COTTOLENE COTTOLENE COTTOLENE

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well as what *not* to do. Thus we have learned to use

COTTOLENE,

the most pure and perfect and popular cooking material for all frying and shortening purposes.

PROGRESSIVE COOKING

is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us *not to use* lard, but rather the new shortening,

COTTOLENE,

which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be.

The success of Cottolene has called out worthless imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your Grocer for COTTOLENE, and be sure that you get it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
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 LANDS OFFICE, 19 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 piles, which will not make a log at least 18 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, late of 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.

House know as the Richd. Burbridge house, corner Howard and King streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Wm. Fallon. Possession 1st August.

Also, Howard Street House, lately occupied by Pilot Chas. McLean. Apply

J. B. SNOWBALL's Office

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

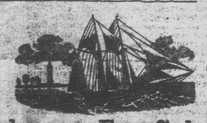
For over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

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.



Schooner For Sale.

The trim, substantial and fast-sailing Pilot Schooner "May Queen," 23 tons, well found with anchors, chains, standing and running rigging, sails, etc. is offered for sale. The vessel is now hauled out for the winter at Chatham and may be made ready for sea by the opening of navigation.

Apply to ANGUS McEACHRAN
Pilot Master, Chatham N. B.,
or R. H. CALL, Newcastle.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

M. S. N. CO'Y.

STR. 'MIRAMICHI'

CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW,

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) on and after Monday 21st May 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 on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS 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 "
4.30 "	5.45 "
7.00 "	7.45 "

SOLAR TIME.

Making the usual calls at Douglastown, Bushville and Nelson

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

The Coming Elections in the United States.

The Congressional and State elections in the United States take place this fall and in all quarters politicians are preparing for the conflict which, from present appearance, bids fair to be warmly and closely contested.

At one time it was considered that the new tariff would be the main issue, but since the Senate bill has become law it is not likely that the Republican party will attempt to make further tariff changes or to undo the work already achieved in that direction.

During the passage of the McKinley bill through the House, Mr. Reed was speaker and to all intents and purposes leader of the Republican party in that body. He recently made a political speech in Maine during which he said "that time is needed to examine the workings of the new law, to see precisely what its defects are, and then accomplish whatever remedy is needful to bring the country back to the state of prosperity which it was in when the unfortunate black cloud of Democratic control passed over it."

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, one of the most prominent and leading organs of the Republican party, after saying that the tariff will not be radically altered after the Republicans gain power goes on to say:—

"Exclusive of a few drastic alterations, such as the placing of wool, wood and one or two other important articles on the free list, and the imposition of a duty on raw sugar, the Wilson bill does not make any serious assault on the McKinley law."

On the other side, the New York Post, which is a strong advocate for tariff reform, says that—

"Any party or faction which sets out for a general tariff overturn during the next few years will receive a box on the ear of a very decisive character." It admits that "the Democratic party may, for one reason or another, get a setback in the coming elections, but that will not imply that the people want either the McKinley tariff or the Sherman silver bill re-enacted. On every side we find a popular demand for a rest and relief from tariff agitation."

The Post also says that the fight against the sugar trust will be continued. Mr. Wilson, the author of the Wilson tariff bill, also chalenges the powerful trusts to combat. After declaring that the American people are aroused as hardly anything else could have aroused them to the deadly menace which protection offers to the purity and the very existence of free government, he further says:—

"They have seen a single great trust empowered by our tariff laws to control the production and sale of a necessity of life, parcelling out the country with its partners, and using its law-made wealth and power to thwart the best efforts of the people to reduce their own taxation. They have seen it hold up Congress for weeks, and have heard its minions boldly declare that there should be no tariff bill in which its interests were not fully protected, and they have realized the final fulfillment of that boast. When the sugar trust thus challenges the American people to a contest of strength, its days are numbered; its temporary triumph is its speedier and more complete overthrow, and with its overthrow will vanish its sister brood of monopolies that are strong through its support."

After the passage of the tariff bill the trade of the country commenced to revive and this was proved by the increase of the business that passed through the post office, the telegraph and the cable companies. The New York Times, in referring to this subject says that these agencies of communication between business men are to be likened to trade barometers, so accurately and promptly do they record the varying conditions of the commercial affairs of the country. Owing to this being the present state of affairs there is not the least doubt that it will assist the Democrats in securing votes for their candidates in the Congressional and State elections that are now under way.

