HE LOVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his stomach was delicate.
SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and
THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made—
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 13 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. Fallen: Possession 1st August.

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

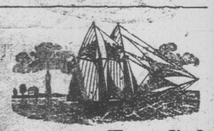
J. B. SNOWBALL's Office

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. R. CALL, Newcastle.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Alexander A Cowden of the Parish of Nelson in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick and all others whom it may concern:—

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and made between the said Alexander A Cowden of the one part, and Alexander Ferguson of Derby in the county and province aforesaid of the other part, recorded the tenth day of December, A D 1860 in volume 48 of the records of said county, pages 171 and 172 and numbered 173 in said volume there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured by and due on the said mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at public auction in front of the Post Office in the town of Newcastle on Saturday, the first day of September, next, at twelve o'clock noon. All that trac of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Nelson and county aforesaid, being that tract or lot of land now occupied by and the homestead of the said Alexander A. Cowden and bounded on the easterly side by land occupied by Hugh O'Neil and family, on the westerly side by land occupied by John McCarthy and family and in front by the south west branch of the River Miramichi, the said tract or lot of land containing two hundred and seventy acres more or less—Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated this thirty first day of July A. D. 1894.

JAMES ROBINSON,
Executor of Alexander Ferguson

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 23, 1894.

Our Lumber Exports to the United States.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the Lumber Schedule under the new United States tariff, compared with that under the McKinley tariff which is abolished:—

Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, rough or dressed, cedar, free.

McKinley law—One dollar per thousand feet, board measure.

Pine Clapboards, free.

McKinley law—$1 per thousand.

Spruce clapboards, free.

McKinley law—$1.50 per thousand.

Laths, free.

McKinley law—15 cents per thousand.

Pickets and palings, free.

McKinley law—10 per cent.

Shingles, free.

McKinley law—White pine shingles 20 cents per 1,000; all other, 30 cents per 1,000.

The following were free under the McKinley law and are still so:—

Logs, and round unmanufactured timber. Firewood, handle bolts, heading bolts, stave bolts, and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber, and ship planking, not specially enumerated in the new act.

Spruce and pine logs and timber are, of course, free.

Timber hewn and sawn, and timber for spars or used in wharf-building and timber squared or sided, are free, the McKinley duties being taken off. These reductions are especially important to the lumber interest of New Brunswick and will benefit the trade to some extent, even on the North Shore,

The Cemetery Project.

A number of gentlemen of Chatham are moving in the matter of establishing a cemetery. They have purchased a lot of very eligible land for the purpose, which contains about forty acres. It is situated at the upper end of the town, next above the County Alms House, and fronting on the highway leading along the river-bank. It is composed of both cultivated and wood land and its situation, the character of the soil, the conformation of the surface and other characteristics admirably adapt it for the intended purpose. In other places in the province and, in fact, all over Canada, and in all civilised countries, the custom of separating the dead in their places of sepulture has been very largely abandoned, and their "cities of the dead," where "the silent majority" rest, like those of the living, are the abodes of all classes. The several churches have their separate portions of the cemetery for the burial of their dead, but in the general arrangement and care of the grounds there is a common interest and a centralising of support which result in making them attractive, rather than the gloomy and, too often, neglected places which many churchyards and burial grounds are. We hope to see the matter taken hold of in earnest, and the promoters of the laudable undertaking joined by representative people of all classes, so that Chatham may, in this respect, at least, be in line with other communities where the cemeteries are among the most beautiful and interesting resorts of the people, and where their dead rest amid surroundings which suggest the lines of Burns:

Such graves are pilgrim shrines
Shrines to no code or creed confined
The Delphian rules, the Palestines
The Meccas of the mind.

Travelling Dairy.

The announcement of the travelling dairy, to be sent to Northern New Brunswick next month by the Dominion government, is crowded out this week, but will appear next week. The matter is one of considerable importance, particularly to the farmers, their wives and daughters, and we hope due preparation will be made in all the places to be visited for a good reception of the expert dairymen and the working of the outfit they are to bring with them.

A Divorce-Mill in Montreal

The statement was made during a trial in the Montreal Police Court, in June last, to the effect that divorces could be bought in Montreal at a price even cheaper than a wedding would cost. This was sufficiently startling to set a Herald representative at work, even though the authorities should take no notice of it. The result of an investigation proves that Rabi Eliezer Hakohen Druker is, and has been selling divorces, and that people have been remarried and are now living together, as a result of his work.

