General Business.

AT THE CHATHAM CARRIAGE

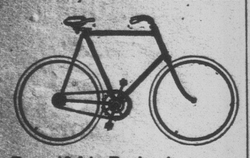
—AND—

Agricultural Warerooms.

$85.00. - $85.00.

The '97 Model.

MASSEY, HARRIS BICYCLE



Beautiful in Design!

Faultless in Construction!

The standard equipment of this Bicycle is like the machine itself, the best that can possibly be produced.

Dunlop Tires, Perry Chain, Christy Saddle.

—ALSO—

FEATHERSTONE BICYCLE

'97 MODEL.

COMBINATION TANDEMS.

The Duke $60; The Duchess $50; The Prince $50; The Princess $50; The Midget $40.

ALSO

Beebe Woodframe Bicycle $60.

ALEX. ROBINSON Agent,
Chatham, N. B

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SEPT. 14TH--24TH 1897.

$13,000 IN PRIZES IN LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Exhibits pay freight going and are returned free if in hand of original owner.

LAST CALL FOR ENTRIES.

Remember, beside all our wealth of Industrial, Mechanical and Agricultural exhibits, including many novelties, we show unparallelled special attractions in the Magnificence of our FIREWORKS (SIX NIGHTS) and the Comedies in our Amusement Hall.

EXCURSION RATES ON I. C. R. AND BRANCH LINES.

From Stations north of Moncton in N. B., every day except 14th and 20th Sept., good going, day of issue and return within two days.

Campbellton,	$4.00.
Dalhousie,	4.00.
Bathurst,	3.35.

And Proportionately from other Stations.

SPECIAL CHEAP DAYS.

Stations north of Moncton, Sept. 15th and 20th. Tickets will be sold for Accommodation trains Sept. 15th and 20th and for Express trains due to arrive at St. John, mornings of 16th and 21st good going, date of issue only and to return by any regular trains within two days.

Campbellton,	$3.00.
Dalhousie,	2.20.
Bathurst,	2.50.
Newcastle	2.25.

And Proportionately from other Stations.

WARD G. PEPPERD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager & Secretary.

M. S. N. CO'Y

TIME TABLE.

(SOLAR TIME)

Str. "MIRAMICHI."

CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW.

Will leave Chatham every morning (except Sunday) on and after Monday, Sept. 6th, at 7 o'clock a.m. for Newcastle, leaving Newcastle for points down river at 7.45 a.m.

On Mondays and Wednesdays will leave Escuminac at 12.30 p.m., Neguac, 2.30 p.m., Church Point, 3.15 p.m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays being excursion days, the fare for the round trip will be 50 cents; children under fourteen years, 25 cents; parties of from 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each, and of 10 persons and over, 35 cents each. The steamer, returning, will leave Neguac at 1 p.m., Church Point at 1.45 p.m., Bay du Vin, 3 p.m.

Str. "NELSON."

CAPTAIN BULLICK.

On and after Monday, Sept. 13, and until further notice

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM AT	NEWCASTLE AT
9.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.00 "	12.15 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	4.15 "
6.00 "	7.15 "

All freights must be prepaid.

J. ARCH HAVILAND, Manager.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 1, 1897.

TENDERS FOR FISHING PRIVILEGE.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 15th day of October next, for the Fishing Privilege on the Big Hole Indian Reserve on the North-West Miramichi River in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick.

The Lease to be issued will be for a term of five years from the 1st day of September, 1897, at an annual rental payable in advance.

Tenderers will state the amount they are willing to pay as an annual rental for the above privilege.

Terms of Sale:—The first year's rental to be paid upon notification of acceptance of Tender, and for the balance of the term, the rental to be paid in advance on the 1st day of September in each year.

Tenders should be addressed to "The Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa," and marked "Tender for Fishing Privilege."

Information in regard to this Fishing Privilege can be obtained upon application to W. D. Carter, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Richibucto, N. B., or to the undersigned.

J. D. McLEAN, Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 1st September, 1897.

BUSINESS

Is Now Rushing!

COME EARLY AND BRING YOUR ORDERS!

Now is the time to order your printed forms for Fall and Winter business. Send your orders to

THE ADVANCE OFFICE

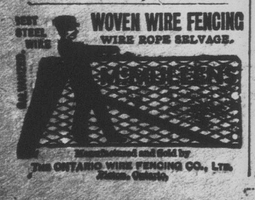
—FOR YOUR—

LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
RAILWAY RECEIPTS,
SHIPPING RECEIPTS,
ENVELOPES,
TAGS, ETC.

A full stock of paper, envelopes, tags and printers' stationery on hand. Come or send to

THE LEADING JOB-PRINTING OFFICE.

D. G. SMITH, CHATHAM.



Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.

