HE LOVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his stomach was delicate.
SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and
THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made—
COTTOLENE.
Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

50 YEARS!
For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....
SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND
Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 12 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited."

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Bohin, upper Folksbouche County of Gloucester:—

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Bohin, Upper Point, 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 Folksbouche N. B. June 26 1894.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Part of the two story double house on Foundry Lane and part of the large two story house on Richmond Street. For further information apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894

30 DAYS ONLY.
ALL GOODS IN THE
GOGGIN BUILDING
will be sold at a small advance on cost.
Carpet Sweepers Less Than Cost $2.25.
GUNS, GUNS
Just received a splendid lot of guns in
Breech and Muzzle Loading.
All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately, and save expenses. This sale is positive, and done with a view to make up for shortage during my long spell of illness.
J. R. GOGGIN.
Sept. 3rd 1894.

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT
W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,
for over two years, and I have never had better treatment in my life.
He keeps a full line of
GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.
He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no lie.
A CUSTOMER.

IMPROVED PREMISES
Just arrived and on Sale at
Roger Flanagan's
Garden, and Field Seeds,
Choice Timothy Seed, and Wheat
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
R. FLANAGAN,
ST. JOHN STREET & WATER STREET.

Miramichi Advance.
CHATHAM, N. B., - - NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

Patriotism and Public Expenditure.

It is interesting to note that the assertion is being very persistently made of late, in certain quarters, that great and wonderful things have been done for Northumberland by the Dominion government. It is equally or, perhaps, more noticeable that wherever it is intimated—especially by the ADVANCE—that this is not true, it is at once claimed that to question the plenitude of Dominion liberality towards the County is to assail its representative in the House of Commons. The view entertained on the subject in the quarter indicated is expressed in Saturday's World with the usual elegance of the two gentlemen who represent it in the press, when they say that "The Northumberland grumbler at the Dominion government over the expenditure in the County for the last three years is either an "open enemy or dough-faced friend" of the present representative of the County, and also "a Northumberland hog." Such chaste diction and dignified argument is, doubtless, very convincing—at least to the gentlemen who are, just now, concentrating their efforts for a common purpose in the columns of the World. Those who are employing themselves in the propagation of the idea that the Dominion government has left us nothing to be desired are citing in proof of its correctness the fact that a public wharf has been built at Neguac a subsidy given for eight miles of railway and a public building partially constructed at Chatham, while surveys have been made and a grant of a part of the estimated cost voted for a wharf at Burnt Church. They might also point to the Dominion public building at Newcastle, to the subsidies given to the Canada Eastern railway, to the survey alleged to have been made some years ago for the proposed Escuminac breakwater, to the Indiantown railway, and—going a little further back,— to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, a part of which runs through this County. That they do not quote these Dominion works or grants indicates that they are not taking a sufficiently comprehensive view of the subject, but concentrating their attention and interest upon the government's dealings with the County since the last general election. In view, however, of the fact that more Dominion money was expended in the County for a corresponding period before that election than there has been since, why should the lesser sums we have had for public works and buildings in the last four years be trumpted abroad, as if justice had been done to us in this most important branch of public administration? Is it not fact that our representatives at Ottawa—both the Senator and member of the House of Commons—who generally support the government, tell us that it is difficult to get a favorable hearing from ministers in reference to Northumberland's claims? Those who have interviewed Mr. Adams on the subject have, no doubt, sympathised with him and understood the difficulties of the situation, when he has told them of the exasperating delays and "pigeon-holing" that are inseparable from and constantly thwart members' efforts in behalf of their constituencies. Yet, it appears that when a newspaper in the County endeavors to prevent misunderstandings on the subject, which ill-advised or ill-informed public men seek to promote, its editor is personally assailed in the same vulgar fashion as that adopted not long since when the scandalous neglect of duty in the post office of Chatham was taken up by the ADVANCE, and reform effected under compulsion from Ottawa.

