BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "Miramichi Advance" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., every Thursday 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 and Fifty Cents a Year. If paid in advance the price is One Dollar.

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

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor 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 Gaspe, Quebec, in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address,
Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

CARD.

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

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.

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.

.Insurance.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LANCASHIRE,
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON
MANCHESTER.
Mrs. Jas. C. Miller.

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.

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.

WE DO
Job Printing
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.
Printing For Saw Mills
IS 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, N. B.

The 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.

Board Works Jas 1 01

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 28. No. 42 CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 27, 1903 D. G. SMITH, PROPRIETOR
TERMS—$1.50 a Year, if paid in advance, $1.00

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.

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. & S. Kethro's Barber Shop. Telephone No. 6

About the ....House

TESTED RECIPES.

Apricot Souffle.—Beat the whites of 4 eggs to a stiff froth with 2 tablespoons granulated sugar. Add 2 cups stewed apricots without juice, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve immediately with a soft custard made of the 4 yolks of the eggs.

Green Grape Pie.—Stem and cut green grapes in halves. The grapes will be seedless. Fill a nice crust with the fruit, sprinkle over 1 cup sugar and a bit of cinnamon. Cover with a top crust and bake in a hot oven. When done you will have a savory pie that will well take the place of apple.

Fruit Dumplings.—Sift 1 tablespoon cream tartar and one-half teaspoon soda (or one heaping teaspoon baking powder) with 1 pint flour. Rub into this one tablespoon lard. Mix with sweet milk, adding a little salt, and cut into small squares. In each square put some fresh or canned fruit, pinch the corners together, and place with pinched corners down in a baking pan. Have ready a syrup made by boiling together 1 cup sugar, 1 pt. water, 1 tablespoon butter; pour this in the pan around the dumplings and bake.

Green Pea Soup.—Cook three cupfuls of peas in salted water until perfectly tender, and rub through a soup-strainer, leaving only the skins behind; to the pulp obtained add one cupful of stock, one teaspoonful each salt and sugar, one half salt-spoonful of pepper and one teaspoonful of flour made perfectly smooth in one half cupful of milk; cook five minutes, add one cupful of cream brought just to a scald, and serve. One spoonful of whipped cream to each serving is a fitting finish to this most delicious soup. A plainer pea-soup may be made by substituting milk for the stock and cream, in which case the thickening should be made of one teaspoonful of flour and two of butter rubbed together to a smooth paste.

Apple Ice Cream.—Success in ice cream depends considerably on the method of freezing. Do not use too much salt or the ice cream will be hard, but coarse in texture and icy in consistency. Three pints of salt is enough for a large pailful of cracked ice—or a gallon freezer: Pack cracked ice in layers with salt, packing it in firmly but making it moist with cold water. Ice cream should remain packed for at least two hours after it is frozen. It is better if packed for four or even six hours after it has been thoroughly frozen. Keep it well covered with cracked ice under thick layers of newspapers so that the air cannot reach it while it is resting. A grated apple is a palatable addition to a plain cream, flavoring it somewhat like cocoanut. Make a custard of a cup of granulated sugar, the yolks of four eggs and two cups of milk. Stir the mixture over the fire until it is very hot, but not until it boils, then add the cream and take off the stove and let it cool. Just before putting the cream in the freezer add a cup of tart grated apple and freeze the cream immediately. The grated apple should not be allowed to stand in the custard, but the cream should be frozen at once. Only a finely flavored, tart apple should be used for this purpose.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

When boots creak rub the sides of the soles with sweet oil before returning them to your bootmaker.

When stewing fruit add the sugar after the fruit is cooked, and stir it in gently with the handle of the spoon.

Remove old paint by wetting it with naphtha. If one application is not enough repeat till the paint is dissolved.

Fly Catchers may be made as follows: Boil linseed oil with a little resin until it forms a viscid, stringy paste when cold. Spread on a thick string by means of a brush.

In giving milk to children always use either glass or china vessels, not metallic cups of any sort. The greatest cleanliness must be observed in their management, rinsing all used glasses, etc., first in cold and then in warm water.

To remove stains from flannel is always rather difficult. Yolks of eggs and glycerine, in equal parts, applied to the stained parts and allowed to soak for half an hour before the garment is washed, is the only reliable remedy I can advise.

Filling the Jelly Glasses.—When the fruit juice is ready, take the kettle to the sink, skim thoroughly and strain into the glasses. Let them cool uncovered that the steam may not collect in drops of water on top of the jelly. The top moisture is what causes jelly to mold. When cold, cover with melted paraffin and put on the tin covers and label.

CUCUMBER RELISHES.

Stewed Cucumbers: Pare ripe cucumbers and cut them into quarters. Scrape off the seeds and cut the quarters into two or three pieces. Pour over enough good brown gravy to cover, and let them simmer gently for half an hour. Then arrange the pieces of cucumber on nicely browned squares of toast and pour the sauce over. The sauce should be seasoned to taste.

Cucumber Chowchow: Pare enough firm, ripe cucumbers to make 3 qts. when chopped. Do not remove the seeds. Add 1½ qts. chopped white onions, measured after they are chopped. Sprinkle ½ pt. salt with the chopped vegetables, and put to drain in a coarse muslin bag for 24 hours. The next day turn the drained vegetables into a large bowl and add 2 oz. white mustard seed, 1 red pepper and 2 green peppers chopped fine, and 1 tablespoon ground black pepper. Mix all the ingredients together, cover them with cold vinegar, add a few nasturtium seeds and bits of horse-radish and put away in a stone jar.

MULBERRY WAYS.

The mulberry is a fruit sufficiently delicious to make it much better known than it is, and when canned, preserved, or made into jelly adds very pleasingly to the variety of fruits stored for winter. The following recipes are delightful ways of using this neglected fruit.

Canned Mulberries: Allow 1-3 lb. sugar to each pound of mulberries and place in layers in a preserving kettle. Let stand for two hours, then bring very slowly to a boil; cook two minutes, skim, and can immediately.

Preserved Mulberries: Cook 2 lbs. mulberries in a very little water until soft. Then press through a fine sieve to extract all of the juice. To 1 qt. juice add 5 lbs. granulated sugar; place over the fire, and boil and skim. Add 4 lbs. mulberries. Then stand aside over night to cool. In the morning the syrup should be jellied, if not, boil it again very gently for another 15 minutes, being careful not to break the berries and when cold seal.

Mulberry Jelly: Cook the mulberries until soft in a very little water, then strain through a very fine sieve. Add an equal quantity of rhubarb juice, and allow 1 lb. sugar to each pint of the mixed juices. Proceed as for other jellies.

APPETITES OF FAMOUS MEN.

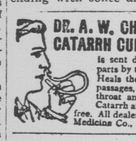
Handel Always Ordered Enough for Three People.

The majority of the great musical composers had appetites on an equality with their talents. It is told of Handel that when he dined alone at a restaurant he always took the precaution to order the meal for three. Once on asking, "Is de tinner retty?" nt a restaurant, or a tavern, as it was then called, where he was little known, he got the reply, "As soon as the company comes," and astonished the waiter by seating himself, with the remark, "Den pring up de tinner. I'm de company."

The appetite of Haydn was yet more voracious. He delighted in dining alone, and always finished the meal ordered for five persons. A former Duke of Norfolk also found a dinner of five "portions" within the scope of his appetite. Lucullus reserved all his sumptuous feasts for when he was quite alone, and it was on one of these occasions that he upbraided his cook for serving him a dinner that only cost about £100, and gave him a list of the dishes he should prepare "when Lucullus dined with Lucullus."

Brillat-Savarin immortalizes the Cure de Brequier, and tells us that at a single sitting this reverend gentleman would eat as much food as would serve a working man for ten days. Brillat-Savarin once saw him demolish in threequarters of an hour "a quart of soup, a plate of bouilli, a large leg of mutton, a superb ham, a copious salad, a pound or two of cheese, a prodigious quantity of bread, a bottle of wine, another of water, and a cup of coffee."

A modern epicure, the Vicomte de Vieil Castel, on a wager that he could consume 500 francs worth of food and wine within two hours, won the money in one hour and forty minutes, in which time he swallowed twenty-four dozen oysters, a beef-steak, a pheasant stuffed with truffles, a salmi of wfolans, a dish of asparagus, another of young peas, a pineapple, a dish of strawberries, and five bottles of wine, ending with coffee and liqueurs.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Father—"Well, my son you are gazetted and are now prepared to join your regiment and fight for the glory of our country. Do you think you have the necessary qualifications?" Young Officer—"Well, I should think so. I am the champion long-distance runner of our club."

Itching, Burning Eczema

And all the Torturing and Disfiguring Itching Skin Diseases are Compelled to Yield to Yield to the Extraordinary Antiseptic, Soothing, Healing Influence of

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

With the single exception of itching piles there is no form of itching skin disease so extremely painful and distressing as eczema, or salt rheum, as it is sometimes called. A little poison from a sock or other garment is sufficient to give this disease a beginning, and its fires burn and rage with such fury as to almost drive one crazy. Only persons who have experienced the frightful itching, burning, stinging sensations of eczema can realize the miseries which it brings and the disappointment which comes with trying in vain to find a cure.

Mr. G. H. McConnell, Engineer in Fleury's Foundry, Aurora, Ont., states: "I believe that Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth its weight in gold. For about thirty years I was troubled with eczema and could not obtain any cure. I was so unfortunate as to have blood poison, and this developed into eczema, the most dreadful of skin diseases.

"I was so bad that I would get up at night and scratch myself until the flesh was raw and flaming. The torture I endured is almost beyond description, and now I cannot say anything too good for Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has cured me, and I recommend it because I know there is nothing so good for itching skin."

There is enough evidence in these offices to convince the most skeptical and prejudiced that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive and thorough cure for eczema. When the disease becomes chronic and set it is sometimes necessary to use ten or a dozen boxes, but cure is certain if the treatment is regular and persistent. There is no experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has been tested and proven in thousands of cases of the most severe form. You can depend on it absolutely. Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

THE CARE OF STOCK.

Every owner of stock is anxious that his animals shall do as well as possible, but frequently the owner does not do all he can to make conditions favorable for their improvement. Perhaps he does not know all the things he might do, but it seems that a little reflection, thought, or observation would convince him that stock needs care.

Every effort should be exerted to make animals comfortable, for otherwise they cannot do their best. Animals are like people, most useful when happy and contented.

Perhaps the season in which animals suffer most is the winter, yet in the summer they often bear needless sufferings. Possibly the most suffering in summer is from lack of good, fresh water.

All nutriment is carried into and through the system by means of water, since water is the universal carrier, it should ever be present in the animal tissues in quanties sufficient to accomplish the desired results. Animals, especially in summer, should have free access to water, and not stagnant water, alive with bacteria and germs.

IN HOT WEATHER

a great deal of moisture is lost through the animal body by perspiration and evaporation and this must be supplied or the animal suffers. Yet some owners of stock think that once or twice a day is sufficient to water animals.

How often at evening time do we see animals that have gone without water since morning rush to the watering place and drink as if famished. This doing without water for a long period, and then drinking ravenously is hard on the digestive system, and causes much feed to go to waste, when by a little more attention to watering the food would produce much better results in the animal.

Another cause of much annoyance to animals is dirty, poorly lighted and ventilated stables. Abundant provision should be made for the ingress of light. It is best if the light is admitted from the side or rear of the animals, especially horses. We all know that light shining directly in the face is very disagreeable and bad for the eyes of both man and beast.

It is probably best for all animals to spend the nights during hot weather in a pasture, but if they are kept up, see that the stables have a good circulation of air. Provision should also be made for temporarily storing the excrements, both to keep the stable clean and to prevent loss of the valuable constituents of the manures. No excrements should be thrown out of the windows or doors of the stable,

INTO OPEN WEATHER

where they become a nuisance and are wasted. In the summer these open piles of barnyard refuse become a hotbed for flies and other insects that threaten the well-being, not only of the animals but the people on the farm.