For the sum of twenty dollars the Rabbi is willing to defy the law and set the marriage bond aside, the only qualification needed being that the man and woman (or either should the other not reside in Montreal) should have such an elastic conscience as to be able to lie at ease and suit the answers to the questions put by the score by the, soon to be celebrated Rabbi. The Herald reporter was, for the sum of $20, divorced from a girl who personated his supposed wife, and the good Rabbi canvassed them for the job of re-marrying them to the new loves they were supposed to have found.

Whose Fault?

By Mr. R. B. Adams' letter in Saturday's World we notice that last week's Advocates did not arrive in Chatham on Wednesday, which we regret, but the fault is with the postal clerks. Our bags were sent up to the station on Tuesday night and, as customary, all placed on the express going North. It is usual for them to be transferred to the express going South at the place where the trains cross but whether this was done we know not; if it was then the postal clerk neglected to hand out the Chatham bag at Chatham Junction but carried it past, and hence they were a day late. Over twenty-four hours to reach Chatham from Newcastle is pretty slow travelling for mail matter, no matter whose fault it was. [Advocate.

After letters, papers, etc., reach the Chatham post office no one can know, with any degree of certainty, when they will be forwarded, or delivered to the parties to whom they are addressed. Subscribers of the ADVANCE complain of the non-receipt of their papers, when we know that they were duly mailed, but held back in the Chatham office. Only last week we requested a town subscriber whose ADVANCE that was placed in the Chatham post office before twelve o'clock on Wednesday night and was not placed in its owner's box until Friday night or Saturday morning, to go with a representative of the paper to the post office for the purpose of enquiring of the postmaster the cause of the irregularity. He said he did not care to do so, however, presumably because he did not wish to incur the postmaster's ill-will. No doubt the postmaster would state that the papers were not in the office in time, but all the ADVANCES of last week's issue for Chatham subscribers, as well as for those on the Tracadie and Bay du Vin routes, were duly placed in the post office before twelve o'clock last Wednesday night. There seems to be no redress for publishers or subscribers in such matters. They must all "grin and bear it," meantime.

Dishonest Methods.

The following correspondence, which we find in the Woodstock Dispatch gives the people a fair idea of the merits of the charges which were made a year or more ago against the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Carleton. It will be remembered that the government investigated them and exonerated the Registrar, but the active men of the opposition, who revel in such "politics" as this and the Quinn charges, found a ready medium in the Fredericton Gleaner for keeping the Leighton matter before the public. The character of the Gleaner and of those who control it is also brought to the surface by the correspondence, which is as follows:—

To Editor of Woodstock Dispatch:—

SIR.—I hand you copies of two letters that were sent by Leverett Estabrooks to the Editor of the Gleaner on the dates therein mentioned; but as the Editor, for reasons best known to himself, has declined to publish them, or refer to them in any manner, I ask that you will give them a place in the columns of your paper.

JOHN S. LEIGHTON.

Woodstock, Aug. 6th, 1894.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Ed. of Gleaner:—

DEAR SIR,—I notice an article in the Daily Gleaner of the 14th inst, headed, "Registrar of Wills and Deeds of Carleton" in which article John S. Leighton, Registrar, is represented as my agent, having collected monies for me, and not having accounted for the same.

Now, Mr. Editor, had you asked me for information before you used my name in connection with your attack on Mr. Leighton I would have said to you what I have say, that John S. Leighton, Esq., Registrar of Carleton Co. is not my agent, and never was, and I have no knowlege that he ever received any money for me, from any person, at any time.

Therefore you can see for yourself, Sir, that your article is entirely untrue.

LEVERETT ESTABROOKS.

Lower Prince Wm., July 21st, 1894.

