"She Looketh Well

to the ways of her household." Yes, Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Canada.

But her ways are not always *old* ways. In fact she has discarded many unsatisfactory old ways. For instance, to-day she is using

Cottolene

the New Shortening, instead of lard. And this is in itself a reason why "she looketh well" in another sense, for she eats no lard to cause poor digestion and a worse complexion.

COTTOLENE is much better than lard for all cooking purposes, as every one who has tried it declares. Have you tried it?

For sale everywhere.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM
OF
HOREHOUND
AND ANISEED.
—FOR—
GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.
ST JOHN N. B

HOUSE TO LET.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy. Apply to
JAS. NICOL.

5,000 HIDES!

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.

Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders to me.

5.15 WILLIAM TROY
Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

STORE TO RENT.

The lower store in the Pierce Block lately occupied by R. Murdoch. Immediate possession given. For further information apply to
J. J. PIERCE.

F. O. PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

Next door to the Store of, J. B. Snowball, Esq
CHATHAM - - N. B.
All Kinds of Cloths,
Suits or single Garments.
pection of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
—ON—
Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.

Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

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

SALT! SALT!

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

GEO. W. GUTTER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR
FIR, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIS
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

POTATOES.

100 barrels of potatoes for sale at J B Snowball
—Price one dollar per barrel.

Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Babin, upper Pokemouche County of Gloucester:—

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Babin, insolvent, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
WM. WALSH, Assignee
Upper Pokemouche N. B. June 26 1894.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY.

SPRING OPENING!

GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY!

I beg to inform my customers and the ladies in general, that I am prepared to show the largest assortment of selected and choice millinery to be found on the North Shore.

I would be pleased to have as many as possible visit my Show Rooms on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, April 3rd and 4th, whether prepared or not to place their orders, that they may see my display of French, English and American novelties.

In addition to my MILLINERY Goods I also keep a full line of Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Robes Old Ladies Caps, the latest and most durable Corsets ever worn. These goods I will sell at reasonable prices.

All mail orders carefully and promptly attended to. Soliciting your patronage and thankful for past favors, I remain,

JOSIE NOONAN.
WATER STREET, CHATHAM

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JULY 5, 1894.

Should we not do it?

An effort is being made to induce parliament to grant an annual subsidy of $750,000 for a fast line of steamers to run between Great Britain and some port or ports in Canada. The speed is expected to be twenty miles an hour and the service a first class one, similar to that of the best lines between Great Britain and New York. The cost, to our people, of the proposed service is very large, but if Canada is to be consistent in the policy adopted when she spent millions in the Canadian Pacific Railway enterprise, there is much in favor of making the sacrifice. Local considerations will, of course, generate formidable opposition to the scheme, for particular ports, from their naturally advantageous position, and certain railway centres, by reason of their being such, will be benefitted to a greater extent than those less favorably located. These matters, however, ought to be considered only as incidentals and apart from the main question as to whether Canada's material interests will be benefitted, directly and indirectly, to an extent commensurate with the proposed expenditure. It has been asserted that enough business will not offer to support such a line, but when it is remembered that similar predictions were made to discourage many railway and steamboat lines now existing on a paying basis, and, particularly, in reference to the Canadian Pacific and its Vancouver-Japan steamships, it is not unreasonable to assume that the possibilities of a Canadian Atlantic fast line may be of the greatest importance in the country's development. It will not be denied that Canadians are ready to assume the burden involved in the subsidy, provided they can be assured that the undertaking will be honestly caried out, as proposed. There is, however, no good reason for assuming that it will not be so, and, on the whole, there appear to be substantial reasons in favor of Canada having as good a fast Atlantic service as the ability of the country to secure it will warrant. Conditions in all things affecting travel and traffic are rapidly changing, and it is mere folly not to recognize the necessity of Canada keeping pace with the progress of the times in this as in all other matters affecting her national and material progress.

The Proposed New Engine House.

The Board of Street and Fire Commissioners for Chatham is to be congratulated on the steps it has taken in the way of preparations for providing the town with a new steam fire engine house and otherwise improving its facilities for the extinguishing of fires. The design of the proposed building, which is to be of brick, is well conceived and the interior arrangements seem to be what are required. The provisions for a good water supply are ample and certain, and as the water will be from the range of springs in the higher ground in the rear part of the town, it is of a kind in every way suited for the purpose intended.

