General Business.

LIME JUICE

Lime Juice Cordial,

Choice Fruit Syrups.

For Sale low,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. Stothart.

MYER MOSS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and ENGRAVER has opened a shop in the

BANNON CORNER

Water Street - - - Chatham

and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above line.

He has a complete sett of the most improved tools to execute fine

Watch & Chronometer Work

in the best manner. Gold and Silver Jewelry made to order of any description. Nautical instruments repaired and adjusted. Plain and fancy Engraving, monograms, Coffin-plates, etc.

A good assortment of Clocks; Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Plated Chains, Fine colored Gold Setts, Broaches, Earrings, Lockets, Plain and Set rings, Jet-and rolled plate goods, etc.

Our stock of Silverware comprising.—Tea Setts of six pieces, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Toast Racks, Breakfast Frames, Waiters, Mugs, Napkin Rings, Pickle Jars, Sets of Knife, Spoon, and Fork in Cases, Spoons and Forks all sizes, Eye glasses and Spectacles, etc., etc.

We ask the favour of your patronage and promise to do our best to please you.

COFFINS and CASKETS

J. PHELAN,

Undertaker and Joiner,

ST, FRANCIS ST., - - CHATHAM.

Funerals Furnished at MODERATE RATES and properly attended to. 7y1

NEW RICH BLOOD.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS make new Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 wks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A Local and Constitutional Treatment. Two Distinct Medicines, one acting on the Nasal Passages, Head, Throat and Lungs, the other on the Liver, Kidneys, and Blood.

INSTANTANEOUS, ECONOMICAL, SAFE, RADICAL TREATMENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, 75 cts.

If not found satisfactory, the price paid will be refunded. Some chronic or obstinate cases of long standing may require from three to six packages to effect a permanent cure.

THE SMITH MEDICINE CO.

MONTREAL & TROY, N.Y.

DIPHTHERIA.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Auction!

Valuable Building Lot for Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, on Friday, the 25th day of August next at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Lot of Land situate in the town of Newcastle, and known as the Lot lately occupied by Mr. Shaw

It is a desirable site for the erection of a Private Residence or Public Hotel.

TERMS of sale ⅓ down, and the balance in one two and three years by equal instalements at 7 per cent. secured by Mortgage.

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Sec'y Treasurer,
Co. Northumberland.

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, a superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates.

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE,

NEWCASTLE.

SUMMER GOODS,

NOW IN STOCK

Dress Goods in Great Variety

PRINTS of the newest and most attractive designs.

Grey & White Cottons.

MY STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

large and will be found well assorted.

MY MOTTO IS,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, a fine Stock.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE GROCERIES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
JEWELLRY,
PARAFINE LAMPS,
OILS, ETC., ETC.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JAMES BROWN.

CHAMPAGNE.

Just arrived per steamer "Hibernian" via Halifax.

20 baskets Finest Champagne,

Pints and Quarts;

10 Cases Sparkling Burgundy & Hock.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON.

Victoria Wharf, Smyth Street.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - AUGUST 24, 1882.

Rudeness vs. Courtesy.

A correspondent writes complaining of "incivility and rudeness" with which he was recently treated by a certain gentleman with whom he had some business." The letter is, however, of too personal a character for publication and we therefore withold it. We may, however, say that as courtesy costs nothing a little more of it than many persons seemed disposed to exercise would not be amiss. Some people cultivate a rude manner, because they seem to imagine it impresses others with a sense of their independence or superiority, but they do not realise, we suppose, that they often wound the feelings of some, while the remainder are disarmed of resentiment from a feeling of contempt or disgust. One of the most positive attributes of good breeding is the avoidance of occasion of offence.—One who respects himself will respect others; he will not challenge offences against his personality by making himself offensive, either in his person, in his acts, or in his words. There are those who imagine that they have secured some position—either by reason of mental endowments, fortuitous circumstances, or a reputation for eccentricity—which entitles them to exception from the requirements of the code of good manners, while they seem to exact the protection which that code affords.—Such persons are simply nuisances when in their favorite moods, and they should be taught good manners by the most direct and positive lessons. The scriptural injunction, to answer a fool according to his folly, is intended to encourage those who know enough of "the shoals and depths" of personal intercourse in all its varied phases, to do occasional violence to their own tastes and feelings for the purpose of teaching these social and business roughs the lessons suggested by the reflection of their own manners and conversation—Colonial life had not fully developed itself when Thackeray contributed to *Punch* his immortal chapters on "snobs", or perhaps the low-grade nob who, occasionally, figures in colonial political, social or business life had not worked his way up to the place of the great English satirist's notice. Plain manners are always best in this country; the presumption of supposed wealth may be an advantage to the alleged possessor with those who are only happy when they are being imposed upon, but, with those who realise that "the mind's the measure of the man," and to whom a boor is a boor, whether he be a gilded hog or the plain beast in his natural bristles, the human animal is either a gentleman or a rough, according as he conducts himself. Eccentric persons require some of the distinguishing marks of good breeding, and to give more than occasional evidences of self-respect, in order to command personal regard from discriminating friends, while the absence of those redeeming qualities may secure toleration without respect, simply from motives which belong to the class most prized in those who are selected for the oversight of and contact with lunatics.

