General Business.

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties.

during the summer. All new goods. Give him a call.

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER

Pelton Corner, Chatham, N. B.

STOP IT QUICK!

Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps and all such

Summer Complaints

When you can stop it quick by using

PENDLETON'S PANACEA?

Halifax, N. S. Aug. 1895.

Proprs. of Pendleton's Panacea.

DEAR SIRS:—

I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's Panacea, which very shortly cured my complaint. Trusting this will be a service to you.

Yours sincerely

W. E. ROOD.

Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other.

PRICE 25CTS.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 Frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to $1.75c
The Finest Tapestry " at 30c to 65c
The Heaviest Wools " at 45c to 1.10c
The Best Made Unions " at 25c to 75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet " at 37c to 30c
" Hemp Carpet " at 12c to 25c
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 16-4 as 20c to 40c per sq. yd.
Lace Curtains at 35c to $6.00 per pair.
Very Fine Nett Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10.00 per pair.
Cosy Health Curtains.
Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper Hangings, Cornices, Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings.

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

GO TO

PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway

and Fredericton.

Leave	Loggieville	6.00 a.m.
"	Chatham	6.12 a.m.
"	Chatham Jc.	6.45 a.m.
"	Doaktown	8.50 a.m.
"	Boiestown	9.35 a.m.
"	Cross Creek	10.47 a.m.
Arrive	Fredericton	12.15 p.m.
Leave	"	4.20 p.m.
Arrive	Bangor	11.10 p.m.
"	Portland	3.50 a.m.
"	Boston	7.25 a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas P. Gillespie, deceased, is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL.
ALBION.
IMPERIAL.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE.
LANCASHIRE.
ÆTNA.
HARTFORD.
NORWICH UNION
ALLIANCE.
PHŒNIX OF LONDON.
MANCHESTER.

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 20th Nov. 1896.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Walls late of Chatham, Milliner, deceased, are requested to file the same duly attested with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JAMES F. CONNORS, Chatham.
Agent for
JAMES D. MURPHY, } Administrators.
MARY CURRAN,
Chatham, 20th August, 1896.

C. S. BREMNER

Agent for F. S. MacNutt & Co.,

Agricultural Machinery and Implements of all Kinds.

Hardwick Village, Bay du Vin

Call and examine my stock and get prices and terms, which are as good as the best.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday the 7th September, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.15
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,	22.50
Accommodation for Moncton	11.05
Accommodation for Campbellton,	15.35

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager

Railway Office, Moncton N. B. 3rd September, 1896

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 3, 1896.

The Manitoba School Matter.

There is a good deal of discussion in the press over the arrangement made between the Dominion and Manitoba Governments for the settlement of the school question, which was such an important factor in the election campaign of June last. The apparent ease with which an agreement was effected leaves little doubt that there was, at least, a tacit understanding between certain political leaders as to what should be done in the event of the late government being defeated, and few politicians of experience were surprised to learn that enquiry in reference to the grievances of the minority was not held by Mr. Laurier to be as necessary after the election as he urged it was before it. It may also be assumed that agitation of the question on the old lines at the present time will fail to benefit anybody or either party to the dispute, because it is idle to suppose that, as the matter stands, any attempt to change the terms of settlement would be successful. Provided all parties are willing to make the best of the arrangement between Messrs. Greenway and Laurier, there does not seem to be reason to suppose that educational affairs in Manitoba will not work smoothly. At all events, there is a disposition amongst practical people to let the experiment be made. It is reasonable, too, to expect that in view of the constitutional rights of the minority—which were, perhaps, very injudiciously and inadequately exercised—having been rudely taken from them, the privileges substituted therefor may be extended in the liberal spirit which should actuate the majority. If that be done, the proposed arrangement, with such modifications and extensions as experience will justify, may finally be accepted as a settlement. Everybody, therefore, outside of a few persons in Manitoba, will be glad to have the arrangement go into effect as soon as the Legislature of that province can enact it as law.

