This address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it, if the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 24. No. 7. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 29, 1898. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, every SATURDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $6.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is reserved by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspé, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B

Robert Murray
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
Notary Public, Insurance Agent, ETC., ETC., ETC.,
Chatham, - - N. B

Building Stone
The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.
Apply to
J. L. TWEEDIE.
or at the office of L. J. Tweedie.

G. B. FRASER
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,
Barrister-At-Law
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public, Etc
Chatham, N. B.

Homan & Puddington
SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Spruce Lumber, Laths & Anthracite Coal.
129 BROAD STREET,
Cor. South Street, NEW YORK
Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Kethro's Barber Shop. Telephone No.6

Adams House
Adjoining Bank of Montreal.
Wellington St. - Chatham, N.B.
This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the comfort of guests. Sample Rooms on the premises.
TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains.
GOOD STABLING, &c.
THOS. FLANAGAN, PROPRIETOR.

Furnaces! Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices.
STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES at low prices.
PUMPS! PUMPS!!
Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.
A. C. McLean, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES
Just arrived and for Sale at
Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles
The undermentioned advantages are claimed for MacKenzie's spectacles.
1st—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES BARDOU's improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.
4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.
Chatham, N. B., Sept. 24, 1898.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS
Chatham, N. B.
JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR
Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.
GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CAN DIES.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings Of All Kinds.
DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ASK FOR
MONARCH Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
Orders filled at Factory Price, and a freight allowance made on lots of 10 kegs and upwards at one shipment.
KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Millers' Foundry and Machine Works
RITCHIE WHARF, CHATHAM, N. B.
Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY.
Established 1852.
Mill, Railway, and Machine Work, Marine Engines, Boiler repairing.
Our Brass and Composition Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country.
All work personally supervised. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Send for estimates before ordering elsewhere.
Mill Supplies, Fittings, Pipe, etc., in stock and to order.
Jas. G. Miller.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware
Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
Weather and Waterproof
THE BEST EVER MADE.
School Blackboard Paint.
Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.
Graining Colors, all kinds.
Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades.
Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint.
Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints Weather and Waterproof.
Kalsomine, all shades.
7 bbls. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pure.
1 " Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 bbl. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.
Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
10 Kegs 100 lbs. each, Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil Finish, Pure Shellac, Dri ra.
Jointers' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.
Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
75 Rolls Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails, $2.45 per Keg.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes, $3.90 per keg; 15 Boxes Horse Nails, $3.00 box.
10 Tons Refined Iron, $2.50 per 100 lbs.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, $2.90. Clothes Wringers, $2.50. Daisy Churns, $2.75.
Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire 14c. yd., Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales Weigh Beams, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breach Loading Guns.
Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions, Violins, Bows and Fixings.
Farming Tools, All Kinds
Mower Sections, 70c. doz. Heads, 40c. each. Knife Heads, $3.00.
" " Guards, 35c. each, Rivets, Oilers.
My Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by calling on me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
J. R. GOGGIN.

WE DO
Job Printing
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.
Printing For Saw Mills A SPECIALTY
WE PRINT—
ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.
Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK

FLOUR AND FEED
DEPOT.
At the Old Stand Cunard Street.
Shorts
Bran
Cornmeal
Cracked Feed
Hay and Oats
E. A. STRANG

STORIES OF THE SEA

By EDWARD JENKINS, M.P.

Author of "Little Hodge," "Lord Bantam," "Ginx's Baby," &c.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

Sir Benjamin was delighted. They proceeded aft. Lord Pendlebury said a few polite words to Lady Peakman about the weather, slyly squinting meanwhile into the purser's cabin at its occupant, who was listening intently to all that took place; and then, after exchanging a few commonplace remarks with Araminta, the peer lifted his hat, and coolly walking back again, resumed his position opposite little Mrs. McGowkie, who became more lively and pretty than ever. Shrewd Sandy McGowkie had not been an apprentice at Lewis and Allonby's for nothing. He had watched the whole performance with a sardonic interest and a grim sense of humour, which produced curious results on his steady face.

Araminta pouted and pretended to sleep. Lady Peakman tossed her head and turned her back. Sir Benjamin's study of Mr. William Black's charming book assumed an intensity which the great novelist would have been pained to witness, especially if he had noticed that not a page was turned over for half-an-hour. After lunch, however, the peer, with commanding coolness, seized upon the knight stool, conning with the air of an amateur admirer the graceful figure and pretty dress of Miss Araminta, made himself immensely at home. The facile knight lent himself agreeably to this whim, his lady endeavoured, with indifferent success, to run a delicate line between hauteur and amiability. She was too fond of governing to endure with equanimity a neat and successful rebuff. But little Araminta prattled away in the best Windsor-school style, and by-and-by, when Lord Pendlebury gravely asked the permission of Lady Peakman to give her daughter a promenade, it was very soothing to the old lady to watch the lithe damsel leaning on the steady arm of the rich and brilliant young peer.

CHAPTER VIII.

Ding-Dong, &c. Once more that dinner bell with its "clang and clash and roar!" The bright cool weather had quickened the blood and sharpened the appetites of the saloon passengers, and with very few exceptions they showed up at the table. There was the captain, rosy and smiling, fresh from his shaving-glass, in his blue jacket and gilt buttons, every inch a sailor and a man. He was chatting with his friends the McGowkies. Sandy had been crossing to and fro for ten years, and Captain Windlass and he always "foregathered" with mutual good-will. Mr. Carpmael, a trifle sea-green perhaps about the cheeks, and his wife were at the table. Next to them there had seated herself a tall lady, who, though past the prime of life, still showed traces of a period when she must have figured as handsome. Her fine cap and black lace shawl, which dropped negligently off her shoulders, vindicated her regard for the conventional custom of dressing for dinner.

Lady Peakman coming in, as usual, late, with considerable fuss, exchanged glances with this lady, and saw in a moment that she had to do with a person probably as skilled as herself in the ways of society. Araminta's dress showed that her maid has been put to some trouble in preparing her for action. The knight in his black frock coat asserted the eminent dignity of the family. Behind his chair the new valet silently stationed himself.

"Oh, I thought," said Lady Peakman to the captain, as she raised her glasses and swept the table with her glance she had reached the point where Lord Pendlebury — who, she observed in a moment, still retained his grey tweed coat — was sitting, "I thought, captain, that you would have been able to arrange that Lord Pendlebury should join our party at the head of the table."

"I should have been very happy," said the captain, with the indifference of a mariner-that man who was master of his ship, "to find Lord Pendlebury a place somewhere up here, had he applied to me in time. But he selected his own seat."

"Oh, I know. He came on board late," said her ladyship. And turning her eyes inquiringly across the table, she added, with a curious mixture of graciousness and insolence, "Perhaps Mr. McGowkie could——"

"Na!" said Sandy McGowkie, drily, interrupting her. "We're no to move, my Lady Peakman, noo we're settled down in these seats. His lordship may just shift for himsel'."

"The impertinent puppy," said Lady Peakman to himself. "And after his lordship has been so condescending to him."

The lady opposite McGowkie could hardly repress a smile, which the knight caught and resented. Lady Peakman had not been so fortunate.

"Oh," she said, turning deliberately towards the stranger, "there he is a lady who, I believe, has no companion. Do you think, madam, that it might be possible to arrange that Lord Pendlebury—a friend of ours — who is at the foot of the table, might be allowed to join us by making an exchange of seats with you?"

"Lord Pendlebury, madam," said the lady, quietly raising a single eye-glass and looking at the peer, "is an old friend of ours—I mean, of mine—and I can scarcely conceive that he would consent to the arrangement you propose."

"The table must stand as it is arranged," said the captain, bluntly, and he was dashed in Lady Peakman's good graces for ever.

The knight smiled all the time, and bowed with affected approval upon McGowkie and his vis-a-vis, as they made their remarks. With the greatest ease he instahtly entered into conversation with the strange lady about the young peer. Her accent gave him a hint, which he improved.

"He was a short time in Ireland, I think?" said he, deferentially.

The experienced dame gave a sly side-glance at Lady Peakman, on this incautious admission by her husband that the "friendship" with the young lord was not of sufficient intimacy to have enabled them to follow his notorious movements.

"I knew him very well in Dublin," said the lady, "when he was an aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant. He was so clever, everybody liked him at the Castle."

Sandy McGowkie's under jaw was a study. Mistress McGowkie looked frightened. This was a battle with great guns, and she knew who she thought had won. Mr. Carpmael, with lawyer-like alacritry, turned the conversation, out of which Lord Pendlebury was allowed to drop "like a hot potato."

Lady Peakman had used her scented handkerchief very vigorously, and then applied herself to the soup. As she laid down the spoon, her eye fell on the face of the knight's valet, who stood sedately behind his chair. He was looking straight at her. Their eyes therefore met. A curious change passed over his face swiftly, like a flash of lightning.

"Good Lord!" cried Lady Peakman, and she fainted away.

In an instant there was immense commotion. The valet darted round the table and supported his lady. Araminta screamed. Everybody jimped up. Little Mistress McGowkie was the only one who retained her presence of mind. She clapped a bottle of smelling salts to her ladyship's nose, and dashed a glass of water in her face. But it was not a fit which would yield to those remedies. Lady Peakman was carried by the valet and captain into her cabin, the knight following and wringing his hands. The doctor, who had, on taking a glance at her, instantly run for his lancet, now ordered the cabin to be cleared.

Later on it was reported in the ship that Lady Peakman had had a slight fit, brought on by eating too rapidly when in a state of excessive weakness. Two persons were ceaseless in their inquiries and in their offers of help, namely, Mrs. McGowkie and the lady who sat next to Mrs. Carpmael. This lady's maid, an older and more experienced person than either Maria or Miss Ringdove, was installed for a time in charge of the invalid. She gave as the name of her mistress, Mrs. Belldoran.

One person on board had not yet taken advantage of the finer weather to leave his quarters. The door of the captain's cabin, surrounded as we have seen by aristocratic and pretty loungers, remained closed, save when Nick Donovan, the steady-going Irish servant of its tenant, now and then entered to wait upon his master. Mr. Corcoran, for he must now be known by his correct name, was not merely kept in hiding by a pusillanimous sham, but his terror at the idea of another meeting—even under more dignified conditions—with his divorced lady was more than he could overcome. On her part, as we have seen, there appeared to be no such mauvaise honte. She had gone to dinner ready to face any emergency. When the excitement created by Lady Peakman's illness had subsided, and people, finding the patient did not mean immediately to die, resumed their places, Mrs. Belldoran made herself agreeable to the company about her. Lord Pendlebury joined her as she was leaving the saloon, and a few words passed between them.

"Well, you have not forgotten me?" she said.

"O no, Mrs. Cor—— I mean—whew! I forgot! A thousand excuses. Forgive me. What shall I say?"

"Mrs. Belldoran."

"Your family name. Of course I have not forgotten you. What a delightful place that Castle was!—But what changes!—How terrible all this is! Forgive me, I cannot help alluding to it."

"Oh!" said the lady, touching her eyes with her pocket-handkerchief. "What I have suffered! And now, what do you think? Come into my cabin a moment, where no one can hear us, and let me tell you. You swear you will never utter a word of this? Well. I met in London a very estimable and gentlemanly person—a Mr. Freemantle—cousin, you know, of the Freemantles of Castle Doynton. He is permanent financial secretary, or auditor-general, or something like that, in the Canadian Government. And, my dear Lord Pendlebury, do you know I agreed to marry him at the expiration of a year from the—the—you know. I cannot bear to mention the word. The year is just up, and I thought it would be better to go out and marry him quietly in Montreal, instead of setting every one's tongue a going here. Well now of all the most perverse and terrible accidents in the world—He is on board. Ay! and in the very next cabin. I heard his voice. I have seen him'—Mrs. Belldoran covered her eyes with her handkerchief as if to shut out the terrible vision—"seen him under the most absurd circumstances, which I won't describe to you." Then she began to cry.

"And do you know," she continued, sobbing, "the poor creature! my maid tells me they mistook him for a murderer, and put him in irons. I heard them struggling with him. O, dear, O dear! was there ever anything more dreadful and more awkward!"

"Pray be calm!" cried Lord Pendlebury, who was distressed at the feeling she showed. He bit his lips, for he knew not what else to say, The chance of a re-establishment was gone, for here was the lady en route to be married.

"You may at least be friends again," he said to himself, half thinking aloud.

"No," she said, beating her breast. "No, never! I sat in court. I heard the evidence. Up to that time, although I was dreadfully angry with him, for he is a most foolish and impracticable fellow, I never really in my heart believed the worst about him. But the evidence of that Homburg waiter! There was no getting over that you know."

"Mrs. Corcoran—there — please forgive me, but I can call you nothing else—that evidence was not true," said Lord Pendlebury, surprised at his own dogmatism. He had nothing but Corcoran's word for it.

"Who says so?" said the lady, vehemently.

"I have seen him in the next cabin. He told me the whole story. He assured me on his honour as a man and a Christian that there was not a word of truth in that evidence, though he admits he behaved stupidity and unadvisedly."

"Heaven help me!" cried Mrs. Belldoran, throwing herself down and weeping bitterly. If I could only believe it! I have never had a happy hour since this horrible thing happened. Pray leave me," she added, holding up her hand and motioning him away.

The young peer, greatly moved, walked out on the now darkened deck, and paced up and down a full hour before he could recover his self-command.

CHAPTER IX.

All night long Lady Peakman lay in her berth, The curtain was drawn, to shade from her eyes the light, which by the captain's permission had been left burning. Araminta and her maid had been removed to an empty cabin, and her ladyship's abigail occupied the other cabin alone. Towards night the wind, which as the gale moderated had gone round with the sun, freshened up a little, and the comparative serenity of the day was succeeded by a slight rolling motion, which was not however unpleasant. To and fro rocked Lady Peakman, to and fro through the draggling hours; listening to the irritating crack-crack of the woodwork as it started here and started there; to the heavy step of the watch tramping to and for to heave the log or haul tight a brace; to the jingling of the glasses in the rack over her head; to the melancholy sough and boom of the wind and ocean, that strangely-mingled sound which impresses such a feeling of intense mystery and powerlessness on a lonely soul at sea.

And just now Lady Peakman was intolerably alone—painfully isolated in her own sorrow. For a great and terrible sorrow had stricken her.

"Oh," she said to herself, "if I were only ashore! If I were not shut up in this floating den. It is too horrible!"

She was a woman of courage, of experience, of resource, but she was completely paralyzed. At times she burst into fits of weeping.