A Divided Party.

A Bathurst despatch of 15th to the *St. John Sun* says the Liberal-Conservative committee met the evening before to take action in reference to the petition filed against Mr. Burns. "Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the action of non-residents of the County, who through malice and disappointment had inspired the petition and provided funds for the election trial. The meeting unanimously expressed their opinion that the charges were absolutely false and malicious. Counter petitions will be filed against Messrs. Anglin and Turgeon. L. R. Harrison, Esq., of St. John, who was present at the meeting last evening, has been engaged by the Liberal-Conservative committee to defend Mr. Burns in the election trial and to prepare counter petitions."

It is quite evident that the protest business in Gloucester is confined to the Conservatives there, as a prominent supporter of Mr. Turgeon writes saying "that in different election defeats suffered by Mr. Turgeon, his supporters have been loud in their recriminations against the undue influences brought to bear against him by his opponents and they now rejoice over the opportunity which the present contest will afford them of confirming the justice of their complaints. In the event of Mr. Burns filing a counter-petition against Mr. Turgeon, that gentleman's friends most enthusiastically engage themselves to furnish all funds necessary for his defence, meantime urging him to remain firm."

Our correspondent does not inform us as to where and when the meeting of Mr. Turgeon's friends was held at which this enthusiastic decision was come to, but it seems that the divided party, having none of its political opponents to fight, must have a row on its own account. We are not in the secrets of either wing of the great Conservative party in Gloucester nor can we claim to have much influence over them, but in view of Mr. Burns' decisive victory we cannot see what Mr. Turgeon's friends hope to gain by carrying on the election petition. It is, palpably, a vexatious proceeding, which promises only to give opportunity to a certain clique within the Conservative party in Gloucester, who wish to make capital for themselves out of the dissensions of what should be a "happy family."

The Lazaretto.

"Ziska"—a correspondent of the New York *Sun*—writes quite an interesting account of a visit made to the Tracadie Lazaretto on 16th July last. He pays a deserved tribute to the zeal of Rev. Father Babineau in behalf of the lepers and in preventing the spread of the disease; and to the self-denial and devotion of the Sisters of Mercy, who minister to the unfortunates who are so hopelessly afflicted in their life-prison. The correspondent says,—

"There is only one impediment to the comfort of the beings buried alive. It is the parsimony of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government. The buildings disgrace the five millions of people who are taxed to support his Government," etc.

It ought to be remembered that the Dominion Government has had control of the Lazaretto only some two years, and not since Confederation, as "Ziska" erroneously states. The responsibility for the wretched buildings is on the Provincial Government, and it is not improbable that as soon as the requirements of the institution are fully understood at Ottawa, better buildings will be erected in the place of those which are, undoubtedly, very inferior and inadequate for the service in which they are employed. It is believed that the Lazaretto is very much better managed now than ever it was before—far better than it was when under the control of the Provincial Government—and we may hope that the new and improved buildings will be provided in good time. "Ziska," though inaccurate occasionally and, at times, making apocryphal statements, gives the New Yorkers a fair average idea of the Lazaretto and the condition of the lepers.