Strong reason for thinking that the "settlement" will be practically accepted in Quebec is afforded by the attitude of so strong a Nationalist as Mr. Beausoleil, M. P. A Montreal despatch of last Friday says: He left Mr. Laurier and the party and spoke and voted for the remedial bill when presented to Parliament, and yet he now declares himself favorable to the execution of the settlement. "It does not re-establish Separate Schools," he said to-day, "organized and controlled by Catholics, and consequently does not place them again in possession of all the rights they enjoyed since 1871, and of which they were deprived by the legislation of 1890. It cannot be denied, however, that the promised legislation if it is placed in operation in a loyal, liberal and sympathetic manner, ought seriously to improve the fate of our fellow-countrymen. I would deplore the rejection, pure and simple, of the proposed modus vivendi. If I had the necessary authority I would say to the French-Canadians of Manitoba: 'Make a loyal and sincere trial of the new regime for a few years at least. Without renouncing your rights or your legitimate claims put to the test the sincerity and good faith of the Manitoba Government. If it fails in the test you will have given a proof of moderation which will strengthen your cause if you are obliged to make a new appeal to public opinion. I would also pray them to consider the circumstances and ask themselves if they can hope to gain more by rejecting what is offered and continuing the agitation? I believe that Mr. Laurier obtained all that he could obtain, and more than any other political man could obtain from Manitoba. I believe and hope that the Local Government, wearied with a struggle which exhausts its energy and paralyzes the development of the Province, is sincerely desirous of seeing peace re-established in the country. To that end it ought to go one step further; A law of this kind can hardly be administered in an equitable fashion unless the minority is represented in the directing body. Let the Government call Catholics to form part of the Bureau of Education and of the Bureau of Consultation, and it will have given a convincing proof of its good faith, and of its sincere desire to administer the new law in a liberal and sympathetic manner. In a word, it will have given guarantees to the minority against any further attempt at oppression."

This point is referred to in an interesting letter in La Patrie from Ottawa signed "Cogito," who says:—"It is reported that Mr. Greenway thinks seriously of calling a Catholic into his Cabinet as a guarantee of the faithful, straightforward and honest execution of the arrangement reached by Mr. Laurier. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Greenway will consent to risk the election of a Minister of a Catholic constituency in face of the opposition of Mgr. Langevin, unless he takes it into his head to render justice to our people in spite of the Archbishop of St. Boniface and causes a Catholic Minister to be elected in a Protestant constituency."

The Moniteur du Commerce, the organ of the French Chambre du Commerce, also advises acceptance of the settlement, saying:—"The burning question of the Manitoba schools has just been solved, and it is to be hoped that the practical common sense of the people will prevent them listening to the fomenters of trouble, whoever they may be. The duty of the Manitoba Catholics is to accept in good faith what is offered them and to patiently work, by behaving like good citizens, to deserve more. Otherwise they will gain nothing by agitation. Moreover, they need not come here and ask help for the maintenance of their sectional schools; we have enough of our own to support. Besides, the Manitoba and Northwest clergy, who are said to be immensely wealthy in lands, are in a position to make the sacrifices required."

Statistics of Patents.

At the close of 1895 the Scientific Library of the United States Patent Office contained records of 981,961 patents issued by foreign countries, of which 647,600 are published in full with drawings, 178,150 in abstracts, and 114,000 by title only. In the 25 years from 1871 to 1895 inclusive, the total number of United States patents rose from 98,460 to 531,619. Of the latter number, plows claim 10,342; cultivators, 10,334; threshing, 4260; tobacco, 2362; bleaching and dyeing, 1579; chemicals, 1203; medicines, 1357; surgical appliances 3470; dentistry, 1351; railways, 9378; electric generation, 3117; electric railways, 2019; electric lighting, 3622; electric signalling, 1934; telegraphy, 3205; telephony, 2459; hoisting conveyors, 1235; hydraulic motors, 2642; baths and closets, 3481; filters, 1326; pipe couplings, 1470; air and gas engines, 1141; projectiles, 2127; firearms, 4469; pumps, 1196; stoves and furnaces, 18,972; grinding machines, 2718; artificial stone, 1198; paper-making, 3379 typewriters, 1204; spinning, 2379; sewing machines, 6214; wood sawing, 4404; wood-working, 5675; horology, 3746; photography, 1545; railway brakes, 3061; car couplers, 6500; bicycles, 2621; ships, 2826; electric power, 1183; elevators 1726. During the last 25 years 25 persons have been granted more than 100 patents each, or an aggregate of 4894. Thomas A. Edison received the highest number, 711; Elihu Thomson, 394, Francis H. Richards, 343; Edward Weston, 274; Charles E. Scribner, 248; Charles J. Van Depolle, 244; Rudolph M. Hunter, 228; George Westinghouse, Jr., 217.

Sea Mining for Gold.

