth, will be taken by nine people out of ten for a person of refinement and breeding, simply because the true lady never seeks to win notice for herself by eccentricities either of speech or dress. Therefore, if you desire to win golden opinions from the world of people whom you can never convince of your merit in other ways, eschew the gaudy and stick religiously to the plainest and simplest effects in the attire you don in public places. Philadelphia Times.

Hunting For an Old Man.

In the biography of Dr. Norman McLeod there is an amusing account given of a visit he paid to one of the Western Islands to see a man who was celebrated in the district for his great age. The doctor found an old man (we can only quote from memory) sitting on a bench outside the house, and give him the usual greeting: "I heard that you were a very wonderful old man, and I've come to see you." "It'll be my father you want to see," said the old man of the bench. So the visitor went inside, and there, sitting over the peats, was a very old man indeed, bent and doubled up, but still for all that with all his wits about him. "Good day to you," said the good doctor; "I have heard about you, a very wonderful old man, and I've come to see you." Then he, too, declined the imputation and pointed with his stick to the "ben" of the house. "It'll be my father you want to see," said this old man of the fireside. So there, in the "ben," the original Simon Pure was discovered at last, a very, very ancient old man indeed, as may well be imagined.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Black One Year and White the Next.

A woman appeared on the streets of Canton, Miss., recently who attracted much attention. She has a perfectly white face and hands and short kinky hair, with the features of a negro, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The woman said that she was born black and remained so until she was 15 years old, when she suddenly turned white, remaining so for one year, when she turned black again. Since that time she is alternately white and black, not only in spots, but changes color entirely. She is fairly intelligent, and says she has never had a spell of sickness and has never taken a dose of medicine. She lives near Sallis station, on the Canton and Aberdeen road. She says she cannot stand the sun at all, and wears a double veil and heavy gloves. She says if the sun shines on her skin for one minute it causes it to blister at once. She has been examined by physicians, who are unable to account for the change in her color.

Japanese Dentistry.

"The Japanese use no instrument for extracting teeth, but lift them out with the thumb and forefinger," said Henry Baker to a guest of the Southern who was wearing his jaw in a sling as the result of a pair of forceps slipping and getting more than they were sent for.

"While jolly Dick Hubbard was Minister to Japan I visited that country and spent a pleasant week with him. One day I was troubled with toothache, and Mr. Hubbard took me to a dentist and explained to the saddle-colored operator that I wanted the grinder extracted. I was placed in a bamboo chair and tilted slightly back. The dentist examined my teeth, talking volubly meanwhile to Uncle Sam's representative. Suddenly his thumb and forefinger closed on the troublesome tooth, and before I had the faintest idea of what was going to happen, he lifted it out and held it up before me, smiling at the same time that vacant smile peculiar to the children of the Orient. 'You were waiting for the forceps, were you?' said Minister Hubbard, with a laugh. 'They don't use 'em here. Look at this. Here is a young Jap taking his first lesson in dentistry.' A 12-year-old Japanese boy sat on the floor, having before him a board in which were a number of holes into which pegs had been tightly driven. He was attempting to extract the pegs with his thumb and forefinger. Mr. Hubbard explained that as the strength of this natural pair of forceps developed by practice, the pegs would be driven in tighter. After a couple of years of peg pulling the young dentist would graduate and be able to lift the most refractory molar in the same manner that he now lifted wooden pegs."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A light blanket in the stable is better than a heavy one, but a heavy blanket should be used when the horse is outside. It is the exposure to winds, when at rest, that causes the horse to take cold. It should be remembered that horses differ. Some are more subject to lung complaints than others and will not endure exposure, while some horses will seldom show signs of being affected by any kind of exposure.

Rev. Plink Plunk on Woman's Rights.

Ebery man am willin' to concede any sensible right to woman, dear breddern, but w'en she attempts to usurp de place dat God intended man should occupy den is de time for man to gently but very firmly decline to abdicate de position he has held since de time ob de creation ob Adam.

Simply Ravishing.

The Hostess—"Let me introduce you to Mr. Rimer, the famous poet, Mr. Dossit. You must be acquainted with his beautiful poems."

Mr. Dossit (retired)—"Oh, yes; I've wrapped up tons of butter in em!"—Christian-at-Work.

Making a Long Story Short.

Husband—"What a splendid dinner you have to-night."

Wife (complacently)—Yes, dear, I thought it would please you!"

Husband—"What kind of a dress are you thinking of getting."

Too Changeable.