Had Maria been awake, she could have heard the sobs, and the low moans between them, which, strong as her mistress was, and desperately as she strove to stifle them, would have way. What was it that went and came with its gentle and its tempestuous changes through the soul of this woman—this woman so hard to herself, so haughty, so domineering, so relentless to others! Something that had happened that day had awakened old, old memories, long resolutely buried. The resurrectionist brings up dead bodies: but she recalled the buried past to life, to a vivid and an agonising reality. Her past! How much of it had she willingly entombed! How much of it would she ever willingly disinter? She thought of Mr. Peakman, who had met her at a table-d'hote at Baden; had taken her for what she passed as—a widow with a modest allowance; had been struck by her cleverness and adaptability; had selected her as he selected his agents and clerks, and for somewhat similar reasons, to be his wife; had satisfied himself that her reverned father, the vicar of a small Yorkshire parish, and his wife were dead, which cut him free of "embarrassing relationships;" and so having afterwards found her in every way a clever, economical, indefatigable, ambitious wife, had sought to know no more. He learned that she had suffered a great deal from and through her former husband, an English adventurer, who had been made, on some absurd ground, an Italian count. All she possessed was £200 a year, which the man had settled on her at her marriage, yet upon this she had been managing to live in continental hotels. She was called upon for no confession—she gave none. She made up her mind to marry this Canadian merchant, who was comfortably off, a man of agreeable address, and, as she could discern, with a keen business talent. She read him thoroughly. She knew what she could do with him. And she had done much. He leant on her, he looked up to her; he affected to be master, and he was her slave. Or, rather, no. They were thoroughly one. Either of them would have lain down to make a bridge for the other to step over. She had borne him two sons, but they were dead. This daughter was the one thing which kept alive their flagging, almost satiated ambition. She must be educated as only noblemen's children are educated, and by her marriage Lady Peakman had determined that she should end her days as the mother-in-law of a peer. They had visited England in the summer, expressly to take Araminta home, in order that she might first trot over the course of provincial society. Besides, there were not seldom stray aristocrats in Canada. Away from the surroundings of the bewildering society of London, not a few of these wandering first-class meteors had been caught by provincial maidens. The party were now travelling to spend their Christmas at their splendid mansion near Quebec. The truth was, Lady Peakman had heard of Lord Pendlebury's intention to visit Canada, to pass the winter with the Governor-General. She had taken the pains to discover that he sailed in the Kamschatkan, and on the twelfth of December, and had arranged her plans accordingly.

To Be Continued.

THIS SEASON'S WRAPS.

Capes or jackets, long circulars or ulsters, close or loose, half-fitted or entirely free—all fashionable, all beautiful, all made in colors and materials for old and young, short, tall, stout or slim, the great difficulty will be choosing from among their embarrassment of riches in tint, quality and design.

Coats and capes are growing longer. However smart, the short cape and jacket must now be considered passe. The new capes, with their rounded fronts, slope gradually off to some depth at the back, according to the wearer's height. A short woman will notice that a comparatively short cape is more becoming, while tall, graceful figures affect the style that sweeps down almost to the hem at the back of the skirt.

Coats are to be worn very long and are cut away in front after the fashion of the new cape. Most of the coats and capes are fashioned with an attached flounce of the goods, and many of the former have as many as three flounces.

Introduced for the first time this season is the very long circular wrap, variously shaped, but an approved form of which is in two pieces for the front and one, a shaped gore, for the back. The fronts lap slightly to about bust depth, and from there spread gracefully back toward the lower edge. The wrap may be finished simply with rows of machine stitching or may have a circular shaped ruffle all around.

Another long cape has a shaped flounce of very scant fullness, joined with a stitched strap. This is quite narrow at the neck, widening gradually toward the ground, and fully 14 inches all around the lower edge. The fronts flare but slightly, the cape practically covering the entire gown. A double collarette cape with a flaring gored collar is braided in the upper seciton and outlined with Persian lamb. The cape is of castor cloth.

An innovation, welcome to women of good figure, is the new redingote, a pleasing example of which is of bright blue cloth, with the high collar and deep reveres of otter fur. The redingote has a seamed, fitted back, with a deep flounce around the lower edge, this latter running narrower toward the front and passing up the closing edge without fullness. Very large cut-glass buttons are used in closing, and the sleeves are of the close-cut style.

Another redingote is fitted in the back and hangs perfectly straight in in front. There is no flounce, the edges being finished in narrow mink fur and folds of satin. A lace jabot depends from each side of the collar.

OFFICERS' SWORDS.

A writer in the London Daily Mail says—I think it only right to give you a few details of the severe tests to which swords are put before our officers ever see them. The tests are of far greater severity than the strongest arm in the British army could subject them to. Fancy a 400-pound blow on that dervish's head, delivered promptly. Why, it would have cut him in two, armour or no armour. A "Wilkinson sword" is given a 400-pound blow on both the front and back edges, and a 200-pound blow on both flat sides. Next it is given a very severe bending both ways, and driven point on through an eighth of an inch of sheet steel. Any blade that will not stand any one of the above tests is thrown away, and I can assure you they make no bones about it either.

ANXIETY REGARDING THE WEST INDIES.

Failur to Secure The Abolition of Bounties — Expedients Suggested By Mr. Chamberlain—Grants for the Establishment of Sugar Factories in Three of the Islands.

The seriousness of the situation in the British West Indies, due to the decline of the chief industry, the production of sugar, can scarcely be exaggerated. The cause of the decline is the impossibility of successful competition in the British market with the beet-root sugar of Europe, the growers of which, receiving a government bounty, can easily undersell the cane sugar of the West Indies. To find a remedy for this condition, the British government, some time ago, appointed a commission of inquiry, which, after thorough investigation, made three suggestions, the adoption of any one of which, it was believed, would tend to restore prosperity to the islands. One of these was a grant from the imperial treasury for the encouragement of other industries as substitutes for cane-growing, another the imposition of countervailing duties on the bounty-aided sugar of Europe, and the third diplomatic negotiations to induce European governments to abolish the bounty system. As to the first suggestion, though Jamaica could perhaps adopt other industries with profit, the change would necessarily be slow, while as to Barbadoes, Antigua and other islands, it is a question whether any other crop than cane would meet the exigencies of the case.

Again, no British government would ever consent to impose duties on foreign sugar equal to the bounties paid on them, thus taxing British consumers for the benefit of the West Indies, in the certainty that a similar demand would be made by the wheat growers of the United Kingdom against foreign competition. Lastly, attempt to secure the abolition of bounties has failed, the Brussels conference, called to consider the question, having come to nothing, owing to the refusal of Russia and France to accept the proposals. Other expedients suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies, at the last session of Parliament, can hardly be regarded as other than makeshifts, intended only to give temporary relief to a situation for which the sole remedy for which is the revival of the cane sugar industry. These are grants from the imperial exchequer, in addition to the $600,000 previously voted for the relief of the colonies, for the establishment of model sugar factories in three of the islands, for improved communication between the West Indies and the British, Canadian, and United States markets, and the establishment of an agricultural and botanical department for the islands. The latter proposal only repeats in another form the suggestion of the West Indian Commission for the adoption of other industries, the objections to which have been stated; while it is difficult to discover the utility of better communication unless sugar can be exported at a profit, or how improved machinery could reduce the cost of production sufficiently to offset the bounties, which can be increased at any time.

ANNEXATION TO U. S., THOUGHT OF.

That the proposals are only makeshifts was recognized by the planters in their recent conference in Barbadoes, who, while expressing appreciation of the imperial grants proposed, saw in them only palliatives for the ruin which must, under existing conditions, inevitably overtake the islands. In the view of many of them the only solution of the problem confronting them lies in securing entrance to the United States sugar market on the same terms as Hawaii and Porto Rico, that is, by annexation to this country, and they are, therefore, in large numbers joining the secession movement started in Jamaica sometime ago.

Contrary to expectation, the general election in the Cape Colony, in August last, resulted in the defeat of the Progressive party led by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, by the Afrikander Bund, though by a majority of only three or four votes in Parliament. The majority has, however, proved large enough to defeat the Spriggs government controlled by Mr. Rhodes, on a motion of want of confidence, and to replace it by one headed by Mr. W. P. Schreiner, who, though often called a radical, really represents the moderate element in the Bund. It may be remarked that the fundamental doctrine of the Afrikander Bund, which was started soon after the Transvaal war, is that the first duty of a South African is to his own country, and that it should be ruled in accord with local interests, not merely in the interests of Great Britain. Naturally advocacy of this doctrine has given the Progressives, whose cry is loyalty to the British connection, opportunity to charge the Bund with desire for separation and other heresies, though its loyalty is unquestionable, the only wish of the majority being to see South Africa assume toward the Empire the position occupied by Canada.

UNION OF SOME KIND INEVITABLE.

Indeed, the British connection, which it was announced, would be the leading issue in the recent electoral canvass, was scarcely raised, the chief question, and that leading to the defeat of the Progressives, being the opening up of Rhodesia and the adjacent territories. As in Rhodesia, Mr. Rhodes bears undisputed sway, this meant the speedy annexation of that territory to Cape Colony, and with it the addition of its liabilities to the debt of the latter colony, now amounting to more than $140,000,000, while the white population by whom it is mainly to be borne, numbers only 450,000. It was the opposition in the colony to a proposal that would make Cape Colony, and later, the South African federation, liable for the debts of Rhodesia, not hostility to a South African union under Great Britain, that led to the defeat of the Rhodes party. It is, indeed, coming to be recognized, both in the British colonies and the independent Dutch States, that union of some sort is inevitable, though there is yet no general agreement as to its form and character, the Boers favoring a republican federal union, and many of the British a fusion and imperial federation. Judging from the Cape election, the obstacles to union are chiefly financial, the states and colonies having small debts being unwilling to lose their independence and have their financial burdens increased at the same time, while Cape Colony, though ready to share its own debt with the other states, is not ready to have that debt increased by the annexation of Rhodesia.

And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday? Not I. I can't understand how you can have any faith in such a silly superstition. No superstition about it, Saturday's payday.

Canada House.
Corner Water and St, John Sts., Chatham.
LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM,
Every attention paid to THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.
Located in the business centre of the town Stabling and Stable Attendance first-rate.
Wm. Johnston, Proprietor

The Factory
JOHN McDONALD & CO.
(Successors to George Cassady.)
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—AND—
Builders' Furnishings generally.
Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING
Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

INSURANCE.
The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased, is continued by the undersigned who represents the following companies:
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
ALBION,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION
ALLIANCE,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER
JAS. G. MILLER

Mark You!
We have the BEST Studio, BEST assistants and the largest and most varied EXPERIENCE, and use only the BEST materials and therefore produce the
Best Photographs.
Whether our patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every time.
—IF YOU WANT—
Picture Frames
Photographs or
Tintypes
Come and See Us.
Mersereau's Photo Rooms
Water Street, Chatham.

WOOD GOODS!
WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE For Sale
Laths
Paling
Box-Shooks
Barrel Heading
Matched Flooring
Matched Sheathing
Dimensioned Lumber
Sawn Spruce Shingles,
THOS. W. FLEET,
Nelson.

—THE—
Medical - Hall
BATH GLOVES
And MITTS
SPONGES
A Beautiful Line of
Toilet Soaps
From Five Cents to One Dollar per Cake
Just Arrived
—AT—
Mackenzie's Medical Hall
CHATHAM, N.B.

Headquarters
The Headquarters for Drugs, Paten Medicines and Toilet articles is at the
NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE
We have on and now, as usual, a
Large & Fresh Supply
of the different Mulsions, Liniments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma, and Catarrh Cures.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Powders and Pastes, Perfumes and Soaps.
Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.
We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.
NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.
E. L. STREET - Proprietor.

MACKENZIE'S Quinine Wine - and Iron
THE BEST TONIC AND
—BLOOD MAKER—
50c Bottles
We Guarantee it at
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
Chatham, N.B.

General Business.

FREDERICTON The Business COLLEGE.
W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL.

The long experience as a practical Accountant and Commercial teacher, of the principal; the thoroughness of the work that is being done; the reasonable rates of tuition, and the very low figure at which board may be had, are some of the things that are making

Fredericton Business College

the popular college of the Maritime Provinces.
Present attendance more than double that of last year.
Send for FREE Catalogue. Address,
W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.
Fredericton, N. B.

Tenders For Bonds.

TOWN OF CHATHAM N.B. 1898

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, Mayor of the Town of Chatham N. B. and marked "Tenders for Bonds" will be received up to six o'clock p.m. on Monday the second day of January next for the purchase of bonds of the said town of the denomination of $500 each, to the amount of $10,000, being the second half of the issue of $20,000 Bonds authorized by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, 61 Vic. Chap. 55, said bonds to run forty years from 2nd January 1899 and bear interest from that date at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Treasurer of the said town.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Dated at Chatham, N. B. 12th December 1898.
T. M. GAYNOR, Town Clerk. WARREN C. WINSLOW, Mayor.

A SPECIAL DRIVE
—AT—
JOSIE NOONAN'S
THE BOQUET.

25 Dozen—The Latest—Walking Hats and Sailors,

79cts. and 99cts.

Come early before the assortment is broken, as the styles are very attractive and quality the finest.

As usual, prices the lowest.

JOSIE NOONAN.

THE LONDON GUARNTEE
AND
ACCIDENT CO.

The only British Co. in Canada issuing

Guarantee Bonds and Accident Policies.

Accident Insurance at lowest rates. Protect your life and your time by taking a policy in THE LONDON.
JAR. G. MILLER. AGENT

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
One Trip a Week.
—FOR—
BOSTON.

COMMENCING DEC. 26, the Steamer ST. CROIX will leave Saint John every THURSDAY morning, at 7.30 standard, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.
Returning, leaves Boston MONDAY at 8 a.m.; Portland 5 p.m.
Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations, and Baggage checked through.
Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the Steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip.
For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.
C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.
St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of The Gulf Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of the company (Adams, Burns & Co. building) on Tuesday the 20th of December next, at Ten o'clock a.m.
JACOB WHITE, President.
Bathurst, N. B., Nov. 23th, 1898.

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

All new goods. Give hima call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.
WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Pallen Corner Chatham N. B.

BUILDING STONE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.
Apply to
J. L. TWEEDIE
or at the office of L. J. Tweedie.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The Business heretofore carried on under the name of John McDonald, will hereafter be conducted under the name, and style of

John McDonald & Co.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to John McDonald are requested to call and arrange the amounts of their indebtedness within 60 days from date, not later than 14th August. All accounts not settled on or before that date will be placed in other hands for Collection.
Chatham, June 17th, 1897.

While thanking the public generally for their liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for JOHN McDONALD & CO.
JOHN McDONALD

REVERE HOUSE.

Near Railway Station,
Campbellton, N. B.
formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan

Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with

Sample Rooms.

GOOD STABLING on the premises.
Mrs. Desmond, Proprietor

The Transatlantic Wood Trade of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for 1898 compared with other years.

Hon. J. B. Snowball's Annual Miramichi Wood Trade Circular has just been issued, and it contains the usual full information on the subject dealt with. We make room for the following from its pages :—

The past winter of 1897-8 was a good one for procuring logs, and the spring was favorable for getting them to market. The present logging season until the middle of December has been unusually mild, with long continuance of rains, and operators report the soft ground and other conditions for logging worse than for many years. The winter operation in this district is light, and the indications are for only a moderate supply of logs.

A feature of this year's business, is: the large decrease in the exports from almost every New Brunswick and Nova Scotian port, showing a reduced shipment from the former province of 82 million sup. feet and from the latter of 37 millions superficial feet. The shipment of lower port woods is yet, however, entirely too large for present market requirements, and a further curtailment of from 10 to 20 per cent. would give much better results for both shippers and producers.

The prospects of improved markets in the United States, the West Indies and South America are most promising, and if these consume even a limited additional quantity of the smaller sizes (such as they usually take) it will, to a large extent, curtail consignments to Europe and have a marked beneficial effect on prices.

The stock of merchantable spruce deals and logs wintering at this port is above the average, although 23 millions sup. feet less than last year. This, with the decreased production of this winter and prospects of improved business on this Continent will, no doubt, strengthen sellers' ideas of values.

