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MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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PIN MONEY.

All ladies know what pin money is, but it may be interesting to them to learn the origin of the expression, and also to know that it is directly connected with New Year's day. Until the beginning of the sixteenth century the only pins used by the poorer classes were made of wood. In fact, they were no pins at all, but skewers, which for the use of the wealthy, were of boxwood, bone and silver. At the period above named the metal pins now in use were invented, and people of fashion were eager to possess them. They at once became the most popular and acceptable New Year's gift for ladies, but it soon grew customary to give, instead of the pins themselves, the money with which to purchase them, and this was called "pin money," a term which gradually came to be applied to all money given to ladies for dress and personal adornment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

While the ability of the German people to bear the increased taxation consequent on the adoption of the new naval proposals is a matter which concerns them alone, the reasons which prompt those proposals have a direct interest for all other nations. The existing naval programme was framed in accordance with the Emperor's will, and was supposed at the time to have met his wishes as to strength, but the legislation now asked for provides for doubling the fighting fleet within the shortest possible period, at a cost to the treasury of about $200,000,000. For such a great and rapid increase of strength there should be some pressing reasons, and the recent speech of Count von Bulow, the German foreign minister, in the Reichstag, setting forth these reasons in detail, has therefore aroused the keenest interest on the part of maritime powers. The striking feature of the speech was the absence of any pretense that the expansion of the fleet was asked for as a measure of national defence, its purpose, on the contrary, being to make Germany so formidable that she would not have to stand aside, or be pushed aside, in any part of the world, but might go her own way without fear of impeding menaces. Modern wars, it was explained, came suddenly, no one could predict what their results would be, and Germany must be so strong that in the event of a new partition, she cannot be deprived of her share on the plea that the division has already been completed. All the great nations are adding to their fleets, and unless Germany becomes a strong naval as well as military power, there is grave reason to fear that she will be left out of the competition for empire. The time was, said the Count, when Germany was regarded much as "haughty cavaliers look upon family tutors," but those days have passed away, and "we are not going to be the menials of mankind."

If there is no pretense here that the proposed naval increases is a defensive measure, there is still less in the reasons set forth in the semi-official press, among which are the common attitude of the United States government and Great Britain with respect to Samoa, and the Spanish and Boer wars. It is intimated that in these wars the United States and Great Britain have misused their power toward weaker nations, and definitely asserted that in the former Europe was debarred from interfering by the superior naval strength of Britain, the implication being that were the German fleet doubled, no such injustice would be permitted. Whether such frank avowals that the real motive for the expansion of the German navy is to found a world dominion will appeal with sufficient force to the elements in the Reichstag opposed to further naval appropriations, and particularly to the Centrists, to carry the proposals, has yet to be known. But German national pride has been deeply stirred by the speech of Count von Bulow, and as the money is to be raised by loan, which as meaning to the popular mind, only the payment of interest, will diminish objection to the expense, it is not improbable that it may be adopted.

CARRIES HIS ASHES.

Inconsolable widows sometimes adopt curious ways of keeping the memory of their departed spouses green.

But the palm for originality in this respect must be awarded to a Boston actress, who, waking and sleeping, always carried the ashes of her cremated husband in a chamois leather bag close to her heart.

The bag is suspended by a gold chain from her neck; and she has declared that if she could not feel its gentle pressure it would be impossible for her to sing, act, or dance.

This gifted if eccentric, lady is the widow of a well known actor, who died some six months ago, leaving directions for the cremation of his remains. It was originally the widow's intention to deposit the ashes in a church in an elaborate silver urn, which she had purchased for the purpose. But when she had to leave New York, where her husband had died, to go on tour with her company, she could not bear the thought of leaving his ashes behind.

She thought of various schemes, and consulted with her friends. Finally she had a pretty little chamois leather bag made, and therein she placed the dust of her cremated husband.

Sometime afterwards the sorrowing widow made the acquaintance of the leading lady of another theatrical company during a short stay at Philadelphia, and to this bright particular star became greatly attached.

In the course of a midnight tete-a-tete, after they had returned from their respective performances, the widow produced the precious bag and showed the peculiar contents to her friend. Then, after caressing it fondly, she gravely opened the bag, and taking a pinch of the greyish ashes in her fingers remarked, with much solemnity:

"I'll give you some of the dust. It will bring you luck, and I know that if poor Ted had lived he would have wished you luck."

Then she sprinkled some of the ashes about the lady's bed, with the result that the "star," who is as superstitious as theatrical people usually are, was almost frightened into hysterical fits.

The eccentric action of the bereaved widow filled her with dire forebodings, and ever since she has insisted on her maid sleeping in the same room with her, as a protection against the evil influences she ascribes to the dead man's ashes.

NO WHITE FLOWERS.

An absolutely white color does not seem to exist in any flower. The fact may be shown by placing some flowers supposed to be of the purest white, like the lily, the white campanula, or the wood anemone, on a leaf of clear white paper. It will be found that the white is really washed with yellow, blue or orange, according to what flower is taken.

A Slight Surprise

It was Mrs. Sherwin Blake's afternoon "At home," and that fascinating lady was endeavoring in heroic fashion to adminster tea, to remember who took sugar and who did not, and to chatter affably to some half-dozen lady friends clustered around her, making occasional bolts towards the door to receive new visitors. Of course, her daughter, Miss Nettie Blake, ought to have helped her mother with these social duties; but that young lady was sitting in a far corner, engaged in earnest conversation with a certain Mrs. Rapley, who professed to know a great deal about spiritualism.

"But tell me," Nettie was saying in an awe-stricken voice, "can this woman you were talking about really see what is going to happen to people, and do her prophecies always come true?"

"As to that" replied her friend, "I have certainly known her foretell the future wonderfully; but she succeeds best in discovering people's characters and lives from merely holding in her hand something belonging to them. For instance, if you give her a letter she will, without even looking at it, tell you all about the writer, though both you and the writer are quite unknown to her."

Now, besides the number of lady visitors at Mrs. Blake's that afternoon there had been one man—Captain Le Streme Tassling, of the Life Guards. He had left a little while before, but Nettie's thoughts were full of him; in fact, though she had known him but a brief time, this foolish girl fresh from the school-room, had lost her romantic little heart to the handsome soldier, and had accepted him as the ideal man. Of his feelings towards her she knew nothing, but she pleased herself with imagining that his charming manners were even more charming with her than with others, and that his dark eyes had a particularly tender look in them when in her company. Such thoughts were buried deep in her inmost heart, and were never breathed to anybody, except, of course, her especial girl friend, who didn't count; but she pined to know whether her conviction was right, or whether his calls and attentions were for her mother alone. The talk with Mrs. Rapley at once suggested to her mind a way of satisfying herself on this point.

A day or two afterwards, when a dinner-party was under discussion, Nettie was strongly in favor of inviting Captain Tassling; and, though she had to bear some banter about this eagerness, she gained her point, and also a promise that the gallant Captain should take her in to dinner. The invitation was sent, and next morning at breakfast, Mrs. Blake laughingly tossed a note across to Nettie, saying:

"There, my dear, I hope that will satisfy you."

It merely contained the usual formal words, "Captain Tassling has much pleasure in accepting Mrs. Sherwin Blake's kind invitation to dinner on the 10th inst." Yet Nettie preserved the note carefully, and, like the little goose that she was, read it over and over again when she was alone, taking in every letter of the beloved handwriting, and even—but no; it were unkind to mention every little girlish folly that she committed, and, besides, Nettie is not the only silly girl in the world.

The time had come to put her plan into execution, however, and in considerable trepidation she crept out of the house, armed with the precious scrap of paper, by means of which so much was to be revealed to her. She got into a cab and after a long drive arrived at her destination, which proved to be a grocer's shop. The grocer showed her upstairs, and shouted for his wife. The latter was an exceeding quiet, mild-looking little woman, not at all resembling the wild witch Nettie had pictured.

"Please," began the girl, timidly, feeling somewhat fooish, "I am in a great hurry, but I should like you to tell me what you can about the person who wrote this," and she handed her the note.

"I'll try, miss," replied the woman, "but to tell the truth, I am not at my best just now. You see, folks begin coming to see me early in the morning, and to-day I've had a great many, one after the other, till I'm tired out."

Nettie looked blank; this was too bad, after she had come such a long way.

"But can't you tell me anything?" she enquired beseechingly.

The woman smiled at her eagerness. "I daresay I can tell you something," she said; "but I never invent as some clairvoyants do. It's rather a peculiar thing about me that, no matter how tired I am, I can nearly always see and describe places, though I can't hit off people or characters at all unless I'm feeling absolutely fresh."

"Well,' the places will be better than nothing," said the girl with a sigh; "and, please, be quick as you can."

Nettie watched the woman curiously as she stood with the note—that had been taken out of its envelope, though it was still folded up—in one hand. Presently she began:

"Overlooking a great park I see a large red brick building, with a clock tower in the center, surmounted by a weathercock. Part of the building is low and long; there are iron railings in front; and some sentry-boxes with tall soldiers in red uniform on guard."

The girl listened in amazement; the woman had described the barracks wherein Captain Tassling was quartered, and she awaited feverishly the answer to her question.

There was a short pause; then the woman started afresh; "I see in one wing of the building a beautifully furnished room; there are a great many photographs standing about, nearly all of different young ladies, and some are in theatrical costume—" Here Nettie interrupted once more, saying with a remarkable amount of heat for a girl usually so sweet-tempered, that she did not care about the photographs.

The clairvoyante protested that such interruptions would spoil everything, but at last she managed to come to the point. "In this room I see a tall, fair man, with dark eyes, he looks strong and soldierlike, and he sits polishing the hilt of a sword, as he whistles a tune."

Nettie's heart beat faster. "O!" she exclaimed,. "can't you tell me what he is thinking about, and whether he is——" she was about to say, 'i'n love," but she stopped, and merely added, "tell me something about him."

"Just now," continued the woman, "he appears to be in some perplexity; I can't be quite sure what about, but it seems that he is deeply attached to some one, and does not know whether his love is returned or not. But I think he is fairly hopeful that it is." At this point the exertion appeared to be too much for her, and, breaking off suddenly, she put her hand to her forehead, exclaiming, "I can't go on any more!"

The girl scarce heard; she repeated the words "Deeply attached to some one," over and over again to herself, and her eyes sparkled as she exclaimed, "Please, please take a little rest ,and try and see something about the girl he is attached to—or wait a minute—perhaps you could describe where she lives? That will do quite as well!"

"Yes, I will do that if I can," answered the woman, "but, indeed, Miss, you mustn't ask me any more." She seemed to make a tremendous effort to collect herself, and then resumed: "The house connected in some way with the man's thoughts is a good-sized one, painted a dark red, with creepers round the lower windows, and climbing up the balcony. It is in a square, near one end, and at the other there is a grey church with a tall spire."

"That's it!" cried Nettie wild with excitement, "that's St. Gregory's, Macclesfield Square! That's enough. Oh, I can't tell you how grateful I am,' and to prove it she gave the woman some money and hurried away.

On the day of the dinner-party she was more exuberant than ever; and she was dressed and waiting in the drawing-room half an hour before anybody else, listening eagerly for the front door bell, and blushing every time she heard footsteps on the stairs. When Captain Tassling arrived, everybody was electrified to see the quiet, demure Nettie rush forward, all smiles and present him with a beautiful carnation, accompanied by a tender look, meant to speak volumes, that puzzled the good Captain not a little. Her behavior towards him throughout the evening was altogether extraordinary, and any who did not know her would have classed her as a hardened flirt. This was Captain Tassling's conclusion, after a time, and, though it did not agree with his first impressions, he could give no other interpretation to her forward demeanor towards himself. Just for the fun of the thing he talked a vast amount of nonsense, and flirted more desperately than she, and when it was time to go the two had a tender parting, secretly agreeing to meet in the Row next morning at ten.

"Well," thought the Captain, as he drove back to barracks, "I never made a greater mistake than in thinking the little Blake girl a quiet, bread-and-butter sort of creature. By Jove, what eyes she can make, and how she did go on! And what would my Lily have said, I wonder, if she had seen us!"

Meanwhile Nettie was having her hair brushed out, feeling jubilant. Indeed, despite the severe lecture her mother had given her. Somehow, the happiness in her face seemed to be reflected in her maid's, for Barker was positively beaming with satisfaction, and at the same time her thoughts seemed far away, for she repeatedly, in a fit of abstraction, brushed her young mistress's face, which was most painful.

"Baker, what are you thinking of!" remonstrated Nettie, after the third face-brushing. For answer, Barker threw down the brush, and announced with tears of joy in her eyes and a happy giggle in her voice:

"O, Miss Nettie, I'm that excited I hardly know what I'm doing! I'm going to be married! And his name's Tommy Green, and he is so good-looking, miss—but stop, I'll show you his photo." She pulled an envelope out of her apron pocket, and took from it a photograph, of a handsome man in uniform, which she laid triumphantly before her mistress on the dressing-table.

But Nettie did not look at the photograph; her eyes were fixed on the address of the envelope, which was in the handwriting she had so tenderly studied as that of Captain Tassling.

"Tell me, Barker," she ejaculated, "who is this man you're going to marry?" And she snatched up the portrait hastily.

"Lor' miss," answered Barker, "he's the servant of that Captain Tassling who was here this evening, and the Captain thinks no end of him, and—"

"O, I see," said Nettie, greatly relieved, "he directs his letters for him. Can't your soldier write then?"

"Can my soldier write!" exclaimed Barker indignantly, "Why he's most highly educated, miss, far above the common run of servants; and as to writing, he does it so well that sometimes when the Captain's busy he gets Tommy to answer letters for him, like a private secretary. Not important letters, of course, miss; but I mean, for instance, he'll sometimes toss him an invitation and say, 'Just accept this for me, 'Green,' or perhaps he is to refuse it, as the case may be, miss; and then, you see——"

"Yes, yes, Barker; good-night. I'm very tired," said Nettie, somewhat abruptly, "and I wish you every happiness."

"Thank you, Miss Nettie; I was just going to tell you it was Tommy as answered Mrs. Blake's last note inviting the Captain——"

"Good-night, Barker," repeated Nettie, with a sharpness that sent the maid away in a great hurry, wondering what was wrong.

Nettie did not meet Captain Tassling in the Row next morning, nor did she ever mention him when she could possibly avoid it. When an invitation to his wedding with Miss Lilian Bankford came, Nettie did not go; but the rest of the family did, and said it was a very pretty wedding indeed, and that Nettie had missed a great deal by staying away.