It is distasteful to any self-respecting person to discuss even the most important public matters with writers of the World stamp, for the reason that they seem to assume that black can be made to appear white by the employment of vulgar language and personal epithets. Lest, however, the use made of Hon. Mr. Adams' name in the World of last Saturday may cause misunderstanding of our reference to the Dominion government's treatment of Northumberland, we shall briefly return to the subject.—

We do not know whether Mr. Adams now claims that the Dominion has done its whole duty by the County or not. The World, which appears to assume to speak for him, conveys the impression that he does, but we can hardly believe that he will thank it for its far-fetched championship of either the Dominion government or himself. In any case, it can make no difference as to the merits of the question whether Mr. Adams is satisfied or dissatisfied, for it is quite clear that the people are not satisfied.

The other night—at a public meeting in one of the largest parishes of the County—a prominent public man, who is and has always been a conservative and supporter of the present Dominion government, in referring to wharves that are needed for a proposed ferry, said:

"Did they expect the local government to build these also? It was true that lately, *because of the Dominion government not giving the County what was its due in works of this kind*, the local government had supplied the omission in some measure, but that could not always be done, because the revenue of the province was not sufficiently large.

How is it that we have no abuse from the World of the gentleman who made the forgoing statement? Is the World afraid to publish him as "a political mountebank," as it does the ADVANCE writer for proving the statement correct after it was subsequently contradicted? Our offence, however, is that we did not allow the contradiction to pass uncorrected. The position seems to be this,—that nobody in Northumberland County must presume to say anything at variance with what a certain class of interested government supporters may choose to assert? No matter how absurd their statements may be, or how much calculated to retard the progress of the County, or injure its interests, they must go unchallenged. A gentleman who is now a supporter of the Dominion government, but whose record, as such, is based on personal rather than party affiliation, took occasion, at the meeting referred to, to contradict the true-blue conservative government supporter as follows.—

"He did not agree that the Dominion government *had in any way failed in its duty to the County*, for we have a $50,000 Dominion building going up at Tracadie near our county line, a wharf at Neguac, which cost some $10,000 and one proposed for Burnt Church to cost six or seven thousand."

When the World makes of our pointing out the absurdity of claiming the new Tracadie Lazaretto in Gloucester County—which is a general Dominion quarantine institution—as an offset to Northumberland's claims, a pretext for calling the editor a political mountebank, we feel that discerning readers will hardly think the epithet—if it should be used at all—is applied in the right quarter. When we stated, last week, that Northumberland was entitled to an annual expenditure of over $40,000 for new railways and other public works, we did not suppose that anyone who might undertake to publicly refer to the question would assume that exactly that sum ought to be expended here every year. Our meaning was that taking the average of twenty-five years of Dominion expenditure under the head named, it would be more than $40,000 annually for every group of 25,712 of the population—which is the number of inhabitants in Northumberland, according to the last census. It may be a very grand thing—a very patriotic thing—in the estimation of apologists for Dominion neglect of certain localities, to denounce those who wish to see these expenditures more evenly and equitably distributed, and refer to their demands as sordid and "boodling," and we know that such self-denying patriotism is most gratifying to members of the government, as well as to their most efficient and able supporters. But are such denunciation and "patriotism," in the interest of the people directly affected by them?

It is well known to those who have been much about government headquarters that there are two principal classes of representatives. The smaller class is composed of wide-awake, intelligent and industrious men, who know the rights of their constituents and will not be put off in having them recognised. These men, when they find their requests unanswered or evaded, and their communications pigeon-holed, follow the ministers up and, by their persistance, make it uncomfortable for them. They don't get tired of reminding them of their wants; they combine with others similarly situated to force recognition of their claims; they quietly thwart ministerial wishes in caucus, discover pet schemes of ministers for the benefit of their own constituencies and use them as levers for pushing their undertakings in behalf of their own people. The other class is composed, chiefly, of members who are not persistent, who haven't the knack or knowledge by which they can disturb the pigeon-holes: who lack the industry and grudge the time it takes to follow up their schemes to success, and who are easily put off and made to believe that the mission of a representative in parliament is to stand faithfully by his party in working out the great destiny of the country, regardless of such paltry things as public wharves, breakwaters, steamboat subsidies, etc.

The last-described class are patriots—according to writers who condemn as "political mountebanks" those who prefer the class of representatives first described. As however, charity should begin at home, it may be safe to assume that patriotism should have its genesis in the part of the country the patriot lives in. If certain parts of the country are to be built up, and developed at the general expense, and little or nothing is done for others equally entitled to aid, the neglected portion will soon decline, for its people—especially the most active and intelligent of them—will go to the more favored localities. The patriotism, therefore, that seeks to pauperise its own home while it enriches that of comparative strangers, is a species of political lunacy that is dangerous to the country and ought not to be tolerated.

