This address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it, if the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is a remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement

Board Works Jan 1 00

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 25. No. 1. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 16, 1899. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B

Building Stone

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.
Apply to
J. L. TWEEDIE,
or at the office of L. J. Tweedie.

G. B. FRASER

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,
Barrister-At-Law
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public, Etc
Chatham, N. B.

Homan & Puddington

SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

pruce Lumber, Laths & Anthracite Coal.
129 BROAD STREET,
Cor. South Street, - NEW YORK
Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anaesthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Kethre's Barber Shop. Telephone No.6

Furnaces! Furnaces!!

Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices.

STOVES

COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES at low prices.

PUMPS! PUMPS!!

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.

A. C. McLean, Chatham.

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 AND PROVISIONS

R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles

The undermentioned advantages are claimed for MacKenzie's spectacles.
1st—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary;
and—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES BARDOU'S improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.
4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

A STRONG DEFENSE.

Mother—Why did you let him kiss you?

Daughter—How could I help it? He was holding both my hands, and I couldn't kick him, could I?

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS
Chatham, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.
GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CAN DIES.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings Of All Kinds.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ASK FOR

MONARCH Steel Wire Nails,

THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.

N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Miller's Foundry & Machine Works

RITCHIE WHARF, - - - CHATHAM, N.B.
(Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852.)
Mill, Railway, and Machine Work, Marine Engines, Boiler repairing.
Our Brass and Composition Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country. All work personally supervised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for estimates before ordering elsewhere. Mill Supplies, Fittings, Pipe, etc., in stock and to order.
TUG BOATS, STEAM YACHTS and other Crafts built to Order
Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.
Repairs effected with quick dispatch.
Jas. G. Miller.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware

Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
Weather and Waterproof
THE BEST EVER MADE.

School Blackboard Paint.
Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.
Graining Colors, all kinds.
Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades.
Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint.
Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints Weather and Waterproof.
Kalsomine, all shades.
7 bbls. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pure.
1 " Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 bbl. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.
Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
10 Kegs 100 lbs. each, Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil Finish, Pure Shellac, Driers.
Jointers' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.
Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
75 Rolls Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails, $2.45 per Keg.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes, $3.90 per keg; 15 Boxes Horse Nails, $3.00 box.
10 Tons Refined Iron, $2.50 per 100 lbs.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, $1.90. Clothes Wringers, $2.50. Daisy Churns, $3.75.

Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire 14c. yd., Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales Weigh Beams, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breach Loading Guns.

Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions, Violins, Bows and Fixings.

Farming Tools, All Kinds

Mower Sections, 70c. doz. Heads, 40c. each. Knife Heads, $3.00.
" " Guards, 35c. each, Rivets, Oilers.

My Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.

All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by calling on me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.

J. R. GOGGIN.

WE DO Job Printing

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.

Printing For Saw Mills A SPECIALTY

WE PRINT—
ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.
Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

At the Old Stand Cunard Street,

Shorts
Bran
Cornmeal
Cracked Feed

Hay and Oats

E. A. STRANG

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

RAISING BABY BEEF.

In producing first-class, young beef, the breed of cattle selected is a very important point, writes M. C. Thomas. The three leading breeds are: Shorthorns, Polled Angus and Herefords. There are a few others that some recommend, but wherever they have been tested they have not proven equal to the breeds just mentioned. The beef qualities of some of our cattle have been greatly reduced by being mixed up and crossed so much with the dairy breeds. There is no use trying to raise beef from dairy cattle. If you want to run a dairy get a dairy breed, but if you desire beef, procure a beef breed. Study the qualities of the leading beef breeds and select the one that nearest suits your fancy. If you choose a breed that you do not naturally have a liking for, you will not make a success with it. Because your neighbor breeds Shorthorns is no reason why you must.

After the breed has been selected, pay particular attention to the feed and care. When it is possible, I prefer to have the calves come in February or early March. If the cows are in good flesh when winter sets in, and are not giving a full flow of milk, they will not need so much extra care to keep them in first-class order until calving time. Until they have calved, good clover hay and corn fodder can be their principal diet, but when they begin to give milk, they should be given in addition to the hay and fodder, some oilmeal, bran, middlings, etc. This will produce a heavy flow of milk and will keep the calf growing rapidly until it gets old enough to stand pushing. When grass comes the cow will give a large quantity, thereby causing the calf to make rapid strides.