The ADVANCE published a paragraph a few weeks ago giving a brief account of gold having been brought up from the bottom on the end of a "dipsey lead" in sounding off the coast of Newfoundland from a Norwegian barque bound for Dalhousie. Just what part the ocean may play in the future in the matter of gold production cannot yet be guessed but Prof. Liversidge's estimate that the sea may contain more than 100,000,000,000 tons of gold—this calculation being based on experiments showing from one-half to one grain of gold per ton of sea-water off New South Wales—will doubtless lead to numerous schemes for putting into commercial circulation a part of Neptune's reserve. An English writer suggests sea-mining with an old iron ship. The vessel should be floated by two air-tight compartments, the hold should be cleared and asphalted, an inlet and an outlet should be provided, and a twenty horse-power engine working a paddle-wheel should drive through the hold from 10,000 to 100,000 tons of water every twenty-four hours. The gas from sulphur burned in a small porcelain furnace should be blown into the water as it enters the ship. Sulphurous acid reduces gold from its solutions, and in the large hold the reduced metal would have time to settle. The chief working expense would be for crude sulphur, of which the consumption need not be very large. It is proposed that such a vessel be anchored in some sheltered strait, and docked once a year to recover the gold from the hold.

Physical Science and the Mechanical Arts.

The commercial value of scientific training was dwelt upon in a recent address by Right Hon. A. J. Mundella. Switzerland and Germany, comparatively poor nations, have for more than half a century been perfecting their educational systems, and have given efficient instruction according to advanced ideas to two generations. The result has been astonishing. Switzerland, a country without natural resources, without iron without coal, without a port or a navigable river, now exports a greater amount of manufactures per head of population than any other nation in the world, not even excepting England. And it is the German chemist and scientist who is in all lands at the head of industries requiring technical knowledge. When it was remarked to Prof. Hofmann that Germany and Switzerland were over-producing scientific men, he admitted that the 200 Doctors of Science graduated in a single year from one department only of the German universities were more than could be absorbed at home, but significantly added, "you must bear one thing in mind—*we have the export trade entirely to ourselves.*" The German scientist at home and abroad, with an educational system studying the needs of possible customers, has developed the foreign trade of the country until the astounding fact has been announced that in 1895 the tonnage of sea-going ships touching at Hamburg exceeded that of Liverpool.

Cuba.

DETAILS OF A GREAT BATTLE—1,700 SPANIARDS WOUNDED—WEYLER CALLING IN THE CORN—FIGHTING CONTINUED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Ward Line steamship City of Washington, from Havana, brought some interesting news of the engagement which occurred recently near Mount Rubia between the Spanish troops and the insurgent forces, headed by General Maceo. Last Saturday the Government organ, La Lucha, called for trains to convey 1,000 wounded and sick soldiers from Candelaria to Havana. This was the first intimation that had been received that the engagement had been serious in its results. One of the passengers on the City of Washington, who did not wish to have his name mentioned, gave an interesting account of how the battle was fought, and this to a great extent explains why General Weyler returned to Havana so soon. Mount Rubia is 26 miles west of Havana and about twelve miles from the northern coast of the island. General Weyler had spread his trocha across the island in its narrowest part to prevent Maceo's forces moving toward the east. Then the remaining forces were divided into three detachments, one of 5,000 men, another of 10,000 and the third of 20,000, the last being led by General Weyler himself. These detachments moved towards the mountain from different directions. The detachment of 5,000 reached the mountain first, and after heavy fighting was repulsed by Maceo's forces, with 700 wounded, and it is not known how many dead. When the second detachment of 10,000 men, under command of General Echegaux, arrived and began to storm the mountains, they found that the enemy had disappeared. General Weyler, who approached from the trocha, did not have a chance to smell powder. Details are lacking, but it appears that Maceo had another engagement west of Mount Rubia, in which 1,000 of the Spanish troops were injured. Five hundred of the wounded were brought into Havana by rail and 200 were brought by water, leaving 1,000 sick and wounded still on the field.

The London Times' correspondent in Havana dwells at length upon Captain Weyler's failure to cope with the rebellion. He adds: "It is stated that the present issue of bank notes is to be withdrawn and a new issue based on the value of silver is to be substituted for $30,000,000 in tender for the payment of the troops. As there is no metallic reserve it is safe to predict that these notes will soon fall to a purely nominal value."

The Times says in an editorial on the above. "The gloomy outlook in Cuba makes it impossible to exclude the possibility of some kind of United States intervention."

A New York despatch of Monday says: Word was received here that the Cubans have captured the town of Guaimaro, the most important town yet taken by the rebels. The Insurgents also captured 125,000 cartridges, 350 rifles and two field pieces. The report is, since, confirmed.

Alleged Agreement Reached by Great Britain and Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 28:—There has been a singular change of late in the tone of the French newspapers towards Great Britain, notably in the cases of the Siecle, Matin and Temps. These papers, instead of attacking "perfide Albion" as has been their wont, have swung around, and now advocate the cultivation of a French alliance with Great Britain. According to information from a high official quarter the change is due to a cementing of the relations between Great Britain and Russia. It is stated as an undoubted fact that during the recent visit of the Czar at Balmoral, the Queen's residence in the Highlands, the Anglo-Russian question concerning boundaries in Central Asia was absolutely settled. Both the French and German semi-official newspapers have published inspired communications on the subject, and they all concur in praising the Czar for abandoning the Russian desire for conquest and for completing the division of the Asiatic continent under the single aim of the interests of civilization. Whether either France or Germany is entirely pleased with the solution of this long pending matter is questionable. Another proof of the existence of an Anglo-Russian entente was announced yesterday in the Times, which stated that the British and Russian governments were directly arranging a system of general reforms for Turkey. It added both Great Britain and Russia had rejected the scheme for the financial reform of Turkey that was proposed by France.

Family Jars.

The Northumberland News appears to be at cross purposes with the main body of its party. Here is a sample:—

"Is the Manitoba school settlement a great achievement? If so, will our liberal brethren tell us just where to applaud? Don't all speak at once."

Then it doesn't approve of the government making enquiries of the manufacturers in reference to the Tariff, and says:—

"The tariff inquiry now being carried on by cabinet ministers is a senseless proceeding. * * * *

"Manufacturers want to buy in the cheapest market, but they object to other people enjoying that privilege. They want their raw materials free of duty or lightly taxed but they object to consumers of manufactured goods enjoying that privilege. Protectionism is selfishness personified, besides being the fruitful sources of political corruption and log-rolling."

Again it returns to the Manitoba School question, and says:—

"It is forgotten occasionally that the two opposing parties in the Manitoba quarrel were not Laurier and Greenway, but the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba itself. The present "settlement" was arranged months ago between Greenway and Laurier. Its publication is the only novelty about it. It is the "majority and "minority" whose educational matters were in question and neither has been heard from as yet.

The News also continues to display its jealousy of that other alleged Liberal paper—our little neighbor, the Herald, saying:—

"The Herald speaks very philosophically on matters of patronage; now the public are wondering if the Herald man has received hush money or whether having exhausted his powers of criticism he has arrived at the conclusion that the "grapes are sour" anyway. He winds up his article as follows: 'As for the partizan office holders in this county, if any charges have been made against them we are not aware of the fact.' "That settles it. Of course no charges could be made without first consulting the gigantic intellect of the Herald!"

And, yet, the News, professes to be a faithful co-worker with the Herald in the Liberal vineyard. What the Liberal leaders think of these delectable sheets everybody seems to know. They are, however, fair representatives of those in whose interest they are published.

"Advance's" St. John Letter.

THANKSGIVING — CHRISTMAS — GENERAL NEWS—THE MARKETS, ETC.

A unique Thanksgiving service was held in Brighton chapel, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 22nd inst., at which the edifice was as densely packed as it would have been had there been an exhibition of living pictures or had Buffalo Bill been present with his Wild West show. The pulpit had been removed and a barn 25x20 feet erected in its place. In the barn there was a hay mow, a farm wagon loaded with corn, a horse in one of the stalls, a lot of poultry, and farming tools and everything which might add to the realizing of the same. The programme included songs, violin solos, the usual sermon, prayers of thanksgiving, etc. It is not much wonder that there are many in the United States who think that the observance of a day of thanksgiving had better be abandoned, since, even in the churches, the motive of those with whom it originated seems to be wholly lost sight of. Nothing could be more beautiful or appropriate than the harvest services of the Church of England; there is a strong contrast between such and those held in the Brighton chapel.

"Thy care preserved the precious seed,
Nursed tender shoot, and bud and blade,
Till in the time by Thee decreed,
Summer her glories bright displayed
And nature's voice bade men rejoice
In Thee, who heaven and earth hast made."

In this city, Thanksgiving services were held in most of the churches on Thursday last, but the attendance was small and the streets wore their usual appearance. On the previous day the market was well supplied with turkeys, geese, chickens, all sort of meats, game, fish, fruit, etc.,

"And Jeremiah,
And Hezekiah,
And Obediah,
And Aunt Sophia,
All came to our Thanksgiving."

Henry D. Thoreau, who had a heart full of tenderness for everything that lived, told once of an Indian who baited his hook with a grasshopper and caught a minnow; then he baited it with the minnow and caught a pickerel. He ate the pickerel and then a bear came along and ate the Indian. He was sorry for the Indian, but he felt like applauding the bear. Our friends who made gluttons of themselves on Thursday may have no bears on their tracks, but an attack of indigestion may make them wish they had.

Three of the young men who criminally assaulted Louisa Jones, who died last Wednesday, are under arrest; the others have escaped. As her ante mortem statement was not made in legal form it is feared there will be a miscarriage of justice.

Canada and the United States shipped 183,313 barrels of apples to European ports during the week ending Nov. 20.

There are in port uncleared two ships, eight barques, two barquentines, two brigantines and 36 schooners.

S. S. Stockholm City of the Furness line and Concordia of the Donaldson line are due here to-day.

The body of Mrs. James Hurst was found on the shore of Courtenay bay last Saturday morning. It is supposed she fell in the water while intoxicated. She was 60 years old and leaves a family.

Everywhere we see signs of the approaching holidays, a season full of enjoyment for the young and overflowing with memories for the old. It is the time for gifts, which of late, more than ever before are selected with a view to utility. Therefore the Messrs. McMillan have their counters and shelves loaded with fine stationery of every description and in their bindery and printing office they are producing some of their most artistic work. Established in 1822 their place on Prince William street is one of the landmarks of the city where old time courtesy and attention are accorded to all visitors and correspondents.

Nearby Hawker & Son, the druggists, are showing special importations of fine toilet goods, choice French, English and German perfumes, gold and silver mounted walking sticks and other articles suitable for my lady's boudoir or a bachelor's apartment. Meantime business goes on in the prescription department, for the sick are always with us, even during the holidays.

Mrs. F. H. C. Miles returned from Boston last Saturday with some beautiful examples of art china of her own production during her absence, which will be placed on exhibition at the academy. Her class in china painting will resume work in a few days.

There is at least one dry goods firm in the city that indulges in no spread eaglesim or bombast, that is Dowling Brothers of King street. Yet they do a large and increasing business. They simply give the public a list of money saving facts that keeps their store thronged most of the time with purchasers. There are bargains in their store at all times, but not such as are now seen in their light and spacious cloakroom. Hundreds of handsome and carefully made jackets—the latest productions of some of the best European manufacturers, are being sold during this month at about the price of the cloth in the garment. There are very pretty mixed tweed, heavy black beaver, fancy tweed, couch, serge, and elegant fawn beaver jackets at prices ranging from $3.50 to $8. Nothing could be more useful than one of these garments as a Xmas present. Shopping by mail at Dowling's is like shopping by your own door for they prepay freight on all parcels amounting to $5 or more.

Christmas fruits and groceries of all kinds are in full supply at the wholesale store of Northrup & Co. There have been no changes in the market during the last few days. Sugar, pork, lard, flour and raisins are all firm at the advanced prices and a still further advance is looked for on staple articles. Beef has advanced 50 cents and some millers are quoting oatmeal at $4. Eggs are in fair supply and sell for 17 cents.

St. John, Nov. 30.

"Advance" Scientific Notes.

Electric dark lanterns have been supplied to Paris police, enabling them to see 150 feet away.

Anaesthetics caused 61 deaths last year in the United Kingdom, 52 due to chloroform. Russian surgeons are reviving the use of oxygen with chloroform, and claim better results.

Portable electric lamps, fed by accumulators, the total weight of each set being 4½ pounds, are now used in the collieries at Sekul, Hungary. The lamp gives 1½ to 2 candle-power for 10 hours.

It is recommended that every lifeboat carried by ships should be provided with a bottle of citric acid, which precipitates chloride of sodium, and, it is now claimed, converts sea-water into a palatable drink.

Experiments are being made in European countries with alcohol for lighting purposes. The flame of alcohol is scarcely visible, but incandescent burners make it possible to get brilliant light from any source of sufficient heat.

A lion-faced boy recently exhibited in Berlin, Stephen Sedlmayer, has the face entirely covered with blonde hair, with the exception of the eyelids and red portions of the lips, and the hair is very thick on his back. The boy is well developed and intelligent, speaking German and Polish. He was born in the government of Warsaw.

The earliest type of man, supposed to have originated in Asia, was pictured to the German Anthropological Society, at its last meeting, by Dr. Ranke. This man was "dolicocephalic," having a head large in comparison with the face, and the base of the skull was oblique. His third molar was rudimentary. His color was yellowish, his hair coarse.

The failure of the Royal Society's reef-boring expedition leads a correspondent of *Nature* to suggest that the study of coral reefs be taken up by the Smithsonian Institution or the Royal Society at a permanent station in the Bermudas. Here the fauna of the deep sea, the avifauna of the ocean, and a complex meteorology could be studied in addition, and in close proximity to New York and Halifax.