The public man or newspaper, therefore, that professes to be satisfied with the Dominion government's treatment of Northumberland in the matter of public works, is only assisting to weaken the hands of our representatives at Ottawa, neither of whom will, we are sure, endorse any such sentiment. Any public man in the County who takes such ground furnishes the government with an argument against our claims to more just treatment than we receive, and is patriotic only in the sense that by preventing us from having what we are entitled to in the way of public expenditure, he enables the government to give additional sums to counties in which its friends are not so largely composed of the class imbued with that kind of "patriotism."

So far as the ADVANCE is concerned, it has been and is friendly to the present government, and would like to feel that government is deserving of continued support. Our friendship, however, is not of the kind that will be voiced in singing praises of it when they are undeserved, or else remain dumb. True friendship may be manifested in preventing a friend from being unjust, but to be silent over unfair treatment or the withholding of a community's rights, or to profess to be satisfied with such treatment and proclaim it just and satisfactory, is servility.

NEWFOUNDLAND:—The Whiteway party in Newfoundland have a majority of eight members in the Parliament just elected.

THE LUMBER OUTLOOK:—The London Timber Trades' Journal of 17th inst. says:—

The Hon. J. B. Snowball, of Chatham, has been talking to a newspaper man on lumber matters. His cut would be about as last year, perhaps some larger. His milling facilities were now greater, having taken over the Sweeney property, and consequently he was in position to manufacture more lumber. He did not think the outlook was any brighter than for some time past, although in saying that he knew he was expressing an opinion which conflicted with other dealers. He made reference to the growth of lumber along the Miramichi and its tributaries. Formerly he thought the cut did not exceed the growth, but from recent observations he was led to believe that it did, and that encroachments were being made on younger trees, which would in the course of a few years exhaust the production. He spoke of the keen competition between the Swedes and Norwegians in lumber, and of the illimitable supply which Russia threatened to place on the market.

MESSRS. NOVELLI & Co., whose failure involved that of the St. Lawrence Lumber Company are, we observe, referred to by the Sun and other St. John papers as "the great London bankers." The firm referred to will, doubtless, be surprised to learn that they were bankers. They were prominent general merchants, in excellent credit, but neither "great," from a London standpoint, nor bankers.

The Proposed Board of Trade for Chatham.

A canvass of those eligible to associate themselves together under the Dominion Boards of Trade Act is being made for the purpose of taking steps to organize a Board for Chatham, pursuant to the decision of the preliminary meeting held a few evenings since in the rooms of the Cypress Club. It is necessary—in order that the requirements of the Act may be met—that at least thirty members should be secured and a certificate of their having associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a board, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, and after he has registered these gentlemen, they will be in a position to complete their organization. More than the requisite number of merchants, traders, mechanics, manufacturers, bank managers and insurance agents,—these only, being eligible—to form the proposed board, have already signed the memorandum of association for the purpose, but as it is desired that the whole business community should be afforded an opportunity to participate in the initiatory processes of organization, the first meeting is deferred until Tuesday evening next, 4th Dec., before which time those who have not yet been called on by members of the committee will, as far as possible, be asked to join in the undertaking. Every resident of Chatham—including the town and other business centres in the parish—who is, as provided in the Act, a merchant, trader, broker, mechanic, manufacturer, bank manager or insurance agent—is solicited by the promoters of the organization to associate themselves together, so that they can, when it may be necessary, act in concert, under authority of law, in any matter affecting Chatham's business interests. Any such person who may not be called upon by members of the committee before Tuesday evening next, will oblige them by calling at the place of business of either of them for the purpose of signing the memorandum of association, or, failing that, they will be welcomed at the meeting which is to be held in the Cypress Club rooms, where they can sign the certificate of association to be sent to the Secretary of State. The members of committee are Messrs. W. S. Loggie, W. B. Snowball, R. A. Murdoch, D. G. Smith, Wm. Wilson.

The Lists and Elections.