Why an Election?

The Advocate has shown no little editorial enterprise this week by selecting several uncomplimentary articles from other papers against those who are not in its good graces. It has also displayed some small evidence of capacity for saying a few words on its own account, which may be taken as a hopeful sign by its friends. In these few words it berates the local expremier, Hon. Mr. Blair, and the local government, charging "extravagance and corruption" upon them and says:—

"To give them a further opportunity of contriving to dance at the public expense the statement is made that, fearing the effects of the next report of expenditures to be made to the people's representatives, the government intend shortly to spring a general election on the people."

The members and friends of the local government are not aware of any reason why there should be a general election for the provincial Assembly before another session, as the opposition organs so persistently affirm there will be. It will give readers of papers like the Advocate an idea of how much those papers know about provincial affairs, when the next regular meeting of the legislature takes place in due course without there having been any dissolution and new election "and the report of expenditures" is submitted, and it is demonstrated that the administration has been conducted with the efficiency and economy which have distinguished the government as at present constituted. The trouble with many of our opposition contemporaries is that when the St. John Sun starts a cry over any matter such as this alleged intention of the local government to spring a dissolution and general election needlessly on the people, they all take it up like a lot of crows preparing for one of their semi-annual migrations and they make so much noise over it as to confuse and deceive even themselves.

"The Sun" and "The Advance."

The Sun is moved to resentment by our criticism of last week of its attitude towards the honors it was proposed in St. John to premier Laurier, and it endeavors to deny that it tried to prevent the popular demonstration. If its denial is to be accepted, what explanation can it give of its reproduction from the Globe's columns of many years ago of adverse references to proposed St. John honors to the then premier—Sir John A. Macdonald? Why, also, did it defend Alderman Christie in his absurd attempt in the City Council to prevent premier Laurier from receiving the proposed civic honors? The Sun is ingenious in its endeavors to make it appear that it was not opposed to the premier being honored as he was in St. John, but it readers did not, of course, fail to observe that it changed its attitude only after the city and its people had demonstrated that they were not in sympathy with its narrow partizan views, by receiving Sir Wilfrid with enthusiastic manifestations of its regard for him. We would be disposed to commend the Sun for its change of disposition in the matter but for the fact that since the premier's departure from St. John it has endeavored to minimise the effect of his enthusiastic popular reception by little flings at the exhibition management, such as references to their alleged expectations in connection with the first day's attendance. The Sun's logic in this regard will be understood from the fact that eight times as many persons paid for admission on the opening day—when the premier was the attraction—as paid on that of last year. The Sun admits that it was due to the popularity of the premier that 3,340 people were at the Exhibition the first day instead of about 400 on the first day last year, but it says "everyone "expected that he would bring through "the gates ten thousand people instead "of three thousand." It is quite evident that the Sun's sincerity in claiming that it was not opposed to a public demonstration in Sir Wiltrid's honor is only a pretence—and a very transparent one at that.

The Sun displays, also, no little ill temper over our remarks respecting its attitude towards and treatment of the local government and, amongst other things, says:—

"If this journal were concerned chiefly about these things, it would follow the example of the ADVANCE, which impartially supports all local and all federal governments, changing sides with every change of administration."

The ADVANCE steadily opposed the late provincial government and supported the opposition led against it by Hon. Mr. Blair, and when Mr. Blair and his followers defeated that government, the ADVANCE supported the new government which came in under Mr. Blair as premier, and it has continued, up to the present time to support the same government under Mr. Blair's successor. It will, therefore, be seen that the Sun is bearing false witness against the ADVANCE. The ADVANCE has, it is true, at times differed from the federal party it has generally supported, but it did so on questions of national import, such as the country's trade policy, opposing, for instance, the fad known as unrestricted reciprocity, but it confesses that it has never been able to see eye to eye with the Sun, whose quarrels with the local government have generally been based on such momentous issues as the Bathurst school question and the appointment of a police magistrate for the City of St. John.

As to this paper's attitude in Dominion politics, it has for many years not ranged itself with either party, simply because it has not been able to discover any real difference between the two, save that when one is in power it has endeavored to so remain, while the other has directed its energies to the work of getting it out and taking its place. We have failed to agree with such lop-sided party organs as the Sun in the view that one party contains all the patriots and political purists of the country, and the other all the traitors and corruptionists, so, in the absence of any principle around which to rally, we have given what assistance and support we could to the men who we have believed best able to promote the interests of the province of New Brunswick. The party whose maritime chiefs are such statesmen as Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. William S. Fielding and Sir Louis Davies, invite our support on their merits. The Sun may prefer the gentlemen who were so notoriously childish as to quarrel with their colleagues, and leave the government long enough to make an exhibition of themselves and their premier in 1896, but the ADVANCE recognises better men in Messrs. Blair and Fielding and gives them its support, a position for which we are prepared to give as sound reasons as we did for declining to support Mr. Mitchell in 1891. We do not think that the Sun can successfully attack our course in these matters. At all events, it will find us at all times ready to defend it. There is another thing to be remembered,—the ADVANCE is the property, and its politics is under the sole direction of its editor, while the Sun was established and is maintained by a company of party leaders for party purposes. Why, therefore, should the ADVANCE take its politics from any outside source, especially when, in regard to Dominion politics, it is unable to discern any real difference between the general policy of the two parties. The real difference between the Sun and the ADVANCE is that it is committed to oppose leaders whom we are entirely free to support.

