A SHORT STORY.

COTTOLENE is the best Shortening for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY.

COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An OLD STORY.

that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

A NEW STORY.

Food cooked in COTTOLENE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting.

Do YOU use COTTOLENE?

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.

FOR

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ST JOHN 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 enforced.

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Babin, upper Pokemouche County of Gloucester:—

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Babin, insolvent, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. WALSH, Assignee
Upper Pokemouche N. B. June 26 1894.

HOUSES TO RENT.

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

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894.

30 DAYS ONLY.

ALL GOODS IN THE

GOGGIN BUILDING,

will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Carpet Sweepers Less Than Cost $2.25.

GUNS, GUNS

Just received a splended lot of guns in

Breech and Muzzle Loading.

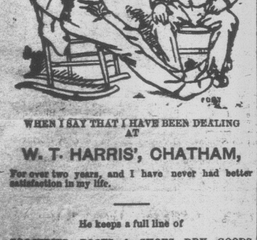
All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately, and save expenses.

This is positive, and done with a view to make up for shortage during my long spell of illness.

J. R. GOGGIN.

Sept. 3rd 1894.

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH



WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

For over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

He keeps a full line of

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no lie.

A CUSTOMER.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

M. S. N. CO'Y.

STR. 'MIRAMICHI'

CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW,

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted on and after Monday 17th Sept 1894.

At 7 A. M. for Newcastle.

Will leave Newcastle for points down river at 7.45 a. m. making the usual calls, going to ESCUMINAC on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS and to BAY DU VIN every TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

STR. NELSON,

CAPTAIN DEGRACE,

Will leave Chatham at	Leave Newcastle
9.00 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11.00 "	12.15 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	3.15 "
5.00 "	6.00 "

SOLAR TIME.

Making the usual calls at Douglastown, Bushville and Loggie.

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - OCTOBER 25, 1894.

They Must Answer.

Mr. J. T. Bulmer is evidently an intended candidate again for the House of Commons. A despatch of 20th from Annapolis says:—

"The temperance convention here agreed that the candidates of both political parties must answer the following questions: Are you a teetotaler; are you a pledged prohibitionist; will you, regardless of consequences and the attitude of your party, work for and support immediate prohibition; will you agree to publish the same in four issues of your county papers and six issues of the leading dailies of the province. In case they do not answer these questions satisfactorily third party candidates will be chosen."

Hon. Mr. Foster and many other gentlemen who now declare that prohibition, as a Dominion law, is an impossibility save, perhaps, in the remote future, would have eagerly answered all the foregoing questions affirmatively fifteen years ago.

The convention that got the programme given above although bearing the high-sounding title of the Prohibition Convention of the maritime provinces, numbered only thirty two men and represented but six counties. One third of the delegates present were residents of Annapolis, where the meeting was held.

Death of Froude the Historian.

Late despatches announce that James Anthony Froude the English historian died at London on Saturday morning last. He was the youngest son of the late venerable H. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, and was born at Darlington, Devonshire, on the 23rd April, 1818. He was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840. Froude, in 1842, carried off the Chancellor's prize for an English essay on "The Influence of the Science of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of the Nation," and in the same year he became a Fellow of Exeter College.

In 1844 he was ordained a deacon of the Church of England and for some time was connected with the high church party and wrote "The Lives of the English Saints." For some years afterwards Froude devoted himself to literary pursuits, and in 1856 he published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the defeat of the Spanish Armada," which work was continued from time to time, volumes 11 and 12, published in 1870, concluding this historical production. On March 23, 1869, Mr. Froude was installed Rector of the University of St. Andrew's on which occasion the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him.

In the Autumn of 1872, Mr. Froude visited the United States, and delivered a series of lectures upon the relations between England and Ireland, the burden of his addresses being that Irishmen themselves, to a large extent, had caused their country's prostration. This caused an animated controversy between Mr. Froude and Father Thomas Burke, the Dominican orator. Mr. Froude, at the close of 1874, was sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Carnarvon, to the Cape of Good Hope, to make inquiries respecting the Kaffir insurrection. He returned to London in March, 1875. Among Mr. Froude's latest works are: "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," "Cæsar, a sketch," "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival," "Thomas Carlyle: A history of the first forty years of his life," "The English in the West Indies, or the Bow of Ulysses," "A Life of Lord Beaconsfield," etc.