Mrs. Tompkins—I don't think I'll take this changeable silk after all.

Clerk—Why not, ma'am?

Mrs. Tompkins—Because I'm not always at home on the cook's afternoon out.

Victoria Carbolic Salve cures Cuts, Burns, Sores, Bruises, Wounds, Chapped Hands and Cold Sores. Price 25c.

General News and Notes.

Three cases of smallpox have been found in Chicago.

ITCH, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted y J Pallen & Sons.

A Child Saved.

MY little boy was taken very bad with diarrhoea, he was very delicate and got so low we had no hope of his life, but a lady recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and although he could only bear a few drops at a time he got well. It saved my child.

MRS. WM STEWART, Campbellville, Ont.

The cholera mortality in Mecca is said to have been twice as great as was reported.

Mr. Lewis Guay, of Lewis, Que., aged 94, danced at his grandson's wedding on Monday, 10 inst.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LIMMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Warranted by J. Pallen & Son.

Charles Robinson was killed on the Intercolonial track at Truro, N. S., last week while walking with a young lady. The girl escaped without injury.

GENTLEMEN,—I was thoroughly cured of indigestion by using only three bottles of B. B. B. and truthfully recommend it to all suffering from the same malady.

MRS. DAVIDSON, Winnipeg, Man.

A gang of roughs set upon a Chinese laundryman on St. Catherine street, Montreal, last night, and beat him so badly that he is not expected to recover.

The barque Marlborough has been chartered to take a cargo of hay from Montreal to France.

It Saved his Life.

GENTLEMEN,—I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it saved my life when I was about six months old. We have used it in our family when required ever since, and it never fails to cure all summer complaints. I am now fourteen years of age.

FRANCIS WALSH, Dalkeith, Ont.

Dr. McGlynn says he will visit the world's congress of religions at Chicago next month and deliver an address on the Catholic church's attitude on economic questions.

At a luncheon which Prince Bismarck gave to 40 secretaries of German Chambers of Commerce he called upon the company to drink in silence to the memory of Emperor William I.

Harsh Coughs, Heavy Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The best in the world.

SATURDAYS ONLY.
SOMETHING NEW
—AT THE—
GOGGIN BUILDING.
In future on every Saturday all goods in the Hardware line will positively be
SOLD AT COST.
Remember those prices are for
SATURDAYS NLY.
t w ill be useless to ask or expect goods at Saturdays prices on other days through the week.
TERMS - CASH.

TO LET.
Upper end of double house on K g street at present occupied by Donald McDonald Possession given 1st June apply to
J. B. SNOWBALL.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

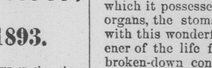
PURE COFFEE.

THIS IS THE COFFEE THAT WON THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACT.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

'WHERE SMILING SPRING ITS EARLIEST VISITS PAY.
J. D. CREACHAN, CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.
Just landed per Steamer Nestorian direct from Great Britain,
91 CASES AND BALES
EARLIEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Containing:—Latest Spring Styles and Patterns, in Dress Goods, prints satins, silks, carpets, rugs, 1 to 4 yds. wide, floor oil cloth, window hangings, general household goods and spring novelties.
Every department is full with the latest products of the great centres of trade—London, Paris and New York—where cash cuts prices, styles are created and inventive conceit feels the fickle pulse of fashion.
Received from London, England, and New York, 569 doz. gents scarfs, ties, bows and four-in-hands.
Received direct from Paris and Grenoble, France, 734 doz. ladies' and gents' Lisle thread, silk and Perrin's kid gloves every pair guaranteed.
Received from Boston, 37 cases men's and youths' fur, felt, hard and soft hats.
Received direct from Canadian Mills, 141 cases and bales cotton goods, woolens and general domestic staples, all personally selected for our trade and now offered at close cash prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. D. CREACHAN, NEWCASTLE & CHATHAM
2nd March, 1893.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.
Summer  1893.
ON and AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 26 until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays' excepted) as follows:

Between Chatham and Fredericton.

For F'ton. (read down) Accom'n.		For Chatham. (read up) Accom'n.
9 10 a. m.	Chatham	5 20
9 45	Chatham Jct	4 55
10 45	Blackville	3 40
12 25 p. m.	Doaktown	2 20
1 20	Boiestown	1 30 p. m.
2 40	Cross Creek	11 55
4 00	Marysville	10 35
4 10	Gibson	10 25
4 15	Fredericton Lv.	10 20 a. m.