It is now said that there can be no general elections before June if they are to be—as they unquestionably will be—held on the revised voters' lists. The statute fixes Feb. 28 as the last day for sending the finally revised lists to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. He then forwards them to the Queen's printer to be set up in type. This will take several weeks at the least, unless, as a number of the opposition organs state, the work is to be done in the offices of government papers. As a matter of fact, the work of revision seems to be going on in quite a leisurely way. The preliminary lists for Northumberland are, we understand, being printed in either the World or Advocate office— perhaps both—that fact indicating that there is no great hurry over it.

The Franco-Canadian Treaty.

The London Financial Times, under date of "Paris, Nov. 6," contains the following information respecting the French treaty:

The customs committee of the chamber met this morning, under the presidency of M. Meline, when the bill sanctioning the commercial agreement concluded with Canada formed the principal topic of discussion.

M. Le Chevalier opposed the bill in its entirety, taking special exception to the concessions granted by France in the duties on Canadian apples and wood.

M. Berger pointed out that these two products were included in the agreement, as they were largely exported to St. Pierre and Miquelon. All that had been done was to apply the French minimum tariff to about twenty articles, in return for which France received the benefits of the most favored nation clause.

M. Le Chevalier's amendment modifying article III. of the agreement was then rejected, and the committee agreed to the bill as it stood.

M. Berger afterwards read his report recommending the adoption of the agreement, and this was also approved.

Much like the Bathurst Schools Case.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided that nuns may be employed as teachers in public schools when dressed in the habit of the order to which they belong. Justice Dean, in delivering the opinion, said: "The court, after full hearing found as a fact: There was no evidence of any religious instruction or religious exercises of any character whatever during school hours. But the court further found that after school hours the schoolroom was used by the teachers in imparting Catholic religious instruction to children of Catholic parents, with the consent of or by request of the parents. This the court enjoined because it was a use of the school property for sectarian purposes after school hours. As to the fact admitted—that of the eight teachers, six of them were Sisters of a religious order of the Catholic Church, and while teaching wore the habit of their order—the learned judge of the court below says; 'We conclude, as to this branch of the case, that in the absence of proof that religious sectarian instruction was imparted by them during school hours, or religious sectarian exercises engaged in, we cannot restrain by injunction members of the Order of Sisters of St. Joseph from teaching in the public schools in the garb of their order, nor the school directors from employing or permitting them to act in that capacity. In this case the school board committed no unlawful act in selecting these Catholic women as teachers, because by moral character and certified attainments they were qualified, and their religion did not disqualify. The dress is but the announcement of the fact that the wearer holds a particular belief. The religious belief of teachers, of all others, is generally known to the neighborhood and to pupils, even if not made noticeable in the dress, for that belief is not secret, but publicly professed. In the sixty years of existence of our present school system this is the first time this court has been asked to decide, as matter of law, that it is sectarian teaching for a devout woman to appear in a schoolroom in a dress peculiar to a religious organization of a Christian church. We decline to do so; the law does not so say."

Eastern Affairs.

A strange story comes from Moukden, the ancestral home of the Chinese Imperial family and their ancient treasure house. It is told in letters brought by the steamer Empress of China and is to the effect that when the Japanese reach Moukden to possess themselves of the fabulous fortunes accumulated there during the past century they will not find the billions of taels supposed to be safely stored in Moukden's great vaults. "I imagine that merchants will grasp the correspondent's meaning," says Mr. J. Elliot Gordon, of Shanghai. "It corroborates what residents here for years believed, namely, that the treasuries of Moukden, instead of containing countless millions, are well nigh empty. In fact we have no doubt some of the most powerful enemies of the present Chinese dynasty would rejoice to have the Japanese invade Moukden. It would furnish a splendid explanation for the disapearance of the treasures, which, if tales of the Orient be true have been removed in a series of gigantic thieving operations covering many years, the thieves being amongst the highest in the land. The purpose is presumably to use the treasures of the ruling house to accomplish its overthrow. The appearance of the Japanese at this juncture may spoil a quietly but not less skilfully arranged revolution, which otherwise would have attracted the world's attention to China this year or next."

The New York Herald of last Thursday says:—Washington despatches announcing the refusal of Japan to acquiesce in the proposal of the United States looking to meditation in the Orient have been fully confirmed by later developements. Japan's reply was in no sense a surprise to any of the State Department officials. It has been anticipated for more than a week that she would insist upon China's submitting definite terms of peace before agreeing to call off her war dogs.