Froude was undoubtedly one of the lights of English literature of this century. A critic in describing Mr. Froude's style and merit said: "He has the power of making others see things as he sees them, the power of so describing objects that the description produces on others the impressions that the objects themselves produced upon him. It is not a common gift, and it is not all. Mr. Froude possesses, alike in print and in speech, the incommunicable secret of style. He has solved one of the literary problems of the ages, and answered in his own way an unanswerable riddle."

Samples of New York Police Infamy.

Before the Lexow Congressional Committee, which is investigating the deeds and methods of the New York police, there have been some startling developments. Here are a few sample cases from the New York World:—

A Mrs. Urchittel—a widow—had laid by $60, which she had earned by hard work, and the fact being known to the police Detective Hussey and a creature named Hochstim, a stool pigeon and a "straw bondsman," called upon her in the night. Hussey was the master brigand:

"He said that he had a warrant for me. He demanded $60 to let me go.

I insisted that I had no money. I was dragged from corner to corner until 3 o'clock in the morning. Both men kept on insisting that I had $60 in my stocking. I finally sat on a corner and took off my stocking and showed them that I had no money. In despair I at last gave Hochstim $35."

The "screws" were put on this widowed mother of children. She was tried. A cloud of

POLICE "STOOL PIGEONS" BORE UNFLINCHING FALSE WITNESS

against her. In spite of them she was acquitted. When she got to her despoiled home, her little ones were gone. The poor little hard earned nest was empty. Rachel, hollowed-eyed and desperate, is still looking for her lost ones. Her accusers are still "doing duty" in American New York.

Another picture:

The police bandits lay in wait for one Mandel. They demanded his money. He had none, so they made him a prisoner.

For five nights and days on a charge infamously false, diabolically malignant, they kept him in a cell. For five days and nights his six year old son pitifully besieged his prison house. The faithful, loving, forlorn little child sobbed himself to sleep for five terrible nights on the station house steps.

Then Mandel was discharged "innocent."

An abandoned woman had made $10,000 by swelling the volume of the crime and the vice of New York. She was a striped tigress. The jackals at lost descended upon her and despoiled her of her $10,000 worth of offal.

The Lexow gallery contains a picture of her in her despair. It is authentic, because it was painted by herself. She is speaking on oath, of a "ward man," who fled at the first rumble of the storm:

"I gave him a great deal of money and jewelry, a houseful of furniture. I gave him a ring for his child. I gave him diamonds for his wife. I gave him a silk lounge that cost $400.

But the jackal had no bowels of compassion. He had fed to repletion. The tigress starved. She sought him before he fled from the reviving ghosts of the Lexow investigation:

"Before he went away I told him I was starving. I had given him nearly $10,000. He gave me a ten dollar bill."

"And this," cries investigating Senator Bradley "is New York in the nineteenth century!"

Jas. Smith, restaurant keeper, 8 Greenwich avenue, testified that Officer Callahan came to his place intoxicated a week ago, but was put out by the waiter. He returned and chased the waiter with a revolver. Then he handcuffed witness, brought him to the station and charged him with stealing $150 from a man. The sergeant afterwards released witness, who entered a complaint at police headquarters, but heard nothing more about the matter.

Chairman Lexow asked if it was not time to call the police commissioners and find out whether any action had been taken in Callahan's case.

Mr. Moss replied, "We think the time has not yet come to call the commissioners."

Liquor Statistics and Liquor Laws.

Of the tremendous national drink bill for the United Kingdom last year, which a reliable English authority informs us, was £138,854,829, only £21,255,416 was expended in the manufacture and distribution of the drink. It is estimated that this would employ about 527,086 persons at about 25 shillings a week. But if the whole of the amount were expended in useful and necessary articles, it is claimed that nearly five times as many work people would be employed.

During 1893 Germany drank 1,202,132,074 gallons of beer—54 million gallons more than 1892. The average was 33 gallons per capita, although in Bavaria the figure was 62 per capita. Great Britain used 1,165,757,000 gallons, or 30 per capita. The quantity of water used to make all that beer would make a big prohibition swimming bath.

When you find a man in Maine sober enough to speak to you about the prohibition law of that state, says New York Town Topics, you will hear strange things concerning it. A very interesting fact about it is one referring to the state liquor agencies which are in the various towns, and which sell liquor for medicinal or manufacturing purposes. The citizens of Maine themselves will tell you that the government liquor agents will fill almost any order that is sent to them, and a bottle can be bought at an agency about as easily as it can be got at a regular dealer's in New York.

Referring to Norway, an English exchange says: "The temperance legislation in state and town of Christiana has made further progress. The Storthing has just resolved that the net revenue of the companies for selling liquor on the Gothenburg system, which now goes to the companies and the towns, in future is to be thus divided—50 per cent. to the exchequer, 15 per cent to the towns and 20 per cent. to the companies. Our correspondent writes: "The reform will be a heavy loss for the larger towns, where numerous charitable institutions are supported by grants from the companies, but the state's part of the benefit is to form a fund for insurance against permanent infirmity. By other resolutions the Storthing has also resolved that communities by votes of the adult men and women (two-thirds majority of all the electors, not of those only who vote) may forbid the sale of liquor and beer in the community."

News and Notes.

The first snow of the season fell in Germany on Wednesday 17th.

Sir John Thompson will sail for England about November 1.

Hon. G. E. Foster, Canadian Finance Minister, has arrived in London, Eng.

Major-General Howard reports in favor of doubling the strength of the United States army.

The Bank of Brazil is said to have lost $20,000,000 by irregularities during the recent revolution.

An attempt to lynch a colored criminal near Columbus, Ohio, was stopped by militiamen, who fired on the mob with deadly effect.

Manitoba wheat shipments the past two months exceed in quantity all previous records for a similar period.

The Berkenhold, England, election resulted in the return of Elliot Lees, Conservative, by a decreased majority.

A Baltimore inventor, Mr. Simon Lake, after years of study and experiment, has invented a submarine boat.

At Washington court house, Ohio, on 17th, a mob undertook to lynch a negro who was in jail. The militia were ordered to fire, and two men fell dead, while several others were wounded.

The total catch of the Lunenburg banking fleet for the season amounts to 7,252,000 pounds of codfish. In addition to this there were 15 vessels from Ritcey's Cove, which landed a catch of 2,212,000 pounds. The schooner Nyanza is high line, with nearly 200,000 pounds. The fleet, exclusive of that of Ritcey's Cove, numbered 66 vessels, giving an average catch of 108,000 pounds each.

Valuable Woods.

Many of the finest woods in existence are yet unknown, or only slightly known, to the manufacturers of wood in the civilized world. The woods of Central and South America are, perhaps, the most remarkable as well as the least known. In the yet untouched forests of this continent are many woods far finer than any of those now in use. These woods range from pure white to jet black in color, and many of them are most beautifully marked and veined. Some of them are so hard that they turn the edges of axes, chisels and other tools, while the band saw cuts them only slowly. In the Columbian Exposition there were many displays of little known woods, and the finest of them were those from Argentine Republic, Brazil and other South American countries. Some of these southern woods yielded to the teeth of the band saw, not the ordinary sawdust, but fine powder, fine as the finest flour, so hard were the woods. Some of them burnt but slowly. Others possess qualities that keep them free from insects. Some of them seem to be practically indestructible by air and water. All along the eastern slopes of the Andes, up to the snow line on those great elevations, throughout all the great river valleys, and in some of the wide areas of level country in South America are great forests of fine woods that are especially fit for the finest cabinet and furniture work, and also for shipbuilding, carpentry and other industrial arts in which wood is the "raw material." These great forests are now an unknown quantity in the commercial world, but they will come rapidly into the knowledge of men and into industrial use when once the railroad has reached them. Before many years, it is safe to predict, the South American and Central American republics will be threaded by railroads, and then those wonderful woods will be drawn upon to supply the demand for new and fine woods in all the civilized countries.—The Lumber World.

A New Racing Yacht.

A LIVERPOOL COMPETITOR FOR NEXT SEASON.

News of considerable interest to the yachting community is that Mr. A. B. Walker, owner of the 20-rater Thelma, has decided to build a new yacht of the largest class, with a view to competing in next season's races. Mr. A. B. Walker is a son of the late Sir Andrew Walker, Bart., whose steamer the Cuhona, was in her early days, a notable vessel both for design and luxuriousness of appointments. The Cuhona is still in commission, and is on a trip with Mr. A. B. Walker on board. The design of Mr. Walker's new cutter, which is to be of not less than 160 rating, and larger than the Britannia, has been entrusted to Mr. W. Fife, jun., the well-known naval architect of the Clyde, and owing to her great size it will not be possible to build her in the Fairlie yard, but one of the larger yards will have to be employed for the purpose.—[Liverpool Courier.

Dunraven's New Challenger.

The Boston Herald correspondent cables from Gourock, Scotland: "It may now be taken for granted that Designer Watson has the lines all out for a cup challenger for 1895, and just now Henderson, of Patrick, is preparing to lay the cutter down. Watson has been south to see Lord Dunraven, and has talked the matter over with him. On most reliable authority the statement is made that Lord Dunraven decided, after a little racing, that his first Valkyrie, which measured 70 feet on the water line, the ship with which he challenged three years ago, was hardly large enough for his all around purposes, consequently his idea was to challenge this year with an eighty footer. He held strongly to this notion until he learned that Fife had an order for a boat over ninety feet, and that J. Gordon Bennett's new boat also would turn out to be a ninety footer. In the latter event he saw but little chance for an eighty footer to win the America cup, and being bound by his own precedent, which allowed all American boats available for the defence of the cup to be counted in again, he decided to go the limit length, and build a ninety footer, thus asking no favors of the New York Yacht club as to the length. In fact there are many here who believe that Watson himself prefers a ninety to a seventy footer.

The New Cunard Ships.

Recent voyages by the two new Cunard steamers Campania and Lucania, plying between New York and Liverpool, establish their records as the fastest vessels of their class now afloat. The main speed of the Campania has been 21.5 knots per hour and the Lucania 21.65 knots. The Lucania has made 555 miles in 24 hours, being the highest known speed for that period, and equivalent to 22½ knots per hour. The round voyage of 5.596 miles has been made by the Campania in 10 days 20 hours 14 minutes. These are remarkable performances, and show how thoroughly strong and excellent the vessels must be in hulls and machinery. These ships are the greatest speeders, and, we may add, the greatest coal consumers of any of the Atlantic fleet.—[Sc. Am.

How Corbett and Fitzsimmons Compare

Fitzsimmons said the other day that he would fight Corbett at 160 pounds, but the chances are that 170 would be nearer the mark, and with Corbett at 188 he would have 18 pounds to his credit, not 30, as even Corbett appears to have thought. The following measurements from the New York Sun are interesting at this time:

	Corbett.	Fitzsimmons.
Age	28	32
Weight	188	170
Height	6 ft. 1½ in.	6 ft. ½ in.
Reach	29½	29½
Chest	38	39
Waist	33	30
Thigh	21	20
Calf	14	14
Biceps	14½	13½
Forearm	11½	11½

The fight will probably come off in New Orleans. It will attract thousands of men and may break all records on the size of the gate receipts. It is possible that the winner may take the entire purse and stake. That will depend on Corbett. As great battles have resulted in the last few years the betting on this contest should not be overwhelmingly in favor of Corbett. Corbett should win this battle, which will be one of the greatest ever fought. It has been argued all along that Corbett would derive no credit from defeating Fitzsimmons, but as a matter of fact their measurements are not so widely apart as sporting men seem to imagine.

A Famous Horse Case.

[St John Globe 20th]

The Carvill case has become more and more interesting to the horsemen of the province as it proceeds. To-day the putting in of evidence was finished and the arguments of counsel will be presented at a later date. The main features in the case are the interpretation of the rules of the Trotting Association, whether Mr. Frank Carvill, acting for George Carvill, consented to the horse "Speculation" being driven, and whether the judges could do anything more than enforce the penalty if the horse was not properly "drawn." On the 6th September a trotting match took place at the Saint Stephen Driving Park, the entries for which were "Minnie Grey," "Speculation," "Helena," Brazailian," "Lycurgus" and "Harold M." Mr. Carvill, the owner of "Speculation," sent the following telegram to the secretary of the Saint Stephen Driving Park on Sept. 5th: "'Speculation' will not start to-morrow," to which he received an answer from Mr. Thompson stating the telegram had been received later than seven o'clock and the horse must start. This refers to the rule of the Trotting Association, which provides that no horse can be drawn except by permission of the judges unless notice in writing or by telegram be given previous to seven o'clock of the day preceding the races. Provision is also made that if a horse is entered and does not start a penalty of $100 or suspension or expulsion of horse or driver may be enforced. In respence to Mr. Thompson's telegram Mr. Carvill telegraphed that the horse must not start under any circumstances. When the time for the race came Messrs. Smith, Osborne and Murchie were appointed judges, Mr. Osborne being appointed starter. The secretary, Mr. Thompson, then came up and told them of the entries and also of the fact that "Harold M." would not start. He then informed the judges of getting the telegram from Mr. Carvill, showing them the telegram and stating it was received too late. The judges then sent a messenger for Mr. Frank Carvill, who had charge of the horse. The latter came to the judges' stand and exhibited a telegram he had received from his brother stating that "Speculation" must not start. The judges decided the horse must start and sent for a driver, Mr. Peter Carroll. They informed Mr. Frank Carvill he would either have to start the horse or they would enforce the penalty. Just here it is interesting to insert a conversation alleged to have taken place between Mr. Graham, one of the then directors, and Mr. Frank Carvill, on the morning of the day on which the races were held. Mr. Graham says he stated to Mr. Carvill that it would be unfair to refuse to allow the horse to trot then and he says Mr. Carvill replied that his brother had telegraphed not to start the horse, that he himself was willing and anxious to have the horse trot, but that he did not feel that he could consent to it being done after the receipt of his brothers telegram. The judges then sent Mr. Carroll for the horse. The latter went to the stall and said that he had been sent for the horse and the horse was taken out and trotted, Mr. Frank Carvill being their at the time and, the defence alleges, offering no objection.

Mr. Carvill alleges that the horse was injured because of this driving of him at the Saint Stephen races, which the defendants deny. Some evidence was given to show that Carroll was not a good driver, but evidence was also taken to show that he was. Mr. Carvill took two veterinary surgeons down to see the horse at St. Stephen the next Saturday after the races and found the horse in the stable, he says, very lame, the lameness continuing at times up to May, 1894. He said he did not dare to speed the horse until June last.

Dr. Frink, V. S., testified as to the condition of "Speculation" and the cause of the lameness.

Previous to bringing "Speculation" out the Judges told Carroll they would assume the responsibility of doing so. What they deny is that the injury to the horse was caused by any fault or wrongdoing of theirs and they also allege that the horse was also driven with the consent of Mr. Frank Carvill, whom they contend was the agent or his owner. Mr. Osborne testified to the condition of the track the day the horse was driven, saying it was good and in excellent condition. He said he thought Carroll drove "Speculation" well and that in his opinion "Speculation" was all right that day.

This case is being very closely contested and the result is being watched with much interest. Evidence was introduced to show that some horses went lame with Carroll: "Little Rocket," "Katrina" and a horse owned by Mr. E S. Carter, publisher of Progress, being named. Mr. Carter was called by the defence to rebut this, so far as his horse was concerned, and stated his horse was lamed previous to him handing him over to Carrol. Evidence was also given to show the track was hard, and on the other hand evidence was submitted to prove the excellence of the track. D. Mullin and W. Pugsley, Q. C., are for the plaintiff and W. C. H. Grimmer, of St. Stephen, and L. A. Currey, Q. C., for the defendant.

Arrest of Tramps and Burglars.

ST. STEPHEN, Oct. 19.—Two men giving the name of Clarke and Smith, were arrested to-night. They are supposed to be the men who have been burglarizing stores at Musquash and elsewhere in the provinces for some time past. On their persons were found numerous tools which were presumably used to further their ends in breaking and entering. They deny the accusation as to their being the perpetrators of the recent robbery at Musquash. An officer from St. John is en route here, having been notified of the arrest. They will be conveyed to St. John for examination.

ST. JOHN, Oct. 19.—That a portion of the great army of tramps and crooks—one of the greatest nuisances the United States has to deal with—is finding its way into Canada there can no longer be any doubt. A few years ago a tramp, except one of the typical "Weary Raggles" kind, was a scarcity on our country roads. Within the last few years the criminal class of the tramp army have found New Brunswick a good field for their operations. Numerous instances have been recorded of burglaries committed and quite recently there seems to have been a regular carnival of house-breaking and safe-blowing.

About the middle af September an I. C. R. conductor attempted to eject two bad-looking characters from his train at West River, N. S. An altercation arose and one of the men drew a revolver. The conductor summoned some of the trainmen to his assistance and the two were put off the train. Detective Skeffington, of the I. C. R., heard of the affair, and got a description of the men. He found it tallied with the description of some men wanted for committing depredations in other parts of Nova Scotia, and he had posters printed giving their description and offering a suitable reward for their capture. He sent these about the country and gave additional information to police officers of the various towns.

Chief Clark is pretty confident that the men arrested at St. Stephen are the ones he is after and he went down by this afternoon's train to identify them and bring them back if possible. At any rate he says they can be proceeded against under the Dominion Act for having burglars' tools in their possession.

It may be possible that they are the men that robbed Alexander Gibson's safe at Marysville.

Dan Isn't Dead.

ALTHOUGH HIS FUNERAL COST MANY TEARS AND $160 IN CASH.

A Detroit correspondent tells the following story:—Daniel Sullivan, of 291 Cherry street, familiarly known as "Boiler Dan," because he was completely identified with his trade as boilermaking, disappeared from his home over a week ago. Last Monday afternoon Frederick Stasser, who had a butcher shop at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twelfth street, received from Chicago by telegraph the following message:

"Daniel Sullivan dead. Notify relatives. Wire instructions. H. M. ROLSTON,
"Undertaker."

There could be no doubt that the sending of this despatch to Mr. Strasser instead of directly to the relatives was due to the delicate consideration of some friend of Dan's who had formerly lived in Detroit. In no other way could the fact be accounted for. In addition to this the circumstances furnished assurance that the dead body was Dan's.

Dan's brother Michael is by no means wealthy, so he did not go to Chicago, but telegraphed for information as to what he would have to do in order to bring the body to Detroit, and he received this reply:

"Telegraph me $71, as follows: Coffin, $20; embalming, $15; box, $5; clothes, $10; conveyance, $5; expressage, $15.50. H. M. ROLSTON."

The body was received at the Michigan Central depot Wednesday morning by the relatives and an undertaker, The face had been badly crushed, but the family believed they recognized the remains of Dan. The body was therefore removed to the family residence and a well-attended wake was held, followed by the funeral which took place yesterday from St. Vincent's Church.

After the mass the funeral procession—and it was a long one and a credit to Dan—went on to Mount Elliot Cemetery, and there the casket with its precious contents was buried in the family lot.

THE RESURRECTION.

Yesterday afternoon a hackman whom few people knew by any name but that of "Dick," was sitting on his cab near the city hall when he saw Mose Riley approaching. Mose and Dan had been close friends.

"Hello, Mose!" cried Dick, "we planted your old side partner this morning."

"What side partner?" asked Mose.

"Why, Dan, of course; Dan Sullivan."

"Not much, you don't," said Mose. "I had soup with him up at the works a short time ago."

"At the what?" gasped Dick.

"At the works," repeated Mose. At the house of correction. He was sent up a week ago."

Dick satisfied himself that Mose was not joking, and off he posted to tell Miss Sullivan, who telephoned to the house of correction and found that what Morse said was true.

Dan's brother Michael, with Miss Sullivan and one of Dan's pall-bearers, then rushed to the House of Correction. They asked that the prisoner Dan Sullivan be shown to them, and when the man was brought to the visitors' room they recognized with one accord that he was the Dan.

But a few moments were required to learn how he had come there. He had made himself helpless with drink, he had been arrested, and Justice Seilers had sent him up in default of a $3 fine.

"But when I was in the Police Court, after the judge fined me," he said, "I asked Downey, the patrolman, to let Jerry or you, Michael, know where I was, so that the fine could be paid and I could go home. Downey said he'd do so, and I supposed he had. I thought you had made up your minds to leave me here."

"None of us ever heard a word from Downey," said Michael.

"Certainly not," asserted Mr. Phalen. "Otherwise we wouldn't have buried you by proxy this morning."

And Dan had to be told the story of his funeral.

Log-Cutting Hard to Beat.

Drummondville, Ontario, Oct. 18.—Some rivalry has existed between certain sawmills in this part of the province as to the largest number of one-inch boards that could be cut out of logs with one circular saw in one day's work of ten and a half hours. Mr. Henry Bradley, sawyer for the Drummond Lumber Company's mill, situated at Forestdale, township of Blandford, can claim a record hard to beat. On the 6th of this month, in ten and a half hours' work, Mr. Bradley sawed 52,815 feet of one inch boards from logs twelve and thirteen feet long This with one circular saw. This figure was not reached through any special arrangements being made, as the cut for one week of sixty-three hours reached 229,944 feet, and in half a day, October 8, 27,254 feet. The sawmill at Forestdale, although only a short time in operation, is working admirably.

N. B. Sunday School Statistics.

The statistical report of the N. B. Sunday school association is as follows:

	Off. and Schools.	Teachers.	SchoPrs.	Aver. Atten.
Restigouche	43	213	1,574	1,104
Gloucester	16	61	449	350
Northumberland	51	292	2,211	1,631
Kent	34	147	1,002	754
Albert	61	404	2,716	1,990
Westmorland	77	602	5,058	3,773
St John	62	859	7,161	4,898
Kings	91	474	3,669	2,547
Queens	61	314	2,291	1,771
Sunbury	20	118	897	655
Charlotte	79	579	4,661	2,969
York	103	675	4,859	3,598
Carleton	93	650	4,450	3,172
Victoria	32	169	1,020	767
Madawaska	2	10	75	65

THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE.

Married in haste, we repent at leisure.—Congreve.

Humble wedlock is far better than proud virginity.—Augustine.

A husband is a plaster that cures all the ills of girlhood.—Moliere.

Men marry to make an end, woman to make a beginning.—A. Dupuy.

A man finds himself seven years older the day after his marriage.—Bacon.

No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife.—Richter.

Take not too short a time to make a world-wide bargain in.—Shakespeare.

Never marry but for love, but see that thou love what is lovely.—Penn.

For any man to match above his rank is but to sell his liberty.—Massinger.

A person's character is but half formed till after wedlock.—C. Simmons.

Wedlock's like wine, not properly judged of till the second glass.—Jerrold.

It is in vain that a man is born fortunate if he be unfortunate in his marriage.—Dacier.

Men should keep their eyes wide open before marriage and half shut afterward.—Mme. Scuderi.

Fathers their children and themselves abuse, that wealth a husband for their daughters choose.—Shirley.

Marriage with a good woman is a harbor in the tempest of life; with a bad woman it is a tempest in a harbor.—J. P. Senn.

As the husband is, the wife is; if mated with a clown, the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.—Tennyson.

The kindest and the happiest pair will find occasion to forbear, and something every day they live to pity and perhaps forgive.—Cowper.

THE DAY'S FASHIONS.

The market is full of eccentricities and vagaries in the way of gloves, but, all the same, conservative trade demands strictly plain styles, with almost invisible stitching.

Evening bonnets of flowers and lace are the tiniest creations imaginable. One pretty model is of rosettes of lace with flowers. The ribbon strings cross in front and are tied in long loops and ends at the back of the neck.

For wear with spring dresses, there are velvet collars, edged with galloon or lace. Collars are for the most part made with double ruffles and are very elaborate affairs.

A standing collar, slightly flaring, is the usual neck finish.

A pretty conceit, in high favor among young women, is dresses and hats to match. A pink and white batiste, trimmed with lace and ribbons, has a Leghorn hat with pink velvet and apple blossoms. The brim is faced with shirred crepon, and pinched up in scallops all around.

A handsome costume for spring is made of navy blue and coffee brown camel's hair. The skirt is of blue, with panel of the brown elaborately trimmed with narrow blue braid. The fitted waist of brown has blue sleeves and brown shoulder ruffles. Rows of narrow braid are set at the hem of the skirt.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

To remove egg stains from spoons rub with moist salt.

If straw matting be washed over with salt and water it will look like new.

A little salt in the water in which flowers are placed will help to keep them fresh for a long time.

To remove claret stains put salt on immediately and thickly over the place. Rinse in cold water before washing.

A teaspoonful of salt in a glass of water is a cure in many stomach troubles, relieving colic and helping indigestion.

Vinegar and water in equal proportions, and as hot as can be borne, is a physician's remedy for outward application in cases of sprain or strain.

Nothing will give such a polish to glass, even the finest, as slightly moist newspaper to wash it and dry newspaper to give the finishing touches.

If carpets be sprinkled with salt before sweeping, it will be found that not so much dust will arise, and that the carpets are wonderfully brightened.

If tea be ground like coffee or crushed immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

The Austro-Hungarian empire has 4,996,000 houses, of which 2,996,000 are in Austria.

In 1821 Great Britain had 3,572,000 houses, whose rental value was £20,000,000; now there are 7,100,000 houses; rental value, £134,700,000.

The first United States census, taken in 1790, gives the value of real estate at $479,000,000; of houses and personal property at $141,000,000.

The highest price paid for property in London until 1836 was 1,285 square feet on Old Broad street, sold for £37,000; £1,260,000 an acre, or $6,300,000.

In 1660 the land of Great Britain constituted 57 per cent. of the country's wealth and was valued at £250,000,000. Land was then worth £5 an acre.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A decree has been published in Rome announcing the beatification of Joan of Arc.

The self-denial week of the Salvation Army in Canada resulted in the collection of $22,000, being an increase of nearly $5,000 above that of last year.

It is estimated that no less than $100,000 reached the treasuries of the missionary societies during 1893 from the Christian Endeavor societies in the various denominational churches.

The total revenue of the Church of England is £5,753,557, derived as follows: Lands, £1,371,107; tithe rent charges, £2,968,352; house and ground rents, £505,428; minerals, £269,855; rent charges on estates, etc., £161,915; dividends and interest, $301,644: other receipts, £153,390.

WISDOM.

Life is before you; not earthly life alone, but life—a thread running interminably through the warp of eternity.—J. G. Holland.

Others will judge you, not by what you can be, but by what you are; but you must judge yourself, not by what you are, but by what you can be.—Ivan Panin.

Character cannot be made permanent on a false foundation. The life that is true in its principles and motives and is built in righteousness, will endure; all else will fail.

Man's unhappiness, as I construe it, comes of his greatness; it is because there is an infinite in him, which, with all his cunning, he cannot quite bury under the finite.—Thomas Carlyle.

SCIENTIFIC.

A Russian scientist has traced all of a man's disease to the fact that he wears clothes.

Dr. Fairfax Irwin, United States marine hospital service, has gone to St. Petersburg to investigate Russian cholera.

The Indian government is building a laboratory at Calcutta to thoroughly investigate the properties of snake venom and test cures for snake bites.

Zoologists claim that the strength of the lion in the fore limbs is only sixty-nine per cent. of that of the tiger, and the strength of the hind limbs sixty-five per cent.

Prof. Lombross, one of Italy's eminent scientists, is unqualifiedly of the opinion that women of the criminal type have invariably smaller heads than average women.

Taking the earth as the centre of the universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision, the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 420,000,000,000 miles.

M. Bontan, a French scientist, who is a practiced diver, has succeeded in taking a photograph of his surroundings when standing on a bed of the Mediterranean at Banyln s-sur-Mer, near the Spanish border.

TROUBLES OF THE GREAT.

Cervantes was always poor and constantly annoyed by his creditors.

Gibbon had the gout. He became so stout that he could not dress himself.

Mohammed was an epileptic and his visions were those of a diseased mind.

Mme. Sevigne wanted to be very beautiful, and often lamented her lack of personal charms.

Voltaire was rendered miserable by his envy of those more fortunately situated than himself.

Haydn had a scolding wife. He finally was compelled to leave her in order to secure a little peace.

Leonardo da Vinci was made miserable by his amours, and was finally poisoned by one of his mistresses.

Bach's eyes failed completely in his latter years, and his last work, the Art of Fugue, remains unfinished on that account.

Corneille would have died of want had not Louis XIV. accidentally heard of his condition and sent him a sum of money.

Roger Bacon's love of philosophy proved his bane, for all his life he was suspected of familiar intercourse with the devil.

SHORT ARROWS.

The man who thinks that any fool may farm is behind the age.

Good resolutions are all forgotten when a neighbor's pigs get in and root up a piece of newly planted corn for you.

Expecting a cow that stands unprotected in the cold winter blasts to give a large quantity of good and rich milk is about as reasonable as to look for cream from an icebergy.

Have a small reserve garden where plants can be grown for a succession, to be transplanted when required to replace such as are out of bloom, or have been lost by accident.

In making butter there is no necessity for manipulating it with your hands, as some ignorantly do. A wooden ladle is the proper utensil to use for working and handling this product.

Memory holds the melodies of the cornstalk fiddle of childhood more sacred than the most exquisite strains of the master musician that may have for a little while charmed the matured ear.

IN MANY LANDS.

Some of the large crabs found in India measure two feet each in length.

At a water-drinking contest in Paris recently the winner drank twelve quarts.

The Russian authorities have forbidden the publication of marriage offers in the newspapers.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence over all others.

The Siamese instruments of torture are made in England and bear the trademark of a prominent Birmingham firm.

In some places in Berlin an insurance coupon for five hundred dollars, good for seven days from date of sale, goes with every six-cent drink of liquor.

Among the Kondeh people who live on Lake Nyassa, in Africa, the favorite form of suicide is to enter the water and allow one's self to be devoured by a crocodile.

NOTES OF LONDON.

Over six thousand people sleep in the open air in London nightly.

One London gas company alone uses two million tons of coal each year.

One out of every seven of the inhabitants of England and Wales is a Londoner.

The London Vegetarian society has a committee of women to assist in promoting a knowledge of the artistic cookery of vegetables.

A New Yorker died in London recently of "too much fog." The coroner found his death due to congestion of the lungs, produced by the fog.

There has recently been disinterred among the stores of the Lord Chamberlain at Windsor castle, a sedan chair belonging to Henrietta of France, wife of Charles I.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

The deepest artesian well is at Potsdam, 5,500 feet deep.

The roofs of Egyptian temples are composed of huge blocks of stone laid from column to column.

In some parts of England it is customary to send to friends immediately after death a paper bag of biscuits.

China is making great prepar