The selection of a site from which water may be sent through hose a thousand feet in all directions, reaching the wharves as well as the back streets ought to commend itself to the unprejudiced, in preference to one from which an area only one half as great could be worked over, and while a location a block or two further east on the same range might perhaps be favored by many, were it available, yet as no such site seemed to offer, and that selected is already a fire station and under control of the board, the wisdom of choosing it will be conceded by a very large majority of those who consider the subject on its merits and from the standpoint of public utility. It is natural that there should be differences of opinion in reference to the site chosen, but a choice had to be made and the responsibility involved assumed. A few gentlemen, who are, perhaps, more interested in creating prejudice against the choice made than in studying the merits of the question, and some others who are biased by local and personal interests, apart from the fire service altogether, will be, for a time, dissatisfied but, in the end, we have no doubt that the general verdict will be that the best possible choice was made in view of an economical expenditure of the money provided for the purpose, and the securing of the best results as to efficiency of service.

The Ontario Elections.

TORONTO, June 27.—The smoke of the battle is now clearing away and the victor and vanquished are computing the gain and losses that the struggle brought to each. Both sides are to be congratulated; the victors upon their success, and the vanquished upon the fact that the end has come, and some have survived. All the morning newspapers review editorially the campaign, and analyse the result of yesterday's voting. The Globe, this morning says: "That Mr. Meredith's regular following would not have a majority of the next legislature was fairly well assumed before polling day, by the fact that there were candidates of that kind in less that two-thirds of the constituencies. The only hope of those of the Opposition was that the Government might not obtain a clear majority as against all the opposing forces, including the P. P. A., and such Patrons as were expected to be hostile to the administration; or that matters might be left in a state of doubt and confusion, from which a Conservative victory might be plucked. Both these hopes were scattered to the winds by the result of the polling, which put the Liberals in advance of all other parties, hostile or doubtful, and left no room for uncertainty that the Government enjoys the confidence of the country.

"The result is a triumph for reason over passion and prejudice. The Government won because it deserved to win. It went to the the country upon a record, not, of course, free from human imperfections, but, compared with all that we know of Governments of Canada, marvellous as to honesty, thrift, ability, and progressiveness. Upon the administrative side, humanly speaking, it was simply invulnerable, and the people renewed their expression of confidence in it, just as the shareholders of a bank would re-elect a board of directors who had managed the affairs of the institution with the utmost prudence, with a minimum of a loss, and yet with a keen eye to the growing necessities of a growing concern. They took the plain, common sense, business-like view that the maintenance of Sir Oliver Mowat and his colleagues was the only safe course to pursue.

"We recognize that under responsible Government even a ministry whose executive record is unassailable may be fairly defeated on some large question of public policy. For ministers are not only heads of departments but leaders of the legislature, and having an especial, though not an exclusive responsibility for its measures. But in its attempts to frame a policy the Opposition have been fully as unsuccessful as in efforts to attack the administrative record of the Government. At the outset they fell into the error of bel t ling.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

the current Conservative opinion being pretty well expressed in the gibe "A big County Council." The opinion was destructive of their own prospects, for, if they were right in the view that the Legislative powers of the Province were insignificant, it was clear that in the Legislature there was no great field for reform, and, consequently, no scope for genius in the framing of a policy. But the opinion was wrong, and every year made that more clear. Under Liberal guidance, the ascertained boundary of the Province was greatly extended, and the jurisdiction of the Legislature was found to be fully as great as had been claimed by those ardent advocates of the Provincial view. Powers thus asserted were used with wisdom and with full regard for the wants of a growing and enterprising community. The municipal system was developed until its equal can now hardly be found in the civilized world. Law reform was carried on at a pace fully commensurate with the progress made in England, from which our legal system was derived. On the foundation of popular education, so well planued and so solidly laid by Dr. Ryerson, a noble superstructure was reared. The importance of the Legislature began to dawn upon the Opposition, but they never succeeded in originating a grand statesmanlike policy of reform, appealing to the hearts and intellects of the people.

"The vessel which has neither propelling force nor rudder must drift with any current it encounters, and Ontario Conservatism drifted into sectarianism. The first indications of the tendency appeared in 1883; in 1886 and 1890 it was more strongly evinced; in 1894, the party confessed it was dominant.

"Mr. Meredith and some of his associates made attempts to steer the vessel off the rocks, onto which it was drifting. It was useless for them to protest their tolerance, and their desire to keep sectarian issues out of the campaign, while they had abandoned more than a third of the constituencies of Ontario largely to an association, whose objects were purely sectarian. They could not have won without the Protestant Protective Association, and they shared its signal and disastrous defeat."

THE CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF THE ELECTION.