As soon as the calf is old enough to eat, begin feeding it a little oats, bran and shelled corn, and when it is about four months old, gradually increase the feed and decrease the amount of milk. By the time it is five months old, have it entirely weaned and on their growth of the ear of a rabbit was completely frozen—so stiff that a piece of the tip was broken off without pain or hemorrhage. After ten minutes circulation was re-established with hemorrhage at the point where the piece was broken off. Five days later the ear began to swell, and at the end of two weeks half the frozen part had shrivelled and dropped off. The rest of the ear became normal.

Dr. White began treatment of the human skin by curing ulcers on the leg. The doctor put himself on record as saying: "So many of these cases have been successfully treated with liquid air that it can be positively said that we have nothing at our disposal to-day which will cure ulcers so quickly, thoroughly, and with as little pain."

Liquid air used as a specific has been efficacious in a number of cases of sciatica and of herpes zoster, one case of intercostal neuralgia and one of facial neuralgia. In every one of these cases instant and permanent relief has been obtained by applying the liquid to the spinal end of the affected nerve, in one case of sciatica, the air was applied to several points in the nerve.

Two cases of facial erysipelas were treated by rolling a glass bulb filled with liquid air over the tissues involved. The surface temperature, the inflammation and pain subsided at once, and the patients have

ENTIRELY RECOVERED.

Dr. White accounts for this phenomenal quality of liquid air in this way: He says in liquid air we have pure cold without moisture. The danger in getting one's feet frozen is not long exposure to cold but to cold and moisture combined, moisture preventing evaporation.

In a Turkish bath one can stand 140 degrees in the dry room, but far less in the steam room, because the body cannot radiate moisture so well in a wet as in a dry atmosphere.

So when subjected to this pure cold, which has never before been available to the profession, the body returns quickly to the normal state because of the rapid radiation of cold leaving rather an exhilaration than an detrimental effect, stimulating to the healthy tissues.

For remembering that there is a difference in temperature between the liquid air at 312 degrees F., below zero and the human body at 98.6 F., above zero, of over 400 degrees of temperature, it can be seen that from no other means that we have to employ could we produce such a shock to a part of the body without effect on the system.

It takes only a second or two to produce locally the most extreme cold.

REAL NATURE.

It Comes to Light in Man and Beast in Moments of Peril.

Darwin has shown that the fear of man is an acquired, and not a native instinct, and from this we may infer that with other acquired instincts it would more readily be lost or fall into abeyance than those instincts that are inborn. With strange surroundings animals tend to lose these acquired instincts, as is well shown by the cowardice of the house dog in a strange house, the unruliness of the horse in strange harness, and the like. The land bird in midocean, being bereft of its accustomed landmarks, loses with them its acquired instincts until the sight of land restores its confidence in itself and gives it back all its faculties. A tameness from a similar cause has often been noticed in wild animals during convulsions of nature, floods and fire, and it is well known that panic, such, for example, as is produced by a fire at sea, falling into the water or a pestilence will bring into abeyance all a man's acquired instincts and reduce him to the primitive instincts of a brute beast.

RICHEST MILK.

The richest milk is that which comes near the close of the milking. A test disclosed that the first half pint of milk at a milking contained only 1.07 per cent. of cream, while the last half pint contained 10.36 per cent.

ALWAYS "OUT" UP TO 1 A. M.

Wife, pathetically—Are you going to be out until after midnight again tonight?

Husband.—Oh, I suppose so! I never seem to have any luck until about 1 o'clock.

Love that has nothing but beauty to keep it in good health is short lived and apt to have ague fits.—Erasmus.

under such diverse conditions, that there is no month in the year during which wheat sowing or a wheat harvest is not going on somewhere.

THE PERFECT ANTISEPTIC.

Liquid Air Is Working Wonders in Surgery—Its Effect on Germ Life.

Liquid air is doing wonders in medicine and surgery. It cures corns, warts, bunions, boils, ringworms, ivy poisoning and ulcers; cures sciatica, facial neuralgia and toothache; deadens the germs of typhoid, anthrax and diphtheria; renders operations painless; in part supplants the knife in surgery.

Speaking in the Medical Record, Dr. A. Campbell White says.