The interests of the combines and trusts are now in direct opposition to those of the American people and a conflict between the two must be the inevitable result. Having for years had a monopoly of the American market the sugar trust did not feel disposed to relinquish it although a majority of the people's representatives in Congress had declared against it. So to carry out their object which was to tax the many for the benefit of the few they brought up a number of senators and compelled them by their votes to defy public opinion. Owing to this a feeling of hostility to the trusts has been aroused among a large body of the people, and, at the next session of congress we may expect to see a powerful effort made to abolish the duties on a number of articles in which the trusts are deeply interested.

The French in Africa.

As a colonising power France has been anything but a success owing to the great majority of her ventures in that direction having proved failures. About the middle of the last century, France was a colonising power and for a long time it was doubtful whether England or France would be successful in their efforts to establish colonies in America and India. This struggle lasted for many years but in the end it resulted disastrously for France as the armies of Great Britain were victorious both in Asia and America. At the close of the century the French Revolution took place and the internal troubles of the country put an end to any hope that the nation might have had of recovering its colonial prestige. During the reign of the Emperor Napoleon while the armies of France were victorious on the continent of Europe they were discomfited by the British in the east. In addition to this the fleets of England swept every ocean and wrestled from France all the colonies she possessed in the other quarters of the globe. The fleets of Britain during this war also added to the dominions of their country the foreign possessions of Holland and other countries that were compelled by the armies of Napoleon to enter into an alliance with France. During the reigns of Louis, Phillip and the late Emperor Napoleon, France made but little progress in colonial conquests, the only acquisition of any value being Algeria. But since the establishment of the Republic it would appear that the French people have again become animated with a desire to establish colonies, and in recent African explorations Frenchmen have displayed the same energy and courage that actuated their forefathers while engaged in the exploration of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence.

Early in last January a body of French troops took possession of Timbuctoo, a town situated a few miles to the north of the river Niger which has a population of about fifteen thousand inhabitants. Since that time two disasters have befallen the French troops in the neighborhood of the town. The first took place in February when a column of troops were surprised at night by the natives when some distance west of the town. During the fight which ensued nearly every man of the French column perished and those who survived escaped to the town in which there was a small garrison. When this disaster happened it was considered that a serious blow had been struck at French prestige among the wild tribesmen of the Soudan. The second reverse which took place in August last was the result of another surprise of the French troops by the Touaregs. In this fight which took place in the vicinity of the town and lasted for three days, three companies of French troops were cut to pieces. If this second reverse is as serious as reported, it will render still more difficult the task of imposing French supremacy. The position of Europeans in African countries depends chiefly on the prestige of their superior fighting qualities, and the French will find it necessary to make a determined effort to convince the African Moslems of their power.

In the past Timbuctoo was a fortified town but the walls were destroyed in 1826, and from that time to the present it has been the prey of marauding chiefs and unruly tribes. French occupation cannot fail to be of advantage to Timbuctoo, and was in all probability welcomed by the inhabitants. Under French rule they will be protected in their trade and commerce, and the city may yet see a revival of ancient prosperity.

The French will presumably make Timbuctoo a centre of administration for their conquests in that region and of operation against the states still resisting French authority.

Death of the Comte de Paris.

Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, died at Stowe House, London, on the morning of Saturday last. He was in his fifty-seventh year. To the Toronto Empire we are indebted for the following brief sketch of his career:—