HYMN OF THE NEW YEAR.

Father, we lift our thoughts to Thee!
Morning is breaking o'er the sea;
And o'er the earth the new-born year,
Wafteth its tidings of woe or cheer.

Over our souls the shafts of light
Fall as on sun-kissed mountain height:
The mists uplift to the tender sky,
Higher than swift-winged swallows fly.

Father, we know not what of ill
May many coming hours fill;
But well we know who holds the rod,
We know 'tis Thee, and Thou art God.

Oh, Thou art kind, as well as just!
May we, Thy children of the dust
Arise on wings of God-like grace,
To a celestial dwelling place.

May soar above earth's level flight,
To table-lands of life and light;
And cleave our way through starry zones,
To heaven's constellated thrones.

CHANGEABLE ROSES.

The horticultural world is exercised by the mysterious transformation in color which the Japanese are able to effect in roses. By some unknown but natural process the flower changes from red in the sunlight to white in the shade or in darkness.

Imagination Plays a Part

Like many other gifts, imagination is a good servant and a bad master. A person with little or no imagination has little understanding and no sympathy. On the other hand, a person whose imagination has passed beyond control leads a miserable existence. Facts and probabilities give way to fancies and remote possibilities. Hopes are indulged which have no foundation, and terrors are given way to which have no real cause. Imagination may be of immense assistance in adding to the beauty and unselfishness of life, but when unrestrained it may serve to distract these very qualities.

Probably insufficient attention is paid to this subject, especially with children, in whom imagination is rapidly developed, and in whose life it plays a large part.

A moment's thought will convince us of the early age at which we began "to imagine," or, if we have forgotten, a brief study of any youngster will quickly recall it. By far the greater number of people have by the aid of imagination clothed certain abstract ideas in definite, concrete forms, and have done this when so young that it is impossible for them to remember the time when these things first took shape.

The most vivid imaginings are as a rule those which a child produces absolutely and apart from the suggestion of others. Under this head come the imaginary child-friend of whose existence the grown-up people are unaware until the real child is overheard talking to it and calling it by name, and the marvelous religious conceptions which children not infrequently create for themselves. A very little girl was missing one summer evening, and a search had to be instituted through the garden and grounds before she was discovered some way from the house, entirely alone and evidently extremely happy. On being asked what she had been doing, there was no trace of alarm, at having strayed away or for fear of being scolded for her escapade; she simply looked up and said: "Oh, mamma, I have had such a bootiful walk wiv God!" Very isely her mother said nothing, but just gathered her up in her arms and kissed her as she carried her homeward. Now, what has that child imagined? Who can say? It is almost sacred ground, and one fears to tread. The thought occurs that we older folk have doubtless set up a screen between ourselves and the unseen world—a thick covering of earthly thoughts and interests and desires—such as does not exist with those little ones whose angels do always behold the face of the Father which is in heaven.

Next in importance to the unsuggested imaginings are those to which a sensitive child gives way on the slightest hint. Here one comes to more practical matters, where those who have to do with children have much to answer for. It is impossible to gauge the limits of imagination once started. It is equally impossible to determine at how early an age a suggestion of any kind may bear fruit.

A lady once said that her childhood was one long misery owing to a vivid imagination of the terrors that awaited her for having committed some fault when a mere baby in the nursery. It was not, she said, that much had been said at the time, but there was some suggestion of it an awful unknown punishment, which her childish brain worked upon and developed until she dared not be left alone, and became a thoroughly morbid and wretched little being. No one knows how much of the whole tendency of a human life may depend on a chance word which sets a child's imagination working, and too great care cannot possibly be exercised by those with whom children have to do.

Not infrequently an apparent falsehood can be traced to an over-vivid imagination, and in this case, should the child be punished for lying, great injury may be done to that sense of justice which it is all important to preserve.

Above all things it must be remembered that a sensitive and imaginative child is easily scared. Instances will occur to the mind of most people where a severe and hasty accusation has brought about an untrue confession. A child is partly afraid to contradict, and partly, perhaps, has its imagination so stirred by the convincing tone of the accuser, that for the moment it is really uncertain whether it committed the fault or not. But this is very sure, that the memory of the false accusation will abide for life and embitter many a solitary time and wakeful hour.

Happiness is an essential atmosphere for the upbringing of a child, just as sunshine for the rearing of a plant, and happiness is to a large extent dependent in childhood upon imagination. It is true that the most vivid fancies seem to spring up unbidden, but it is also true that it is possible in a large degree to influence the kind of imagination. A child whose parents are occupied entirely with themselves and their own affairs and have no sympathy with childish fancies will shrink up into itself and have a stunted moral and physical growth; the terrified child will grow up amid horrible imaginings; it is only the child to whom gentleness and sympathy are as the very air it breathes who will imagine happy and beautiful things, and live to enjoy the fulfillment of them here and hereafter.

AWFUL TO CONTEMPLATE.

A minister recently died in Australia, who had officiated at 11,000 weddings. Think of it! Think of 11,000 organ voluntaries, and 11,000 mislaid rings, and 11,000 trembling bridegrooms! Think of 11,000 wedding notices in which the bride's dress may have been credited to the maid of honor, and all the wedding presents been horribly mixed. Think of 11,000 funny attempts to mar the happiness of 22,000 innocent people by idiotic horse play! Think of 11,000 showers of rice, and 11,000 flights of slippers! And, last of all, just think of 11,000 fees for the parson!

LONG STANDING ERROR CORRECTED.

Uncle, said one of the children, what is the difference between a cat and an elephant?

I know what is in your mind, child, replied the professor, yet the old answer, to the effect that the elephant can't climb a tree, is not altogether correct. An elephant may not be able to climb to the the branches, but he can get as high as the trunk.

The professor, it may be observed in passing, is loaded for all kinds of game.

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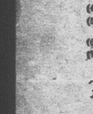
(4) A STORY OF OOM PAUL.
(5) GENERAL JOUBERT AT HOME AND IN BATTLE.
(6) KAAKI.
(7) TOMMY ATKINS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Before. After.



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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

No Wonder the Smallpox Spreads.

A representative of the ADVANCE who passed on the railway in the small pox district this week, found quite a difference in the practices prevailing in New Brunswick, and Quebec. He observed that medical officers were at the principal New Brunswick stations to examine passengers leaving or entering the trains and to vaccinate those who were not already vaccinated, otherwise immune or exempted for sufficient cause. Enquiry developed the fact that as soon as the disease made its appearance in this province from across the Quebec border, it was promptly taken hold of by the health authorities —provincial and local—and dealt with, regardless of nationality or class.

On the other hand, it has been allowed to manifest itself in places like St. Alexis in the province of Quebec and run its course since about August last without being reported to the authorities. Its presence has been, to all appearances, jealously concealed from the authorities by those who ought to know better. At the present writing there is a smallpox patient down with the disease in the house of one Doiron in the village of Metapedia. Doiron is the postmaster, and the mails of that locality, for miles around, are received and delivered at and from his shop, one corner of which is partitioned off for the purpose. The smallpox patient is up stairs over the shop and office. The ceiling is not plastered but covered with some kind of cloth or cotton, and above is the floor on which the smallpox patient's bed stands. The postmaster goes back and forth from the house to the railway station with and for the mail bags. The grimness of the situation is that the health officer, Dr. Beaudry, of Montreal, who has been sent by the Quebec government to look after the disease in the region, knows all about this case and its surroundings, and permits the conditions we state to exist. The Postmaster General cannot surely be aware of the situation at this office.

British Affairs in the U. S.

Our Washington correspondent writes:

"British affairs are rapidly becoming as much an issue in this country as our domestic politics. The Republicans claim that the administration's strong sympathy with Great Britain is due merely to gratitude to her for her sympathy in our Spanish war—a sympathy which is said to have prevented interference by the powers of Europe. The Democrats, on the other hand, claim that this sympathy is evidence of an unholy alliance, whereby the United States is to pull the plums out of the Chinese fire for the benefit of England. Whichever is right, the fact remains that President McKinley stands ready to strain neutrality to the breaking point in favor of Great Britain. He has given notice that no diplomat from the Transvaal will be received, on the ground that that country has no power to send out ministers, and this despite the fact that Dr. Leyds has been formally received by Germany, France and Russia; he has refused to offer meditation, as he might very well do without prejudice to either party under the terms of the Hague peace treaty, he has broken up the efforts of the Boers to enlist men in this country, while not interfering in the least with the British purchases of war materials, and in every other way he has given evidence of his strong adhesion to the British cause.

"But there are not wanting those who take the opposite view of the question. Senator Mason, of Illinois, recently introduced in the Senate a resolution of sympathy with the Boers. British Consul Vansittart, at New Orleans, was quoted as having commented on Senator Mason for this act in a way which, while quite true to the facts, was nevertheless very offensive to diplomatic precedure. Accordingly Senator Mason made a speech in the Senate, denouncing the Consul. It turned out, however, that he had not taken the trouble to verify the interview. As soon as the State Department heard of the affair, however, it set an investigation on foot and learned to its entire satisfaction that the interview was a fabrication. The Consul has been exonerated from all blame, although if it had been learned the interview was authentic, he would have been given his pastport and compelled to leave the country. So much would have been compelled by public opinion. Representative Smith also takes the Boer part of the fight, and proposes to offer an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, now being prepared by the House Foreign Affairs committee, for a Minister resident and Consul General to the South African Republic. There is no chance of this being adopted, however."

Parliament.

Parliament assembled at Ottawa last Thursday. The occasion was marked by the usual brilliant displays, military and social.

The speech from the throne referred to the war in South Africa and the sending forward by the government of Canada of two contingents, as well as the sending of the additional forces by the High Commissioner at his own expense. In reference to the government's action in this connection, His Excellency said:

I have been instructed to convey to you Her Majesty's high appreciation of the loyalty and patriotism that are displayed, which following the preference granted under the present tariff to articles of British manufacture have had the happiest effect in cementing and intensifying the cordial relations subsisting between Canada and the Mother Country.

Reference was made to the increase of exports of important articles from Canada to Great Britain, their high standard of excellence and the necessity for rigid inspection, in order that the same be maintained.

The improved condition of the postal service, negotiations for the development of West Indian and South American trade, and the regulations made for the sanitary protection and medical care of laborers and other working men were subjects of favorable reference.

Measures for the settling of conflicts between capital and labor, to renew and amend the banking act, to regulate the interest payable on judgments recovered in courts of law, to provide for the taking of the next decennial census, for the better arrangement of the electoral districts and to amend the criminal code were promised.

The influx of settlers in the west and the repatriation of large numbers of Canadians who had left the country in less prosperous times, were referred to as matters of congratulation.

The subject of a Railway Commission was stated to have engaged the government's attention during recess and the laying before the House of valuable information thereon which had been collected, was promised.

Mr. Bourassa, on an adjournment until Friday being moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asked whether the government would have any objection to bringing down, before the debate on the address was proceeded with, all the correspondence between the Canadian government or any member of the government, in regard to the war in the Transvaal. He admitted that this was an unusual proceeding on the opening day and before the address was adopted, but he was of the opinion that the debate on the address would be facilitated by the course he was taking.

Sir Wilfred Laurier said that it was unusual to bring down any correspondence before the address was passed, but he admitted that it might aid in debating the address in reply to the speech from the throne and therefore he would agree to the request, but to be able to do this it would be necessary to adjourn until Monday as the correspondence and papers could not be got ready before Saturday. As soon as they were ready he would supply copies to the leader of the opposition.

Sir Charles Tupper agreed to an adjournment until Monday and the house then adjourned.

At Monday's session the address was moved by Mr. J. T. Gould, the new member for West Ontario, and seconded by Mr. Victor Geoffrin, newly elected member for Vercheres and Chambly.

Sir Charles Tupper started his speech at 4 o'clock, the mover and seconder having occupied about three-quarters of an hour. The leader of the opposition commenced by congratulating the mover and seconder of the address for the way in which they had acquitted themselves and said he was going to confine himself to the subject of the Transvaal. He took exception to the statement in the address that the sending of the contingents and the part Canada had taken in the war gave "practical evidence of the profound devotion and loyalty of the entire population to the sovereign and the constitution of the British empire." He wanted to dissent from that and say that it should be changed to an overwhelming majority of the people of Canada or most of the people of Canada. It had to be qualified. He denied that he was being actuated by party politics. (Oh, oh, and laughter.) He then gave a resume of the whole matter which led up to the moving of the house of commons last session in behalf of the Uitlanders. He passed on to refer to an interview, which appeared in the Globe, with the premier, touching on the constitutional question, and touched upon having, himself, got a gentleman to insure the lives of the members of the contingent. He next directed his attention to Mr. Tarte, whom he declared had returned from France full of disloyal sentiments. He attacked the French most bitterly, but said he did not include all French Canadians. As for Mr. Tarte, said the leader of the opposition, he returned from France more French than ever. Sir Charles next took up La Patrie and Letemps of Ottawa and quoted extracts from them in regard to the contingents. He accused the premier of being under the malign influence of the minister of public works. He maintained that the government should have paid all expenses of the contingent and proceeded to refer to his own insurance scheme. He seemed to get very much annoyed when some one laughed at him and concluded by hoping that the government would carry out the overwhelming sentiment in the country. When he took his seat without moving an amendment everyone looked surprised.

The premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was received with cheers when he rose to reply to Sir Charles Tupper. He said that the leader of the opposition had never cultivated the art of condensation or concentration. Last year he took five hours to deliver his speech but this year he managed to rush it through in three hours. In that regard he would compliment Sir Charles Tupper for an improvement with this good example. If followers of the leader of the opposition would copy, then it might be possible for business of the House to be got through in reasonable time. Sir Wilfrid did not object to the leader of the opposition confining his remarks to the war in South Africa, in fact he approved of it. There never was such an important question before Canadian parliament. He would have preferred to have seen Sir Charles approach the subject in a more judicial spirit. What the leader of the opposition had done was to both approve of and blame the course the government had taken. Sir Wilfred said that he was not indifferent to the kind things that Sir Charles said, but he objected to the severe things that had been said. The leader of the opposition approved of the policy of the government and he found fault with it. The government was said not to be prompt enough and it was said that they had not gone far enough, and that they did not move until public opinion spoke strongly in favor of aid. Did the honorable gentleman suppose that the government should have done else? Would it have been in order to have taken public money out of the treasury for an expenditure of that kind unless public opinion was in favor of it? That showed how little Sir Charles thought of responsible government. The Australian colonies' parliaments were in session at the time and could therefore have acted with more promptness than the Canadian government could do, because parliament was not in session here. Two days after Kruger had issued his ultimatum the government had acted and three weeks later the volunteers were on the ocean.