The official despatches which have passed between the U. S. government, China and Japan regarding the question of mediation will probably not see the light of day until the President has submitted his message to Congress. Even then the full text of the despatches may not be published. It is understood to be the President's order that no official statement be made regarding the subject until Congress meets. Both the State Department and the Japanese Legation, however, have made it clearly understood that the reply of the Japanese government is couched in the most friendly terms. In effect the message, which was received in Washington on Sunday, 18th, and was translated on Monday, states that Japan fully appreciates the friendly spirit which prompted the United States to express a willingness to act as mediator in case the two countries concerned should desire, but her success in her military operations has been such as to justify her in insisting that China should directly submit terms of peace. This is the substance of the despatches received by the State Department from Mr. Dun, at Tokio, and by the Japanese Minister from his government.

State Department officials take the ground that the suggestion for mediation by the United States was made solely from a humane standpoint and in a spirit friendly to both countries. They recognized from the start that Japan, by reason of her numerous victories, was in a position to dictate terms to China, and that in demanding that China should sue directly for peace she has only done what any other country would be likely to do under the same circumstances. Having politely declined to ask the assistance of the United States as mediator. State Department officials say that there is nothing else for them to do, and the whole matter will be regarded as dropped.

The correspondence, it is asserted, contained no direct offer of mediation, and, therefore, there could have been no rejection of it. The condition in which the matter is left, it is said, is particularly gratifying to Japan, for now, in case of any emergency or exigency arising which would make it desirable for her to do so, she can confidently ask for the intervention of the United States. The reply from Japan to the United States is said to be quite different in tone from those sent by her to other Powers to similar suggestions respecting mediation or intervention the purport of which has been made known to the State Department.

The one great question now is, Will China make a direct appeal to Japan for peace? From the manner in which the Chinese government urged the State Department to use its good offices in bringing an end to the war it is believed by officials of the department that not many days will elapse before she formally presents to the Japanese government an appeal for a cessation of hostilities.

Sunday despatches confirm the news of the capture of Port Arthur—China's greatest northern stronghold—by the Japanese. A despatch from Port Arthur says the first army forced the right wing While they advanced heavy guns in the centre opened fire on the citadel. The first army captured the principal western fort, at 8 in the morning, entered Port Arthur at 2 in the afternoon, and had captured Womasan fort by 4 o'clock. Ku Manotos' brigade was meanwhile engaged on the eastern forts, all of which were taken before 11 in the evening. The coast forts had not yet been subdued, but fell next morning. The fighting was desperate throughout the engagement. It is reported that the Chinese army was virtually destroyed, the killed and wounded numbering many thousands. The Japanese loss is heavy but far less than the Chinese.

TOKIO, November 25.—Marshal Oyama sent a report from Port Arthur under date Nov. 22nd: "Nov. 21st., the Japanese army attacked the forts near Port Arthur. The right division stormed and captured the fort to the westward of the artillery parade ground at 8.30 in the morning. It advanced in the direction of Port Arthur and stormed and captured Fort Kohioson. The left division stormed and captured the fort southeast of Kachivi. Two divisions took all the other forts. The enemy fought bravely throughout the attacks. The number of Japanese killed and wounded exceeds 200. The prisoners of the enemy cannot now be estimated. A great quantity of ammunition and other materials and many cannon were taken. The enemy numbered more than 20,000.

LONDON, November 24.—A Port Arthur correspondent sends this despatch:—Marshal Oyama approached Port Arthur steadily two weeks with his army in two divisions. Progress was slow and difficult as the roads, where there were any, were poor and the artillery could be brought forward only after pioneers had prepared the way. The villages were almost empty of supplies. Many were plundered by the Chinese. Skirmishing began on November 17. Every fort had heavy artillery which was used with effect. Large Krupp guns apparently served by skilled artillerymen, were especially destructive. On the evening of the 21st the Chinese held eight or nine redoubts on the coast, and had twenty guns in working order. The Japanese bivouaced on the hills. Early in the morning of the 22nd they began storming the redoubts. They captured fort Labmu after a sharp, short fight. Other positions were captured in quick succession without heavy losses to the Japanese. Eighty guns and an enormous quantity of rice were taken. It was wholly a land fight.