SHIPMENTS FROM MIRAMICHI FOR 10 YEARS FROM 1889 TO 1898 INCLUSIVE were :—

1889—	110 millions	sup. feet.	1894—	96 millions	sup. feet.
1890—	88 do	do	1895—	82 do	do
1891—	72 do	do	1896—	106 do	do
1892—	95 do	do	1897—	102 do	do
1893—	83 do	do	1898—	113 do	do

THE SHIPPERS FROM THE PORT OF MIRAMICHI, FOR SEASON 1898, were :—

Shippers.	No. Vessels	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, ends, scantling and boards.	Palings, pcs.	Birch squares.	Spool wood.
J. B. Snowball	35	27,322	25,103,580	2,015,332	160,048	
W. M. McKay	15	21,669	24,944,666			
Wm. Richards	11	12,806	17,808,165	36,000		200
G. J. Vaughan	9	9,933	13,308,150	31,000		
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	15	11,636	11,727,000	150,000		934,560
E. Hutchison	12	10,595	12,233,981			
Geo. Burchill & Sons	6	5,661	6,315,000	12,000		
Clark, Skillings & Co.	2	2,526				2,985,054
F. E. Neale	2	1,495	1,726,563			
Totals,	107	103,643	113,167,105	2,244,332	160,048	3,919,814

1898, DISTRIBUTION OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS.

Great Britain	53	55,105	60,378,916	2,087,132	160,048	3,919,814
Ireland	39	34,940	37,877,969	157,200		
France	10	10,270	12,132,627			
Africa	5	3,328	2,777,593			
Totals,	107	103,643	113,167,105	2,244,332	160,048	3,919,814

DISTRIBUTION BY PORTS OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN

Ports.	No. Vls.	Tons.	Deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Palings, Pcs.	Birch Squares.	Spool Wood
Ayr	3	2,140	1,937,890			
Barrow	2	4,049	5,364,087			
Cardiff	3	2,889	2,304,893			
Fleetwood	2	3,328	4,477,790			
Grangemouth	2	1,943	943,370			
Goole Dock	2	1,362	1,239,864			
Greenock	2	2,919	1,369,699	38,800		1,849,015
Garston	3	1,629	760,177	1,718,632		
Grimsby	1	516	505,739			
Glasgow	1	1,782	2,311,045			
Liverpool	7	7,867	10,140,017	91,600		934,560
London	4	3,357	2,696,909	233,900	259,476	
Manchester	8	14,497	19,015,863			1,136,239
Newport	1	768	699,131			
Penarth	1	915	843,088			
Preston Dock	1	344	352,000	4,200		
River Tees	1	539	535,150			
Silloth Dock	2	1,536	1,520,000			
Swansea	2	1,138	1,059,359			
Sharpness	2	1,291	1,222,497		572	
Tyne	3	1,192	1,087,508			
Totals,	53	55,105	60,378,916	2,087,132	160,048	3,919,814

AFRICA.

Algiers	1	490	395,606			
Oran	3	2,271	1,863,094			
Tunis	1	567	518,893			
	5	3,328	2,777,593			

IRELAND.

Ports.	No. Vls	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Palings.
Belfast	15	15,391	16,679,911	157,200
Cork	1	674	640,318	
Dublin	6	8,066	10,433,643	
Dundalk	1	464	460,473	
Donegal	2	559	557,678	
Foynes	1	483	460,975	
Kilrush	1	330	350,000	
Larne	3	1,852	1,807,000	
Londonderry	4	3,218	2,850,145	
Newry	2	2,044	1,849,122	
Wexford	1	325	311,947	
Waterford	2	1,534	1,477,457	
	39	34,940	37,877,969	157,200

FRANCE.

Bordeaux	1	1,333	1,765,344	
Brest	1	1,722	2,178,896	
Calais	1	791	782,635	
Granville	1	441	375,075	
Honfleur	1	589	510,291	
Marseilles	2	1,310	1,297,148	
St. Nazaire	1	498	392,785	
Rouen	2	3,656	4,900,253	
	10	10,270	12,132,627	

OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SHIPMENTS OF DEALS, ETC. TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS, DEC. 1st, 1897 to DEC. 1st, 1898.

Shippers.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Timber (tons.) Pine.	Birch.
W. M. McKay	105,748,151	95	6,070
A. Gibson & Sons, Limited	39,374,785		
Geo. McKean	22,087,230		
Andre Cushing & Co.	5,045,299		
Other Shippers	12,698,878		566
Total,	184,954,343	95	6,636

DISTRIBUTION OF ST. JOHN, N. B., SHIPMENTS, DEC. 1st 1897 TO DEC. 1st 1898.

Ports.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Timber (tons) Pine.	Birch.
Liverpool	43,243,712	95	6,576
London	6,082,530		
Penarth f. o.	9,644,918		
Stockton on Tees	507,834		
Fleetwood	10,219,023		
Bristol	2,826,727		
Manchester	25,564,565		
Sharpness	10,635,083		
Hull	3,269,750		
Tyne Dock	944,994		
Barrow	3,273,325		
Newport	3,286,295		
Garston	789,473		
West Hartlepool	1,574,100		
Cardiff	4,593,996		
Grangemouth	1,673,035		
Glasgow	10,738,476		
Ayr	479,346		
Greenock	2,083,379		
Belfast	10,345,237		60
Cork	5,353,536		
Drogheda	478,427		
Limerick	4,140,676		
Bantry	547,798		
Sligo	526,933		
Dundalk	476,380		
Tralee	428,544		
Galway	404,206		
Dublin	688,424		
France	6,215,373		
Holland	4,712,883		
Spain	1,903,416		
Africa	1,934,075		
Australia	5,367,874		
Total	184,954,343	95	6,636

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

	Total Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Timber, (tons.) Birch.	Pine.
1889,	180,167,488	7,221	487
1890,	132,608,516	1,311	4,317
1891,	122,242,682	5,004	—
1892,	146,529,309	10,200	—
1893,	156,653,334	5,294	—
1894,	153,473,076	5,015	—
1895,	126,449,707	8,374	324
1896,	167,246,442	9,892	128
1897,	244,399,066	9,454	92
1898,	184,954,343	6,636	95

DALHOUSIE

Shippers	No. Vls.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Timber (Tons.) Pine.	Spruce.
Geo. Moffat & Co.	14	8,889	8,100,811	171	85
Price Bros. & Co.	7	7,062	6,294,356		
King Bros.	4	2,681	2,387,469		
Price Bros.	1	891	806,271		
Prescott Lumber Co	5	4,929	4,769,502		
Geo. Dutch	4	1,762	1,826,000		
Wm. Currie & Co.	2	1,208	1,113,000		
Geo. J. Vaughan	1	1,110	976,154		
Nat. McNair	3	1,658	1,528,000		
R. D. Blair	1	464	409,000		
	42	30,654	28,230,563	171	85

CAMPBELLTON.

D. Richards	8	6,498	6,387,000	
K. Shives	4	3,516	3,026,034	
W. M. McKay	3	1,969	1,758,000	
J. D. Sowerby	2	1,557	1,371,678	
J. D. Sowerby & K. Shives	1	1,065	883,388	
K. Shives (Australia)	2	2,602	2,223,172	
	20	17,207	15,249,172	

There was also shipped from Campbellton to Buenos Ayres by :—

Price Bros. & Co.	1	1,093	828,992	
Kilgour Shives	2	1,634	1,241,617	
	3	2,727	2,070,609	

SACKVILLE AND BAIE VERTE.

M. Wood & Sons	7	3,324	3,220,907	
Geo. McKean	5	2,989	2,921,865	
P. G. Mahoney	3	1,493	1,338,131	
J. L. Black	1	527	499,459	
C. Pickard	1	480	461,397	
W. M. McKay	1	536	540,899	
	18	9,343	8,972,658	

MONCTON AND OUTPORTS.

Shippers.	No. Vls.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.
Geo. McKean	9	11,844	13,652,447
J. Nelson Smith	7	7,991	7,359,703
W. M. McKay	2	2,209	2,065,777
Chas. J. Willis & Co.	3	2,001	2,040,787
M. Wood & Son	2	852	829,498
Jno. L. Peck	3	1,671	1,885,000
A. L. Wright	1	1,073	862,934
A. L. and S. B. Co.	1	354	348,329
A. F. & D. McKay	1	456	442,308
	29	27,751	29,549,783

SHEDIAC.

W. M. McKay	4	2,124	2,080,903	
Geo. McKean	5	2,567	2,507,858	
E. L. Smith	3	1,630	1,201,124	
M. Wood & Son	2	922	969,307	
J. L. Black & Son	6	2,945	2,832,560	
Chas. J. Willis & Co.	3	1,238	1,168,144	
A. B. Copp	1	614	544,608	
T. B. Calhoun	1	474	435,767	
	25	12,514	11,740,280	

BATHURST.

W. M. McKay	8	8,829	11,281,166	
P. G. Mahoney	1	939	878,691	
	9	9,768	12,159,857	

RICHIBUCTO AND BUCTOUCHE.

J. & T. Jardine	13	6,557	5,938,750	579,000 spools (pcs.)
Ed. Walker	4	1,124	1,119,496	
J. D. Irvine	1	338	397,653	
	18	8,019	7,455,899	

TOTAL TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPMENTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK 1898, COMPARED WITH 1897:

Ports.	1898. No. Vl's	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Timber Tons.	1897. No. Vl's	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals etc.	Timber Tons.
St. John	—	—	184,954,343	6,731	—		244,399,066	9,546
Miramichi	107	103,643	113,167,105		102	100,505	101,719,077	880
Moncton	29	27,751	29,549,783		38	53,574	58,187,304	962
Dalhousie	42	30,654	28,230,563	256	44	27,722	24,185,011	} 323
Campbellton	20	17,207	16,249,172		16	14,375	14,960,267	
Shediac	25	12,514	11,740,280		31	15,711	14,980,765	
Sackville and Baie Verte	18	9,343	8,972,658		27	14,147	14,419,134	
Richibucto and Buctouche	18	8,019	7,455,899		21	8,800	7,489,438	
Bathurst	9	9,768	12,159,857		13	13,058	13,864,133	29
Totals,	268	218,899	412,479,660	6,987	292	247,892	494,204,195	11,740

The trans-Atlantic shipments from the Province of New Brunswick for the past ten years were :—

1889	369	Millions sup. feet	1894	326	Millions sup. feet.
1890	293	" "	1895	291	" "
1891	253	" "	1896	386	" "
1892	325	" "	1897	494	" "
1893	312	" "	1898	412	" "

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Ports.	No. Vl's.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Timber Tons.
Halifax	57	34,572	62,495,956	458
Parrsboro	29	36,689	37,214,102	
Amherst and Outports	43	31,347	21,797,890	95
Sheet Harbor	13	7,856	8,036,958	
Hubbard's Cove	5	3,012	2,942,000	
Ship Harbor	6	4,108	4,213,627	
Pictou	6	6,591	6,446,000	925
Sherbrook	1	269	294,776	
Liscombe	4	4,388	4,798,531	
Total	164	128,832	148,239,840	1,478

The Shipments of deals from Nova Scotia to trans-Atlantic Ports,

For	1889	were	92,605,488
"	1890	"	99,512,924
"	1891	"	78,603,742
"	1892	"	87,861,398
"	1893	"	109,252,930
"	1894	"	106,327,250
"	1895	"	109,324,393
"	1896	"	123,116,389
"	1897	"	185,362,562
"	1898	"	148,239,804

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., DECEMBER 29, 1898.

PEACE, BROTHERS, PEACE!—That bloodless, yet savage vendetta between St. John and Halifax over their respective winter port claims, has apparently not ceased with the peaceful and happy Christmas season. The Presbyterian Witness, which is published in Halifax, presented the following olive branch just before Christmas :

"No wise citizen of the maritime provinces will do or say anything to foster a feeling of jealous distrust or antipathy between Halifax and St. John. Let there be a wholesome rivalry, by all means; but such rivalry ought to be altogether friendly. There is room enough in the world for both cities. There is trade enough in the world to satisfy the reasonable ambition of both. Each port has special advantages and of these the very best use ought to be made. Mistakes have been committed in the past, some of them impossible to remedy. What remains is to make the best of existing advantages."

Almost any reasonable St. John editor would have pointed out the mistake of the Intercolonial having built by the longest possible route, to the advantage of Halifax and Nova Scotia generally. If he hadn't gumption enough to "catch on" to that idea he ought to have been good-natured and accepted the foregoing as a truce in behalf of all the Halifax papers—until after the Christmas season, at all events. Not so the warrior of the Telegraph, however, for while approving of the Presbyterian's sentiments he almost tearfully asks :

But when the people of St. John find a Halifax newspaper like the Chronicle stating that our harbor is dry at low water, what are they to think of Halifax courtesy?"

Brother Hannay should realise that it is not a matter of courtesy at all, but of fact. It may be assumed that the Chronicle wasn't serious when it made the assertion attributed to it. But what will all the coast pilots, and those of St. John as well, think of Brother Hannay contradicting the St. John Board of Trade committee on the subject of water in St. John harbor? There's a difference of two feet at low water between them, yet when such eminent St. John authorities disagree, who can blame the Halifax papers if they indulge in their little jokes?

Reform Needed.

We have long wondered why it is that the managers of nearly all the daily papers of both the United States and Canada—and of some weekly papers also—appear to act as if they had nothing to do with the moral effect of the matter they publish. The journals under their control have much of their space filled with details of murders, suicides, divorces, prize-fights and other matter connected with the seamy side of life, often accompanied by illustrations which are the creations of so called artists, who, in most cases, draw purely from imagination. Well-ordered and wholesome-minded people turn with disgust from such matter, for they realise that it is published for the express purpose of catering to the lowest and most depraved classes, regardless of the fact that, at the same time, it is poisoning the minds of the young and innocent, and familiarizing them with the worst passions, frailties and crimes of humanity.

There is not a crime committed, a domestic infelicity that finds its way out of doors, or an outrage of any kind known, but is dished up in the newspapers, which seem also to delight in recording the sayings and movements of the most brutal prize-fighters as if they were deserving of more attention at their hands than even the best public men and other persons identified with the progress and upbuilding of the country. The undue prominence which these papers give to all that, in these respects, tends to the degradation and demoralising of the people imparts to the young false ideas of society. It leads them to think that crime and other wrongdoing is the rule and not the exception in our civilization, for they do not know that the papers ignore hundreds of good deeds, which benefit mankind, while they grope, like scavengers with muck-rakes, for the dirty morsels of scandal or crime, which are put forth with all their objectionable details, emphasised by the most conspicuous "display" headings. There ought to be a greater recognition by editors and newspaper managers of their responsibilities. They may claim that they are in the business to make money, and if they do not print demoralising matter, they will lose the patronage of the demoralised. In taking this ground, however, they practically admit that they do not care how much their policy may contaminate the young and pure, or disgust the healthy-minded, moral or religious so long as their papers circulate in the slums and amongst the debauched.

We are glad to observe that Archbishop Bruchesi has made a move in the direction of reforming a portion at least of the press of the Dominion in this matter. A despatch of 21st says he has "addressed a letter to all French papers calling attention to the necessity for reformation in the matter of publishing murder cases. His letter has been called forth by the splurge made the last year or two by papers publishing horrible, gruesome details of terrible crimes, profusely illustrating them. He demands that as the shocking details and illustrations demoralize the young, make people familiar with crime and generally tend to corrupt morals and induce crime, it must be stopped."