A work team that stand in a poorly ventilated stable, stamping flies the greater part of resting hours, have wasted so much energy, both nervous and muscular, that they are not able to do as much work the next day as though they had been provided with comfortable quarters, and had a chance to rest. If there is a pile of refuse in the barnyard that cannot be gotten rid of at once, treat it a dose of kerosene emulsion. Make a strong soapsuds and add one-third as much kerosene as suds. With this sprinkle generously and often any refuse about the barnyards and not a third as many flies will infest your premises. The emulsion kills the tiny maggots, which change into flies.

Keep your animals comfortable and they will repay you by being better able to work and grow.

CAUSE AND CURE OF COLIC.

One of the most fruitful causes of colic is the too common habit of allowing horses to partake of large draughts of water immediately after finishing a feed of oats. There is no surer way of generating an attack of colic than this, the reason being that when a large quantity of water is imbibed it has the effect of carrying with it out of the stomach and into the intestines some of the freshly eaten grain. This grain being still in a raw and undigested condition, its effect when it has reached the intestines is to give rise to the irritation and inflammation which are the immediate causes of colic. In dealing with cases of this kind the most obvious course to adopt is to take precautions to prevent the animals from drinking large quantities of water under the circumstances just referred to. When an animal falls a victim to an attack of colic, the best thing to do is to administer a dose consisting of one ounce of laudanum and two ounces of sweet nitre, along with half a pint of whiskey in some water.

Very often simple cases of colic yield to the administration of a couple of ounces of cooking soda, diluted with water, and given as soon as the first symptoms of the attack are noticed. Should the administering of the cooking soda fail to give the desired effect, no time should be lost in following it up with the laudanum and spirits of nitre already suggested.

The above shows the necessity of watering horses before feeding them, and every good horseman should have some good, reliable colic cure constantly on hand. If no remedy is at hand send for the veterinary but prompt action must be had to relieve severe cases.

MUTTON SHEEP.

The mutton sheep should be of the same general conformation as the beef steer, or any good beef animal. Straight on the back and under the body, nearly straight up and down in front and rear, in fact, about as square as a brick, longer than deep and deeper than thick. The legs should be short and stocky, and set well apart, or apparently directly under the four corners of the body. They should be large enough to appear able to support the weight of the body. The neck should curve upward from the body, not downward at leaving the shoulders, or what is called a ewe neck, and the head should have a broad face and a short nose. No prominent buckbone nor hip bones should show when the sheep is sheared. The wool is a secondary consideration in a mutton sheep, yet we would not buy one that did not carry a complete fleece of as good weight as is natural to the breed. A scattering, uneven fleece is indicative of either poor health or very poor care, and it may cost more care and feed to put such a one into good condition than it ever will be worth as a breeder. When it is sheared it will be likely to look like almost anything else than a mutton sheep.

LIVES IN A GLASS HOUSE.

The Bright Idea of a Nevada Pioneer.

Tonopah, Nevada, aside from being famed the world over on account of its vast mineral resources, hidden and otherwise, also occupies the unique distinction of numbering among its inhabitants a man who is able to live in a glass house and throw unlimited quantities of stones at the same time without suffering any of the serious inconveniences popularly supposed to surround such an association.

Not a tree grows within sixty miles of the great Nevada mining camp, and very naturally building material and fuel brings all sorts of fancy prices, the commonest kind of lumber selling for $65 per thousand feet while inferior grades of scrub cedar command $22 a cord. Consequent upon this condition, various subterfuges are resorted to in the architectural make-up of Tonopah, it being nothing uncommon to encounter six or seven different styles within a close range of observation, and in most instances it appears as if the imagination must have run riot in the picturesqueness of design. There are houses made of straw, of burlap sacks trimmed with blue jean overalls; of tin from five-gallon oil cans; of dry goods and cracker box lumber; of mud, stone, tents, cloth—in fact, almost every sort of contrivance is resorted to as a makeshift for a place of habitation; but it has remained for William F. Peck, a miner in the employ of the Tonopah Mining Co., to devise a way of living not only in a class by itself, so far as novelty is concerned, but fully as comfortable and certainly as enduring, as that offered by any of the more imposing edifices that adorn the swell portions of Tonopah. He has constructed of empty beer bottles a house 16x20 feet in the clear, with ceilings eight feet high, and containing two rooms. It was built in October of last year by Mr. Peck entirely unaided, at such odd moments as he could spare from his regular duties at the mine. Water was then selling at $1.50 a barrel, hence the principal element of expense centered in the supply of mud that was employed as a mortar between the bottles comprising the edifice.

BUILT WITH ART.

Ten thousand empty beer bottles were incorporated in the structure, and even in this arrangement considerable artistic taste was displayed, the northern and western exposures being composed of bottles of light green hue, while those of the south and east are almost black. The combination lends a very pleasant effect to the outside. The inside walls are plastered with lime, which is spread to a depth sufficient to cover the protruding bottle necks about one inch, thus obliterating all rough features and making a smooth surface.

Mr. Peck lived all last winter in his peculiar abode with his wife and two children, a girl 7 and a boy of 3 years, and says that while the water in many residences of Tonopah reached the freezing point quite often, his family found their glass house exceedingly comfortable at all times. He has sufficient bottles on hand for another room, and it is his intention to utilize them at his leisure in building an addition to his premises.

A MODERN CRUCIFIXION.

How Two Men Were Done to Death at Kiatung, China.

The following, which is part of a letter from Dr. Scott, a missionary at Kiatung, China, is a description of the crucifixion of two criminals which took place recently in the scene of Dr. Scott's labors.

"I was asked if I wanted to see two men carried by who had been crucified. After waiting at the gate for a time some men came by with a sort of cage or crate, carried horizontally. The poor victim had his head hanging out at the end; he was not dead. They were carrying him to the west gate, a couple of minutes walk from our compound. Here the crate would be stood on end and in a short time the life would be quenched by means of the chain and board which encompassed the neck

"Soon another was carried by, but his head was inside the crate, for he had already been hanged and he was dead.

"They were members of a band of robbers who had been captured, four of whom had been hanged and two, the leaders, crucified.

"A gruesome sight it was at the gate—two cages with the dangling forms inside. The cross on which the dead man was streched was made of a perpendicular and a horizontal post. But the punishment of the other was more sever. The cross piece was slanted so that the victim could not rest his head on the friendly upright without increasing his pain, since the weight of the body was unevenly distributed.

"Men, women and children crowded constantly to the gate to gaze on the suffering robber. And the saddest thing of all was that not a trace of pity was to be seen on any face. It was a scene for mirth and curiosity.

"The nails were driven in, not through the palms and soles, but above the wrist, between the two bones of the forearm and through the muscles of the leg above the ankle. No blood flowed, for the spikes had been heated red hot before they were driven home."

A MAN OF GENIUS.

"No," said the author's wife, "It's hard to understand these men of genius. There's my husband, for instance."

"Why—is there anything wrong with him this morning?" asked her friend.

"I should think so! Do you know, I merely asked him to take down the pictures, and take up a carpet, and hang the new curtains in the bay-window, and stain the dining-room floor, and move the piano to the other corner—and he flew into a rage and acted as if he had lost all the mind he thinks he's got!"

Always aim a little higher than the mark—if the mark is a dimple in her chin.

IN THE CZAR'S DOMINIONS

SOME STRANGE FEATURES OF RUSSIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

Most Sacred Place is the Bathroom, Where Bath is Always Ready for Someone.

The house is of yellow brick and is one-storeyed; it is built round a small garden that is square, says a writer in the London Globe. The tiny windows, with their dainty curtains, look out upon one of the most famous roads in Russia, for it is trodden every year by thousands of pilgrims, who are on their way to the neighboring monastery. The roof is of sheet iron, and is painted green; it slopes somewhat, but not so much as to prevent the oldest son of the family from dancing on it in moments of madness, with a noise that can be imagined better than can be described. Stabling forms one side of the square; another is used as an office, where a number of clerks in uniform and one or two young lady typewriters toil, or to be more accurate, remain from morn till eve, from eve to close upon midnight, sipping tea, smoking cigarettes, and no doubt also making up accounts. Near the entrance an aged man sits during the summer on a bench outside against the wall. He is the porter of the business part of the establishment, but his seat is close to the back gate, so that he can see all who enter the yard. And a strange, picturesque number of visitors there are who find their way in by habit or by chance. Perhaps it is a gypsy girl in the brightly colored costume of the Little Russian peasants, but more frequently it is a beggar, who with a thick stick braves the ferocious dogs that race forth and back at him with an energy and ferocity that sometimes upsets even a beggar's nerves. But once in, he advances past the stables to the kitchen door, hat in hand, asking alms of every one he meets. One rouble, or 2s. 2d., a week is allowed to the housekeeper for distribution among beggars, and it is rare that they call without receiving food.

Let us return to the front door and ring the electric bell, if haply we obtain permission to enter the town house of a wealthy tchinovnik. Admittance is given by a clumsy looking peasant, to whom a livery imparts neither elegance nor dignity. To right and left open the reception rooms, which are spacious, well lighted, but somewhat low, and elegantly furnished in the style of Western Europe. The dining-room possesses a fireplace and two monumental stoves, reaching almost to the ceiling, and so placed in the wall that they warm two rooms at the same time. It adjoins the buffet, and as the door of it is almost always open the discussions of the servants may be heard by those who are sitting in the dining-room. The salon has no furniture but mirrors with gilded frames, chairs upholstered with blue silk, a grand piano in one corner and a gigantic candelabra, with lamps that fling their light upon the parquetted floor. There is a card-room, too, and the boudoir of the lady of the house, which is crowded, as such rooms are wont to be, with pictures and nick-nacks and furniture. Scarcely a book in any part of these apartments; scarcely a newspaper; the pictures are Italian, or are paintings of local artists, and represent Russian scenes.

LACK OF PRIVACY.

What strikes a stranger after a short visit to this house is the utter want of privacy. For as the building is only one storey high, it is obvious that to go from one end to the other it will be necessary to pass along a corridor or to go through various rooms. Where the corridor exists it is fairly wide, and in order to accommodate all the members of this very numerous household certain portions have been separated by means of curtains, and are assigned as bedrooms to the maid servants. Here, of course, there is the minimum of privacy, especially for those who wish to retire at 10 o'clock in a land where little account is taken of the hours, and where it not unfrequently happens that night is turned into day by revelers and card players. But, except for the father and mother of the family, no one is really much better off. The bedrooms are all at one corner of the building; the boys sleep in one, the daughters in th other, and in one of them a thir of the room has been shut off by a screen for the governess. There are no keys in the locks, so that any one in the family who is given to sleep-walking may stroll into any room and leave the door open behind him when he goes. As for the English man's maxim that his house, or at least his bedroom, is his castle the notion is one that has never been heard of. At any moment of the day or night, he is exposed to the visits of a valet, who is looking for matches, or of a maid who wishes to take away his boots or to borrow a chair for a minute. Knocking at the door is unknown. And if he protests at an intrusion on his privacy, when he is engaged in dressing, perhaps, his remarks will be received with astonishment, and the peasant girl who does duty fo housemaid will toss her head and refuse to argue with one who is so unreasonable.

Perhaps the most sacred place in the house is the bathroom. It is a small apartment formed in the corridor by means of a wooden partition and certainly containing nothing in the way of accommodation or furniture to justify the almost religious awe in which it is regarded by the family. No one but members of the family and guests are allowed to splash about in the steaming waters of the bath, which is continually being got ready by a servant with the aid of thermometer. At the hotels in the town the same exaggerated respect is paid to the bath, if prices go for anything, for the charge for the use of one of them is 4s. 4d. Englishmen confroted with difficulties such as this, and unable to do without a morning "tub," sometimes travel in Russia with an India-rubber bath.

GARDEN A PLEASANT SPOT.

