General Business.

Weak, Nervous Women.

One to whom a night's rest was unknown.

Strength and good health restored.

I was subject to frequent attacks of nervousness that seemed to sap all my vitality and left me in a state of weakness and misery. I could not relish food and such a thing as a good night's rest was unknown. Incapable of any exertion and with an ever present tired and despondent feeling. Medicines that I took did not do any good; it was a case of gradually becoming weaker and weaker. Hearing of Scott's Sarsaparilla and its success with similar cases to mine, I used it, and from the first few doses began to get better, appetite returned, got natural and refreshing sleep. I grew stronger, in fact life seemed to be fanned into activity.—Lottie Graham, 174 Crawford Street, Toronto.

For any weakness of the nerves, pale and sallow complexion, loss of appetite use the best blood and nerve remedy extant, Scott's Sarsaparilla. Insist on getting Scott's—imitations do not cure.

For sale by CLIFFORD HICKEY, Chatham, N. B.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS.

50 - YEARS - IN - USE.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

LADIES' WOOL, SEAL CAPES!

JUST OPENED in all lengths from 16 in. to 30 in. the.....

BEST VALUE

Ever offered in these goods. Will send on approval to any address per express...

CALL OR WRITE.

R. A. MURDOCH.

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES ..... IS AT THE .....

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

We have on hand now, as usual, a

LARGE & FRESH SUPPLY

of the different Mixtures, Linaments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma and Catarrh Cures.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES PERFUMES & SOAPS.

Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.

We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. F BENSON,

TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.

—ALSO—

AGENT FOR "NEW YOST" TYPEWRITING COMPANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES.

OFFICE:

BENSON BLOCK CHATHAM, N B

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 adhered.

L J TWEEDIE, Surveyor General

IF YOU ARE HUNTING

for elegant novelties in jewelry and an all round display of watches, clocks and silverware, you can find it in our stock. Here is a tantalizing beautiful array of sparklers flashing rays, that when seen raise a desire to possess them. The trade clock indicates that the buyer's hour has come, and our store shows that buyers are not neglecting the timely hint. Come to us for a dazzling display, a golden shower of temptations including 15 year Gold Waltham Watch for $15.00 etc. You'll always find us with time with one of our 8 day clocks or 50 Waltham watches that are marvels of accurate timekeeping. We have a full line of the finest jewelry. Call and see for yourselves.

OUR WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

is first class in all respects. All WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY, repaired at short notice, and Guaranteed to Give the best Satisfaction.

W. R. GOULD.

Chatham, Oct. 5.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Instead of printing the ADVANCE on Wednesday evenings, as usual, we will, for the next two weeks, print it on Tuesday evenings, 24th and 31st inst. in order to avoid work on Christmas and New Year's days. Advertisers and others interested will therefore remember that their favors must reach the office not later than Tuesday morning each of those weeks, in order to appear in the paper.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - DECEMBER 25, 1895.

Christmas.

The ADVANCE appears, this week, on Christmas Day—the old festival whose annual recurrence is observed with unabated interest as the years pass and are, one by one, merged into the centuries. In the bustle of life, most of us seem to have little time for either retrospect or thought of the future in the domain of sentimentality, yet Christmas changes that for the time, at least. Our good angels seem to manifest themselves at this season, and we live again in the past; not the past of neglected opportunities and mistakes, but in that of joyous recollections which centre around this day of all days in the years that are gone, full of bright and hallowed Christmas memories. While a halo of happiness surrounds those bygone days of festivity, we find in each return of the season some new joy that prompts the heart to be thanktul.

When we ask ourselves why it is that Christmas develops so much of the better side of life and causes us to entertain a more kindly and charitable feeling towards each other, as it undoubtedly does, we can hardly find a better answer than that it is because it is the real or supposed anniversary of the day which gave to our race the most just and humane Lawgiver it has ever known and the founder of a religion that is not only the best of all codes by which the relationships of man to man are regulated, but likewise inspires us with the faith which is the light of christian hope for eternity.

Even those who cannot believe in the verities of the religion of Christ must find it hard upon their doubts to imagine themselves living in any country or among any people not governed by the christian code, for while we may not often think of and scarcely realise how much we owe to the teachings of the Nazarene, yet it is a fact that all we so justly boast of—our civilization, our jurisprudence, our social and domestic purity and all the things which elevate us above other peoples—are almost entirely due to Christianity. There is nothing of good, no aspiration or thought which appeals to the better side of our nature, no exercise of benevolence, no deed of charity, no act or sentiment by which we are led to make our condition and environment, or those of our neighbor better or happier, which is not inspired by the teachings of Him who—

was not
In costly raiment clad, nor on His brow
The symbol of a princely lineage, wore;
No followers at His back, nor in His hand
Buckler or sword or spear—yet in His mien
Command sat throned serene, and if He smiled
A kingly condescension graced his lips;
His garb was simple and His sandals worn;
His stature modelled with a perfect grace;
His countenance the impress of a God,
Touched with the open innocence of a child.