TO THE FRONT.—The Miramichi marksmen are to the front in the shooting at Sussex thus far. Our neighbor, Mr. D. M. Loggie, who is also an oarsman of prowess, has taken the first prize in the first match, which consists of the coveted Prince of Wales Cup, the Association medal and ten dollars. There were ninety-six competitors and Sergt. Loggie led the next best man by two points, making 64 out of a possible 75. In the same match other Miramichi competitors came to the front, Sergt. Jas. Pallen, of No. 7 Battery, winning $4, Pt. R. Clark, of the Bank of Montreal, $2, Bombardier Russell of 73rd, $1, while gunner H. Pallen was barely counted out. Sergt. Loggie was one of the winners of the first prize in double sculls at last year's Miramichi Regatta; he is also a "braw curler" and one of our best skaters. If we mistake not he came out as a marksman for the first time, last year.

The "World" and the Salmon net Tax.

The *World* now endeavors to make its readers believe that it has not thrown its influence against the tide-water salmon fishermen of the Miramichi being relieved of the net tax imposed upon them. The editorial references of that paper to the subject can only be interpreted as opposing the proposition to abolish the tax. On 2nd inst. it had a leader charging the ADVANCE with "trying to stir up hostile sectional feelings," because we advocated the abolition of the tax and it proceeded to say,—

The senseless outcry for the abolition of the net tax is not, we believe, raised at the instance of the fishermen themselves, * * The fishermen are too sensible to make so unreasonable a demand.

It was according to the *World*, nothing but a "senseless outcry" and "an unreasonable demand" to ask for the abolition of the net tax and it would be an evidence of idiocy—a want of sense for the fishermen to make *so unreasonable* a demand. And, yet, the *World*—the *truthful World* declares that it never opposed the abolition of the net tax! It must have forgotten all about the above when it said last week,—

Our town contemporary shows a lack of its customary inventive power. Instead of a dozen fresh lies about THE WORLD in its last it repeats its false statement that we opposed the abolition of the net tax.

Turning again to the *World* article first referred to we find the following:—

With regard to the abolition of the salmon net tax altogether, we should like to see it done, of course—should like to see all taxes abolished. The fisheries have to be protected, and this costs considerable. The net tax is levied for the purpose of paying the cost of enforcing regulations for the preservation of the salmon fishery. Some may contend that no regulations, that no guardians, are necessary, but such a contention will not hold water.

In the above the *World* makes an attempt to argue that the net tax is necessary to the protection of the fisheries and that it could not be abolished unless "all taxes" were abolished." In fact, it tries to prove, inferentially, that those who advocate the abolition of the tax are contending that "no regulations and no guardians are necessary." These are logical deductions from the *World's* editorial of 2nd inst. or it meant nothing. In that issue, therefore, it opposed the abolition of the salmon net tax. On the 5th it had further light to throw on the subject. It said—

We have yet to hear a fisherman say that he and a few others should monopolize a fishery which belongs to the whole people, that they should be protected in the exclusive enjoyment of that fishery, and that measures should be taken for its preservation at a very considerable expense to the public treasury, without any special tax whatever being levied on them to meet part of the cost.

The fact that the editor of the *World* did not find in his visit to St. John—even in or in the vicinity of the Inspector's office—a fisherman opposed to the Salmon net tax, should not be wondered at, but it was a poor reason for the *World* continuing to advocate the justice of that "special tax." In the above, the doctrines that the fishermen are allowed, merely on sufferance, to enjoy the privileges they and their predecessors have always had conceded to them by the Provincial authorities, and that Confederation vested these privileges in Canadians generally, are insidiously put forward. It is the Official, Inspectorial, Ottawa doctrine which may suit the purposes of the *World* Publishing Company, but cannot be received with favor by those whose time-established privileges it seeks to sweep away. The "whole people" represented by the Ottawa Government are charged with the duty of *protecting* these fisheries, but they cannot confiscate them.

Will the *World* point out anything in the above-quoted paragraph favoring the abolition of the tax? We cannot interpret it in any other way than as a justification of the imposition—a decided attempt to prevent the Department from relieving the fishermen of the impost. In the course of the same article the *World* said,—

The fisheries in tidal waters are the property of the whole people, one man having just as good right to use them as another. But, as they are kept for the exclusive use of a comparatively few people, these few are asked to contribute a trifle, about the price of the first three salmon they catch, towards the expense of protecting them in the enjoyment of their respective privileges. This is the situation, and we have no evidence before us of its being unsatisfactory to anyone but the editor of the *Advance*.