"I think there is reason to hope that we have in liquid air a therapeutic agent which will remove many otherwise obstinate superficial lesions of the body and cure some lesions which have heretofore resisted all measures of treatment at our disposal, including the knife. I am firmly convinced with the experience already had with its use that it is a specific in the treatment of such diseases as herpes zoster, painful neuralgia, accompanied by an eruption, sciatica and intercostal and facial neuralgia, affording instant and continued relief after one application over the spinal end of the affected nerve. The use of liquid air in medicine, i.e., in pulmonary diseases, in the reduction of fever, etc. opens a large field, one which presents many obstacles at the very start, but much hope for the future."

Dr. White, who is known as the first New York physician to use anti-toxin to test the effects of liquid air on germ life.

When the tubes were removed, after intervals of thirty, forty-five, sixty and ninety minutes, the sealed ends were broken and they were dropped into culture tubes. The extreme cold had had

NO EFFECT ON THEM.

After these experiments a culture medium containing colonies of anthrax bacilli was dropped into a glass of liquid air and left there for an hour. The result was the same as before.

Dr. White tried the liquid on rabbits. Dipped in liquid air for some minutes, about three-quarters of the ear of a rabbit was completely frozen—so stiff that a piece of the tip was broken off without pain or hemorrhage. After ten minutes circulation was re-established with hemorrhage at the point where the piece was broken off. Five days later the ear began to swell, and at the end of two weeks half the frozen part had shrivelled and dropped off. The rest of the ear became normal.

Dr. White began treatment of the human skin by curing ulcers on the leg. The doctor put himself on record as saying: "So many of these cases have been successfully treated with liquid air that it can be positively said that we have nothing at our disposal to-day which will cure ulcers so quickly, thoroughly, and with as little pain."

Liquid air used as a specific has been efficacious in a number of cases of sciatica and of herpes zoster, one case of intercostal neuralgia and one of facial neuralgia. In every one of these cases instant and permanent relief has been obtained by applying the liquid to the spinal end of the affected nerve, in one case of sciatica, the air was applied to several points in the nerve.

Two cases of facial erysipelas were treated by rolling a glass bulb filled with liquid air over the tissues involved. The surface temperature, the inflammation and pain subsided at once, and the patients have

ENTIRELY RECOVERED.

Dr. White accounts for this phenomenal quality of liquid air in this way: He says in liquid air we have pure cold without moisture. The danger in getting one's feet frozen is not long exposure to cold but to cold and moisture combined, moisture preventing evaporation.

In a Turkish bath one can stand 140 degrees in the dry room, but far less in the steam room, because the body cannot radiate moisture so well in a wet as in a dry atmosphere.

So when subjected to this pure cold, which has never before been available to the profession, the body returns quickly to the normal state because of the rapid radiation of cold leaving rather an exhilaration than an detrimental effect, stimulating to the healthy tissues.

For remembering that there is a difference in temperature between the liquid air at 312 degrees F., below zero and the human body at 98.6 F., above zero, of over 400 degrees of temperature, it can be seen that from no other means that we have to employ could we produce such a shock to a part of the body without effect on the system.

It takes only a second or two to produce locally the most extreme cold.

THE FLOCK IN AUTUMN.

The critical time of year in the management of the sheep is here, the fall. What you do now is like the laying of plans for the year. If you sell all the best lambs and keep the poor ones your reward will come. If you keep the best you will also reap that which you sow. If you breed to a poor ram your product will be bad, no matter how much you toil and plan. Feed itself, the greatest of all helps, cannot undo the damages an inferior sire produces. Remember from a breeding standpoint the ram is half of the flock.

Do not let anyone make you believe that breed is the most important thing, though it is always wil to breed in straight lines. A good, rugged ram is what you want, something strong, something fixed, that your lambs may be what you expected, and plenty of them. Do not breed to any ram that you would not say of him, "He is a good one, and a good one at both ends." Plan all sorts of ways to give your sheep plenty of good feed early in the fall, and keep it up all winter. Do not neglect the sheep.

THE WAY FARM BOYS ARE BUILT.

"What are your ideas about keeping the boys on the farm?" we are asked. Lots of boys are driven from the farm by the treatment they get there. You cannot work a boy from 10 to 14 hours a day, begrudging him a day off and depriving him of an opportunity to make a little money and have a little fun on his own account and then expect that he is going to stay on the farm. Boys are not built that way. But if you treat them right encourage their originality, and foster their development and the doing of things for themselves, the average boy is level-headed enough to realize the advantages offered for rural life. Some of us make the mistake of trying to drive our boys instead of working with them, or we fail to recognize the rapidity with which a bright boy gains knowledge and experience between 12 and 20, and how quickly he may know more or have better judgment in some matters than his father. The parents are quite as often at fault as the boys in most cases where the complaint comes to us that the boys won't stay on the farm.