Sir Wilfrid afterwards referred to the statements of the "reptile press" which was engaged in stirring up discord in this matter and said that there was not a man in Canada who was not prepared to aid Britain when engaged in a war for the people. To show that Sir Charles had taken strong ground against contributing to the wars of the Empire, Sir Wilfrid Laurier read from a copy of The Nineteenth Century of 1891 an article written and signed by Sir Charles Tupper declaring that there were other and better ways for Canada doing than contributing aid to the army and navy. Again in 1893 Sir Charles Tupper wrote to Casimir Dickson, secretary of the Imperial Federation League, that he was opposed to making contributions to the army and navy. On 11th March, 1898, Sir Charles Tupper was reported in the Mail and Empire as having spoken at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League as being opposed to such contributions, Canada having done enough in building such imperial works as the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Wilfrid, proceeding, said that Sir Charles Tupper had now changed his mind, and he had a right to do so. Proceeding, the Premier dealt with Sir Charles Tupper's telegram to him from Yarmouth, asking the government to send a contingent. He respected Sir Charles Tupper's opinion, but did not look upon him as speaking for the whole country; but as soon as it became known that the government of the Transvaal had refused the same rights and privileges to British citizens, which it granted to its own, then the enthusiasm in this country to send a contingent was intense and the government acted immediately. The government had acted without summoning parliament, because it would cost more money to summon parliament than it did to send the first contingent. He made a brilliant and touching reference to the sailing away of the first contingent from Old Quebec, with its historic surroundings amid the cheers of the people, and with the determinat on that the war should be prosecuted to its bitter end.

During his speech the galleries were packed by a thousand people.

Mr. Foster, on rising to reply, was cheered by the opposition and began his speech, but as the members of the house got up and went out, and the public on the galleries departed, there was considerable noise, and Mr. Foster said if he could not have the attention of the members opposite he would move an adjournment of the debate.

Premier Laurier said, "very well," and to Mr. Foster's surprise, the debate was adjourned.

Fish and Game Protection.

At the invitation of Hon. S. N. Parent, Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, a number of gentlemen prominently identified with Fish and Game interests in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario and the states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York met in convention at Montreal on Friday last at 10 a. m., and continued their deliberations through several sessions until Saturday afternoon.

At the first session the question of organization was discussed, and it was resolved to make it "The Fish and Game Association of North America."

Its object is to unite all who are actively and intelligently interested in the subject suggested by its name in a society for the purpose of protecting fish and game in such a manner as to preserve both for angling and hunting in legitimate ways for sportsmen, and in respect of these and commercial fishes, as well to secure the support of existing and improved laws for their protection and supply to markets, consistent with their conservation.

The Toronto Globe gives the most complete list we have seen of those who were present at the convention, as follows:

Hon. S. N. Parent, Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick; D. G. Smith, Fishery Commissioner of New Brunswick; L. B. Knight, Chief Game Commissioner of New Brunswick; S. T. Busteed, Deputy Fish Commissioner for Ontario; H. S. Osler, Game Commissioner, Ontario; Dr. J. A. McCallum, President Fish and Game Committee of Ontario; W. G. Parish, Athens; James Dickson, Fenelon Falls; John Fottler, jun., S. Hodges, Boston; John W. Titcomb, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; C. H. Wilson, Glen Falls, N. Y.; Horace Bailey, Newburg, Vt., State Commissioner; F. G. Butterfield, Rock Island, Vt.; E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec; H A Price, Assistant General Passenger Agent, I C R, Montreal; J E Walsh, P W Resseman, Ottawa & Gatineau Railway, Ottawa; L O Armstrong, Colonial Agent, C P R; Dr. T A Brisson, Montreal; John McCombie, Bellevue Hotel, Temiscamingue; J H Walsh, General Passenger Agent, I C R, Sherbrooke; W E Davis, General Passenger and S A, G T R, Montreal; H R Cheatlon, Montreal; H O Stanley, Charles E Oak, of the Fish and Game Commission of Maine, Carbondale; Mac C E K Usher, General Passenger Manager, C P R, Montreal; W E Cormier, Provincial Game Warden, Aylmer; W J Cleghorn, Secretary Fish and Game Protection Club of Quebec; Dr W H Drummond, Montreal; Commodore W H Parker, Lac a la Perche; C Rankin, Hudson Bay Company, Mattawa; Dr J T Finnie, President Fish and Game Protection Club, Montreal; A G Bourbonnais, M P P, Montreal; L Z Joncas, Superintendent Fish and Game; Rene Dupont, Travelling Passenger Agent, Q & L St John Railway.

The officers of the new association were elected as follows:—

President: Hon. S. N. Parent.

Vice Presidents: G. W. Titcomb, Commissioner of Fisheries, Vermont; S. J. Bastedo, deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, Ontario; John Fottler, Boston; Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor General of New Brunswick; Chas. E. Oak, Fish and Game Commissioner, Maine; C. H. Nelson, Glen's Falls, New York.

Secretaries: L. Z. Joncas and Rene Dupont, of Quebec, and D. G. Smith of New Brunswick.

A committee consisting of L. Z. Joncas, Hon. S. N. Parent, Hon. A. T. Dunn, D. G. Smith, S. J. Bastedo, G. W. Titcomb, John Fottler, Chas. E. Oak and several other members was appointed to consider the subject of harmonising the Fish and Game laws of the Canadian Provinces and the several States. The object is to harmonise these laws particularly of the provinces and states bordering on each other.

This important committee could not perform the work entrusted to it during the period of the convention's meetings, so great was its scope, so it was given until the next annual meeting to report.

The subject of the enforcement of existing fish and game laws was discussed, and it appeared that Quebec's administration of this trust was, perhaps, merely nominal or had been so up to a comparatively recent date—while the Maine and New Brunswick systems, which are almost uniform in many important particulars, were admittedly the best. It was resolved that the enforcement of game laws must be divorced from politics, that prosecutions should be pushed to a conclusion in every case regardless of the social position of offenders and that remission of fines or sentences by states or provinces should be stopped.

The subject of the artificial propagation of fishes as a means of maintaining existing stocks, re-stocking depleted waters and peopling barren waters with fish was ably discussed and the facts submitted were conclusive as to the success and immense value of the science of fish culture. It was voted unanimously that the establishment and maintenance of fish hatcheries, as both public and private enterprises, should receive every possible encouragement and aid.

[The space at our disposal this week does not admit of our giving the remainder of our report of the proceedings, which we hope to find room for next week. EDITOR.]

THE WAR!

The news from South Africa this week does not contain anything to indicate that there have been active hostilities, although it is intimated from sources that are unofficial that General Buller has recrossed the Tugela and is fighting his way to Ladysmith. This is, however, not generally credited. It is believed to be more probable that a general forward movement on a large scale is being planned and prepared for under General Roberts. The censorship on the news from the front is very effective, but the situation is more encouraging from the British standpoint, which is satisfactory, so far as it goes.

Dungarvon's Contingent is Ready.

We're a peaceful lot of people,
And we only kill the moose,
And hunt the roving caribou,
Or sometimes "shootem goose."
But now the fur is rising up
Along Dungarvon's back
For our country's flag is drooping
And our empire's on the rack.

We can hear the bugle sounding,
And there's war talk in the air,
And we've read of bloody battles
And would like to have our share,
So we're edging up our crooked knives
With whetstones on our lap,
We've had pork and beans all winter
And we're spoiling for a scrap.

And up and down our country line
From Boiestown to Scoumtac
We see men rolling up their sleeves
And humping up their back,
And the captain of our Battery
Sniffs the battle from afar,
And is raising of his plumage
Just like Henry of Navarre.

For they tell us that the Empire
Is fast falling to decay
That old England's power is waning,
And Britons had their day.
The hairy man from Africands
Has got them on the gaff,
And other nations standing by
Are giving us the laugh.

Then the man down at the Bridge
Who was always kind and free
And liked to soothe a brother's woe
Since the days of Hardy Lee,
Even he is backing up the Boers
And saying in his prayers
That they've got old Joshua's banners
And the land of Canaan's theirs.

And it sets our blood to boiling
As we look adown the years
And note the swath of empire cut
Behind the British cheers;
And see the land of liberty
And right and law and such,
All fought up to a standstill
By the blarsted lop eared Dutch.

If sauerkraut and bologna
Are to lead the hopes of man,
Where roast beef and plum pudding
Have been always in the van.
If they must place a sausage wreath
Around Victoria's brow,
By the Great Dungarvon Whooper
We want to know it now.

So wire us when you want us
And we "gamble" we'll be there
With bread crumbs in our whiskers
And hayseed in our hair,
But our arms are strong for battle
And our spirits light as dew,
And our hearts against our jumpers
Will beat loyal by and true.

Then fling that banner over us—
The grand old Union Jack,
That doesn't oft put up a bluff
And have to take it back.
We want no gilded lace or straps,
No bugle call or fuss,
Just place us on the firing line
And leave the rest to us.

DUNGARVON RIVER, Feb. 1, 1900.

Parish and County Officers.

Parish and county officers were appointed at the last meeting of the Northumberland Municipal Council as follows:—

CHATHAM.

Surveyors of Lumber—Harry Smith, Michael Dee, F. E. Danville, Andrew Morrison, Andrew McIntosh, Alexander Campbell, Wm. McGraw, John Woods, John Blake, Richard Williams, John Connors, Matthew Keenan, Timothy Harrington, James McLaughlin, Patrick Coleman, John P. Sullick, Wm. Damery, Wm Lg Gill (P. s son), George Loggie, Michael Haley, John Haley, Robt. Loggie, John Sinclair, Wm. Baldwin, James Pedley, sr., Peter Dower, John Stewart, Thos. Stapleton, Jas. Stapleton, John M. McLoughlin, Wm Luke, Wm. Kerr, jr., Patrick J. Ryan, Michael Morris, James Keenan, jr., Wm. Muirhead, Thomas McQuinn, Wm. Whalen, Philip McIntyre, John Williams, Patrick Lanagan, Leonard Sullivan, John McIntyre, Peter Moore.

Pound Keepers—John Brehault, upper district; John Reid, middle district; John Forrest, lower district.

Inspectors of Fish—James Whalen, Lawrence Landry.

Hogreeves—John D. Forrest, John England, James Brehault, Michael Mahar, James McDonald (Black Brook), Alex. Dick (Napan), Albert Layton (Napan).

Surveyors of Dams—Michael Fitzpatrick, sr., Peter Rogland, Michael Keoughan.

Boom Masters—Benjamin Flood, Michael Fitzpatrick, sr., Daniel Crimmen, Donald Ullock, Michael Keoughan, Isaac Dickeson.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark—Thomas Flanagan, Robt. Loggie, John Connors, John Blake, Michael Haley, Wm. Haley, John M. McLaughlin, Wm. Damery, A. W. Waters, John Thompson (Douglasfield), John Irving (Douglasfield), Thomas Wilson, Wm. Whalen.

Fence Viewers—Samuel Waddleton, John Foley, David D. Trevors, Alex. McKnight, George Traer, Denis Sullivan, Wm. Martin, Wm. Savoy.

Game Warden—Arthur Johnston.

Town Clerk—T. M. Gaynor.

District Clerk—John Blake.

Wharfingers Wm. Wyse, Mich'l Keoughan, Dan'l Crimmen, John Blake, Wm. Walsh, upper district.

Revisors of Votes—Wm. Kerr, Jas. F. Connors.

Inspectors of Shingles—James Mowatt, Robt. Wall, Alex. Ross, Thomas Fernand, F. W. Russell.

Commissioners of Roads—No. 1, Francis W. Russell; No. 2, Alex. Dickson; No. 3, Patrick Connors; No. 4, George E. Fisher; No. 5, Charles Sargeant.

Constables—Dan'l Baldwin, David M. Savoy, John Thompson (Douglasfield), Robt. Manderson, Alex. Dick, David Loggie, Ignatus Redmond, Wm. P. Troy, Adam Dickeson, Martin Foley, Thomas Hannah, James Ramsbotham.

Collectors of Rates—Thomas King, upper district; Wm. Johnston, middle district; Albert J. Fraser, lower district.

Assessors of Rates—George Stothart, Sam'l Waddleton, Wm. Damery.

Inspectors of Butter—George P. Searle, Daniel Cheesman, Thomas Flanagan, Thomas Keating.

NEWCASTLE.

District Clerks—Upper district, George Staples; middle district, Alex. Jessamine; lower district, David Clark.

Constables—John Cassidy, Wm. Stewart, Andrew Mather, Timothy McDonald, George Wiseman, Thomas C. Hill, George Russell, Charles Lyons, Wm. Irving, John McCormack, Donald DeGrace, Robert Beckwith, Samuel Miller, jr., James Woods, Henry Grey, Wm. Woods, Frank Johnston, Thos. Hayes, John Creamer, Wm. McCallum, John Walsh, John Brooks, Samuel Matheson, Charles Anderson, John Wallace.

Commissioners of Highways—No 1 John G. Kethro; No. 2, Wm. Wood, No. 3, John Lyons; No 4 Thom s Wallace.

Weighers of Hay—Byron C ll, John E ioson.

Revisors of Votes—L Doyle, Allan A. Davidson.

Game Wardens—John G. Kethro, James O'Brien.

Surveyors of Dams—John Jones, Peter Swanson.

Hogreeves—Wm Edmunds, John F. White, Richard McCallum, Martin Murphy, Timothy Carroll, Thomas Donohoe, Charles Morrison, John Anderson, James Howe, Thomas Daughney, sr., Patrick Regan, James Clark, Francis Burke, George Stewart, Walter McKenzie, Henry Grey, Wm. Wood, James Wood.

Field Drivers—Edward Holohan, David McKenzie, Jonas Clark.

Timber Driver—Thomas Herbert, Wm. Knight, Charles Reid, Charles Williston, John McHardy.

Boom Masters—John Robinson, jr., E. McCallum, James McDonald.

Surveyors of Lumber—W. Reid, Charles Donovan, Christopher Craig, James Craig, Jeremiah Craig, Richard D. Maltby, John Robinson, sr., Charles Robinson, John Dalton, James C. Russell, Robertson Lingley, Gregory Layton, Benjamin Reid, Thomas Norton, James Falconer, Albert Sickler, Hugh O Donnell, Patrick Sullivan, Daniel Sullivan, jr., John McKendy, James Russell, merchant, Wm. Jones, Alex. Russell, jr., Wm. Davidson, John McHardy, E. H. Sinclair, John Matheson, Lawrence Doyle, John E. T. Lindon, Hugh Lowns, James Simpson, Wm. Wood, Frank Carruthers, Timothy Connolly, Thomas Barnett, John Robinson, jr., Thomas Hickey.