The Empire says: The result, while not the victory many of the friends of the Opposition anticipated, is one of which Mr. Meredith and his followers have no reason to be ashamed, when the forces they had to fight are taken into account. Not only have they had to fight the whole organized force of officials who constitute themselves election agents for the Government, with the potent influences of the intimidation of the liquor dealers and the colonization roads at their back, but they have had such ecclesiastics as Archbishop Cleary and Principal Grant coming to the rescue of the Government with the whole weight of their influence. Fighting against such odds, they have indeed done wonders in preventing the Government from electing more than a bare half of the House. If the forces against the Government could only have been consolidated and not in so many instances wasted their strength by multiplication of candidates, the Government would have been swept out of existence by a large majority. But as it is the Government, it will be seen, has virtually sustained a defeat, for if the Patrons and Independents elected against the force of the Government, stand true to the principles which placed them where they are no ministry can possibly stand. Holding only half the House with a vigorous opposition arrayed against it, it will be sure to founder before the first session is over and the people will wait impatiently for the test of "strength."

THE OPINION OF THE MAIL.

The Mail says: "The great centre of intelligence (Toronto) while pronouncing against the administration, has spoken still more strongly against the intolerance of the Kingston ecclesiastics. There is no mistaking what Toronto means. The city is determined that we shall be ruled on lines of equality and justice and that the people instead of the prelates, shall reign. The figures are the more extraordinary when it is borne in mind that two years ago Toronto elected a Liberal, by a handsome majority. They are more astounding still when viewed in the light of the expectations entertained with reference to the last redistribution. The Conservative majority had been strongest in the constituencies in which it was expected that it would be altogether wiped out. South Toronto was supposed to be safe, yet it has given an anti-administration vote large enough to submerge the ministerial majority in twenty counties."

Methodist Conference.

[Continued from last week]

SACKVILLE June 25th.

Conference opened at 9 with President Clarke in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. I. Perkins. Rev. Job Shenton reported from the general conference fund. The income was slightly less than last year. Report was adopted. Conference then proceeded to dispose of a notice of motion given by Rev. Geo. Steel respecting the constitution of stationing committees. Heretofore it has been constituted by the chairman from each district being ex-officio a member with one other minister elected by the districts. The motion was to the effect that both members should be elected, making it possible for them to be either ministers or laymen. A good deal of discussion ensued in which J. R. Woodburn Esq., Revs. G. W. Fisher, C. H. Paisley and others took part. Eventually an amendment was carried to the effect that one of the members must be a minister, while the other may be a layman. But both are to be elected. This however can become law only by the general conference changing the discipline.

DR. SUTHERLAND,

Missionary secretary, was then welcomed to the platform. He made a speech which was well received. He thought that something ought to be done to raise some missions to a state of independency. It would be better for them and for the special cause of missions. During the last quadrennium the annual income was $235,000. But $200,000 of that amount had never gone beyond the bounds of our own Dominion. He gave the conference a motto" a quarter of a million for missions from subscription and collections alone." During the last ten years the whole of what had been raised for missions by this conference had been returned, with the exception of about $500. At the conclusion of his address Dr. Pope moved and Dr. Stewart seconded a vote of thanks for the sermon preached on Sabbath morning and also expressing confidence and satisfaction with his management of the Missionary Society Dr. Allison also spoke in favor of it, as also did Revs. T. Marshall, W. E. Johnson and A. C. Bell. Altogether the session was most interesting. Closed with benediction.

Afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. S. Allen. Dr. Inch brought forward his motion in favor of an easier transfer of ministers from one conference to another. He made a speech in favor of it. Rev. C H Paisley also spoke. The motion was laid on the table in order that the election of representatives to the general conference might take place. On a first ballot President Clark, Dr. Stewart, Rev. C. H. Paisley, Thos. Marshall, and Dr. Evans were elected. On a second ballot Dr. Chapman was elected and on a third ballot H. W. Weddall and Dr. Brecken were elected. After many ballots Revs. W. W. Brewer and James Crisp were elected reserve delegates. The laymen reported that they had elected Drs. Allison and Inch L. L. Beer, W. E. Dawson, J. R. Woodburn, M. Lamont, and W. F. George, with J. E. Irvine and C. Palmer as reserves. Session adjourned with benediction

TUESDAY THE 26TH.

Prayer was offered by Revs. S. H. Rice and Geo. M. Clarke.

Rev. W. J. Kirby reported from the Parsonage Aid Fund. The following grants were made to parsonages Fairville $50 Sussex $50 and Buctouche $50. Report was adopted.