JAMES H. CROCKET, Editor of Gleaner:—

DEAR SIR,—I wrote you under the date of July 21st concerning the Leighton matter, and you appear to have declined to publish my letter. And now I see by the weekly Gleaner of the 25th instant that you return to the attack, this time John S. Leighton, jr., is my agent. Correct now, Mr. Editor. You also proved by receipts that Mr. Vandine paid Mr. Leighton jr, for me $620 principal, the last payment being made Aug. 4th, 1889. Correct. Again sir: you have proved by my letter that I directed Mr. Vandine to pay money for me to Mr. Leighton, jr., my agent. Then certainly it was right for Mr. Leighton jr., to receive said money for me. You again stated that Mr. Leighton, jr., received the money and did not account to me for it. That statement is absolutely untrue, and appears to have been most recklessly made, for on July 26th, 1890, Mr. Leighton, jr., gave me a full written statement of the money paid to him by Mr. Vandine; being the full amount of principal with interest, nothing hidden or concealed, everything open and straightforward. It is true that the mortgage was not discharged at that time, and it is also true that I wrote Mr. Vandine in reply on June 30th, saying I would be pleased to discharge the mortgage if Mr. Leighton placed me in a position to do so, but an entirely different construction has been placed on that letter from what I intended. Being in Woodstock on 11th instant, I discharged the mortgage and wrote Mr. Vandine to that effect. I do not feel under any obligation to parade my business transactions to the public; but I do feel bound by love of truth and fairplay to disprove your false statements in this matter, sir. I quite agree with you Mr. Editor. when you say "the public are just," and I feel assured they will accept my statements in favor of John S. Leighton, jr., whom I believe to be an honorable young man, in preference to the damaging statements of an incorrectly informed editor.

Yours truly
LEVERETT ESTABROOKS.

Lower Prince Wm., July 31st, 1894.

The editor of the Gleaner stands committed for trial for publishing a criminal libel upon Mr. Leighton, and we may, therefore, soon expect to hear of him posing as a martyr to the cause of liberty and the freedom of the press. The reputation of the press of the province has suffered considerably within the last few years by a few editors permitting the papers under their control to defame public officials for party reasons, and the case of the editor of the Gleaner which is the latest, seems in the light of the foregoing to be the most scandalous of them all.

The China-Corea-Japan Trouble.

ARE THE JAPANESE AS CIVILIZED AS THEY GET CREDIT FOR?

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 19—A letter just received by a friend in this city from M. Gustav Lefan, one of the officers of the French cruiser Lyon, serving for some time past on the China station, contains an interesting account of the story and incidents of the Japanese war which had but fairly opened when it was despatched. The Lyon was the only neutral witness of the sinking of the British steamer Kow Shing. The latter incident of the campaign, M. Lefan, referred to at some length in his letter. He says: "I do not think much of the Japanese or Chinese as sea-fighters. It seems a shame to give good ships and modern arms to such a set of cowardly butchers. Take the Kow Shing affair, it was nothing but cold-blooded murder. The Naniwa overhauled the Kow Shing and two smaller crafts, the Naio and Tooman, just outside of the Shopa Island, early in the morning of the 25th. The Kow Shing was flying her British colors, and so was the Tooman. The Japanese gunboat dropped her anchors when she reached signalling distance, and we did the same. Two boats were lowered from the Naniwa, and her officers spent several hours on the Kow Shing, sending the boats back and forth in the meantime. We were anxiously awaiting developements, but did not expect to see powder burned as much on account of the defenceless condition of the Kow Shing, as owing to her flying the British colors. Of course we knew as well as the Naniwa that she had Chinese troops on board. Finally the boats returned to the Naniwa, and the Kow Shing went to the lee of the island and anchored there by order of the Japanese, as we afterwards learned. The next we knew, two hours later, the trading steamer was under steam and the Naniwa was standing out of the open sea, cleared for action. There was not even half or a quarter of a mile between the two, nevertheless the big cruiser tried some of her heaviest metal on the captive.

Then she got her torpedoes working and in a few minutes the floating wreckage was all that was left of the well-known steamer. We lowered our boats—picking up 23 men who were swimming. The Japanese were shooting the swimers in the water with rifles and gatling guns when we came up, but suspended firing and lowered boats, too, though we did not see them pick anyone up. They said that the transport was trying to escape. The Englishmen we picked up told us she was merely shifting anchorage, so as to be safe from wreck at the turn of the tide, and that she was not so foolish as to try to get away.

"The saddest part of the affair is that in the excitement the Naio disappeared, whether she, too, went under or escaped, we do not yet know. The Tooman stood by to rescue the drowning Chinese from the Kow Shing, although she herself was badly crippled. This drew on her the firing from the Naniwa, and a torpedo quickly settled her. The skipper of the Tooman, I think, was an Englishman or an American so I have been told. Whatever country he belonged to should be proud of him. He faced the music with not a chance in a hundred, stood by the Chinese as long as they floated, and died game. It was nothing but wholesale murder, and if Japan does not suffer in the long run, it will not be because she does not deserve to.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—It is stated here that Russia and other powers continue to endeavor to restore peace between China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Japanese legation has received a telegram announcing that the government of Japan has determined to issue a domestic loan of $50,000,000. The despatch states that a strong outburst of patriotic feeling has been evoked by this proposition and the people in all parts of the country are eagerly subscribing to the loan.