It is because the lives of men have been made happier by Christianity, whether they have, individually, availed themselves of its priceless advantages or not, that the birth of its Founder is celebrated even by those who are indifferent in the matter of personal profession or organized Christian work. To Christians, however, whose lives are regulated by their belief and who, despite the influences which—depending on environment—more or less affect every man's conduct, are grounded upon the faith which genuine belief inspires, Christmas day has a meaning of the greatest import. It recalls to them, as to others, happy home memories of childhood and maturer years, but it also reminds them of Him through whom all that they fail to do for the securing of happiness hereafter, is done for them. It is no wonder, therefore, that we all celebrate Christmas as the great holiday of the year with joyous and thankful hearts, and that its observance is characterized by manifestations of that love and charity which underlie all the teachings of Him at whose birth the angels sang "on earth peace, good will toward men."

A United States Blunder.

The United States will not soon recover from the effects of the ridiculous position in which it is placed by the message sent to Congress by President Cleveland respecting interference under cover of the alleged "Monroe doctrine" with England, in the pending dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. The ADVANCE published a brief outline of it last week, under the heading, "The belligerent Cleveland." Congress has, since, taken the matter up, and, on Friday last, passed a bill authorising the President to appoint a commission to ascertain where the Venezuelan boundary really is. Resolutions and bills have also been introduced in congress voting millions of dollars for munitions of war and representatives and senators have been vying with each other in denouncing Great Britain and threatening to annihilate her by land and sea. At first, there seemed to be an almost unanimous endorsation of the message by Republicans and Democrats alike, not only in Congress, but by the press and people, and the "Cleveland boom" became almost a craze. Men like General Porter, who intimated that he and other veterans were too old to again exercise their prowess in the field, unless to take Canada, which "would be only an hilarious summer picnic," proved that even those from whom wisdom might be expected had their heads turned by the blunder of the executive head of the nation. The President, having set the ball rolling, thoughtful and peace-loving citizens of both countries and Canada as well, were doubtless grieved to find that the belief so fondly and long entertained that the sentiment of friendship between the peoples of Britain and the United States, based on their common origin, language laws, religion and social fabric, was proved to have a deceptive foundation. It is true—and a cause for hope that the United States President and Congress do not reflect the unanimous feeling of the nation—that a few of their public men and newspapers did not permit themselves to be carried away by the torrent of jingoism which seemed to sweep the country, and that a sober second thought is toning down the thoughtless and dangerous exuberance of hostile feeling which found such ready expression during the first few hours following the issuance of the mischievous message, but while no well-informed person anywhere believes war is possible, it cannot soon be forgotten that President Cleveland and the United States House of Representatives, especially, did what they could to precipitate so calamitous an event.

President Cleveland, by intruding himself and his advice in the affairs of two other sovereign peoples, and practically insisting on his suggestions being acted upon, coupled with an implied threat of resort to force if they were not, has proved himself unmindful of the requirements of international comity in pursuit of what seems to be a desperate bid fora third term as President of the United States. The elements of the population to which he appeals are those who are easily won and as easily lost. A sample of his present success is furnished in the plaudits of such questionable allies as the Irish National Alliance of America, which hastened to forward to him at Washington a manifesto, a part of which reads as follows:—

Seeing that Great Britain has avowed her intention to trample upon the Munroe doctrine by her attempt to rob Venezuela of her territory, and dared to violate the integrity of our territory in Alaska, we hereby offer as a proof of our loyalty and devotion to the country of which we are citizens to place at the disposal of the President of the United States without delay 100,000 soldiers as brave as have ever shouldered rifles, and every one of whom is a believer in the principles and teachings of the Irish National Alliance.

"Our army, which is now organized, is now ready to serve the American republic in any part of this continent, and should the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine need its aid, will either on Irish soil or English ground establish the fact that the intrepidity, the valor, and the determination of the Irish brigade will again prove the loyalty of Irishmen to the United States, whether the nation which dares to interfere with American principles of liberty be England or any other foreign power we care not.

"The men whose faith is that of the Irish National Alliance stand ready to fight at any moment for the honor and for the right of the country of our adoption.