Rev. L. S. Johnson reported from the Children's Fund. The following rebates were recommended from last year's assessment. Queen Square $50 Wesley Memorial $50 Point de Bute $50 and Cornwall $35; report adopted.

Rev. John Goldsmith reported from the Sustentation Fund. By districts the amounts received were:

St. John	$ 438 60
Fredericton	380.36
Miramichi	86.47
Sackville	250.57
St. Stephen	174 25
Charlottetown	286.20
Summerside	137.78
Woman's Aid Society St. John.	91.00
	$1845.23

Thanks were moved to the Woman's Aid Society, St. John and to Senator Lewin for his subscription of $100. Report was adopted. The division of the fund gives between $40 and $50 to ordain-ministers and between $20 and $30 to unordained ministers.

Dr. Lathern, editor of the Wesleyan was then introduced and briefly addressed the conference. Dr. Brecken then came forward and read an address of congratulation to Dr. Pope on his completing fifty years in the ministry and presented him with $100. Dr. Pope suitably acknowledged the expression of regard. He was visibly affected by the token of the affection of conference for him.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Supernumerary matters were introduced by Dr. E. Evens. The capital stock was $77.395.08 an increase during the year of $770 The claims paid at the rate of 85% were

Nova Scotia Conference	$ 6471.25
N. B. and P. E. I. do	4925.00
Newfoundland "	780.00
Other conferences	50.00
	$10,392,31
Treasurer's salary	350.00
Other expenses	148.00
	$10,890.16

The receipts were:—

Nova Scotia Conference	$ 2432.43
N. B. and P. E. I. "	2243 21
Newfoundland "	995.72
	$ 5671 36
Missionary Society	700.00
Interest from capital stock	4519.00
	$10890.16

Remarks were made by Rev. C. H. Paisley, Dr. Evans, Geo. Steel, T. Marshall and others.

Some changes in the constitution of the fund were discussed. It was also decided to seek an increase in the endowment fund so as to raise it up to $100,000. All the afternoon was spent in these matters. Remarks were made by Rev. C. Comben, J. S. Allen, T. L. Wiliams, J. Shenton, J. F. Estey and S. James. Then, Rev. H C Paisley moved and the Rev. T. Marshall seconded a resolution expressing confidence in the management of the fund by Dr. Evans. Resolution carried. Session closed with benediction.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 27.

The following were elected to the Board of Regents of Mt. Allison University, Drs. Brecken and Chapman and C. H. Paisley; also laymen L. L. Beer, Dr. Sheffield and J. D. Chipman. Rev. J. Shenton treasurer of the Children's Fund reported

The income was	$3591.24
The expenditure	5561.26
leaving a balance of	$29.98

Statement accepted.

Rev. G. Steel reported from the statistical committee. The membership for the year shows a net increase of 277. There are 109 ministers and probationers. The various funds are about the same as last year. In some cases slightly below. 4 new churches had been built during the year. The total amount raised for all purposes during the year was $118,017.38. The total value of the church property is $808,000.

Rev. Neil McLauchlin reported from the Sunday School committee. The number of preaching

Appointments	403
No. of Schools	230
" of Teachers and officers	1793
" of Scholars	13,679
Raised for missions	1627.57
" " school purposes	4857.37

On motion of Dr. Chapman, Rev. A. Lucas was given leave of absence for another year.

The following were reported as the supernumerary ministers of the conference Revs. H. Daniel, H. Pope, J. A. Duke. Wm. Tweedie, E. Evans, G. B. Payson, Geo. Harrison, L. S. Johnson, F. W. Harrison, F. H. W. Pickles, John Prince, S. F. Teed, Joseph Pascoe, and C. W. Dutcher.

On motion of Rev. Geo. Steel Derby circuit was constituted a mission

Rev. A. C. Bell moved a resolution in favor of rebating the Children's Fund Tax to unordained men. This was discussed. But on being put to the vote was lost by a large majority.

Rev. J. Shenton was reappointed treasurer and Rev. L. S. Johnson secretary of the Children's Fund. It was decided to ordain Rev. W. A. Thomson for special purposes.

Conference then proceeded to elect chairmen of districts with the following result.

St. John, The President.
Fredericton, Dr. Brecken.
Woodstock., Dr. Chapman.
St. Stephen, Rev. C. Comben.
Sackville, Dr. Stewart.
Moncton, Rev. W. W. Brewer.
Miramichi, Rev. J. Seller.
Charlottetown, Rev. Geo. M. Campbell.
Summerside, Rev. E. Slackford.