The garden which forms the square around which the house is built, is of course useless in winter but in summer it is pleasant to sit under its high towering acacias, white with bloom, and to listen to the sound of water as it falls into the pool of the fountain, where gold fish are at play. Here, too, on the wooden verandah, the family dine through the summer heat. The change is not necessarily an agreeable one, for the gnats are so numerous that it is only possible to get relief from them by burning feathers on a tray somewhere near the table, but this as often as not drives the diners away as well. A lamp overhangs the table, and sometimes on summer evenings, it is black with insects that cling to the globe in such numbers as to obscure the light. Here, too, the wondering stranger will be able to note how little the idea of caste seems in some way to have taken root in Russia. A beggar will appear at the table during luncheon and pour out his piteous tale, or the little son of one of the immuerable male servants will approach and play, and the members of the family, instead of sending him away, will call out to him. As for the valets, they take part in the conversation at times, laugh at the jokes, and even make jokes themselves. Governesses and tutors are welcome, and in some Russian houses there are three or four of them, for the Russians like strangers, respect education in them, and pay for it on a scale that would excite astonishment in England. But the house-keeper is not allowed to dine with the family. The valets hate her because she has stopped them fighting for the food as soon as it has been taken from the table, and, of course, she does not dine with the servants, and loud are the lamentations that she sometimes utters, as she presides over the samovar, of the lonliness of her lot in this well-peopled house. She speaks Polish, Russian, German, French and in the true spirit of a linguist is anxious to add English to the list.

WILY BELGIAN MAIDS.

They Wanted Husbands and Most of Them Were Successful.

Eaucaussines is a small village in Belgium which possesses a good supply of girls, who realized lately that a great many of them were destined to be old maids unless they took the matter in hand themselves. After many meetings, from which all married folk were rigorously excluded, the girls determined to give a great dinner to which unwedded youths from far and near should be invited, says the London Express.

Notices of the coming festival and its reasons were published all over the country and even in Holland.

This very original way of securing a husband has just come off, the preparations and decorations of the village having kept all agog for a week.

A table was placed in the centre of the village street, and the hostesses, "dressed to kill," awaited the arrival of the guests.

At 3 o'clock the girls, with their parents and the bachelor guests, assembled in front of the town hall, whence numerous addresses were given on the subject of matrimony.

Then the event of the day took place. The loverless girls took their places at tables first, each leaving an empty seat at her side, and waiting anxiously for the youth who should elect to sit beside her.

There was an awful pause ere the first man screwed up courage to leave the rest, who stood huddled together as if for protection from the danger that awaited them, but at last a brawny fellow of about 40, from some distance, whose hearth was comfortless without a wife, made a choice and took his seat, and then another and another, and soon all the places were taken.

Dinner lasted till 7 o'clock in true Flemish fashion, ending with songs and speeches. By this time acquaintance was made, hearts were warmed, and declarations made, and the girls who had succeeded in securing sweethearts made their appearance in the village square arm-in-arm with their captured swains.

Very few were left lamenting. The dinner was followed by a ball in the open air, and many wedding days are already fixed.

"Do you believe," asked young Dudeleigh, who is only five feet tall, "that brevity is the soul of wit?" "Not in your case," replied Miss Biffington in a tone redolent with acrimony.

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.

LOUNGING ON A GIRAFFE

WHERE WILD BEASTS ARE USED AS FURNITURE.

Superb Tiger as Dumb-waiter—Bear Fills the Useful Office of Light-holder.

Many country houses have their walls adorned with the hunting trophies of their occupiers. But it is much more interesting, and very much more uncommon, to find these trophies made into articles of furniture, and serving a double purpose of use and ornament, says London Answers.

The hunter who has been gored by a rhinoceros, and carries the marks of his wounds about with him, must find a strange fascination in using the very horn with which his injuries were inflicted to hang his hat on! One of our best-known big-game hunters possesses a superb tiger, set up as a dumb-waiter. This same tiger once almost tore to pieces the man he now stiffly supplies with ice-cream sodas!

His Majesty the King possesses a somewhat similar trophy in the shape of a ferocious-looking bear, which he himself shot many years ago in Russia. It now stands in the smoking-room at Buckingham Palace, gravely holding a tray in its front paws.

In the hall of Baroness Eckhardstein's beautiful mansion in Grosvenor Square there is to be seen an even larger bear, one of the largest, in fact, that has ever been shot, that fills the useful office of light-holder. In its left paw is clasped an electric torch, which can be switched on from behind, when it floods the hall with a soft red light. This specimen was killed in Alaska.

Only one trophy exists which combines the offices of the last two, and, with jaws agape, brandishes an electric lamp in its right paw, while he stretches the other invitingly towards his master's guests, and offers them, upon a silver tray, a selection of choice cigars. This is the property of Mr. Ratcliffe Pope, and occupies a position of honor in his house at Fakenham.

Leaving the subject of bears, we find equally useful and interesting trophies made from other animals. Picture a baby-elephant squatting upon its haunches, with its trunk curled inwards to its chest, and with a comfortable seat placed between its front legs! This unusual piece of furniture was modelled, many years ago, by a well-known firm of naturalists in London from a young Ceylon elephant, and for some time occupied a prominent position in the hall of a large establishmeat, where it served as a hall-porter's chair. It has recently, however, come under the hammer, and been sent over the water to New York, and is to be seen in one of the country residences of Mr. Vanderbilt.

Probably the most original chair in the world is to be found in the residence of Mr. J. Gardiner Muir, the well-known hunter and traveler, at Market Harborough. It is made from a baby giraffe, which, with its mother, was shot near the Kidboko River, British East Africa. The seat of the chair is arranged between the fore-legs, and the head looks down from on high with a glassy stare upon whoever happens to occupy this exceedingly unusual but very comfortable nook.

Many trophies exist which have been made from the skins of various pet birds and monkeys. In the latter case, the most usual arrangement is for the monkey to hold in its hand a lamp or fruit-dish. Birds are somewhat difficult specimens to mount attractively.

Her Majesty the Queen has a fruit-and-flower stand, the centre of which is a movable screen, composed of a favorite parrot. This was in constant use at Sandringham while her Majesty was Princess of Wales, but has since been moved to Buckingham Palace.

Far away the most artistic of such trophies, however, is a magnificent coal-black swan, which was set up a few years ago for a wealthy Australian gentleman living at Hampstead. It rests upon a large mirror, so as to give the effect of floating upon water, and in its upturned beak holds a lamp of exquisite workmanship. It makes a unique and beautiful table-centre.

A novel hatstand adorns the hall of Langley Park, Slough. It consists entirely of horns from stags shot by Sir Robert Harvey, Bart., and his father in Invermar Forest, Forfarshire. The design was by Sir Edwin Landseer.

QUEER FOODS.

Human nature may be the same the world over, but tastes in matters of cuisine vary a good deal.

For instance, in Arabia horseflesh is a favorite article of food.

The flesh of the elephant is partaken of with zest in certain parts of India.

Visit Hindostan and you will find the miserable pariahs contending with dogs and vultures for carrion.

Chinese taste, as we all know, runs to cats, dogs, bear's paws and birds nests.

In the West Indies there is a certain large caterpillar found on the palm tree which is reckoned a luxury of diet, while in Java the nests of swallows are considered edible.

Inhabitants of portions of Sweden, Finland and other countries eat clay with gusto; indeed, it is partaken of in all the countries of the Torrid Zone.

Frenchmen eat snails and Yankees frogs' legs.

Cumso—"Well, McBride, is there as much billing and cooing as there was before marriage?" McBride—"The billing has increased largely."

"Look here, Mr. Editor," exclaimed an irate caller, "you referred to me yesterday as a reformed drunkard. You must apologize, or I'll sue your paper for libel." "Very well, sir," replied the editor. "I'll retract the statement cheerfully. I'll say you haven't reformed."

General Business.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next **TWO WEEKS**

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

Additional Direct Service.

Commencing Monday, June 29th, 1903 Steamers leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.00 A. M. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.

For Boston, direct on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6.30 p. m.

Returning, leave Boston, via Portland, Eastport and Lubec, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9.00 A. M.

From Boston, direct Mondays and Thursdays at 12 noon.

Freight received daily up to 5.00 P.M. All freight via this line is insured against fire and marine risk.

A. H. HANSCOM, G. P. & T. A. W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager, Foster's Wharf, Boston, Mass.

HICKEY'S

BEEF Flesh Producer.

WINE Stimulant.

AND

IRON Tonic.

Will build up the System and give you renewed health strength and vigor.

AT

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours:—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m
Wednesdays—2 p. m. to 6 p. m.
Saturday—9.30 a.m. to 1 p. m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m:

GAS ADMINISTERED.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.

CHATHAM, N. B.

MISS E. F. LYON

ASSOCIATE OF THE LONDON (ENG) COLLEGE OF MUSIC, GOLD AND SILVER MEDALIST.
ORGANIST S. MARY'S CHURCH, CHATHAM, N.B.

Concert Pianiste and teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ, Theory &c.

CLASSES IN THE ABOVE SUBJECTS TO BE FORMED AT ONCE FOR THE FALL TERM.

Studio: S. Mary's S. S. Room.

Applications for terms, etc., to be made at S. Paul's Rectory, The "ADVANCE" office and the "Commercial" office.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000
Reserved Fund 8,000,000
(TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS!)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

of this Branch, interest is allowed

AT CURRENT RATES

on sums of $4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer them.

COLLECTIONS

made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4th next.

Until futher notice, for convenience of customers, this Bank will be open for business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.

Marlin

.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

IN MODEL 1893

WE are prepared to furnish our fall line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This also uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN. 128-page-out log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 9 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, = CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - AUGUST 27, 1903.

Unfounded Statements of Big Milling Interest Sales

The St. John Sun has been making statements of alleged sales of some of the biggest North Shore lumber mills and connected lands and intereats, during the past week. As a late Ottawa "statesman" would say: "there's nothin' to it," excepting that promoters have been making speculative enquiries as to what might be done.

The concerns reported to have closed out their properties to syndicates of capitalists are the William Richards and Sinclair Companies. The former has mills and timber limits of large value on the Miramichi and Restigouche. We have the very best of authority for saying that it still owns and is working its mills. The same is true of the E. Sinclair Company of the Miramichi. Both of these companies are unaware of any sale having been made of their properties as reported, but both are not unprepared to part with their valuable holdings should any one come along prepared to pay enough money for them.

The Exhibition Building.

Every community has its alarmists and Chatham is not an exception. Because the tornado of Saturday blew the exhibition building down some of our panicky friends seem to attribute the mishap to defects of the structural plan. If the building had been all closed in, instead of being open below and covered on the top, so that the wind got under it as it would under an umbrella, it would not have suffered at all. The principle on which the structure is designed is a perfectly safe one. It is being reconstructed, and the public may feel every confidence in its substantial character, and that it will be as safe a building as there is in the Province. There are others of the same design in different parts of the country. As they did not have a visit from a tornado while they were only partially boarded in, they stand as evidence of their structural safety.

The expedition which the Canadian Government has fitted out for the northern waters to assert our rights in Hudson's Bay and the islands further north has set out. The voyage will extend away up into the polar regions north of Baffin Land, to what is known as Lancaster Island, and it is not expected that the craft will get back to civilization in less than two years' time. With good luck she may be back a year from November, but that is the best time she can make. The steamer is of 450 tons, and considered the best sealer sailing from Newfoundland. She is built of ironwood with sides over two feet in thickness, and beams from side to side almost as stout, to prevent her being crushed to pieces in the ice. She carries one thousand tons of coal and food enough for two years and a quarter.

The Transcontinental Railway.

MR. CHARLTON.

Mr. John Charlton followed Mr. Blair in the Grand Trunk Pacific debate. He said the whole project had been thrashed out within the ranks of the Liberal party, and Mr. Blair had presented no point that had not been considered and all arguments and conditions had been fully weighed by the government before making the contract. He said Mr. Blair had, at Vancouver, favored the construction of additional transcontinental roads and the question of another transcontinental line was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne.

Mr. Blair: Yes, we got six hundred miles of it authorised this session. That is the thing that was in my mind.

Mr. Charlton argued that sufficient was known of the route to justify its being undertaken. It is a necessity. He combatted the idea that several railway companies could not run their trains over the proposed line, and cited the C. P. R. train running from St. John to Halifax over the I. C. R. He supposed Mr. Blair would have been better pleased if the making of the contract had been left to him.

MR. MONK.

Mr. Monk followed Mr. Charlton. He argued that parliament had no information before it to enable it to pronounce upon such a scheme. There was no survey and no location of the line proposed. As a colonization line the proposed railway running two hundred miles north of Montreal and eighty miles north of settled country would probably be a failure. There was a district north of Montreal capable of settling two million people, where settlement was easiest and most needed, but the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific would do nothing to assist in this needed settlement. He estimated that it would cost five millions dollars to purchase the Quebec bridge from the political friends of the government, who are the real promoters of the northern section of the line; he condemned the Quebec to Moncton section as a costly and useless paralleling of the Intercolonial; and he also advocated extending the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay and improving the ports and water transport facilities.