"This is the loyalty our members bear to the United States. We have proved it on many a hard fought field whether the enemies of the republic were Englishmen, Tories, or rebels. As to our relation with England, we have no apologies to make, no excuse to offer. Should it be possible to embroil her with any power on earth, we shall not hesitate to do so. The chief object of the Irish National Alliance is to create the opportunity which will enable us to drive the British enemy from Ireland as it was driven from the United States. England's cruelty, oppression and usurpation of the rights of American citizens hastened her utter defeat in America.

"We pray that the day may soon come when we, the exiles of our own land, shall assist in driving the foe to whom we bear undying hatred from Ireland."

Expressions of hostility to Great Britain in almost as offensive form and wretched taste as the foregoing have been addressed to the President from all over the country, but in view of the sources from which they have come, he must, unless he is worse than we would like to believe him capable of being, be ashamed that he has done anything to invite aid from such questionable quarters. He cannot feel that his self-respect is augmented by his message when he contrasts the incendiary bombast that is contained in these manifestoes and tail-twisting jingo speeches with such articles as the following, from the New York World:—

President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan matter is a serious blunder. It is a blunder because it is based upon a wrong conception, because it is not sustained by international law or usage, and because it places the United States in a false position.

The president in his message, like Secretary Olney in his despatches, assumes that the policy of Great Britain in Venezuela involves a menace to this country. The president says that the "doctrine (of Monroe) upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government."

This is the conception of the situation upon which the president bases his threat of war. It is the only conception that could justify our intervention in South America or warrant the extraordinary attitude of the president. For, as the eminent international lawyer, James C. Carter, said in an address a few days ago, "We shall be justified in interfering and enforcing the Monroe doctrine by force on an attempt of a European power which would greatly endanger us." To interfere in South America and to bring on a war between two great, free and highly civilized nations on any account less serious than a menace such as the president describes, would be the monumental crime of the century.

Are our "peace and safety as a nation," the "integrity of our free institutions" and "the tranquil maintenace of our distinctive form of government," threatened by an extension, however unwarranted and arbitrary, of the English possessions in Venezuela? The preposterous nature of this jingo bugaboo is sufficiently indicated by pointing to Canada and to British Columbia, on our very border. England is not a "foreign nation" in this hemisphere. Great Britain owns more territory on this continent than we do. She was here before we were a nation. If she had the hostile intentions which the president's words impute did she need to wait for a boundary dispute in distant Venezuela, with a hybrid race, to assail us or to menace our republican institutions?

The assumption is absurd. And with it falls the structure of ponderously patriotic rhetoric reared upon it by the president.

It is a grave blunder to put this government in the attitude of threatening war unless we mean it and are prepared for it and can hopefully appeal to the sympathies of the civilized world in making it. Do these conditions exist? Will any of the senators who applauded the president's message yesterday seriously affirm that they do? If these conditions do not exist, what remains for us except a few weeks or months of bluster and a more or less graceful backdown?

"Hitherto," says James C. Carter, the great lawyer, and a friend of President Cleveland, "the assertions of the United States on international rights have been just. When she has been compelled to go to war in their defence she was just and has had the sympathy of mankind on her side. Let us be careful to do nothing which will bring upon the world the calamities of war."

As we have said, there seems to be little danger of war, but serious disaster has already resulted from President Cleveland's message and the action of Congress upon it. It is not England or Canada, however, that have suffered. Financial centres in the United States and Europe became panicky last week, and millions of dollars were lost by the depreciation of United States stocks and securities.

A Saturday despatch from London says:—The stock exchange market opened panicky. American railroad stocks were demoralized, notwithstanding the fact that in the first hours of session prices were better than they were at the close of the market yesterday afternoon. Fluctuations were rapid and sometimes violent. Many stocks were unsaleable. Stock exchange brokers profess to be wholly uncertain as to the outcome of events and are very cautious.

At this hour (1.15 p. m.) the stock market is very unsettled, and the dealings in American railroad securities are entirely nominal.

Business men in the United States will hardly bless the President for the mess into which he has precipitated their interests.

New York despatches of Saturday say:—The receipt of heavy selling orders on account of the Venezuelan commission matter late yesterday, coupled with further liquidations for home account, led to a break of one to five per cent. at the New York stock exchange this morning. Burlington and Quincy led the early decline, selling at 71 and 70 against 75 last night. St. Paul and in fact the stocks with an international market were under the hammer and declined rapidly.