This paragraph is another sample of the way in which the *World* has not opposed the abolition of the salmon-tax. "One man has just as good to right to use a fishery as another." Fishermen have, heretofore, had the right to the fishing stands off their own property. The *World* thinks differently and makes of its error a justification of the tax. The tax is "a trifle, about the price of the first three salmon they catch." Everything seems to be a trifle to the *World* Publishing Company. What the fishermen have to pay is a matter of small consequence to them,—still, their paper, after arguing that the tax is so just, protests that it is not opposed to relieving the fishermen of it. What consistency! What an example of the "two stool" business! What a ridiculous attempt to serve two masters! In the same article—and, apparently, fearing that our salmon fishermen might forget its doctrine respecting their having no better right than the ordinary "kanuck" to the enjoyment of their privileges in their net stands—the *World* said,—

The down-river fisheries belong to the whole people of Canada, who permit a certain number of fishermen to set nets for three cents a fathom for a whole season. There are two other methods which might be adopted. Everybody might be allowed to fish at will, as in old times, no restriction whatever being placed on the number of nets. Does our contemporary want this? Or the Government might, as the corporation of St. John does with regard to the harbor fisheries, indicate the places at which fish may be taken and put up the privileges at auction. Do the fishermen desire this system?

How gracious it is of "the whole people of Canada" to permit the North Shore fishermen to occupy the net stands off their own lands as they and their fathers have done for nearly a century! and how ungrateful the fishermen are that they should think of being relieved of a tax imposed upon them while other fisnermen are receiving the bounties of the Government! The *World* seriously argues that if the tax is abolished, it must lead to one of two other things, viz.—everybody being allowed to fish at will, or the putting up of the net stands at auction, the highest bidder taking them. This kind of argument is another way in which the *World* does not object to the abolition of the net-tax. How ingenuous the *World* is! What an able, honest, outspoken advocate it is of the fishermen's privileges!—The fishermen down-river simply say, that as the up-river fishermen are relieved of the Salmon net-tax they should be similarly treated. The exemption can be made without any of the difficulties the *World* seeks to throw in the way and exactly in the same way as it has been made in the up-river districts. If the *World* is not opposed to the down-river fishermen being relieved of this tax let it withdraw its specious arguments in favor of its imposition, a few samples of which we have quoted. That course would be more commendable than the charges of falsehood and misrepresentation which—in connection with this question—it has preferred against us, in language which, to say the least, reflects little credit on its proprietors.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

If the fountain is pure the streams will be pure also. So with the blood. If that be pure the health is established. *Parson's Purgative Pills* make new rich blood, and taken one a night will change the blood in the entire system in three months.

A Mysterious Expedition.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 16.—The recent purchase here of a schooner named the Conquest, of about twenty years old, by General Butler, of Boston, has created much comment, and many surmises are made relative to the object of her owner. The vessel sailed yesterday. The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"As her clearance states, she is bound for Port Crockette, said to be in Madagascar, a long voyage for so small a vessel; and the secrecy with which the whole enterprise has been gotten up makes it seem not improbable that that port is not her destination. As far as we have been able to learn, it appears that enquiries for a British bottom of suitable dimensions have been made for some time past by Capt. F. Tarr, of Gloucester, a gentleman well known for the prominent part he took in the late unhappy war of our Southern neighbours. Failing to find a suitable vessel flying the British flag in American waters, Capt. Tarr despatched an agent to Canada, where at last, in Halifax, the required article was found in the schooner Conquest, a gloomy, black, piratical-looking craft with extraordinarily high bulwarks for a vessel of her size, well-fitted to hide small guns, with which our observations lead us to believe she will be mounted. Capt. Tarr, who has been here for the past two weeks, has superintended the alterations that have been made in the vessel to suit her for her peculiar trip whatever it may prove to be. Large quantities of stores, sufficient for thirty or forty men for nine months were embarked on the Conquest, notwithstanding that only two boys, besides the captain and mate, sailed in her from this port. The departure of some twenty seafaring men to the eastward by land conveyance within a few days leads to the impression that the Madagascar-bound vessel is not going to sea light-handed. Added to what we have said, the fact that arms, and ammunition arrived by the last Boston steamer consigned to the projecters of this enterprise, a not unnatural feeling is felt that Capt. Tarr, either for himself or more probably for General Butler, is engaged in an undertaking that will bear watching, and the outcome of which may be looked forward to with some interest."