Very Much Astray.

Our genial local liberal friends, who control their party's affairs in Chatham and elsewhere in Northumberland, and have been much offended over the ADVANCE'S alleged "partizanship" against them, from 1891 up to the present moment, will be somewhat puzzled over the St. John Sun's well-developed and palpable antipathy against the ADVANCE as manifested in the paragraph quoted below, which refers to the editor of this paper in his capacity of Fishery Commissioner of the Province, and also to the paper itself. Then, our town aldermen will also be inclined to scratch their heads and read the paragraph over again, for we understand that the ADVANCE and its editor are in "a decided minority," with the aldermen, of whom six, out of the eight are against us. Amongst the paragraphs in the Sun's reference to this paper and its editor is the following:—

The minister of railways, while premier of New Brunswick, kindly overlooked the fact that his officer was an offensive partizan and did not turn him out. It must be said, however, of the ADVANCE, that its partizanship is never intended to be offensive to any human being who holds power in its neighborhood. Its awful condemnation is reserved for those who are in opposition while the ADVANCE never is and never will be.

Our friends and neighbors know quite well that the ADVANCE does its share of opposition work. What makes the Sun angry—and its feeling has often been shared on the Miramichi—is that we can oppose without partizanship; and we think it is generally admitted that the ADVANCE is a good fighter, which ought to have saved us from the Sun's sweeping assertion, for a reputation for fighting qualities is ever associated with the idea that it is gained through "opposition." We are sorry for the Sun, for it was a very good paper until it "went crazy" over its loss of patronage when our friend, Mr. Foster, was bowled out of his cabinet position.

Blizzard on the Chilkoot Pass.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21:—A letter from Crater Lake, Alaska, dated September 2, says: "A thousand men toiled all of yesterday in a blinding storm of snow and sleet on the summit of Chilkoot Pass. The blizzard lasted from daylight until dark. An Indian chief at Dyea told me a few days ago that Chilkoot Pass would probably be blocked by snow about the 25th. He said that miners fortunate enough to have their supplies across the summit before that time can reach Dawson. The river, he claimed, will keep open until late in November, although the lakes will probably be frozen in six weeks.

The Exhibition.

The St. John Exhibition is attracting a large attendance and visitors from the North Shore who have returned from it say it is quite up to previous shows in many departments, particularly in cattle and farm products. Two exhibitors from the Miramichi are to be congratulated. We refer to Mr. Geo. E. Fisher of Woodburn farm, Chatham, who has taken some fifteen prizes, and Mr. A. G. Dickson of Napan who took first prize for his heavy draft 3-year old filly. Amongst the prizes taken by Mr. Fisher we notice the following:—

Firsts for potatoes, squash and red celery; seconds for turnips and white celery; thirds for Holstein bull, red cabbage, white cabbage, Savoy cabbage, white plume celery, green tomatoes, garden herbs, white onions and Egyptian beets.

Miss Bessie A. Dickson is amongst the diploma winners, having been awarded one for fancy work.

An Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Attorney General McKenna to-day announced his opinion in the matter of section 22 of the new tariff law.

He holds in effect that goods coming directly into the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports are not subject to the discriminating duty of ten per cent.

He also holds that foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels are not subject to the discriminating duty.

Two questions were asked the attorney general, the first of which was in effect, whether the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. provided for in section 22 should be assessed against an invoice of tea from China, which had arrived at Vancouver in British vessels and thence shipped through Canada to Chicago.

The second question was whether the discriminating duty should be assessed against a cargo of manganese ore from Chili, which recently arrived in a British ship at Philadelphia.

Both these questions the Attorney General answered in the negative.

Export Duty on Logs.