"The deceased at one time had bright hopes of occupying the throne of France, but the revolution of 1848, while it destroyed any immediate possibility of his family's hopes being realized, did not by any means still all desire. Up to the time when he is said to have waived his title in favor of the Count de Chambord, he was regarded as the hope of the monarchists of France, and since the death of that prince the representative of the kingly office. The Bourbons were never such keen plotters nor such cunning schemers as the Bonapartes, and the dark mind of the putative son of Louis Napoleon and Hortense Beauharnais was active while they slept and ever on the alert for the advantage. While the royal princes, relegated by circumstances to the rank of ordinary men, were still trying to maintain a dignity which would make them desirable rulers in the eyes of their countrymen, the man of doubtful parentage, who lived to become Napoleon III, was a policeman in London waiting for the change of fortune on which, with the fate of a fatalist, his thoughts always dwelt. Daring and subtle scheming carried him to his desires, and further widened the gap between the Count of Paris and the throne of his fathers. It is said that the Orleanists had opportunities, but were without the courage to avail themselves of them. The fall of the second empire at Sedan and the flight of the man of destiny did not alter their prospects. With no kingly material at hand to glamor them with promise of magnificence or win them by the heroic attitudes which have been so effective in catching their fancy; with the empire a ruin and the quondam emperor a fugitive, the Parisians, after the usual massacre and the customary lapse towards anarchy, turned again to a republic as the most satisfactory government to all parties concerned, and once more the royal claimants saw the throne thrust into the background. They had their champions in the Chamber of Deputies and out of it, such men as De Cassagnac, who was as ready with his sword as he was with pen or tongue, but the dash, the vim, had gone out of the royal family and there was none strong or fearless enough to say, "I am your king, and I've come to rule." When Louis Philippe, filled with fright seized such valuables as were within reach and fled to England, panic seemed to settle upon the family and paralyze it. Restrictive laws kept them among the expatriated, and they showed no qualities which would justify the repeal of their expulsion. Hope was revived by the Boulanger episode, but he proved to be empty pated and weak, and his movement, never very formidable, died with him. Now the royalists look to Perier, whose father was the staunchest adherent Louis Philippe ever had, and the son of the father is believed to harbor views on the monarchy which, if revealed, would cause republicans to don the red cap immediately. So the Bourbons may yet come to greatness. Who can tell?"

The funeral of the deceased took place yesterday and we learn by telegrams that it was one of the largest gatherings of distinguished persons that England or France had witnessed for many years. In addition to the attendance of a large number of the members of the nobility of France every royal family in Europe was represented.

Provident Roman Catholics.

The biennial meeting of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was opened at St. John on the 4th inst. In the forenoon the delegates attended high mass in the Cathedral and listened to a sermon from Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax. On arrival at the Mechanics' Institute, the place of meeting, Mayor Robertson welcomed the delegates to St. John and Grand President O. K. Fisher of Brockville replied. After the appointing of committees and other routine business the first session adjourned.

At the afternoon session the financial statement of the Grand Council was presented by S. R. Brown, Secretary, and W. J. McKee, Treasurer. It contained the membership report, the trustees' report, the Supervising Medical Examiner's report, etc., from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1894. The total number of members in good standing in the Grand Council of Canada is 8,824, under suspension 370. The oldest branch, No. 1, was organized at Windsor, Ont., February 11, 1878, and has a membership of 179. The youngest branch is No. 233 with a membership of twelve. Branch No. 134 of St. John is the second largest branch in the Grand Council, having a membership of 134.

The total amount of money received from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1894, was $245,671,48. Of this sum $155,321,29 was paid out to families of deceased members, $78,020,44 went to the Supreme Council, and $12,288,74 was added to the reserve fund. The ordinary expenses for the two years, officials' salaries, supplies, cost of organizing, etc., were $15,753,62. Since the formation of the Grand Council in Canada fourteen years ago 394 members have died and the total amount paid beneficiaries was $723,000. There were about 260 delegates in attendance from all over Canada.

The Trade Outlook.

In a late issue, the Toronto Monetary Times in referring to this question says:—

Mutual benefit will result from lowering of the tariffs of Canada and the United States, narrow though the cut is on either side. There is a rough reciprocity in what has been done, and it is all the better for being spontaneous. In lowering its tariff, the United States had its own interests only in view: incidentally Canada may feel the benefit. In the same way good will come to the United States from similar action by our legislature. Which country will benefit most it is impossible to tell with precision; but that country which has done the most to remove the shackles from trade will not reap the least benefit. On the whole, it is reasonable to expect that a new impulse will be given to trade by mutual lowering of the barriers which stood in its way. Lumber will go into the Republic more freely: in the greater trade, rather than in the increased price, Canada will benefit. The reduction in the duty on barley will increase the area of barley production in Canada. There can be no good reason why the United States cannot produce barley as cheaply as Canada, unless it be that its soil may have reached a greater degree of exhaustion; but their is something in the quality of the soil most suitable for the growth of barley, which that country has so far been unable to command. An increased demand for our horses and sheep will spring up. The smaller products of the farm will also pass over the border more freely. The Republic may take a larger quantity of potatoes from Canada and less from Europe than in recent years. Apples, for the growth of which this country is peculiarly suited, may be expected to pass the frontier in increased quantities. Eggs will be in better demand for the American market.