The result of the panic here yesterday was the failure of S. S. Sands & Co., Nichols, Frothingham & Co., and De Neufville & Co. In announcing suspension it was stated insolvency was due to the failure of their customers to respond to the call for margins. At the Consolidated there were two small failures. Canadian banks were among the first to call in loans.

The failure of Hatch Bros. was announced at the New York Stock Exchange to-day.

Wall street witnessed another exciting scene this morning when the stock exchange opened for business.

Immediately after the chairman's gavel announced the opening of the market there was a repetition of yesterday's wild scenes.

The various posts were at once surrounded by tumultuous crowds and operations began with an exciting scramble. The confidence anticipated did not manifest itself.

All sides seemed better prepared to-day for existing conditions than they were yesterday when the sudden onslaught of English holdings swept so many off their feet here.

At 11.30 a. m. the failure of W. K. Burrass & Co. was announced on the stock exchange.

There was another smashing of stocks all round, and piece after piece went lower and lower. A feverish feeling began quickly to spread among the operators.

There seemed nothing to encourage a better feeling or steadier market, and another day of great losses was feared. There was a regular slaughter of certain securities during the first ten minutes of business by brokers whose customers failed to respond to last night's call for additional margins.

In the smash at the opening consolidated gas, which closed at 144½ yesterday, sold down to 136; lead preferred, dropped 9 to 75; distilling, 6½ to 8; lead common, 6 to 17½; New York Central 4⅜ to 90½; Hudson railway, preferred, 3⅜ to 22; Lake Shore, 7 to 139; sugar, 3⅜ to 92; cordage, gtd. 13 to 12; Canada Southern, 4 to 42; Big Four, 6½ to 28. Chicago gas 5½ to 57⅜. Northwestern 4 to 93½, St. Paul 3⅞ to 60½, Rock Island 5⅞ to 60½, Omaha, 3 to 31, and leather, preferred, 4½ to 58½.

A good deal of concern was manifested in the reports from London as to the withdrawals of credits, and especially as to the rumored action of the Rothschilds in the matter.

Money on call closed offered at 6 per cent. after being quoted at 25 to 50. Prime mercantile paper nominally 4½ to 5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange irregular with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87½ for sixty days, and 4.89½ to ½ for demand.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The assignment of Sawyer, Clark & Co., brokers, was announced on Friday afternoon. They were unable to collect promptly from customers on the market dropping so suddenly. They expect to pay in full.

The stock market opened very weak this morning. The failure was announced of Price & Co., Congress street brokers.

President Chauncey M. Depew, of the New York Central Railway, who is one of the foremost public men and financiers of the United States, is reported to have said on Saturday:—

"The war scare has already cost the country $1,000,000,000 in depreciated values, and it has been going on only three days. I met a man yesterday who owns most of the swamp in Venezuela which is in dispute. He said he would sell it to me for $25,000."

From the first, the utterances of public men and the newspapers of Great Britain have been in gratifying contrast with those of the United States. They have, in moderate language, shown the absurdity of the United States' position and been firm in the assertion that the British ought to be permitted to settle the dispute with Venezuela without the interference of any other nation, but while conscious of their power to maintain this position, they have avoided resort to bombast and retaliatory expressions calculated to increase the unreasonable excitement of their American cousins. The contrast between the two peoples in this respect cannot but be a source of satisfaction to all who realise the gravity of the issues involved, and who value and would perpetuate the amicable relationships existing between ourselves and our petulant neighbor.

Debt of the United States.

Much interest is felt, just now, in the financial condition of the United States, in view of the war talk indulged in by many of its imperfectly informed and unevenly balanced public men, for a country which is a great borrower and is paying a large interest must always reckon with its creditors, in any undertaking which involves heavy increase of its liabilities. The Scientific American furnishes matter for grave consideration to our cousins in the following business-like statement:—

According to the Official Bulletin, the minimum private and public debt of the United States for the year 1890 was $20,227,170,546. Of this sum, $6,200,000,000 represents the debt of quasi public corporations, under which head are included railroad companies, street railways, telegraph, public water, electric and gas companies, etc., 91.44 per cent of this, or $5,669,431,114, being the debt of the railroad companies alone.

The debts of individuals and private corporations reach a total of $12,000,000,000, divided as follows:

Real estate mortgages	$6,019,679,985
Crop liens in the South	300,000,000
Crop liens outside of the South	350,000,000
National banks, loans, etc	1,904,107,351
Other banks, loans and overdrafts	1,172,918,415
National, State and local taxes	1,040,473,013
Other net private debt (estimated)	1,212,761,236
Total private debt	$12,000,000,000
Total for public corporations (as above)	6,200,000,000
Total	$18,200,000,000

The public debt, less sinking fund, in which debt is included that of the United States, counties, municipalities and school districts, is $2,027,170,546, which, added to the private debt, makes a total of all kinds for the country of over twenty billions.