Our Ottawa correspondent writes:—The question as to whether or not Canada shall impose an export duty on logs and pulp wood shipped to the United States has received a great deal of attention lately. While the principle of an export duty does not appeal to most people as a good one, yet the consensus of opinion, in this section of Canada at least, appears to be that in view of the unfriendly attitude of the United States government some step similar to this must be taken by Canadians in order to protect our own interests and to bring our neighbors to a realization of the fact that we will not submit to being imposed upon for the benefit of American monopolists. James McMullen, M. P., who is one of the best known Liberals in public life, and who has been an earnest advocate of reciprocity with the United States, is in favor of imposing an export duty, and if his views are shared, as they probably are, by many of his colleagues, the next session of parliament will see the enactment of legislation to this end. When seen by your correspondent the other day he expressed himself as strongly in favor of a duty on logs and pulp wood, and added: "At the last session I introduced a bill, but withdrew it, which I will probably reintroduce and press to a vote, making it unlawful for an alien to hold Canadian lands, mines, forests, etc. I believe the time has come for us to cease extending to the United States citizens favors denied our citizens by the United States. A little self-assertion now will perhaps teach our American cousins more courtesy and consideration."

Alderman Nicol and "Town Affairs."

Our remarks of last week under the heading of "Town Matters" appear to have disturbed the complacency of Alderman Nicol, whose column letter in Saturday's World in reply thereto indicates that he thinks the peculiar methods and administration of himself and colleagues of the Town Council are above criticism. He appears to admit, however, that the Board of Health has power to do what was asked of the Council, and which he intimated to the Council it had no power to do, viz: abate or suppress the slaughter-house nuisance complained of. Perhaps, as he says, he did not use the word "suppress," but those who heard him announce, with the gravity of a sage, that he had looked into the law and arrived at the decision that the Board of Health had not power to deal with the nuisance, must have been impressed with the idea that he was, at least, attempting to address himself to the question before the Council. The fact that he really didn't know what he was talking about, and was only endeavoring to pose as an authority on a subject of which he had not even a superficial knowledge, appears to have now caused him to resort to a quibble in order to save himself from the effect of the ADVANCE'S criticism.

His defence of his own and other Aldermen's position in the matter of the new public building is very characteristic. The ADVANCE enquired "by what authority of law he and others of the Board "have sanctioned a contract for a public "building which is to cost thousands of "dollars more than the Council has at its "disposal for the purpose." Alderman Nicol begs the question entirely, for he realises that he cannot answer it satisfactorily. He, however, claims that the building is needed and proceeds to elaborate that assertion as a defence for the undertaking entered into by the Council in disregard of law and against the spirit of what is considered one of the most important sections of the Chatham Incorporation Act.

He says "it was the opinion of every-"body in town that a new engine house "was urgently needed." Yes, and he might have further said that ninety out of every hundred persons in town were and are of opinion that two engine houses in keeping with the requirements of the Town are needed, and that they ought to have been provided, with a proper regard for what the ratepayers were willing to pay for them. When the ratepayers, in a public meeting called for the purpose, voted for an issue of bonds for $20,000 for opening up new and improving existing streets and sidewalks, improving the Town's fire extinguishing facilities, building an engine house and public building, etc., they never contemplated that the first Town Council would undertake a public building which alone will cost some $20,000 to build, furnish and fully equip. It will be remembered that the ratepayers, at the same meeting, endeavored to guard themselves against the extravagance of just such men as Alderman Nicol and his associates by ordering a section to be placed in the Act providing that no further issue of bonds should be authorised by the legislature without the same being approved by vote of the Town ratepayers. Was it fair to the ratepayers for the Aldermen to overlook the spirit of that provision of the Act, and to place the ratepayers in a position which would leave them no option, but compel them, for their own credit sake, to borrow money again, almost immediately? The ADVANCE believes that it was not. It was a bold and presumptuous abuse of their position and a betrayal of the trust reposed in them, and no such undertaking—one so clearly in excess of the means available—should have been entered upon, without asking the views of the ratepayers upon it.

As to the matter of necessity, it may also be said that there is even greater necessity for improved streets, sidewalks, sewers and many other things. A hundred thousand dollars might easily be spent in these services, but Ald. Nicol and his associates in the Town Council were not elected to expend the revenues of the future. They were chosen for a certain term to administer the affairs of the Town with the revenues accruing during that term, and not to mortgage the future, or run those who elected them into debt without first asking their leave. They have already incurred a positive debt by contract of at least two thousand dollars, and neither they nor anybody else can say within a thousand dollars what the additions to it will be by way of extras. These cannot be less than six or seven thousand dollars more.