KISS ME,—"TEABERRY," the new and exquisite little gem for the Teeth and Breath, has a beautifully plated metal screw top. Try a 5 cent sample. MacKenzie, Medical Hall, Chatham.

The Case of E. Dwyer Gray.

If it is true that an Irishman is never at ease except when he is in trouble, and never cool save in hot water, he should now be one of the most contented of mankind. With its usual exasperating vagueness the cable informs us of the arrest, trial and imprisonment of the High Sheriff of Dublin. He is the proprietor of a newspaper, and in its columns published a letter stating that the jurymen who had convicted a man of murder were drunk on the night previous to the day on which they gave their verdict. This, it seems, was a contempt of court, an offence which ranges in enormity from the waving of a pocket handkerchief to the maiming of a judge. The culprit was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of five hundred pounds, after doing which his contempt of court will become hatred.

E. Dwyer Gray, the excessively guilty person, is a member of the House of Commons, publisher of the *Freeman's Journal*, and if an indiscreet judge had undertaken to fan the flame of sedition in Ireland, he could have taken no better steps toward the purpose than that adopted in this case. This Mr. Gray has never been an advanced Irish nationalist. His paper has been for years one of the Conservative forces of Ireland, fearless, outspoken, and edited with more of that Celtic enthusiasm which is often rhetorically charming, and still oftener logically rotten, an enthusiasm which disheartens the true friends of Ireland, and furnishes weapons for the scorn and laughter of those who know nothing about the country, and care less. The *Freeman's Journal* always set its face against the plots of pocket revolutionists, well meaning persons who thought that a single Milesian with a pike in hand could put to flight a British army of thirty thousand men. It had no sympathy with the blackguardism of patriotism, nor yet did it ever suffer itself to be intimidated by it.

The punishment, then, of Gray for an offence of a venial sort is just a stab at the Liberal Ministry of Great Britain. It means only that it is necessary to precipitate an insurrection in order that the landlords of Ireland may regain the power they have happily lost. Every skulking dynamist, every frothy robber of Irish servant girls in America, every maimer of men and cattle, will take heart at this latest, and unexplainable, motion of the law. Prospects of extended pillage will arise before them. "If," they will say, "the moderate Whig Gray cannot escape persecution, how are more outspoken Irishmen to avoid the gallows? Pay us to establish a better rule." And they will do so in sottish riot. To prevent this Mr. Gladstone's Ministry should pardon this loyal culprit, and thus ruin one of the whetstones which their enemies are now preparing.

As for the attacked jury, they deserve consideration. Nova Scotian juries have been and will be co-operatively drunk. They have not assuaged their thirst with cold water, nor their hunger with biscuits. Irish juries could not, however, have followed such a bad example. They are like "Martin Flanagan's aunt, who aits because she's thirsty, and drinks because she's dry." However, lest we drop into poetry, folly, Costigianism or some kindred phase of insanity, we drop the subject of the Gray arrest and imprisonment, which is, as Lord Kimberley informed us, one of the subjects that are "none of our business."—*Chronicle.*

Biliousness, Indigestion' Constipation—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of ZOPESA, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it. MacKenzie, Medical Hall, Chatham.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn' writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

Healthy Homes.

[Sanitary Engineer.]

Robert Rawlinson, C. E., has given the following admirable rules for securing healthy houses, in his "Letters and Papers on Sanitary Questions:"

The following are rules that should be attended to.

The subsoil beneath a house should be naturally dry, or it should be made dry by land draining.

The ground floor of a house should not be below the level of the land, street or road outside.

A site excavated on the side of a hill, or steep bank, is liable to be dangerous, as external ventilation may be defective, and the subsoil water from above may soak toward and beneath such houses.—Middens, ashpits, and cesspools, if at the back, must also taint such basements.

The subsoil within every basement should have a layer of concrete over it, and there should be full ventilation.

Cesspools, cesspits, sink-holes, or drains, should not be formed nor be retained within house basements.

The ground around dwelling houses should be paved, flagged, asphalted, covered with concrete, or be gravelled.

Outside channels should be in good order, and be regularly cleansed.

House eaves should be guttered and spouted.

Swill tubs should not be near doors or windows.

Pigsties should ever be at a distance; and, where pigs are kept, there should be rigid cleanliness. Improperly keeping pigs has caused more human sickness and destroyed more life than all the battles the country has ever been engaged in.