We are quite sure that all decent people will hope that the aged prelate's remonstrance will have the effect in some measure, of bringing about a needed reform. It would be well also if something of the same kind were done in other places besides Montreal by the ecclesiastical authorities; and if a few leading men in other walks of life were to refuse to patronise the papers which they themselves read, while they feel it to be their duty to withold them from their families, the evil we refer to might be greatly checked.

The Good Feeling Keeps up.

A toast to the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was an unexpected feature at the annual dinner of the Society of New England, held at the Waldorf-Astor hotel, New York, on Thursday evening last. Judge Henry S. Howland, ex-president of the society, was in the chair, and around the tables were gathered a large number of distinguished gentlemen.

At the conclusion of the chairman's opening address, a cablegram was read from Sir Thomas J. Lipton, regretting his inability to be present at the banquet, and adding: 'Upon the friendship of our race depend the permanent peace and prosperity of the whole world. May the friendship grow and increase; may no shadow ever fall upon it; may the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack ever float together.'

'I think it is due to our great friend and ally on the other side of the water that we should drink the health of Her Majesty the Queen,' said Judge Howland. While the band played 'God Save the Queen,' the diners joined in singing the words of the anthem.

BOLD THEFT AT CAMPBELLTON :—One of the coolest things we have seen done in the way of editorial appropriation was effected by the Restigouche Telephone of last week which appropriated the ADVANCE'S article of 15th Dec. on the Milford Haven-Paspebiac steamship undertaking as a leader of its own, without credit, omitting however our favorable reference to Dalhousie and a few other sentences.

Riparian Rights.

The limitations of the rights of riparian owners to erect wharves, etc., in waters in front of their property, have now been defined in Illinois on the same principles as in Canada. A Springfield despatch says :—

"The Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision declaring that riparian owners along the shore of Lake Michigan have no right to build wharves, docks or piers out into the submerged shallow without license from the state authorities and that the state, holding the submerged lands in trust for the people, would be false to its trust should it permit shore owners to encroach on the public domain. The decision was rendered on an appeal from the Circuit Court by Alexander H. Revell, of Chicago, who has built two piers out from his property and who was proceeded against by the state as unlawfully reclaiming land made by a creation.

"The decision takes precedence over the United States Supreme Court decision anent the Illinois Central Railroad and leaves the way clear to proceed at once against that company to reclaim for the state all the docks and wharves that the corporation has built out into the lake, according to the opinion of the national tribunal."

New Brunswick Fish and Game.

L. B. Knight, chief game commissioner of the province, states that something over $5,000 have been received from game license fees this year, which is about double last year's receipts. It is evident that sportsmen are being attracted to the province in increasing numbers.—[Sun.

The income of the Province from its trout and salmon rivers is over $9,000, so that its fish and game income is more than $14,000. There is no doubt that the exhibit of New Brunswick game, and the information in reference to our hunting and fishing attractions disseminated at the Sportsmen's Exhibition in Boston in March last was a great benefit to the province. It is hoped that increased effort to make our almost exhaustless free fishing attractions known will be made. The fact that New Brunswick has only about one fiftieth part of the area of its inland game fish preserves leased is not yet made known.

The Lobster Pack.

A Halifax despatch of 24th says :—"The pack of canned lobsters shipped from Halifax this season amounts to 133,970 cases, which is some ten thousand cases less than last year. Lobsters brought higher prices this year than ever before, averaging about $10.50 per case of forty-eight cans. Two years ago the shipments of canned lobsters from this port was 65,593 cases. During the past twenty-three years, for which figures have been kept, lobster shipments from Halifax have aggregated in value $23 890,000."

A Rumored I. C. R. Extension.

The Moncton Transcript says :—"That the extension of the Intercolonial Railway will stop in Montreal is not seriously believed; but some day or other the system as a government railway will extend from ocean to ocean. For the present it is in Montreal but there is a growing feeling that it is necessary for the I. C. R. by its own system to tap the lake traffic of the great west and thereby be in a better position to compete for through traffic. The extension constantly suggested is that to Parry Sound, which would pass through a partially new and rapidly developing portion of Ontario. The Toronto World (Conservative) appears to believe that such an extension is imminent, but this is probably a mere rumor. That some day such an extension, or one akin to it will come is not doubted, but that the proposal has assumed any practical form there is no official intimation.

"The Transcript however, publishes the Toronto World's statement, without any endorsation and merely as a matter of local interest :—

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—Would it take the breath right out of the Dominion of Canada if the Government were to come down to Parliament with a proposition to purchase the Booth railway system from Coteau Landing, a few miles from Montreal to Parry Sound? A great many people will reply in the affirmative, yet this is the grand project which the ever-active Mr. Tarte is evolving in his busy brain. For months it was known only to the few. The public caught on to the fact that La Patrie was giving column after column to booming the Parry Sound section of the road, yet the ultimate object was hidden by a veiled plea for trade for the Intercolonial. Mr. Tarte, it is said, has started out to convert the whole Cabinet to his way of thinking and that already Hon. Mr. Blair has succumbed to the great project of the Minister of Public Works and that two other Ministers are open to conviction. The idea is to buy the Booth system, unite it with the I. C. R., and thus have one Government trunk line extending from Halifax to the great lakes. Hon. Mr. Blair favors the scheme, so it is said, simply because the Canadian Pacific would oppose it, and although Mr. Tarte would not do anything to hurt Sir William Van Horne and Mr. Shaughnessy's feelings, he believes that a "business is business" vista looms up before the party, and that a mighty campaign fund could in this manner be easily secured. This feature of the case has, it is reported, silenced the objections of more than one over-scrupulous member for Ontario.

"The insinuations in the latter portions of the despatch are unwarranted, but that the extension would place the I. C. R. in a better position to compete for the enormous lake traffic is beyond doubt. A glance at the map showing the situation of Parry Sound, and the short cut across from the upper Lakes to Montreal must convince the merest tyro that it is a proposal of more than ordinary merit."

Notice to Subscribers.

I beg to notify subscribers who are in arrears, and to whom bills are being rendered this month, that all such bills not paid before New Year's day, will, on 2nd January, be placed in the hands of a collection agency, after which those who, meantime, fail to settle will have to deal entirely with such agency in regard to their indebtedness.
D. G. SMITH,
Publisher and Proprietor of the "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE."

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole property owned by a widow, as well the place where she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased husband, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hundred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is assessed; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes.
SAM. THOMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows ;—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not otherwise for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced
ALBERT T DUNN,
Surveyor General

TYPEWRITING BY TOUCH,

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE. S. KERR & SON.

Without looking at the keyboard, the same as in piano playing, and using all the fingers, in the system now taught in this college.
By the new method greatly increased speed, ease and efficiency are secured; and injury to the eyes caused by constant change of focus in standing from machine to manuscript, as in the common method, is avoided.
SHORTHAND: The Isaac Pitman.
BUSINESS. The latest and only up-to-date system, and we are the only ones who can use it in this locality.
Send for catalogues.
S. KERR & SON,
ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

Foothooks Wanted.

FOOTHOOKS, 7 ft. long in the shank—side 7 inches. Apply to
DUDLEY P. WALLS.
Chatham, 14th Dec. 1898.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture
—AND—
The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of N. B.

Meetings will be held at dates and places indicated below:

STAFF NO. 1.

Jan. 11.—Millerton, Northumberland Co., evening session.
" 12.—Napan, Northumberland Co., evening session.
" 13.—Bass River, Kent Co., evening session.
" 14.—Harcourt, Kent Co., evening session.
" 16.—West Branch, Kent Co., evening session.

Addresses will be given upon "Pork Raising for the English Market" "Fruit Growing" and other important subjects. A full programme will be announced later. Everybody is invited to attend, ladies especially welcome.
C. H LABILLOIS, Comr. Agriculture
W. W. HUBBARD, Cor. Sec'ty F. & D. A.

DERAVIN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ST. KITTS, W. I.
Cable Address: Deravin
LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

14 BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE on Princess, Victoria and Howard streets.

Sizes of lots 50x100
50x140
62x132

These lots are situated in the most desirable part of the town and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.
J. B. SNOWBALL
Chatham, 12th April, 1898.

FOR SALE.

Two heavy draft horses seven years old, weight 1300 lbs. Two drivers—one four years old, sired by Island Chief, one three years old, sired by Carnot, dam by Dean Swift, both jet black.
Two hundred barrels good potatoes for table use. Highest prices paid for raw furs.
ROGER FLANAGAN.

Notice To Debtors.

All persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to settle their bills before December 31st, as at that time he intends to cease endeavoring personally to collect from them, and hand all unsettled claims to a regular legal collector.
GEO. P. SEARLE.
Chatham, Nov. 23rd 1898.

Notice to Collectors of Rates &c.

COLLECTORS OF RATES and all other Parish and County officers, and all persons having claims against the County are hereby required to render their returns and accounts to this office, as by law directed.
Office of Secy-Treasurer.
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Secy-Treasurer,
Co. Northumberland.
Dated 12th November, 1898.

NOTICE.
WELDON
THE TAILOR
Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods, comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to $1.00 per yard. The goods are in many ways superior to any goods on the market. Good suits for $10, better for $12 and $14. We will give you as good a suit for $16 and $18 as you can purchase elsewhere for $18 and $20.
We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee our work.
See our Men's Working Pants at

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

INSPECTION INVITED.

HNDKF. AND GLOVE CASES,
SATIN LINED WORK BASKETS,
JEWELRY CASES,
TOILET CASES,
PHOTO BOXES AND FRAMES,
INITIAL SILK HNDKFS,
FANCY SILK BRACES,
SILK MITTS,

GLOVES AND MITTS,
SHAVING SETS,
SMOKERS' SETS,
TOILET SETS,
FANCY SLIPPERS,
FANCY BELTS,
FANCY CUPS AND SAUCERS,
PERFUME IN FANCY CASES,

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.

A Large Assortment of Toys,

W. S. LOGGIE CO'Y, LIMITED.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE on Tuesday evening was plainly visible, the sky being clear.

[illegible]:—The finder of a pair of black silk mitts will be rewarded on leaving same at the ADVANCE office.

THE CITIZENS' BAND turned out on Monday last and played in front of the Town Hall. Their music was much appreciated.

ST. ANDREW'S congregation, at the request of its pastor, Rev. D. Henderson, made a Christmas contribution which wiped out its debt and left a credit balance of $25.

THE DEATH of Mrs. Wm. Cherry took place yesterday morning after a tedious illness. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and family.

PRESENTS:—It isn't a question of who received Christmas presents, but who didn't? It would take a whole newspaper to record them all.

SEASONABLE GIFTS:—Miss Ida Edgar, organist of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, was presented by the choir with a handsome desk on Thursday last. Mr. Abel Simmons, the Church sexton, also received a $5 gold piece.

A PLUMBER FOR CHATHAM:—Mr. L. E. Dryden, plumber and tinsmith, of Sussex, is now in the employ of Mr. G. R. Marquis, and will attend to plumbing work in any part of the county. He comes highly recommended. Mr. Marquis is the only man in the county who has a plumber in his employ. 3.30.99.

NEW YEAR'S DANCE:—The members of the Citizens' Band, who gave a successful dance about a month ago, are, at the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen, going to repeat it in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, January 2nd., and all ladies having invitations to the last dance, are cordially invited to attend that of the New Year.

CHRISTMAS DAY was observed in the usual manner at the Pro-Cathedral. Masses were said at 8, 9 and the high mass at 11 o'clock. St. Michael's Band played appropriate music before and after the high mass, under the direction of Mr. T. M. Harrington, and received very favorable comment. The usual Christmas collection was taken up and amounted to the handsome sum of $500.

AT THE COUNTY ALMS HOUSE there were fine Christmas decorations and the best of fare. Dr. J. B. Benson remembered the inmates as usual and the Commissioners furnished a regular Christmas dinner. Keeper Templeton and his estimable wife, the matron of the institution, deserve great praise for their official efficiency as well as kindness to those in their charge.

SUPT. HOBEN REMEMBERED:—The agents of the Canada Eastern Railway presented the popular superintendant of the road, Mr. Thos. Hoban, with an address and a handsome gold headed cane last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hoban, who was taken completely by surprise, made an appropriate reply to his valued and capable subordinates.

THE ARMY:—Next Sunday and Monday, Brigadier Pugmire, the provincial leader of the Salvation Army (accompanied by his musical family, and a colored banjo and guitar player,) will conduct special New Year's services at the S. A. Barracks, Chatham. Go and see the children in their musical drills etc. In addition to the meeting Monday night there will be a goose supper. All are invited.

SUDDEN DEATH:—Mr. Joseph Simpson, of Tabusintac, went from his house to his barn on Friday morning last to feed his cattle and as he did not return when expected, a his son-in-law, Mr. Geo. Morrison, went to look for him and found him lying dead upon some straw in one of the stalls. He had evidently been seized by heart trouble, to which it is said he was subject, and lay down and expired where he was found. He was one of the best and most highly respected citizens of Tabusintac and leaves a widow and three daughters.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS:—Now is the time to place your orders for cemetery work and avoid the spring rush. We have now on hand and coming one of the largest stocks of marble and granite monuments, headstones and tablets ever shown on the north shore, all from the latest designs and worked from the best material the market can produce. Call and get our prices. They are right.

JOHN H. LAWLOR & CO.

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 2 p.m. every Thursday and running through to Seattle, also at 7 p.m. every Friday from Carleton Junction to Vancouver. Passengers to Calgary and west thereof accommodated in these cars on payment of small additional charge for berth; each berth will accommodate two passengers.

MASONIC:—The following were installed as the officers of Miramichi Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., for the ensuing year on St. John's night, 27th:—

F. O. Petterson, W. M.
W. R. Gould, S. W.
Ralph Loggie, J. W.
G. R. Marquis, Treas.
Wm. Johnstone, Sec.
Jas. McIntosh, S. D.
John Brown, J. D.
S. D. Heckbert, S. S.
R. H. M. Gilker, J. S.
W. C. Smythe, I. G.
Jas. Anderson, Tyler,
Alex. Robinson, D. of C.
Finlay Anderson, I. P. M.

Grand Junior Warden F. E. Danville, installed the W. M., who then installed the other officers.

HOME AGAIN:—A very wide circle of friends are rejoiced to know that Wm. Kerr, Esq., is at home again, and appears to be well. He went to New York for treatment of an alleged malignant tumor and was told nothing could be done to save him. Then, he went to Boston, where the physicians told him an operation would give him one chance in five hundred for his life. He said he would take the chance, and he did. Now, he seems to be almost fully recovered and it is said it was only an abscess that he had. At all events everybody admires his pluck and congratulates him.

PERSONAL:—Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Johnstone, of Bathurst, spent Christmas in Chatham, as guests, at the Benson homestead, of Dr. J. B. and the Misses Benson. Mr. Johnstone returned to Bathurst on Monday night, but Mrs. Johnstone will stay here until after New Year's day.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Maltby, of Campbellton, spent Christmas in Chatham at the home of Mr. Angus Ullock, Mrs. Maltby's brother. Mrs. Maltby, by invitation, assisted in S. Mary's choir on Christmas evening. She will remain in Chatham until the New Year.

Hon. Senator Snowball left for Ottawa on Monday night, and we understand that he is to go to England via New York, leaving the latter place on Saturday.

Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie is to leave for Ottawa to-morrow on business connected with the fisheries question.

R. B. Bennett, Esq., M. P. P., of Calgary, a former alderman of Chatham and one who has done well through the political training and experiences with which he left Chatham only a few years ago, after graduating from the office of Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Q. C., and being that gentleman's partner for a year, promises to pay a welcome visit to Chatham next week.

Hon. Senator Adams lies at his home in Newcastle in a very critical condition, which causes the greatest solicitude in the community.

Dr. A. O. Earle and Mr. H. E. Puddington, St. John barristers, are in town.

The many friends of Rev. Joseph Trudelle of Caraquet are sorry to learn that ill health has compelled him to give up his parish.

The members of St. George's congregation Bathurst, presented their rector, Rev. T. W. Street, with a handsome pair of fur gloves and Mrs. Street with a beautiful onyx-top table. They also presented Miss Helen Bishop, organist, with a purse of money.

Miss Inez Sutherland, organist of the Methodist church, Bathurst, was presented with a nice filled purse as a Christmas present.

Mr. Frank Harrison, organist of St. Luke's Methodist Church, Chatham, was presented with a Christmas purse of $20. Mr. W. T. Harris made a very neat presentation speech on behalf of the choir and Mr. Harrison, who was most agreeable surprised, made a suitable acknowledgment.

J. J. Harrington, Esq. of Bathurst spent Christmas in Chatham.

About "Evangelists."

Two denominational ministerial associations, the Presbyterian and the Methodist, at this week's meetings, discussed evangelists and sensational services. The Rev. Wm. Paterson, at the Presbyterian meeting, gave an account of the evangelistic work which he had been engaged in with Mr. D. L. Moody, and advocated plain, earnest preaching of the old-fashioned gospel. The Presbyterian Association adopted a strong resolution expressing the opinion that, as a rule, evangelistic services should be exclusively conducted by the regular pastor.

At the Methodist ministers' meeting sensational Sabbath evening preaching and sociological discourses were condemned in a discussion led by the Rev. W. H. Hincks.—[Witness.

A Shipping Case.

His Honor, Judge Wilkinson, sat yesterday at the town council chamber as commissioner for the purpose of taking evidence in a suit brought by the owners of the S. S. Thomas Wayman, of Newcastle on Tyne, against Charles Taylor, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, charterers of that vessel. The cause of action is a claim for three days' demurrage while loading at Miramichi in June 1897. The commission was taken out by defendants to secure evidence to show that the loading was done with all proper despatch. Messrs. Weldon and McLean, who were represented here yesterday by Dr. A. O. Earle and H. F. Puddington, are solicitors for defendants and Messrs. Davidson & Aitken appeared for the plaintiffs.

A Contrast.

A big moose was killed on the upper Miramichi the other day by Dr. Heber Bishop, of Boston. He and his assistants got the carcass out whole and conveyed it by the Canada Eastern Railway to Fredericton. The doctor wanted to take it to the States and have it mounted for the Sportsmen's Exhibition, which is to be held in New York next spring. It was, however, detained by the Customs authorities, as the export of whole carcasses of game is prohibited. On Tuesday, however, Collector Ruel received a telegram from the department at Ottawa granting a special permit for the big moose to be exported, as this was made a special case on account of the New York Exposition.

The treatment thus accorded to Dr. Bishop is a pleasing contrast to that to which the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick was subjected by the United States authorities last March, when they insisted on his paying some $315 duties on the exhibit which the Province sent to the Sportsmen's show in Boston and was returned to the province.

A Seven-Bear Rock-Den.

A report which seems to be reliable, but is nevertheless extraordinary, comes from Cain's River, that a find of seven bears in one den was made a few days ago up Sabbies River, a branch of Cain's, by Patrick Cashen, who is said to have taken the whole lot. Most people, in this part of New Brunswick at all events, know that while the bear is a roving animal in the summer season, it hybernates in the winter—that is, it seeks, late in the fall, some snug shelter in or under a hollow tree, or beneath a rock which promises seclusion, and there lies in a semi-dormant or torpid state until spring, when it emerges in fairly good physical condition. Bears often den alone, but quite as often are found in pairs, or three together. It is not usual to find four or more hybernating together. When three are found they generally consist of an old she-bear and two cubs of the preceding season; and sometimes a den of four or five, in which two parent bears and their cubs have made up a winter party, is discovered, but such finds are unusual. If Mr. Cashen or any other of the ADVANCE's friends can verify the reported find by him of seven bears in one den we should be glad to have all the particulars, as the incident will go as an unusual record when properly authenticated.

Campbellton Water Works.

The arbitration which has been going on at Campbellton for a long time in connection with the taking over by that town of the water company's works and franchises appears to have almost ended. It is understood that the arbitrators, Messrs. Geo. McLeod, Chas. S. Gregory and J. Emile Vanier, placed their award, which is understood to have been unanimously agreed upon, in the custody of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Campbellton, together with a draft for their fees and expenses, amounting to $8,033.39. The award would not, of course, be made known to either party—the town or the company—until this amount was paid. The arbitrators also left with the bank one check for $1,307.00 payable to the town and another for $1,301.75 payable to the company, and chargeable upon their fee and expense account, when it should be paid. This $2,608.75 represented advances made to the arbitrators on account of expenses during the progress of the enquiry.

Christmas Services in S. Mary's and S. Paul's.

The great Festival of Our Lord's Nativity was celebrated with appropriate services in S. Mary's and S. Paul's on X'mas eve and Christmas day—Saturday and Sunday last. The 1st evensong of the Festival was said at 7.30 p.m. in S. Mary's on X'mas eve and the usual midnight celebration of the Holy Eucharis followed, beginning at 12 o'clock. The 2nd celebration of the Holy Eucharist was at S. Paul's at 8 a.m. on X'mas day, and there was also evening prayer and sermon by the rector at the parish church at 3 p.m. Morning prayer was said at S. Mary's at 11 a.m., being preceded by carol singing by the Sunday School children, and followed by the celebration of the Holy Eucharist with sermon. Evening prayer was said in S. Mary's at 6.30 and was followed by a sermon by the rector. Owing to illness and absence of members of the choir, the Xmas eve and midnight celebration services were not of the usual festival character and at S. Paul's several members of the choir were unable to attend. Notwithstanding, however, X'mas music was altogether appropriate to the occasion, the organist and singers present doing their part admirably. The processional Hymn at all services was 59 H. A. & M. the other hymns being 60, 62 and 582. The anthem at the 11 a.m. service was "Sing, O Heavens", Claire, Te Deum, Jackson, Venite, Chant, A. & M., Benedictus &c., Kyrie &c., Woodward, Credo, Gilbert. At the evening service the proper psalms were sung to Chants A. & M., Magnificat, Adhlam, Nunc Dimittes, do.

The Churches were handsomely decorated with evergreen and flowers, and there were good congregations, 30 communicants being at the 8 o'clock celebration at S. Paul's.

The Rector was the recipient of a Christmas gift from the Sunday School children.

The Schools.

The Town school examinations held last week were fairly well attended by trustees and, in many cases, other visitors, and the work of the last half year is reported as being quite satisfactory. The best attendance was at the Convent School, where an attractive and entertaining programme was carried out as follows:

Primary Department.

Welcome chorus.
Number, Grade II.
Recitation—"Jack Frost's Little Sister, Alice Flanagan.
Reading—Grade I, sec. I.
"Sleighing Song."
Reading—Grade I, sec. II.
Simultaneous Recitation, "Two Little Stockings."
Spelling—Grade II.
Chorus—"Jack Frost."

Advance Intermediate Department.

Welcome chorus.
Nature Lesson, Grade 6,
Recitation—"Santa Claus," by Misses. A. Dunn, M. Gallivan, I. Savoy, C. Coleman, M. Buckley and M. Flanagan.
Reading and spelling—Grade IV.
Recitation — Teddie's Thanksgiving, M. McEachern.
Map Drawing and Geography—Grade V.
Recitation—"Brave Alta Wayne," A. Lawlor.
Compositions—Grade IV.
Recitation —"A Lesson in Rhyme," F. Noonan.
Song—"Arise and Sing of Canada."
Literature—Grade 6.
Recitation — "Fairy Godmother," C. Adriensen.
Seat Work—Grade IV.
Recitation—"Potatoe and Strawberry," K. Lynch.
Song—"Good News From Home."

Primary Intermediate Department.

Greeting Song.
Grade III—Reading.
"My Present"—Nellie Adriensen.
Grade II—Writing Lesson.
Tonic sol fa-Chorus—"Mountain Home."
Grade III—Letter Writing.
"Seeing Things"—Mary McCabe.
Grade III—Geography.
Recitation—"Christmas Candles."
Chorus—"Christmas Chimes."

Advanced Department.

Welcome Chorus.
Canadian History - Grade VIII.
"What ailed the pudding"—M. Beckwith.
Geography - Grade VII
Vocal Solo — "Gathering Flowers"—M. Beckwith.
Geometry—Grade VIII.
"Baby's First Tooth"—M. Barry.
Mental Arithmetic—Grade VII.
"Song of the Market Place"—M. Phelan.
Algebra—Grade VIII.
"Gaulberto's Victory—M. Ryan.
National Chorus.

The honor lists of the different schools, as furnished to the Trustees is as follows:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Miss Laura M. Morrison—Grades I and II.

Highest standing—Gertie Ross.
Perfect attendance—Cora McLoon, Walter C. McLoon, Bessie Hunt, Walter Johnston, Germaine Pallen, Allen Morris, Etna Fraser, Vera A. Murray, Stanley May, Carlos Watters.

Miss Maggie Mowatt—Grade VI.

Perfect attendance — George Dickens, Norma Smith, Nina Morris, Mary Ahearn, Lyle Johnston.

Miss Maggie E. Cassidy—Grade VIII.

Perfect attendance—Allan Loggie, Eva Irving, Etta Watt, Edith Searle.

Dr Cox and Mr. McIntosh.

Highest Standing — Grade XI. Jessie Stothart, A. B. Fraser; grade X. Charlie Dickens; grade IX Agnes Wilson.
Perfect attendance — Jessie Stothart, Annie Loggie, Marion Fraser, Stella Carruthers, Ethel Stothart, Charlie Dickens, Douglas Haviland, Willie Salter, Agnes Wilson, Maggie Savage, Lucinda Sinclair, George DesBrisay.

Miss M. L. Knight—Grades III and IV.

Highest standing—grade IV. Arthur Winslow; grade III. Wallace Watling.
Perfect attendance—Burton May, Ernest Pallen, Jack Loggie, Wilbur May, Sanford Savage, Ethel J. Ewen, Eva McLean, Pearl McNaught, May Petterson.

CONVENT SCHOOL.

Advanced Department.

Highest standing—Grade VIII. Mary A. McCarthy, Maggie Phelan. Grade VII. Carrie Murdoch.
Perfect attendance for the term—Mary A. McCarthy, Gladys Adams, Gertie Malone, Mary Barry, Mary Cassidy, Mary Coleman, Mary Beckwith, Carrie Murdoch, Lily Murdoch, Rosie Quinn.

Advanced Intermediate.

Highest standing—Grade VI. Amanda Doyle. Grade V. Mary Redmond. Grade IV. Irene Savoy.
Perfect attendance — Mamie Synnott, Annie Lawlor, Anna Hildebrand, May Savoy, Marguerite McEachern, Annie Phelan, Mary Redmond, Katie Brobecker, Mamie Gallivan, Irene Savoy, Marguerite Flanagan.

Primary Intermediate.

Highest standing—Grade III. Gertie McMahon. Grade II. Lizzie McEachern.
Perfect attendance during the term—Edith Winslow, Nellie Adriansen, Maggie Blake, Gertie McMahon.

Primary Department.

Highest standing—Grade II. Gertie Gallivan. Grade I. Frances Kenny.
Perfect attendance — Gertie Gallivan, Helen Nelson.

WELLINGTON ST. SCHOOL.

Miss M. C. Sutherland—Grade I.

Highest standing—Wilfrid McKay.
Perfect attendance—Maggie Moore, Ella Kingston, Annie Kingston, George Pickett, Daniel Lawson, Nellie Kerr.

Miss K. A. MacDonald--Grades I. and II.

Highest standing—Clara Wedge.
Perfect attendance—Vitus Ahearn, Fred Campbell, Hessie McFarlane.

Miss A. M. Curran—Grade II.

Highest standing—Ethel Perley.
Perfect Attendance—Jessie Keswick, Stewart McLean, Isaac Britt, Joseph Dickeson, Helen Nowlan, James Kirby, Thomas Murdoch, Andrew Nowlan.

Miss M. E. Edgar—Grades III. and IV.

Highest standing—Susie Green.
Perfect attendance—Vera Wilson, Rae Loggie, Emma Ellis.

Miss M. J. Flood—Grade III.

Highest standing—Mary Driscoll.
Perfect Attendance—Vila Forest, George Fleiger, Lizzie Stothart, Mary Driscoll.

Miss V. C. Wright—Grade IV.

Highest standing—Eva Smith.
Perfect attendance—Brydone Fraser, Jean Loggie.

Miss Essie Keoughan—Grade V.

Highest standing—Lena Edmunds.
Perfect attendance — Lena Edmunds, Hazel Stothart.

Miss A. G. McIntosh—Grade VII.

Highest standing—Gordon Loggie.
Perfect attendance—Gordon Loggie, Ernest Abbott, James McDonald, Florence Stapledon, Olive Stothart.

ST. JOHN ST. SCHOOL.

Miss Ida I. Haviland—Grade V.

Highest standing—Emma Jardine.
Perfect attendance—none.

ELLIS ST. SCHOOL.

Miss Bessie M. Creighton—Grades I and II.

Highest standing—Willie Hughes, Arthur Tweedie.
Perfect attendance — Willie Hughes, Arthur Tweedie, Willie Alcock.

Miss K. MacLean—Grades III and IV.

Highest standing — Gardner Archibald, Gertie Joudry.
Perfect attendance—Bessie Jackson, William Barry.

News and Notes.

A Portland, Me., despatch of 25th says:—Edward L. Baker, through his attorney, Hon. W. H. Looney, has brought suit against the Portland S. S. Company, on account of the death of his wife, Mrs. Beula M. Baker, who was on board the Portland when she went down. The suit is for $10,000. The writ is quite long and, after reciting the facts in relation to the loss of the Portland, charges the company with carelessness in allowing the Portland to sail from Boston in the face of the storm when they knew the storm was threatening, in not providing a boat suitable for the exigencies of the service and in allowing their steamer to go to sea improperly officered, manned and equipped. This suit is returnable at the April term of the supreme court.

A Constantinople despatch of Dec. 24th says that Hafuz Pasha murdered Ghani Bey in a restaurant there, escaped, and is still at large. The official press bureau prohibits any mention of the affair in the newspapers. It appears, however, that Hafuz Pasha, after a slight altercation, placed the muzzle of his revolver close to the head of Ghani Bey and fired. Ghani Bey died after a few hours of suffering. Ghani won the Sultan's favor and promotion by committing numerous crimes. He was sent to restore order in Epirus after the Greco-Turkish war. At the head of three hundred lawless companions he robbed, pillaged and murdered by wholesale until he was summoned home, only to be promoted to a colonelcy. Then he continued his iniquities at Constantinople. He would enter a shop, draw a revolver, and compel its owner to open his safe and give up the contents.