Inspectors of Fish—T. W. Crocker, John Anderson, George Gordon, James Hay.

Assessors of Rates—Stanley Miller, John McCook, Harris Davidson.

Collectors of Rates—Timothy Connolly, John Sullivan.

Measurers of Stone—Charles E. Fish, Wm. Sutherland, James Currie.

Measurers of Wood and Bark—R. L. Maltby, Gregory Layton, Christopher Craig, Hugh Lamont, John Russell, John Mahoney, James Falconer, John Delaney, Hugh O'Donnell, John E T. Lindon, L. Doyle, Wm. Sutherland,

Ferrymen—Fred Cunningham, Andrew Gordon.

Fence Viewers—George Ingraham, Wm. Reid, Andrew Morrell, John Delaney, Thos. McKenzie, Dennis Hayes, Andrew Craig, Frank Johnston

Pound Keepers—Wm. Jardine, Peter Loggie, Frank Johnston.

Sealers of Leather—Walter J. Elliott, Edward O'Donnell, John Troy.

GLENELG.

Collectors of Rates—District No. 1, Hugh McDonald; district No. 2, John Dunn; district No. 3, Thomas Lahey.

Town Clerk—Donald McBeath.

District Clerks—No. 2, Patrick Phelan; district No. 3, David McLean.

Boom Masters—Archibald J. Cameron, Allen McNaughton, Donald Watling.

Fence Viewers—John Quinn, Edward Reinsborrow, Peter McDonald, Allen McKay, Thomas McGraw, James Sullivan, George McLean, James Digman.

Timber Drivers—Robert Fowlie, Patrick Flynn, Jubal Watling, jr.

Pound Keepers—Wm Etge, John Ross, Wm. McLean, Road, Hugh Daley, Samuel McDonald.

Hogreeves—Archibald McKay, Matthew Holland, Michael Digman, John Dixon, Malcolm Watling.

Revisors of Votes—James Cameron, Wm. V. Ullock.

Highway Commissioners—District No. 1, John C. Taylor; district No. 2, Ralph Searle; district No. 3, John Kennedy; district No. 4, Alex Dick; district No. 5, John Cook.

Inspectors of Fish—Alex. McDonald, Robt. Sweezie, Robt. Brunner, George McKnight.

Overseers of Poor—James Kendall, Andrew White, George Cook.

Overseers Fisheries—James M. McNaughton, Thomas Fower, Reuben Sweezie.

Surveyors of Bark—Henry Daley, Hugh Cameron, Donald Watling, John R. Taylor.

Surveyors of Dams—John W. McNaughton, Kenneth McDonald, Thomas McGraw.

Constables—Edward Reinsborrow, Peter Flynn, James Finn, John Dixon, Malcolm Watling, James Lynch, Wm. McDonald, Donald McDonald, Allen McKay.

Assessors of Rates—Archibald Cameron, James McDonald, Frank Sweezie.

Surveyors of Lumber—William McNaughton, Thomas Ullock, Hugh Cameron, Robt. Fowlie, Malcolm McNaughton, Donald Watling, John Bateman, John W. McNaughton, Alex. S. Cameron, Martin Cook.

Game Wardens—John Flanagan, Robt. Reinsborrow, Thos. Traer.

NELSON.

Assessors of Rates—John M. Sutton, Thos. McDonald, sr., Geo. Harper.

Hogreeves—Michael Woods, John Ivory, John Doyle, Alex. Harper, Dan't McCarthy, Patrick Woods, Jas. Connolly, John Arthur, Sylvanus Hubbard, Michael Casey, Philip O'Donnell, Wm. Russell, Wm. Dooley, Wm. Gorman.

Revisors of Votes—Thos. W. Flett, A. A. M. Saunders.

Game Warden—J. P. Burchill.

Inspectors of Fish—John Doyle, Sylvanus Hubberley, Alex. Harper.

Surveyors of Lumber and Bark—Edward Foley, Dan'l Doolan, Wm. Doolan, John Monahan, Dan'l Baldwin, Patrick Kirk, Wm. Kirk, Denis Kirk, John Newman, D. McKechran, John M. Sutton, Geo. Harper, James Lynch, sr., Thomas Lynch, sr., Michael Hayes, Wm. Hayes, Richard Walsh, Chas. Murphy, A. A. M. Saunders, Wm. Harrigan, James Harrigan, Patrick Harrigan, James Clarke, John Wallace, Wm. Clarke, Agustus Doolan, Michael King, Martin Doyle, John A. Flett, John Doolan, Thomas O Doolan, Thos. Lynch, jr., Geo. Doolan, George A. Flett, Denis Sheehan, Daniel Sheehan, James Carmale, Peter O'Neill, James Whalen, John Sinclair, Lt. Baron Finley, Thomas W. Flett.

Overseers of Poor—Matthew Carroll, Peter O'Neill, James Grenan.

Ferrymen—Alex. Harper, Louis Galleon, James Russell, Michael Monahan, David Smith, Alex. Stewart, John Walsh (James' son).

Constables—Patrick Dunn, John Ratican, Wm. Ryan, Thomas Lynch, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Nathaniel Underhill, Wm. Richardson, John Johnston, Louis Galleon, Matthew Carroll, Alex. Carrigan, John Richardson, Wm. Russell, Jos. Johnston, James Duthie.

Commissioners of Roads—Wm. Burns, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Alex. Harper, Patrick Hughs, Patrick Alyward,

Collectors of Rates—Thomas Lynch, Stephen Duthie, Lawrence Grenan.

Parish Clerk—Thomas Lynch, jr.

District Clerks—Wm. McKinley, John Sullivan.

Fence Viewers—James Kane, Daniel Hurley, James Harper, James Gratton, John Walsh, John Doyle, Wm. Burns, John Doolan.

Boom Master—Thos. Gill,

Pound Keepers—Michael Sullivan, James Gratton, James Russell, James Harper, Alex. Flett, James Murphy, Patrick Maloney, Patrick Aylward, Michael Bohan, Denis Carroll, Jerry McCarthy.

Clerk of the Market—George Burchill, jr.

Surveyors of Dams—Thomas Ambrose, James Kane, James Lynch.

HARDWICKE.

Commissioners of Highways—District No. 1, Hugh McKay; No 2, Joseph B. Williston; No. 3, Wm. Manual.

Overseers of Poor—Alexander G. Williston, William Manual, Alex. McDonald, sr.

Collectors of Rates—District No. 1, Patrick Carroll (Toms' son); No. 2, David O. Savoy.

Assessors of Rates—Thos. Sargeant, William A. Williston, Jos. Williston, sr.

Surveyors of Dams—John Fitzpatrick, Jas. Hill.

Constables—Luther Williston, Donald McLean, William S. Preston, David O. Savoy, John Williston, (John's son), Amon Savoy, William G. Tait.

Fence Viewers—Edward O'Niel, Joseph Savoy, Robert Taylor (Alex's son).

Hogreeves—William Y. Preston, James Nowlan, Robt. Nowlan (Jas.' son) Benjamin Martin, Peter McDonald.

Revisors of Votes—Phineas Williston, Dan'l Lewis.

Timber Drivers—William Dickens, Chas. Ransborrow, Joseph William, sr.

Boom Keepers—Angus McDonald, Chas. Ransborrow.

Pound Keepers—Luther W. Lewis, Joseph Savoy, Robert Jenkins, Donald McDonald, sr.

Game Warden—Henry C. Williston.

Surveyors of Lumber—Joseph B. Williston, Alexander G. Williston, Joseph Williston, sr., Chas. Reinsborrow, Edward O'Neil.

Inspectors of Fish—David Savoy (Simon's son), Robert Mills' Daniel Lewis, Dudley Perley, Wm. Gulliver, sr.

Overseers of Fisheries—John Lewis, Bushrod W. Smith.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark—John Lewis, Joseph Williston, sr., Edward O'Neil.

Parish Clerk—John Mills (Alex.'s son).

District Clerk—Ernest Flieger.

BLISSFIELD.

Game Warden—Sam'l Freeze.

Field Drivers—Thos. Cowie, J. C. Weaver, Robt. Arbo, Geo. Edgar, Jas. B. Mitchell, Chas. Beek, Frank Russell, Geo. Hinton, Charles C. Bamford, Alexander McCrae, David Connell, Clarence Arbo.

Measurers of Wood and Bark—Silas Sutherland, Everett Weaver, Jack Gilks, Walter Freeze, Edgar Betts, Geo. Murphy, Enoch M. Bamford, Bradford McDuff.

Revisors of Votes—Ronald Hurley, F. D. Swim.

Assessors of Rates—Thos. Cowie, David Ward, Henry Swim.

Commissioners of Roads—District No. 1, John Connell; district No. 2, Frederick Morehouse; district No. 3, Michael Hannon; district No. 4, Daniel Doak; district No. 5, Enoch M. Bamford.

Surveyors of Lumber—Frank Russell, Daniel Doak, James Holmes, Roland Crocker, Silas Sutherland, Chip Bartlett, Bradford McDuff, Thos. Holmes, jr., Michael

Please the Women

YOU WILL DO THIS IF YOU GET

Kent Mills Flour.

WE HAVE IT!

W. S. LOGGIE COMPANY, LIMITED.

☎ Telephone 25

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

COONEY'S HISTORY :—See advt.

You can buy them right anywhere; the right kind at the right place; Union Blend Tea at 25, 30, 35 and 40c. per pound: a key in every pound package.

BOY WANTED—as an apprentice—at the ADVANCE office. He must apply in his own handwriting, stating age, residence, standing at school and any other particulars he pleases.

"BREATHE FREELY NOW!" your friend exclaims when he has satisfactorily explained some alarming news. So we say when we hand you a bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for any kind of trouble in the air passages. 25c all Druggists.

S. PAUL'S AND S. MARY'S CHURCHES :—On Sunday next (Septuagesima Sunday) special services of supplication on behalf of the British forces in South Africa will be held in S. Mary's and S. Paul's churches at the usual hours. The Special offerings will be for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT :—Eugene D. Connolly, Douglastown, who made so good a record at the St. John Business College last term, has been appointed to a position on the teaching staff of the College. The Monitor congratulates Mr. Connolly on his appointment and predicts him a successful career. [Monitor, Jan. 27.

C. E. LOCAL UNION.—A meeting of the Miramichi C. E. Local Union is to be held in the Presbyterian church at Douglastown on Monday first at 8 p. m. A number of our local clergymen and prominent laymen have promised to take part in the meeting. Such a central church ought to command a large gathering of the young people on the Miramichi.

C. E.—Corresponding Secretaries of Christian Endeavor Societies and C. E. workers throughout Northumberland County are requested to address all correspondence to Rev. D. Henderson, Chatham, N. B., who has been appointed Superintendent of C. E. work for the county of Northumberland.

Signed, D. A. MORRISON, Prov. Sec'y.

THE FARM JOURNAL is cheap but not too cheap to be good; it is full of ginger and gumption, and has as many other good things in it that you can use as any paper at any price. We have a clubbing arrangement by which the ADVANCE is sent one year, and the Farm Journal 5 years, (all of 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904) both for $1 00. Pay in advance and get two prizes.

UNRIVALLED TOURIST SLEEPING cars for the accommodation of passengers holding second class tickets, are run by the Canadian Pacific Railway on Trans-continental Express train, leaving Windsor Station, Montreal, at 11 a.m. every Thursday and running through to Seattle. Passengers for Canadian Northwest and Pacific Coast points will be accommodated in these cars, on payment of a small additional berth charge. Each berth will accommodate two passengers.

EQUILE HORSE BOOK is as full of good sense as an egg is of meat. Its motto: "Always speak to a horse as you would to a gentleman," is the keynote of its treatment of his whole subject. There are twenty-five chapters including advice on feeding and watering, stable management, whims and vices, ailments and their remedies, harness hints, about stables, colts' education care of the feet, etc. many of the illustrations have been made from life. The book is handsomely printed and substantially bound in cloth. The price is 50 cents, free by mail; address the publishers, Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

F. & D. ASSOCIATION :—The annual meeting of the Farmers' & Dairyman's Association of New Brunswick will be held at Fredericton on the 27th, 28th inst. and 1st March next. A very full programme is arranged. Among the subjects discussed will be Agricultural Education, Poultry Raising, The General Purpose Cow and Beef Raising, Potato and Onion Culture. Mr. F. D. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, will discuss our Live stock markets and transportation. One evening will be devoted to a discussion of the nineteenth and twentieth century agriculture and a variety of other subjects will be discussed.

SMALL POX—Only one case—and that a light one—has reached Newcastle. The patient, a railway employee named McGinity, was an inmate of the Windsor Hotel, Moncton, the only place where the disease appeared in that city, and he was, in some way, allowed to leave it at the time it was quarantined. He is now, however, in the isolated building in the shiretown and being attended by Mr. Harry Brebecker, so no danger of infection from him is anticipated.

Chatham is so well guarded at all points of approach that the infection can hardly reach it. It is, however, everybody's duty to take all possible preventive precautions.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary $900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.—1,4,00.

Sheldon's Remarkable Books.

We have received from The Poole Publishing Company, Toronto, a copy of "THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG," by Charles M. Sheldon, the well known author of "In His Steps." The book contains over 200 pages, and is a tragic tale showing how a noble man, who endeavored to exemplify the spirit of Christ, was opposed and persecuted. The story is one of intense vigor and pathos. It will secure a wide reading, and it should make a deep impression upon every reader. The Poole Publishing Company have eight of Sheldon's books at fifteen cents each, in attractive paper covers, or thirty cents in cloth covers, postpaid. They are the most widely read books of this generation. For sale at all bookstores.

Loggieville Notes.

Our Presbyterian pulpit was declared vacant last Sunday by Rev. Mr. Henderson of St. Andrew's, Chatham, who preached here, to a very large congregation, in the afternoon. He and Mr. McLean have supplied our pulpit regularly since Mr. Calder left, and we regret that the time they were to be with be has now expired, Rev. A. C. Lewis is to be with us for three months.

Mr. C. S. Bremner was in Loggieville last Saturday.