Alderman Nicol is almost facetious in his references to the omission of a provision in the contract for a device for carrying off the smoke while the engines are being worked within the building, and he attributes "ignorance" to Mr. Smith for not knowing that one of the six flues in the big chimney-stack is intended for that purpose. This is another evasion of one of our questions, for there is no provision in the contract for the purpose stated. The device for carrying the smoke from the stacks of the engines to the chimney and the providing of the means by which the device shall enter the chimney are omitted from the contract, just as a score of other things which men of any experience in such matters would know were necessary are omitted. The extent to which items of the clearest necessity in order to make the building of practical use for the purposes intended, are omitted from the contract must convince anybody acquainted with the subject that it was purposely done in order to conceal, for as long a time as possible, from the townspeople the true proportions of the unauthorised over-expenditure entered upon by the Council. If they were dealing in good faith with those they represented when they made the contract, why did they not honestly include this smoke-conducting device in it and have it properly connected with the chimney? Why have the chimney built and studded in and then have to make an extra of the device and the hammering out of bricks from the outer dead wall of the chimney, and perhaps through some of the flues?—for Alderman Nicol is not ashamed to intimate that they don't know whether it will require one, two or three of the flues for the purpose. When Alderman Nicol, talks of our "ignorance" of this part of the work he ought, at least, to display less of his own.

There is not a foot of sewer or drain pipe provided for in the contract within the building, not a closet or soil pipe, no provision whatever for water, none for lighting, none for heating, none for plumbing. The contract called for a vault but even that was well under way before they apparently discovered that a door for it could not be made of bricks. Does anybody believe that the reserving of this door was not a designed omission from the contract, like so many other items, to lessen the apparent cost of the building?

Alderman Nicol may not realise the responsibility that he and the other members of the Council undertook in behalf of the town with such indecent haste, and think their flippancy when referring to the thousands of dollars of unauthorised expenditure involved will have the effect of closing the ratepayers' eyes to their extraordinary mismanagement of this public building matter, with its never ending legacy of costly extras; but he will take a different view should the Mayor to be chosen next month come to the office with a determination to put the undertaking on a businesslike basis. We hold that the first duty of the new Mayor will be to have prepared a statement of the cost of the work, including the $12,790 contracted for, the extras already arranged and those necessary to complete the building—and which have been purposely concealed so far by the present Council—including water supply as well as dozens of other very important and costly items. That statement, as well as one of the large over-expenditure for sidewalks chargeable to next year's revenue for street service, should be at once made known to the ratepayers, and the next Mayor should cause a public meeting to be called to consider what shall be done to provide for the legacy of debt left by this Council. When the position of the Town, as Alderman Nicol and his colleagues of Chatham's first Council shall leave it next month is thus, for the first time, publicly, officially and honestly made known, it is more than probable that Alderman Nicol, as chairman of the finance committee, will conclude that if he and they had been more guided by ordinary business methods in their administration and undertakings, so many of them would not now be showing a disposition to abandon the wreck their recklessness has made. Fortunately, the situation is not so bad as to be beyond mending. More experienced men may come forward to take the place of those who are responsible for the wrecking thus far accomplished, and the damage be repaired,—and in this connection, the statement of Alderman Nicol that his term of office is nearly up will be received as "a rift in cloud," for no member of the board, so much as he, has disappointed the ratepayers in regard to the recklessness of its unauthorised and extravagant undertakings.

News and Notes.

An investigation into the cause of the failure of the water supply in agricultural hall, St. John, the other day, revealed after a two hours' search an eel two and a half feet long in the pipe.

The St. Maurice Lumber Company's saw mill, at Three Rivers, owned by the Glens Falls Pulp and Paper Mills Co., a New York concern, was destroyed by fire last Friday morning; loss, $80,000.

The greatest depth of the ocean as yet known is eight and three-quarters miles. That depth was measured between the islands of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The average depth of the ocean is from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms.

I. Matheson & Co. (Ltd.) of New Glasgow, N. S., engineers and boiler makers, are sending by mail to their friends a very good and useful 15 inch flat rule with brass lined bevel edge, on which they set forth the good qualities of their anti-friction Magnolia metal.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—The boot and shoe firm of G. Bresse & Co., not having succeeded in effecting a settlement with its creditors, has assigned. Mr. Olivier Bresse's property and effects are valued at about $60,000, every portion of which was mortgaged with the exception of $18,000 which remains to pay privileged creditors to the amount of $36,500.

Women are notoriously bad shots. In West Australia the other day a mine manager's wife was christening an engine and had to throw a champagne bottle at it. It was somewhat larger than the proverbial haystack, and she was only a couple of yards from it, yet she cleverly managed to miss it and hit her hubby—a portly person—below the belt knocking him into a cistern ten feet deep and badly hurting him.—Melbourne Argus.

A St. Petersburg despatch of 17th says: A telegraphic message received here from Krasnoyarsk, in the interior of Siberia, says that on Sept. 14, at 11 p.m., the inhabitants of the village of Antzifirowkojo, in the district of Yeniseisk, Arctic Russia, saw a balloon, believed to be that of Professor Andree, the Swedish aeronaut, who left the island of Tromsoe shortly before 2.30 p.m. on July 11, in an attempt to cross the Polar region. The balloon, it is added, was in sight for about five minutes.

