General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,

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

50 - YEARS - IN - USE.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

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

C. WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS —IN— WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Silverware & Novelties,

during the season. All new goods. Give him a call.

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE, Experienced Watchmaker, Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

W. T. HARRIS has just received a lot of FANCY TABLE MOLASSES TRY IT.

STOP IT QUICK!

Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrohea, Cramps and all such

Summer Complaints

When you can stop it quick by using

PENDLETON'S PANACEA?

Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895.

Propr. of Pendleton's Panacea.

Dear Sir:—

I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks during which time I consulted different doctors and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's Panacea which very shortly cured my complaint. Trusting this will be a service to you.

Yours sincerely W. E. ROOD.

Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other. PRICE 25CTS.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 Frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to $1.75 a yd.
The Best Tapestry at 30c to 65c
The Heaviest Wools at 65c to 1,10c
The Best Made Unions at 20c to 75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet at 30c to 30c
" " " " Hemp Carpet at 12c to 25c
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 16-4 at 22c to 45c per sq. yd.
Lace Curtains at 25c to $5.00 per pair.
Fish Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10.00 per pair.
Fancy Muslin Curtains.
Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings.

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Leave	Loggieville	6.00 a.m.
"	Chatham	6.12 a.m.
"	Chatham Jc.	6.45 a.m.
"	Doaktown	8.50 a.m.
"	Boiestown	9.35 a.m.
"	Cross Creek	10.47 a.m.
Arrive	Fredericton	12.15 p.m.
Leave	"	4.20 p.m.
Arrive	Bangor	11.10 p.m.
"	Portland	3.50 a.m.
"	Boston	7.25 a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased, is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:—

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL, ALBION, IMPERIAL, LONDON, & LANCASHIRE, LANCASHIRE, ÆTNA, HARTFORD, NORWICH UNION ALLIANCE, PHŒNIX OF LONDON, MANCHESTER.

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 29th Nov, 1893.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Walls late of Chatham, Milliner, deceased, are required to file the same duly attested with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JAMES F. CONNORS, Chatham.

JAMES D. MURPHY, MARY CURRAN, } Administrators.

Chatham, 20th August, 1896.

C. S. BREMNER

Agent for F. S. MacNutt & Co.,

Agricultural Machinery and Implements of all Kinds.

Hardwick Village, Bay du Vin

Call and examine my stock and get prices and terms, which are as good as the best.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday the 7th September, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.10
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,	22.20
Accommodation for Moncton	11.00
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.35

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager

Railway Office, Moncton N. B. 3rd September, 1896.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - NOVEMBER 12, 1896.

The Routes Between Great Britain and Canada.

In response to a request of Senator Snowball, Capt. W. H. Smith, R. N R. has furnished a revised table of distances between British and some other European and Dominion ports, Sable Island etc., which is more full than any yet published. It will be particularly interesting to readers of the Advance, as it shows the advantage the Miramichi has over the other ports on this side of the Atlantic. The work involved in the preparation of such a table is considerable.