TOKIO, November 25.—Admiral Ito sends this report: Port Arthur was taken on the 22nd by our army alone. The united squadrons merely attracted the attention of the enemy's seaward batteries. Since yesterday we have been removing torpedos from the mouth of the port dockyard and arsenal. The ships in port were handed over to the naval department. The dockyard and arsenal are in perfect working order.

LONDON, November 25.—The Che Foo correspondent of the Times telegraphs under to day's date that Port Arthur is still burning. Twelve Japanese vessels were seen there. The cruisers are still near the peninsula. The Chinese fleet is at Wei-Hai-Wei.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Semi-official advices received at the state department are to the effect that China is on the verge of submitting definite terms for peace to the Japanese government.

LONDON, November 24.—The Central News correspondent at Shanghai says the fall of Port Arthur has created great excitement in Shanghai. News of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese was brought from Che Foo yesterday by a British steamer. No details of the fight have yet been received, but all accounts agree that the Chinese fought gallantly and desperately. Some of the officers and men in the forts refused to surrender, and were cut down by the Japanese. The Star publishes a despatch saying the Japanese torpedo boats engaged the attention of the forts while the troops closed around the forts at the rear. Then the torpedo boats made a sudden and concerted dash and succeeded in getting inside the harbor. The Japanese artillery in the rear kept up a continuous fire upon the Chinese forts, and the infantry made a succession of attacks upon the outer defences, which they captured after the first onslaught by the Japanese. Chinese troops became panic stricken and fled. A despatch to the Central News says the real fighting at Port Arthur began Nov. 20th in the third pass, the village of Shuisse Ying having been captured Nov. 19th. Another despatch says the British warship Porpoise brought news of the battle and fall of Port Arthur to Che Foo. The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says 15,000 to 20,000 Chinese troops defended Port Arthur. It is supposed that two Chinese warships were also at Port Arthur. The foreign office has received a despatch from the British minister at Tokio confirming the report of the capture of Port Arthur. The Globe's Shanghai despatch says China has sent a special agent to Japan with instructions to accept any terms of peace except the cession of any portion of China proper to Japan.

News and Notes.

The Quebec Legislature opened for business on Tuesday, 20th.

Canada's exports for October show an increase of $900,000 over the same month last year.

In New York 2,800 loaves of bread, with other provisions, have been distributed among the striking cloakmakers, who are in great distress.

James Liddle, editor of the Preston, Iowa, Times, wrote up his own suicide and then went and killed himself, carrying out the programme to the letter.

A gang of bricklayers in Sarnia went on strike the other day because, it is said, a member of the P. P. A. was put to work. They went back when the P. P. A. man was discharged.

Paul Conrad died at New Orleans on 20th. He was president of the famous Louisiana Lottery Company and of the Honduras Company, and his name was familiar throughout the country.

A St. Hilaire despatch of 21st says:—Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, Isidore Daigle, his two sons and Paul Ouellette, while crossing the river St. John in a small canoe, were thrown into the water and Daigle and his two sons were drowned. Paul Ouellette was taken from the water nearly chilled to death, but will probably recover. There was a heavy wind blowing at the time, it is supposed that a squall struck their frail craft, causing it to capsize.

A small boy in one of the Germantown public schools wrote a composition on King Henry VIII. It read as follows:—"King Henry 8 was the greatest widower that ever lived. He was born at Annie Domino, in the year 1066. He had 510 wives, besides children. The first was beheaded and afterwards executed, and the 21 was revoked. Henry was succeeded on the throne by his greatgrandmother, the beautiful Mary Queen of Scots, sometimes called the Lady of the Lake, or the Lay of the Last Minstrel."

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers, Association was recently organized in New York. The association is probably the largest and strongest trade organization in the country, with capital representing upwards of $30 000,000. The business done exceeds $75,000,000 a year. The association includes over 150 of the most prominent wholesale dealers from the Middle and Eastern States. As declared by the by-laws, the object of the association is the "protection of members against the unbusinesslike methods of wholesale and retail lumber dealers, debarring of scalpers, regulation of inspections and credit, and the arbitration of disputed matters."

A despatch of 21st inst. says:—Frank E. Godfrey, acting assistant superintendent of the gymnasium of the Boston Y. M. C. A. union, fell and broke his neck that evening while working in the gymnasium. He was standing on the shoulders of a companion, and fell in trying to turn a sumersault in the air. He was about 25 years old and unmarried. He was also employed at the studio of Kitson, the sculptor, and had served as a model for a statute representing the "Ideal of the American student," exhibited at the world's fair. He died a few minutes after the accident.