Garden plots should of course be in order and be properly cultivated.

Many houses from the mansion to the cottage, are unwholesome for some of the following reasons:

1. Damp and unventilated basements.
2. Cesspools and foul drains within the basement.
3. Rotten timber in floors and skirtings and tainted wall papers.
4. Kitchen sinks in improper places and unventilated.
5. Water closets in improper places and unventilated.
6. Rooms without adequate means for ventilation.
7. Water cisterns and pumps in improper places, supplying contaminated water.

These defects should be remedied by landlords. Houses are also unwholesome from accumulated dirt, carelessness and personal neglect. As when:

1. Rooms are not sufficiently cleansed.
2. Carpets are left down too long and never swept.
3. Windows are seldom opened.
4. Water closets are dirty, neglected, and without ventilation.
5. Dirty beds are unmade, and shrouded by dirty hangings.
6. Dirty wardrobes, and dirty clothes closets.
7. Nooks corners and shelves which are never dusted. * * *

There are points of construction to be attended to which I will name, so as to put them on record for the remembrance of those who may, at some time or other, build cottages or small houses, or be in communication with those who do build, or are going to do so.

Do not build on heaps of rubbish, fillings-in with cesspool refuse, chemical waste, or on swampy ground which cannot be drained. Thousands of houses have been so placed, and are now being so placed, in the suburbs of our towns.

A bed of concrete over the site of cottages will vastly modify otherwise objectionable positions; but, indeed, a bed of concrete should be used in all cases. * *

To ventilate stairs and passages, open the staircase or passage window, or both, by drawing down the top sash several inches in summer, one or more inches in winter, and in some cases screw the sash fast, so that these windows must be open all the year round; if there is a sky-light above the staircase, let there be ventilation here which cannot be closed. The result will be improved health to the family. Pay no attention to any casual remarks, "How cold your staircase is!" Let the ladies put on an extra shawl. But the remark will seldom be made.

Schools as a rule are very defectively ventilated, ordinary flat ceilinged rooms are totally unfitted for public schools. The space should be open up to the roof-ridge, and this should be louvred.

Nurseries and children's rooms should be permanently ventilated. Dormitories for children require to have ample ventilation: clothe the children warmly, cover the beds warmly, prevent direct drafts, and the cool air will not injure.*

Avoid flue ventilation of every sort; let the fresh air come in as direct as possible. Night air is the only air you can have at night, so do not fear it. Bread foul, because tainted, air manufactured within the rooms. Any outside fresh air is better than lung and skin-tainted inside air.

*Bed-rooms may be permanently ventilated by the insertion of a panel which will open, or of a box in the wall close underneath the ceiling, having the outside and inside faces covered with plates of perforated zinc. The opening in the wall should be equal to 30 square inches, that is, 12 by 3 inches.

Permanent ventilation by windows may be obtained by raising the bottom sash a few inches, closing the open space, the outside air coming through betwixt the central sash frames. The current will be a thin current of air upwards.

Egyptian Notes and News.

The Mussulman jurists, whom the Sultan frequently consults, explain that Arabi, in so far as he disobeyed the Caliph, is a rebel and may be unceremoniously treated as such; but in so far as he has been a defender against aggressive designs of the Christians, he has merely fulfilled the duties of a good Mussulman, and consequently the Caliph cannot make common cause with England. The Sultan may punish Arabi if some act of rebellion is proven against him, but he must not associate himself with those who wish to crush Arabi as the defender of Islam. A correspondent says this will greatly influence the Turkish military action. And it really seems as if Turkey is anxious for some pretext by which to escape from its promise of assisting in the overthrow of Arabi.

According to reports by natives from Kafr El Dwar, Arabi Pasha has held a meeting of the Ulemas and obtained from them an edict deposing the Sultan and naming the Sheriff of Mecca as Caliph. The Sultan, on the other hand has "peremptorily ordered Arabi to lay down his arms," otherwise the Porte will leave him to be dealt with by England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.—A special cabinet council was held to-day. The Porte is willing to modify the Turkish draft for a military convention by the addition of the following clauses: 1st—An English General shall be attached to the Turkish camp to facilitate the interchange of communication between the Turks and British; 2nd, manœuvres of the English and Turkish forces shall be mutually carried out in such a manner as to avoid the interference of one with the other; 3rd, a date shall be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt by the English forces. It is believed that England has consented to certain modifications in her draft for the convention, and an understanding between the two Governments is therefore regarded as probable.