Captain Henry Deacon Barry, assistant director of the Naval Intelligence Department, British Admiralty, had been appointed to the command of the British squadron in Newfoundland waters, the appointment to go into effect next season, with the rank of commodore, and the cruiser 'Comus' as his flagship. The squadron will be increased by heavier vessels than have heretofore be assigned here. Captain Barry's appointment, which is out of the regular order of selections, is understood to be due to the desire of the Imperial Secretary of State for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to have in command of the squadron an officer whose abilities can be utilized in the many delicate complications certain to result from Mr. Chamberlain's determination to bring about a settlement of the French shore question as speedily as possible. Captain Barry will also organize the proposed naval reserve among the fishermen of Newfoundland.

The Jew baiters received a snub in the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, last Friday afternoon by the government's recall of M. Regis, Mayor of Algiers, for countenancing anti-Semitic excesses, and the appointment of his successor led to interpellations on the subject The arch Jew baiter, Edouard Drumont, who represents Algiers in the Chamber, expressed himself as scandalized by the recall of M. Regis and wanted an explanation of the government's action. He warned France that another Cuba would spring up in Algeria which would in a few years be lost to France as Cuba and the Philippines had been lost to Spain, if the government's policy was followed. After other speeches had been delivered on both sides of the question the Prime Minister, M. Dupuy, protested against M. Drumont's comparison of Algeria with Cuba. Mayor Regis, he said, had been an agent of disorder, and had sought to obtain undue advantages in the colony, but the remedy for this was legislation. Anti-Semitism was an ugly and dangerous malady, which belonged to a past age. Its adherents had not proposed a single legislative measure. They displayed incapability for government. M. Drumont was inciting the colony to civil war. M. Dupuy was loudly applauded. The Chamber agreed that his speech should be placarded throughout Algeria and expressed confidence in the government by a vote of 406 to 10.

SAVED A LIFE.

Erysipelas and Impure Blood Were Doing Their Deadly Work.

Paine's Celery Compound Gives Mrs. Gallagher a New Lease of Life.

Exposure to cold, indigestion and dyspepsia, debility, impure blood, rundown system, living in badly ventilated rooms and poor surrounding hygienic conditions, are all causes of erysipelas. It will afford comfort to thousands to know that, with ordinary care and the use of Paine's Celery Compound, the many dangers of erysipelas can be entirely avoided. When any of the symptoms above are noted, promptness in the use of Paine's Celery Compound will quickly banish all dangers.

If, unfortunately, you are subject to the disease and have not used Dr. Phelps' great prescription, we say, with a desire for your welfare, give Paine's Celery Compound an instant trial, so that you may be able to fully judge of its worth.

Mrs. John Gallagher, Mableton, P. Q., one of the many saved from death by Paine's Celery Compound, writes as follows:—

"In the winter of 1897 I had a severe attack of erysipelas. At the same time my blood was out of order, I was completely run down and so weak that I could not stand alone. I commenced at once to use your Paine's Celery Compound, and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefitted, and seemed to take a new lease of life. I know from experience that Paine's Celery Compound is possessed of all the merits claimed for it, and I will recommend it to all suffering from erysipelas, headache or stomach troubles. I also consider Paine's Celery Compound the greatest of all blood purifiers. I keep some of the Compound at all times in my house, and use it as a family medicine."

Grip is Infectious and Contagious.

Dr. John B. Crosby, New York, Health Commissioner says:—

"Influenza, or grip, is an infectious and contagious disease due to the influenza bacillus. In cases of influenza, or grip, this organism is present in all the secretions of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

"The disease is transmitted from person to person through the taking in of these organisms, either from direct contact or after the secretions have been dried and pulverized and inhaled in the form of dust.

"Grip is as contagious as scarlet fever. There is no cause for alarm if people will only use a little necessary precaution. They should not expose themselves and should keep well clothed."

Rush! Rush! Rush! to W. T. Harris'

If you want to save money. He is offering his business for sale, and people are astonished at the bargains he is giving in Boots and Shoes and Groceries. Don't loose any time in taking advantage of this cheap sale, as it is liable to close at any time; as some one is sure to buy out the whole business. It is a very desirable one situated in the best part of the town.

Call and get prices whether you buy or not, and you will be convinced that Bargains indeed are at the Red Stores, FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

All accounts are closed and must be settled at once, as W. T. Harris will be leaving town when he sells the Business, and the books handed over to the Montreal Collecting Agency for collection, whose costs will be added. To avoid this please pay at once.

DIED.

At Chatham, Dec 28, Annie, beloved wife of Wm. Cherry, aged 65. Funeral on Friday, 30th, at 2 p.m.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The general annual meeting of the Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi, will be held at the Bowser Motel, Chatham, on Friday the 13th day of January next, at 11 a. m

G. B. FRASER,
Secretary.

Chatham, N. B. 27th Dec. 1898.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, in the Town of Chatham N. B. at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the tenth day of January 1899.

Dated at Chatham, N. B. this twenty seventh day of December 1898.

JOHN P. BURCHILL,
President

BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of Chatham Board of Trade will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening Jan. 10th 1899.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Secretary.

A Pretty Foot Goes a Long Way

I want to see "Granby" on the bottom then I know what I am getting.

But what is the use of a pretty foot, in this country in the winter time, if you do not have a perfect fitting Rubber or Overshoe. Now, this may be news to you, but you will find it to be a fact; there is only one make of Rubbers and Overshoes, in this country, that are right up-to-date in fit, finish, quality and durability and they are the

Granby Rubbers

and OVERSHOES

thin, light, comfortable. Extra thick at ball and heel.

"GRANBY RUBBERS WEAR LIKE IRON."

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL 1898.

UNTIL further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 00 a m lv	2 50 p m	..Fredericton,...	12 15 ar.	4 00
6 10	2 53	.....Gibson,.....	12 12p m	3 57
6 40	3 00	...Marysville,...	12 00	3 40
9 15	4 07	...Cross Creek,..	10 50	1 50
10 01	5 05	...Boiestown,...	10 00	12 20 p m
11 05	5 50 ar / 6 05 lv	...Doaktown,...	9 00	11 10
12 35 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	7 50	9 40
1 45 ar	8 03	..Chatham Jct..	6 50	8 20
2 20 lv	8 07		6 42 ar	8 00
2 40	8 23	..... Nelson	6 25	7 40
3 00	8 40	....Chatham....	6 12	7 20
3 20 ar	8 55	...Loggieville Lv	6 00 a m	7 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	9.05 p m.	12.50 p. m
Nelson	9.20 "	1.05 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	9.35 "	1.20 "
Lv. " "	9.50 "	2.00 "
Nelson	10.10 "	2.20 "
Ar. Chatham,	10.30 "	2 40 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Chatham,	12.50 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Nelson	1.05 "	10.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	1.20 "	10.40 "
Lv. " "	2.00 "	11.25 "
Nelson	2.20 "	11.45 "
Ar. Chatham	2.40 "	12.05 p. m.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson, Gibson, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Bilsefield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

PHOTOGRAPHS

still hold a prominent place for

CHRISTMAS - PRESENTS

—AND—

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SIT FOR THEM AT

Mersereau's Photo. Rooms,

And avoid possible disappointment later when our rush is on.

Give us a trial order for an enlargement in Crayon, Water color &c.

MERSEREAU.
The Photographer

Chatham, Nov. 23rd 1898.

A poor article is an unworthy representative of any man's business.

Hickey's Wild Cherry Cough Cordial cures coughs, colds and lung troubles. We know it is good. You will say so when you try it. Lots of people are using it now

Because It is a RELIABLE remedy, and therefore, a most worthy representative of our business.

Price, 25c. bottle.

Hickey's Drug Store
Chatham.

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,

SHAVING PARLOR

Benson Building

Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,

Smokers' Goods generally

BARGAINS

For CASH.

ONE MONTH ONLY.

Before opening Fall Goods I will sell all remaining summer suitings at WHOLESALE PRICES, for CASH.

As my goods are of the best, it will be well to take advantage of this offer.

Persons owing me will kindly TAKE NOTICE and settle their accounts before the 15th OF SEPTEMBER after which date my books will go to the Collector.

F. O. PETTERSON.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

It will pay you to place your order with us for fruit trees, fruit bushes, hedging, etc., early this season. As proprietors of the largest nurseries in the Dominion, (over 700 acres,) we are able to speak advisedly.

YOU WILL REGRET IT IF YOU DELAY YOUR ORDER. Give a hearing to our agent when he calls. Pears are bringing large prices in the English market. Do you grow any? If not allow our representative to tell you why we can furnish superior pear trees, and then give him a trial order.

We can utilize the services of a few good men to sell our goods. DEMAND FOR OUR STOCK IS HEAVIER THAN EVER. Supplies furnished free, and our agents paid weekly.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nurserymen,
Toronto.

Before. After.

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. *Six packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, in Newcastle by H. D. Peters.

CHRISTMAS

Is Here

—AND—

J. D. CREAGHAN'S

STORE IS READY.

SOME HINTS TO GIFT GIVERS.

The Holiday Stocks are at their height, all ready for your inspection. Gathered in a bigger, more intelligent way than ever before attempted on the Miramichi. And in gathering largely we gather well. If you would benefit by the beautiful stocks of giveable articles, come now.

TOYDOM IN FULL BLAST. TOYDOM IN FULL BLAST.

Only the worthy sorts of Toys are here. The most complete Showing ever made. Chosen with a view to suiting all tastes and all fancies. All so manifestly underpriced as to command the attention of prudent gift givers.

GOOD THINGS FOR EVERYONE.

AN UMBRELLA EVENT.

Just in time for holiday giving. This offering represents the very top notch Umbrella goodness. Worthy Qualities and Low Prices are linked in the most unusual way.

PRICES: 75c., 85c., $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.25, to 3.50.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Commence to-day to buy your furnishings here, Mr. Particular. Every proper sort of Ties, Every new style of Half-Hose, Every leading shape of Collars, awaits you here. Come to see, to learn the styles, to buy if you please, but not to be disappointed; I have looked out for that. TIES, 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c. to 65c. HOSE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. to 75c. REGATTA SHIRTS, all styles, 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.25 and $1.50. CASHMERE and SILK MUFFLERS, 25c. 45c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50

It's Easy to Match These Prices. It's Hard to Match These Qualities. Come with the Crowd and take Advantage of Prices Like These.

☞ Concurrent Low Prices in our Staple Goods, Wholesale Supplies and Clothing Departments.

J. D. CREAGHAN - CHATHAM.

I,

W. T. Harris,

Invite a close inspection of my stock, before you buy elsewhere; see the quality and get our prices for your own benefit.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this department we give the best value in town. I sell for CASH, at a small profit and

Keep the Best Goods that can be got.

Anything that I am out of I will be pleased to send for at the request of my Customers.

See our Gents' Rubber Sole Boots, also Boxed Calf, Dongolas, and Patent Leather Dancing Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Boots, also a Large Stock of LONG BOOTS, in Kip, Grained and Split, Felt and Rubber, which I am offering

VERY LOW.

MEN'S and BOYS' Overshoes, Oversocks, Rubbers, Larrigans and Moccasins.

LADIES' and MISSES Slippers, Buttoned and Laced Boots, Gaiters, Moccasins, Rubber Boots, Rubbers and Overshoes.

CHILDREN'S IN ALL LINES.

SHOE POLISH, ALL KINDS.

Call and I will see that it will pay you.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND CONFECTIONERY.

Flour, Hay, Oats, Feed, Molasses, Herring, Codfish, Oil, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Essences, Cigars, Cigarettes, Soaps, Beans, Rice, Starch, Biscuit, Raisins, Currants, Onions, Hams and Bacon, Pork, Beef, Sausage, Lard, Cheese, Vinegar, Brooms, Brushes, Pickles, Baking Powder, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Syrups.

Union Blend, Monsoon, Salada, Red Store and Tetley's Teas, in Packages.

Try our Dominion Blend Tea, it is the best value in Town,

It has the strength and a beautiful, rich flavor.

We have the largest stock of Robinson's Confectionery in town; also Christie Brown's Biscuits. We also have the largest stock of CANNED GOODS.

I cannot refer to everything, but call, and you will find my st

WHITE LILAC.

Paris in May, when the lilacs are in bloom! Brightness, gayety, sunshine and the fragrant scent of the lilacs everywhere! What place is not beautiful in the first flush of summer, but more especially so is the gay French capital! Life is not so complex to these Gallic people; they take the good things of the present, forgetting the sorrow of yesterday. Paul Waring was conscious of keen pleasure in his holiday, as he sat lazily turning a cigar between his fingers and looking out on the sunny courtyard of the hotel.

His room was in the annex, and very high up, selected with an eye to economy. But what does poverty matter when one is only 28 and life still stretches out in an endless vista with all its glorious possibilities? It says much for Paul that he had still faith in himself.

"There she is again!"

The exclamation came involuntarily from his lips as the windows of a room on the first floor of the hotel were thrown open and a woman appeared. Young, and with loveliness of that rare type which seems almost too ethereal for this work-a-day world, she made a beautiful picture as she stood framed in the woodwork of the window, with the blue silk curtains as background. In her hands was a big spray of white lilac, and as Paul looked down eagerly she raised her eyes and swept a long searching glance over the windows opposite. Then for the space of a second her eyes met his and with an almost imperceptible motion of recognition she turned away.

"Was it intentional?" The vainest man could not be quite certain, and, although Paul waited patiently, there was no other sign. Twice before he had seen her, and, although unacknowledged, it was this vague expectation that kept Paul dawdling in his room.

"Pshaw! I am an idiot. Why should she not look from her window if she wants to? Still, I'll go out," which wise resolution he immediately put into practice. But he lingered for a moment near the fountain which was directly under the fair unknown's window. Did she watch for him? A tiny spray of lilac from an unseen hand fell at his feet. For more than an evening Paul sat in his room regardless of all engagements, but the coquette, my fair lady. Well, better luck to-morrow! Perhaps there is a curtains opposite remained closed, "A strict maman or jealous mair, or she is frightened at her own temerity. Those fellows are waiting, I expect." But Paul was dimly conscious of a disappointment, and the gay little chansons sung by the sprightliest of charming Parisiennes, fell on deaf ears.

"Mon ami," his chum D'Albert said to him, "what is the matter? You are quiet, as you express it yourself, 'glum.' Is it indigestion, or a line of the new libretto that troubles you? Debts sit lightly on you, I know, and you have never been in love. Be gay, my friend. A countryman of yours, Anstruther, is coming to supper in my studio."

Paul laughed lightly in answer to his friend's raillery, but vouchsafed no explanation.

A momentary glimpse of her the next day; a slight motion of a white hand—that was all! In the evening the windows were open, and the curtains drawn far back so that the whole of the lighted room was revealed to Paul's eyes. It was empty, but presently she came in, dressed in rich, soft robes of satin and filmy lace. Almost simultaneously the door leading from the corridor opened, and a man entered, who went straight up to the lady and began to talk with much animation. Paul took up his opera glasses. He was well built and tall, with a bearing of a soldier, but his face bore the impress of sensual indulgence. Presently he pressed a bell and gave an order. In response to the command, the servant returned with a leather-bound box, which he laid before the gentleman.