Richibucto Review: Last week Postmaster Vautour received a letter from Mr. Michael O'Keefe, of Arnprior, Ont., inquiring for the heirs of John O'Keefe, who resided in Richibucto over forty years ago. His brother, Timothy O'Keefe, who left Ireland twenty-five years ago, had amassed a large fortune in gold mines in Australia, where he died intestate. It was at first thought that ex-Sheriff Wheaton was one of the heirs wanted, as his mother's name was O'Keefe, but it has since been ascertained that Timothy O'Keefe was of another family.

St. John Letter.

Necessity seems to be the mother of discovery as well as of invention. Petroleum was discovered and utilized at the very time when the world was in sore straits for more light, and when still more light was needed it was found that electricity might be manufactured for the purpose of supplying it. All of the paper made in the world fifty years ago would not be enough to supply the presses of the daily newspapers of New York and London to day. So the discovery that paper could be made from wood came in and cheap books, magazines and newspapers for the millions are the result. As the world's wealth and population increases more silks and other fabrics will be needed than can be supplied by the silk worms, cotton and flax fields and the wool and hair of animals. Silk is already made from wood and it is probable that in fifty years all sorts of textile fabrics will be made from the same material and very likely our boots and shoes. There is a loud complaint of scarcity of money, (a scarcity which, of course newspaper men never feel) and bi-metallism and revolution are threatened among our neighbors. But before either becomes an established fact it is discovered that almost anywhere between Mexico and Behring straits the root of all evil may be secured with a pick and shovel at little trouble. If the world itself is a living being, as some old philosophers contended, and we are like insects crawling around on its surface, it must sometimes laugh to see how slow we are in finding our way into its pockets.

The death occurred on the 15th inst of ex-Alderman Stephen G. Blizard, aged 77 years.

Since the exhibition opened the city has been very quiet and there have been few arrests.

There are now in port uncleared three steamers, three ships, two barques, one brigantine and 40 schooners.

Two young ladies who lingered on the Prince Rupert last Thursday bidding their friends good-bye until she had left her wharf, were set on shore by the courteous captain.

There was an explosion of gas in the meter room of the Street railway Co. last Wednesday and the building was somewhat damaged.

The office of T. Rankine & Son, biscuit makers, was entered last Wednesday night, and the safe, which was unlocked, was robbed of a considerable sum of money and some unnegotiable papers.

A Russian sailor was badly cut in a fracas on Water street last Thursday night.

The estate of the late T. B. Barker is valued at $45,000.

There is a fairly creditable display of farm and dairy products, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, at the exhibition, but the so-called, "special attractions" are extremely flat, stale and unprofitable and the attendance is small. Even the presence of Mr. Laurier failed to draw what could fairly be called "a crowd." The failure of the exhibition to meet the anticipations of the promoters cannot be attributed to the weather, which so far has been unusually fine.

Visitors in the city during the exhibition have been surprised at the beauty of many private lawns and grass plots which instead of being covered with moss, daisies and dandelions, exhibited a velvety carpet of dark green grass and clover. The change was brought about by a single top-dressing with the Thomas Phosphate made by H. & E. Albert, of London, England, at a cost of $4 or $5 an acre. Its effects are as permanent as those of good barnyard manure and it pays for itself the first year in the increased value of the crop of hay, grain, roots, fruit or vegetables. At the exhibition, Wallace & Shaser show magnificent specimens of corn, oats, fruit, roots, vegetables and flowers grown on the Thomas Phosphate which is now recognized as the farmers' best friend all the way from western Ontario to Cape Breton.

Three marriages and fifty births were reported in the city last week.

St. John, Sept. 20.

Raffle for Three Girls.

A FINLAND FARMER IN WISCONSIN SELLS HIS DAUGHTERS TO GET OUT OF DEBT.

THEY WILL KEEP THEIR WOOD—ONE PRIZE DRAWN BY A MARRIED MAN AND SOLD AT AUCTION TO A WIDOWER FOR FIFTY DOLLARS.