Sir Charles Tupper, in addressing a meeting in Scotland, a few days ago, said that when the anxiety was occasioned recently by the hurried assembly of the British Cabinet Council in London, to consider the alarming condition of affairs in the east, the Canadian Cabinet was also assembled, and authorized Chief Justice Sir Samuel Henry Strong, acting Governor General, to send a cablegram to Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the Dominion of Canada was prepared to put the Royal Canadian Regiment of infantry at the service of the British Government, and maintain that force in the common interest of the empire. This statement of Sir Charles'—the correctness of which has been confirmed by Gen. Herbert—evoked the warmest applause.

The action of the Czar Nicholas in beckoning the Prince of Wales to walk beside him during the solemn state entrance of the funeral cortege of the late czar is much talked about in court circles and commented upon favorably by the press of St. Petersburg. This, together with other recent events and notably Lord Rosebery's compliamentary references to the late czar, has tended to induce the belief that a cordial understanding has sprung up between Great Britain and Russia It is even asserted by a few of the newspapers that a new grouping of the powers is in process of formation and that the "Dreibund,"—Germany, Austria and Italy—will soon have opposed to it a till more powerful tripartite band in Russia, Great Britain and France. This idea of a cordial understanding between Russia and Great Britain is looked upon favorably by the Russian official press, by whom it is asserted that such an understanding would be of great advantage to both powers and would tend to insure European peace.

A Quebec despatch of 19th instant says:—"American sportsmen, thousands of whom each season come to Canada to hunt the moose and catch the monster large red and gray trout of these northern lakes and rivers, will be deeply interested in a new piece of legislation that is to come up before the session of the Quebec Provincial Legislature next week. This is to provide for the setting apart of the first national park for fish and game protection, in this province, after the manner of the Yellowstone. The tract in question is an enormous one, comprising no less than 2,531 square miles, or 1,619,640 acres, taking in the whole northern portion of the counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix, immediately east of the line of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company, and comprising the whole central portion of that section of Canada lying between Quebec city and Lake St. John. It is in the very midst of the great Laurentian country, which, on account of its great wealth of fish and game, has always been considered a sportsmen's paradise.

Deathless Electricity.

LONDON, November 21.—In connection with the restoration to life, by D'Arsonval's method, of a man at Pittsfield, Mass., who had received 4,000 volts of electricity in his body, a correspondent to-day saw Dr. d'Arsonval and obtained some particulars.

"I am not surprised at the news," said the doctor. "The man was dead, no doubt; that is to say, respiration had ceased. I don't know who the doctor could have been who applied my method. I have no one who represents me in the United States, but the system is very simple, and the remedy consists in restoring respiration.

"I discovered the remedy in 1887, when I immediately communicated the results of my investigations to the Institut de l'Academie des Sciences. I commenced experiments with animals and restored life in this way six times. In regard to men, I have succeeded four times when they were "killed" by electricity, industrial or artificial. Let me give you a practical illustration." The correspondent submitted, and the doctor took a handkerchief, folded it round the correspondent's tongue and pulled three or four times at intervals of about four seconds. The tongue was drawn out from three to four inches.

"Il faut tirer rirgourensement," said the doctor blandly. There was no doubt of that, for, after the third pull, the unlucky journalist bounded from his sitting position with the force of 100,000 volts. The electrician calmly desisted, and the correspondent was convinced that the doctor could pull any one into life, anything, or anywhere. The experiment was beyond doubt a success. "That is all. It is very simple, you see," resumed Dr. d'Arsonval. "You must draw the tongue like that sixteen times a minute. It takes sometimes five minutes, even sometimes two hours. All depends on the case submitted to the treatment. It is necessary to pull the tongue very vigorously and to never give up hope.

"I discovered this by studying cases of death by electricity. I found nothing, after the most careful examination, in the lungs, heart or head to explain the cause of death. Now, there is a connection between the respiratory system and the nervous system. This is a well known fact.