HON. MR. FIELDING

made a speech which was much applauded by the government side of the house. He combatted Mr. Monk's intimation that part of the new railway's route would be sub-arctic and Mr. Blair's that its route through New Brunswick would be difficult to build, hard to operate by reason of its curves and grades, or that it would parallel the Intercolonial. Even if it did why should the government road be exempt from competition any more than a privately owned line? Nobody objected when the C. P. R. line to St. John was aided, yet it paralleled the I. C. R. in the same sense the proposed G. T. P. will. The C. P. R. agreed, in connection with that "short line" to build from Harvey to Salisbury, but they never did it, altho' it would have benefitted Nova Scotia shippers. Mr. Fielding said he could adduce proof that Sir John A. Macdonald was willing, in 1888 to vote the Grand Trunk $10,000 a mile subsidy for a line from Edmundston to Moncton, which, with the Temiscouata road, would give the Grand Trunk a competing line down to the Maritime Provinces. That scheme failed in the cabinet because it was claimed that it would injure the C. P. R. short line to St. John.

If the shortest line were chosen for the new G. T. Pacific, St. Andrews, not St. John, would be the port chosen in preference to St. John. Therefore Moncton was selected because it was the most convenient junction point for trade either for St. John or Halifax.

Mr. Fielding next argued that there was practically a unanimous feeling in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in favor of the government's proposition. He touched upon the desirability of being entirely independent of the United States in our railway facilities between the grain-fields of the west and our ocean ports, for while we are safe now from hindrance in passing by way of the C. P. R. through a part of that country, we have no guarantee that if a sentiment hostile to Canada broke out in the United States, the bonding privilege would not be withdrawn.

Mr. Fielding dealt exhaustively with the character and resources of the country in Quebec and north of Lake Superior, through which the proposed road would run; also with the financial aspects of the undertaking and the prospect that the greater part of the traffic over the line would find its outlet through Canadian ports, although he did not doubt that a portion of it would continue to be shipped from Portland.

The public were surprised at the favorable character of the contract submitted for the approval of the House. The condition of the country was vastly different to day from what it was when the C. P.R. was undertaken. Our population then was only 4¼ millions; now it is 5½ millions; our revenue was then 29½ millions; now it is 66½ millions; our foreign trade, $203,000,000; now it is $467,000,000; our bank deposits, $99,500,000; now they are $493,000,000. Why then should Canada fear to enter upon this undertaking?

MR. BARKER

of Hamilton opposed the building of the road by government and handing it over to any private company. He said it was not practicable for different companies to run trains over a privately-owned and controlled road and expect to have equal rights with the company owning it. He said the government depended for some parts of the route on some old surveys made some 39 years ago. These were of little use for roads to be built at the present time. Sir Sanford Fleming's report of 1864 was quoted by the government for the line between Quebec and Moncton. He (Mr. Barker) had talked on the subject with Sir Sandford within a week and he had assured him that it was impossible to obtain a line suitable for grain-carrying over the route where the Minister of Finance said it was to be built. Sir Sandford said that the line through New Brunswick would shorten the distance perhaps 70 miles, or less, as against the Intercolonial, but the gradients and curves would offset the shortening. It would be far better to continue the traffic over the I. C. R., than to attempt to build this new road over the height of land. If another line was wanted that from Edmundston to Fredericton should be utilised and thence on east and south, which would give a shorter route than the government proposes to build. Why build new railways when we have what we need already in existence?

Mr. Barker said no matter what assurances might be given, the Grand Trunk Pacific would practically route all its grain traffic via Portland. It would be unbusinesslike for them to do otherwise.

It is true, said Mr. Barker, that one company may build a road to compete with a rival. But who ever heard of a company building another line to compete with its own? Yet that is the proposition in this case. This Moncton-Quebec section was never mooted as a serious proposition till the howl arose unexpectedly in the Railway Committee. Mr. Blair, the only man in the cabinet who know anything about railway matters, was put aside that the Premier might pit himself against the wiliest and and most expert railway man in Canada, and, remarked Mr. Barker, we have the outcome in this contract. No wonder Mr. Blair withdrew from the cabinet. It was a wild, reckless undertaking that would never pay its expenses.

HON. MR. EMMERSON.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he wished to address himself to this question from a national point of view. He said the central part of New Brunswick was a territory rich in forest and mineral wealth. It would be a crime not to go on with this railway during this wave of prosperity. With the advent of this railway it might almost be said Canada would be born again. It would be the greatest boon for immigration Canada had ever known. It would turn the forty thousand Grand Trunk shareholders in Britain into immigration agents for Canada.

Mr. Emmerson further argued the advantages that the new line through New Brunswick would confer on this province. It would serve to colonize the district with farmers and to develop the forest wealth of the interior. An address of Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, a leading Conservative, before the Quebec Legislature, showed what wealth there was in the interior of Bellechase and other counties along the southern shore of the St. Lawrence. The whole line would increase the value of our great unsettled domain, and it was petty politics on the part of the Conservative party to oppose this truly national scheme and hold up a large part of Canada before the eyes of the world as a region like the barren Tartar steppes.

Mr. Blair was a man who had wielded a large influence in his own province. No doubt his criticism of this measure would carry influence, still its weight would bear examination. It had stirred the Opposition up to a glow of enthusiasm and admiration. Conservatives had forgotten all their old hostility to that honorable gentleman. It was an old saying that nothing but good should be said of the dead, so when a Liberal left his party he was sainted and canonized by his political opponents. Mr. Blair's chief opposition to this scheme was that it would ruin the Intercolonial. Against this view Mr. Emmerson quoted the resolution of the Conservative City Council of Moncton in favor of the new project. Because two lines ran from one point in the country to another it was folly to say that they must necessarily parallel one another. If that principle held good there would be no competing line in the country.

Many lines had been chartered which ran closer to one another than this would be to the Intercolonial. Mr. Blair's speech had been an appeal to the local prejudice of St. John, N. B. He had voted in committee for an amendment to run the Grand Trunk Pacific to St. John, but that was even more injurious to the Intercolonial than the line to Moncton. By the plan the government had adopted the line to Winnipeg would show all the advantages of government ownership without the disadvantages of government operation.

Mr. Emmerson declared that the survey made by Mr. Davey, in New Brunswick, which had been quoted by oppositionists to prove the impassibility of central New Brunswick did not deal with the route the new line would take. He calculated that by the proposed road the distance from Quebec to St. John would be reduced two hundred miles as compared with the Intercolonial. Mr. Blair's financial statement of this province was extreme and extravagant. As a matter of fact there had been no flaw found in the character of the bargain the government had made with the Grand Trunk. Perhaps the Opposition criticism would be considered by the Grand Trunk shareholders when they came to consider the agreement.

In closing Mr. Emmerson said: If there is one thing when I look back over my life that I will be thankful for hereafter it will be that I had some little share in contributing to this great achievement. I believe it will be an achievement without any parallel heretofore in the history of Canada. I believe it is the crowning achievement of a great life. I believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he comes to look back over his life—a life that has always been fruitful of great good to Canada—will look upon this as the crowning achievement of the most successful career in the history of Canada.

DR. SPROULE

answered from the Opposition side. In opening, he said he knew it was impossible to add at the present stage of the debate anything very new, very spicy or very attractive. He had listened to the man who, above all others might be expected to give some information as to the wisdom of the scheme. He referred to Mr. Emmerson, who is slated for the vacant portfolio of Railways and Canals. 'I congratulate,' said the doctor, 'the country and his own party upon the acquisition to the Cabinet when he reaches that post. Mr. Emmerson started out by saying that he was reluctant to speak unkindly of the ex Minister of Railways, Mr. Blair, who had been in a measure his political godfather, who had brought him into public life, and to whom he was largely indebted for whatever success he had achieved in political life. Yet when Mr. Charlton intimated, as I think unfairly, that the ex-Minister of Railways might be in his place yet if he had been allowed the privilege of handling the contracts in connection with that road, he was cheered to the echo by Mr. Emmerson. I thought how unkind human nature is sometimes.

Mr. Emmerson—The hon. gentleman is incorrect.

Dr. Sproule—Then my eyesight might have deceived me, for I certainly saw him cheer vigorously that statement of Mr. Charlton's as well as others criticizing Mr. Blair.

Mr. Emmerson—I say that I did not do so.

Dr. Sproule—I accept the statement, but I saw enough last night and to-day to justify the same conclusion in the adverse criticism he has indulged in against the man to whom above all others he is indebted for his position in public life to-day.

Mr. Emmerson — The indebtedness is mutual.

Dr. Sproule urged that the new transcontinental line is not needed for western traffic. It would increase the public debt to $400,000,000. Nobody wanted it but the crowd of grafters who promoted the scheme to exploit Canada for the benefit of their own pockets. Even if the road did pay, it would draw trade away from Ontario and ruin that province.

MR OLIVER,

of Alberta made a speech, which was a model in its way. He believes, as the ADVANCE and a decided majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces, at least, do, that the new road should be a continuation of the I. C. R. and owned and managed by the government, but he wants a new road built, at any sacrifice and exaggerates the demand for a new railway through our western country instead of recognising the necessity for fuller equipment of the existing lines. He said: 'I believe that Canada's further national development and welfare demands a second transcontinental railway. I believe that government ownership of such a railway would be in the best interests of the country and the people, both present and future. But it has been shown that only one member of the cabinet supported government ownership throughout, and, as the feeling in parliament in its favor is confined to a few members on the Liberal side, to wait until belief in government ownership has grown sufficiently to ensure the building of a transcontinental railway as a government work would mean leaving the western country too long without a competing outlet either east or west. If we cannot get what we want the next best thing is to get what we can on the best terms we can. That being the case I support the present arrangement because it doubles the industrial and productive area of Canada; because it doubles the opportunity for every man in Canada; because it offers the shortest and best all-Canadian route from tidewater to tidewater, summer and winter; because it is the only all-British railway across the continent under one management; because it is so situated as to be the most secure from foreign invasion, giving depth and therefore strength to our country to the advantage of both Canada and the empire; because it gives development and competition in transportation to twelve hundred miles of grain-growing country in the west as compared with four hundred miles of such country developed by the Canadian Pacific Railway; because it develops vast coal fields on the Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Peace rivers for the supply of fuel to the prairies; because it does this without land grant, tax exemption or provincial or local aid of any kind; because it induces the investment of a hundred million dollars of British capital in Canada and correspondingly interests the business public in Canada's welfare; because cooperation with the Grand Trunk Company secures effective, satisfactory and business-like operation, ensures fulfilment of all engagements, provides business from the start and secures the government from the payment on its guarantee; because by that co-operation all the principal points in eastern Canada are put in direct connection with the west without extra cost; because it transfers the through traffic interests of the Grand Trunk from the Western States to Western Canada: because it provides against over-capitalization for effective government control of rates and secures running rights to other roads throughout its whole length; because an Atlantic outlet for the Canadian Northern and extension of the intercolonial to the wheat fields is provided for without a cent of additional cost, and also because it gives maximum public control for a minimum public outlay and absolute security for the financial responsibility assumed.

ANY CHILD WILL TAKE McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. It is always the same safe, pleasant and effective remedy; but be sure you get McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

AN UNPRECEDENTED VISITATION!

The Lower Miramichi Makes a New Record in Destructive Natural Phenomena!

HAILSTONES AS BIG AS EGGS

A Tornado with a Cyclone Centre!

Parts of Buildings Carried Miles Through the Air!

Dwellings Unroofed and Wrecked!

School Houses and Public Halls Picked up Turned Over and Splintered!

Chatham's New Agricultural Building Demolished!

Remarkable Absence of Fatalities!

The Miramichi has generally led the Province in good things. It has borne more than its share of the public burdens and contributed its full quota to the list of able men who have made their mark in politics, commerce, learning and literature, and its big fire, more than three-quarters of a century ago, has stood at the head of Canadian calamities arising from unexplained causes. It acquired a new record on Saturday last by having the distinct on of being the birthplace of the most destructive hail storm and cyclone that has yet visited New Brunswick.