Another report says the Sultan is more adverse than ever to the issuance of a proclamation against Arabi Pasha and the acceptance of the proposal for a military convention.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—In a skirmish yesterday the Egyptians fired shrapnel ineffectually at the outpost of the 46th infantry, numbering 300, occupying, temporarily, an entrenchment. The Egyptian infantry then advanced to within about 800 yards, coming from Kafr El Dwar. Some cavalry also appeared from the direction of Aboukir. The Egyptian lines were most irregular and some men apparently unarmed; the cavalry also were confused. About five o'clock in the evening the British ironclad "Orient" sent a car with a forty pounder; it was detached and sent about forty yards in advance of the engine, and fired two shells upon the Egyptians, who endeavored to execute a flanking movement. The forty pounder, after this movement was frustrated, fired towards Kafr El Dwar. The Egyptians replied with shell, which burst between the train and engine. The train then retired, firing during the retreat. Another shell exploded near the train, between the rails. The train finally retired without damage. The British infantry meanwhile fired from the entrenchments, causing great loss, that of the Egyptian cavalry being estimated at 300. Fighting ceased at sunset.

The troops landed from the transports which arrived to-day were immediately sent to the front. There was a reconnoissance in force at 4 o'clock this p. m. in Mahmoudich canal by the 38th, 49th, 75th, and 79th regiments. The enemy kept within their entrenchments, firing shells at the British advance. No casualities. The fleet and transports went to Aboukir on Saturday afternoon, but at 10.30 o'clock at night quietly steamed eastward, leaving the "Achilles" and other vessels in Aboukir bay. They are, this morning, still anchored in the bay south of Nelson Island, from which point they control the Railway to Rosetta, but the coast from Aboukir to Rosetta shows no sign of a landing having been made. The white flag is still flying from the Aboukir forts.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Port Said was occupied this morning by the English forces. This afternoon earthworks had been thrown up between the European and Arab quarters of the town, and seventeen transports and five men-of-war are at Port Said, and Admiral Seymour and General Sir Garnet Wolseley are both there. This morning Ismalia also was occupied by the British and the rebel troops were driven from Nefich. The British have possession of the telegraph line from Port Said to Suez. Sailors are landing and disarming the natives who offer no resistance. Several transports and men-of-war are anchored here, and a fleet numbering 7 are coming in. The gun boats "Dee" and "Don" have entered the canal.

It is said that Rear Admiral Hewitt has stopped the canal traffic.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Reuter's telegram, dated Port Said, 9.40 Sunday evening, says the fleet and transports entered the canal. Before their departure General Wolseley posted a proclamation, written in the Arab tongue, declaring that those who respected the authority of the Khedive would not be molested, but those who resisted would be treated as rebels. The British have evacuated the offices of the canal company. Traffic of the canal will be only temporarily suspended in order to allow the British vessels to pass.

Reuter's telegram from Alexandria says the Khedive, in a decree charging Cherif Pacha with formation of a ministry, says: "In a troubled time like the present the direct action of sovereign authority should become more sensible and manifest. I shall therefore use the right to assemble the Council of Ministers under my own presidency as supreme chief of Egyptian forces. I always intend to render my command effective, without, however, restricting the power which a Minister of War holds for me."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Constantinople correspondent says the Porte refuses to permit the exportation from Turkey of mules for British service in Egypt. Lord Dufferin states that this is a contravention of treaty rights and has addressed a strong protest to the Porte stating that Turkey will be responsible for heavy damages.

The *Central News* Alexandria despatch states that Arabi is constructing extensive earth works in the direction of Aboukir.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21.—The canal company has refused to send pilots on board men-of-war.

The British occupy Refich. The Arabs have abandoned Ghemileh and withdrawn to Damietta.

Transport "Calabria" from Alexandria with cavalry, has arrived here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent to the Turkish representatives abroad a strongly worded denial of the report of anti-Christian disturbances in Syria. He attributes the reports of the existence of the germs of disorder to malevolence. The arrival of foreign men-of-war at Smyrna he says is exactly what is calculated to provoke uneasiness. Many inhabitants have apprised the Porte of apprehensions caused by the arrival of two Italian war vessels.