BURNING WEEDS.

It is a mistake to let weeds go to seed in the garden or around the farm, under the impression that they can be destroyed if gathered in the fall and burned. In the first place the job is apt to be forgotten until most of the weed seeds have been scattered. Even if a weed is burned, its seeds may not be destroyed unless a hot fire of brush is first made and the weed seeds are thrown on a mass of burning coals. If weeds are piled in heaps they burn slowly, and as the seeds falls to the ground it is protected from burning by the strata of carbonic-acid gas that is found at the bottom of all slow-burning fires.

GROWING WHEAT.

Wheat is grown all over the world in the southern as well as in the northern hemisphere, and as the winter in half of the world occurs when the other half has its summer, the Chilians and Australians are sowing and reaping wheat while the northern hemisphere is wrapped in snow. In so many countries is wheat grown and

SHIPS WRECKED ON CALM DAYS.

Waves Which Look Harmless, But Which Are Terribly Dangerous.

Many visitors to the coast are sorely puzzled when a boatman either refuses to put off from shore, or at most, to go far from land, on a day when there is no sign of an approaching storm, and the water is only moved by a long and gently rolling swell, says Pearson's Weekly.

Argument is of no avail, and if the old salt is pushed for a reason he will only reply with some cryptogramic remark about "the ground sea," the questioner then retiring more bewildered than before.

It is hard to understand how such a gentle swell can presage danger, but to experienced eyes it gives a warning that must be heeded. All along the west and parts of the south coasts of England and Ireland, as well as the west coast of Scotland, uncounted tales are told of ships which on a perfectly calm day have been within a few hours first caught by a gentle roll of water and finally thrown on a rock-bound shore by the dreaded "ground sea."

To understand this curious marine phenomenon it must be borne in mind that out on the Atlantic waves are often formed to a height of forty feet. Driven before a heavy gale these advance at a rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour. Travelling at such a rate, they soon get out of the wind' swept area, but even though, for them, the storm is past, they still roll on in fury, their undulations often being felt 500 miles from the point of their creation.

In the region of the storm, these waves are fierce,

BREAKING BILLOWS,

but as they get further away they settle down into long, rolling ridges, which travel onward in long, unbroken lines, perfectly parallel with each other.

Out on the open sea these ridges often stretch out for a distance of over thirty miles, and as they travel in threes, each successive wave being larger than its predecessor, the sight is an imposing one.

The further they progress the smaller they become in height, but this is compensated for by the fact that their motion is communicated to the mass of water below, until the roll can be detected fully fifty feet under the surface. This gives them the name of "ground sea."

In this peculiarity their danger lies, for when a becalmed ship is caught in them her draught, the resisting power that enables her to ride out a storm, becomes the fulcrum which the liquid mass uses to hurl her onward to destruction.

On a calm day any sailing craft caught in the "ground sea," near a rocky shore is as good as lost unless a wind can spring up and enable her to beat out to sea. Many a ship has met this fate. The reason many more do not get lost is due to the gentle swell that so deceives a landsman and warns the sailor.

As the "ground sea" advances it pushes a certain amount of water before it. This also forms into ridges, like its pursuer, but of less height and approximately no depth.

The "false sea," as it is called, is little more than a rolling swell, but it gives a warning of from twenty minutes' to two hours' duration, enabling a ship to either run into port, get out to sea, or securely anchor; while at the seaside resorts the boatmen run close in shore to the surprise of the "trippers."

When it is remembered that a wave twenty feet high, which is often attained by the "ground sea," strikes with a force of

ONE TON TO THE SQUARE INCH

the necessity for caution will be recognized.

All waves that come in parallel ridges, however, are not dangerous, as there is a "wind billow" that is closely allied to the "ground sea" in appearance.

"Wind billows" are due to a heavy wind blowing but a few miles off the land, but as they have had but a comparatively short distance to travel, they have no depth. Consequently even a rowing boat is perfectly safe on them if properly handled.