There had been a good deal of squally weather during the last two or three weeks and our people had become accustomed to the sudden appearance of ominous dark clouds, followed by lightning, thunder and rain, so, when a big cloud was observed in the northwestern sky about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, it did not at once attract unusual attention. Men at work on the Exhibition building roof and on other new structures in the town and its vicinity went on with the jobs they were doing, thinking to seek shelter when the expected rain-squall came. A number of more close observers, however, took a more serious view of the sky's aspects, although no one had very much time in which to act, for at about 4.30 the storm burst in wild fury—a tornado from the north—which in a few minutes changed a little westerly, with most vivid lightning, crashing thunder and a descent of hailstones, none of which were small, averaging fully an inch in diameter and in some cases measuring two and a half inches in length by one and three quarters in width and thickness.

GENERAL DESTRUCTION OF GLASS, GRAIN AND SHRUBBERY.

The track of this part of the tornado was not more than three miles wide. It left behind it greatly damaged gardens and grain crops and broken windows in nearly every building it passed over. An idea of the destruction of glass may be had from the fact that over 60 panes were broken in the Hotel Dieu building, more than fifty in the Pro-Cathedral building, fifty in the Bowser House, forty in the ADVANCE office, thirty in the Riverview Hotel and similar numbers in the Albert House, Mrs. Alex. Brown's, ald. Hocken's and other residences. Lt.-Governor Snowball's conservatory was a mass of perforations, the broken glass being up in the hundreds, while his beautiful grounds with their floral ornamentation and exotic shrubbery suffered somewhat. Other ornamental grounds in town and country suffered similarly.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING DEMOLISHED.

The new exhibition building in course of erection in Chatham by contractor Donald of Moncton for the Miramichi Agricultural Exhibition Association, which was 80x175 feet and had a semi-cylindrical roof supported on arches sprung from the sills on each side had been partly boarded in and was being shingled by a crew of men. Some of these, taking warning, left the roof, but John Johnson and William Lacey were amongst those who were a little late in taking this precaution. As Lacey was on the ladder the whole structure went down with a crash, the ladder breaking and precipitating him to the ground with the debris, Johnson being also carried down. Lacey had his left shoulder dislocated, a rib broken and cuts over the left eye, on the right arm and left hip. Johnson sustained concussion of the brain and was unconscious until Sunday night, when he showed signs of improvement, but still lay in a dazed condition. He was improving yesterday; a workman named Hubert Therriault received slight injuries to the right arm and elbow, being struck by a piece of the flying lumber when on the south side of the building. Lacey and Therriault were taken to the Hotel Dieu Hospital where they were attended by Dr. McDonald, as was Johnson also, who was conveyed to his home.

A lad named Bell, of Napan, who was working about the grounds with a horse and cart, had driven into the building for shelter. He had hardly got into a position near the main entrance when the whole structure came down, one of the big arches falling on the cart smashing its forward part and causing the hames to break from the horse's collar. A piece of timber falling towards and under the arch partly supported it, and both boy and horse escaped unhurt.

MARITIME PULP MILL ROOF.

A portion of the roof of the paper room—the east side—was blown off.

RUDDOCK'S FOUNDRY.

A part of the roof of the Ruddock Foundry moulding shop was blown off.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

Amongst the troubles in the harbor was the dragging of her anchors by the Italian steamer Angelo Padre, which lay in the stream. She collided with the steamer Crown of Navarre, which was receiving her cargo at the Snowball mill wharf, breaking a part of her promenade deck rail and some of the deck planks. The Angelo Padre passed on and was checked at the Richards mill wharf adjoining that of the Snowball Company.

The Dominion Pulp Company's boom parted and from 1500 to 2000 logs went adrift to the lower Chatham side of the river. Most of them have since been picked up and taken back to the pulp mill boom.

Lightning struck Mrs. Traer's house, splintering the door and breaking the lock.

TELEPHONES BURNT OUT.

Thirty-one telephones were burnt out in Chatham by the lightning and there was quite a blowing down and mixing up of electric light and telephone wires.

TREES BLOWN DOWN.

Trees along the streets in Chatham were blown down in a number of places—a big one at Postmaster Wilson's, another in front of Mr. Arthur Johnston's, one on Queen Street, etc.

THE CYCLONE.

While the tornado in Chatham and its vicinity was doing its work, a cyclone was generated on the western side of it.

HOW IT LOOKED FROM A DISTANCE.

The most accurate descriptions we have heard of the appearance of this phenomenon are given by Mr. Edward Reinsboro, who observed it from Ullock's place, Black River Bridge, where it was so destructive; Mr. E.W. Jarvis, who saw it from the McDonald place, Napan, near the Richibucto Road and Messrs. John C. and James Miller, who were looking at it from a distance of several miles, being on board the gasoline yacht, John W. at the Sinclair mill wharf, Bridgetown.

All these agree in describing the central cloud as funnel or peg-top shaped, with the point towards the earth. The point was sharp at times and would extend down near the ground, when it was seen to suck up objects appearing to some of them like hay and, to others, like larger things. These were, no doubt, tree tops as well as hay, parts of fences and buildings, etc. At times the point would seem to telescope upwards into the thicker part of the cloud only to again and again extend itself down to the ground and take up more debris. As the cloud was forming it passed along in a westerly direction from over lower Bartibog, up over Nelson when it took the real cyclone form and turned south, then eastwardly, beginning its greatest destructive work soon after leaving the south bank of the Miramichi, passing over part of Douglasfield, thence eastwardly and again more southerly.

IT BEGINS ITS DESTRUCTIVE WORK.

The greatest wrecking done by it at Douglasfield was at the farm of Mr. Jeremiah McDonald, near the end of the Harper road. Mr. McDonald was finishing his new two-storey house. The family were living in the kitchen ell, while the work on the main house was being completed. Mr. McDonald was at this and was being assisted by Mr. Robert Baldwin, who was shingling the roof. In the house were Mrs. McDonald and eight children. The building was thrust off its foundation nearly twenty feet, the ell and main house torn asunder, the ell much twisted and so canted over that it had to be propped up to prevent it falling on its side. Fortunately all in the house escaped injury, excepting Mrs. McDonald, who was struck by a brick from the falling chimney, but not seriously injured. Both chimneys of the house came down and much of the household effects were destroyed.

A tree of large dimensions—brought from no one knows where—was lodged in the middle of James Brehaut's field.

Trees between the Wilson farms were broken down, cut off and carried away, or uprooted.

The Douglasfield road was much littered up with trees of all sizes, some of them fifteen inches, or more, in diameter. The biggest trees seemed to have been clipped off at various distances from the ground and their upper parts carried off through the air.

UPPER NAPAN—MR. STEPHEN BLAKELEY'S DWELLING AND OUTBUILDINGS DEMOLISHED—HIS HOME DESOLATED.

The destructive effect of the elements on the property of Mr. Stephen Blakely of Upper Napan can hardly be realised by any description that may be given of it. Passing from Chatham over the Upper Napan Bridge and the old stone building known as the Hannah house, one speculated mentally as to whether the cyclone would have materially affected the old mansion had it been in its path. A short half mile beyond the Hannah house, a spruce tree lay prone across the highway and, a few yards further on, evidence appeared on the right and left that a mighty whirlwind had swept by. Trees, big and small, lay prone; parts of tree-trunks stood like high-cut stumps, but their upper portions had been carried away on the wings of the storm; uprooted conifers lay prone, while the graceful white birches and other deciduous saplings bent over or lay lodged where they had been levelled by the blast and bereft of the power to resume their former upright position. All trees a foot or more in diameter were utterly destroyed—not one was left in sight.

In the midst of the desolation was the farm of Mr. Blakely. It was worked principally as a milk farm. There was on it, on Saturday forenoon, a dwelling, barn, shed and other outbuildings, a buggy, farm wagon, cart, wood cutter, milking utensils, etc. In the house were the usual furniture, a cabinet organ, etc; in the evening, little or nothing of value was left.

A faint idea of the cyclone's force may be had from the fact that the roof of the house was blown off bodily and parts of it carried as far as the Conroy farm, on the Richibucto Road, a distance variously estimated at from two and a half to three miles through the woods.

The house stood with the end to the road and the cyclone struck it from the rear or west side. The west gable went clean with the roof and the east front, from gable to sill, blown out and broken in pieces, lay between the original site and road with the bricks of the chimney, some household effects, etc. strewed around, while the west end, as high as the plate, and also the two sides remained, so that a view of the interior—2 rooms, with the door leading from one of them to the kitchen—were exposed to view from the road, with the organ and some other furnishings just as they were before the blast came, but surrounded with debris from others parts of the wrecked structure. The joist of the upper floor, with some boards resting upon them, remained. What was left of the house had been moved bodily about three feet southward from its foundations.

The porch of the house, which was large and had contained milking utensils, etc., had not been found up to Monday afternoon, and so completely was everything movable that became exposed to the blast carried off that not a vessel suitable for the purpose was left for use in milking the cows on Saturday night or Sunday morning.

The shed, which was 28x16 ft., was lifted from the ground, with exception of one corner-post, and went upwards and easterly through the air with the roof of the house.

A buggy was lifted from the ground and its remains were found where the woods had been, a quarter of a mile from the house. Its wheels were broken, the tires off and the outfit practically beyond repair.

A cart box, which was beside the shed accompanied the latter at the start, but was found about 300 yards beyond where the buggy lay.

A wood-cutter was blown a distance of 75 feet into a field of oats.

A truck-wagon frame took wings from the farm yard and was found a half mile away, in splinters. The wheels which were under it at the start caught in a gate post and remained behind.

The roof was carried away off the horse-stable, but the two horses which were in the latter were not hurt.

Hay in considerable quantity was carried off, but a part of two stacks remained.

It is remarkable that amid all the destruction and wrecking which the cyclone wrought on the Blakely house and its surrounding buildings, every one of the seven persons who were in the former escaped practically unhurt—only one receiving a blow in the forehead from some flying article or matter. Those in the house were Mr. Stephen Blakely and his wife, Al. Blakely, Mrs. Samuel Blakely and her sister,—Miss Janet Whelan—and John and Timothy Martin. It was Timothy Martin who was struck in the forehead with something, but, in the excitement of the time, neither he nor any others present knew what it was. So strong was the blast that the men could not hold the kitchen door from being blown in. When the house was moved off its foundation the wind blew the cellar hatch in the kitchen floor up and the two Martins, in the confusion, stepped into the opening and had quite an ugly fall. The top of the stove and the dishes in the room in which they were were broken in the general destruction going on around.

Fortunately, the path of the cyclone at Upper Napan was only a few hundred feet wide, but it was a calamity for Stephen Blakely that its concentrated destructiveness found his farm in its track.

[Continued on 3rd page]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Do You Want to Fit Yourself out with

A Buggy, an Open Wagon, A Set of Harness

or other Seasonable Article?

IF SO GO TO

George Hildebrand, Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

Why not also get something in these lines for a friend just at this Season?

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT JUNE 15, 1903.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 40 a m	4 30 p m	..Fredericton,..	1 15	4 40
6 50	4 36	.....Gibson....	1 12	4 35 } lv
7 20	4 46	..Marysville,...	1 00	4 33 } ar
8 30	5 55	..Cross Creek, ..	11 45 p m	4 15
10 05 ar }	6 50	..Boiestown,..	{ 10 43 lv / 10 40 ar	2 15 / 12 45 pm
10 40 lv }				
11 40 } a m	7 40 ar }	.. Doaktown,..	9 45	11 40 } lv
11 45 }	8 00 lv }			11 20 } ar
1 20	9 00	...Blackville,...	8 35	10 00
2 30	9 55 ar }	Chatham Jct	{ 7 35 lv / 7 20 ar	8 20 / 7 30
3 00	10 00 lv }			
3 20	10 20	.... Nelson	7 00	7 10
3 40	10 40	....Chatham....	6 40	6 50
4 00 ar	11 00	.. Loggieville ..	6 20 a m	6 25 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS
lv. Chatham,	11.30 p. m	12.55 p.m.
Nelson	11.50 "	1.5 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	12.10 a m	1.35 "
Lv. " "	12.30 "	2.15 "
Nelson	12.50 "	2.35 "
Ar. Chatham,	1.10 "	2.55 "

GOING SOUTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.
Chatham,	6 30 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
Nelson	6.50 "	10.35 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.10 "	10.55 "
Lv. " "	7.40 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.00 "	12.10 p. m.
Ar. Chatham	8.20 "	12.20 "

The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time.