And on nomination of chairmen the following were appointed financial secretaries. Rev. C. H. Paisley, I. N. Parker, Theo. L. Williams, Thomas Allen, Wm. Harrison, Thomas Pierce, James Crisp, Geo. W. Fisher, and John Goldsmith.

The following elections were made:—

Conference missionary. Treasurer, Dr. Evans.
General Missionary Board, Dr. Inch.
Supernumerary Fund, Rev. C. H. Paisley and Geo. R. Sangster.
Rev. A. D. McCully secretary of statistical committee.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28

Rev. L. S. Johnson submitted report of Children's Fund. The assessment is about the same as last year. A good deal of discussion ensued in which the Revs. J. Goldsmith, W. J. Kerby, Geo. Hunter, J. Read, L. S. Johnson and J. Shenton took part.

DECEASED MINISTERS.

Obituary notices were then read of Rev. J. R. Narraway M. A. and Cyrus Rice B. A. Mr. Narraway had completed 51 years in the ministry. He was a man of more than ordinary ability as a writer and a public speaker. The president, Dr. Allison, Rev. J. Shenton, Dr. Wilson, John Fawcett, Dr. Pope and others spoke in reference to them.

Dr. Stewart, Dr. Allison and Henry J. Clarke spoke about the Rev. C. Rice. His father acknowledged the sympathy of the brethren in his trouble.

Rev. George Steel reported from the Contingent Fund. It was necessary to borrow $460.11 to enable it to pay necessary claims. Rev. James and G. Steel were appointed a committee to apportion such an amount among the districts as total up to the annual expenditure of the fund. Report adopted. Dr. Wilson moved that the name "Home Mission Fund" be substituted for sustentation fund. This was voted down. Conference closed about noon. Minutes were signed by president in the presence of about forty members.

Following are the clergymun stationed in the MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

Chatham—Rev. George Steel
Newcastle—Rev. James Crisp.
Derby—Rev. Henry Penna.
Richibucto—Rev. J. S. Allan.
Buctouche—Rev. Edmund Ramsey.
Harcourt—Rev. James W McConnell B. A.
Bathurst—Rev. Joseph Seller B. A.
Campbellton—Rev. Wm. A. Thomson.

Rev. Dr. Chapman removes to Woodstock, and Rev. Thos. Marshall removes to Queen Square, (St. John) Rev. John A. Clarke M. A. removes to Fairville.

Revs. Geo. Harrison and Levi S. Johnson are without circuits on account of ill health.

News and Notes.

A GREAT LOCOMOTIVE.

A mogul locomotive recently built for the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad by the Baldwin Locomotive Works is the largest engine of this type ever built, its total weight in working order being 151,000 pounds, the Boiler being 72 inches in diameter. It is a simple engine, with cylinders 22 inches in diameter and 26 inches stroke. The six driving wheels are 62 inches in diameter, the driving wheel base being 14 feet, the total wheel base 22 feet 5 inches, and the total wheel base of both the engine and tender being 50 feet. The engine weighs 76 net tons in working order.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

A course of lectures at the Royal Institution which has created much interest is that by Captain Abney, on color blindness. Excessive tobacco smoking has long been known to be an important factor in color blindness, and Captain Abney indorses the truth of this observation. Woman, says the *Photo News*, has always been credited with a better appreciation of color than man, and she may now take warning against any temptation to indulge in nicotine, either first hand, in the form of cigarettes, or second hand, in the use of railway carriages labeled "smoking."

TENEMENT HOUSE POPULATION IN NEW YORK

According to a census lately made by the Board of Health of New York, there are 38, 138 buildings known as tenement houses, in some of which the people are packed like sardines; but the average is only 34 persons to a house, the total tenement house population being 1,332,773. Many of the so-called tenement houses are vast establishments constructed and conducted on the best sanitary principles. Still, the majority of these buildings, those that are occupied by the poorer classes, are wretched and unsavory. The only wonder is that pestilence does not rage among them at all times. Almost every steamer from Europe brings a new lot of low-minded, dirty creatures, representatives of the vilest foreign classes, whose filthy habits the health authorities find it difficult to overcome or combat.

AN ENORMOUS CARGO OF REFRIGERATED MEAT.