MAPLE, Wis., Sept. 14.—During the past few weeks the Finnish settlement, a few miles south of Maple, has been in a state of great excitement over a remarkable succession of events. There are about two hundred residents in the settlement—all farmers, thrifty and nearly all in comfortable circumstances. There is a large surplus of unmarried young men in the community and a scarcity of marriageable young women, so that every female old enough to be courted receives the attentions of from one to a dozen rival lovers. A widower named Hanes Dorfkie is one of the settlers, and has been living, since the death of his wife, with three pretty daughters in a little log house somewhat removed from the main settlement. Lately Dorfkie met with a number of reverses which crippled him financially. He had accumulated enough money since his residence there to pay for a forty-acre tract of farming land and to equip the farm with stock and the necessary implements for tilling the soil and harvesting the crops, but this year his crops were poor, his oxen died, and his poultry was carried away by hawks, so that while his neighbors saw plenty on hand to carry them through the coming long winter, the old man saw starvation looking into the face of himself and three daughters. Something must be done, and the wary old Finlander set to thinking out a scheme for replenishing his depleted exchequer. At last an idea came to him, and he lost no time in shaping it into a lucrative scheme. He loved his three daughters and they loved him dearly, but they had dozens of young men lovers, and sooner or later they would leave him to live the remainder of his days in poverty and loneliness. Why not realize something on the daughters? It was a good scheme and he proceeded at once to carry it out.

GIRLS AGREE TO RAFFLE.

The old man, Dorfkie, held a conference with his three daughters, and unfolded to them his plan for making money. He proposed at first to have an auction, and to sell them, one by one, to the highest bidder, but the young women shrank from such a barbarous suggestion, though they signified their willingness to acquiesce in any legitimate scheme of money-making that the father might devise. At last the old gent thought it might be a good scheme to have a raffle, and so informed the three dutiful women. They objected at first, on the ground that they might be obliged to accept men as their husbands who were unsatisfactory to them, but when the father promised that the tickets should be sold to persons only who were acceptable in all respects, there was nothing left for the girls to do but to assent, and this they readily did.

So it was whispered about the neighborhood one day recently that Farmer Dorfkie had decided to raffle off his daughters, and the day later the whisperings were confirmed, for Mr. Dorfkie himself appeared among the people with a basketful of pasteboard cards, upon each of which the information was contained that the holder thereof was entitled to one chance on one or another of the three maidens fair. The tickets went like hot cakes at $1 apiece, and within a few days the loving father had exchanged his basketful of pasteboards for a like measure of shining silver and gold. In his anxiety to dispose of all the tickets, Mr. Dorfkie forgot his promise to discriminate in favor of the best looking and most prosperous suitors in the settlement. He took everybody's dollar in exchange for a ticket, and the consequence was that every man in the village, married or single, rich or poor, homely or handsome, had possessed himself of one or more chances for the hand of one of the fair daughters long before the time set for the raffle.

PRIZES DRAWN AT THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

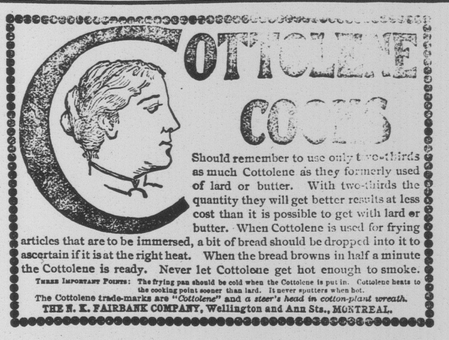
The day came for the great event, and the schoolhouse was packed to the outer door with men, women and children. People in the neighboring towns had heard of the novel affair, and came from all directions to witness the final proceedings. Two hundred and fifty tickets upon each girl had been sold, and the arrangement was that each prize should be disposed of separately under the auspices of a committee selected out of the audience. Tickets numbered to correspond with those sold were placed in one box, and another box contained two hundred and forty-nine blanks and one number marked "Prize." Two young girls were then selected to preside over the boxes, and the drawing commenced, the tickets being removed from both boxes simultaneously until the lucky number drew the prize. For half an hour the audience sat in suspense, while the two girls slowly withdrew the numbers and compared them under the vigilant eyes of the committeemen, but at last the number 115 was responded to by the exclamation "Prize!" and the first raffle was over. Then followed a wild skirmish for the owner of the lucky ticket, and when found he was carried to the front over the heads of a good-natured crowd. The holder of the winning ticket proved to be a thrifty young man of the settlement, who had long sought for the hand of the eldest daughter, Hulda, whose husband he was now to become.

A MARRIED MAN GETS NO. 2

Next came the raffle for the second daughter, a rosy-cheeked lass of twenty-two summers. This time the winning ticket was held by one of the richest men in the town, but, unfortunately, he was a married man with a large family. This caused a long delay in the proceedings, during which the entire audience entered into a heated discussion as to what disposition should be made of the ticket, but it was finally agreed that the lucky number should be sold at auction then and there. This was done, and, after considerable spirited bidding, Miss Minnie, the second daughter, became the prospective bride of a middle-aged widower, who paid $50 for the prize.