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

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

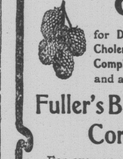
CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

Nature's Cure



for Diarrhœa, Cramps. Cholera and all Summer Complaints of children and adults.

Fuller's Blackberry Cordial

For over 25 years the standard remedy for Hot Weather Ailments.

25 cents at all Druggists.

THE BAIRD CO., Limited. Proprietors, WOODSTOCK, N.B.

M.S.N.CO.

CHEAP Excursion Rates TO THE SEASHORE

—ON—

STR. 'ALEXANDRA'

COMMENCING

JULY 1ST 1903,

making the usual calls as per Time Table, and in addition will call at Burnt Church twice every week day, giving passengers for Burnt Church from 4 to 5 hours on the beach on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, and from 1 to 2 hours on the beach on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and passengers for Bay du Vin 3 to 4 hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Excursion Tickets good for day of issue only.

Fare for round trip, 35c,

excepting on SATURDAYS, when

FARE WILL BE 25c.

from Newcastle, Douglastown, Chatham or Loggieville.

The "Alexandra" is an excellent excursion boat, licensed to carry 307 passengers. Room for promenading and dancing.

It is the intention of the management to furnish an orchestra on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Meals and Refreshments on board at Reasonable Rates

Good Hotel Accommodation.

Sea Bathing, Deep Sea and Trout Fishing.

STR. "MIRAMICHI"

has been remodelled and is especially adapted for the up river service:

Until Further Notice On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, excursion rate for round trip to Newcastle will be 15 cents.

On Wednesday, commencing with the trip leaving Nelson at 11.30 a.m., excursion rates to all points for children or adults, 15 cents.

Excursion rate to Bushville and return, any afternoon, 15 cents. Children under 10 years, 10 cents.

July 1st 1903. J. P. BULLOCK, Manager.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

Publisher's Notice.

The publisher desires to urge upon the notice of all who wish to contribute matter of any kind to the ADVANCE'S columns—whether it be advertising, news or notices of meetings, etc.—that the paper goes to press on Wednesday afternoons and, to ensure publication, their favors should be in the office not later than Wednesday morning.

The printing of the paper is frequently delayed by persons who hold back accounts of meetings, announcements of entertainments, etc., which they might easily send in days before that on which we go to press, but they seem to consult only their own convenience and often place them in our hands on Wednesday after the paper is made ready for press, and seem to think it a hardship because they do not appear; and, in most cases of this kind, the contributions are really free list advertisements. We want to help every deserving organization in the community, freely, in every legitimate way, but must expect them not to delay the publication of the paper when they wish to make use of our columns. Send your matter for the ADVANCE along on Monday or Tuesday, but don't hold it back until Wednesday if you can possibly avoid doing so.

QUICK WORK:—Of the 17 arches in the Exhibition Building roof, 7 of them were ready yesterday afternoon to be replaced.

DENTAL NOTICE:—Dr. Vaughan's office will be closed on Wednesdays from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m., owing to his duties as dental surgeon to the Hotel Dieu requiring his presence at that institution.

THERE ARE OTHERS, but only one Kendrick's Liniment, the greatest modern household remedy. For all Pains, Lameness and Swellings get Kendrick's.

S. KERR & SON expect a big rush at the Business College in September. Inquiries and applications are in from near and far, and full preparation has been made for all who come.—Telegraph.

RETURNED:—Our Board of Trade delegate to the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire convention at Montreal, Jas. Nicol, Esq., has returned home and speaks in glowing terms of the great gathering, the discussions thereat and the manner in which the visitors were entertained. We are obliged by the claims of local matter to omit fuller reference to the convention.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary $1024 a year and expenses, payable $19.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A WORTHY OBJECT:—We hope that citizens generally will subscribe to the fund that is being collected by Mr. Bryan Moran for Mr. Stephen Blakely, who is the greatest sufferer from the cyclone. He is an industrious and deserving man, who has practically had all his property carried away by the disaster and his case is one that strongly appeals to the benevolent.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, get the genuine. Don't be deceived with any remedy offered to be just as good.

The Big Yacht Race.

The America Cup defender, Reliance, has won two of the five races to be sailed for the trophy from Shamrock III. The first was a win by between five and six minutes and the second by less than a minute over the 30 mile course. The third race is to be sailed to-day.

The Bazaar.

The Chatham Pro-Cathedral Bazaar had unfavorable weather conditions to contend with, during the past week, but the management kept all the arrangements well in hand and much credit was given to them therefor by all patrons. Owing to the weather drawbacks the bazaar was continued for two extra evenings—Tuesday and last night. The patronage has been excellent, under the unfavorable and uncontrollable circumstances.

Labor Day Races at Chatham

The directors of the Miramichi Agricultural Exhibition Association have decided upon a very attractive programme of races for Labor Day, Sept. 7th. There will be $500 in purses, the events being a 2.20 trot (2.23 pace) for $225, a 2.35 trot (2.40 pace) for $175 and a 3 min. trot or pace for $100. The conditions are mile heats, best three in five; entrance 5% of purse in each class, and 5% additional from money winners; National rules to govern where not otherwise provided for; hopples will be allowed on pacers; records taken after July 25 no bar. Entries close with Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham, on August 29th. The first race will be called at half past one on Labor Day.

Picnic and Soiree at Nelson. Wednesday Next.

St. Patrick's congregation, Nelson, will hold their annual Picnic and Soiree on the church grounds, Wednesday of next week, Sept. 2nd, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

This entertainment is termed the "winding up picnic of the season," and is very generally known as one of the best attended and most successful outings on the river.

The committee in charge intend to furnish first class music (McEachern's orchestra) and will leave nothing undone to provide for the enjoyment of all who patronize the grounds.

A grand programme of games and amusements and a pavilion for dancing will also be furnished. A pleasant time is anticipated.

Dinner, tea and temperance refreshments will also be served at the usual hours.

The steamer Miramichi will make two extra trips leaving Nelson at 8 o'clock p.m. and after the soiree.

SCHOOL OPENS

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.

School Books, Rulers, Pencils, Ink, and

ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. LOGGIE Company, Ltd.

Jubilee Services in Fredericton Cathedral.

The 50th anniversary of the consecration of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, is to be celebrated with Special Services in the Cathedral on Monday evening and on Tuesday next, Aug. 31st and Sept. 1st. The preacher will be the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, Chaplain of the Maritime Penitentiary, formerly Rector of Dorchester, will spend a few days of this week with Archdeacon Forsyth, at St. Paul's Rectory, and will accompany the Archdeacon to Fredericton on Monday next.

The *special* offering at the services in St. Paul's and St. Mary's on Sunday next will be given to the Repairs Fund of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton.

The Coronation Cup.

Acting Secretary, Robert Murray, Esq., of the Miramichi Yacht Club, has received the following:

SYDNEY, N. S., August 20th, 1903.
Secretary Miramichi Yacht Club,
Chatham, N. B.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to my letter of June 30th, I beg to notify you, that unless a protest is received against the change of date, the first race for the Coronation Cup will be sailed on Saturday, September 5th, at 1.00 p. m. instead of on Labor Day, Sept. 7th as originally advised you. The second race for the Cup will be sailed on Labor Day, Sept. 7th, at 11.00 a. m., and if more races are necessary one will be held on each succeeding day at 1.00 p.m. until the contest is decided.

Entries will close on the evening of September 1st.

The races will be sailed under the rules of the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club.

The time limit for each race will be six hours.

Starting signals will be: preparatory gun 10 minutes before the start, second gun 1 minute before the start and the third gun the signal to start.

Any club is privileged to enter any number of yachts for the races.

The races will be sailed on Sydney Harbor, over a course of about 14 nautical miles.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN I. ROBINSON,
Secretary Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club.

Obituary.

The death occurred in Montana recently of Mr. Frank J. Connell. He was a former New Brunswicker, born in Bathurst, Nov. 26th, 1848. While there his occupation was that of a bridge inspector. He married Annie McAleer, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. They were well known, and had many friends in Bathurst, Dalhousie, Chatham, Campbellton and Moncton. They afterwards went to Winnipeg. They have many relatives in New Brunswick. Mr. William O'Brien of Bathurst, Mrs. Delaney of Dalhousie, Mrs. Hallett, Father Meahan, of Moncton, are all relatives of the deceased, and have the sincere sympathy of the whole community. He died on Aug. 9th, in Kalispell, Montana and his body was taken to Winnipeg for burial. The funeral took place from the Immaculate Conception church on Sunday, Aug. 16th. Rev. Father Cherrier conducted services both at the church and at the grave.

Deceased leaves to mourn their loss a widow and three children, Helen, Eva and Lamb.

Mrs. Loggie, widow of the late Alex. Loggie, Esq., of Church Point, died on Friday last, aged 87 years. The funeral on Sunday was largely attended, quite a number of friends going down from Chatham to pay their last tribute of respect to an old friend so deservedly esteemed and manifest their sympathy with Mr. Donald Loggie in the loss of his mother.

Flour Mill for Black River.

T. W. Peters, Esq, Deputy Commissioner for Agriculture, came to Chatham by the Canada Eastern Railway on Monday evening and on Tuesday went to Black River, accompanied by Mr. Charles Gunn. He examined the site and surroundings of a roller process flour mill which Mr. John W. McNaughton proposes to establish at the head of tide on the Winslow farm. There is an excellent site at that place on which to erect a dam which will give a probable water head of about twelve feet. The mill Mr. McNaughton proposes to put up will have a capacity of fifty barrels a day. We understand that F. E. Winslow, Esq, with his accustomed generosity and public spirit, is to give the site free, as well as the right of way to the mill, and other land owners whose property will be covered by the back water of the dam have also promised to make no charge therefor. Mr. Peters has a good opinion of the site and of the capability of the surrounding country to supply work for the mill. Mr. McNaughton is an intelligent and enterprising man whose proposed undertaking has the best wishes of everybody for its success.

Miramichi Game Notes.

Mr. John Robinson, jr., our leading game warden, informs us that the first sportsmen for the season of 1903 arrived at Newcastle on Thursday last and went to the Little South Branch of the North Branch of Renous. They were Carl Rungius and Harry Fulda of 107 Kent street, Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Robinson says that Carl Rungius is the best known animal painter in America; the other gentleman is his assistant. Geo. O. Shields, editor and manager of "Recreation" is interested in Carl Rungius and has written Mr. Robinson to give him what assistance he can. Mr. Rungius' object at present is to see moose and caribou at the lakes and on the open ground and endeavor to paint them as near nature as possible. Messrs. Rungius and Fulda have each taken out a license and intend to hunt when the season opens. Mr. Rungius was here two years ago and has gone in with the same guide, David Maunderville, but is to hunt in a different district this year.

Mr. Robinson expects some more parties the first of Sept., who are going on a bear hunt. Edward Menzies and Mr. Robinson were in the woods from August 4th to August 17th and saw 19 black bears, 7 moose, 5 deer and a number of caribou. Thos. Herbert, John Copp and S. A. Russell of Newcastle, were in the woods at the same time. Mr. Russell shot one bear and is having the skin dressed, it being the first bear he has killed.

Alabama Troubadours.

The Boston Herald says:—Boston's new attraction this week is Gorman's Alabama Troubadours, though they were thought better than new, evidently, by the audience who crowded the theatre last night and gave a royal welcome to the engagement of these "Coon" favorites. No attraction of the whole season has been more popularly received. These genuine southern darkies are a novelty and it was very noticeable that "swel." Bostonians turned out to see them. Last evening the audience presented as "swagger" an appearance as an evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York at the height of the grand opera season. The Company is particularly strong in the Vocal department, and its specialties are bright, clean and new.

The Company is composed of a fine looking lot of darkies who were organized in the South, and present a new side of negro life to Northern audiences. Their buck and wing dancing, singing and cake walking, banjos and musical instruments, camp meeting shouting keep one's attention alert, and the applause constant, and the curtain goes down to the regrets of the audience at the end of the performance.