	Miles.
Liverpool to Quebec via north of Ireland and Belle Isle	2633
Liverpool to Quebec via north of Ireland and Cape Race	2801
Liverpool to Quebec via south of Ireland and Cape Race	2826
Liverpool to Halifax via north of Ireland and Cape Race	2453
Liverpool to Halifax via south of Ireland and Cape Race	2478
Liverpool to Halifax via south of Ireland and Newfoundland Bank	2619
Liverpool to St John via north of Ireland and Cape Race	2708
Liverpool to St John via south of Ireland and Cape Race	2728
Liverpool to St John via south of Ireland and Newfoundland Bank	2843
Liverpool to Sydney	2282
Glasgow to Quebec	2565
Glasgow to Halifax	2384
Glasgow to St. John	2589
Glasgow to Sydney	2214
London to Halifax	2723
London to St. John	2973
Belfast to Quebec	2524
Belfast to Halifax	2344
Belfast to St. John	2594
Dublin to Quebec	2757
Dublin to Halifax	2409
Dublin to St. John	2659
Loch Ryan to Quebec	2509
Loch Ryan to Halifax	2329
Loch Ryan to Sydney	2159
Loch Ryan to St. John	2579
Milford Haven to Quebec	2687
Milford Haven to Sydney	2186
Milford Haven to Halifax	2358½
Milford Haven to St. John	2608½
Antwerp to St. John	3017
Antwerp to Halifax	2767
Cape Race to Halifax	475
Cape Race to St. John	725
Sable Island to Halifax	169
Sable Island to St. John	393½
Milford to St. Ann's Point Light at the entrance of Milford Haven on the west coast of England, at the junction of the Irish and Bristol Channel	6
St. Ann's Point Light to Fastnet Rock S. W. coast of Ireland	168½
Total	174½
Fastnet Rock to Cape Race	1709
Cape Race to Halifax	475
Total—Milford Haven to Halifax	2358½
Milford Haven to Cape Race	1883½
Cape Race to St. John	725
Total, Milford Haven to St. John	2608½
Milford Haven to Cape Race	1883½
Cape Race to Sydney	303
Total—Milford Haven to Sydney	2186½
Milford Haven to Cape Race	1883½
Cape Race to Chatham	525
Total—Milford Haven to Chatham via Cape Race	2408½
Liverpool to Innistrahull	203
Innistrahull to Belle Isle	1693
Belle Isle to Chatham	502
Total - Liverpool to Chatham via Belle Isle	2398
Liverpool to Innistrahull	203
Innistrahull to Cape Race	1775
Cape Race to Chatham	525
Total—Liverpool to Chatham via Cape Race	2503
Loch Ryan to Cape Race	1856
Cape Race to Chatham	525
Total—Loch Ryan to Chatham via Cape Race	2381
Loch Ryan to Belle Isle	1774
Belle Isle to Chatham	502
Total—Loch Ryan to Chatham via Belle Isle	2276

Management of Town Affairs.

When Chatham's Town Council was organized, it was expected that there would be a little delay in its getting into a regular and orderly system of conducting its meetings. The expectation was not disappointed. The alacrity with which its members adopted time-honored rules of order, however, justified the anticipation that it would soon follow the example of other councils and transact its business in a reasonably expeditious manner. Its members are nearly all business men, and that fact helped to strengthen this belief. It was thought that the standing committees would meet in the interim between council meetings and, like similar committees elsewhere, consider the matters under their advisement or control and be prepared to submit their reports for the Council's action, with the assurance that, having that body's confidence, their decisions would be accepted and the matters involved quickly disposed of. Every council meeting, however, has been a disappointment in this respect. In a few cases reports of committees have been ready, but in a majority of cases they have not. With the most unconcerned disregard for the rules which they were so ready to adopt, reports are often made, verbally, resolutions or motions, ditto; the clerk is apparently expected to be a kind of reporter and supply the omissions of respect for the rules on the part of members, by recording what they propose, leaving it open to them at the next meeting to repudiate motions they have made and which they ought, on the spot, to have been required to submit in writing. The Council, as a whole, and the press representatives who courteously attend to record the proceedings, have their time wasted by being obliged to sit idly while members forming Council committees discuss, between themselves, what their reports on certain matters shall be, and while, after holding their conversations, they write their reports, resolutions or motions. The result of the slipshod habit of the Council in these matters is that it takes from two-and-a-half to four hours to dispose of each meeting's business, which a similar body that understood its work would do in a quarter of the time. For the credit of Chatham let us hope that the gentlemen of the Council will turn over a new leaf and get down to business methods for their meetings.

There is an old adage that "procrastitation is the thief of time." Those who are required to go to Chatham Town Council meetings at the hour appointed therefor learn that punctuality, instead of procrastination, is the thief, because they are compelled to wait from twenty to thirty minutes every time after the hour named, for the Council to be called to order. In most cases the delay is caused by want of a quorum. The gentlemen who were so anxious to be chosen as members of the Council appear to have soon learned to make the public business entrusted to them subservient to their own, and that is why so many of them fail to be in their places at the appointed time.

What became of the petition for the widening of Duke street? It ought to have had the courtesy extended to its signers of a reference to the petition committee. Do the members of Council think they ought to treat the petitioners as they did?

What about the report in circulation that the intrusion of the proposed town water works question into that of the improvement of our facilities for fire protection, was a design to retard the new steam fire engine purchase and prevent the establishment of our needed engine houses. A moment's consideration will convince anyone who has studied Chatham's position in relation to the surrounding country that it will cost more than $100,000 to establish an adequate water supply system to the town for domestic, fire and other usual purposes. We have about $10,000 to expend for the improvement of our fire system and it may be said that we have practically, spent $5,000 of it already How absurd it is, therefore, to "hark down the wind" with the general water system proposition as an excuse for blocking the proposal for establishing fire stations in the most important business and residential sections of the Town with ample fresh water supplies connected with them.

New Senators.

Hon. David Mills and Mr. Geo. A. Cox have been appointed to the Senate. Mr. Cox is a bank president and business man of the highest character. Mr Mills is a well known parliamentarian and also a gentleman of fine reputation.

Not a New Office.

The St. John Sun's Moncton despatches appear to be as crooked as the Fredericton despatches of the St. John Globe. One from Moncton to the Sun informed that paper that H. J. McGrath of Dorchester had been appointed Inspector of masonry on the I. C. R., and it was intimated that Mr. Blair had created the office. It is the fact however that Mr. McGrath was dismissed from the same office by the late minister because he was a friend of the local government. Justice has been done to Mr. McGrath. The office, however, was created by the late administration.

Strategic Russia.

A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Copenhagen says that an entente was concluded between Russia and Denmark during the premiership of M. Estrup, who retired from the presidency of the Danish ministry in 1894, which placed at the disposal of Russia in the event of her engaging in war with Germany or in a war involving France and Russia against the Dreibund, the whole of the available forces of Denmark, with power on the part of Russia to occupy Copenhagen and other Danish harbors and fort works. In return Russia guaranteed the integrity of Denmark with the restoration of Danish Schleswig to the kingdom. On the part of France and Russia the scheme in the event of an attack upon Germany made Copenhagen the point of concentration for the allied fleets and army corps, the latter of which could be landed in Germany at an unexpected point within a single night. The Pall Mall Gazette adds: "The government of Berlin has for a long time scented this danger, hence they expedited the completion of the Baltic-North Sea canal and made other preparations. The agreement explains why, though the annual budget of Denmark was only a little over $15,000,000, millions was spent in fortifying Copenhagen, which is now provided with the best modern arrangements and the latest projectiles and fort works, thus securing to Denmark the key to the Baltic."

The United States Elections.

M'KINLEY'S GREAT VICTORY—HE GIVES CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE, INSTEAD OF CLAIMING A STRAIGHT PARTY VICTORY.

SENATOR JONES, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, GRACEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES DEFEAT.

DEFEATED CANDIDATE BRYAN CONGRATULATES HIS VICTORIOUS OPPONENT.

Last Thursday's Advance gave the gross returns of the United States presidential election, as far as could be ascertained up to 4 p. m. on Wednesday, and it was some twenty-four hours afterwards that fuller authentic news was published here, the other papers appearing to depend on the mails for information. It was not until Thursday evening that both sides were entirely satisfied regarding the result, as the following telegrams show:—

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Major McKinley to-night sent the following despatch to Mark Hanna at New York:

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 5.

To Hon. M. A. Hanna, Waldorf Hotel, New York:

Your telegraphic message announcing result of the election has been received, I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for your great services in the cause of sound money and protection throughout the campaign now closed and gloriously won. They were most generous, effective, and will receive the warm approval of your countrymen everywhere. I will be pleased to have you convey to your associates of the national committee my hearty appreciation of their efficient services. The people in their majesty, ignoring party lines, have declared their detestation of repudiation and dishonor in whatever specious guise they may be presented. They have with the same mighty power affirmed their devotion to law and order and their undeviating respect for justice and the courts. They have maintained their unfaltering determination to support and uphold the constituted authorities of the country, and have thereby given new vigor and strength to our free institutions. They have, indeed, again consecrated themselves to country and baptized the cherished ordinances of free government with a new and holy patriotism. The victory is not to party or section, but of the whole of the American public. The greatest triumph of the election is the obliteration of sectionalism in the public interest.

We have manifested in the great cause the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood that should always characterize our common and equal citizenship, and have proven conclusively that in a country of equal privileges and equal opportunity an insidious doctrine of hate or of class or sectional distinctions cannot prevail. Let us as Americans straightway devote our lives to the upbuilding of America; to the peace, honor and glory of our common party. Party dissensions should no longer divide or rack the public mind; nor the zeal or temper of either side deter any citizen from patriotic devotion to the good of all.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY.

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN JONES SMILINGLY THROWS UP THE SPONGE.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Chairman Jones issued the following statement to-night: "The result of the presidential election is apparently no longer in doubt. It has been one of the closest contests that the people have been called on to determine in recent years. We have claimed the election on our advices from states that were admittedly in doubt, in which we knew there had been many frauds, and from which there was evidence of tampering with the returns.

It seems now to be apparent that while Mr. Bryan, after making the most brilliant campaign in the history of our country and having carried most of the states claimed to be doubtful, has not carried enough to assure his success in the electoral college. Bryan electors have been chosen from all of the states south of the Potomac and Ohio, except West Virginia, and all those west of the Missouri except California and Oregon. He has 190 electoral votes, and this number may be increased by final returns from states yet in question. He has not obtained enough votes to carry the electoral college. Thus this remarkable campaign closes with the election of William McKinley.

The result was brought about by every kind of coercion and intimidation on the part of the money power, including threats of lock-outs and dismissals and impending starvation, by the employment of by far the largest campaign fund ever used in this country and by the subornation of a large portion of the American press.

The president-elect and his party are under the pledge to the American people to continue the gold standard and by its operation restore prosperity to this country. As chief executive Mr. McKinley will have the cordial support of the millions of patriotic Americans who have cast their votes for William Jennings Bryan. They bow to the majesty of the office and abide by the result with none of the mutterings that would have come from the monied power had it been unsuccessful.

They are confident the gold standard cannot give the promised prosperity, but will gladly acknowledge it if it comes. They will continue the great struggle for the uplifting of humanity and the maintenance of the dignity of our country in the establishment of the American monetary system. And the democratic party, aided by its political officers, will still uplift the bi-metallic standard and bear it on to victory.

(Signed). JAMES K. JONES, Chairman of the democratic national committee.

MR. BRYAN DOES THE RIGHT THING.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5.—Mr. Bryan has sent the following telegram to Major McKinley:

"Senator Jones has just informed me that the returns indicate your election and I hasten to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issue to the American people and their will is law."

However great one may believe the evils to be which have been averted by Bryan's defeat, it is right to say that all but the ungenerous will admit that he made a gallant and phenomenal fight. What a pity it is that such ability, zeal, genius, enthusiasm, industry and physical capability should have been wasted in a manifestly bad cause! Aside from his political heresies, Mr. Bryan is to be envied for his magnificent personal qualities.

The Summer Tourist Idea.

Mr. C. E. Laechler, agent of the I. S. S. Co. at St. John, presided at a meeting of the Summer Tourist Association, in the Board of Trade rooms in that city the other evening and there were present Mayor Robertson, W. G. Scovil, Alex. Macaulay, Ald. McPherson, W. E. Raymond, Ward Pitfield, F. J. McPeake, H. C. Flood, and Ira Cornwall. The development of tourist travel in this province was discussed. Manager J. B. Coyle of the I. S. S. Co. suggested illustrated articles in magazines. Mr. Humph. Flood who is going to New York shortly, agreed to interview Magazine proprietors.

The association has hopes of monetary assistance from the Dominion Government, and a committee was appointed to interview Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of Railways and Canals on his return to St. John. The committee is to be composed of Messrs. W. G. Scovil, George McAvity, Alex. Macaulay, W. S. Fisher, W. E. Raymond, W. C. Pitfield, C. E. Laechler, Joseph Allison, Mayor Robertson, D. W. McCormick, and probably others.

The committee intimated its opinion that the Common Council of St. John would not assist. Mr. Laechler asked to be allowed to resign the chair because of his position as agent of the I. S. S. company. He consented to remain till next meeting.

Secretary Cornwall reported sending circular letters to agents of lines having communication with St. John; to European line agents; and to newspapers. Encouraging answers had been received.

The advantage of sporting attractions, historic sights, and scenic beauties of the province were suggested. It was also proposed that maps be issued showing the course of the St. John River, that details of trips to Hampton, Rothesay and other suburban points be given, that bicycling facilities be emphasized, and that an effort should be made to secure an agreement from all the steamer lines running on the St. John river to amalgamate under one company and work their services in the most effective way to control the tourist travel.

The meeting adjourned till Nov. 16th.

(St John Globe.)

"Missions" and Missions.

At a meeting of a presbytery in Ottawa two Presbyterian divines came into sharp collision over a somewhat interesting question. One of them, the Rev. Mr. Knowles, questioned the wisdom of, or the necessity for, spending money on an effort to establish "missions" among the French-Canadians. He doubted the utility of the work generally, and maintained that the money spent was needed for other and more important work. The brother clergyman who most sharply challenged his views intimated a belief that Mr. Knowles was animated by a desire for notoriety. The Ottawa Free Press obtrudes upon the discussion to remark that there is a point of view from which these "missions" may seem absurd. Christianity came to Quebec when the country was a forest and when savage beasts and scarcely less savage men held sway. The early missionaries bore testimony to their faith sometimes with their blood. But in time they subdued the savage men. "Protestantism" came in at the tail of Wolfe's cannon and found hospitals, bishops, sees, churches and sisters of mercy. It now seems "a little absurd" to send missionaries among the descendants of those pioneers of the faith who so effectively planted the gospel in this land. The Ottawa paper, probably thinking how futile it might be to send a missionary down to Arthabaskaville to convert Mr. Laurier, Mr. Larocque and other French Canadians in that interesting village to Presbyterianism, pathetically observes that there are yet 190,000,000 of Hindoos, 176,000,000 of Mohammedans, 256,000,000 Chinese of various beliefs, with sundry other millions of pagans, awaiting the coming of zealous Protestant missionaries,

It will be all Right.

I. C. R. station master, R. A. Blais, Causapscal; G. F. Ward, Chatham Jct., Mr. L'Esperance, Levis; G. B. Burnyeat, Dorchester; S. C. Charters, Pt. du Chene; Mr. J. E. B. McCready, Norton; T. B. Spencer, Londonderry, and J. B. McKean, Oxford, were in on Friday consulting with Mr. Pottinger respecting dismissal notices issued to several agents, and operators principally in Quebec. It appears that the men who are said to have received the alleged dismissal notices, were simply notified that after a certain date their services would not be required. They belong to a Railway telegraphers' or agents' brotherhood and hence the demand of the gentlemen above named for explanations. It is presumed that Mr. Pottinger was merely carrying out departmental directions in issuing the notices referred to. It is safe to assume that there will be no repetition of the C. P. R. strike business on the I. C. R.

Our Forest Wealth.

The Timber Trades Journal of London will make the lumber industry of Canada a special feature of its next annual number, to be issued early in the year. Elwin Hayes, one of the directors, is now in Canada. He has letters from the high commissioner's office in London, and information will be gathered from official sources as well as from those in the trade. The result will appear in the annual number and then be reproduced in book form. The possibilities of the pulp industry in Canada will be carefully enquired into. The spruce and birch trade of the lower provinces will be fully treated of. The work will be illustrated and will be given a very wide circulation among those specially interested in forest products, their manufacture and use. The high commissioner has expressed himself deeply interested in the success of the work. Surveyor-General Dunn has consented to provide a map showing the crown timber lands of this province, and will furnish any information available in his department.—[St. John Sun.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is, unquestionably, the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter and all scalp affections.

The "Advance's" St. John Letter.

SOBER OCTOBER—THE DAY'S GOSSIP—THE MARKETS, ETC.

October has been a sober month and one that was full of discomfort. There was a good deal of rain and very little sunshine, fierce wind storms and sudden changes of temperature that put the rheumatic into anything but an amiable frame of mind. The leaves disappeared from the trees in the public squares and the old burial ground, as it were, in a single night, and consumptives everywhere faded and fell with them. Those who survive the season of buds are apt to droop as the season of withering flowers approaches. To-day there is a breath of Indian Summer in the air. The Indian Summer is beautifully described by John Burroughs, such an one as all of us have known, but not such an one as we all know in this year of 1896. This halcyon period of our autumn will always be associated with the Indian. It is red and yellow and dusky like him. The smoke of his camp fire seems again in the air. The memory of him pervades the woods. His plumes and moccasins and blanket of skins form just the costume the season demands. It was doubtless his chosen period. The gods smiled upon him then if ever. The time of the chase, the season of the buck and doe, and of the ripening of all forest fruits; the time when all men are incipient hunters, when the first frosts have given pungency to the air, when to be abroad on the hills or in the woods is a delight that both old and young feel;—if the red aborigine ever had his summer of fullness and contentment, it must have been at this season, and it fitly bears his name.

The deposits in the St. John branch of the Savings bank in October were $87,045.49; withdrawals $89,923.49.

There are now in port uncleared two ships, two barques, three barquentines, one brigantine and 36 schooners. Since the American elections are over and sound money and honesty prevail, coastwise business which had been dull for several months is reviving.

Hall & Fairweather who assigned a short time ago with liabilities of about $60,000, are offering their creditors 20 cents on the dollar.

Members of the laborers' union are fighting still for a Chinese wall for their protection. While educated men are working in stores and offices for $1 and $1.50 a day they want special legislation to enable them to extort $4 or $5 a day from their employers and so ruin the business of the port.

The winter term of the St. John Academy of Art opens next week. Pupils will find all the materials they require at the Academy.

The taxes of St. John's hard worked civil servants come out of the pockets of other people.

P. O. Inspector King looks as hearty as ever after his drive of 175 miles through Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties.

A good deal has been said in the local newspapers about a supposed attempt at trainwrecking near the Suspension bridge on Friday morning last. While the fiendishness of the act is dilated upon by the writers, they do not consider the motive, if there was any, in placing the obstructions on the tracks. Evidently the work was that of a lunatic;—in the city there are several who are always at large and there are frequent escapes from the asylum.

The 20th century pencil, supplied by the Messrs. McMillan at about 50 cents per dozen, postage paid, is one of the most useful of modern inventions. It never requires to be sharpened and is always ready for use.

A provincial clergyman is reported to have said recently that God had no use for coppers. How about the widow's mite?

It is now thought that nobody is responsible for the alleged attempt at train wrecking near the suspension bridge except the lunatic newspaper reporters.

Eight deaths were reported in the city last week.

There has been great activity in the flour market the last week. Some Ontario millers have advanced prices 30 cents per barrel while others have advanced only from 10 to 20 cents. The demand for flour is heavy and everything indicates still further advances. There is also a decided stiffening in sugars which has induced heavy buying and refiners find it difficult to supply the demand for yellows.

Herring pickled, of all kinds, continue scarce.

Fowler & Calhoun's corn meal mill is shut down for a week and merchants are unable to fill orders. Spices of all kinds are firmer abroad and some varieties have already advanced one to two cents per pound. Winter apples are arriving freely: No. 1 of the best sorts sell at $1.65 to $1.75 per barrel. George S. DeForest & Sons are landing a shipment of Malaga raisins, imperial cabinets, clusters and black baskets, which are very seasonable. Prices are about the same as last year.

St. John, Nov. 9.

Money no Object.

The amount of money sufferers from catarrh will spend in attempting to cure that foul and disagreeable disease is almost incredible. J. W. Jennings, of Gilford, Ont., says: "I spent between $200 and $300 consulting doctors; I tried all the 'treatments' without benefit. One box of Chase's Catarrh Cure did me more good than all the remedies. A 25c. box cured me." Don't waste money. Chase's Cure, with improved blower, 25c. It cures.

"Advance" Scientific Notes.

An "electric restaurant," serving dinners automatically without waiters, will be a feature of next year's international exhibition of hotel arrangements at Amsterdam.

Experiments on goldfish have led Herr A. Kreidt to the conclusion that fishes do not hear in the manner with which we are familiar, but that they perceive sound waves by some skin sense.

The problem of the demonetized horse is being solved by Paris. That city now has 200 hippophagous butchers, and last year more than 30,000 horses were eaten, the number in 1894 having been 21 227, and in 1872 only 5,034.

An experimenter with Roentgen rays states that, besides the now well-known sunburn effect, exposure for two or three hours to these rays may cause the joints to become nearly transparent, the nails to die, and the hair to fall out, although both nails and hair will grow out again. The effects seem to be due to electrical action.

Blowing out the gas is to lose its victims. A new burner is of expansive metal, and is so arranged that on turning on the gas the stream is just sufficient to be lighted, the heating of the metal directly afterward acting to open a valve and permit a full flow. If the gas is blown out, the contraction of the burner automatically closes the valve and reduces the gas escape to a leak too small to do harm.

The existence in Madagascar of a veritable vegetable silk, of possible utility for a variety of purposes, has been pointed out by M. Georges Chapin. The seed of a shrub, the *voaimperono*, has a feathery tuft about an inch and a half long, whose fibers have considerable strength and otherwise resemble the fiber from the silkworm. On the western coast of Madagascar the tufts are collected for stuffing pillows, cushions, and the seats of sedan chairs.

The fact that the points and indentations of leaves are modified by rain, being elongated and made more slender, has been established by Stahl, from observations made at Buitenzorg, Java. He has also shown that the leaves tend to assume a vertical position to change the nerves into little water channels, and to arrange their down so as to scatter the drops. To this Junger has just added the observation that plants exposed to the spray of waterfalls become "drip-pointed." The leaves lose their down, and become arranged on the stems so as to best shed water.

Family troubles are the great source of suicide and insanity. In Germany during 1895 there were 2834 suicides of men divorced or separated from their wives, 948 of widowers, and only 286 of married men; with 343 of women separated from their husbands, 124 of widows, but only 61 of married women, and 87 of unmarried. Every million inhabitants in Wurtemburg had 1540 lunatics among women separated from their husbands and 1484 among men separated from their wives, 338 among widows and 338 among widowers, but only 224 among unmarried women and 236 among bachelors.

The real value of potatoes depends upon the starch contained, which may vary from 13 per cent. to about twice as much. While the price does not vary accordingly, it is of advantage to cultivators to select seed rich in starch, and a French inventor, M. A. Allard, has devised an instrument called the feculometer for enabling them to do this. It depends upon the principle that increase in the proportion of starch increases the density. It is a kind of large areometer, consisting of a lower receptacle for a weight, a central float into which is put a kilogramme of very clean and very dry potatoes, and a rod graduated for density and corresponding richness in starch. When plunged into a cylindrical vessel of water about 20 inches deep, the instrument promptly indicates the quality of the potatoe by the depth to which the rod sinks. The same apparatus, may be used for determining the density of other farm products, such as beets and grain, a special scale being provided for each kind.

The readiness with which tales of incorrigible liars are accepted is a reminder of how history is too often made, but reports of scientific observations are more severely scrutinized. Unfortunately, however, even scientific men, accustomed as they are to weigh evidence and reject improbabilities, are sometimes deceived. Not long ago an account was given of some great potatoes, weighing something like 100 pounds each, and, as the description was illustrated with a cut of a man staggering under a monster tuber mounted upon his shoulder, it was acknowledged that a new marvel of plant or soil had been found, until after a time it leaked out that the picture was a trick of an amateur photographer, who had invented the story to fit his clever combination of two photographic exposures. The trite announcement of the fall of a meteorite covering two acres was a more clumsy invention, calculated to deceive only the very credulous. One of the most successful scientific canards seems to have been the report of some Swiss experiments in which rifle bullets and artillery projectiles were alleged to have been deflected to a distance of many yards by electrically charged wires parallel to the firing range, this report having been generally published and commented upon by scientific journals throughout the world. In exposing this reprehensible joke, Mr. C. E. Guillaume shows that it really had a basis in scientific fact. There is a very strong probability that the so-called magnetic lines of force surrounding the charged wires, together with a feebler electrodynamic action, might attract or repel a projectile of iron or steel, and even a doubtful possibility that they might affect a ball of any metal, but the force exerted would be insignificant. The improbability in this case, therefore, was simply an exaggeration of what was possible. Another recent statement is that a body estimated to be 45 miles in diameter and only 1000 miles away had been seen to cross the sun's disc, the ridiculousness of this being apparent when it is considered that such a body would have an apparent diameter of five times that of the sun!

FRY IT in Cottolene

Fry your food in Cottolene instead of lard and it will be free from that greasiness and "richness" so distressing to dyspeptics; the flavor will be delicious instead of rancid, and your food will *do you good*. Put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene reaches the cooking point much quicker than lard—care should therefore be taken not to overheat it. Follow these instructions—you will never use lard again.

Genuine Cottolene has trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

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

DANGERS OF SPRING

Children die in the spring.
Blotches bloom in the spring.
Boils break out in the spring.
Women weaken in the spring.
Men lose energy in the spring.
Pimples protrude in the spring.
Old people suffer in the spring.
Malaria is deadly in the spring.
La Grippe spreads in the spring.
Doctors' bills grow in the spring.
Undertakers thrive in the spring.
All diseases germinate in the spring.
Scott's Sarsaparilla sells in the spring.

"Scott's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine we sell. Everybody uses it."—J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St. W., Toronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other druggist for particulars.

—USE— Scott's Sarsaparilla

All dealers, $1.00 per large bottle. *One teaspoonful a dose.*

USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

FOR SALE BY CLIFFORD HICKEY, CHATHAM, N B.

No Need to Muffle Up

when your clothing is interlined with **Fibre Chamois.** It offers an *all weather* protection that can't be equalled. Neither wind, frost, rain or sleet will penetrate it when you use the Rigby Waterproofed line and yet it is so light that it adds no noticeable weight to a suit. Its non-conducting qualities make it the most perfect and healthful warmth giver that can be had and every one should ensure their winter comfort by seeing that it is put in all ordered clothing or by finding the **Fibre Chamois label** on any ready to wear suits they may purchase.

Selling now for 25 cts. a yard.

"The Railroad Kidney."

Railroad employes, bicyclists, teamsters and other men who are subjected to much jolting, are often troubled with pain across the small of the back. This indicates the "Railroad Kidney," an insidious precursor of serious illness. On the slightest symptoms of backache take one Chase's Kidney-Liver Pill—one is a dose—and thus obtain instant relief. For all kidney troubles they have no equal. 25c. per box.

The Island of Anticosti.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Mr. D. H. Keeley, superintendent of government telegraph lines, has returned from an inspection and repair trip in the east, after an absence of two months. Taking the government cable steamer 'Newfield' he repaired the cables between the Magdalen Islands and Cape North and between St. Paul's Island and Cape North, also the Bay of Fundy cable to Whitehead Island. He stayed a short time at English Bay, on the Island of Anticosti. The settlement has been very much stimulated by Mr. Menier, the new owner or lessee of the island, known as the 'Chocolate King.' A number of new houses have been erected, until the little settlement has trebled in size. One of the largest of the new houses is occupied by Mr. Comettant, Mr. Menier's viceroy, his majesty himself having returned to France, leaving his colony to grow and prosper if it can. If this settlement at English Bay succeeds Mr. Menier will prosecute a more elaborate scheme of colonization. The soil is fertile, but the season for growth is short.

A Month of Dread.

To All Rheumatic Sufferers.

Paine's Celery Compound a Priceless Blessing For Suffering Humanity.

November, with its variable weather, is a month of terror and torture for all rheumatic sufferers.

At this time, a remedy that has power to eradicate the cause of rheumatism from the system is indeed a priceless blessing. Such a remedy, for all forms of rheumatism, will be found in Paine's Celery Compound.

In thousands of cases Paine's Celery Compound has produced marvellous cures. Even in the longest standing and nearly incurable cases the great medicine has given wonderful and magical results.

If you are a sufferer, delay not a moment; procure Paine's Celery Compound and test its powers. If you are vainly trying to effect a cure with other medicines, throw them aside and use the medicine that is now curing your friends and neighbors.

Mrs. J. Vince, Barrie, Ont., after vain attempts to effect a cure with the ordinary medicines of the day, used Paine's Celery Compound with truly blessed results. She writes thus:

"I am happy to say that I have taken Paine's Celery Compound with great results. I had sciatica so badly that I could not turn in bed or walk without help; and for a period of three weeks was helplessly laid up and suffered pain that at times was unbearable.

"I tried many medicines, but all in vain. I was afterwards recommended to try Paine's Celery Compound. I used six bottles and am entirely cured, and enjoy good health. I take great pleasure in recommending the valuable medicine that cured me."

Air More Important than Food.

Maj.-Gen. Drayson of the English Army has made a special study of the art of breathing, and is now free from coughs, colds, sore throats and other ailments from which he suffered as a young man. He declares food and liquid insignificant in comparison with air in the support of life. A man may live for days without food, but he dies in a few minutes without air. Rapid breathing in pure air, making forty or fifty deep inhalations per minute (the usual number is about twenty) is a panacea for the immediate recovery from headache, toothache, pains in the heart, restlessness and sleeplessness. He recommends for the latter walking about the room, to make sure of not breathing the same air a second time. He considered it an advantage in some cases to place a handkerchief over the nostrils, and filter the air as it passes through the lungs, then forcing it out through the mouth. By continued lack of proper oxidation the blood becomes permanently bad, and tissues of the same character are formed from it, with the result of impairing the health.

False Statements Made to Reap Large Profits.

Diamond Dyes Hold the Fort Everywhere.

The false statements, "just as good as the 'Diamond,'" "Put up same as the Diamond Dyes," used by many dealers in order to sell worthless and crude dyes, are sufficient to stamp them as mean and dishonorable. Such men are capable of any form of business dishonesty.

The common dyes are offered to you simply because the dealer makes a far greater profit out of them than he can from the sale of Diamond Dyes.

Ladies, you who buy these common dyes are the sufferers; the dealer pockets your money, leaving you to chagrin, loss and disappointment.

The experiences of long years point to the Diamond Dyes as first and best. With them your work is well and quickly done, and you derive a satisfaction that you have saved time and money. Use only the "Diamond;" beware of the *just as good* kind.

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

SHORTS,
BRAN,
CORN