Then came the raffle for the youngest daughter, and things were progressing smoothly enough when an error was discovered which caused a bitter altercation between two ticket holders, and came near precipitating a free-for-all fight among the spectators. Through carelessness the winning number had been duplicated, and there were two claimants for the hand of daughter No. 3. At length a general row was averted, however, by the adoption of a happy suggestion. The two claimants resorted to a game of "freeze-out" for a determination of the matter, and for two hours they sat at a card table, surrounded by an excited crowd of friends, manipulating the pasteboards for a bride. Slowly the stack of chips in front of the unlucky player dwindled to a paltry few, and at last his opponent swept the board, and the game was decided in favor of a young man named Gustav Johnson, who labors by the day on the farm of his father.

True to their promises the three daughters will allow themselves to be led to the altar by the three lucky winners, and the three weddings will take place within a month, upon which occasion a grand dance will be given in the schoolhouse to all the people of the settlement.



Should remember to use only two-thirds as much Cottolene as they formerly used of lard or butter. With two-thirds the quantity they will get better results at less cost than it is possible to get with lard or butter. When Cottolene is used for frying articles that are to be immersed, a bit of bread should be dropped into it to ascertain if it is at the right heat. When the bread browns in half a minute the Cottolene is ready. Never let Cottolene get hot enough to smoke.

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS: The frying pan should be cold when the Cottolene is put in. Cottolene heats to the cooking point sooner than lard. It never spatters when hot.

The Cottolene trade-marks are "*Cottolene*" and a *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Healthy Water.

To preserve health and happiness to mankind pure water is one of the essentials. It is necessary for everything possessed of the higher animal life that the moisture it imbibes be untainted with evil germs. Science shows us that a very large percentage of the ills that flesh is heir to may be contracted through using impure water.

Most farmers think that while the water question in large villages, towns and cities may be a matter of small moment, that on account of their isolated positions their water supply must be free from contamination. Never was their a greater mistake, and we are glad to know that the chemists of our experimental farm system have been doing excellent service in analyzing the well waters used by farmers in different parts of the country.

In reference to the matter we quote from an interview a reporter recently had with Professor Shutt who said:

"It is difficult to imagine any question of greater or more vital importance than the one of a pure water supply. Our natural waters, as found in lakes and springs and streams, are unsurpassed in quality and amongst the purest in the world, But in the vast amount of analytical data, accumulated in our laboratories during the past nine years, we have examined hundreds of samples which show unmistakably that a very large percentage of wells in rural parts are most seriously polluted.

"What is the nature of the contamination? It is evidently of the character of drainage from the barn yard, farm buildings, privy and similar sources. In other words, the well receives the inflow of excrementitious matter.

"You ask how does such particularly affect the health of the person drinking such water? Well, in the first place, bad water of the kind I have referred to, is the chief agent in spreading typhoid fever and many other serious and often fatal infectious diseases. Such water possesses all conditions favorable to the growth of disease germs, for they feed upon excrementitious matter. Even if such a disease were not communicated to the drinker, I hold that the use of polluted water is decidedly injurious to both man and beast. Its action is most insidious and its consequences are frequently not observed until long after it has made some grave attack upon the constitution. Diarrhœa, indigestion, sick headache, lassitude and the like may frequently be traced to the use of impure water. Do I consider such water injurious to stock? Most certainly I do. Good health and thrift are dependent upon an ample supply of pure water. Untainted milk, first-class butter and cheese cannot be produced upon the farm where polluted water is used. It should be remembered that because cows may like a certain water it is no guarantee of its good quality; indeed the salt (as that contained in the urine polluting the well) in contaminated waters seems to attract rather than repel animals. I attribute the reason of so large a number of wells being polluted to the fact that farmers have been in the habit of locating the well in the barn-yard or under one of the farm buildings; but in fact, in such a position that it could not fail to act as a cesspit. The very stiffest of stiff clays will, in time, become saturated with filth, allowing pollution of the well. Of course in sandy soils it is not long before the drainage matter finds its way into the well.

"And now having said so much, let me in conclusion offer a little advice upon the subject. In the first place, sink the well at a safe distance from all possible sources of contamination, never dig a well in the barn-yard or under a building containing animals. Keep out surface water by stone or brick-work cemented to the level of the ground water line. Protect the well by means of a tight fitting top, projecting above the surface of the surrounding well. Thoroughly clean out the well from time to time, small animals, such as frogs and mice, frequently causing trouble. Never throw slops or garbage near the ground. Wash the dairy vessels at some distance from the well and provide a trough or drain for the wash water to easily run away. Careful attention to such matters as these I have suggested will assuredly bring about an improvement in our farm water supply, and will go far towards contributing to the healthfulness of the community and success of the farmer."

The Grim Reaper Foiled.

The Marvellous Virtues of Paine's Celery Compound Conquer and Banish a Lady's Troubles.

Five Doctors Were Unable to Help the Sufferer.

Twelve years of misery and agony from female, kidney