Miss Clarke and Miss Currie are visiting at Mrs. Norman Clarke's.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND :—The employees of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company have subscribed, through the Bank of Montreal to the Patriotic fund as follows:

$1 each.	50c. each
W A Loundon,	William Cahill jr,
F K Wood,	Michael Burns,
W Craft,	Geo J England,
A. Currie,	William Condon,
J Burbridge,	Richard O'Leary,
James Rossiter,	David Johnston,
Vencil Hrankey,	Walter Condon,
Walter Kane,	James Robins,
Barney Boyle,	Andrew Melanson,
William Cahill,	Dan O'Leary,
John May,	Alfred Burke,
Fred McDonald,	Peter Moar,
R Shields,	Malcolm McMillan,
D Cameron,	S C Knight.
Geo McDonald,	Jas Murdoch,
John Wheeler,	Hugh Moar,
Pat'k McCarthy,	John Skidd,
A Perley,	Chas. Smith,
Daniel Moar,	
John Brown,	
E Reid,	
Chas Walker,	
John Steele,	
Frank Flood,	
Wm Stevenson,	

Total $34.

From the Dominion Pulp Company's employees the sum of $31.50 was sent yesterday afternoon. The names of the subscribers will appear next week.

In addition to the general subscription already published in the ADVANCE through Bank of Montreal are the following—

Jas McD Barker,	$1,00
John McDonald & Co,	5.00
Adams Burns & Co,	50,00
J B Snowball & Co,	10.00
T Fountain,	1,00
Wm Damery,	1,00
J C Miller,	5,00
Dom. Pulp Co.,	10,00

Episcopal Consecrations.

On Sunday next Coadjutor Bishops elect Barry of Chatham diocese and Casey of St. John will be consecrated at the St. John Cathedral.

The ceremony will be performed by His Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, assisted by Archbishops Bruchesi of Montreal and Begin of Quebec. The sermon will be preached by Bishop McEvay of London, Ontario.

Among those present at the consecration will be Bishop Sweeney of St. John, Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, Bishop Rogers of Chatham, Bishop McDonald of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, besides a number of the provincial clergy.

Curling.

The match for the medal given by Hon. J. P. Burchill has been going on at the Chatham rink for several days. The subskips have charge of the rinks. The results of the play in the first series were as follows:

Rinks.

W. T. Harris'	17	vs. J McIntosh's	14
John Sargant's	15	" W.H. McLachlan's	7
H. McKeudy's	16	" W. A. Loudoun's	14
R.A Snowball's	17	" Rev. J. A. McLean's	9
Rev. G. M. Young's	15	" W. J. Connorat	13
S. Heckbert's	15	" Fred Chesman's	12
C. P. Hickey's	15	" Chas. Ruddock's	8
Arthur Johnston's drew a bye			

In the second series the play up to and including Tuesday evening was as follows:

Arthur Johnston's	15	vs. S. Heckbert's	10
C. P. Hickey's	12	" Rev. J. M. Young's	8

To Our Readers.

The ADVANCE will be obliged to its numerous readers if they will enable us to make reference in our local columns to matters and events in which they are interested, or may think their friends may be. This they can do by giving the information in person at the office, or writing to us about it. Many things proper to be noticed in the ADVANCE's columns do not appear therein, simply because our attention is not called to them by those who would like to see reference to them in the paper, but have omitted to do their part in making them known. Come, therefore, or write and tell us your local news.

The Only Cure for Catarrh.

Miss Lizzie Lanford, of 353 Market St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I have been a constant sufferer from Catarrh for twelve years During that time I have used most of the known remedies for Catarrh but can safely say that Catarrhozone is the best. It has cured me. It is very pleasant and effective in its use. I shall recommend it at every opportunity to my friends." Catarrh-ozone is a guarantee cure. Sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent for 10c in stamps by N.C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

Off the Track.

Last Wednesday night there was quite a serious mishap on the Intercolonial railway, although, fortunately, no person was badly hurt. The Maritime express for Montreal was running at its regular speed between St. Moise and Little Metis when, owing probably to a broken rail caused by the extreme frost of that night, the second and first class, dining and sleeping cars were derailed and some of them thrown quite a distance from the track, all the cars named, excepting the second class, being thrown on their sides. The second class was thrown across the track and one of its trucks was knocked from under it. The forward end of the first class was considerably broken up on one side by contact with the ground, and although the diner and sleeper were somewhat scratched they had not even a window broken and stood the heavy shock staunchly. The mishap delayed the passengers and mails only three and a half hours.

Death of Miss Hocken.

The death of Miss Bessie Hocken, youngest daughter of the late Richard Hocken, Esq., of Chatham, took place on Monday afternoon at three o'clock. It was only about a week before—Sunday, 28th ult.—that she was a visitor at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Allan Ritchie, Newcastle, when she appeared to be in improved health and spirits. Her serious illness after her return, however, followed by her death has been a shock to a very large circle of friends by whom she was held in the highest esteem. Her sisters, Mrs Allan Ritchie, of Newcastle, and Mrs. John Rogers of Montreal, and her brothers Messrs. R. S. and M. S. Hocken were amongst those with her at the time of her death. Mrs. Shieve, another sister, was hastening to her from her home in Albany, N. Y., but arrived too late to see her alive, while her other sister, Mrs. Joyce, of Toronto, was prevented by illness from coming

Miss Hocken will be much missed in church and in the social circle, in both of which she was prominent.

The funeral is to take place at 11 o'clock to-day, Thursday, from her late home. Interment will be at St. Paul's churchyard.

Doaktown Notes. Feby. 5th.

A terrible snow storm has been raging here for the last twenty four hours and still continues with a heavy N. E. wind About two feet of snow has already fallen. It is the worst storm for years.

Mr. Thos. McKiel from Pleasant Ridge, York County, has wedded one of Doaktown's fair daughters and, with his young bride, has taken up his abode in Wm. Swims' tenement house near the end of Doaktown Bridge.

D. Ward and his crew passed through here last week coming out of the woods.

The Life of Moody.

The Poole Publishing Company, Toronto, have in press a "LIFE OF DWIGHT L. MOODY," and they announce that it will be ready to place in the hands of the public during the first week of February. The book will be published in paper and cloth binding, and will contain over twenty illustrations. This book is sure to have a very large circulation, as the price has been made so low that the great mass of the people may secure it. Price, in atractive paper binding, 25 cents; cloth 50 cents, postpaid. For sale at all bookstores.

At Boiestown.

The annual banquet of the Boiestown Debating Society was held in the comfortable parlor of the society in Boiestown Hall on Monday evening of last week. The repast was provided by Fred P. Hatt, of Fredericton. In spite of rather unfavorable weather about sixty guests were present. Previous to the banquet an excellent debate was held on the topic: "Resolved, that free trade would be more to the interests of Canada than the national policy." Dr. W. H. Irvine, H. A Kendall, Nelson Spencer and Wm. McMillan spoke for the affirmative, while Coun. Campbell, Wm. T. Sharpe, F. W. McCloskey and N. Foster Thorne championed the negative. The award of the judges, Rev. M. R. Knight and Messrs. A. Morrison and H. H. Gunter, was in favor of the negative. A number of toasts were duly honored, and eloquent responses to the Army and Navy were made by Rev. M. R. Knight and Messrs. Spencer and McCloskey. Mr. Campbell also was particularly happy in responding to the toast of the Ladies, and Dr. W. H. Irvine made an excellent response to the Learned Professions.

An Honest Cough Remedy.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam has been curing coughs and colds for more than a generation, and it has grown steadily in popular favor. Whenever its use is begun in a family, it is always relied upon as a safe resource for all coughs and colds and troubles of the breathing passages. This remedy, unlike nearly all cough preparations, contains no narcotic poisons. It is made of the purest extracts of roots, barks and gums of trees, and its effect is to heal whenever it touches an inflamed surface. Not only this, it protects the irritated parts from further irritation.

Adamson's Balsam does not deceive you into thinking you are being helped only to find that you are worse. It is an honest, simple remedy, and it is the most efficient preparation for coughs and all throat troubles ever compounded. It would never have lived and thrived all these years if this were not so. No cough is too obstinate for the Balsam where the irritation is anywhere in the breathing passages. For bronchitis it is a certain help. It relieves pneumonia and cures asthma and hoarseness. Every kind of cough yields to it. Regular size, 25 cents. The genuine "F. W. Kinsman & Co." blown in the bottle.

Presentation to Rt. Rev. Dr Barry.

Nelson was visited on Tuesday, 30th January ult., by the theological conference of which bishop-elect Barry is an active and devoted member.

Questions, theologic and philosophic, and, in general, omne scibile, are discussed by this learned academy. Tuesday's session was, however, invested with more than usual interest.

The conference intended honoring one of its members by the presentation to him of a Pectoral Cross and Chain, "rich and rare." The Rev. Father Power, at whose residence the meeting was, in the order of rotation, held, for this reason presided. In such capacity he, in a short spoken address, a model of good taste and chaste rhetoric, made the presentation. Father Van de Moortell followed in the happy vein which characterizes all his sayings. Both gentlemen gave utterance to the feeling animating the conference. Disdaining the language of fulsome flattery they assured the bishop-elect of the conference's devoted attachment and sympathetic interest.

Dr. Barry, in acknowledging the gift, expressed his grateful appreciation. The gift told him of honors; it reminded him also of correlative responsibilities. He was conscious of the kindly feeling of which the gift was the interpretation. This feeling he knew was not restricted to the conference, but was general throughout the diocese. The receptions tendered him, the episcopal insignia of which he was the recipient, having a significance of their own, cheered him, nerved him for the work and filled him with confidence in the future. Relying on the divine assistance and encouraged by such fraternal feeling, as evidenced in the present gathering, he humbly bowed to the will of heaven, as represented by superior authority.

Monseigneur Barry has the happy faculty of pleasing and of favorably impressing those with whom he comes in contact. To him may be implied the words of Emerson: "Honor and fortune exist for him who always feels himself in the presence of high causes."

The conference consisted of the following: The Rt. Rev. Bishop-Elect, the Revs. J. Carter, W. Varrily, F. Van de Moortell, S. J. Doucet, W. Sormany, N. Power and P. W. Dixon.

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

This purely Canadian fraternal benevolent society was organized in 1879, and now has a membership of upwards of 38,000, distributed in every province in the Dominion.

The society gives insurance to its members in policies of $500, $1000, $1500, or $2000, the latter sum being the limit on any life. The premiums, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between the Ages of	On $500	On $1,000	On $1,500	On $2,000
18 to 25.....	35c	60c	90c	$1 20
25 to 30.....	40c	65c	98c	1.30
30 to 35.....	45c	70c	$1.05	1 40
35 to 40.....	50c	85c	1.28	1.70
40 to 45.....	55c	1 00	1.50	2.00

After paying upwards of one million and a half dollars in death claims, the order had a surplus in the insurance department of $823,000 at the end of November last, all of which is invested in gilt-edge securities in Canada, or is on deposit in the best monetary institutions of the country. Not a dollar of the moneys collected for the insurance fund is or has been used for the expenses of management. The death rate per 1000 of membership in 1893 was 4.56 and since the organization of the society in 1879, the average death rate has been only 4.94.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch is a very popular department, and upwards of 16,000 of the members of the society are participating in this feature of the order. The benefits are $3 per week for the first two weeks of illness, and $5 per week for the succeeding ten weeks, and $56 during any year, besides a funeral benefit of $30 The fees, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years	25 cents
" 25 and 30 years	30 cents
" 30 and 35 years	35 cents
" 35 and 40 years	40 cents
" 40 and 45 years	45 cents

During the year 1898 over $43,000 was paid out in sick and funeral benefits, and $143,000 in death benefits. All physically and morally qualified males between 18 and 45 years of age, who are not debarred on account of their occupation, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars enquire of any of the officers or members of the order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, H.C.R., Ingersoll, Ont. THOS. WHITE, High Sec'y, Brantford, Ont.

or ERNEST GARTUNG, S. O., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary $900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.—1,4,00.

"Advance's" Washington Letter

Popular feeling in regard to the Boer war is rapidly veering around in this country. Despite misleading statements to the contrary continually published in Canada and Great Britain, public sentiment here heretofore has always been on the side of the Boers, both because they constituted a so-called republic and because of the disproportionate size of the combatants. But this feeling has been somewhat like that of a man who sees his brother engaged in a fight of which he does not approve. He would not be sorry if the brother got pretty well punched to teach him not to be so hasty the next time, but he would also feel much disposed to take off his coat and go in, if there seemed to be any danger of the brother getting the worst of it. During our war with Spain, Canada seemed to feel about the same way. It considered that we were altogether too cocky and wanted to punished, but not defeated.

As long as England is merely fighting the Boers, she will meet with lots of opposition in this country, and as soon as any European power attempts to chip in, the world will be astonished by the depth of pro-English sentiment that will develop in this country. Blood is a good deal thicker than water, and most Americans realize that the preservation of their own race ascendency depends on the ultimate victory of England.

The close relationship between this country and England was shown at the New Year's reception at the White House, when the entire British embassy was present. The Right Honorable Lord Pauncefote of Preston, G.C.B., G. M.G., dean of the diplomatic corps, was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and their four daughters; Mr. Gerald A. Lowther, first secretary; Captain Charles L. Ottley, R. N., and Mrs. Ottley; Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Lee, R. A., military attache, and Mrs. Lee, his American bride; Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, C. B., second secretary; Mr. W. G. MaxMuller, second secretary; Mr. Robert Bromley and Mr. Arthur E. O. Humphreys Owen, honorary attaches. The good feeling between the two countries was also emphasized by the pleasure that was expressed at the fact that Mr. Eliot, of the embassy, had recently been made a knight of the order of the fighting saints, St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Eliot's management of the Samoan difficulty, when he represented England at commissioner to those islands last winter, was such as to win for him the warmest official commendation of the United States government, and to make him popular throughout the country.

A good many Canadians turn up at Washington from time to time. The latest arrival is Mr. Edward McKenzie, of Montreal, who was somewhat amused when asked what Canada thought of the alleged Fenian invasion of that country. "It is all newspaper talk", he said, "and Canadians are losing no sleep on account of it. We know from what source it emanates, and are well satisfied with the knowledge that the fiery warriors who are going to devour Canada blood raw are windjammers of the eighteen-carat variety, and that their talk of gore is guff. A few hot-headed individuals, who have deluded themselves into thinking that they have a grievance against England, no doubt realize that this would be a fine time to add to the complications of Great Britain by the invasion of the Dominion, and hence the incentive of the raid. But they will take it out in talk.