These waves usually appear when there is a comparative calm near the shore, their great point of difference from the "ground sea" in appearance being that their unbroken lines are nearer and are all equi-distant, not traveling in threes.

Generally the "wind billow" does not break into foam, but occasionally this happens when they are coming in against the tide. Then it is hard to detect them from ordinary waves, the product of a local wind storm. These always break into foam at their crest, the "white horses" of the marine poet.

Remembering these peculiarities of the various waves will save tourists considerable disappointment when wiser heads bid them keep to the land, for to them no apparent reason, while it may keep them from rushing into unknown dangers. One other fact is also worthy of mention as it may prove of advantage should a boat drift out to sea with an inexperienced crew and no compass aboard.

Then, if a "ground sea," is "running," set your mind at ease for you can steer by it, as—on the English—and Irish coasts, at least—it always comes from the nothwest. By making due allowance for this, any point of the compass can be steered for.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Turks Have Adopted Stringent Measures to Keep Them Away.

There is a new Turkish regulation requiring Jews arriving at Yafa to leave the country again in 30 or 90 days, if they come as visitors. There is no provision, however, as to how these people are to be made to return. As the Turks do not accept the word of the immigrants on landing, a system of money pledges has been resorted to. This may be called 'fine,' 'tax,' 'deposit,' 'backshish,' 'bail,' or 'pledge.' It is a money guaranty that the parties will carry out the requirement of the Turkish Government. Unless they pay the guaranty the immigrants have great trouble in landing. In many cases the Consul is appealed to, and rather than see them starve or sent back to the steamer, which would probably not receive them again, he gives his word as security that they will leave the country at the expiration of the time specified. Respectable Jews, going there as bona fide travelers, encounter so more trouble than do Christian travelers. It is the immigrant class—Russian or Polish Jews—who are suspected by the authorities as likely to swell the ranks of the colonists.

SAYS BRITAIN IS RIGHT.

NEW YORK JOURNAL SAYS STRONG THINGS ABOUT THE BOERS.

United States Would Interfere in a Similar Case—It Is a Case of Six White Men Arbitrarily Taxing Twenty White Men—Calls the Transvaal a Mediaeval, Bigotry-Ridden Dutch Settlement.

In an article headed "Let Us Mind Our Own Business," the New York Journal of a late date says:

The editor of the Journal has been requested to sign a petition to President McKinley urging him to interfere between England and the Boers, to use the influence of the United States to prevent England from interfering in Boer arrangements.

The editor of the Journal declines.

He believes that interference by England is legitimate, that civilization and progress demand it. This belief is based on the following facts:

The constitution and laws of the Transvaal, which really reflect the personal wishes and religious prejudices of Paul Kruger and a few other Dutchmen, forbid any Catholic to share in the law-making, for the country. England demands that this discrimination against Catholics cease.

The Transvaal laws forbid any Jew to share in the law-making power.

England demands that this discrimination against the Jews cease.

There are 260,000 whites in the so-called Boer Republic, but only 60,000 are Boers.

The Boers declare that they are "merely asking the right to live." What they really ask is the right of six men to tyrannize over twenty, of

60,000 TO RULE 200,000,

and rule them unjustly. The Boer attitude is not a demand for freedom. It is strictly an attitude of denying freedom to others. The Boer bosses controlled by Kruger maintain a government by aristocracy, an aristocracy based on birth — Dutch birth.

If the Dutch who settled this island had insisted on keeping the island strictly Dutch; if they had refused to any save Protestant Dutchmen all share in the law-making power; if they had forbidden children in the Public schools to be taught anything save Dutch and miserable bastard Dutch, they would have acted in America precisely as the Boers are now acting in South Africa.

Could they have hoped to maintain such an attitude? Could civilization, morality, or any form of decency have justly upheld them merely on the ground that a power greatly superior desired to compel the adoption of common sense metnods? The appeal is made and signed by eminent politicians "to save a little republic from destruction at the hands of a ruthless empire." Kruger's country is no republic. Kruger has been an absolute ruler there for seventeen years. All power is in his hands and that of a council of seven. They can and do ignore the laws and orders of even the Upper House of Representatives. The land of the Boers is no republic. It is a mediaeval, bigotry-ridden Dutch settlement, as great an anachronism as any in existence. This is the question at issue in the Transvaal:

Can six white men arbitrarily tax twenty white men? Can six white men arbitrarily govern twenty white men? Should a settlement of profoundly

IGNORANT DUTCH BOERS

be encouraged in the disfranchisement of Jews and of Catholics and believers in all other religions than that which they inherited with their other prejudices? The Journal thinks not.

Cuba has a population of fewer than two millions. Suppose eight million Americans should ultimately settle there, Cuba remaining an independent nation. Suppose the eight million Americans should develop the country, introduce manufactures, open mines, foster commerce, and suppose that nine-tenths of the wealth and nine hundred and ninety-nine-one thousandths of the brains should be American. Suppose the Americans paid nine-tenths of the taxes, and yet were denied all place in the levying of the taxes and the passing of laws in the government of the country. Would the United States tolerate this treatment of citizens? Why should the United States demand that England tolerate similar treatment of her citizens?

It should not.

The Englishmen, the Americans, the Irish, the Scotch, the Jews of various nationalities who have settled in the Transvaal found the Dutch Republic a bankrupt institution. They have made it prosperous. They have made its ruler Kruger a multi-millionaire.

They are forbidden to share in the government of the country which they have created.

President Kruger is trying to enforce upon 200,000 progressive, intelligent, liberty-loving men the primitive, bucolic Dutch ideas which mark the progress of the great trek of which he is a survival.

THE IDEA OF LIBERTY

entertained by him and his associate bosses is "liberty for the Dutch and for nobody else." His government is the incarnation of A.P.A.-ism on a working basis.

President McKinley will not interfere to uphold the Dutch bosses in overriding the decisions of their own Supreme Court, in taxing those who are not represented, in oppressing citizens for their religious beliefs.

He will reject any petition to interfere that may be presented. Those politicians who have signed such a petition, acting in dense ignorance of Transvaal matters, will do well to revise and withdraw their action.

The time for interference with England is not now. A very good occasion for such an action was seized by this country when the Venezuela controversy arose. There will be other occasions, and the Journal hopes to perceive them and insist upon them; but it will not endorse any sickly, sentimental, ignorant movement to back up 60,000 Boers, in oppressing 200,000 energetic men, who have created their prosperity, and have a right to share their government.

PHYSIC STREET.

Canton, China, possesses the queerest street in the world, in spite of the fact that in nearly all the big towns in that country there are some remarkable streets. The chief thing of interest attaching to this eccentric thoroughfare is the fact that it is roofed in with glazed paper fastened on bamboo and contains more signboards, to the square foot than any other street in any other country. The next interesting fact about this Canton byway is that, though a business street, it contains no other shops but those of apothecaries and dentists' parlors; no professional men but doctors. It is a sick man's paradise and a Chinese physician's Klondyke. They call it Physic street, which is descriptive if not picturesque.

Canada House,

Corner Water and St. John Sts.,
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

The Factory

JOHN McDONALD & CO.
(Successors to George Cassady.)
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—AND—
Builders' Furnishings generally.
Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL SAWING.
Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

INSURANCE

The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. 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
JAS. G. MILLER

Mark You!

We have the BEST Studio, BEST assistants and the largest and most varied EXPERIENCE, and use only the BEST materials and therefore produce the

Best Photographs.

Whether our patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every time.

—IF YOU WANT—
Picture Frames
Photographs or
Tintypes
Come and See Us.

Mersereau's Photo Rooms
Water Street, Chatham.

WOOD GOODS!

WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE
For Sale
Laths
Paling
Box-Shooks
Barrel Heading
Matched Flooring
Matched Sheathing
Dimensioned Lumber
Sawn Spruce Shingles,

THOS. W. FLEET,
Nelson.

—THE—
Medical - Hall

BATH GLOVES
And MITTS
SPONGES
A Beautiful Line of
Toilet Soaps
From Five Cents to One Dollar per Cake
Just Arrived
—AT—
Mackenzie's Medical Hall
CHATHAM, N.B.

Headquarters

The Headquarters for Drugs, Patent Medicines and Toilet articles is at the
NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE
We have on and now, as usual, a
Large & Fresh Supply
of the different Mulsions, Liniments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma, and Catarrh Cures.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Powders and Pastes, Perfumes and Soaps.

Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.
We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.
E. L. STREET - Proprietor.

MACKENZIE'S Quinine Wine and Iron

THE BEST TONIC AND
—BLOOD MAKER—
50c Bottles
We Guarantee it at
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
CHATHAM, N. B.