It is significant that over 58 per cent of the combined debt on farms and homes occupied by owners was incurred for the purpose of the purchase of real estate. The large profits which were realized by the earlier purchasers or original owners of inside and outside property in and around the rapidly growing cities of the States encouraged an abnormal amount of speculation in this direction during the years preceding the late crisis. In the middle, and particularly in the Western States, this form of speculation, if it was not directly contributory to the crisis, certainly served to render it very acute when it came.

The crop liens of the South are a legacy of the civil war. At its close the farmers possessed their land and a few mules and tools, but no money. The merchants furnished supplies in consideration of crop liens and mortgages on farm stock. The system thus begun has continued to the present day.

The loans from banks are obtained on the understanding that they are for capital.

The tax debt and the public debt are incurred "for the maintenance of justice, the promotion of public works and for education."

From the above categorical view of the various kinds of debts that go to make up the total for the country, it is seen that fully nine-tenths were incurred in the acquisition of capital and property. Less than one-tenth represents "debt necessitated by misfortune."

Next in importance to the question of the amount of debt of the country is the question of the rate of interest upon which the various loans were granted. The average rate of interest on railroad debts is 4.50 per cent; on street railways, telegraphs, etc., 5.89 per cent; on real estate mortgages, 6.60 per cent; bank loans and over-drafts, 6.60 per cent; crop liens outside the South, 10 per cent; crop liens in the South, 40 per cent; making an average rate on private debts of 6.67 per cent.

The rate on the United States public debt is 4.08 per cent; and on States, counties, and municipalities, 5.25 per cent. The average rate of interest on the total indebtedness of the country is 6.44 per cent.

Referring to the ruinous rate of interest paid on crop liens in the South, the report states that "extensive inquiries, answered by merchants and cotton buyers, who hold crop liens, point to the conclusion that the average rate on these liens must be as high as 40 per cent, rarely going as low as 25 per cent, and often going as high as 75 per cent and more!"

The relatively low rate of 4.08 on the debt of the United States is partly explained by the fact of its exemption from taxation.

Referring to the average rate of interest of 6.60 per cent on real estate mortgages, it should be noted that, in the case of farms occupied by owners, this rises as high as 7.07 per cent and 7.36 per cent on acre tracts.

The percentage of debt to wealth is for:

Railway companies	67.48	per ct.
Rl. railways and telephone companies	66.60	"
Incumbered farms occupied by owners	35.55	"
Incumbered homes occupied by owners	39.77	"
Taxed real estate and untaxed mines	16.71	"
The whole United States	31.10	"

The total wealth of the United States corresponding to the total debt of over $20,000,000,000 is about $65 000,000,000.

The total per capita debt, including both public and private debt, is $323, or $1,594 per family of 4.93 persons, as per the census of 1890.

In connection with the above classification of the various forms of indebtedness, public and private, it is satisfactory to learn that there was a total increase of wealth, during the ten years from 1880 to 1890, of $21,395,091,197; the increase for the year 1889 to 1890 being nearly three billions of dollars.

St. John Letter.

GENERAL NEWS. THE MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

Steamer Lake Ontario sails for Liverpool next Thursday with a full cargo, consisting largely of grain from the Northwest and lumber from this port.

There were seventeen deaths in the city last week, no two of which were from the same cause.

A prompt response has been made to the appeal of the W. C. T. U., of the North End for Christmas gifts for the poor of that part of the city.

Five shares of Bank of New Brunswick stock were sold last Saturday at 1.47 per cent premium, the auctioneer declining to sell more at the same price.

It is expected that Madame Albani will appear at the Opera House here one night in February. Madame Albani is a native of Chamblay, near Montreal, and one of the world's most famous operatic singers.

The weather is so mild to-day that many people are out doing their Christmas shopping without overcoats or wraps. It is feared a plentiful crop of influenza and pneumonia will be the result.

"The "invasion" scare of a week or ten days ago has subsided into a mutter. Our neighbors are not Turks; we are not Armenians; good will prevails if an opinion can be formed from the happy countenances that appear on the streets, and the almost universal exchange of holiday gifts.

Northrup & Co. quote No. 1. Annapolis valley apples $2.40 to $2.75 per barrel; stock of dry fish not large and prices steady; the demand for pickled and smoked fish is weak; shipments of the latter are being made to the West Indies by every steamer and satisfactory prices are realized.