The Consumption of Beer.

There is something about good beer that suits the Anglo-Saxon appetite and physique and will prevent it from being easily superseded by any other beverage. The Germans are the greatest beer-drinkers, and after them the people of the British Islands, while Americans come third. The quantity of beer the world consumes, according to statistics compiled in Vienna of the quantity drank in 1893, not including Asia and Africa, is 4,500,000,000 gallons, requiring for the manufacture 7,270,000 tons of malt and 82,000 tons of hops.

In the consumption of this great aggregate Germany heads with 1,202,132,072 gallons, an increase of 34,000,000 over 1892, the consumption being 33 gallons per head, ranging in different provinces from 62 gallons in Bavaria to 12 gallons in Lothringen; Great Britain is second, with 1,165,757,000 gallons, or 30 gallons per head. It appears from the statistics that Canada must be included with the United States, under the heading of America, which, including the whole of the western hemisphere, is third in the list of beer-drinkers, with more than a billion gallons, or 16 gallons per head.

To produce this vast quantity of beer to quench the thirst of civilized humanity the German brewers used up 1,552,950 tons of malt, the British 1,863,386 tons of malt, and the American 1,723,900 tons of malt or its equivalents. When we look at the enormous total of more than five million tons used in the manufacture of an article which, to say the least of it, is not a necessary of life, we can form some faint conception of the absurdity of the fear that we are nearing the limit of the earth's capacity to produce food for its children.

Canadian Exhibitions.

We learn from our exchanges that almost all the great Canadian fall exhibitions occur during this month. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition was opened on Monday, Sept. 3rd, and will continue till the 15th of the month. The Western Fair, held at London, opens this year on the 13th September and continues till the 22nd. The Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, will be held from Friday the 21st to Saturday the 29th inclusive. No autumn exhibition will be held this year in Montreal, but there will be a Provincial Fair in Quebec, beginning on the 16th. The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition is announced to take place in Halifax also in September. The show of the Eastern Townships Association was opened at Sherbrooke, Que., on September 3rd. The show of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held in Victoria from the 1st to the 6th of October.

Forest Fires in the States.

The destruction both to life and property caused by the fearful forest fires that have been raging in several of the Western States during the past few weeks it is impossible at the present time to form an estimate. It is said that the loss of life is in the vicinity of fifteen hundred and that in many counties of the burnt states every vestige of homesteads and towns have been swept off the face of the country. A letter has been received from J. Stafford Benson who resides in Shele Lake City, Wisconsin, which says that although the town was swept by the fire and upwards of fifty houses were destroyed he fortunately escaped being burnt out. He further says that there is not a building left standing in the northwest portion of the town and that the citizens have gone through a pretty hard time of it for four days and nights watching the town and putting out the fires that were kindled from falling sparks. The letter bears date Sept. 5, and from early in May until that time he says not a drop of rain has fallen upon the parched and burnt up forests and fields.

A late exchange furnishes us with the following brief report of the damage:—

"The country of Pine, Minnesota, has been wholly destroyed, reduced to desolation more terrible than had any living thing never been there. In Wisconsin fifteen countries have been partially wiped out, and two countries in Michigan have shared the same fate. In Minnesota the towns of Hinckley, Pokegama, Sandstone, Sandstone Junction, Partridge, Cromwell, Curtis, Cushing and Massion Creek have absolutely disappeared to the last trace before the raging flames, and Finlayson, Mansfield, Rutlege and Milaca, in the same state, have suffered partial distruction along with extensive districts in the countries in which they were situated and adjoining countries, six or seven in number. Six Wisconsin towns, Comstock, Benoit, Barronett, Poplar, Marengo and Granite Lake have been wholly destroyed and the fire partially devastated thirteen other towns in the same state, along with large areas of as many countries. Three Michigan towns were partially burned.

"No illustration can be given of the terrific rapidity with which the fire must have spread in the three states. Some vague impression of it can be gathered from the thrilling story of Engineer Root's ride with his clothes aflame in the cab of his engine, forcing his iron horse to the utmost to save the lives of hundreds of passengers who saw the fire leaping up against every window in their train. It is good to know that the brave Root is likely to recover from his frightful injuries. Some idea of the speed of the devouring element can also be formed from the graphic description given of Agent Bullis and Flagman Jessmer at Sandstone rushing their train load of 500 refugees desperately over a 1,500 foot bridge in a race with the fire, which although it was on the bridge before them, was not there long enough to cut off the escape of the train.

"Many deeds of like heroism done by men and women who perished will never be known."

BARNUM, Minn., Sept. 6.—Dr. Cowan, coroner of Pone county, believes the dead list in this county will reach seven hundred. Reports come slowly from the searching parties. It is impossible to get a correct statement even of the bodies already found. Dr. Cowan went to Sandstone yesterday afternoon. He will have the eighty or more bodies that have been temporarily covered with earth there dug up, closely examined and properly buried. Another serious problem for the survivors in this neighborhood is the disposal of the dead animals. The region about Hinckley is littered with carcasses of horses, cows, hogs, deer and even a few moose. The terrible stench from them promises to breed pestilence among the people left.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 6.—The first train in five days came over the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and Omaha railroad last night, all the burned bridges having been either repaired or reconstructed. The fires are by no means out, but with no wind to fan them the country will be comparatively safe.

POKEGAMA, Minn., Sept. 7.—A courier brings a report that the bodies of 23 Indians lie upon the sands between here and Opetead and will, in all probability, prove food for buzzards and wolves, as the country where the bodies lie are too remote for burial ceremonies.

News and Notes.

The reciprocity treaty between Spain and the United States respecting Cuba has been cancelled.

The Government of New South Wales proposes to put an end to the absolute sale of public lands, and to introduce a system of long leases instead.

The House of Lords of Great Britain consists of 560 noblemen entitled to seats, and the House of Commons consists of 671 members.

Sir William Harcourt has been censured by the Labor Congress in Great Britain for failing to secure payment of members of Parliament.

The members of the Cook's Arctic expedition, which left New York July 9, and was wrecked off the Greenland coast August 23, have arrived safely at Sidney.

Judge McLeod, of the North-west Supreme Court, died at Calgary, on the 5th inst. He was born in Toronto in 1836, and was educated at Upper Canada College, finishing at Queen's University, Kingston, where he received the B. A. degree.

There is a report current that an uprising has taken place in Port au Prince, resulting in severe fighting in the streets. Several of the ringleaders of the outbreak have been arrested and shot, but the revolt is said to be still spreading.

A despatch bearing date Sept. 7, says: It is asserted that Sir Hector Langevin will not seek re-election in Three Rivers at the coming general elections but intends retiring from public life. Mr. Panneton, Mayor of Three Rivers, and Mr. Denoncourt are both spoken of as probable Conservative candidates.

The unveiling of the memorial monument at Springhill, N. S., took place last Tuesday. The monument is erected to the memory of 125 miners who perished in the disaster in the mine some time ago. The entire cost of the monument will be about $3,000.

According to advices received at the fisheries department, Ottawa, the total pack of salmon in British Columbia this year is 445,000 against 593,009 for last year. The request of canners for an extension of time was not allowed by the department.

The account books for the past fiscal year were closed by the finance department to day. Revenue $36,236,752, expenditure $37,392,373. Deficit $1,137,000. This arises entirely from customs returns, which fell off 1,750,000, due to the prevailing depression and uncertainty regarding tariff changes. The net debt on the 30th June was $246,163,920, an increase of 4,483,948, which is more than accounted for by the expenditure on capital account, amounting to $5,078,568, as compared with $3,881,876 on the previous year.

Six people were sentenced to death in Canada last year and one to imprisonment for life. The numbers for the year previous were five and four respectively. Although there was an increase in indictable offences committed in the Dominion in '93 we are still remarkably free from serious crime.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., speaking at Dublin on the 4th instant declared that the great political crime, the abandonment of Mr. Parnell, had resulted in the corruption of the real Irish party and in the bending of its knee to England. This generation, he said, would not see the end of Ireland's sufferings. With the suppression of Mr. Parnell Ireland ceased to have a national leader or a national organization.

The British Government's Record.

In a speech at Liverpool on 5th inst., Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a lengthy political speech during which he reviewed the recent record of the Imperial Government. The Ministers had been compelled by their Irish taskmakers, he said, to devote the whole time of the Commons to Irish affairs. Foreign affairs had been crowed out and the gravest interests of the empire had been overlooked. British diplomacy had been impotent in Siam and had been shamed and humiliated in the Congo region. The politics of the country would be confused and unsettled unless the government would accept the challenge of the Lords to appeal to the country for its verdict on their rejection of the Home Rule and Evicted Tenants bills.

New Dominion Cruiser.

The new cruiser Aberdeen, which was built at Paisley, Scotland, by Flemming and Ferguson, for the Dominion Government, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last. She is intended for fisheries protection, buoy service and lighthouse supply. To the Halifax Recorder we are indebted for the following particulars:—

"The Aberdeen has the following dimensions: Length, 180 feet; breath, 31 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet 6-10; draught, 12 feet, She is constructed throughout of Siemen-Martin ship steel, and was built under special survey of Lloyd's register of British and foreign ships, and is fitted and equipped in all respects to the requirements of the Imperial Board of Trade and Steamboat Inspection Act of Canada. She has a double bottom, running the whole length, including ballast tank; main deck of steel cased with pitchpine. The crew's quarters are arranged under the forecastle deck, with a space for eighteen men. She has steam stearing gear. The accommodations for the captain and officers are arranged between decks. The hoisting gear consists of one derrick attached to the foremast, with gear of sufficient strength to hoist 12 tons, and one powerful steam winch. The boat is wired throughout for electric light dynamos and all necessary apparatus provided, and also has a search light. The engines are quadruble extension, designed and of sufficient power to maintain a speed of 12 knots at sea. There are a surface conductor on the latest improved principle and tubes of the best improved make, three-quarters of an inch external diameter. The boat has two patient water-tube boilers, to be fired in the latest and most improved manner. The platings end stays are of Simons-Martin steel, and the boiler is of such dimensions as to supply a constant full pressure of steam at 200 pounds per square inch, and to give the vessel and mantain the required speed. Her cost was about $87,000."

Suppose you try It?

You would have some difficulty in convincing Mr. James Thompson, of St. John, N. B., that Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is not a remarkable remedy, for three bottles of it cured him of a six months illness that nothing else seemed able to effect. His symptoms were weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, and loss of appetite. He was run down. Are you?

Capture of Tramps in Eastern Maine.

BANGOR, Sept. 5.—Yesterday morning E. W. McAllister, a young Bangor jeweler, was at his father's home in Orient, up near the Aroostook border line, and starting to drive to Danforth, overtook and passed three hard-looking strangers. They did not seem like ordinary tramps. Their clothing, while somewhat dilapidated, was more like that worn by the city toughs.

McAllister thought of the burglaries which have kept every postmaster and dealer in eastern Maine on nettles for the past three months. Last Thursday night the safe in the store of postmaster C. E. Berry of Danforth was blown open and robbed. Sunday night a store in Canterbury, N. B., suffered, while breaks have occurred at Calais, Milbridge, Sedgwick, Sargentville, Baring, Veazie, and Newport.

McAllister drove to the Danforth post-office and obtained a description of the three men seen in the outskirts of that town the day before the burglary. He summoned deputy sheriff A. W. White, and taking postmaster Berry, retraced his steps.

Reaching Bancroft it was learned that the three travellers had passed the place, and McAllister drove after them. On the dusty road the track of the men was plainly discernible, and they were followed until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when they disappeared, the men having gone into the woods to wait for nightfall.

The pursuing party drove on to the bridge across the Matawamkeag river, stabled their horse at a near-by house, enlisted the services of two men with shotguns, and posted a small boy far up in a field to warn them of the approach of the burglars. Then McAllister and his supporters went down to the bridge prepared to wait, and if necessary, fight. The sheriff had a shotgun and McAllister and the postmaster revolvers.

At dusk the boy came to the bridge with the information that the men had left the woods and had entered the first house which they reached for supper. Their evening meal was never finished.

McAllister and his force marched on the house, two entering one door and three an apposite one. The pedestrains were seated at the table. "Hold up your hands," was McAllister's greeting to the strangers, who looked up only to face the muzzles of five shooting irons. Two complied without a word, but the other passed one hand beneath the table. "Throw 'em up," commanded Sheriff White, as he pushed the muzzle of his shot gun directly against the fellow's head, and the invitation was complied with.

While the men were covered by his companions McAllister searched them. Each was provided with a self cocking revolver of heavy calibre, drills, powder and all safe blowing requisites. On the three men were $500 in cash and a large quantity of postage stamps.

Sheriff White had only one set of handcuffs, but with these two of the fellows were shackled togther. The hands of the other were tied behind him with a stout cord, and then the legs of all three were tightly bound and the trio loaded into a hayrack and hauled into Danforth accompanied by their captors.

This morning the three men were landed in jail in this city and it is not decided whether they will be turned over to the U. S. officers or taken to Machias for trial under the state laws. Probably the latter course will be persued. They have talked little since their capture, but were heard before leaving Danforth to curse McAllister roundly.

One says he is James Lamb of Maine and the other James Power of Nova Scotia. Both names are probably fictitious. The other who seems to be the leader, won't give his name, but Sheriff Reed thinks he is known in criminal circles as Riley. The men are from 30 to 35 years old, healthy and athletic, and two of them are exceedingly tough looking fellows.

The officers think they are responsible for all the safe breaking which has terrorized eastern Maine this summer.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its orginal color.

The Cook Arctic Expedition.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 5.—The members of the Cook expedition are at the Sydney Hotel to-day. They arrived at North Sydney this morning on the United States fishing schooner Rigel, Capt. Dixon, of Gloucester.

The party reached South Sukkertoppen Greenland, on the steamer Miranda, Aug. 7, and left there again on Aug. 9, with an Esquimaux pilot on board, who left them just outside the harbor. About seven miles northwest from Sukkertoppen the Miranda struck a rock and broke her bottom immediately under the ballast tanks. A heavy gale of wind was blowing at the time, and the steamer returned to Sukkertoppen, being kept afloat by the pumps.

On Aug. 11 a party was sent north to Holstinburg by a small boat, having heard that some United States fishing vessels were there. On Aug. 20 the schooner Rigel, of Gloucester, Capt. Dixon, arrived at Sukkertoppen, and the passengers and provisions were transferred to the schooner. Some of the schooner's fishing tackle was thrown overboard to make room for the party, the vessel being only 99 feet keel, and having then on board 91 men. On the following morning, Aug. 21, the two vessels left, the schooner in tow of the Miranda. When 192 miles from Sukkertoppen, at midnight on the 22nd the steamer began to settle, and it was decided to transfer the crew and their effects. At 4 o'clock in the morning the steamer's boats and the dories of the schooner were employed in transferring the effects to the schooner.

On Thursday, Aug. 23, the Miranda was left to her fate, with nothing on board, except two small pigs. The first eleven days on board the schooner very little wind and dense fog was experienced. They arrived at Punch Bowl Harbor, eleven days out from Greenland. Five of the crew left the party at Punch Bowl. On Aug. 31 they arrived at Henly Harbor. On Sept. 2, Sunday, left Henly Harbor, and arrived at Sydney this morning.

The party are staying at the Sydney Hotel, and will give a banquet in honor of Capt. Farrell of the Miranda and Capt. Dixon of the Rigel to-night. Some will go overland, and some will take passage on the Rigal to Gloucester. The party are all well and in good spirits after their eventful trip to the frozen north. They slept in the hold of the schooner during their passage from Greenland, and lived on fish two meals a day.

Nothing except the sailors' bags was saved from the Miranda. The passengers lost all their baggage except the clothing worn when they were on board the relief vessel at Sukkertoppen. Many of them lost expensive scientific instruments and hunting equipments. All the botanical, geological and ethnological collections, and all the photographs, probably the finest ever taken in Greenland, went down with the Miranda.

Professor Dyche of Kansas University lost a fine lot of Labrador and Greenland birds. Professor Wright of Oberlin College was able to make interesting studies of the glaciers near Sukkertoppen, but otherwise the expedition was a failure from the scientific standpoint, as it was also from that of the sportsmen.

The Miranda had an unfortunate trip, first striking an iceberg off Cape Charles and returning to St. John's for repairs. While at Sukkertoppen a fire occurred in the pantry, but was discovered before much damage was done. The Miranda was built in 1884 for the St. John and New York trade. She is famous as the vessel which lost the celebrated Larry timber raft off Long Island Sound. For two years she has been running to Cedtral America and the West Indies. She is said to have been insured for $90,000.

THE DREADED after effects of la grippe are permanently removed by a course of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills.

Mineral Wealth of Labrador.

LABRADOR FILLED WITH MINERAL WEALTH.

A RIVER THAT FALLS 800 FEET IN A MILE.—DESCRIPTION OF SIGHTS SEEN IN A 16 MONTHS' EXPLORATION BY MEMBERS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STAFF.

QUEBEC, August 31.—Sixty thousand square miles of an iron bearing formation, a new lake larger than Grande lac Mistassini and the proof of the fact that the big falls of the Hamilton river are the largest in America, if not in the world, these are some of the many discoveries of value made by Messrs. A. P. Low and Eaton, of Ottawa on their sixteen months' exploration of the interior of the great Labrador peninsula which has terminated by the return of the explorers' party to Quebec and their disbandment here to-day.

After traversing Labrador last year from south to north, and sailing from Ungava bay to Hamilton inlet where they spent the winter, Messrs. Low and Eaton ascended the Hamilton river to the Grand falls on ice, and succeeded in taking a splendid lot of photographs of it with ice cones and other surroundings.

The remains of the burnt boat belonging to the Bowdoin college expedition were found below the falls, and further on the bottle containing a record of their trip to that point.

The river falls 800 feet in less than six miles, with one clear steep fall of over 300 feet. The stream above the falls is as large as the Ottawa; below the falls it narrows into a canyon of only 30 to 40 feet wide with steep walls on either side hundreds of feet high. Mr. Low brought back beautiful specimens of Labradorite of the most valuable kind of the gem. It exists in large quantities. The iron ore deposit to which reference has been made extends from latitude 50 to Ungava and are very rich.

Whole mountains of the ore were found corresponding with the ore of Marquette, Michigan and containing millions of tons.

The large Lake Michikamaw in the north east is over 100 miles long, not narrow and full of islands like Mistassini but from 30 to 50 miles wide. Several lakes larger than Lake St. Son were seen by the party. The country to the north is a perfect network of waterways. These contain such fish in abundance as Ossananiche, brook and lake trout, white fish, etc.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham N. B.

Rooms in Hocken-MacKenzie block, open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

General Secretary in charge.

Gymnasium privileges, cosy parlor, with organ, well furnished, light—and—bright reading room, games and social intercourse.

Boarding house register. Correspondence facilities.

Strangers Always Made Welcome.

J. F. BENSON

TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.

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

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FURNACES FURNACES, WOOD OR COAL,

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REASONABLE PRICES.

STOVES

COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVS

AT LOW PRICES.

PUMPS, PUMPS,

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock which I will sell low for cash.

A. C McLean Chatham

MILL FIRE WOOD.

Please take notice that all payments for fire-wood must be made to Henry Copp, foreman in charge, or to my office. Payments made to teamsters will not be recognised

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Property For Sale.

The Church wardens and vestry of S. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, offer for sale the building and premises now occupied by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Sweet, also glebe lands owned by said corporation situated in Parish of Northesk, also glebe lands situated at Bartibogue.

For further particulars apply to the Rector, or to the vestry clerk.

E LEE STREET,
Vestry Clerk.

Newcastle, N. B., July 24, 1894.

THE

New Brunswick Royal Art Union

LIMITED.
OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Capital Stock: $150,000.

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This Company will distribute among its subscribers, on the

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REWARD.

Whereas the carcases of dead animals are frequently deposited in the river Miramichi by persons unknown, to the danger of the health of the inhabitants, a reward of

FIVE DOLLARS,

is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person who may be guilty of the offence stated.

By order of the Board of Health for the County of Northumberland.

J. McG. BAXTER,
Chairman

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Gulf Shore Railway Company will be held on the 12th September, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of K. F. Burns, at Bathurst N. B, for the purpose of organization and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

K. F. BURNS
JOHN SIVEWRIGHT
HENRY WHITE