"Take the case of a toreador, for instance. He delivers what appears to be a mortal blow, back of the neck of the bull. The animal falls, and every one says that the animal is dead. This is really not the case. What the toreador has done is that he has touched the spinal column; that is to say, a point known as the 'nocue vital de Flourens,' so called from its discoverer. The shock is communicated to the respiratory system, which ceases to work, and this is apparent death. To restore this action respiration must be artificially resorted to, in practically the same way as an apparently drowned man is treated.

Preeper Released.

[St. John Sun, November 22.]

William Preeper was liberated yesterday from Dorchester penitentiary, where he was placed in the autumn of 1888, for the alleged murder of a man named Doyle of Halifax. Last summer a petition was sent to the governor general in council asking that Preeper be liberated. The petition was granted and he was given his liberty in September last. He was ill at the time and has only just now recovered his health sufficiently to enable him to leave the institution. He came to St. John yesterday by the Halifax express. He remained in the city over night. He leaves by boat this morning for New York. Speaking to a Sun reporter last evening Preeper disclaimed any knowledge of the murder of Doyle. He did not kill the man, he said, and never had any idea who did. It was as great a mystery to him as it was to the general public. He strenuously denied having been intimate with Mrs. Doyle. The story that he had killed Doyle so that he might marry the widow was a false one. Such a thought never entered his mind. On the other hand he always respected Doyle, and was sorry when he learned of his death. The statement that the murdered man was wealthy was not true. His property was heavily mortgaged.

Preeper stated that he had been kindly treated in the penitentiary. Warden Forster had driven him to the train and had loaned him $20. He was going to see his mother, he said, who was still living in New York.

Preeper is now 24 years of age, having been only 18 when placed in the penitentiary. He is a bright, intellectual looking young man. He seems very anxious to see his mother.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.
WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' WINTER MANTLES,
—ALSO—
Mantle and Ulster Cloths,
Which we are selling at lowest prices. Call and see our prices.
W. S. LOGGIE

PROFESSOR LEICESTER,
organist of St. Luke's church, professor of the
PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION
and whose pupil's have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

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

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[*From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.*]

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of smelt fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Neguac It is to be used in a moose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing It is about 20 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top The bottom, top, door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a star stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired It may also be fitted to burn coal There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will The top has two pot-holes and three may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, $5, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy it Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking to place their orders with him, as early as possible.

Notice of Loss of Debenture.

Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, and also to all whom the same may be presented for sale or negotiation, or for payment of the interest due thereon, that a certain school debenture signed by John E. O'Brien, Alexander E Doucet and Peter Ellshton as Trustees of school district number two (2) of the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester in the Province of New Brunswick, payable to John McKenzie of Bathurst aforesaid, builder, and endorsed by the said John McKenna, was lost or was otherwise taken out of the possession of Nicholas Good, the holder of the same in or about the month of June A. D. 1893

The said debenture was conditioned for the payment of the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars of which one hundred and ten dollars have been paid and interest upon same has been paid up to 1st day of June A. D. 1893.

All persons are, therefore, hereby cautioned against purchasing the said debenture or negotiating the same in any way, and the trustees of school district number two, Bathurst, are also hereby notified not to pay to any person whatsoever, except the subscriber, any moneys either principal or interest, without written authority from me being first had and obtained.

Dated Clifton Glo. Co. this sixth day of August A. D. 1894.

NICHOLAS GOOD

SPRINGHILL COAL
House Coal, Steam Coal, and Blacksmith Coal.
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM,
Agent

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR BRANCH RAILWAYS.

SEPARATE sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Branch Railways" will be received until Monday, December 3rd, 1894, for the construction of branch lines of railway as follows:—

Grading from Windsor Junction to Station 290, 5½ miles. And

Grading from Tatamagouche to Dartmouth, N. S., *via* Lake William to Station 290, 5 miles.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen on and after the 15th November, inst., at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., and at North Street Station, Halifax, N. S., at both of which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager

Railway Office Moncton, N. B.
2nd November, 1894.

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 plaster ing hair can be supplied by sending in their order to me.
5.15 WILLIAM TROY
Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I beg to notify all saloon keepers and others in the County of Northumberland, who have been selling a beverage labelled and known as "Superior Sarsaparilla," that I have had the same analyzed by a chemist who found it to contain such a quantity of alcohol as would class it amongst intoxicating liquors, and therefore any persons hereafter selling