George S. DaForest & Sons report that owing to freer deliveries of wheat, flour had dropped 20 cents per barrel. Oatmeal is 15 cents lower and millers are free sellers at reduced prices. The sugar market is wavering, in the face of the fact that the new crop, which is some million and half tons short, will be placed on the market during the next three months; refiners are doing their utmost to keep prices down to enable them to stock up at the present low rate of values, the natural tendency of the market is towards higher prices, which must be realised long before another crop is harvested.

Some astonishing cures of alcoholism and the morphine habit have been effected at the Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute on Hazen street. The situation is one of the most retired and delightful in the city. The commodious and elegantly furnished building is provided with a fine library, music and billiard rooms, and Superintendent Hayden and his assistants make the stay of patients as agreeable as if they were being entertained at a private residence or a first class hotel. About 500 patients have been treated here and not one has relapsed who really wished to regain his manhood. Cures are effected in about three weeks and patients by the abandonment of expensive habits are able in two or three months to save enough to pay the cost of treatment.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, Dec 23.

Scrambled Eggs

Take a small quantity of Cottolene and a little cream; warm in a frying pan. Break 6 eggs in it and stir until slightly cooked. Serve hot.

Use not more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would butter and be sure that you do not overheat it before dropping in the eggs. This is always essential in cooking with Cottolene.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade marks—"Cottolene" and Mary's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

A Forest Railway.

A "Pole Railway" was opened in Nova Scotia the other day, and the event is illustrated in "Black and White." The Scientific American says it is a novel line, thirteen miles in length, and is the third of its kind in the province. This one is, for the most part, utilized in bringing the deposits of silica found in the lakes down the mountains to shipping ports. It is built of spruce poles. The engine has sufficient power to draw four empty cars up the heavy grade of the railway. By taxing the motor to its utmost, and by a liberal use of sand on the rails, eighty excursionists were taken up the incline on an excursion.

The pole railway is probably the most economical form of steam roadway that has been produced. It is of United States origin and has been in vogue in different parts of that country for the past quarter of a century,

It is especially adapted for use in forest regions, where lumbering is the principal industry.

A first class, substantial road built of poles will cost anywhere from seventy-five to two hundred and fifty dollars per mile, according to local circumstances. The expense, of course, is greater when the road has to be carried across ravines. The poles employed for rails should not be less than nine inches in diameter at the smaller end, and should consist as far as possible of the heart, or they will decay before they wear out.

In the best roads, a bed is hollowed out in the butt end of the pole to receive the small end of the one adjoining, so as to make a secure junction. The bed is made about nine inches in length and deep enough to permit the smaller end to come up flush with the larger. The poles are simply laid on top of the ground, except when the surface is very uneven, and earth is thrown on each side and trampled down to form a solid bed. After they are in place, they are slightly trimmed down with an adze. When a crook of any kind occurs in the poles, it is of course turned down in laying the track. No cross ties are necessary, as the locomotives and cars are so constructed that they exert no lateral pressure. After a few trains have passed over the road there is no fear of the poles becoming displaced. Curves are made up of a succession of short poles, care being taken that the joints come opposite to each other. The switching is readily accomplished in the ordinary way. Where heavy grades are encountered, it is the practice in some localities to place the locomotive in the middle of the train, and at the particularly steep grades to cut away half the train, push up the other half, uncouple, and return for the remaining cars. In this manner, trains of six loaded cars have been taken over grades of 700 feet to the mile with the use of only one locomotive. The wheels of the cars and locomotives have very broad treads deeply grooved, so as to fit the curvature of the poles.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

THE OLDEST HERBARIUM—CHILDREN TO BE MEASURED AND FITTED FOR EDUCATION—A NEW PROJECT FOR USING THE EARTH'S HEAT—BARBER SHOP DISINFECTION

Probably there are no botanical specimens that can vie with the old herbarium in the Cairo Museum in the matter of age, says the *British and Colonial Druggist*. It contains a quantity of plants found in the old Egyptian graves, and in spite of their age and delicacy the protection afforded to them by their covering has kept them in a perfect state of preservation. Even the color is, in most cases, preserved. The watermelon found in one of the graves becomes a bright green when dipped into water. Most of the plants are at least 4000 years old. The clover from the pyramid in Dalschur and the barley and juniper berries found in a grave at Sahkara are as old as this, as are the flowers found in a mummy in Deir el Bahara, and those found in the graves of Ahmes I and Rameses II. Among the plants are found blue and white lotos, red poppy, oriental larkspur, palms, various kinds of chrysanthemums, safflower, willow, and the various grasses, and even celery.