Another interesting visitor to the Capital during the past week, was Mr. P. Labry, of Manchester, England, who talked entertainingly of the Boer war. "The end of the war will undoubtedly see England supreme all the way from the Cape to the Zambesi", he said. "The Boers had every advantage in men, munitions and position at the outset, and they have won a few battles. But Britain's sea power will enable her to win in the end. Although the navy may not fire a single shot during the war, victory will be due to it, not only because it will make possible the transport of unlimited troops and munitions, but because it will prevent any European nation from taking part, no matter how much they may wish to do so."

U. S. Consul Almar F. Dickson, has reported to the State Department here that a company has been formed at Gaspe Basin, Quebec; to carry on the oil boring business there. The consul does not expect much from the venture, as he says that 33 wells have been sunk in the last ten years, and that in only one has oil been found, and in that one it has been exhausted. He concludes: "I have conversed with several oil experts during the past five years, and they inform me that the sand and gravel here are not suited to oil, and that the dip of the rock is altogether wrong. This, they say, should be about 50 feet to the mile, and it is about 1,000 feet to the mile in most places where wells have been put down in this vicinity.

Agents :—Our book on South Africa and the Boer-British war is a regular bonanza for agents. Big cheap book Sells on sight. Outfit free to canvassers. THE LINSCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY. Toronto.

Agents :—A rich and golden harvest for you. The war in South Africa is the bloodiest of the century. We have the only Canadian book; by Castell Hopkins and Murat Halstead; the recognized historical war writers. Our representatives in South Africa and London supply direct news and pictures of battle scenes. It is authentic and gives information Canadians want. Everybody buys. Now is the time to commence work. BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LIMITED. Brantford.

Agents :—People are clamoring for an authentic history of the Boer-British war. We have a big, cheap book, by two of the best historical war writers of the world, sumptuously illustrated from photographic views taken on the spot. The only British Canadian book. Experience or capital unnecessary. THE LINSCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY. Toronto.

Wanted :—Three young men for special work. Teachers or educated men preferred. THE LINSCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY. Toronto.

Agents :—"Famous men and Great Events of the Nineteenth Century." All the great battles are described; the greatest men of the world, in various walks of life are introduced; every great event which has changed the maps and shaped the destinies of nations is detailed in glowing language; the progress of nations, the rise and fall of kings; all the greatest inventions and discoveries in a marvellous panorama of the century are here presented. It is a wonderful review of the most remarkable one hundred years in all the annals of the world. Exceptional inducements for agents. BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LIMITED. Brantford.

DIED.

Entered into the rest of Paradise, at Chatham, N. B., on Monday the 5th inst., Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Hocken, Esq.

At Winchester, Mass., Jan. 27, of consumption, Catherine M. Clark, beloved wife of John A. Cleveland and daughter of Jonas Clark of Miramichi, N. B., aged, 43 years, 5 months and 11 days. [Local papers please copy]

At Nelson, Jan. 25th, George Flett Sr. aged 82 years leaving a widow, five sons and three daughters to mourn their loss.

New Advertisements.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company will be held on the twelfth day of February A. D. 1900 at 2.30 p.m. in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, Chatham, N. B.

Dated this first day of February A. D. 1900.

By order of the directors.

J. P. BURCHILL
President.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the applicants hereinafter named to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council for a Grant of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Victoria, Chapter 7 entitled "The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Act 1891" incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may be shareholders in the proposed Company a body corporate and politic under the name, and for the purpose hereinafter mentioned.

1. The name of the Company shall be "The Chatham Electric Light Company" (Limited.)

2 The objects for which incorporation is sought are:—

(a) To produce, manufacture, supply and dispose of Electricity and electric current for light, heat power, and any other purposes for which the same may be used in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and places adjacent thereto.

(b) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to use and employ machinery, apparatus, instruments and rights relating thereto, patents of Invention pertaining to the same and improvements thereof, and to purchase, construct, lay, erect, maintain and operate all such necessary works, apparatus, motors, poles, wires, appliances and machinery as may be used or required in connection with the objects herein stated.

(c) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to sell, lease, mortgage, pledge, exchange or otherwise any property real or personal in connection with its business.

(d) To acquire, use and dispose of any inventions, Letters patent for inventions or the right to use any inventions in any way connected with or pertaining to its business.

(e) To acquire shares in the capital stock, or to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the power houses, plant, machinery, wires, poles, instruments, stock in trade, goods and chattels, rights, powers and franchises relating thereto, or property or liabilities of any other Company possessing powers or carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on.

(f) To do any or all things suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any of the objects herein mentioned, or incidental or conducive thereto.

(g) To enter from time to time by its servants and employees upon the public streets, squares or highways in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and places adjacent thereto, and dig or break up the same or any part thereof for the purpose of erecting poles and posts and stringing or erecting wires thereon and for renewing, repairing and maintaining such poles, posts and erections, wires and plant, and for placing and maintaining underground along or across such public streets, roads, squares, plots of ground or highways, wires, cables, pipes or conduits, for the conveyance of electricity and electric current for light, heat or power, and for renewing and repairing the same.

3. The office or chief place of business is to be established at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.

4. The amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company is to be Fifty Thousand dollars, divided into Two Hundred and Fifty shares of Two Hundred dollars, each.

5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—

William B. Snowball, Lumber Merchant, Chatham, N. B.

H. Archibald Snowball, Lumber Merchant, Chatham, N. B.

George E. Fisher, Farmer, Chatham, N. B.

Richard A. Lawlor, Barrister, Chatham, N. B.

David O. Smith, Journalist, Chatham, N. B.

the first three of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said Company

Dated Chatham, 1st Feb. 1900.

COONEY'S HISTORY!

—OF—

NEW BRUNSWICK

—AND—

GASPE.

Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold—including, 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cain's River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons, Peabody, Frasers, Cunard, Simonds, Rankin, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restiguche as well as the St. John River, etc., etc., etc.

Price $1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

D. G. SMITH.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made, to the Legislature of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate "The Bathurst Power Company." The object for which the incorporation is sought—is to build, erect and maintain, dams, sluices, water ways, and water, electrical, and steam power, and light machinery and appliances at one or more places on the Nepisiguit and Tetagouche Rivers and in Bathurst, and to erect, maintain and use poles and wires along the public highways and elsewhere within the the Parish of Bathurst, for the transmission of electricity for power and lighting, with right to sell and use electrical power and light, and to build, erect, and maintain all other buildings, erections, and appliances necessary therefor; also with right to purchase, acquire, expropriate, hold exercise and enjoy all lands, water rights and properties and privileges necessary for the above purposes, and to do and transact all business incident thereto.

The head office or chief place of business of the Company to be at Bathurst, Gloucester County, Province of New Brunswick.

GEORGE GILBERT,
Solicitor for Applicants.

3.1.00.

What Cured Your Cough?

ADAMSON'S BALSAM!

No cough can stay after being treated with it. It simply soothes it out of existence. There is nothing harsh or imperative about

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM

It **heals** the sore parts, tones up the irritated air passages and strengthens the bronchial tubes — thus stopping the sources of the cough.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick for the passing of an act to confirm the incorporation of J. B. Snowball Company, Limited, and the issue of the Stock and Bonds of said Company, and to make the Bonds a first charge on the Company's property.

Dated at the Town of Chatham this thirty first day of January, A.D. 1900.

House For Sale.

Tenders, addressed to the Almshouse Commissioners, will be received by the undersigned up to April 1st, for the purchase of the house and lot situate on St John Street, Chatham, known as the "Keary Property" and now occupied as the County Almshouse. Possession given any time after April 1st. Terms cash.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

D. MACLACHLAN,
Sec. Almshouse Commissioners.

NOV. 25th WE PUBLISHED THE NAMES and addresses of thirty of our students who had recently obtained good situations. Since then eleven more names have been added to the list.

Ten of our students are under one roof in the C. P. R. offices, St. John—two of them chief clerks.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE. Business and Shorthand (Pitman) Catalogued to any address. S. KERR & SON. ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

MAKE HENS LAY

No matter what kind of foods you use, mix with it SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It will increase your profits this fall and winter. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs.

A Nestful of Eggs!

May be obtained in winter if you do as many successful poultrymen do, namely, mix daily with the mash food Sheridan's Powder. Has been used and indorsed over thirty years.

If you can't get the Powder send to us, One pack, 25 cts; five $1. Large two lb. can, $1.20. Book free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for the passage of an act to incorporate "The Bathurst Boom Company." The object for which the incorporation is sought is—For the establishing and maintaining booms across one or more of the Rivers and Streams flowing into Bathurst Harbour and Bass River, and in Bathurst Harbour at the mouths of one or more of said Rivers and Streams, with the right to charge fees and boomage dues for lumber and logs coming into said booms, also the right to acquire, hold exercise and enjoy such properties and rights as are incident thereto.

The head office or chief place of business to be in the Town of Bathurst in the County of Gloucester in the Province of New Brunswick.

GEORGE GILBERT,
Solicitor for Applicants.

3.1.00.

Board of Health Notice.

REGULATION 5—It shall be the duty of the Board of Health of each and every health district in the Province to forthwith appoint officers whose duty it shall be to vaccinate all applicants, at such places and between such hours as the Board may determine, upon payment by the person so vaccinated, of a fee not exceeding fifty cents, and to forthwith give public notice of the appointment of such officers, and of the places where and the times wherein which persons may be so vaccinated.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Provincial Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 19th January, 1900.

The Board of Health have appointed

DR. A. E. LOGGIE,
Office: Princess St.,

DR. A. A. RITCHIE,
Office: King St.,

DR. JAMES McG. BAXTER,
Office: Water St.,

as officers under the foregoing regulation and would urge upon the public the necessity of vaccination, but especially would impress upon parents the advisability of having their children duly vaccinated.

All persons unable to pay required fee of 50 cents, will be vaccinated free, on application to any of the above named doctors at their offices between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., and 3 and 4 p.m.

E. A. STRANG,
Chairman of Chatham Board of Health.

Chatham, Jan. 29, 1900.

Notice of Sale.

To Daniel Sullivan of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan, his wife:

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and made between the said Daniel Sullivan and Mahaly Ann Sullivan his wife of the one part, and British N.T. Underhill of the said Parish of Blackville, lumberer of the other part, duly recorded in Volume 59 of the Northumberland County Records pages 378 and 379 and numbered 316 in said Volume; which Indenture of Mortgage was assigned and transferred by the said British N. T. Underhill to the undersigned Jabez B Snowball of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, merchant, by Indenture of Assignment dated the fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine duly recorded in Volume 59 of the said Northumberland County Records pages 379 and 380 and numbered 317 in said volume; There will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Chatham in the said County of Northumberland the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—"All that piece or parcel of "land and premises situate, lying and being in "Blackville aforesaid and bounded and described "as follows:—on the upper or westerly side by "lands owned and occupied by one Peter Astles, on "the rear by Crown lands, on the lower or easterly side by lands owned and occupied by one "Thomas Harris and on the front by the South "West branch of the Miramichi River being the "lands and premises at present owned and occupied "by the said Daniel Sullivan and containing one "hundred and thirty acres more or less"; together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner apertaining.

Dated the twenty ninth day of January A. D. 1900.

ROBT. MURRAY, Solicitor for Mortgagee.
J. B. SNOWBALL, Assignee of Mortgagee, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Hay for Sale.

35 tons good choice Timothy and Clover mixed hay for sale at the subscriber's barn 1½ miles below town for $10.00 per ton.

WM. DAMERY.

TRUNKS AND VALISES

Before you select a Valise for your Summer Holidays Give us a Call. We have just received

A Splendid Assortment.

How to Overcome a Difficulty!
It is a Serious Problem!
An Every Day Question!
Where can I get a

GOOD FITTING BOOT?

Our well selected stock should meet with your approval, Satisfaction must surely result.

HATS & CAPS, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Notice.

The Board of Health would urge upon the people of Chatham to attend immediately to vaccination, as smallpox is epedemic both to the north and south of our town

GEORGE WATT,
Sec'y Local Board of Health

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at the ensuing session thereof, by "The South West River Diving Company" for an act to continue the Act of Incorporation (41th Vict., Cap 69) of the said Company for a period of twenty years or more from the first day of January, 1901.

Dated at Fredericton, N. B this 15th of January, 1900.

HARRY BECKWITH, Secretary. WM. RICHARDS, President.

MALT EXTRACTS.

We are prepared to supply the demand for these goods.

WE HAVE

WYETH'S MALT
AT 35cts PER BOTTLE.

PABST MALT
AT 30cts PER BOTTLE.

HOFBRAU MALT
AT 15cts PER BOTTLE OR TWO FOR 25cts.

Reduction in Price in Lots OF ½ DOZ AND DOZEN.

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

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

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, Pallen Corner. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Chatham N. B.

AGENTS WANTED.

No experience necessary. Permanent position. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Stock

BEST MOUNTED POLICE.

THE NORTHWEST FORCE ARE AT THE HEAD OF THEIR CLASS.

One Patrol of 2 17 Miles—Interesting Description of the Men Who Maintain Law and Order Over a Vast Territory.

The Northwest Mounted police, many of whom are going to fight for the Empire in Africa, are a distinguished body. Throughout a territory of seven times greater than the whole of France law and order are maintained by a corps of only some eight hundred men, officially known as the Northwest Mounted Police of Canada, but familiarly known as the "Riders of the Plains. The corps combines the features of a military force with those of a constabulary. Its duties are as varied as the country patrolled. Essentially the riders are soldiers, but they act as magistrates, sheriffs, detectives, town constables, customs officers, license inspectors, fire wardens, court clerks, Crown timber agents, health officers, hide inspectors, game wardens, relief officers, Crown prosecutors, food inspectors and mail carriers. By their discipline and proficiency, by their valor and impartiality, their hardihood and discretion, and by their soldierly and gentlemanly bearing they have not only won the respect of all the classes they daily come in contact with, but they have acquired abroad the reputation of being one of the finest forces in the world. And they live up to it. Romance and hard work ride side by side in the service. It is the stamping ground of adventurous spirits drawn from many countries, and the passwords are intelligence, stamina and pluck.

FOLLOW THE TRAILS.