Said Pacha has abandoned the idea of reconvoking the conference. He has promised Lord Dufferin that he will strongly urge the Sultan to accept the conditions of the military convention, the British declare indispensable, the principal one of which is that Turkey shall not undertake any operation in Egypt without the assent of the British commander.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The corvette "Skobeloff" left Cronstadt yesterday. It is reported she is going to Alexandria.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21.—The native quarter is almost entirely deserted. Capt. Fairfax has been appointed commander of the town. French, Russian and Dutch despatch boats are arriving.

M. DeLesseps is reported seriously ill.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *News* has the following from Suez: "Have just returned from Chalouf, where I witnessed the conclusion of the fight in which 250 of our men, including Highlanders, blue jackets and marines, brilliantly defeated twice their number of the enemy. The fight lasted from 11 o'clock Sunday morning until nearly 5 p. m. The firing of the Highlanders was remarkable for coolness and steadiness. The gatlings on the tops of the gunboat worked with admirable precision, and did much execution among the enemy, who advanced to within 100 yards of the canal. The success was all the more brilliant owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country, which abounded with low ridges and water courses. Lieut. Lang, of the Highlanders, gallantly crossed the fresh water canal in the face of a hot fire and brought back a boat, thus enabling a company each of Highlanders and marines to cross and take the enemy on the right flank.—The enemy fought bravely. Their commander was killed."

The *News* has the following from Ismalia, dated Monday, p. m.:—

"During the shelling of Nefichd, early Sunday morning, several trains with troops arrived from Takarik, but Arabi Pasha, who accompanied them, did not like the aspect of affairs and ordered the withdrawal of the troops."

SUEZ, Aug. 21. The main body of Arabs, 2,500 strong, has gone to Gereffa, taking with it a quantity of railway stock. The Suez canal company has resumed the working of the canal.

A further report from Admiral Hewett, dated Suez, 6.30 p. m., yesterday, makes the enemy's loss in the fight at Chalouf 168 killed and 62 prisoners. The latter includes 27 wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 21.—The Second army division has been ordered to Holdutseb to be in readiness to pursue the enemy in the event of their retreat.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The majority of the French papers comment very unfavorably on the action of the British in occupying the Suez Canal.

SUEZ, Aug 22.—Transport "Werneth Hall" has arrived here.

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.—The Sixty-third Infantry and a battery of artillery sail today for Egypt.

Education and Morality.

It is a most lamentable thing that many young men should find nothing better to do than to waste away their hours in the worst kind of idleness. It is lamentable to find so many growing up with no longings or showings for a better or higher life, with no desire to enter upon an investigation of the vast fields of knowledge which are spread about them, or to find out of what actual use they can be in shaping the destiny of their city or their country. What improvement in this respect can be effected? It was supposed that free education was the panacea for crime. A correspondent thinks it has not proved so, but that as a result of that system which separates all religious teaching from our school system, we are worse off than ever we were. Something of the evil that exists is due to the heedlessness and carelessness of parents who, with little education themselves, do not do their duty to their offspring. Much we fear results from the fact that at the plastic age between eighteen and twenty-four years too many young men are left without counsellors or guides to direct and influence them in a right direction. Perhaps, if there was some plan of pointing out to young men the pleasure to be derived from peacefully pursuing the ample paths of learning which can be pursued even amid the severest toil, good service would be done them. Too many men do wrong because they do not know how to do right. We teach our youth a smattering of rules and principles at our schools, and then they are thrown upon the world at hard daily, rugged toil; they seek recreation in wild excesses, or in foolish diversions in which loud noise and wrangling take the place of wit and humor, and oaths and curses are the substitutes for innocent mirth and gaiety.—St. John *Globe.*

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of "The Living Age" for August 12th and 19th contain: American Society in American Fiction, "Edinburgh Review;" The Turning-Point of the Middle Ages, "Contemporary;" With the Emigrants; and Muhammad and His Teaching, "Nineteenth Century;" French Prisons and Convict Establishments; and A Deserted Garden, "Cornhill;" The Crimes of Colonization, "Pall Mall;" Alexandria, "Saturday Review;" Reminiscences of a Visit to Sir John Franklin, "Chambers' Journal;" Dickens as a Dramatist, "Spectator;" with instalments of "Robin," "A Hansom Amateur," "The Ladies Lindores," "A Cat's Paw," and "George Considine," and selections of poetry.

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