The steamship Perthshire, recently arrived in London, brought from Australia and New Zealand the largest cargo of refrigerated goods ever imported. The cargo consisted of 70,000 carcasses of sheep, 9,000 haunches, 9,000 legs, about 550 tons of frozen beef, 750 cases of butter, 150 bags of bullocks' hearts, 150 bags of oxtails and kidneys, and 7 cases of oysters. The holds have sufficient capacity to have accommodated 12,000 more carcasses of sheep. The *Engineer* says; The shipment is an interesting one, as it is the first time that meat has been brought to this country from Australia or New Zealand by means of an ammonia machine, and the excellent quality of the goods, as certified by the consignees, is sufficient evidence of the success of the Linde machines by which the holds were cooled. Until recently only cold air machines were used in this trade: The ammonia machines occupy far less space and apply the cold in a much more efficient manner, besides greatly reducing the consumption of steam.

THE PEARY AUXILIARY EXPEDITION.

The Peary Auxiliary Expedition, under the charge of Henry G. Bryant, secretary of the Philadelphia Geographical Club, sailed for Saint John's, N. F., on the Portia from Brooklyn, June 20. When the steamer arrives at St. John's the party will be transferred to the Falcon, the staunch little vessel which carried Lieut. R. E. Peary north last summer. The Falcon will then steam to Godhaven, Greenland, and thence to the winter quarters of Lieut. Peary at Bowdoin Bay, Inglefield Gulf, in latitude 77° 43'. They will examine the Baffin's Bay shore of Ellesmere Land for traces of Bjorling and Kallstenius, the missing Swedish naturalists. Then the Falcon will return with Light. Peary and party. They are expected to arrive in Philadelphia about September 25.

In addition to Mr. Bryant, the auxiliary party is composed of William Libbey, Jr., Professor of Physical Geography in Princeton University; T. C. Chamberlin, Professor of Geology in the University of Chicago; Dr. Axel Ohlin, zoologist, who is a representative of the Swedish government; Dr. H. H. Wetherill, surgeon; Mr. H. Bridgman, of Brooklyn; and Emil Diebitsch, of Port Royal, S. C. civil engineer and brother of Mrs. Peary.

THE VANITY OF GREAT MEN.

It is unquestionable that many of the most celebrated men have been absurdly and foolishly vain, but before any one concludes that vanity is either a part or an incident of greatness it ought to be remembered that no man, great or small, is a fixed quantity, to be counted upon at all times as the same. No man is the same from year to year, from month to month, or from day to day. The processes of thought, the moods of time, are as swift as the flash of light, and doubtless one man who lives through a long life experiences all the moods of which any man of his level of cultivation has ever been capable. Instead of being true that the vanity of great men makes them great, or that they do their best in the mood of vanity, it is probably true that in doing their really great work they are not vain at all or even self-conscious at all. It is only as they look back upon it that it inflates some of them with pride, which often shows itself in vanity. "Gods!" said Dean Swift, smiting his hand on the table as he read over one of his own productions, "what a genius I had when I wrote that!" This was vanity, no doubt. And it was vanity in Ruskin which made him say: "With Carlyle I stand, we two alone now in England, for God and the Queen." But does this justify any one in saying, as M. Du Clos does in concluding a series of interesting anecdotes on the vanity of great men, that "as people are usually taken at their own estimate, self-appreciation should not be condemned?"

It seems rather true as a fact of the physiology of the mind that uncontrollable vanity is a sure symptom of the onset of insanity. All great men are brave in initiative, but the courage which enables them to succeed where others dare not even attempt is never so potent as when it leads to entire self-forgetfulness. When Napoleon concluded himself a demigod, when he began to stuff his stomach instead of exercising his brain, as he had done, he became unable to keep awake when he most needed to be wary, and having reached this stage, he was already far along on the road to Waterloo. And both Ruskin and Swift were far along toward the madhouse when it was no longer possible for them to master their vanity and hold it in the same subjection in which they were holding it while they were doing the work which made them celebrated. Great intellectual effort requires high nervous tension which makes greatness, and the vanity of greatness is merely the symptom of reaction—of breaking down, of the insanity which is the result of nervous tension uncontrolled by will. The lunatic asylums are full of people whose symptoms are identical with what some have mistaken for indications of greatness.—*St. Louis Republic.*

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

The Murder of the President of France.

The ADVANCE gave a full account last week of the assassination of President Carnot—the head of the French nation—and subsequent events connected with the tragedy will, no doubt be of interest to our readers.

The disorders in Lyons, where the crime was committed, and in other places in France resulting from the indignation of the people over the assassination were great.

Crowds of rioters paraded the streets of Lyons from the time the late president's remains left the city until the next morning and in spite of the efforts of the police and military the mobs sacked Italian stores and taverns and after throwing their contents into the streets made bonfires of everything.