They follow the mountain trials. By railroad train or steamboat they go from town to village. They follow the shores of the lakes and river. They penetrate the snow mantled forests, and to make accessible some new found Eldorado they cut their way through an unexplored wilderness. Like the meshes of a gigantic net their patrol trails cover a country that measures a thousand miles from east to west and two thousand miles from north to south. In fact, one patrol alone—that from Fort Saskatchewan, in Alberta, to Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, thence to Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, and return via Lesser Slave Lake—covers a distance of 2,172 miles. The patrolling party runs the greater part of the distance on snowshoes and covers the remainder with canoe and paddle. To give an idea of the tremendous distance travelled by members of the force here is an instance of an officer who, in the course of his regular duties as assistant commissioner during but a single year travelled a total distance of 15,181 miles, 10,461 miles of which were by rail, 900 miles by water, 3,620 miles with horses and 200 miles on snowshoes. By a splendid system of connecting patrols almost every settler in the Northwest Territory is periodically visited by the police.

INVESTIGATE SETTLERS' WOES.

If he has any complaints he makes them in writing, and signs the constable's patrol report, which at the end of the beat is turned over to the non-com. officer in charge of the detachment. It is then forwarded with the non-com's weekly report to the officer in charge of the division. Complaints are promptly investigated. In this way the force keeps constantly in touch with the scattered population, which, in return, readily give every assistance to the police. It is principally owing to this strong spirit of cordiality existing between settler and trooper that a mere handful of men can enforce law and order in a country three-fourths the size of Russia.

GREAT CHARACTER.

It would be difficult to find in any corps in the world an assemblage of characters more varied than that to be met with in the ranks of the Northwest Mounted Police. On the past and present payrolls may be read the names of novelists, "broncho busters," Lords, "river drivers," artists, bushwhackers, lawyers, dog drivers, honorables, packers, bank clerks, sailors, government clerks, fishermen, Oxford and Cambridge graduates, sons of admirals, generals, bishops, and statesmen; former officers of the militia and volunteers of Canada and Great Britain, as well as former officers of the armies of England, France, and Germany. About 70 per cent. of the men are gentlemen by birth and well as education. Some of them have a private income in addition to their pay. Fully five per cent. once served in the Imperial army of Great Britain, some having seen service in Egypt, India, Africa, and Afghanistan. The police claim to be the best educated and wealthiest force in the world.

The force is armed with Lee-Metford and Winchester repeating carbines and Enfield revolvers. The principal stations are supplied with bronze mortars and 7 and 9 pounder field pieces. In the Yukon district they are provided with Maxim guns.

AVERAGE OF FORCE.

The present average of the force is: —Height, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches; weight, 167 pounds; chest measurement, 38 1-2 inches; age, 31 years.

The saddle horses used by the police are western bred, being a cross between Indian cayuse mares and thoroughbred English sires. They average 15.2 hands in height. They have immense powers of endurance and are extremely hardy. The record of the corps was made by Sergeant Major Spicer while carrying despatches during the last Riel rebellion. He rode a pony—a little over 14.1 hands in height—from Fort Macleod to Calgary and return, a distance of 224 miles, in two days, and strange to say, on the morning of the third day both horse and rider went on duty. The police horses are equipped with Maxican stock saddles and head stalls, with Whitman bits, which require only a single rein. The carbines are carried balanced across the saddle and strapped to its horn.

THE NEWEST LINGERIE.

How our grandmothers would gasp were they to see the gossamer fabrics which now do duty instead of the stout twills and long cloths of their day. It is to be doubted whether the possession of this lingerie is altogether an unalloyed joy, for we suffer a wholesome dread when it passes through the laundress' hands. Persian lawn, mull and batist, with Honiton or Valenciennes are the foundation of some of the latest fascinating creations in the line of lingerie. Everything is profusely trimmed with bows and lacing ribbons. Many chemises are made to tie with ribbons on the shoulders, which is a much desired innovation, as upon the occasion of putting on evening frocks the ribbons are so easily untied. The correct corset of today is cut very long over the hips, quite twelve or fifteen inches below the waist, so as to mold the figure to the shape demanded by the eelskin skirt. The front steels, too, are arranged so as to bring about the perfectly straight unbending, downward line where the waist used to be, but must be no longer. To further accentuate this flatness stocking suspenders are now attached to the front of the stays instead of on the sides.

HEARTILY AGREED WITH HIM.

Pa—My son we must never put off till to-morrow what we can do today.

Willie—Well, then, Pa, let's finish up that mince pie.

Parson Rusden's Fight

On his return he called upon the curate, who was looking far from handsome. In order that he might not hurt his feelings by looking him straight in the face, Mr. a Beckett took a chair by the window, and pretended to look into the street.

After inquiries as to Mr. Rusden's health had been duly answered, the Vicar quietly asked for some explanation of the event of the previous day. It was given in full, the curate interspersing his narrative with many expressions of self-condemnation.

"Of course I must go," he added; "and I shall never be able to make you understand how sorry I shall be to leave you."

For the moment the idea was welcome to Mr. a Beckett—but for the moment only.

"No," he said, kindly, "you need not go. I never thought of such a thing till now. Remain and live it down."

"I should like to remain," said Mr. Rusden dubiously; "but ought I to do so? It is very good of you to offer to keep me. I am afraid if I went no one else would have me."

"Perhaps not," said the Vicar, with a smile, "so that settles the matter." But even as he spoke he remembered the shame he had felt that very morning as he crossed the marketplace.

"I can't show my face here," said the curate ruefully. "How can I get up in the pulpit and preach?"

"Take three weeks' holiday, starting off to-day, and you will feel better on your return."

"But my work?" said Mr. Rusden, to whom this suggestion was extremely welcome.

"I will do your work."

"Talk about heaping coals of fire," said the curate—"you are doing it indeed." He cleared his throat, and added nervously, "Perhaps you would not mind looking at that sketch now?"

"Of course I shouldn't," answered Mr. a Beckett.

The drawing—the dream of color—was produced. The Vicar held it in his hand and was silent, repressing a strong inclination to laugh, and in his effort to keep his countenance his face became actually stern. Mr. Rusden watched him anxiously, feeling the silence terrible. Then, by degrees, an awful suspicion dawned upon him.

"Is it a daub?" he asked at last.

Mr. a Beckett considered that the time was come for telling the truth.

"Yes," he said very gently; "but, had revenge been his object, he could not have attained it more completely.

* * * * * * *

The bells were ringing for service on the Sunday after Mr. Rusden's return. He had arrived late on Saturday night, and had not seen the Vicar until he met him in the vestry. It was arranged that the curate was to preach, although he felt serious misgivings as to facing the somewhat scanty congregation. His face was now as handsome as ever, and not a trace of the conflict remained on it. As he passed through the village he noted an unusual stir, and was surprised to see groups of miners all in their Sunday clothes.

"I suppose they are going off on some excursion," he said to himself, carefully avoiding them, whereas formerly he had always given them heartly greetings. In truth, he felt more ashamed of himself than ever. On nearing the church door, however, one man intercepted him, and said:

"Be you a-going to preach this morning, Parson Rusden?"

"Yes," returned the curate, hurriedly.

"Ah, we heerd as much yesterday."

Mr. a Beckett greeted him kindly and looked at him keenly for a moment, but made no remark.

The service had just begun when a tramping of feet was heard, and the entire body of miners marched up the aisle, and, after some difficulty, seated themselves. This amazing sight diverted the attention of the congregation, who had never seen one of the men in church before. They behaved however, very reverently, and listened to the sermon with marked interest. It was a very short discourse, and treated principally of the shortcomings of professing Christians, and the sorrow resulting from their errors.

The Vicar hurried out to the miners after the service, in order that he might express his gratification at their attendance. He would greatly have liked to ask why they came, but thought he would let well alone. Mr. Rusden remained in the vestry. The unusual addition to the congregation was soon explained.

"Tell Parson Rusden," said one of the men, "that he needn't be down in the mouth because of that there fight. We are all right-down glad that bully Gibson found his match and had a licking; and we all came to church on purpose to show Parson Rusden we took his part."

"Will you come again?" asked the Vicar, genially.

"Yes," replied the man, after considering for a moment, "we will. A man what can fight like he did must have real grit in him, and we'll come again."

Mr. a Beckett went home and mused over the strange mysteries of human nature. Because a man could fight, these people would come to hear him preach forgiveness and forbearance!"

The next day Mr. Rusden came to call at the Vicarage. He seemed strangely silent and ill at ease.

"Rusden, my dear fellow," said the Vicar kindly. "I must tell you my news. Since you went away I have become engaged to be married."

Mr. Rusden offered his hearty congratulations, and asked if there was any further news.

"Well, no," said Mr. a Beckett, who did not choose to say that scarcely a day had passed since Mr. Rusden had gone on which the great dignitary of the Church had not come to call and urge him to get rid of his disreputable curate.

"The miners met me as I came out of church," said Mr. Rusden at length.

"Ah!" returned the Vcar.

"And I never felt so ashamed in my life as when they congratulated me on—on that dreadful success of mine, and told me they were coming to hear me again. To think of all the work you have done amongst them being unacknowledged, and my disgraceful conduct bringing such unlooked-for results!"

"The moral is a bad one," said Mr. a Beckett, laughing, "so we will change the subject."

"No," said the curate, "not yet. It didn't seem right to me that I should not only get off scot-free—owing to your goodness—but be made a hero of into the bargain, when I ought by rights to have been turned out of the place; and so, sesing that my painting was at the root of the whole business—" He stopped.

"Well, what did you do?" asked Mr. a Beckett, kindly.

"It won't seem anything to you, but it was a sacrifice to me," said the curate, his face flushing. "I threw all my sketches into the fire, and vowed I would never touch a brush again."

The Vicar shook hands with him, and from that time the influence of the Reverend Michael Rusden became paramount with the miners of Rodesley.

AT GERMANY'S COURT.

The imperial couple of Germany receive their relatives on New Year's Day, in the black eagle chamber, a magnificent room, the walls of which are draped in cloth of silver, while a wonderful canvas, the great Leygebe chef d'oeuvre, covers the ceiling. Generals and ambassadors, intimates of his majesty, are admitted to the charmed circle.

Her majesty wears the crown, to which a long veil is attached that falls in graceful folds down to her court train, the latter measuring 16 yards. It is borne by some of the "highest ladies in the land," who in their turn employ pages to help them along. Dress material is of the heaviest kind and loaded down with embroidery of precious metals and stones. The empress, like the kaiser, wears the insignia of the high Prussian and Hohenzollern orders.

His majesty is attired in the so called "great general's uniform," with its profusion of gold embroidery covering the breast and cuffs. So costly is this embroidery that poor officers often hesitate to accept the honor it exemplifies.

The costumes of the princesses are not less showy, though their jewels are. The personages following in their train either wear military dress or the minister of state uniform, which is of the rococo type—silk frock coats and breeches, jabots, cocked hats, white stockings and pumps, with golden buckles. Chancellor von Caprivi alone is excused from masquerading after the fashion of the eighteenth century. Like his predecessor, Bismarck he always appears at court in general's uniform.

At the chapel their majesties are received by the clergy in state, while simultaneously a boy choir of 200 picked voices opens the musical exercises, accompanied by a cornet corps. The religious ceremonies are short, the sermon not lasting more than seven or eight minutes.

The court begins at once in the white hall. The emperor and empress surrounded by the royal family, take their places on the throne, while the throng of notabilities pass in single file, formally offering congratulations. The emperor often rises to greet them with a hearty handshake. Among those thus distinguished are the chancellor and the venerable generals who have seen service in the field. The kaiserin is by etiquette forbidden to extend her hand to anybody on state occasions.

Meantime the thousands assembled outside await the moment when the kaiser will descend and walk to the armory, at the entrance to Unter den Linden. That is a spectacle which nobody who is anybody can afford to miss, especially as it occurs but once or twice a year. Presently the carriage gates of the palace are closed, the last four-in-hand rumbles away. Five minutes more of patience, and the great portals opposite the museum are thrown open, the sentinels and troops of regulars present arms, and the mounted "Schutzmann" thunder their last admonition: "There he comes! Hurrah! Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

The kaiser, marching at the head of the column of generals and adjutants, looks almost tall in his high boots, helmet and the long, bluish gray overcoat with fur collar. He is not as beautiful as his father or as picturesque as his grandfather was, but is of strikingly dignified, honest and courageous appearance. He looks the typical German relieved of his natural heaviness. He can say sharp things and never shrinks from uttering the most audacious sentiments when least expected. That's why the Germans like him.

QUEENS AND TYPEWRITERS.

The Queen of England has a great dislike to typewritten communications, and does not allow any documents that are supposed to emanate from the Sovereign to be sent out typewritten. The Czarina, on the other hand, has taken a great fancy to the typewriter, and is the owner of a machine with typebars of gold and frame set with pearls.

THE CHEERFUL IDIOT.

Then the heroine, said the youngest boarder, who has the habit of telling about the stories he reads, discovers that her idol has feet of clay.

And after that, of course, his name is mud, said the Cheerful Idiot

Healthy, Happy Girls.

Healthy, happy girls often become languid and despondent, from no apparent cause, in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with palpitating hearts after slight exercise, so that to merely walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are going into consumption Doctors tell them they are anæmic—which means that they have too little blood. Are you like that?

More pale and anæmic people have been made bright, active and strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than any other medicine.

Mrs. M. N. Joncas, Berthier, Que., writes:—"My daughter aged fifteen has been restored to good health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She was very feeble, her blood was poor and watery, and she was troubled with headaches, poor appetite, dizziness, and always felt tired. After using four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she is enjoying as good health as any girl of her age, and we are glad to give the credit to your grand medicine. Mothers will make no mistake if they insist upon their young daughters taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Do not take anything that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." It is an experiment and a hazardous one to use a substitute. Sold by all dealers or post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville.

CANADA LIFE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

As announced some time ago, the retirement of Mr. A. G. Ramsay from the offices of President and General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company took effect on the 31st of December. The Board of Directors at their first meeting of the year, held yesterday, on proceeding to fill the office of President elected the Vice-President, Mr. F. W. Gates of Hamilton, to that position. Mr. Gates, however, on account of his advanced years and impaired health, felt compelled to decline the distinction, and the Hon. George A. Cox was unanimously elected as President of the company.

It was but just and fitting that he Directors should turn to the man who during these forty years had labored with Mr. Ramsay to make the company the magnificent success it is to-day. Starting in as an agent of the company at the age of 21 years, Mr. Cox at once brought to bear on the business that tireless energy and indomitable will which have ever been characteristic of the man, and to which his position in the world of finance is to-day largely due. Discouragement and fatigue which would have daunted a less courageous spirit only served as an incentive to greater effort when there was a prospect of securing business. Personal convenience was not considered—it was the welfare of the company that was at stake, and as a result of his faithful, energetic service the business grew and prospered. As time went by the company, recognizing the devotion of Mr. Cox to its welfare, gradually increased his territory, until it embraced all Ontario east of Toronto and came to be recognized as the company's most important branch. In 1892 his wise counsel and great experience in insurance matters won for him a place on the Board of Directors of the company, which he has since occupied.