From an investigation in the Sanriku district, Mr. Igi, of the Yokohama College of Science, concludes that the tidal wave of June had its origin in a submarine explosion about 200 leagues to the eastward, or in N. lat. 39°, E. long. 149°. The explosion seems to have resembled that of Krakatoa, with the difference that the volcano in this instance was far beneath the ocean. A sea temperature of 3° above that of ordinary years has been observed in the vicinity.

The new chemistry of high temperatures is likened by Prof. Dewar to the solvent power of water. In its solid state this has little potency as a solvent, in its liquid form it has greater powers of solution than any other liquid, and its solvency is increased by heat. So with minerals and metals. As a solid a metal is relatively inert, but under the enormous heat of the electric furnace, metals heretofore unmanageable combine with minerals or chemical elements, forming compounds which heretofore have been mainly hypothetical.

High civilization does not seem to favor extreme length of life. A German statistician finds that the German Empire has but 78 subjects over 100 years of age; France, 213; England, 146; Ireland, 578; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 2; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 10; Norway, 23; Switzerland, 0; Spain, 410; Servia, 575; Roumania, 1084; Bulgaria, 3,883. The last-named country has a centenarian for every thousand inhabitants. The oldest man in the world is believed to be Bruno Cotrim, a negro of Rio Janeiro, whose age is 150. A Moscow cabman is in his 140th year; and Servia, in 1890, had three inhabitants between 135 and 140, with 18 between 125 and 135

So sensitive is the human organism to conditions of heat, cold and moisture that it has been recognized as unsafe to attempt certain tasks—such as requiring accurate mathematical calculations—when these conditions are unfavorable. The influence of atmospheric variations on the attention of school-children has just been a subject of investigation by Dr. M. C. Schuyten. From observations in four different schools in Belgium, he finds that the attention of children varies inversely with the temperature of the air, being greater in winter than in summer; that it is greater in the higher than in the lower classes; that it is higher among girls than boys, the difference being greatest in winter; and that it decreases from the beginning to the close of each half-day, being greatest in the morning.

News and Notes.

Thanksgiving Day in Winnipeg was celebrated in a blizzard.

Tom Mann, the English agitator, was arrested at Hamburg and sent out of the country.

The ratepayers of the town of Maisonneuve, P. Q., have voted on the by-law to grant a bonus of ten thousand dollars to the brewery and distillery syndicate. At the close of the poll the vote stood:—For the by-law, 87, representing $554,278.65 worth of property, against 16, representing $87,094.20.

Alfred Austin, the poet Laureate, had a narrow escape from drowning in the Tweed lately. He fell into the water from a fishing boat, was dragged back by a boatman, the oars were lost and the boat drifted rapidly towards a weir. Thereupon the poet plunged into the water and was able to reach the weir, to which he clung until rescued.

Smuggling has not yet gone quite out of fashion on the Lower St. Lawrence, notwithstanding the efforts made to suppress it. Last Thursday a seizure was made at Ste. Flavie, near Rimouski, of about $1,200 worth of whiskey, supposed to have been originally despatched from New England. The contraband liquor was found stowed away under a barn. So far no arrests have been made in connection with the seizure.

The Quebec Court of Review gave judgment on Monday unanimously confirming the decision of the Superior Court condemning Ernest Pacaud to refund to the Quebec Government the sum of $100,000 paid to him in connexion with the Baie des Chaleurs railway deal, the scandals connected with which made the premiership of the late Hon. Honore Mercier notorious. Pacaud will likely carry the matter to the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 27.—The pretty little seaport town of San Pedro, narrowly escaped being washed into the Pacific Ocean on Tuesday night by a cloud burst. Several streets were cut to a depth of twenty feet by raging torrents and a number of dwellings were undermined and in some instances carried down grade and stranded on adjoining lots. Basements were flooded and a great quantity of property stored therein destroyed. The damage to property will exceed $25,000.

A despatch of last Saturday said: The storm which has been raging throughout the northwest for two days is the greatest that has visited that section since the blizzard of January 12, 1888, in which 107 lives were lost. There is a complete blockade of traffic in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and a portion of South Dakota. The snow in some places was five feet deep. At Portland, Oregon, the thermometer registered 21 degrees below zero, which is colder than it has been there in twenty-four years.