All night long the police were engaged in charging these rioters who, however, always retreated before the advance of the officers, seeming determined to demonstrate the fact that they were excited against Italians only, and that they were not seeking a conflict with the authorities. In Lyons and in other towns Italians suffered from the hands of the mob. Wholesale pillage reigned supreme and large numbers of Italians were hopelessly ruined Many of them fled from Lyons. Others sought safety in the country and hid in the woods and other such places of refuge. Scenes of disorder, similar, are reported from Grenoble and several other towns The troops supported the police to restore order but the rioting continued for some time in spite of the soldiers and policemen.

LYONS, June 26.—The police are actively engaged in searching for accomplices of Santo which they feel certain he had. They are particularly anxious to find a hairdresser's assistant, named Marius Violly, who is said to have repeatedly predicted that President Carnot would be murdered in his carriage on his arrival here,

An Italian women who proves to have been Violly's mistress, and one of Violly's associates named Roux, have been arrested. Violly himself, however, has disappeared. Recently while drunk, a friend of Violly in his maundering exclaimed:—"I hear the tolling of bells. Violly has written an article and we are betrayed." This at the time was thought nothing of, but now the reference to the tolling of bells seems pregnant with fateful meaning.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, believes that the assassination cannot affect the relations between France and Italy. The ambassador was much pained to hear of the assassination of President Carnot. He was at the house of ambassador Patenotre when the latter heard of the president's assassination and Baron Fava then expressed to Mr. Patenotre his horror at hearing what had taken place. To-day he called again on Mr. Patenotre and officially expressed his regret at the death of the president.

Mr. Crisp was to-day asked if the Carnot tragedy would suggest the need of congressional action against anarchists. "I hardly think so," said the speaker, "It is very difficult to draw the legal line between liberty and license. The danger is that the civil liberty which is the basis of our institutions, might be imperilled. It is the public detestation of such methods, rather than laws, that must be relied on to protect us against the breeding of anarchy amongst us."

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Rome says that Cardinal Rampollo informed him that the Vatican regretted the assassination of Pres't Carnot for two reasons. First, because Carnot had smoothed with tact several difficult questions between France and the Holy See, and second, because he made himself personally liked in Vatican circles. Cardinal Rampollo added that the event showed that anarchism was directing its efforts against the very rulers who were trying to bring peace and contentment among the poor and afflicted. The correspondent said that a procession of 200 people bearing Italian flags went to the French Embassy last night and gave repeated cheers for France. The demonstration, however, was rather cold and ineffective.

On the body reaching the home of the murdered President in Paris, the widow was so overcome with grief when the casket was placed in the temporary mortuary chapel that she was compelled to retire to a private room, where her sons did their utmost to console her.

The assassin's name was registered in the labor exchange. The feeling against the Italians in particular and foreigners in general aroused by the assassination of the president has caused several factories in the suburbs to discharge all the foreigners in their employ, and it is expected that their example will be followed by other establishments employing foreigners.

LISBON, June 26.—Six Spainards have been arrested in this city charged with posting red placards yesterday evening in the leading thoroughfares. The placards were inscribed: "Ravachol, Vaillant and Henri are avenged" "Santos' arm has rendered them justice."

PARIS, June 28.—A despatch from Montpellier, capital of the department of Herault, distant about 75 miles from Marseilles, announces an anarchist tragedy growing out of the efforts of the police to discover the accomplices of assassin Santo. Cette and Montpellier, both in the same department, have been mentioned as places where the murderer stopped previous to making his way to Lyons, with the intention of taking the life of the chief magistrate of France. Consequently these towns have been scoured by detectives since Monday morning. Santo has, from the first, claimed that he acted entirely on his own initiative and that he had no accomplices. The police formed a different opinion and believed that he followed out a carefully laid plan, receiving instructions and advice at the different towns he visited. The detectives who have been at work in Montpellier yesterday evening decided to surround and search the house of a man supposed to be an anarchist and possible accomplice of Santo. Granier, it appears, during last Sunday afternoon previous to the attack upon President Carnot, was heard to remark: "By this time Carnot must have received his quietus." As the President was not stabbed till late the same evening it was naturally concluded, when the news of the outrage became public and when it was shown that Santo had visited Montpellier, that Granier must have known that an attack was to be made upon the life of the President.