While the Senator's keen judgment and wide experience in investments have given him a commanding place in financial circles, it is his recognized position in the insurance world of Canada which causes not only the Directors of the company but its thousands of policy-holders to turn by common consent to the man who is best fitted to maintain its prestige and continue the honorable, conservative policy which has made the Canada Life Assurance Company almost a national institution.

When in 1861 Mr. Cox first became connected with the company as its local agent at Peterboro', its business in force amounted to only $3,500,000. To-day, at the close of the most successful year in its history, its business in force stands at over $76,000,000, or twenty-two times greater than in 1861.

It will be a matter of congratulation to those interested in the company's welfare to learn that Senator Cox will arrange to give a large share of his personal attention to the conduct of its affairs, and that he will have the active assistance and co-operation of his son, Mr. E. W. Cox, the Assistant General Manager, who has already had sixteen years' experience in the company's service.

ENGLAND'S ARMY SYSTEM.

THE INDUCEMENTS TO BECOME A SOLDIER OF THE QUEEN.

Not Especially Glittering at First Sight, But There Are High Places to Which the Common Soldier May Reasonably Aspire.

"The difficulty with recruiting now," said a veteran staff sergeant, who was accosted by a writer in Chamber's Journal, "is that men look at everything so very much from a business point of view. They're not fellows who are broke; they join the ranks because they get so much reliable comfort—food and lodging and time for taking pleasure without being too tired to enjoy it. Still, whenever there is a war-scare on, there's always plenty to come up to the scratch. One thing is, there's no good telling lies to them—no good at all. They know very well indeed what they're doing when they come to me." "Still they do come. See the smart, well-dressed country candidate, the decent-looking ex-carman, the shy-looking sprig of the educated middle class, the callous-looking member of the toiling lower class, all ready,—nay eager—to take the Queen's shilling. But lately a baronet's son joined the ranks, and so did the son of a Montreal medical professor in McGill University. Young fellows who have failed at Sandhurst; 'varsity men who spirit, sickened with the dismal prospect of a curacy at £75 a year, other fellows out of love of adventure and a desire to see the world across the seas; decent mechanics and honest laborers, tired of the monotony of their lives or out of a job through a spree, are all found

AT THE RECRUITING DEPOT.

Let us see what actually are the young soldier's conditions and prospects to-day with the colors. During the past year an addition has been made to the army of 9,980 men, so that in the estimates for 1899-1900 the number of men of all ranks in the total of the regular army, exclusive of India, is returned at 184,853. The establishment of British regiments in India is given as 73,157, the same as last year.

Tommy Atkins when he first dons his unifrom has, broadly speaking, the same chances before him that a youth has who quits his father's house to enter an office in a city of about 250,000 inhabitants. To put it in the briefest possible way, a young soldier on joining the British army to-day may be said to receive in pay, rations, lodging, clothing, etc., the equivalent of not less than 15 shillings a week, which sum gradually increases according to his conduct and promotion. After deducting all stoppages, a well-conducted soldier has at his own disposal about 5 shillings a week, most of which he may very easily set aside. For well-conducted soldiers, who are also well educated, there is a prospect of quick promotion, if professionally fit, and the pay of the non-commissioned officer compares favorably with the wages of artisans in civil life. An ordinary sergeant of a line regiment gets 17 shillings and 6 pence a week clear money, a color sergeant £1, 2 shillings and 2 pence, and a quartermaster-sergeant £1, 8 shillings, while a regimental sergeant-major gets £1, 15 shillings, and a superintending clerk £1, 18 shillings and 6 pence. The last two now rank as the warrant officers of a battalion, as also do the master-gunners of the royal artillery.

ALL THESE HONORABLE POSTS

are open to the deserving young soldier, but what is not so generally known is that there are two appointments among the commissioned officers that are filled exclusively by men from the ranks—that of Quartermaster—there are 345 Quartermasters in the Army, with pay at the rate of from 9 shillings and 6 pence to 16 shillings and 6 pence per day—and that of ridingmaster, with daily pay varying from 10 shillings and 6 pence to 16 shillings and 6 pence. After twenty-one years' service should the soldier get so far—and it is quite possible for him to do so if he wishes, and if there is no physical bar—he is entitled, on discharge, to a pension varying with his rank, as follows: Privates, gunners, etc., receive from 8 pence to 1 shilling and 6 pence per day; non-commissioned officers, from 1 shilling and 3 pence to 3 shillings and 6 pence a day—and let it be noted that there are altogether 14,000 sergeants of every grade in the Army; warrant officers, from 3 shillings to 5 shillings per day—and there are 700 of these prizes. Should a soldier during the first three months of his service desire to leave the Army he may claim his discharge on payment of £10; during the last year 1,619 men claimed their discharge on this footing. After three months' service the sum will be £18, and the permission of the officer commanding is neccessary. Discharges by purchase are allowed to the fullest extent, consistent with the requirements of the service; last year 1,574 men were allowed to leave on payment of £18. This is called "discharge by indulgence."

But there are "side-shops" in the army—if we may so dub the auxiliary branches of it—of which the public never hear, because, though the men belonging to them are regularly drilled as soldiers, their duties are non-combatant; and though they share in the dangers of a campaign, they have no part of the glory of a battlefield. Yet they have the best "plum" in the army for all that. Two of these auxiliary arms of the service may be instanced, the medical staff corps and the army service corps. The former is under the immediate command of the Director-General, Army Medical Department, and is intended for the performance of duties connected with

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS,

and for rendering assistance to the sick and wounded in time of war. This branch provides for an unusually large number of warrants and non-commissioned officers namely, one out of every four men; and as the quartermasters of the army medical staff are selected from the warrant officers of the same corps, there is also a very good prospect of those who merit such advancement rising to commissioned rank. The army service corps is composed of clerks, tradesmen, and artisans of almost every sort, and the recruits for it are required to be able to read and write and to produce certificates of good character. They must be from 18 to 25 years of age, and measure from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches. In this arm of the service, which is composed chiefly of little men, the prospects of promotion are exceptionally good, owing to the large number of warrant and non-commissioned officers on its establishment. The weekly rates of ordinary pay are as follows: Warrant officers, from £1 16s 9d to £2, 2s; staff sergeants, 18s. 1d.; privates, 13s. 2d. But this is not all. In addition to the above, corps pay is granted to all men below the rank of staff sergeants, at rates varying from 1s. 9d. to 8s. 2d. per week; and good-conduct pay is also granted according to length of service. The gratuities on transfer to the reserve are the same as in other branches of the service.

Throughout the army, soldiers serving with the colors, who are medically fit for the service, may re-engage to complete twenty-one years' service under the following conditions: Warrant officers and sergeants, after nine years service, have the right to re-engage, subject to the veto only of the Secretary of State for War. Corporals, bombardiers, bandsmen and artificers, after nine years' service, may re-engage with the permission of their commanding officers. Other soldiers of good character may re-engage after completing eleven years' service. Warrant officers have, at any time, the right to extend their service to twelve years with the colors, and non-commissioned officers,

AFTER A YEAR'S PROBATION

have the same right. Non-commissioned officers who fail to exercise this right and other soldiers will be permitted after three years' service and under certain conditions, to extend their service to twelve years with the colors. Men enlisted for three years with the colors and nine years with the reserve may at any time be permitted to extend their service to seven years, and subsequently, under certain restrictions, to twelve years, with the colors. One often hears it idly said that there are now no longer service pensions granted in the army. The reader can easily make out from the foregoing statements that the way to such a pension is to-day as unobstructed in the army as it ever was.

But now, suppose the soldier has no wish to serve long enough to secure the coveted life pension, and on completing his term prefers to enter civil life, either as a reserve soldier or a discharged one, what are his chances of obtaining employment? First, there is already a certain amount of Government employment reserved for him. The Postmaster General has decided that certain vacancies among provincial letter-carriers and the auxiliary postmen in London are in future to be offered to discharged soldiers and army reserve men of good character. Work is also provided for many old soldiers in the royal arsenal, the royal army clothing department, the army ordnance department, the customs, and other Government departments. Secondly, many ex-soldiers obtain employment in the metropolitan police and in borough police and county constabulary throughout the United Kingdom. Thirdly, employment for deserving soldiers is likewise afforded by many of the railway companies and in the corps of commissionaires. Fourthly, a register for civil employment is kept at the headquarters of all regimental districts, with the view of assisting discharged or transferred soldiers of good character to obtain employment in civil life. Fifthly, a national association for the employment of reserved and discharged soldiers has been established for the purpose of introducing to employers of labor soldiers of reliable character, on their discharge or transfer to the reserve Men are registered without fee at the offices of this association for employment as clerks, collectors, attendants, caretakers, timekeepers, night watchmen, conductors, carmen, policemen, grooms, porters, laborers, servants, etc.

One word in conclusion about the darkest spot in Tommy Atkins's record for the past year. There were 4,107 deserters, but 1,789 discovered their mistake, and like wise men, returned before they drifted, as they would have done, into mischief and ruined themselves for life.

VALUE OF PUMPKINS.

Although the pumpkin contains from 80 to 90 per cent. water, the dry matter in it is well proportioned and forms the much talked about balanced ration of one to six. For the dairy cow the pumpkin is of greater value than potatoes, mangel wurtzels, sugar beets, turnips, rutabagas, carrots, rape, corn silage, sorghum silage, and various other much prized feeds that require many times the amount of labor necessary to grow a crop of pumpkins. They should be gathered as soon as the corn is in shock and handled with reasonable care so as not to bruise or burst them, and stored in a cool, dry place.

Can Catarrh Be Cured?

Shepherd G. Frost, Chatham, N. B., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with catarrh and headache, and have tried many remedies during that time, but without avail. At last I heard of your medicated air treatment and procured a Catarrhozone outfit. Within twenty-four hours my headache disappeared and has not since returned, and in a short time I have been completely cured of Catarrh. I recommend Catarrhozone as the safest and cheapest cure for Catarrh. One bottle did the trick for me." Catarrh-o-zone is sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent for ten cents in stamps. N.C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

A sample room is dangerous when too many samples are taken.

"Pharaoh 10c." "Payne, of Granby, Que. Cigar Manufacturer.

Every man has been, is, or will be handsome in the eyes of some woman.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

His satanic majesty is probably the Nick of time we hear so much about.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

The miss-guided youth does everything his sweetheart tells him to do.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

The man who has nothing to do but clip coupons cuts quite a figure.

Blemishes OF THE SKIN AND **Complexion** TREATMENT.

Send one cent stamp for circular. W. J. URQUHART Analytical Chemist, 489 Queen St. W., Toronto.

A corkscrew is sometimes used in opening a conversation.

Investors Should Examine.

We would direct the attention of investors to the advertisement of the Sun Savings and Loan Company, Toronto. They are offering safe and profitable investment for your surplus funds. They want agents in all unrepresented districts.

Some men ride a hobby merely for exercise.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF **MALT** Invigorates and Strengthens. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

Father—So my daughter referred you to me? The Suitor—Yes, just as a matter of form.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan. $1.50 & up.

Hotel Carslake, European Plan. Rooms from $1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Prop'rs.

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue. Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot, two blocks from C. P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

DIPLOMACY.

Miss Wunder—Why do you always ask Miss Singer to play her own accompaniments?

Miss Gabby—Why, she always plays loud enough to drown her voice.

It's laughable to read some tea advertisements, but it's no joke to drink the tea. Better stick to Blue Ribbon Ceylon

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

LUDELLA

has a distinct flavor of its own which makes every one think he once tried it want it again. CEYLON TEA Lead packages. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

WE DESIRE That every citizen of Canada could read this advertisement. Fortune knocks at every man's door at some time. Now it is knocking at yours.

WE SHOW YOU how you may live in easy circumstances, earning big money honestly and honorably the rest of your lives without leaving home. The first applicant from each town or country district will get this unparalleled chance. Capital not necessary, for start. For full particulars address enclosing two cent stamp.

EASTERN DISTRIBUTING CO., Belleville, Ontario.

BELLES OF JAPAN.

When ladies go to buy a dress in Japan they tell the shopkeeper their age, and if they are married or not, because there are special designs for the single and double relations of life, as well as for ages. The consequence of this painful custom is that you can tell the age of every lady you meet, and know whether she is married, precisely as though she were labeled.

If you are in doubt about it, don't do it.

STIR IN KENMORE

Durham Brown's Letter Published Last Week Cause of Comment.

One of Many Such Cases in Kenmore—Doan's Kidney Pills Well Known There —Unanimous Corroboration of Brown's Statement.

Kenmore, Jan. 15.—No little comment has been caused here by the publication of a letter signed by Durham Brown, in the papers last week. Mr. Brown is one of the most expert boxmakers in the country, his cheese boxes, while models of good workmanship, being turned out in remarkably quick time. He has the reputation of being able to drive one-and-a quarter-inch nails at the rate of five hundred in eighteen minutes, and keep it up steadily.

Mr. Brown is an enthusiast about Dodd's Kidney Pills. He cannot say enough in their favor. And he means every word of it. His brother also thoroughly believes in Dodd's Kidney Pills, having seen how they affected Durham. Durham Brown's letter, as published last week, is corroborated by his brother and all who know him.

Many other people in Kenmore know from personal experience the value of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Whether for the two formerly incurable and fatal maladies, Bright's Disease and Diabetes, or for any of the other forms of Kidney Disease—Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Urinary and Bladder Complaints, Female Troubles, Blood Disorders—Dodd's Kidney Pills are considered infallible. Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine that ever cured Bright's Disease or Diabetes, and people here have a wonderful faith in them.

RHODES ON MARRIAGE.

Cecil Rhodes regards marriage as a hindrance to the full employment of a man's business capabilities. When one of his secretaries got married Rhodes dismissed him, but gave him a check for $25,000 as a set-off.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

The authorities in Algeria gave $40,000 toward fighting grasshoppers. In one district 3,200 camels were employed to carry the material for burning over the places where eggs had been deposited.

WPC 1007

CALVERT'S Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application. F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, - - ENGLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED in your town. Large income—Pleasant position—Pay prompt. Like positions making $40 per week. Write quick for particulars and furnish references. 301 McKinnon Building, Toronto.

I.C.O. permanently cures Catarrh of nose, throat, stomach and bladder. 50c & $1 a box. Write for particulars. The Indian Catarrh Cure Co., 146 St. James-st., Montreal.

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