In Digby county, N. S., the manufacture of mechanical wood pulp is a growing and profitable industry. The Sissiboo Falls Pulp Co., own 2000 acres of wood lands, from which they get part of their raw material for manufacturing purposes. They purchase besides from outside parties nearly 2,000,000 feet a year. At the factory on the Sissiboo, the modern apparatus and appliances are used, and a spruce log is said to be converted in less than an hour into a bundle of pulp. The mill is lighted by electricity, and is running both day and night most of the time.

The loss of life by last week's floods in Greece is very large. Forty bodies have been recovered at the Piraeus, which is the port of Athens, and boats are searching for many persons who are missing and supposed to have perished. The cemetery at the Piraeus was inundated. The water swept across the burial place with such violence that a number of bodies and skeletons were washed out of their resting places and carried a considerable distance. The storm which caused the flood was unparalleled for violence. It was accompanied by slight earthquakes.

William Brown, a British subject recently released from a Cuban prison, where he had spent a month for the alleged offence of shouting in the streets of Havana, 'Cuba Libre!' and who was a week ago expelled by order of Captain-General Weyler, arrived at New York the other day on the steamship 'City of Washington.' Mr. Brown said his treatment by the Spanish authorities was brutal in the extreme. He declared that if he had not had papers proving him to be a British subject, he would not have yet been liberated. He thought from what he had seen that Cuba was lost to Spain. He declared that no political prisoner in Cuba knew what he was arrested for until he had been in a prison cell for some time.

A despatch of Sunday last from Baroda, capital of the State of that name gives the details of a fatal accident which occurred there that night. The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, arrived at Baroda this evening on a visit to the Gaikwar, or native ruler of the state. The inhabitants turned out in masses to welcome the Viceroy and to see a display of fireworks in his honor. The display was given in the park of the Gaikwar which was open to the public.

Everything passed off without incident of note until the end of the ceremonies. Then the crowd made a rush for the park gates which were so narrow that they soon became jammed with people. Those behind not knowing the cause of the delay at the exit pressed forward until the crush at the gates was terrible. A number of persons were squeezed to death while others who lost their footing in the surging mass of humanity had the life trampled out of them or died from suffocation. When the crowd was finally cleared away it was found that 29 persons had been killed and 35 more or less seriously injured.

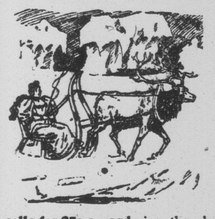
When Your CAKE Is All Dough

When your cake is heavy, soggy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with COTTOLENE. When this great shortening is rightly used, the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of COTTOLENE makes a little of it go a long way. It's willful waste to use more than two-thirds as much as you would of lard or butter. Always use COTTOLENE this way, and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, delicious.

Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

You'll enjoy the Winter



through all its varying moods if you have your clothing interlined with **Fibre Chamois.** This wonderful fabric is so light that you never notice its presence in a garment till you get out into the wind and cold, then you realize that you are coolly warm even tho' lightly clad. **Fibre Chamois** is a **complete** non-conductor of heat and cold, not the strongest wintry blast can penetrate it, nor can the natural warmth of the body escape through it—This explanation and the fact that it **sells for 25c a yard** gives the whole story, and easily proves that for health and comfort's sake you can't do without it.

Is it the Greatest Waterfall?

The following letter has been received from S. A. Thompson, at Santa Catalin, Venezuela: "During the exploration of the concession of the Orinoco company, headed by Donald Grant and other mining men, a trail was cut to the Imatica mountains, starting from this point to a village of 150 inhabitants. The duties assigned to some members of the party kept them upon or close to the Orinoco until a few weeks ago when two of us, Leslie O. Dart, of Litchfield, Minn., and myself found time to make an expedition to the mountains. Pushing on beyond the point reached by the other party, we heard from the top of a mountain a sound which at first we thought to be thunder, but afterward decided that it must come from a water fall of considerable magnitude. Working in the general direction of the sound over a difficult trail we came at noon on Thursday, October 15, to a large river and discovered what must rank as one of the greatest water falls in the world. The river bursts diagonally through an almost perpendicular cliff which I estimate to be 1,600 feet in height and breaks into half a dozen separate streams which divide and subdivide and spread into a broad fan-like expansion, and twists about in such a curious corkscrew fashion that the water at the bottom on the falls flows in exactly the opposite direction from the course it holds when it first comes into view. By clinging to bushes and going up the giant creepers hand over hand we climbed up the cliff until the aneroid indicated an elevation of more than 500 feet, but it was impossible to reach the top and learn how much higher the falls are."

Goldstein has two Wives.