The Alabama Troubadours will give two performances each day in Amusement Hall at the Fredericton Exhibition, September 21st to 26th, 1903, Fredericton, N. B.

Personal.

Ernest Hutchison Esq., returned home yesterday from a trip to Ontario.

Premier Tweedie went to Bathurst on Tuesday.

Commodore J. C. Miller was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Rolson of Boston, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Grant at Bathurst was dangerously injured on Friday last. She was getting into a carriage when the seat, which was insecurely fastened, toppled backwards, throwing her to the ground. She struck on her head. Her condition is critical.

Mr. H. A. Payson, of the Gleaner, Fredericton, Mr. David Mitchell, formerly principal of Chatham's schools, Mr. David Richards of Campbellton, and Messrs. H. Gunter and David Sansom of Boiestown were amongst this week's visitors to Chatham.

Miss Turner of Truro, who attended the Summer School of Science here was so infatuated with the hospitality of the Miramichi that she is continuing her visit to Miss Annie Loggie at Washburnia.

Mrs. Wm. Connors and family are to remove to Manitoba next month, to the regret of their many friends.

Messrs. Roy Muirhead, Lester Chesman, Wm. Woods, Bernie Johnson, Gordon Godfrey, Harold Morrison, Jas. Fitzpatrick, Clifford Jardine, M. E. McDonald, John McNaughton, Arthur Irving, P. McCallum, D. Edge, Hugh Murray, John Kane, Edwd. Dick, J. A. Cooper, M. E. May and Thos. Hickey left on Friday as C. P. R. excursionists to Manitoba.

A Brain Market.

LATEST INNOVATION IN THE BUSINESS WORLD PROVES AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

There has long been a great need for an institution where the up-to-date business man who wants only the brightest, cleverest and most energetic employees could obtain them.

The average business man is much dissatisfied with many men in his employ. He sees that they lack ambition, do not take interest in the business, that they seek to do as little work for as large a salary as possible.

"If I could find more men who would consider my business their own and work as hard for me as for themselves, I would pay them anything they wanted," is a thought that often occurs to the employer. And he makes a determined effort to surround himself with such men, but as a rule he can get only a few of the kind he wants. Perhaps he changes his staff frequently, but he finds the new men little better than the old. They are careless, their interest is in themselves entirely, they fail to enter heart and soul into the work before them as they should to make the business a great success.

To meet just such necessities there has been established a brain market with headquarters in New York and branches in Chicago and other large cities, to make a business of disposing of the abilities of high-grade men. This novel institution is really a high-grade employment agency, although it has as much in common with the ordinary employment agency as a responsible business house has with a street fakir. One of the most interesting things about the brain marketing business is that they report there are more openings for good men than there are men to fill them.

King's College, Windsor, N. S.

Old King's, the senior University in the Maritime Provinces, indeed, the eldest British University in the Colonial world, is showing herself to be very much alive these days.

The Michaelmas term, which commences October 3rd, will open under much brighter auspices than heretofore. Not only will the Faculty be enlarged, but the fees for students will, in all probability, be reduced 25 per cent. Slight alterations are under way which will make the building warmer and more comfortable. Up-to-date sanitary appliances will take the place of the old conveniences. The Modern side will be greatly strengthened as well as the Divinity course.

The special committee of the Governors have in view an excellent man for the new President. With the renewed interest lately aroused throughout the Church of England in our Provinces can be discerned the dawn of really splendid prospects for this old land-mark which links our time and people with those noble U. E. Loyalists of the closing period of the 18th century to whom we owe so much for the upbuilding of our Maritime Provinces.

The doors of the University are open to young men irrespective of denominational belief and none of the old-time religious tests are required. Young men thinking of taking an under-graduate course at King's College should write for information and particulars as to matriculation, fees, &c., to the Rev. Dr. Willets, Grand Pre, N. S., or to R. J. Wilson, Sec. of the Board, Halifax.

The Disposition of the Everyday Mortal to Fleece the Wealthy.

'To be a millionaire is not all joy,' he said, getting out of his $12 000 motor car.

'Why isn't it?'

'On account of the way everybody piles it on you in the matter of prices. For instance, this morning a dentist sent my wife's bill for $150. He hasn't done much to her teeth, and the bill seems exorbitant. I am on my way now to get another dentist's opinion on it, and this other fellow will certainly charge me for his advice, and he may be, furthermore, a friend of the first man's, and on account of friendship he may say the bill is all right.'

'How provoking.'

'Isn't it? I have to bind everybody I do business with down to a contract. Unless I say, "Now, how much are you going to charge? Draw up a paper. Put it down in black and white"—unless I fence myself in with every precaution, I am fleeced on all sides. Because I am a millionaire people take me for a fool. They think they can charge me double, treble and quadruple. I'm in hot water with them all the time.

'Remember,' he went on, 'that eight-dollar pair of shoes you showed me last month? Well, I went to your boot-maker and ordered a pair just like them, and when the bill came home it was for $15. I had made no contract. Hence I had to pay up.

'Doctors and lawyers charge me tremendous prices. They don't gain anything by it, but they gain more than I do, at that. I keep getting mad at their extortion; I keep changing from one to another. But it does me no good. They're all alike.

'When I go to buy a horse I leave my own carriage three or four blocks away, and I make my purchase before revealing my name. How mad the dealers look when they hear my name—when they perceive that they have given reasonable rates to a well-known millionaire! But it's seldom I get the better of a bargain in this way.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Hymeneal.

COPP BELL.

NEWCASTLE, 21ST AUGUST: One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place at St. James' Presbyterian Church last evening, when Mr. A. B. Copp, M. P. P., led to the altar Miss Bessie M. Bell, of Newcastle.

The church was elaborately decorated for the occasion by the ladies of the congregation, with whom Miss Bell was very popular, one of the most striking attractions being a massive floral bell suspended from the ceiling, and under which the happy couple took their places while the ceremony was being performed by the Rev. Mr. Arnott, assisted by Rev. Mr. Aitken.

The bride was dressed in cream white satin, with chiffon trimmings and applique, with bridal veil and orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent shower boquet of roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Annie Bell, sister of the bride. She was attired in biscuit crepe de voile, over pink taffeta, with point lace, panne velvet trimmings, and black picture hat, and pink shower boquet.

The groom was supported by the Hon. Francis J. Sweeney, of Moncton, who is one of Mr. Copp's colleagues in the Legislature from Westmorland county.

The ushers were Charles W. Fawcett, of Sackville; G. G. Stothart, of Newcastle, and C. H. Bell, brother of the bride.

As the bride entered the church on the arm of her father preceded by the ushers and the bridesmaid, the choir, of which Miss Bell had been a valued member, sang 'The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden.' The ceremony was one of the most beautiful of the Presbyterian church, and was very impressive. The choir rendered appropriate music as the service proceeded.

After the ceremony was concluded the procession of the fair bride and handsome groom, the bridesmaid, groomsman and ushers was a beautiful picture indeed, and left the church to the strains of the wedding march and the joyous peals of the church bell.

A very pleasant "At Home" was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where the happy couple was serenaded by the band, which rendered a choice programme of music, and who were thanked by the happy groom in a few well chosen words and generously remembered. The luncheon served was very recherche and at the conclusion of which the health of the happy couple was proposed by the groomsman, and fittingly responded to by the groom.

The bride and groom left on the Maritime express on a honeymoon trip including Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Murray Bay, and other points of interest, accompanied by the good wishes of hosts of friends and showers of rice, & very large number of excellent and costly presents were received, the groom's present to the bride being a sunburst of pearls, and to the bridesmaid a crescent of rubies; to the groomsman and ushers he gave souvenir cigar pins.

Previous to his marriage, Mr. Copp was tendered a complimentary banquet at the Waverly Hotel by a number of his friends. Among those present were Hon. Mr. Sweeney, member of the New Brunswick Government; Messrs. Morrison and Morrissy, members of provincial legislature; Messrs. Fish and Park, ex-M. P. P.'s Lieutenant Colonel Maltby, Messrs. Ryan and Fawcett, of Sackville, Messrs. Beil, Stothart and a number of others.

The toasts included The King, the guest of the evening, the Provincial Government, replied to by Hon. Mr. Sweeney; the Provincial Legislature, by Messrs. Morrison and Morrissy; the Civil Service, by Mr. Park; Canada's Militia, by Col. Maltby; The Ladies, by Messrs. Stothart, Fawcett and Bell; The Commercial Interests, by Mr. Ryan, and Our Host, by Mr. McKeen.

On Friday night, 14th, about a dozen of Mr. Copp's friends entertained him to supper at the Club house, Silver Lake, Sackville. F. B Black acted as chairman, and in a few well chosen remarks presented Mr. Copp with a handsome meer-schaum pipe. Toasts were drunk to the guest of the evening, to the ladies, to the benedicts and to the prospective Mrs. Copp. The occasion was a particularly enjoyable one.

"Carl" Kelly Wins.

Judge Darling in London, Eng., recently had before him the case of Bradshaw vs Kelly. The defendent, J. Carling Kelly, is well known in Miramichi, and is a son of the late Hon. W. M. Kelly, of Chatham. The action was brought by Mr. J. A. Bradshaw, a Liverpool stockbroker, to recover a sum of money on a bill of exchange which it was alleged the plaintiff has had to pay. Mr. Rufus Isaacs, counsel for plaintiff, said the bill in question was dated February 24, 1903, and was discounted by the Royal Bank of Ireland, and plaintiff now sued the acceptor, who was the defendant. There was really no defence in the case, but a good deal had been alleged by Mr. Kelly against Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, who has had transactions with Kelly respecting a corundum mine. According to Kelly, Mr. Hooley agreed to pay a commission of £1,000, and it was in respect to that that the bill sued on was given for £1,000. It was alleged that the whole thing was a fraud by Mr. Hooley, because he knew that the person who bought the shares was not able to pay for them. The only thing material was that the defendant said that plaintiff was aware the bill was obtained through Hooley's fraud. The plaintiff put his name to the bill because the bank would not otherwise advance the money. Plaintiff has had to repay the bank, and now sued to recover the amount.

Plaintiff testified to these statements.

Mr. Kelly, of the firm of J. Carling Kelly & Co., of Canada, the defendant in the action, said that he was the possessor of certain shares in a company promoted by Hooley, Bradshaw and Kelly, called the corundum mine. At the interviews before February, 1902, Hooley told him he had a purchaser of 20,000 shares for £5,000 and out of that Hooley was to have a bounty of £1,000. The purchaser was introduced as Mr. Cawston, a son and partner of Mr. G. Cawston of the firm of George Cawston and Co. It subsequently transpired that the Mr. Cawston introduced was not wealthy and was not a partner in his father's firm. The transaction with regard to the mine was completed on February 24, and the bill in question then given. The idea was to get Cawston to issue bills for about £150,000 and peddle them around London. In America he should call it the "confidence game." Defendant says he was out of his shares, having parted with them to Cawston. He was out of the bill, and had to pay £1,000.

In cross-examination witness said he was a banker and broker, what would be called a money-lender in England. The transaction was introduced by Hooley, who misrepresented the facts to him, and induced him to part with his shares to Cawston. The plaintiff knew that the misrepresentations were made.

After further evidence judgment for Kelly was given, Judge Darling saying fraud had been committed and Hooley should be prosecuted.

Annual Outing and Picnic of S. Mary's and S. Paul's Congregations.