When Granier's house was surrounded, the detectives burst in the door and summoned the anarchist to surrender, Granier was seated at a table eating his supper. He sprang to his feet and for a moment stood motionless with surprise. Then with surprising swiftness and before the detectives could secure him, the anarchist picked up a long and sharp knife and plunged it into his abdomen, and with a few swift turns of the wrist disembowled himself and fell to the floor, where he expired almost immediately. The detectives then commenced a thorough search of Granier's lodgings, and, according to report, a quantity of anarchistic literature was discovered, together with documents which connect Santo with Granier and others in the conspiracy which resulted in the murder of President Carnot. In any case, the police authorities admit that they have established beyond a doubt that Santo, Granier and the man named Laporta, who was arrested on Monday, and others not yet in custody, caused the death of President Carnot in order to avenge the executions of Ravachol, Vaillant and Henri, all of whom before dying announced that their deaths would be avenged. This, of course, was looked upon as mere anarchist blustring, at the time the threats were uttered. The police expect to make important arrests shortly. Santo, as already cabled, is said to have missed the train running direct to Lyons, from Cette and to have been compelled to go to Montpellier and from thence to Vienne. From the latter place, having only, it was stated, 60 centimes in his possession, he walked thirty miles to Lyons. Santo is still confined in a cell in the prison at Lyons and is carefully watched to prevent him from suicide. He is described as a dull, unducated young fellow. In prison he sleeps well and eats heartily, does not smoke and appears indifferent as to his fate. Santo will be tried as already announced, on July 23, at Lyons, but the charge against him will be paricide. When Santo has been condemned to death and the hour of his execution has arrived, he will be conducted to the place of execution in his shirt barefooted and with his head covered by a black veil. The condemned man will stand on the scaffold while an officer of the law adresses the people and refers to the enormity of the crime committed. Santo will be decapitated by the guilotine.

Dying on his Feet.

"That man is just dying on his feet."

How often the phrase is used with regard to persons brought to death's door by overwork and consequent nervous prostration and debility. They cannot afford time to rest (so they will tell you) and gradually they reach the stage where their friends speak of them in the words above quoted. For all who have reached such a stage or are in broken health from any cause, there is a sure specific in Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic, the great nerve and brain invigorator, blood and flesh builder, and a perfect stomach tonic and aid to a digestion.

A LAME BACK, or a kink the neck, is quickly removed by a free application of Dr. Manning's German Remedy, the universal pain cure. All druggists sell it.

The Chinese Plague

HORRORS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN HISTORY.

Despatches from the plague-stricken district of Chinia tell of horrors which have few parallels in history. The disease first appeared in the old Mohammedan quarter of Canton, where the population is so dense and the filth so terrible that, according to the laws of medical science, the locality is not fit for human habitation. More than a month ago it was estimated that 60,000 natives had fallen victims to the pestilence, and one big charitable dispensary announced that it had given away 2,000 coffins. Usually a funeral is an occasion for noisy mourning, and white and blue lanterns are the symbols that death has visited a house. Lately, however, the lanterns have not been used and bodies have been buried without any of the customary ceremonies. A Chinese paper tells of an incident showing the lawlessness that prevails in the infected quarter. All of a rich Chinaman's household had succumbed to the plague except one daughter. She was sitting in the lonely house, but felt too ill to go out and buy coffins for her dead. Suddenly a thief, who had broken into the premises, appeared. She offered him money to buy coffins and promised if he fulfilled the commission to let him take any articles he wished. He soon returned, only to find the girl dead. He set at work to loot the premises, but was seized by the plague and died before he could get out of the house.

The Inconceivable Velocity of Arcturus.

Mr. Serviss, writing in the New York *Sun*, says: Arcturus, which exceeds our sun several thousand times, perhaps in light-giving power, is apparently a runaway in the universe. As far as is known at present, Arcturus is both the largest and the most swiftly moving body in the stellar heavens. Its calculated velocity is no less than 375 miles in a second, or 32,400.000 miles in a day! The direction of its motion is such that it approaches the earth at the rate of 5,450.000, miles a day. But even if it were rushing at us in a straight line, 85,000 years would elapse before the encounter could take place. Nobody has been able to guess how Arcturus got started at its present rate of traveling, or where its journey will end. If it is only a gigantic visitor to our system of suns, then it will pass through the visible universe, and in the course of millions of year disappear from it. And if any member of our system should, through too close approach, become a satellite of Arcturus, it would inevitably be borne away a prisoner into the unfathomed and, by human eyes, unseen depths of illimitable space.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their room up-stairs, Hocken Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training class.

All young men are most cordially invited to all of these meetings.

OLD MANSE TABUSINTAC.

The old manse and land belonging to the trustees of St Andrew's church, Tabusintac, will be sold on Monday the 16th day of July, next, at public auction in front of