A Jew named Goldstein, who is in business at Springhill, was arrested last week on the charge of bigamy. The story of wife No. 1 as told by the Observer is as follows:

She stated that she is a Polish Jewess and that 12 years ago she married Mr. Goldstein at her native home and shortly afterwards they emigrated to New York. They lived together for about four years; then Goldstein left her and two children in destitute circumstances and married another woman. She placed her two children in a home for the destitute, and with an embittered heart for eight long weary years she has hunted him from town to town in the United States and Canada, working her way as best she could, until about three weeks ago while in New York one of Goldstein's acquaintances who had quarrelled with him, in a fit of spite informed the almost dispirited woman that her husband had a wife and two children and was doing a prosperous business in Springhill Mines, N. S. It did not take her long to secure the money to pay her way to this town and, now she had found him, she hopes for justice.

Her story of the hardships she has endured, and the tireless and determined hunt for him all over the continent is a pathetic and romantic one, and deeply touched the hearts of those to whom she related it.

It was found that Goldstein was away at the Joggins Mines, and she suggested that her friend and the policeman with herself should go to the Joggins and arrest Goldstein. A warrant for desertion was procured and the trio left for the Joggins about nine o'clock at night. Next morning Goldstein was arrested and brought to Springhill where he awaits his trial.

Goldstein came to this town with his second wife about three years ago and has earned a good reputation.

IF YOU SUFFER

The Fault is Your Own.

Paine's Celery Compoud Earth's Only Cure For All Forms of Rheumatism.

Hundreds of twinges of pain and hours of agony every day; weeks and months of helpless suffering and still you go on from bad to worse, until you become crippled and deformed.

If you are a constant martyr to rheumatism and its tortures, the fault is your own. You might easily have avoided all the agonies of past days and nights, had you used Paine's Celery Compound.

You cannot plead the excuse that you did not know of such a disease-conquering medicine. You surely have heard your friends speak of it. The newspapers have heralded thousands of victories won by Paine's Celery Compound over rheumatism; and if your physician has failed to tell about the great modern rheumatic cure, he has kept the truth from you for his own benefit.

If you are now in agony, you are certainly in peril. You must to-day give up experimenting with useless medicines and use a truly scientific remedy like Paine's Celery Compound, which will surely remove the cause of your suffering, and permanently cure you.

You are not by any means in a hopeless state. Be assured, Paine's Celery Compound will deliver you from your present bondage of agony. Notwithstanding your past failures with nervines, sarsaparilles, bitters and pills, Paine's Celery Compound will give you the new life you are so eagerly looking for. Try it; there can be no failure.

Mr. W. McWilliams, of Bradford, Ont., an old sufferer from rheumatism, says:

"Unsolicited, I forward this testimonial as to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. I am pretty well up in years and was sorely afflicted with rheumatism. I purchased and used six bottles of your medicines, and am now perfectly well; I have no rheumatism left."

You Can't Play in Our Yard.

Here is the chorus of one of the most popular songs as the author wrote it:

"I don't want to play in your yard,
I don't like you any more;
You'll be sorry when you see me
Sliding down our cellar door;
You can't roller down our rain-barrel,
You can't climb our apple tree;
I don't want to play in your yard,
If you won't be good to me."

Here is the Boston version of the same:

I don't care to indulge in any sportive recreation on the land about your dwelling;
My affection for you has undergone the process of obliteration;
You will regret your course when you observe me in the act of precipitating myself along the cover of the excavation under the house in which I have my residence;
You can indulge in no vocal exercise whatever, directed into the receptacle of atmospheric precipitation established by my parents;
You shall not climb amidst the foliage of the trees upon which grows the succulent apple peculiar to our estate;
As I have before remarked, in effect, I do not desire to gambol on the ground surrounding your habitation in the absence of a sufficient guarantee that you will treat me with due respect, courtesy and kindness.

FUN AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

PARENTS AND OTHERS ARE DELIGHTED.

One Big Combination For Ten Cents.

Will you be in the rush and swim? Can you afford to spend ten cents for the biggest and most useful aggregation of interesting matter ever offered to the public?

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, manufacturers of the celebrated Diamond Dyes, having a desire to make a widespread introduction of their new "Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book, Illustrated," make the following extraordinary offer, good for thirty days:

FIRST: One "Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book, Illustrated," a real gem of lithographic art. It measures nine and a quarter inches long and six inches wide; the cover is rich and artistic; each letter of the Alphabet measures two and three-quarter inches long and two inches wide, and no two letters are of the same color. Each letter has an appropriate illustration and a verse.

A leading Montreal school teacher says: "It is one of the very best and certainly the most attractive of mediums ever plac