The box was opened, and sparkling gems flashed before Paul's eyes as they were lifted from their velvet beds. Then with a light laugh, the man drew the girl nearer to him, and proceeded to unfasten the pearl collar which was round her throat, replacing it by a necklace of diamonds; on the slender arms he fitted bracelets, and placed a curiously wrought spray of the same magnificent gems on the golden hair. Hes hands lingered over their task as if he loved it, and while the girl stood immovable, in an attitude of passive endurance, Paul divined, with quick intuition, that she knew it was only to enhance the man's own pleasure in the possession of her that she was decked in these rare jewels. A sneering expression passed over the man's face, and he appeared to utter some unkind words, for the golden head dropped.

"What is she to him? Daughter? No, a girl would have thanked her father for such jewels. Wife—no, not that! God help them! Will women always sell themselves for wealth?"

Paul was waiting at his window again next morning, and presently, when the window opened, he leant forward to attract her attention. A moment later a pair of steadfast blue eyes met his in a long, upward gaze. Yielding to an impulse, he snatched up the tiny spray of lilac that had fallen at his feet two days before, and, was now withered and dead. She smiled, and then the remembrance of an old schoolboy accomplishment flashing across his mind, Paul spelt out on his fingers: "Did you send it?" She smiled and nodded in reply. "Tell me your name."

There was a pause, and then, half hesitatingly, the answer came, "A—d—e—l—e, Adele." Again the white fingers were spelling out some words, "You—are—my—friend?"

"Yes—yes," was the eager answer, and then Paul lifted the withered lilac blossom, to his lips, but instead of the action bringing that rare beautiful smile to her face, she made a quick impetuous movement as if he were to throw it away, and, holding up her left hand, touched the third finger significantly. Then the curtains were drawn and Paul saw her no more that day.

But again the lilac blossoms brought him a message, for when he returned in the evening it was to find that some one had left for him a basket filled with the lovely flowers. "Was there any other message?" Paul asked himself the question eagerly as he examined it. Yes; deep down, nestling among the soft green leaves, was a twisted scroll, which Paul opened with trembling hands. At last! a message from her—from that strange beautiful girl, between whom and himself there seemed to be some curious affinity.

"Ah! do not think unkindly of me, monsieur," he read, "because I crave for a little sympathy and true friendship. You cannot realize how much alone I am. There is none to whom I dare speak my innermost thoughts; no friend to understand or give me any sympathy. My parents—I dare not, for it is they who have sold me—nay, worse, for they imbued me with the idea that what I did was right and true. My soul revolts against the lies which I uttered at the altar, and which I must live every day as long as my life lasts. My husband! I shrink from his touch, and yet that is cruel to him. Religion might bring me some consolation, but it bids me honor and love those who have made me what I am. All my life long I have been surrounded by those who told me what they deemed expedient—never the truth. I am only a weak woman, and somehow it comforts me to think you will read these lines, and there will be one in the world who will understand. I am alone—alone—alone."

There was no signature. The simple lines touched Paul and roused every chivalrous instinct in him. Every luxury that wealth could give her, and beauty such as any woman might delight in, and yet—that letter with its pitiful wail of loneliness.

All the brightness and gayety seemed to have gone, and the hum from the busy, merry streets resolved itself into discords that beat into Paul's brain. He felt as if a nightingale were being dissected before his very eyes. With a comprehension that was almost feminine in its insight, he knew that there was no ulterior motive in her desire for sympathy, that it was not the cry of the would-be emancipated woman longing to break her vows and indulge in a vulgar amour.

It was a little time before Paul dared venture on a written message to her, and then he had to wait his opportunity to convey it to her hands unseen. At last he managed by dexterously throwing it in on her balcony.

"Madame," he wrote, "I have to thank you for your confidence, and for the friendship with which you have honored me. These written words can but inadequately express what I owe to your sweet and gracious sympathy. You have brought a charm into my life that time and distance can never efface, for the thought of you never fails to bring purer ideals and to stir my weak efforts to better ends."

And so for more than a week this strange friendship held him in its thralls. At certain hours the window opposite would be opened, and for some brief minutes they held that subtle sweet communion with each other, and Paul rejoiced to see that some of the deep sadness was leaving the lovely face.

But the inevitable came at last. One morning, when the curtains remained closed, Paul could give himself no rest from tormenting fears. Had they been discovered? So far as he knew no eye could overlook them from the situation of the rooms, but who knew what tales a spy might not carry? Had he been so careless of her?

It was late in the evening before he ventured out, and then he took his way round to the side of the court underneath the windows of the suite of rooms occupied by Adele and her husband. There were some figures on the balcony, and Paul's breath came quickly as he recognized them. Would she know him? Yes. A long suede glove dropped at his feet, and almost immediately he heard a voice saying, "Joseph, madame has dropped her glove."

Paul felt inclined to dispute possession as the touch of the smooth-scented kid made itself felt—a stiff rustle—ah! a paper—quick as thought it was in his hand, and only just in time when the valet appeared with his "If you please, monsieur?"

Paul surrendered it willingly enough then, and walked on congratulating himself on the narrow escape they had had. It was very imprudent, and yet he was glad he had risked it. A little detour, and then he was in his room again with the precious missive.

"Ah! how much pleasure your letter gave me you will scarcely believe, although without words I felt you understood. But it opened my eyes to the danger for you and me also, and now I must never see you again. Fate is cruel, for now I must deny myself the solace of your friendship. To-morrow we leave Paris, and believe me when I say that I shall never forget these days. I am writing this not knowing if I shall have the opportunity of placing it in your hand. And now, my friend, the veil of silence must fall between us. You have given me new courage, and I am no longer so lonely. I will try and be good—I will be good—and, perhaps, in that world beyond, we shall know each other again, and all will be made perfect. In that hope, my friend, adieu—adieu. —Adele."

One evening in Covent Garden Theater, five years later, Paul looked across and saw in a box a man whose face haunted him with a curious remembrance, "Who is that do you know, Anstruther?" he said to his friend. "I seem to know the face."

"That man? An imperial highness, no less. The grand duke—he is very fond of cutting about the world incognito. When I was in St. Petersburg often saw him and his wife, a lovely woman, but very fragile-looking and such a sad face. I think she found life could be a tragedy for a royalty even in the nineteenth century. She died about a year ago—May, I think it was."

"Anything else?" Paul asked, in a curious choked voice. He had recognized Adele's husband. It was the man who had placed the gems on her neck and arms, the man who had taken one of the fairest creatures God had made to cherish and protect, and yet had made her life a sorrowful burden

"Oh! he is married again," Anstruther answered. "Morganatic affair with a baroness something. It was pretty notorious before, and I often wondered if it had anything to do with the princess' sad looks. Everybody loved her, they said she was so good."

The years pass away, bringing fame and wealth to Paul Waring, and the tide of time obliterates many hopes, and fears, and loves, but the memory of Adele will always come, pure and sweet as the blossom itself, when the white lilac blooms.

POCKET-KNIVES FOR WOMEN.

The tradition is—and maybe it was true ever so long ago, when woman always had a kitchen knife within easy reach—that women have no use for pocketknives. That is what man believes to this day. He thinks that she sharpens her lead pencil with her teeth, opens her letters with a hairpin, cuts string with scissors and borrows some man's knife when there is a can of potted ham or corned beef to be opened at a picnic.

But nearly every woman has a penknife and finds plenty of use for it. Usually she has bought it herself, for she prefers that it shall not be a gift. Any man who gives a woman a penknife will find himself regarded with suspicion. It isn't that she is superstitious. Oh, no, of course she isn't. She will buy one for her husband or for her son, but nevertheless she doesn't like to be given one, and will look askance at the dainty little implement unless she has paid the traditional penny for it.

The jewelers carry in stock knives for women. Some of the knives they carry in stock have jeweled handles or decorations that raise their cost from $5 to $50. Women don't buy such expensive ones—that is, not from jewelers—although they often buy them from friends at the price of 1 cent—an astonishing bargain, indeed.

The popular knives for women are tiny bits of knives, not so long as the little finger, and sometimes not longer than a finger joint. Some of these dainty little knives have handles of gold or silver studded with jewels. Very often they have chatelaine attachments or are worn with other little articles on a chain.

DENMARK'S COWS.

Denmark has about 1,000,000 cows. The Director of the Agricultural School, J. Peterson, has issued a brochure, in which he calls attention to the fact that cows give considerably more milk if they are kindly spoken to and patted on the back than when roughly handled. He also calls attention to the fact that in milking a cow it takes 172 pounds of the first streams of milk to make a pound of butter, and only 12 of the last streams.

A hat for smart occasions is on the bonnet style, edged with a narrow black chenille border, and with a design of black chenille embroidered on the white lace. This toque fits close to the head and is quite long down over the ears. Directly in front are three black Prince of Wales plumes fastened with a most effective rhinestone ornament in the shape of a coronet. Below the plumes is a knot of black velvet ribbon that rests on the hair, and at the left of the hat is also a knot of black velvet ribbon. To wear with this bonnet is a white boa made of white mousseline de soie ruching edged with a narrow border of black chenille, which is very full and fluffy, and most becoming, particularly when worn with the hat.

THE EYE AS A CAMERA.

Furious Photographic Experiments With the Human Retina.

Under the title "In Dead Eyes," an evening contemporary recently made a statement which carries its own confutation with it, says London Lancet. It is to the effect that a physician and enthusiastic photographer, being desirous of testing the amount of truth in the theory that dead eyes retain complete images, had carefully examined the eyes of hundreds of dead people, and though he had never seen anything like a distinct picture mirrored he had certainly distinctly traced both letters and objects on the iris of the eye, and that when the photographic test was applied these images became visible. In one case a capital letter of peculiar form was shown which could be traced to a Testament held in the hands shortly before death. In another case a numeral was distinctly pictured which was traced to a clock-face in the room. The article in question continues: "The chief scientific paper of France only the other day gave full particulars of a case where a woman who died in one of the hospitals had two numbers, 10 and 45, mirrored in the iris of her eyes."

These absurd stories originate in the well-known experiments of Kuhne on the visual purple of the retina, in the course of which he showed that by making special arrangements the crossbars of a window focused on the retina could be brought into relief. The enthusiastic photographer, if he be not misquoted, ought to have known that no well-defined images of the external world are cast upon the iris, and none, therefore, could be preserved. The surface of the iris is far too uneven to act as a mirror. Moreover, as no arrangements were made to prevent the further action of light after death, they would if ever formed be certainly obliterated as the image of a photographic plate would be if permanently exposed. The only mode in which an image impressed on the retina could be rendered visible would be to adopt the Kuhne—viz., by exposing the eye previously kept in the dark for a minute or two to an illuminated object, then extirpating it, opening it, and immediately plunging it into a solution of alum. The image develops in the course of twenty-four hours.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A TROUBLE THAT CAUSES ITS VICTIMS MUCH INCONVENIENCE

Winfred Schofield, of Gaspereau, N.S., Tells How He Obtained a Speedy and Permanent Cure.

From the Acadien, Wolfville, N. S.

The many cases brought to his notice of residence in this vicinity being cured from physical disorders through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, have created in the mind of the Acadien representative a sincere belief in the healing powers of this remedy. Yet withal he was a little incredulous the other day when told of a young man who had been cured of a very serious and deplorable disease by the use of only some two boxes of these little miracle workers. It seemed impossible that such a remarkable healing could be wrought even by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such short order. Accordingly he was possessed of a strong desire to investigate. Mr. Winfred Schofield, of Gaspereau, was the address given us by our informant, and were not long in hunting him up. We found Mr. Schofield to be a bright young man of about twenty years of age and of more than ordinary intelligence. His air of candor and straightforwardness dispelled any doubts we may have had. In a very few words he stated to us his case. "Two years ago," he said, "I was taken with an attack of St. Vitus Dance. Sometimes when at work I found that my fingers would all at once straighten out and I would be compelled to drop anything I was holding. One day I was using an axe when seized with one of these attacks. The axe slipped from my hands and in falling struck my foot and gave it a nasty cut. After that you can depend upon it I left axes alone, and it was not long before I had to give up using any kind of tool. My complaint rapidly grew worse and I was soon unfitted for any sort of work. Everything possible was tried by me in order to get relief, but I got no better. At last one day a neighbor of mine, Mr. Fred Fielding, who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, advised me to give them a trial, offering to pay for them himself if they did not help me. As it turned out he was safe enough in making the offer. I followed his advice, but had scarcely begun to use them when I began to feel very much better. After using two boxes I was perfectly cured and have never been troubled with the complaint since. I am confident that to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone I owe my cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box. If in doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed to you post paid at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

A FATAL DAY.

It is said that Saturday has been a fatal day to the royal family of England for the last 185 years. William III., George IV., Queen Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Albany and Princess Alice all died that day.

Agricultural

A TALK ON BARNS.

While the great majority of our readers have good barns, a chapter on this subject is of interest to all, for no one knows how soon he may be called upon to build, as barns are much more liable to be burned than houses, especially by lightning, and I recall a day in August two years ago that there were five barns struck by lightning within six miles of my home, and four of them burned, in a single storm. Then there are many barns that can be remodelled at small expense so as to make it much more convenient to feed the stock in them, or a simple addition of small cost will enable the farmer to shelter more stock. The farmer who studies the subject of barn building and understands it well, will not only build a more convenient barn, but do it for less money than the one who leaves all the details to his carpenter. I have built four barns for myself, and can now build a barn of given size for from $100 to $200 less money than it would cost me if I was entirely ignorant on the subject. Barn building, like almost everything else connected with farm management, says Waldo Brown has undergone great improvement, and there is no way in which there is so great saving as by the use of light timbers for the frame, and the best and strongest frames are now made of two by eight inch timbers, not a stick larger being used in the largest barns, and when the barn is completed it is stronger than any barn built on the old plan with heavy timbers. This kind of a frame is called the "plank frame," and is made entirely of two eight inch joists put together with carriage bolts and spikes, and it is so thoroughly braced as to make a frame something like a truss bridge, and while it is a great saving of lumber and of labor, as there is not a mortise or tenon in the building, the frame is stronger than it is possible to make one on the old plan. The posts and the two long sloping braces are made each of two by eight timbers and the short horizontal braces pass between them, and a six-inch bolt, with good washers, holds them fast. The sills are made of three two by eight joists, and the foot of the two post pieces are set between them and are spiked fast. The basement should be made first and the floor on it, so that the bents can be put together and raised from this floor. The posts for the basement should be made of timbers of the same size, two by eight, and two of them for each post, and they will at the top pass between the sill timbers and be spiked or bolted fast, and a two-inch block a foot long should be placed between them at the bottom and spiked in. For a foundation to a basement barn simply make a good floor of Portland cement, and where each post is to stand for a space of fifteen inches square put down a foot of concrete, and as a basement floor is likely to be damp at times it is wise to make a cement pillar a foot high and a foot square for the posts to stand on. If this is not done I would advise that the posts be sawed out of good seasoned locust timber. One advantage of this barn apparent at a glance is that it does away with all cross beams, on the inner bent, so that there is nothing in the way in filling the bays or in getting wheat to the thresher, when the thresing is done in the barn. The bents are fastened together by spiking two by six nail ties to the outside of the posts and then long braces are set up sloping from the foot of one post to the top of the other and spiked to each nail tie and the two braces are bolted together where they cross each other. The plates are made by spiking a two by six and two by eight joist together as though you were making a hog trough, and it is put in place and one part of it spiked to the tops of the posts and the other to the outside of them, and thus it takes the place of the upper nail tie. I very much prefer a basement barn for keeping stock, and after twenty-five years' experience with a barn built on the level and twenty-five years' experience with basement barns, I would always build the latter for stabling stock, as it costs less to furnish a given amount of space in this way than when the barn is built on the level, and the feeding is easier to do when the feed is dropped down from above than when it must be lifted and put in mangers. I would rather make the barn on level, or nearly level, land and make it all of wood, than to dig into a hillside and make a stone wall. It is as cheap, or cheaper to bridge, to give access to the upper floor than to make a fill, and much more satisfactory. Probably the best plan is to compromise between the two, making a partial fill and then a bridge for twelve or fifteen feet next to the barn. Stables in bank barns are usually dark and badly ventilated, but if the basement barn is built on level land, and with board sides instead of stone, it will enable you to have plenty of sunshine and a good circulation of air through the stables. A wise arrangement of the stables will enable you also to adopt the plan of a hay chute, and this will not only enable you to get the feed to the stock, with the least labor, but also give perfect ventilation to the stables. In another article I will give some details about the building of a barn for stock.

SHEEP EATING WOOL.

This trouble is of the same nature as the depraved appetite of cows which leads them to eat all manner of articles other than ordinary feed, says the National Wool Growers' Journal. In sheep it causes loss of wool, occasions mortality among lambs, and is at all times a source of great annoyance to the shepherd. Some are of the opinion that the disease is the product of imitation, arguing that when one lamb starts the wool-eating habit, others follow suit, until several will be seen eating wool from the same sheep, until it may be entirely denuded. Others consider it as the result of malnutrition, either from an insufficiency of feed, or lack of some required chemical ingredient. In sheep it is seen most often in winter, when feed is scarce or lacks variety; in lambs it happens ordinarily, according to Friedberger and Frohner, when the milk-giving ewes are fed too sparingly and where there is a deficiency of milk, or if its chemical composition is poor. It is said that, in such cases, the trouble has been cured by furnishing the lamb with cow's milk; while, in spring it disappears under the influence of a change of diet, or green grass. We incline to the opinion that both imitation and lack of needed nutrients, produce the wool-eating habit. It is not so much imitation, we think, as a habit acquired by the young lamb from accidentally getting wool locks into its mouth when sucking an udder that has not been denuded of its wool tags by the attentive shepherd. We think, that lambs suck the wool at first just as young calves do each other's ears, and that they gradually learn to eat the wool in this way, and, later on, may develop wool balls in their stomachs and succumb to their presence. When lambs, become confirmed wool-eaters digestive troubles appear; they lose flesh, their growth is retarded; they become constipated and may die of inflammation. Treatment indicated is largely preventive. Strip the udder of all wool before allowing the lamb to suck. Change the feed of all sheep or lambs showing the habit, and separate the wool-eaters from the rest of the flock. See that all are well nourished, and that the rations are properly balanced. Supply the flock with salt or a mixture of salt, bicarbonate of soda, powdered wood, charcoal, and ginger root.

TAKING OFF HIDES.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well applies to the taking off of hides as to anything else—in fact, a hide may be so injured in removing it from the animal that enough will not be realized for it to pay for the time occupied in doing the work. A writer, speaking of removing the skins from cattle and caves, gives the following hints, which it will pay any farmer or stock raiser to make note of, for even though one may not kill any animals for eating purposes, no one is so fortunate to never lose one by accident or disease. In skinning beef hides and calf skins keep the back of the knife close to the hide, and draw it tightly with the left hand. This is a simple rule, but by following it, the liability to cut or score is considerably lessened. On the foreleg the knife should go down to the armpit, so called, and then forward to the point of the brisket. On the hind leg the cut should be made from the hoof of one down to the back of the leg, semi-circularly across one to the other, and on to the hoof. The throat should never be cut crosswise, and the horns and tail bones should always be removed. The operation of salting is equally important. To salt hides thoroughly a waterbucket full of good salt should be used to each sixty-pound hide, the quantity for large and small hides being in proportion. After this they should be rubbed and rolled up. Independent of cuts and scores hides which are not taken off in the manner specified are classed as No. 2s, and if dried on fences or exposed to the sun or weather are only fit for the glue maker. A butcher's skinning knife should always be used, and no employee should be permitted to take off hides without one, as the loss from one hole in a hide would buy several such knives. These few rules are simple enough, but their adoption means a great deal to the country slaughterer.

Catarrh

How This Disagreeable Disease May Be Entirely Overcome.

Catarrh in the head, with its ringing noises in the ears, buzzing, snapping sounds, severe headaches and disagreeable discharges from the nose and throat is permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, soothes and rebuilds the delicate tissues, giving them a tendency to health instead of disease, and cures the affliction, in a natural way, simply by removing its cause and repairing the injury it has done. If you have catarrh take Hood's Sarsaparilla before the disease develops into something more serious. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It Canada's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure Indigestion. 25 cents.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A woman's look may affect a man more than her words.

No one has been able to prove that Bacon was Shake's peer.

Realization is never a luxury to the man who did not hope.

Only the fear of endless torment causes some sinners tto repent.

It is safer to learn from an enemy than it is to instruct a friend.

It's useless for a man to seek a steady job if he isn't that way himself.

Turn some men loose in a brewery and trouble would very soon begin to brew.

It is easy enough for a man to figure out a plan whereby he may obtain wealth, but——

Nature's laws are disregarded by the officeholder who occupies two places at once.

The woman who takes in all a man tells her often does it merely for the purpose of taking him in.

It isn't much to the worm's credit to turn when trod upon; any old barrel-hoop will do the same thing.

Nothing ever upsets the even tenor of a woman's way so much as the intuition that her bonnet isn't on straight.

A GIRL'S TRIBUTE.

SHE TELLS HOW DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS GAVE HER HEALTH.

Thousands of Girls Need the Same Remedy, For They are Suffering from Similar Diseases—Dodd's Kidney Pills Will Cure Them.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—There are thousands of girls in this city who are passing the best years of their lives in sickness and misery, when they should be enjoying the blessings of health, strength and vigor.

The observer who will watch the crowds of girls and young women streaming homeward every evening, after their hard day's work, cannot but be struck by the many faces—young faces—that should be rosy with the glow of health, with sparkling eyes, and well-rounded cheeks, but which are pale and careworn, with dark circles round eyes that have lost their brightness.

A glance is enough to show that these tired and worn-out girls are suffering. And such a spectacle is doubly sad, because there is no need for it. Dodd's Kidney Pills would bring the brightness back to the eyes, the bloom to the cheek, the firmness to the step, the vigor to the entire body.

No other medicine on earth can produce such astonishingly beneficial results in these cases, as Dodd's Kidney Pills can and will.

Miss Mary Dinsdale, 73 Esther street, has proved the truth of this statement She says: "I have been a sufferer from Female Weakness, Nervous and Liver Troubles and doctored without derriving any benefit. I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills and my recovery dated from that time. They have cured me thoroughly."

A trial will speedily convince any sufferer that Dodd's Kidney Pills will positively restore her to health.

CHRISTMAS GOOSE.

In England goose is more often the Christmas bird than turkey. To those who think of substituting a goose for a turkey the caution is given that the former, though it may present an ample and tempting appearance as it is brought to the table crisp and aromatic, will serve by no means generously.

only the breast is available. Under the modern treatment of removing the tough leg tendons, thus gaining all the drumstick meat, there is no edible bird to compare in economy with the turkey.

MOSS & PHOSPHATE.

"The Border Counties, Advertiser, also has letters from farmers who attest to Alberts' Thomas-Phosphate powder having eliminated moss the general reason being given that the clover which comes seems to lift the moss out of the ground. They recommend as well to harrow such lands when putting on the phosphate, to allow it to get down into the earth. Another correspondent under the nom-de-plume of Yorkshire" attests to the coming of clover and general improvement from his personal knowledge.

BANK CHECKS.

The bank checks passing through the Clearing Houses in London and New York in one month exceed the value of all the gold and silver coin in the world.

Cure Yourself of Rheumatism.

The application of Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—which possesses such marvellous power over all nerve pain, has proved a remarkable success in rheumatism and neuralgia. Nerviline acts on the nerves, soothes them, drives pain out and so gives relief. Try it and be convinced.

NOISE AND SLEEP.

Experiments now show that during profound sleep a noise not sufficient to awaken the sleeper produces a perceptible rise in the temperature of the brain.

ALBERT'S THOMAS-PHOSPHATE POWDER (PATENTED)

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c.

QUEEN OF ALL NECKLACES.

The most magnificent and costly pearl necklace in the world is said to be owned by the Countess Henckel, a lady well known in London and Paris society. It is composed of three historical necklaces, each of which attracted much attention in its day. One of them valued at some $60,000, was sold to the countess by a Spanish grandee, and is known as the "necklace of the Virgin of Atokha," the second was once the property of the ex-Queen of Naples, sister of the Empress of Austria; the third was the famous necklace worn by the Empress Eugenie on state occasions, and recently sold by her majesty to a firm of London jewelers for $100,000. The present value of the Countess Henckel's necklace is estimated at not far from $250,000.

When a man tells you he has just been married it sometimes puzzles you to know whether he expects congratulations or sympathy.

The Probabilities.

Are, that your temper will improve, and you will enjoy walking and skating in real earnest once that sore corn is removed. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails, gives no pain and will relieve you in twenty-four hours. Give Putnam's Corn Extractor a trial and be happy.

TASTE YOUR DIAMONDS.

One test for distinguishing diamonds from glass and paste is to touch them with the tongue. The diamond feels much the colder.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE RIGHT MAN.

Secret service secretary—I want a man who has skill in translating ciphers.

Applicant—Then I'm your man. For two years now I've put up prescriptions in a drug store.

W P C 949

Bookbinding, Printing, Acct. Books. Send your magazines, have them nicely bound. Bill Heads, Statements, Letter Heads, Cards, in stock and to order. Send 20c and receive post-pd counter day book 5½x14, 180 pages ruled. G. H. Lanigan, 92 King-st. Hamilton

MINERALS TESTED for gold, etc. Write for prices. MILTON HERSEY, B. A. Sc., 16 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Que.

A Clear, Concise Statement about

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA.

There is no other like it. In the truest sense it is unmatchable.
Lead packages—25, 40, 50 and 60 cents.

IF you have any APPLES, BUTTER, EGGS or POULTRY to ship, ship them to
The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

HEALTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE OR EXPENSE to the MOST DISORDERED STOMACH, LUNGS, NERVES, LIVER, BLOOD, BLADDER, KIDNEYS, BRAIN and BREATH by

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which SAVES INVALIDS and CHILDREN, and also Rears successfully Infants whose Ailments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.

50 YEARS' INVARIABLE SUCCESS. 100,000 ANNUAL CURES of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency.

DU BARRY and Co. (Limited), 77 Regent-street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglione, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins 2s., 3s., 6d., 6s. 9d., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS, in tins, 9s. 6d. and 6s.

FREE.

We give this fine watch, and also a chain and charm for selling two dozen LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS, at 10 cts. each. Send your address and we forward the Buttons, postpaid, and our Premium List. No money required. Sell the Buttons among your friends, return the money, and we send the watch, prepaid. A genuine American watch, guaranteed a good timepiece. Mention this paper when writing.

LEVER BUTTON CO., 80 Adelaide St. E. Toronto, Ont.

EARN A WATCH

Earn this valuable Watch, Chain and Charm by selling twenty Topaz Scarf Pins, at 15 cents each. Send your address and we forward the Pins and our Premium List, postpaid. No money required. These Pins will almost sell themselves, for the Topaz has all the brilliance of the best diamonds, and has never before been offered at anything like this price. The Watch is neat in appearance, thoroughly well made, and fully guaranteed. Unsold Pins may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.

THE GEM PIN CO., Freehold Building, Toronto, Ont.

Speech Impediments of any nature successfully treated. Consult a qualified practitioner, who was for years a painful stammerer, and has cured many who have found freedom elsewhere. Write to W. J. Arnott, M.D., Berlin, Ont.

LITTLE GIANT TYPEWRITER—A really practical machine and not a mere toy. Price delivered $1.25. Agents wanted. The HOWELL HOOK COMPANY, 26-28 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Stammerers—After 40 years of struggle and toil I have found freedom for you. Write for terms or call for free consultation. All welcome. W.K. Bate, Specialist, 392 College st., Toronto.

Free One 3-cent stamp will get you a free sample of Campana's Italian Balm, the best preparation for all roughness of skin, chapped hands or face. The Hutchings Medicine Co., Toronto.

THE TRIUMPH ADJUSTABLE STOVE PIPES. Easy put up and taken down. Can be cleaned, nested, and put away in a small space. Ask your dealers for them. Manufactured by C. B. BARCLAY, 168 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. (ELEVATED) (CLOSED)

THE CLIMAX BATH **Superior** To all others. Germ-proof cloth **Four Dollars** Complete. To be had only from H. ROBERTS, 31 Queen St. E., Toronto. Send stamp for circular and sample of cloth before buying elsewhere.

STAMMERERS. Only Institution in Canada for the cure of every phase of speech defect. Established in Toronto, 1889. Cure guaranteed. CHURCH'S AUTO VOCE INSTITUTE, 9 Pembroke St., Toronto, Canada

The Reid Bros. Mfg. Co., Manufacturers of BILLIARD TABLES and BOWLING ALLEYS. Phone 1303. Send for Catalogue. 297 King St. West, TORONTO.

CANADA PERMANENT Loan and Savings Company.

INCORPORATED 1855.

Paid-up Capital.....$2,600,000
Reserve Fund.....1,150,000

Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto.
Branch Offices Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C.

DEPOSITS received at interest, paid or compounded half yearly

DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

DARN A HOLE in Three Minutes. IT CAN EASILY BE DONE WITH THE **Swiss Darner...** Price 25c.

After a little practice we pay ladies $10 a week salary who have learned to become sufficiently proficient with THE SWISS DARNER to act as our agents and to instruct others in their locality. We require thousands of sample darnings for our business, and girls and women who have THE SWISS DARNER can easily earn from $5 to $9 weekly in darning samples for us. THE SWISS DARNER will put a fresh heel or toe in a stocking in two minutes. It mends table cloths, curtains, underwear and all fabrics with equal nicety and speed, and a child can operate it as easily as a grown person. THE SWISS DARNER, neatly boxed, complete with full instructions, testimonials, etc., sent to any address on receipt of price, 25 cents. Sample darnings, five cents additional. The Swiss Darner Co., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARE, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

Central Business College STRATFORD, ONT. Best Commercial School in the Province; enter now; catalogue free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Commercial Report **FILE....** For Banks and Mercantile Business. THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., Limited, TORONTO AND NEWMARKET, Ont.

Dominion Line Steamships. Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. Large and fast twin screw steamships "Labrador," "Vancouver," "Dominion," "Scotsman," "Yorkshire." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $60.00; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage $22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

SHORT COURSE IN **Prospecting** AND MINING Begins at the SCHOOL OF MINING, Kingston, Ont., Jan. 10th, 1899. Instruction in Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Blowpipe Testing, and other field tests. Prospecting, Mining, and Development. For further information apply to THE DIRECTOR, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS **EPPS'S** GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. **COCOA** BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

FREE BOOKLET. GUIDE TO HEALTH. Pamphlets and Samples of Material of our Steel Frame