News and Notes.

It is said the cotton crop in Texas this year will be a bountiful one.

The German Emperor visited and had tea with ex-Empress Eugenie of France the other day.

The Evicted Tenants' Bill has been thrown out by the House of Lords.

There is great excitement at Cokato, Minn., over a death supposed to be from Asiatic cholera.

The Wagner car shops in Buffalo have been closed owing to dull business, and 100 men are thrown out.

Middlesex county jail, Ontario, is filled with prisoners, most of whom are tramps.

Walter Wellman and his party, who were wrecked in the arctic regions, have arrived as Tromsoe, Norway.

The Manitoba Government's crop bulletin estimates the total yield of grain of all kinds at nearly 31,000,000 bushels.

The proposal to allow women to vote was thrown out by the New York State Constitutional Convention at Albany on Wednesday of last week.

Secretary Carlisle, of the United States Treasury, predicts a deficit of $29,000,000 for the current fiscal year if proposed legislation goes through.

The wheat yield for South Dakota this year is estimated at six bushels to the acre. It is the poorest year for crops since 1890.

A protocol has been signed uniting Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras into one republic, to be known as the Central American Republic.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of China, Capt. Archibald, from Vancouver, via Yokohama, which was reported ashore at Shangahi August 6, has been floated undamaged.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Georgetown, Australia, on the 17th inst. There was a heavy vibration, which shook buildings, followed by a loud rumbling noise like distant thunder.

Among the cargo of the Australian steamer Arawa, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., the other day, was a consignment of timber used in Australia for paving streets, and which has been sent to Canada to be tested as a sample.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., on Wednesday morning, 15th inst., Mrs. Frank Porteous got out of bed to close the window as a thunderstorm was coming on. Her husband mistook her for a burglar and shot her dead.

Caserio Guillotined.

LYONS, August 16, 1894.—Santo Caserio, the murderer of President Carnot, was guillotined at five o'clock this morning.

A few minutes before five o'clock the condemned man was led from his cell to the guillotine.

His arms were firmly bound behind him. When the attendants seized him to lay him under the knife he struggled fiercely to free himself. At 4.55 o'clock all was ready. Caserio shouted "Courage comrades!" "Long live anarchy!" The knife fell at five o'clock precisely and Caserio's head dropped into the basket.

The scene of the execution is about fifty metres from the prison. Three hours before the time set for the execution a detachment of troops, comprising a battalion of the Ninety-eighth regiment of infantry and two squadrons of the Seventh cuirassiers, took possession of the ground. They were reinforced latter by gendarmes and policemen. Deibler, the executioner, arrived at three o'clock; bringing with him the guillotine. The van conveying the guillotine was escorted by grendarmes on horseback. The operation of erecting the machine occupied about an hour.

There was a heavy shower during the night, which had the effect of driving away nearly all those who gathered only to witness the execution. At three o'clock there were hardly a hundred persons waiting. Some time before daylight the weather improved and the crowd began to gather again.

THE CRIME.

The crime for which Santo Jeronimo Caserio paid the extreme penalty of the law that morning is too recent for its details not to be still present in the memory of all. During the evening of Sunday, June 24, the world was startled by the news that M. Carnot, the President of the French Republic, had been assassinated in Lyons, to which city he had gone to visit an exposition opened there a few weeks previously. During the night the details of the murder became known and the suspicion that it was the work of an anarchist became a certainty.

President Carnot had left the Chamber of Commerce, where he had been entertained at a banquet, and was proceeding in his carriage along the Rue de la Republique to the Grand Theatre, where a gala performance was to be given in his honor. The President's carriage, owing to the cheering crowd that filled the street, was moving slowly, and M. Carnot was bowing his acknowledgements. Suddenly a man emerged from the crowd, sprang on the steps of the carriage and stabbed the President in the abdomen. The rapidity with which the crime was committed prevented any interference with the assassin, who, however, did not succeed in making his escape.

While he was being secured the wounded President was rapidly driven to the Perfecture, where he died shortly after midnight. Although not unconscious, he was unable to give utterance to more than a few words, expressing the intense suffering he was undergoing.

THE ASSASSIN.

The assassin, who with difficulty was rescued from the crowd, was conveyed to prison. When examined he made no denial either of his crime or of the fact that he was an anarchist. He was born in the little town of Motta-Visconti, Lombardy, on September 8, 1873. In early life he was remarkable for his beauty, and was much in request for religious processions. When he was fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a baker at Milan. At this period of his life he is said to have been exceedingly docile, with a distinct religious tendency. Two years ago, however, he fell under the influence of the anarchists, and, profiting by the leisure allowed him in the day time, he read the inflammatory literature of the party, and attended their meetings regularly. He was in realations with French and foreign anarchists.

The suspicion of the authorities was aroused by his excited talk, and he was arrested for distributing anarchist hand bills outside the barracks at Milan. He remained five months in prison, and on being released took refuge in Switzerland. Thence he went to Cette, where he got a place as a baker.

On June 23 Caserio quarrelled with his master and was dismissed. Forthwith, provided with the twenty francs due him and some arrears, he went to Guillaume Faux, a cutler, and bought for five francs a dagger, the hilt of which was of copper gilt and the scabbard of velvet, in black and red stripes. For several months, he afterward said, his mind had been made up to "faire un coup." His plan at last became definite. He decided to kill the President of the Republic, of whose visit to Lyons he had learned. Caserio reached Lyons the same night.

THE CRIME, AS DESCRIBED BY THE ASSASSIN.

What he did is well described in the testimony he gave at his trial:—

"I heard the 'Marseillaise' and the cries of 'Vive, Carnot!' I saw the cavalry come up. I understood that the moment had come, and I held myself ready. On seeing the President's carriage, I drew my dagger and threw away the sheath. Then, when the carriage was passing close by me, I sprang forward to the step, supporting myself by resting my left hand on the carriage, and with my right hand buried the dagger in the President's breast."

Caserio declared that he had no accomplices and that his crime was carried out by himself alone as an act of vengence on society for the execution of Henry and Vaillant, the two anarchists guillotined not long previously in Paris. This assertion of the prisoner, which he reiterated at his trial, was not believed, and there was evidence going to show that five men had drawn lots in order to decide which of them was to murder the French President. It was also suspected that a close connection existed between the assasination of M. Carnot and the attempt of Lega, an Italian anarchist, to shoot Premier Crispi, which had closely preceded the Lyons tragedy.

SPEEDY FRENCH JUSTICE.

The evidence on these points, however, was not strong enough to lead to any other arrests, and with that commendable speed which is a leading feature of French justice Caserio was brought to trial on August 2 and convicted and sentenced on the following day. The Jury found a verdict in fifteen minutes after the case was given to them.

Roman Catholics and the Saloon

[New York Herald.]

No one seems to be able to say positively whether or not the decree of Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, regarding the exclusion of saloon keepers from Catholic societies will be enforced in this city and other portions of the archdiocese of New York Catholic clergymen consider the decree as applying solely to the diocese of Columbus, Ohio, and they say that so far as it concerns other dioceses in the country will be determined by the bishops of those dioceses. However, it is certain that for the next year

A LIVELY WAR WILL BE WAGED

in New York against the saloon. At the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held in St. Paul, Minn., on August 1, 2, and 3, New York was chosen as the next meeting place of the union. The convention will be held here on the first Wednesday of August, 1895. The union is composed of diocesan bodies and a few separate, or, as they are called, unaffiliated, societies. Its membership is about 60,000. Hundreds of well known prelates and priests are in the union. One of the leading clerical members is the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers of this city. He is secretary of the union and editor of the 'Catholic World' magazine. The Paulist Fathers are the leading temperance crusaders of the Catholic Church, and it is certain that they will work hard to create in this city a temperance sentiment that will result in the formation of a large number of total abstinence societies. There are not many such organizations in this city now, and as the convention will meet here next year the total abstinence movement must be strengthened meanwhile.

THE SALOON KEEPER WILL BE UNCOMFORTABLE.

Thus it is fair to presume that, whether or not Archbishop Corrigan enforces Mgr. Satolli's decree, the saloon-keeper who is a member of the Catholic society will be made to feel very uncomfortable. Catholic clergymen here are of the opinion that the decree will not be enforced fully unless Mgr. Satolli issues an order that will have wider application than the Columbus document. In the Columbus case, they say, Mgr. Satolli acted like a Court of Appeal, Bishop Watterson, the head of the Columbus diocese, ordered that Catholics who kept saloons be deprived of membership in Catholic societies. One of the societies appealed from this decision to the Apostolic Delegate, who fully sustained Bishop Watterson. The clergy say this decision was entirely a local one, and that several of the other Bishops of the country will not consider it mandatory that they should follow Bishop Watterson's example.

Mgr. Satolli's decision is but a stronger way of putting one of the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1884, which made rules for the whole Church in this country. This decree calls upon pastors 'to induce all of their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to

EMBRACE A MORE BECOMING WAY OF MAKING A LIVING.'

The Congress of Catholic laymen held in Chicago last year said: 'We urge Catholics everywhere to get out and keep out of the saloon business.' These utterances, however, have not had the effect that Mgr. Satolli's decree will have, Catholic priests say. According to them, the decision of the Apostolic Delegate will have a considerable moral effect, even if the Bishops of the country do not put it in practice. This moral effect, and the efforts of the temperance priests of New York this year in preparation for the total abstinence convention to be held in New York next August, it is believed, will result in driving saloon-keepers out of Catholic societies.

WHAT THE EFFECT MAY BE.

The effect of such a move on the membership of the Catholic Church in this city cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. It is stated, however, that the number of saloon-keepers who belong to Catholic societies and who liberally support the Church is considerable. It has been pointed out that saloon-keepers give freely to fairs and other enterprises for raising money for Church purposes. A feature of these fairs is contests to test the popularity of persons of the neighborhood. It is not unusual that a punch bowl is offered to the 'wine merchant' who receives the most votes.

One society in this city that hereafter will not allow liquor dealers to become members is the St. Vincent de Paul Society, one of the largest charitable organizations in the world. This is not due to Mgr. Satolli's decision. The rules for the society are made by the supreme officials in Paris. Just at the time Mgr. Satolli's decision was made public the news of the action of the head of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was received here. Many saloon-keepers belong to this organization. Other societies that have them as members are the Holy Name Society, an organization whose object is to prevent profanity; the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Catholic Knights of America, beneficial societies, and the Young Men's unions of the various parishes. There are Catholic churches in this city which have

TRUSTEES WHO ARE SALOON-KEEPERS

and in many of the churches the collections are taken up on Sundays by men who own saloons. These men, it is said, are good Catholics, and they follow the rules of their church closely. Many of the sons of saloon-keepers are priests, and a goodly number of churches have been enriched by the contributions of liquor men. There is a church on the west side which has received a magnificent sanctuary lamp from a saloon-keeper, two of whose sons are priests. This man has expressed himself to his friends very freely on the decree of Mgr. Satolli. He declares that the decision of the Apostolic Delegate comes with poor grace from a member of such a wine-drinking race as the Italians. He maintains that if it is proper for priests to have wine cellars, it is eminently fitting that laymen should sell liquors. Other saloon-keepers have loaned the money to pay for one or more glass windows that beautify so many of the Catholic places of worship.

THEY WILL STOP CONTRIBUTING.

If Archbishop Corrigan enforces Mgr. Satoli's decree here saloon-keepers of this class will naturally stop contributing to their different churches, and an important source of revenue to the churches will be cut off. The charitable institutions conducted by the sisterhoods will suffer, too, if the liquor men are put under the ban. Hundreds of the Sisters who go about begging for the benefit of their charges frequently visit saloons, and it is declared they never go away empty handed. In fact, it is said that the best friends of charitable institutions, so far as liberal contributions are concerned, are saloon-keepers. These facts, it is said, make the position of the Catholic Church authorities here a delicate one.

Many priests are not in favor of taking extreme measures against soloon-keepers, but there are others who, under no circumstances, will tolerate them. The Paulist Fathers, whose church is at fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, belong to the latter class. When a Catholic saloon-keeper dies they will not allow him to be buried from their church with the honors given to other members of the congregation.

A CONSISTENT PRIEST.

All the members of the Paulist Order are ardent temperance men, and they have always been fighting the saloon-keepers. Some years ago, when their new church was in course of erection, the late Father Isaac Hecker, who was then head of the community, appealed for funds. The church was then heavily in debt and ready money was needed. Among the contributions was a cheque for a large sum from a saloon keeper. When Father Hecker was told of the business of the donor he returned the cheque with a note in which he said the Paulist Fathers would never receive money from such a source.

PRIESTS WHO WILL WAGE WAR.

Among the secular priests there is a large element that favors the attitude of the Paulists. They and the Paulist Fathers, it is expected, will wage war on the saloon-keepers, and it seems to be certain in several parishes of the city the pastors who are against the saloon-keepers will practically enforce Mgr. Satolli's decree. If Archbishop Corrigan takes no action on the Columbus decision between now and next August he will have something to say on the matter when the temperance convention meets here. As head of the archdiocese, it will be his duty to welcome the delegates, and it is expected that he will have something to say in favor of their movement. They have spoken forcibly against the liquor traffic, and to endorse their work is but a roundabout way of condemning the saloon-keepers.

Wiser and Weaker.

When men compare the people of today, physically, with those of the past they say the present generation is weaker. When they compare achievements the conclusion is that the present generation is wiser. And so they say each generation grows wiser and weaker than the last. If you are weak and run down try that great nerve and brain invigorator Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic. It will build up and make you strong. Sold by all druggists, fifty cents a bottle six bottles $2 50.

The Unsuccessful Wellman Expedition.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 16.—Walter Wellman, with the crew of the crushed steamer Ragnvald Jarl, arrived here yesterday by the fishing yacht Berntine, Capt. Johnson, from North Spitzbergen. All the members of the party are well. Discussing the failure of his expedition to reach the pole, Mr. Wellman said to a representative of the Associated Press:—

"After the loss of the Ragnvald Jarl, and the consequent breaking up of my line of retreat. I was compelled to modify my plans for the summer work, and make sure of being able to return to the coast of Spitzbergen earlier than intended, though the expedition reached within a few miles of the 81st parallel on May 12th, 11 days from Tromsoe. The season had then changed to the other extreme.

"North of the Seven Islands, situated at the extreme north of Spitzbergen, so far as we could see, were masses of heavy, unbroken ice, which appeared absolutely impassible. The expedition then turned its face east along the northeast land, and though the northeast gales quickly broke up the ice which had promised to afford smooth and easy travelling, the whole northeast land was explored. The scientific men of the party made many interesting observations. Professor Ower (of the coast and Geodetic survey, Washington), accurately surveyed a large part of the coast.

Among the points added to the map by virtue of the discoveries made during this survey are Capes Grassam, Whitney, Armour and Scotland Islands.

On July 1, with seven men and an alluminum boat I started to force my way north over the pack ice, but I was compelled, after several days of frightful struggle with the ice to give up the attempt.

"On July 4, I started to return to Walden Island, crossing Dove Bay. We were all compelled for hours to wade through water. The screwing of the pack ice threatened to destroy the boats and sledges, but though they were subjected to the hardest usage the alluminum boats came through uninjured. Had it not been for the protection afforded the stores by the water-tight alluminum cases, progress would have been impossible in pack ice, where men and sledges were half the time in water and half the time on the ice.

"Crossing Dove Bay, the meteorologist of the party broke a bone of his right leg and had to be carried to the boats to Wall Island, which was reached on July 22.

"We waited a fortnight in vain for open water and on August 14 decided to push through the ice.

"The attempt which was a most dangerous one, was wholly successful, and our four boats reached Low Island on August 6, where we sighted the Bertine. Eventually we had to convey our party to Tromsoe. We sailed from Low Island on Aug. 7, and reached Dane's Island on Aug. 8. There we took on Prof. Oyen, the geologist, and Hyderdahl, the ski-runner and sportsman, from the University of Christiana, and though we did not get so far north as we hoped in 1894, on account of the loss of our steamer, etc., and the bad nature of the season I am determined to try the Spitzbergen route again in 1895."

Sharks in the Lower St. Lawrence.

It is rather unpleasant to hear that sharks are rather plentiful in the Lower St. Lawrence just now. At all events, substantial evidence of their uncomfortable presence there was obtained by Mr. Pinault, M. P. P., a few days ago. While fishing with a friend for cod off St. Felicite, some ten miles below Matane, Mr. Pinault was horrified to find that he had one of these ugly customers at the end of his line. With the assistance of his friend, who put in some good work with a boat hook, he finally succeeded in capturing the huge fish, which measured eight feet long and weighed 200 pounds. It is said, however, that the sharks of the Lower St. Lawrence are not of the man-eating species. They are stated to be abundant enough on the north shore, but are rarely seen in the neighborhood of Matane. Their presence there now is claimed to be explained by the remarkable abundance of cod and herring along the whole coast this season. Mr. Pinault reports that the herring catch is the largest for very many years, the cod are as abundant as in the good old times and that the water is literally thick with sardines.

Bishop Kingdon and Pope Gelasius.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR:—Your Fredericton "special" in a late issue of the Globe tells us that "an unusually large congregation was attracted to the service in the Cathedral last night by the expectation that Bishop Kingdon would refer to Mr. Alexonder's case,"

The congregation was not disappointed. Mr. Alexander, in justification of his recent conversion to the Catholic church, remarked that a want of unity is too evident in the Anglican communion, the result being that bishops, ministers and the laity in general think and dogmatize on religious matters as to them seems fit. There is, says Mr. Alexander, no authority to whom the most vital questions can be referred. To this contention Dr. Kingdon replied in his Sunday evening sermon, giving as his text: The Lord hath put a lying spirit in the month of all these by prophets," I. Kings xxii. 23. His sermon is described as able and eloquent. It may have been eloquent, but certainly it cannot have been able.

A most unfortunate answer it was. He, tells his congregation, and, through them the public in general, that the festival of the Assumption "arose from an apocryphal romance condemned under perpetual anathema by the infalliable Pope Gelasius in a council of seventy Bishops in A. D. 494, and was in the nineteenth century erected by an equally infalliable Pope into one of the articles of the Church of Rome." This, His Lordship said, "was a fragmentary Christianity which the Church of England has done without from the first."

I have quoted at some length from your correspondent's report.

His Lordship is most unfortunate when treating of Catholic subjects and betrays a lack of scholarship that is simply painful. Silence in his case would be golden.

Did Pope Gelasius condemn, as Dr. Kingdon says, the traditional opinion which holds that the Blessed Virgin was assumed body and soul after death into heaven? Certainly not. Pope Gelasius believed in the assumption of the Blessed Virgin as firmly as does any nineteenth century Catholic. We are assured of this from the Gelasian Sacramentary which he himself compiled, and in which is given a prayer or collect from the Mass of the assumption. The prayer runs as follows: "Veneranda nobis, Domine, hujus est diei festivitas in qua Sancta Dei Genetrix mortem sublit temporalem, neo tamen mortis nexibus deprimi potuit."

"An object of veneration to us is this festival on which the Holy Mother of God suffered death but could not be weighed down by the chains of death." This opinion was commonly held at the time; and, a little later on, the festival of the assumption was celebrated in the Eastern and Western Churches alike.

What did Pope Gelasius condemn?

In the Roman Council to which the Bishop refers, several books were condemned, or, so to say, put on the Index. One of these was a book entitled: "The Assumption of the Virgin Mary." It was falsely ascribed to Melito of Sardis; but its real author was some unknown Greek.

The legends or stories which the writer gives us as facts are absurd; and hence the condemnation of the book in question. An author may write a work on the sun. He may deal in nonsense. People will, perhaps, throw the book into the fire; but that fact does not do away with the sun's existence.

So much for one part of Dr. Kingdon's assertion. He tells us that an equally infalliable Pope in the nineteenth century erected this pious opinion "into an article of the Church of Rome." Gelasius "condemned it by perpetual anathema;" another of this century proposes it as a dogma of faith!

What Pope so proposed it for acceptance? Would the "able and eloquent" Bishop be more precise and give us names and dates. The Bishop is in error on both points. Gelasius never condemned the traditional opinion with regard to the assumption; neither did a Pope at any time define it as a dogma of Catholic belief. Theologians hold it; Catholics the world over believe it; the Church approves of it, but never has it been dogmatically, defined. Some three hundred Fathers of the Vatican Council petitioned the Pope for its definition, but to "the infalliable Pope" a definition did not seem opportune.

P. W. DIXON.

Scrofula cannot resist the purifying powers of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

Waterproof Paper.

A new process for the manufacture of waterproof paper material has been patented in Prussia. By this process, according to an exchange, a non-stratified and perfectly homogeneous product is obtained, which is of uniform strength throughout its mass, and capable of being used for the manufacture of horseshoes and also for covering floors, roofs, walls of sheds or huts, etc. The method consists essentially in causing the sheets made from the prepared paper pulp to pass, in spiral convolutions, before they have become dry, round a pressure roller in such manner that the separate layers of paper lie up