Connecting with the I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.	Express.	Mixed.
Leave Chatham,	9.35 p. m.	1 25 p.m.
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	10.00 "	1.55 "
Leave " "	10.12 "	2.05 "
Arrive Chatham,	10.37	2.35 "

GOING SOUTH.	Express.	Mixed.
Leave Chatham,	2.39 a m	10.05 a. m
Arrive Chatham Junc n,	2.55 "	10.35
Leave " "	3.00 "	10.46 "
Arrive Chatham	3 31 "	11.16 "

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Station—Nelson, Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.
Passengers with through tickets to points on the I. C. R. can go in to Chatham and return to meet next train free of charge.
Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.
The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.
All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning, if signaled.
CONNECTIONS for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the I. C. RAILWAY C.P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.
Allfreight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery o the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage or charge.
J. B. SNOWBALL, Manager

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1893---SUMMER ARRANGEMENT---1893.
On and after Monday, June 26, 1893, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION

Through Express for St. John, Halifax, Pictou, (Monday excepted)	3.06
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John,	10.45
Accommodation, for Campbellton,	14.02
Through Express for Quebec, Montreal, Chicago,	22.12

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 26, 1893
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

GEO. W. CUTTER,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES
REPRESENTING:
Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.
OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG
CHATHAM, N. B

DERAVIN & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ST. KITTS, W. I.
Cable Address: Deravin.
LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

FOR SALE.
Horses, Harness, Waggons and cart for sale For terms etc., apply to
F. W. RUSSELL, Black Brook

SALT! SALT!
For Sale in Bags or bulk by
GEO. BURCHILL & SONS, Nelson.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

COFFINS & CASKETS
—IN—
Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,
Coffin findings and Robes supplied at the very lowest rates. Pall Bearers' outfit furnished.
James Hackett, Undertaker
CHATHAM, N. B.

VOICE PRODUCTION
—AND—
THE ART OF MUSIC
Mrs. Fortouna (Scolarship Pupil of the late Madame Sainton Dolby, London, Eng.) will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction in the above. First term commences on 1st September 1892.
TERMS ON APPLICATION
A singing class will be formed the particulars of which will be duly advertised.
Chatham, N. B. August 18th, 1892.

FOR SALE
One three story dwelling house for sale on St. John Street opposite the Catholic church Chatham N B For particulars apply to
THOMAS PLANAGAN.

Hotels.

Canada House,
Corner Water and St. John Streets,
CHATHAM
LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.
Every attention paid to
THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.
Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.
WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR

REVERE HOUSE.
Near Railway Station, Campbellton, N. B.
formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan
Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with
Sample Rooms.
GOOD STABLING on the premises.
Daniel Desmond, Proprietor

ADAMS HOUSE
ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL,
WELLINGTON ST, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished, throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfort of Guests Sample Rooms on the premises.
TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of all trains.
GOOD STABLING, &C.
THOMAS FLANAGAN, Proprie

HORSES FOR SALE!
At the McKwan farm, opposite Chatham, two horses—one an Island Chief mare 9 years old, the other a colt of the same mare, by young Dean, 3 years old. They are both excellent drivers and fast.
6-15-93

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

W. T. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER,
CHATHAM, N. B.,
IS OFFERING AT LOWEST CASH PRICES:—
FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL,
BRAN, SHORTS, HEAVY FEED, OATS,
BARLEY, BEANS, SEEEDS, MOLASSES,
PORK, BEEF, HAMS, BACON,
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, LARD,
SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, RAISINS,
CURRANTS, RICE, FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY,
SYRUPS, EXTRACTS, SPICES, VINEGARS,
PICKLES, CANNED GOODS, BISCUITS,
SOAPS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, MATCHES,
PARAFINE, PAINT, AND MACHINE OILS,
TURPENTINES, LINIMENTS, WASHBOARDS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPE, PIPES,
NAILS, FORKS, HOES, RAKES,
SCYTHES, SHOVELS, CROCKS, TEAPOTS,
MILK DISHES, LAMP CHIMNEYS &C. &C
DRY GOODS.
SEE OUR STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.
LADIES' AND GENTS' TANNED SHOES, FINE OXFORD SHOES,
SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, &C., SHOE FINDINGS
READY MADE CLOTHING.
"BEST -:- VALUES -:- IN -:- TOWN."

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
NERVINE TONIC
—AND—
Stomach AND Liver Cure
The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.
It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.
This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.
This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.
IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF
Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Nervous Chills, Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot