

General Business.

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FIRST OPENING DISPLAY! Of the Latest Styles in

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The Best Assorted Stock in Northern New Brunswick to choose from. See our Display in Window!

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AT MERSEREAU'S PHOTO ROOMS.

J.Y. MERSEREAU. Millinery Opening

THE BOUQUET.

APRIL 9TH AND 10TH!

A SURPRISE TO ALL

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

SHORTS, BRAN, CORNMEAL, CRACKED FEED.

HAY AND OATS, Water St., Chatham.

E. A. STRANG.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR CHRISTMAS.

G. WARMUDE. IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silverware & Novelties.

Riverside Cemetery Company.

MACKENZIE'S

QUININE WINE AND IRON

BLOOD MAKER 50c BOTTLES

Mackenzie's Medical Hall, CHATHAM, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

GRANTHAM, N. B., APRIL 16, 1896.

What About "The Honored Leader?"

A Quebec despatch of 8th instant says: "An important judgment was delivered in the Superior Court this morning by Judge Andrews in the case of Regina vs. Paquet. This action has been brought by the Tailon Government against Mr. Ernest Paquet, a proprietor and editor of L'Electeur, the leading Liberal organ of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway scheme. The proceedings in the present case did not last more than 24 hours, much of the testimony having been extracted from the Royal Commission report.

"This morning Judge Andrews condemned Mr. Paquet to pay to the Provincial Government the full sum of \$100,000, costs and interest from 1891, the date of the Armstrong Paquet transaction."

It is encouraging to honest people that when the courts are called upon to deal with such flagrantly dishonest transactions as that of Mr. Paquet in connection with the \$100,000 referred to, they do so in the same way as if they were dealing with a private individual. The law has been pronounced by Mr. Paquet for a good while, and the judgment of Judge Andrews is the most important victory gained in the matter yet, but it will, no doubt, be some time before the depleted treasury of Quebec will be recouped, as Paquet has powerful friends in that province, who profited both directly and indirectly by the dishonest transaction, which is again made the subject of public attention by reason of the judicial decision just rendered.

Readers of the ADVANCE will, doubtless, recall the circumstances of the Paquet swindle. It was interwoven with the Dominion election campaign of 1891—the contest in which the political absurdity of "reciprocity" made its debut.

It is true you are standing in the face of the most prominent of the Liberal Government was called upon to meet in the House of Commons on Friday of next week.

The Wood Trade.

In Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine's Liverpool Timber Trade circular of last issue, the most noticeable feature is the contrast between the bulk of stocks on hand on 31st March 1896 compared with the same date last year. Of the woods, for which the quantities are given in cubic feet, which include, square, waney and other pine, redwood, fir, oak, elm, birch, teal, greenheart, etc., the quantity on hand last year was 2,951,000 cubic feet, while this year it is only 2,088,000, or nearly one third less.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong, contractor for the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, had long and vainly claimed payment of subsidies alleged to be due to him. He had received certain amounts on account, but had not received the balance, and was unable to pay the interest on the money through Paquet, who seems to have been a kind of political broker for the Mercier Government, and ever exacted a certain per centage of what was paid to Armstrong. On this occasion, after vainly endeavoring to get his money, Paquet suggested to him that he could get \$75,000 for him if he would acknowledge receipt of \$175,000, the extra \$100,000 of which he was to pay to Paquet, for political purposes. Checks to the amount of \$175,000 were accordingly drawn to Mr. Armstrong's order by Mr. Charles Langelier, Provincial Secretary in the Quebec Government, and \$100,000 worth of them were immediately endorsed by Mr. Armstrong over to Mr. Paquet.

Paquet and others had, meantime, been disseminating their notes to supply the "simple means" by which Mr. Laurier's supporters were being assisted in the elections, and the sworn testimony given at the investigation showed that this \$100,000 steel from the Quebec Government was divided up amongst Mr. Laurier's closest political friends, beginning with Mr. Mercier, premier of the Government which paid the money over for the purpose. That gentleman required a certain proportion of his share to be placed directly to his credit with his banker, while others went to pay some notes of his falling due, as well as notes of Paquet, Chas. (Provincial Secretary) and Francois Langelier, J. Israel Tarte and C. A. Pelletier. Paquet took quite a big slice of it for his own election disbursements in Montmorency, and he claims that he did not benefit personally by any of it, but that it all went to pay election expenses for Liberals in the Dominion election of 1891.

It is evident that Mercier's hope was to get Mr. Laurier in power at Ottawa, as he and his friends had several schemes ready, for raids on the Dominion Treasury, which would have recouped the Quebec Government fifty-fold for this \$100,000 steel, and which Mr. Laurier would have been powerless to resist, surrounded as he would be, and having for his closest political associates—as he has to-day—the men who were the chief organizers and beneficiaries of the dishonest transaction.

It is now announced by Messrs. Laurier and Paquet's friends that an appeal is to be taken against Judge Andrews' judgment. That will put off the evil day, but in the end, Mr. Paquet will have to pay up, and Mr. Laurier, in whose political interest the wrong was done, can hardly do less than assist his first lieutenant to discharge the liability. Should Mr. Laurier's party succeed in the coming Dominion elections, he will be in a position to do for Paquet & Co., after 1896, what he was expected to be able to do after 1891. Meantime, Mr. Paquet will continue to work through his paper, L'Electeur, in Mr. Laurier's

interest, as he was doing in 1891 when the L'Electeur was the Opposition Leader's principal organ in the case of Quebec, as it is to-day. The history of this disgraceful transaction demonstrates, as the ADVANCE remarked a few weeks ago, that Mr. Laurier has, at least, two sides to his political character, and that these are, unfortunately, elements in his environment which cause the better class of old Liberals to seriously mistrust him as a leader.

The Decline of Wooden and Sailing Tonnage.

When our own Government is assailed because shipbuilding has declined with us, the force of the attack is very much weakened in view of the shipbuilding statistics of Great Britain, which show that wooden vessels are hardly constructed at all in England now, while sailing tonnage is fast disappearing from the returns of the British industry. The proportion of sailing tonnage built in Great Britain has declined steadily from 24 per cent. in 1892 to 14 per cent. in 1893, 8 per cent. in 1894, and only 5 per cent. in 1895. If some of our politicians were in England they would attribute the decline to the free trade policy of the country, just as some of the same class attribute the falling off of wooden shipbuilding in maritime Canada to protection. They, however, belong to the class who do not take the trouble to be well-informed, or who pervert what they know for ulterior purposes.

From Ottawa.

The latest news from Ottawa indicates that the combined obstructionists—Messrs. Laurier, McCarthy, Clarke Wallace, Sprague, Cartwright and others have disappointed all hope of passing the Remedial Bill this session. It is rumored that the bill is to be withdrawn to-day, in order that some indispensable necessary legislation may be passed. The House cannot sit after Friday of next week.

M. Lunderkin—Produce them. Sir Charles Tupper—Can produce them, I will tell the hon. member the contents.

"It is true you are standing in the face of the most prominent of the Liberal Government was called upon to meet in the House of Commons on Friday of next week."

I and tell the hon. gentleman that instead of doing his own work, instead of increasing the prospects of the Liberal Government, he is spending his time every hour that he spends in this House, in the most unproductive manner.

The position the hon. gentleman occupies to-day is as one who is showing his utter incapacity to discharge the duties of a leader and commander of a party.

I can tell him more. I have the authority under my hand to show that in New Brunswick he adopted a course to that the gentleman has adopted a course to that the gentleman was struck down by the Speaker of the House.

"Bible—Of late the import has been light; there has been less enquiry, owing to buyers having supplied their present requirements from last month's heavy import; prices are steady, except for special sizes, are easier."

Nor "A Davener"—The Gazette says:—"The New York clubs appear to be out of the woods, according to the con-ly interpretation of the new excise law. All club liquors belong to every man in the club, and when he calls for a drink, he is simply calling for a portion of what belongs to him. Accordingly, they are not reasonable by the law, and needn't take out a liquor license nor suffer invasion from the law's minions."

A Parliamentary Passage-at-Arms. During the protracted session of Parliament last week, there were many scenes and episodes which were remembered for a good while by those who participated in or were witnesses of them, but one of the most memorable exchanges of party "hot shot" was that of Wednesday night's debate between the leader of the House, Sir Charles Tupper, and Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition. Mr. Laurier had charged the government with making "coercive efforts to 'railroad' the remedial bill through the House." He said he intended, when it came to two or three o'clock in the morning that a motion to adjourn should be made. As similar motions had already been made, and as members may, under the rules, talk on any subject under such a motion, it was evident that the Liberal leader intended to adopt open tactics of obstruction, which, up to that time, he had personally avoided. Sir Charles Tupper, who had entered while Mr. Laurier was speaking rose as soon as the opposition leader resumed his seat.

accustomed as I am to say exactly what I think, that the hon. gentleman really intended to resist the Government in putting down and removing the obstruction which the House had shown was unpalatable to it. But I find that from that time to this the hon. gentleman has succeeded in bringing those of his followers, over whom he still claims to have some influence, to maintain the most constant and persistent obstruction ever known in any Parliament of the world. I feel bound to say that I believe that the hon. gentleman is at this moment in the closest possible alliance with the member for Simons (Mr. McGowan) and is co-operating with him to the utmost of his ability in bringing every follower whose allegiance he can obtain to obstruct this measure and prevent it becoming law.

When we went into committee what happened? Every proposition, it was found, that was taken up by the hon. gentleman was met with a most constant and persistent obstruction ever known in any Parliament of the world. I feel bound to say that I believe that the hon. gentleman is at this moment in the closest possible alliance with the member for Simons (Mr. McGowan) and is co-operating with him to the utmost of his ability in bringing every follower whose allegiance he can obtain to obstruct this measure and prevent it becoming law.

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obstruction by Mr. Laurier and his associates went on.

An Interesting Career.

Sir John C. Schultz, late lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, whose share in the late election was a subject of some stirring controversy in Canadian history. His escape in a winter from Fort Gary and the power of Louis Riel, and his long and tortuous trip through the woods to Lake Superior and thence to civilization, is one of the romantic incidents in the story of Manitoba. The tragic death of his comrade, who was shot by order of Riel, shows that Dr. Schultz was safer in the forest than at Fort Gary. But he never fully recovered from the exposure and privations of the journey. Dr. Schultz was the son of a Norwegian, who settled in Ontario. At twenty years of age, when a medical student, he had visited Rupert's Land, and a year later, when he had taken his diploma, he was set adrift there, arriving much of his time in botanical work. When the union of the British American provinces was projected he was in advance of most of the statesmen in urging that confederation should at once include the western country. The Hudson Bay Company was then opposed to such a union, but was ultimately induced to accept the situation and a handsome appropriation. The Canadian sympathies of the young doctor led to his imprisonment by Riel, who considered him the leader of the opposition. Dr. Schultz's return back in the country in time to be elected the first member of the house of commons for the constituency of Lisgar. He sat in four parliaments, and served six years in the senate before his appointment as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba in 1888. He held that position until he was beyond his term. Sir John Schultz was a man of very considerable attainments, well read and a keen observer. In many subjects connected with the West he was the highest authority.

St. John Letter.

SOME SPLENDID MEMBERS—AN HUMBLE PLACE OF WORSHIP—THE RELIGIOUS SENSE—THE MARKETS—WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT?—OF THE EARLY DRY LAND, the Anglo-Saxon race controls 14,835,701 square miles, or considerably more than one-third. During the present century the number of those who speak English has increased 60 per cent. of German 110 per cent., of English more than 600 per cent. Last year the Anglo-Saxon raised more than two-thirds of the wheat crop of the entire globe. Canada and the United States produced 487,000,000 bushels of wheat, India 200,000,000, Australia 329,000,000 bushels. When the population of Canada and the United States is as dense as that of Europe it will embrace more than 1,600,000,000 souls, instead of about 80,000,000 as at present. The shipping of the Anglo-Saxon race is five-eighths of that of the entire globe and its united navy would be a match for any that the rest of the world could bring against it.

A writer in the Outlook says: "The federation of the Anglo-Saxons scattered over the globe is not impossible. And if it could be secured, it would prove an immense advantage to every interest of humanity." Such a federation before another century passes is more than probable, among the results of which will be the abolition of war and inter-continental progress.

A church built of soda, the only material available, was dedicated in Kansas Saturday 4th. Persons travelled twelve miles to hear the Easter services. I presume the prayers offered up there will be as far as the edifice had been palatial one added with a \$80,000 mortgage.

The freight of the S.S. Lake Winnipeg, which sailed on Thursday included quantity of stock, carried a large quantity of corn, about 400,000 bushels, 100,000 bushels of grain, and 17,000 sacks of flour. The Huron which sailed in the evening took on board the night before 277 head of cattle, 48 horses and 500 sheep.

Last Wednesday night, Walter Jones of Carleton, while walking home after escorting a young lady to her residence in the suburbs of the town, had a bullet fired through his hat. The motive of the would-be murderer is not known. It was reported that the police are at work on the case.

A morning paper reports that the striking C. P. R. laborers say they had rather walk about the streets than work for twenty-three cents an hour. Let me see! An ignorant of college, educated men who have worked sixteen hours a day editing telegrams, reading proof and writing editorials for a dollar a day. Moral: educate your boys to be coal shovellers.

Four coon stowaways have arrived in the harbor during the week, and eight are now being taken in cargo. There are now in port, unladen, seven steamships, three barques, one brigantine and fifty schooners.

News was received Thursday of the death of Mrs. Fred. C. Burpee of this city. In England, Mrs. Burpee was a native of Pictou and a very intelligent and graceful writer.

According to the late denominational census among the inhabitants of the city there are 9,198 Roman Catholics and 25,007 Protestants. The Protestants are divided as follows: Baptists 4,825; Congregational 243; F. C. Baptists 1670; Presbyterians 3,651; Salvationists 233; Church of England 7,633; Disciples 408; Meth. d. s. 638; Reformed Baptists 215; Unitarians 81; of other denominations 381; and 792 without preference. One hundred and fifty-three Jews are reported in the city. The Sunday school number 8,007 pupils; 3,061 persons between the ages of four and 21 attend on Sunday School and 5,227 do not attend either church or Sunday School.

George S. DeForest & Sons report the sugar market very firm and prices higher abroad. It is daily expected that the refineries will advance their prices. Wheat is a shade higher, and some of the millers have advanced prices ten cents per bushel. Oatmeal is a little easier. Beans still keep very low and sales, the past week have been large. Messrs. DeForest are offering great inducements to cash customers prior to their removal to north wharf on the 1st of May.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany. Being of ramie cloth coated with tar has proven successful with French machinists. It is unaffected by water, steam or acids, and tests have shown it to have twice the strength of cotton and three times that of double flannel.

The poison of fatigue is stated by Prof. Welenky to be exactly similar to the deadly vegetable poison known as curare. The former, it is maintained, is capable of inducing fatigue in fresh animals inoculated with it.

The man-faced oab, which swarms in Japan's inland sea, has a body about an inch long with a face, says Dr. Shioef, exactly like that of a Chinese coolie. The strange creature has two legs, which seem to grow from the top of its head, and two feelers grow from the chin like a forked beard.

A query in Popular Astronomy calls attention to a common error, even the International Dictionary stating that the moon is new when it is first seen after conjunction with the sun. The new moon really begins when in conjunction and still invisible, only the dark side being turned toward the earth.

The deepest bore-hole—that at Parachowit in Upper Silesia—has reached a depth of 5070 feet, at a cost of \$10,045, about one-fourth of an inch, with a combined thickness of 293 feet. The temperature has increased one centigrade degree for every 111 feet. The red, tools, etc., weigh 14 tons, and have bored 16 feet per day.

The blackness of the atmosphere in many factory towns seems to have more considerable cause even than most of us would have guessed. The smoke-stack of a German sugar factory has recently provided with a soot-catcher, from which 6,700 pounds of soot was taken at the end of six days, and it is concluded that the stack of such a factory pours 200 tons of carbon dust annually into the air.

The need of a universal screw-thread is felt more in Europe than in the United States, where only one standard is now in use. At a recent international conference held in Bern, the French Admiralty thread, similar in shape to the American but based on the metric system, will probably be urged for adoption as the standard of all countries.

Plants, a Belgian experimenter, throws doubt on the assumption that insects are strongly attracted by bright and colored objects in flowers. Showy dahlias hidden beneath Laves and colored paper seemed to be visited by bees and butterflies quite as often as the exposed flowers. It is concluded that perception of odors is the insect's chief guide.

Institution hard rubber from sawdust is the subject of a German patent. The sawdust—that of resinous woods being best—is mixed with chromated glue, pressed into the desired shape, and freed from moisture by a bath of heated oil, varnish or tar. The process is completed by drying in an oven heated to 400° F. When the substance becomes like hard rubber in appearance as well as properties.

Glass houses of a very substantial kind can now be built. Silesian glass-makers are turning out glass bricks for all sorts of building purposes, claiming for them such advantages as variety of shape, fire-resistance, light strength, cheapness and general adaptability. Where complete diffusion of light is needed, as in factories, conservatories, courtyards, etc., they are especially available.

An apparent sensation has been noticed when the hand is exposed to Roentgen rays. Turning this into the form of a hand, Dr. Turner, of Ellsburgh, has found that heat is really radiated from the phosphorescent patch in the Crookes tube, but that the heat is much lessened if the current is reversed so as to change the poles. The phosphorescent patch in some tubes becomes quite hot.

The first boiler insurance company was formed in England in 1850. In the ten years following, according to Mr. R. B. Longbridge, an annual average of explosions of land boilers was 48, and the average number of deaths 78, whereas for a similar period ending June 30, 1895, the average number of explosions, including collapse of boats, was 26.4, and of deaths 13.8. The comparison becomes much more striking when one considers the enormous increase in the number of boilers and the steady increase in steam pressures.

The plan of lighting by hidden arc lamps, especially in factories, was strongly recommended some years ago. The light from the lamps is thrown against whitewashed ceilings and walls, which reflect it back into the room. No glare reaches the eyes. A London bank is now similarly lighted by incandescent lamps, which are suspended over reflectors opening upward, and are invisible from the floor. The light is diffused throughout the room, and sharp shadows are avoided.

A remarkable bird of Venezuela—called by the Indians "Taka-wit" and by ornithologists *Amphispiza ceryleoides*—is a native of the great Amazon forests, where it builds its nest in the ground near the foot of a tree. The Indians catch the young birds and tame them. In distance they become valuable assistants, sending flocks of sheep, fowls, or other farm stock with great efficiency, and they show great affection for their masters. Several other South American birds are said to have the same instinct of caring for other animals.

A striking difference in the mental qualities of natives of different parts of France has been discovered by Dr. R. Colignon. Enumerating for each department the men born in it for a century who have become in any way distinguished, he finds the proportion to the million inhabitants to range from 690 in the department of the Seine (including Paris) to 13 in Orients, Normandy having 100 per million. Prominence in science has been marked in Normandy, while in the south the tendency is to poetry and works of the imagination. The investigator is led to conclude that the difference of race, which is a purely anatomical fact shown by the shape of the head and the color of the hair, has a corresponding difference in the brain, which is revealed by a special tendency of the thoughts and particular aptitudes.

The value of the bee lies in its tongue, and, as the usefulness of this member as a honey-extractor is supposed to vary with its length, efforts are being made in France to develop an improved—or long-tongued—race of bees. The tongue is measured by two methods: M. Chartron uses a box having a cover of wire netting and a slightly inclined bottom, the bees which reach through the netting and suck sweets from the bottom farthest down the incline being those with the longest tongues. The apparatus of M. Legros is filled with a sweetened liquid, with a perforated tin-plate cover which can be adjusted at any desired height above the

WHEN You fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the Cottolene is put in. Remember that Cottolene heats to the cooking-point sooner than lard and that it must not be allowed to burn. COTTOLENE when rightly used, never imparts to food any disagreeable greasy odor or flavor. For pastry or any shortening purpose, but 2/3 the quantity that is formerly used of lard, is necessary, if Cottolene is used. Lard is not so good as Cottolene. THE E. K. PATRONS COMPANY, Wellington and Ash Sts., MONTREAL.

DANGERS OF SPRING Children die in the spring. Blooms 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.

Scott's Sarsaparilla All dealers, \$1.00 per large bottle. One teaspoonful a dose. USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION! Liquid. Ordinary bees are found to have tongues with a length of 0.5 millimetres (about one-fourth of an inch), while those of the black French bees reach 0.2 millimetres, and those of the best American bees have a maximum length of 8.73 millimetres. The lives whose bees extract sirup from the greatest depths are preserved as stock for reproduction.

The Campbell Electric and Telephone Company are enlarging their plant and contemplating an extension to Dalhousie. It is reported that the Bids des Chaleurs Railway Company has offered to sell the road to the Government to make a feeder to the Intercolonial.

The new steamer "Grand Duchess" is to ply between Halifax and Boston this spring. She has accommodations for 300 first class and 400 second class passengers.

The Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Westminster are sending a circular to the United States and Canada for a local relief for the suffering American.

The Bight for the most part clings to opinions adopted without investigation, and defended without argument, while he is intolerant of the opinions of others.—Buck.

Mr. Mayor Keefe has finally accepted the nomination of the Halifax Liberals to run for the Commons in conjunction with Mr. Keefe, his wife is a Roman Catholic, and his college a Methodist.

The New York Times says steps are about to be taken for the formation of a local organization within the League of American Whisamen in all cities and towns of the United States for the purpose of pushing work for improved roads.

Sir Charles Tupper's opponents appear to be in great distress because, as they allege, he is not the decrepit old man they pictured him to be a month or two ago; but it is vigorous that he is falling his enemies and whipping his recalcitrant followers into line.

Not many years ago the Fiji Islanders were considered incapable of civilization; but last year these same men gave nearly \$25,000 to the cause of foreign missions. Oders have just been sent to London for 5,000 bibles, 5,000 hymn books and 4,000 catechisms, to be sold in the Fiji Islands.

Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. left London last Thursday on a trip, and in perfect health. The sensational stories circulated in Canada by the Great Western Western News Agency as to his being suddenly and dangerously stricken in the House of Commons are without foundation.

Capt. A. Clark and Geo. McCormick, Sydney, C. B., have purchased from the Emery Lumber Co., Windsor, N. S., the steam tug "Eridon," which was 80 feet in length, 17 feet wide and drew 12 feet of water. She was built for the French River Boom Company about two years ago. The price paid was \$10,000.

The Canadian Engineer says:—The United States battle ship "Texas" was damaged in an attempt to sink some time ago. The injuries have proved serious, and \$150,000 will be needed to put it right. "It takes \$100,000 to repair a serious United States battleship after being destroyed, what would it cost to refit one after a scuffle?"

A man named Delahunt, employed in the Taylor rotary saw mill at Canaan, near Parrsboro, N. B., was killed on the 10th inst. He was working near the machinery when his coat got caught between two cog wheels and he was carried three miles round the shaft and then thrown violently to the floor. When picked up he was dead. He leaves a wife and seven small children.

August W. Johnson, a Swede, of Chatham, and Louis Ouy, French Canadian, contested for \$1,000 a side and the championship of the world in feats of strength in Central Maine Hill on the night of 1st inst. The tests were lifting bar bells, holding out dumb bells, putting up from shoulder-arms to arm's length, overhead and lifting weights from the floor without harness. At one o'clock Johnson gave up, when Ouy was 200 pounds heavier in the aggregate of the several feats. Johnson claimed he was being worsted in the contest.

Detective Carter, who made himself famous in connection with the Buck and Jim case in Montreal, has been distinguishing himself in a new way at his home in Pictou. He runs a restaurant where liquid refreshments are sold, and appears to have been drinking quite freely himself. While under the influence one Sunday recently, he discharged a rifle, accidentally it is supposed, and the bullet entered his right breast, though fortunately it did not reach vital spots. It was some time before the officers could muster up enough courage to enter the premises and learn the exact situation of affairs.

It is reported that a Quebec farmer engaged in the whiskey smuggling business, hit upon a novel device to conceal spirits that he was engaged in drawing up from the Isle of Orleans over the ice bridge. He had a figure made of tin to imitate a healthy stout old woman, and this hollow figure, filled with liquor, and muffled up with shawls and cloaks, was carefully slipped to the seat of the sleigh alongside of him. The