Several cases have been reported by Dr. W. H. Bates in which painful vision persisted when gold-framed spectacles were worn, and was relieved by preventing contact of the gold with the skin and by change to steel frames.

The number of known nebulae and star clusters had reached 9.369 at the beginning of 1895.

It is quite possible that a fresh significance may ere long be given to the terms "new man" and "new woman." The truth is being gradually recognized that both physical and mental defects of the child may be remedied in many cases, that all the faculties may be measured and deficient ones improved, and that the adult male and female may be given a new development through the applications of science in early life. Much has been done already in correcting defective vision in school children. Defective hearing is also very common, Weil having found that 35 per cent of the pupils of Stuttgart are more or less deaf, and Moure that 17 per cent of those of Bordeaux are similarly affected. A new work by Dr. Wehmer urges that this subject should receive attention. The degree of deafness can be readily determined by requiring the child to repeat words uttered at a measured distance in a quiet room, a man's ordinary conversational tones being recognized by normal ears about 60 feet away. The child with defective or doubtful hearing should be examined by a medical expert as to the state not only of the ears but of the tonsils and naso-pharynx. Catarrhal of the naso-pharonx are indicated by a stupid stare when the teacher is speaking, and the power of hearing varies with the weather. This infirmity is often mistaken for mental deficiency, and if not remedied may, in the opinion of some authorities, actually result in weakness of intellect, while it renders the subject unusually susceptible to diphtheria. The well-being of both the pupil and the school demands the earliest possible surgical treatment. It is contended that the matter is really of national importance to every country, and that competent medical examiners could achieve wonders in the way of preventing life-failures, by giving attention not only to the sight and hearing of pupils, but also to anthropometry and general sanitary conditions.

Not less than 80 varieties of water microbes—some of them probably new to science—have been found by M. N. van der Sleen during an investigation of Amsterdam's water-supply covering more than 4 years. No cholera bacilli were at any time found.

A report to the French Academy of Sciences states that seven well-equipped expeditions have been sent out to gather material for a magnetic map of the earth.

The oft-mooted idea of utilizing the earth's internal heat for power and domestic purposes is assuming practical shape in Hungary. It appears that for many years the artesian wells there existing have supplied hot water, which has been used for public baths and buildings, and for warming greenhouses and winter gardens. The plan is now being seriously considered, it is stated, of sinking such wells to 12,000 or 15,000 feet. It is thought that the water from such a depth would have a temperature of about 200° C., and should, therefore, yield steam for power as well as the heat required in building.

Barbers in Nordhausen, Saxony, are required to sterilize their instruments, brushes, etc., after using, to avoid spreading diseases of the skin. A similar law is being sought in Spain, where it is proposed that the instruments be disinfected after each operation by immersion in a solution of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate, and that scissors and razors be heated sufficiently to kill any germs likely to be found on them.

One year's record of electric traction in Europe is an increase in electric railways from 43 to 70, of the aggregate mileage from 189 to 434, and of the number of motor cars from 538 to 1236 Germany has 22 lines, aggregating 227 miles; France, 11 lines, of 59.7 miles; England, 13 lines, of 42.6 miles. The overhead trolly is used on 55 out of the 70 roads.

Canada is Best.

[Montreal Gazette, Nov. 25th, 1895.]

Mr. C. O. Swanson, special Scandinavian immigration agent in the New England States, arrived in the city last Saturday, was interviewed by a Gazette reporter. Being asked to give some particulars of his immigration work, he said: "I have just returned from a trip to the Northwest, lasting about six weeks. The season now almost closed, was a prosperous one, as regards my immigration work. I have placed over 300 souls in the Northwest during the present year. These were mostly Swedes and Norwegians, with a few Irish families among them, and came from the United States, where they had followed the farming business previous to coming to Canada. They disposed of all their worldly possessions in Uncle Sam's domain, and, with the proceeds, have started as agriculturists in our Northwest. The heads of the families have taken up homesteads in and adjacent to Wetaskiwin, Alberta, where there is a flourishing Swedish colony, now many years established. To say that they are well pleased with their new homes is to put it mildly, they being more than pleased.

"They start farming there with an average capital of about $800 per family, whilst two of those families have a capital of $2,000 each. A delegation of three farmers, representing several families and an aggregate capital of about $20,000, from Vermont, accompanied me during my last trip to Alberta, for the purpose of prospecting the land, in which, if it proved suitable, they were authorized to make a selection of the homesteads. This was done and the necessary entries made, as required by the Dominion Lands Act.

"That the delegates were thoroughly satisfied with the new country is clearly proven by the following letter of Mr. Z H. Hill, one of said delegates:—

WETASKIWIN, Alta, 11th November, 1895.

C. O. Swanson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I wish to express my views with regard to this district.

I arrived here, from Vermont, U. S. A., on the 21st October, and may say that the country has not only proved as good, but is better, than I expected. I believe that this is suitable either for mixed farming or stock raising. I am greatly pleased with the condition I see the cattle in. I myself, intend raising stock, and, with this in view, have homesteaded close to Dried Meat Lake. Besides buying some land, I have also taken up land for a son and three neighbors. This country is like a park for miles, with rich black loam, and good water, generally speaking. I visited the Red Willow Creek country, with Mr. Hayes, the Government guide, and for pasture this country is unsurpassed. It is also rich in coal and iron.

I am, yours truly,
ZILBERT H. HILLS.

"I may add that the immigrants were a self-reliant, industrious, healthy class of people, having sufficient means to start anew the battle of life, with good prospects of success in their new homes."

News and Notes.

On Friday McShane, Liberal, and Wm. Hingston, Conservative, were officially nominated for Montreal Center.

The Duke of Westminster and the Duchess of Bedford have given large subscriptions towards the raising of a fund of £2,000, which is to be used for the purpose of promoting scientific temperance lectures in Church day schools in England.—Church Evangelist.

Ernest Killam, of Wheaton settlement, Westmoreland Co., son of A. E. Killam, M. P. P., was seized with a violent attack of insanity on Wednesday night of last week and jumped through a window in his night clothes. The occupants of the house followed, but did not capture him until two hours later, when he was in a perishing condition. His foot was badly cut by glass.

IT'S NO COMMON BEAR

But a living one on exhibition at

STREET'S DRUG STORE,

Newcastle, but the varied lines of

Christmas Goods

and other

Holiday Novelties

attract even more attention from the purchasing public. There are

Fancy clocks, Mirrors, Photo holders and frames, Cuff and Collar boxes, Brush and Comb trays, Smoker's sets, Ink bottles, Jewel cases, Hair pins, Collar Button and Soap boxes, Paper Weights, Compases, Thermometers, Calenders, Blotters and Card Receivers, Tobacco Jars, Dinner Bells, Souvenir Book marks, Spoons, Paper Knives, Wall Pockets, Whisk Holders, Card cases, Scrap Baskets and Books, Table Mats, Pepper and Salt Sets and

Musical Dressing Cases and Albums.

These goods are made of silver, brass, celluloid, leather, wood and plush, and are all suitable for

X'MAS PRESENTS.

Our etched Leather and Birch Bark ware, which are so stylish this year are in great demand. Our supply of

PERFUMES

is the largest and best in town, and is done up in cut glass bottles and fancy baskets.

As we are selling everything very cheap we hope to be favoured with your custom. We wish our customers a MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR and invite them all to come and see the bear.

Newcastle Drug Store,

E LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR.

Newcastle, Dec. 2nd, 1895.

DO WE USE REFERENCE BOOKS?

No, thank you, we do not need them. They went out with the birch stick and backwoods teacher. Normal schools were too much for them. And yet we hear of three business colleges in Canada trying to teach by means of them. One, however, has repented; the others will probably follow when they have learned to walk without crutches.

Our recent increase of business is a gratifying proof that the results obtained by adherence to sound principles are appreciated by the public. Which short hand? Isaac Pitman's, of course.

Only one week Xmas vacation. Re-open January 2nd. Catalogues free.

S KERR & SON,
St John Business College.

CHRISTMAS!

COME TO THE

NEW STORE

WATER STREET, FOR YOUR

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES,

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK

JUST OPENED,

E. A. STRANG.

WANTED,

5000 BUSHELS OATS,

For which we will pay cash.

E. A. STRANG.

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

SHORTS,
BRAN,
CORNMEAL,
CRACKED FEED,

HAY AND OATS,

Water St., Chatham.

E. A. STRANG.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Christmas and New Year Holidays.

Local Excursion Return Tickets will be issued by all Agents of this Railway from the 20th December 1895 to the 1st January 1896, inclusive, at single First Class Fare, good for return journey commencing not later than 7th January 1896.

Through Excursion Return Tickets will be issued on above dates at single First Class Fare, good for return journey commencing not later than 7th January 1896.

Tickets will not good going after 1st January 1896 and are good for continuous journey only in either direction.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B.
7th December, 1895.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager