1885

894 Board of Work

The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLOW. | Our Country, with its United Interests. | EDITORS & PROPRIETORS

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 13. | Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, January 14, 1885. | WHOLE NO. 897.

NOTICE.

This space has been re-engaged by B. FAIREY for this year, and all his Advertisements will be found in this corner.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle, N. B.

Jan. 1st, 1885.

William A. Park,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
OFFICE—OVER THE STORE OF WILLIAM PARK, ESQ.
CASTLE STREET, - - NEWCASTLE.
Newcastle, Oct. 24, 1883.

Law and Collection Office
—OF—
M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insuran e Agent.
CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.
Office:-NEWCASTLE, N.B.

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC &C.
LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and des patch.
OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
CHATHAM, - - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Old Bank of Montreal.

R. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at Law
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING. Water Street, Chatham.
July 21-1yr

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 5, 1879.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
OFFICE:— MURRAY'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.
May 1, 1882.

J. D. PHINNEY.
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 5, 1884.

DESBRISAY & DESBRISAY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc.
OFFICE:—
ST. PATRICK STREET, BATHURST, N. B.
Theophilus DesBrisay, Q. C. T. Swayne DesBrisay

SEELY & McMILLAN,
BARRISTERS &c.,
77 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
St. John N. B.
GEO. B. SEELY. | T. H. McMILLAN
m. 19. 1yr.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get FREE a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Store to Rent.
THE STORE recently occupied by Mr Donald Morrison, situate in the ADVOCATE building. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to
W. C. ANSLOW.
Newcastle, June 16, 1884.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
Corner Duke and St. John Street.
Opposite Canada House.
CHATHAM - - N. B.
Chatham June 3. 1881

R. McLEARN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of University Medical College, New York.
OFFICE—In Power's New Building, next Telegraph Office.
Newcastle, July 12, 1884

DR. T. W. POMROY,
29 STUYVESANT ST.,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S.
Persons wishing to consult the Dr., and unable to call on him personally, can do so by letter.
Aug 24, 1883. 29-1ypd.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK
WM. JOHNSTON, - - Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 13th, 1878. 14 1y

ALEX. L. WRIGHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER,
BERRY'S MILLS, N. B.
All kinds of Lumber constantly on hand.
SPRUCE, HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LATHS, PALINGS, SHINGLES—PINE, SPRUCE AND CEDAR, PINE CLAPBOARDS.
Lumber Planed & Matched.
ORDERS SAWN TO DIMENSIONS.
March 10, 1883. 14-1yr

WILLIAM RAE,
BLACKSMOCK BUILDING,
UPPER WATER STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B.
—IMPORTER OF—
Italian, Sutherland Falls, and Rutland Marble,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
GRAVE STONES & MEMORIALS,
in different grades of Marbles, and Brown Stone from Goodfellow's Quarries, Southesk. A small lot of finished work in Monuments and Tablets from Boston.
RED GRANITE from St. George, N. B., when ordered.
Ceiling and Partition Stones on hand.
WM. RAE.
Chatham, June 2, 1884

Leather & Shoe Findings.
THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. R. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Tops as well as home made Tops to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail. J. J. CHRISTIE & CO'
No. 65 King St., St. John, N B.

YOUNG MEN WANTED,
A WINTER'S WORK, at GOOD WAGES, may be obtained by a few young men of good character, education, address and business ability. Apply—enclosing Stamp— B. B. BROWN,
Box 368 Fredericton.
Nov. 25, 1984. 3m.

Peptonized
Cod Liver Oil and Milk.
Speptine
Licorice Lozenges (in 5 lb. tins)
GOLD BRONZE,
COPPER BRONZE.
GOLD LEAF.
TIN FOIL.
For Sale, Wholesale by
T. B. BARKER & Sons,
St. John, Dec. 29.

Evaporated Apples,
RECEIVING TO-DAY: 50 Boxes.
—For sale low—
A. J. BABANG & CO.
Dec. 23, 1884.

S. L. STORER. CHAS. PHILIPSEN.
ESTABLISHED 1871.
North River Fish and Game Co.,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALERS,
and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH,
Lobsters, Green Turtles,
Terrapin, Game and Poultry.
Stands 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9,
PIER 24, NORTH RIVER,
NEW YORK.
The largest freezing capacity of any one firm in the business, and the only one which has its freezers in direct connection with the stands.
August 1, 1883. 6m

ESTABLISHED 1865.
S. L. STORER & CO.
Successors to Chappell & Storer.
WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS,
and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH,
LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC.
16 Fulton Fish Market, N. Y.
Mammoth Freezers, 226 Front Street.
SAMUEL L. STORER. GEORGE H. CASE.
KILBURN POWERS.
jy18.

FOSTER & SON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND CUT SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, FINISHING NAILS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory GEORGES STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B
April 10, 1882. 2-1y.

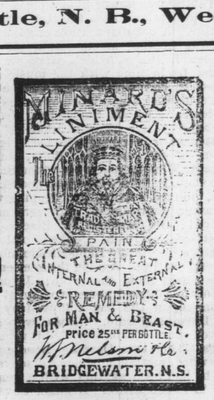
APPLES.
Parties in need of APPLES for the Winter, will find at my Auction Rooms,
CARTER'S BUILDING, NEWCASTLE
from this date, an excellent lot of all the
Well Known Keeping Varieties,
from which to make a selection.
Special Terms to Dealers.
WM. STABLES.
Newcastle, Oct. 10, 1884.

BUY
Windsor's Delicious
RASPBERRY & STRAWBERRY
JAM!
In cases of each one dozen Pint, Quart and Half Gallon
GLASS JARS.
Guaranteed equal if not superior to any in the market.
Write for Quotations.
JOHN WINDSOR.
Petit Rocher, N. B., Oct. 20, 1884.

CHANDELIERS!
HALL AND LIBRARY LAMPS,
IN BRASS AND BRONZE,
Table Lamps, All Sizes, Decorated,
SHIP AND HAND LAMPS,
BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, ETC
J. R. CAMERON,
64 Prince Wm. St.
St. John, Sept. 5. 1884.

Apples. Apples.
CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79, QUEEN STREET,
LONDON, - - - E. C.,
Will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.
They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.
August 6, 1884.-9m.

NOTICE.
MY customers and the public generally will please take notice that I have removed my BUTCHER SHOP to the Masson Building, Castle Street, near the ferry landing, where I am prepared to fill all orders in my line.
JASPER WRY.

Cures RHEUMATISM.


Cures DIPHTHERIA.

ALSO CURES
Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair Dressin is unequalled.

$500.00 REWARD
offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothin like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be used accordin to directions without an injury whatever.
Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.

1884 and 1885.
International Steamship Company.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
TWO TRIPS A WEEK!
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Nov. 3rd, and until further notice, the steamers of this line will make two trips a week, leaving St. John every
Monday and Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock,
for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton," for ST. ANDREWS, CALAIS, and ST. STEPHEN.
Returning—Will leave Boston same days, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock p. m., for Eastport and St. John.
Through tickets can be procured at this office, and at H. CHUBB & Co's to all points of Canada and the United States.
No claims for allowance after goods leaving the Warehouse.
Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 5 o'clock p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM, AGENT,
Reed's Point Wharf.
Nov. 1 1884.

KING'S EVIL
Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that
SCROFULA
can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great
Regenerative Medicine
Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an
Absolute Cure
For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic
IMPROVES THE APPETITE.
Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic
CURES MUSCULAR WEAKNESS.
Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic
CURES HEARTBURN.
Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic is claimed, and rightly so, to be the most powerful Blood Tonic and Appetizer known.
NOTE. Do not confound this remedy with others of a similar name, as it is entirely different from any Iron and Quinine preparation on the market.
PRICE - - 50 CTS,
Prepared only by
E. M. Estey, Pharmacist,
MONCTON, N. B.
For sale in Newcastle only by GEO. C. ALLEN and E. LEE STREET.
Jany. 7—1m.

RAW FURS.
I am paying the highest prices in cash for the following Raw Furs:—Otter, Beaver, Bead Mink, Martin, Lynx, Fox, Bat.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, Dec. 11, 1883. tf.

Varieties.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Twelve to 1820,000,000 Dozens of Eggs and [illegible] Chickens a Year.

"If I owned all the hens in this country," said the marketman, as he counted out the eggs and put them in a customer's basket, "and had a place to put them in, all I would ask would be ten years in business, and I'd make it ten times as rich as for Vanderbilt."

"How's that?" asked the reporter.

"How's that? Why, easy, that's how. Maybe you don't know, young man, that over 26,000,000 cackles, announcing the birth of the same number of eggs, kept the farmer boys busy every day last year gathering in the efforts of over 80,000,000 hens? But they did. Well, those efforts for 365 days resulted in 9,600,000,000 separate and distinct eggs, or 800,000,000 dozen, as near as I can calculate. Now, it took just 750,000,000 dozens of those eggs to supply the demand for Tom and Jerries, puddings, hard and soft-boiled eggs, egg nog, and ham and eggs in this country last year, and eggs was eggs at that. I figure that 30 cents a dozen, for 1883, was about the average price. Thirty cents a dozen for 750,000,000 dozens climbs plumb up to the comfortable little purse of $225,000,000. There's nothing mean about me, and if I had the handling of those offerings of the nation's hens, I'd be satisfied with a profit of two cents on a dozen.

"What would be my little divy? Well, if I haven't forgotten what old Daboll drummed into me, I make it out that when the old year died I would lug home something like $15,000,000, clean and slick, ahead of the game. Ten years of that, and I think I could sit down with the boys and stay with as heavy a jack pot as any of 'em."

"What would become of the other fifty million dozens?" asked the reporter.

"There you are again!" replied the marketman. "If I owned all the hens there's another little item that would keep me from worrying about the punctuality of the rent and the infallibility of the gas meter. Last year must have been a good one for people visiting in the country, for folks broiled, fricasseed and roasted something like 600,000,000 chickens, young and old. That used up the little balance of 50,000,000 dozen eggs. That 50,000,000 dozen of eggs were turned into chickens that gobbled up $300,000,000 of the hard-earned coin of this realm, ciphering the thing down close at fifty cents a chicken. I don't deal in poultry, but from the size of the diamond pins of the ones that do, I don't hesitate a minute to say that there can't be less than five cents profit on every chicken they sell. Old Daboll comes up again and lays it down for a nickel-plated fact that if I owned all the hens in this country I would have to make two trips home from the shop at the end of the year, for here I would have $15,000,000 more piled in the till to be carried away and stuffed in the stocking, and $15,000,000 is plenty for one man to carry at one time.

"So you see what a nice nest egg I'd have at the end of ten years. And you'd hardly believe that New York city would chip in about one-thirtieth of the whole pot every year, would you? But she would. Last year it took 25,000,000 dozens of eggs to satisfy her, and she paid $9,000,000 to get them. Now, New York State only keeps hens enough to lay about 8,000,000 dozen, and so, of course, we have to go knocking around all over the country and part of Canada to keep up with the cry for eggs. It would take all the eggs that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts hens are responsible for to supply this city with all the eggs it wants. The 25,000,000 eggs used here last year, if laid in a single line, one after another, without a hair's space between them, would reach from Boston to San Francisco. I tell you there's a big thing waiting for someone who can get a corner on hens."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Hooks and Eyes.

For more than a dozen years the manufacture of hooks and eyes for women's and children's dresses may be said to have been dead, buttons having superseded them. But there are indications that hooks and eyes are again to come into use, at least to a considerable extent. If this should prove to be the case, it will gladden the hearts of some who have preserved their machinery from the scrap heap. Thirty years ago the State of Connecticut had manufactories within her territory that produced these little articles to the value of $112,000 annually at fifteen cents a gross. Previous to 1880, or thereabout, hooks and eyes were made by hand and sold at $1.50 per gross.

The machines for making hooks and eyes are quite ingenious, those for the hooks being capable of making ninety per minute, and those for the eyes one hundred and twenty per minute. That for making the hooks takes the wire from a reel through a straightener, cuts off the wire to the exact length, when a blade strikes the piece in the middle of its length, and two side blades moving simultaneously bend the wire double, laying the two halves of its length close together and parallel. Then two pins rise, one on each side of the ends of the wire, to form the eyes of the hook, and two semi-rotating pushers bend the ends round the pins, making the eyelets for sewing the hook on to the fabric. The unfinished hook is still perfectly flat, when a horizontal pin and a vertical bender working upward curve the double end of the hook, and a presser flattens the end to a "swan bill."

The eye is formed in another machine, but by means of similar appliances. Brass wire is used for silvered hooks and eyes, an iron wire for the black or japanned goods. The silver coating is made by mixing an acid precipitate of silver with common salt and the cream of tartar of commerce to produce a paste. Certain proportions of this paste and of the brass hooks and eyes are placed in a tumbling barrel, and by attrition and affinity the brass and silver unite. The articles, as they come from the tumbling barrel, are of a lustreless white, but are polished by being placed in cotton cloth bags with bar soap and rubbed with hot water under the vibrating arm of a washing-machine.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth, England, to prepare the iron clad Minotaur, Neptune and Sultan for sea.

Loss.

Life knows no winter when the heart is light.
Tho' skies are gray, and dull the waning year,
Mid cloud and gloom the world is fair and bright;
For all is summer when one smile is here.

Life knows no summer when the heart is sad;
Tho' skies are blue, and fields with verdure grown,
Can song or blossom make the world seem glad?
Ah, no! 'tis winter when one smile is flown.

THE DRY DOCK AT ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Capt. Bernier, of this city, who has had business at St. John's for some months past, and just returned, gives us the following information concerning this dock:—The dry dock now completed will be of immense service to St. John's and indeed to the whole Island. The contractors were Simpson & Sons, of New York, who have constructed this on the plan of the Simpson improved wooden dock. The contract price was $550,000. It is the largest dock on this side of the Atlantic. It will take in the largest steamer afloat with the exception of the "Great Eastern." They had two years to build it in, but they rushed on the work with such energy that they have completed it within eighteen months. The workmanship is admirable and the Simpsons deserve the highest credit for the manner in which they carried out the contract. They are the best men that they ever had in St. John's—the most honorable, liberal, straightforward and successful. St. John's is the half-way port of the Atlantic, being now fully prepared to handle any ocean steamers requiring to be docked.—"Que. Chronicle."

ROASTED IN A FURNACE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The recent outrage by brigands at Cortellos, in Galicia, was even more terrible than at first reported. The ruffians surrounded the village church and parsonage, while some of their number entered the residence and ordered the priest to tell where his money was kept. The priest had in his possession a considerable sum of money which had been collected for the poor of the parish, and he steadily refused to reveal the place where it was concealed. The brigands bound the priest and threatened him with a terrible death, but he persisted in his refusal and they filled his furnace with straw, lighted it, and thrust the unfortunate priest into the fire. His screams as he was burning to death were heard all over the village, but the villagers were too much frightened to interfere. The priest was burned to a crisp. The brigands then deliberately plundered his house and several others, and vanished as mysteriously as they came. No arrests have been made.

The inauguration Ball at Washington, will probably be the grandest affair ever known in the history of the United States. Work is progressing rapidly on the pension building and the grand ball room will be completed in season. The court of the building which will be roofed over to form a ball room is 316 feet in length by 114 in width, surrounded by three tiers of corridors, 22 feet in width. The magnificent structure affords an opportunity for decoration of the most striking and elaborate description.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSITION.—LONDON, January 2.—Russia has proposed a plan for the settlement of the Egyptian question, which probably will be acceptable to France. Namely—That a new loan be guaranteed by all the Powers at a small reduction in interest. Any surplus to be divided among the creditors and that the British shall withdraw from Egypt on a fixed date.

The latest Lewiston, Me., wrinkle for evading the liquor law is the invention of a fish peddler who neatly introduces a flask of whiskey or rum into the belly of a cod or halibut and sells the whole as something caught in the deep, deep sea.

Mr. Bonner, of Butte City, Mont., says the farmers of that territory are selling their wheat to Minnesota millers for thirty-six cents per bushel.

Booming Bonanzas.

That the great creator of our camp, carbonate ore, is by no means exhausted has frequently been told in these columns, but there is no other mine in the camp which shows larger bodies of this valuable ore than the Brookland-Clontarf of the Adams Mining company. These two claims, forming one mine, lie lengthways from north to south, and embrace in their total breadth about 250 feet, the breadth of the celebrated Evening and Morning Star ore chute, which, after passing the premises of these latter mines, enters the Big Chief and Maid of Erin, thence in a grand, compact and uninterrupted body, the Clontarf-Brookland. The report of January 1st, 1884, described the workings from the Clontarf shaft, mostly confined to the west line, and a limited amount of stoping west of a drift from the Clontarf to the north. Considerable ore was then exposed on the east side of that drift, but the great bulk of it dipped rather steep to the east, more than the general dip of the ore chute. The Brookland shaft was at that time already in ore, and had made some shipments, but the water proved too strong, and thorough drainage was not effected until summer of last year, when connection was established by drift and upraise between the two shafts. The Brookland shaft lies about northeast, 300 feet from the Clontarf, some sixty feet from the Agassiz Consolidation line due east. From the shaft a drift north goes about sixty feet in ore, another drift south about 250 feet, all in ore from five to twelve feet thick, every ton of it excellent lead sand, with some hard lead carbonate in between. To the east of this drift no stoping whatever has been done up to date, and it will not be done until connection has been established with this mine by the Wolf Tone, when a line drift will facilitate the extraction of this ore body, which at the smallest estimate must contain 250 times 60 times 7 feet of pay ore, about 12,000 tons. On the west side of this drift are some stopes, none more than 30 feet in, and in places two sets and a half of timber high. The present stoping ground from this drift to the west is in the southern part of the mine, northeast from the Clontarf shaft, and the excavations, as well as the ore walls show a height of from five to twelve feet of mineral. None of these stopes have extended very far to the west and an uncovered body of ore is still between the two drifts of the Clontarf and Brookland, respectively, both drifts running from north to south. The ore extracted last year by way of the Clontarf came mainly from stopes to the east of the Clontarf drift. The central part of the Clontarf-Brookland and the grounds east of the Brookland drift south contains the largest ore bodies opened up. The ore body in sight in the central part of the mine cannot be less than 20,000 tons. The resources of this mine are, however, not exhausted with the extraction of the aforesaid bodies, a total tonnage of 32,000 tons from premises comprising about a quarter of the Clontarf-Brookland. The Brookland drift north has ore in the breast; so has the drift south. A line drift between the Maid of Erin and Clontarf, driven by the former, is extending far to the north, about 200 feet further north than any level made by the Clontarf-Brookland. From the Brookland shaft the chain extends south about 450 feet, north 1,000 feet. Thus all this territory north is as yet unexplored. It must be considered, however, that this undeveloped part is continued to the north by the larger portion of Moyamensing, also the property of the Adams mining company is surrounded by the following paying mines—the Agassiz, Maid of Erin, May Queen, Hibernia, and the Forest City of the Small Hopes company. The discovery of sulphide ores in the Wolf Tone, at great depth below the carbonates, indicates that at similar depth in that part of the Clontarf which crosses Stray Horse gulch the same ore can be found in time. The north end of the Moyamensing has already yielded a large amount of valuable chloride ore of the same character as that of the Forest City.

The output of the company from the Clontarf-Brookland alone was 11,000 tons, netting about $220,000, of which $85,000 were paid in dividends the past five months. This year's output will depend upon the condition of the market, as it otherwise is only limited by the hoisting capacity, the depth of the shafts being about 550 feet. The mines of the Adams Mining company must, therefore, be ranked with the most prosperous of the camp, as maintaining with the Forest City, Sellers and others, its great reputation. The officers of the company are: Thomas D. Adams, president; Thomas J. Burke, vice president; Wm. A. Gelsheneu, treasurer; James Dunne, secretary; Samuel Adams, general manager. Mr. Adams has secured in Mr. Wm Gleasen one of the best superintendents and foremen in the camp.—*Leadville Daily Democrat.*

Archbishop Ryan Invested with the Pallium.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The imposing ceremony of investing Archbishop Ryan with the pallium took place in the Cathedral to-day. Over five thousand people were in the building, while 2,000 more remained in the street during the ceremonies. Many distinguished prelates were present, among whom were Archbishops Gibbons, of Baltimore; Lynch, of Toronto, Williams, of Boston; and Corrigan, of New York; Bishops Ryan, of Buffalo; and Mahoney, of Toronto. The ceremonies were grandly impressive and lasted four hours. Many prominent Protestants, residents of the city were present. Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton. The crush was terrible.—It required a squad of fifty police and companies of pioneer corps to keep the vast crowd under control. The main altar was beautifully decked with flowers. Archbishop Ryan sat upon his throne during the mass, Vicar-General Walsh and Rev. Mr. Mulholland acting as guards of honour. The Archbishops were attired in the customary robes of royal purple.—Archbishop Corrigan delivered a sermon from the text describing the ascent of Elijah to heaven on a whirlwind and the falling of this mantle upon the shoulders of Elisha. At the conclusion of the sermon the vestments and sacred vessels used in the celebration of the mass were removed, and Archbishops Ryan and Gibbons removed their purple robes and were clad in gold mounted capes by the clergymen. Archbishop Gibbons seated himself on the highest step of the Altar and Archbishop Ryan knelt at his feet and solemnly took the customary oath to be faithful to the Sovereign Pontiff, and labour for the extirpation of heresies and the propagation of the faith. The pallium having first being given to Archbishop Ryan to kiss, Archbishop Gibbons tenderly placed it around the former's breast and shoulders. The ceremonies were then brought to a close. The pallium was spun and woven in Rome, and can only be worn on certain stated festivals.

British Federation.

There is no other government in the world which is so "extended" as is that of Great Britain. The United Kingdom—England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland—covers an area of only one hundred and twenty one thousand square miles, a little more than the area of New England and New York, and its population is thirty-five and a quarter millions.

Its colonies cover almost eight million square miles, and have a combined population of more than two hundred millions. These colonies are on every continent and in almost every sea.—England's oldest colony is that of Newfoundland, which was acquired in 1583; her youngest is the Island of Cyprus, over which she extended sovereignty in 1878.

The governments of these colonies are of three kinds; first, by the crown, that is, by absolute rule, the people having no part in the government.

This is the system for India, and indeed for most of the colonies in number. The whole colonial population under these species of government is that of representative institutions.—The people choose legislatures and make laws; but the home government may veto those laws, and it retains full control over all public officers. This is the form of government for Ceylon, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and other colonies, having a total population of a little less than four millions.

Finally, there is the system of responsible government, which is allowed to Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape Colony and Australia only, with a combined population of eight and one half millions.

The several provinces which now constitute the Dominion of Canada were formerly independent of each other. They were united by an Act of Parliament passed in 1867. The Dominion is sometimes called a federation, or an association of allied States. It is more than that; it is almost a true union.

Now there is a strong movement in favour of a similar federation of all the governments of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. There are some difficulties in the way of this scheme which no one has yet been able to surmount.

Beyond this there is a much larger project. It is proposed to make a federation of the British Empire. The details have been worked out by no statesman as yet; but the plan involves a political, or a commercial, union, perhaps both, of the home government and the whole or a part of the colonies.

The idea is a grand one but in carrying it out there will be immense difficulties. For England would hardly care to give up the absolute power which, in spite of representative governments, she holds over her colonies; and Canada or Australia would apparently gain little or nothing by sharing with each other the government which it even now possesses, independent of any other power than England.

If, however, any way can be found to accomplish the desired result, it will attach the colonies to the mother country more strongly than ever, and make of Great Britain a much more powerful country than she is now.

A Remarkable Bridge.

Distant about an hour's ride by rail from Avignon is the Pont du Gard (or "Bridge of the Gard") a great bridge, or aqueduct, built here by the Romans at a time when this part of France was occupied by the soldiers and colonies of that people; and next to the Colosseum and Rome, it is considered the grandest and most perfect piece of architecture now standing in the world.

It is an immense stone bridge, stretching across the valley. It consists of three rows of arches, one above the other. In the lower row there are six very large arches; above this is a longer row of eleven smaller arches; and over this, thirty-five arches still smaller. On the top of the upper row, and forming the summit of the bridge, is a covered aqueduct, or water-way. At a little distance this vast bridge seems almost as entire and perfect as when first built, and we can hardly realize the fact that it has stood there for nineteen centuries. It was erected solely for the purpose of carrying water across the valley, and was part of an aqueduct twenty-five miles long, constructed by the Romans to conduct the water of the springs of Airan to their town of Nemausus, now the French town of Nimes.

Great stones project at regular intervals from its sides, to the top of the second row of arches. These served as supports to the derricks and other machines by which the massive stones were raised as the building progressed. We can also see the square indentions in the stone-work which were made there to support the scaffolding of the Roman masons.—*St. Nicholas.*

Church of England Missions.

PROGRESS OF MISSIONARY WORK DURING THE CENTURY.

The circular from the Board of Management of the domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England was read to the congregations of these churches in Canada yesterday at the request of the bishops of the Dominion. Appended to the circular were statistics showing the progress already made by the Protestant missionary societies. At the close of the last century there were only seven Protestant missionary societies, properly so called. Of these, three only, the Propagation Society, the Halle Danish, and the Moravians had been at work for the greater part of the century; the rest coming into existence only in its last decade. Today the seven have become 88, distributed thus:—Great Britain, 26; America, 34; Canada, 3; Germany, 9; Holland, 8; Scandinavia, Denmark, and Finland, 6; France, 1; and Switzerland, 1. At the beginning of the present century the number of missionaries supported by these seven societies amounted only to about 170.—Today the 88 employ 2,755 Europeans and Americans, 1,108 ordained natives, besides 26,806 native assistants, catechists, and teachers. Eighty years ago there were about 50,000 converts from heathenism; today they could be estimated at no less than 1,650,000. In accordance with the circular, missionary meetings will be held in the different churches in the city within a few weeks.

DRAFT HORSES—40 Years Experience.
A. S. Chamberlain, for 40 years proprietor of the Bull's Head Stables, New York City, in reference to the values of different breeds of draft horses, said:
"I keep exchange and sale stables for horses.—Don't deal on my own account to any extent. All classes of horses, amounting to several thousands annually, come to my stables from all sections of the country. A large number of these are draft horses of the different breeds, the Clydesdales, the French horses called Percherons or Normans, the English and Belgian. There seems to be a larger demand for the French horses than for any other breed.
"Some years ago we used to get a great many horses from Upper Canada. These were Clydesdales, and would weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, but they did not seem to answer the purpose; as a general thing their feet were thin-shelled and flat, and being heavy horses their feet would become sore and would not stand the pavements. The French horses have good feet and stand the pavements better than the Clydesdales. That is the reason they sell better.
"I would advise the farmers and breeders who are breeding horses to sell on the New York market for draft purposes to breed from the French horses in preference to all others."—"Chicago Tribune."
The best horses to be found in France are recorded with pedigrees in full in the Percheron Stud Book of that country.
At the great importing and breeding establishment of M. W. Dunham, Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois, hundreds of the finest specimens of this famous race can be found at all times.