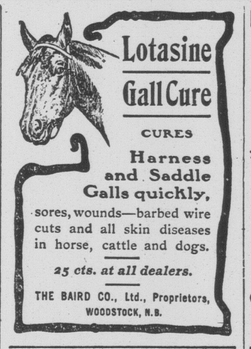
A correspondent writes:—S. Mary's and S. Paul's congregations held their annual outing and picnic at Baies des Vents on Thursday last. Several postponements had been made on account of the unfavorable weather, and even up to almost the hour of starting, uncertainty prevailed as to the wisdom of making the venture on a somewhat threatening morning with cloudy skies. However, at 8 o'clock it was determined to make the venture, and the experience which followed justified the undertaking, although that experience was varied in its character. The good Str. "Alexandra," on which the excursionists were conveyed to Baie des Vents, lay at her usual berth—the A. & R. Loggie wharf—while her gathering passengers, on pleasure bent, at short notice, and with consequent hastiness and agility, came from far and near. In this the septuagenarian vied in friendly rivalry with the youthful competitor for coveted laurels of a timely arrival, and all embarked with feelings of triumph which were only sobered by the regret that some had found it impossible, at such short notice, to attain to a share in pleasures of a trip to the bay of health giving breezes. After the rush and excitement of this hasty embarkation, the "Alexandra" proudly steamed away with her happy company of seaward voyagers, amid kindly farewells and with bright anticipations of joys soon to be realized in the direction of the land of the rising sun. With safe and rapid progress the "Alexandra," so well worthy of her good and royal name, brought all the excursionists to the scene of coveted realizations, and such were the prevailing expectations that the landing at Baie des Vents was made even more rapidly than the embarkation at Chatham. Soon the hospitable grounds of Mr. Wood Williston presented a lively picture of animated nature in which old and young, together with the genial owner of the charming seaside resort, united in vigorous efforts which speedily resulted in the spread of a feast of good things to eat and drink. From this feast many arose feeling equal to encounter the most difficult experiences of life, and confident that they, like Mr. Williston's loyal and hospitable flag, floating gaily over happy scene, had already done, would long continue to

"Brave the battle and the breeze."

Next came the customary competition for fame and glory among the children of the Sunday Schools who enjoyed an hour of friendly rivalry in contests for the trophies of well developed swiftness of foot and of a laudable ambition to excel. Meanwhile, and not far away, could be heard the strains of music other than that of the spheres, and the signs of accompanying and graceful movements indicated the varied nature of the innocent enjoyments of the hour. Far and wide strolled the visitors who found their pleasures in viewing the promising land hitherto by some unseen, and in examining its attractive homes, its historic Parish Church, in calling upon "the parson," in wandering along its surf-beaten shore, or in plunging with delight into the health-giving waves of the Baie des Vents. From the midst of this scene of manifold enjoyment the Str. "Alexandra" appeared, upon her return trip to Chatham, and at the same time the threatening clouds, which had so kindly disappeared through the day, came back to empty their superabundant rain upon the hitherto hilarious excursionists, who, amid the destruction of beautiful but perishable things and with unceremonious rapidity, gathered on board the friendly and comfortable steamer. Soon the scene was changed once more, and the pleasures of the homeward bound trip followed, in abundant measure, notwithstanding the slight inconveniences of their rather rainy farewell at Baie des Vents.

Demolished fashions added an interesting variety to the scene on board ship, conversation flowed as rapidly as the rain had fallen, the most common subject being, of course, the manifold events of the day. McEachren's melodious orchestra furnished delectable music, in which the notes of organ, violin and cornet fell gratefully upon the ear, and suggested the responsive movement of graceful forms and nimble feet. Thus the moments passed quickly and happily away, until the arrival of the "Alexandra" at Chatham, when, with pleasing recollections of the experiences of the immediate past, forgetting the clouds and rain and remembering the sunshine and the joy,

"Each one took his several way
Resolved to meet some other day!"



Lotasine Gall Cure

CURES Harness and Saddle Galls quickly, sores, wounds—barbed wire cuts and all skin diseases in horse, cattle and dogs.

25 cts. at all dealers.

THE BAIRD CO., Ltd., Proprietors, WOODSTOCK, N.B.

STRICKEN WITH PNEUMONIA.

Almost Ready to Die—Alonzo W. Douglas, of Woodbridge, was Saved by

FERROZONE.

"For the benefit of others," writes Mr. Douglas, "I desire to state the results I derived from the use of Ferrozone. Two years ago I was stricken with Pneumonia. So severe was the attack and so reduced was my strength that my life was despaired of. I had the very best medical attention, but made no progress towards recovery. When reduced to practically a skeleton, a kind friend told me of the remarkable powers of Ferrozone. An improvement began almost at once. I gained steadily in weight and strength until Ferrozone made me a new man. I will gladly answer enquiries from other sufferers if they care to have further particulars about my recovery. Ferrozone deserves its great measure of success."

This is but one of the many cases that are being cured every day by Ferrozone. No treatment was ever known to supply a weak system so quickly with strength and energy. No tonic does its work so thoroughly. It is a specific for tiredness, languor, loss of appetite, weakness after fevers, and all debilitating diseases. Ferrozone makes you strong and keeps you strong—in a word, it assures health and costs but 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, at any drug store. By mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Get a supply today without fail.

An Unprocedented Visitation.

[*Continued from second page*]

AT BLACK RIVER.

No hail fell in Black River.

Robert McNaughton's barn was blown down; his grain crop much damaged and windows in his house blown in. He lost a new buggy and sleigh which were in the barn.

The school house, which had been put in fine order, Mr. Frederick Pallen of Chatham having just finished papering and painting it, was "up ended" and blown along about 150 feet and badly broken up.

The Temperance Hall nearby—a two storey building 40 feet long—was broken up, being carried some 75 feet away from its foundations.

William Ullock's barn was blown down. Messrs Thomas, Edward and Lawrence Remsboro, who were coming home towards Chatham from their hay making, were warned by Thomas that a cyclone was approaching, as he had seen cyclones in the Western States, so they put their horses in Ullock's barn and they themselves took shelter in the house. None of the horses which were in the barn were injured.

The tops of the flues, down to the roof, were blown off Mr. Ullock's house.

Mr. Ullock's buggy which was down at the river side for the purpose of being washed was picked up by the whirlwind into the air and carried about a hundred yards where it was dashed against the ground and thoroughly wrecked.

Messrs. Ullock's and Robert McNaughton's fences were blown down and parts of them carried away and broken.

Edward Fitzgerald's barn, about two miles north of Black River bridge, on the Richibucto Road, was blown down and broken.

Part of Adam McLean's barn, on his property adjoining Fitzgerald's, was blown down.

The cyclone as it came through the woods from the direction of Upper Napan to the Black River district, where its path was wider than at Upper Napan, is described by an eye witness as "mowing down the trees like hay."

AT MONCTON.

A Moncton special of Saturday says:—"A severe electrical storm accompanied by fierce gale passed over this city Saturday night at 8.30. With the exception of fifty or sixty telephones burned out about town no damage appears to have been done by lightning.

"A swinging sign in front of the Hotel Minto was blown through one of the hotel plate glass windows and a window in the second storey of J. Flanagan's store was blown in."

AT BATHURST.

A despatch of Saturday evening from Bathurst says:—

Capt. Weden, of the Norwegian barque Gerhard, was drowned in Bathurst harbor this afternoon about 5 o'clock. With two sailors he started in a small sail boat to reach town from the vessel in the roads, six miles from Bathurst, and when about half a mile from shore the boat was upset by a sudden gust of wind and all were thrown into the water and the captain drowned. The sailors clung to the upturned boat and were rescued by the Sumner Company's tug which was coming in from the ships. The body was recovered late Saturday night by members of the crew. It appears that after the boat capsized the three men clung to her for nearly two hours. After futile efforts to right her the captain told the two sailors to cling to the boat while he would swim to the barrel buoy fifty yards away, and it was while trying to reach the buoy that he was drowned.

Mr. E.E. Blair, agent for Mr. F.E. Neale, to whom the vessel were consigned, in the absence of the German consul, looked after the body, which was interred in the Presbyterian graveyard. The captain was thirty-four years old, married and leaves a wife and two children in Germany.

HARCOURT AND BASS RIVER.

The storm at Harcourt and surrounding districts was the worse for some time. The thunder and lightning was very severe and considerable damage was done.

At Bass River the Orange Hall was struck by lightning and severed in two parts giving ample space for a team to drive between.

A barn at Harcourt was also damaged by lightning.

Liberal Meeting.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Northumberland County Liberal Association will be held in the Temperance Hall in the Town of Newcastle on Thursday, the Tenth day of September next at three o'clock p.m. for the promotion of its objects and the transaction of its ordinary business. A full attendance is requested. All Liberals in the County are invited to attend for the purpose of joining the Association.

Chatham, N. B., August 24th, 1903.
WM. KERR, President. ROBERT MURRAY, Secretary.

We Expect September to be a record-breaking month.

The St. John Business College

Many have notified us of their intention to enter then for the Fall Term, and we are ready for a big rush.

We are better prepared than ever before; more experience, completer equipment, improved courses of study; everything to date.

Catalogue to any address.

S. KERR & SON.

WANTED.

1,500 TO 2,000 CORDS SPRUCE AND FIR BOX WOOD

delivered on cars on C. E. R. and I. C. R., or at my mill, South Nelson.

Highest Prices paid.

THOS. W. FLETT.

The J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

FOR FLY SEASON.

Cow Ease and - - Eureka Fly Killer will rid your Cattle of Flies and increase the flow of milk.

KOW KURE GARGET CURE BAG BALM For Inflamed Udder.

AMERICAN HORSE TONIC.

Herbageum Oil Cake, Herb Food and Feeds.

PARIS GREEN AND KNAW BUG.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

New Jersey Seam Paint, Henderson & Potts' Seam Paint, Copper Paint, White Lead, French Zinc and Colors.

RAISINS.

Fine Off Stock Raisins, Black Basket Raisins, Valencia Layer Raisins, Royal Cluster Raisins, London Layer Raisins, Dehesea Cluster Raisins, Griffin & Skiller Famous Seeded Raisins. Extra Choice Cleaned Currants.

Our Stock of Canned Goods is large and very complete, being bought at the right time.

GOODWILLIE'S HOME-MADE PRESERVES AND JAMS In Pint Glass Jars.

Strawberries, Raspberries, Peaches, Pears, Green Gage Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Red Cherries.

Upton's Jams In 1 pound Glass Jars.

Strawberries, Raspberries, Black Currants, Red Currants, Peaches, Gooseberries, Plums, Pineapple

THE J. B. SNOWBALL CO'Y LTD. CHATHAM, N. B.

Fredericton Exhibition

Agricultural and Industrial Fair and Live Stock Show,

OPEN TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Fredericton, N. B., September 21st to 26th, 1903.

THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN NEW BRUNSWICK THIS YEAR.

The only place in the Maritime Provinces where Gorman's Celebrated High Diving Horses, and the Famous Alabama Troubadours can be seen this season.

Automobile Races, Bicycle Races, Horse Races and Athletic contests.
Low Rates and Special Excursions on all Railways and Steamboats.
All entries should be addressed to the Secretary, who will furnish Prize Lists, Entry Blanks, and any further information on application.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, M. P. P., President. W. S. HOOPER, Secretary.

WANTED.

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Chatham and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington FONTHILL NURSERIES over 800 Acres TORONTO - - ONTARIO 12.31.03.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SHORT LINE To MONTREAL — Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a.m., St. John 6.00 p.m. Daily except Sunday. First and Second Class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal.

IMPERIAL LIMITED To PACIFIC COAST — The Fast train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11.40 a.m making the run to Vancouver in 97hrs. Carries Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars

PACIFIC EXPRESS For CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS — Leaves Montreal 9.30 a.m daily, carrying First and Second Class Coaches, Palace Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers Reaches all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to

C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R. St. John, N. B

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Miscou Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The repairs to machinery at Miscou Fog Alarm, Birch Point, Miscou Island, have been completed and the Alarm is now in operation.

F. J. HARDING, Agent, Dept. Marine & Fisheries, St. John, N. B.

REMOVAL.

Dr John S Benson has removed his office to the residence, lately occupied by Mrs Alexander Robinson on St. John Street, where he may be found at all hours.

Chatham, July 7 1903.

To Cure a Cold in One Day — Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

HOT WEATHER FAG.

No Vim, No Snap, No Energy, Exertion Dreaded and Work Shunned.

"Fagged right out," is an appropriate way to express the feelings of many people during the hot summer months. No strength, no vigor, no snap, no ambition, too weary to work and too languid to take any keen pleasure in life. You need a tonic for this summer fag, and the very best summer tonic in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Every dose makes new rich blood, tones the nerves, sharpens the appetite, stimulates the liver, and banishes weakness and weariness, headaches, backaches, languor and despondency. The only tonic that can do this for you is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—it's a waste of money to experiment with anything else. Mr. Louis Doucet, Grand Etang, N. S., says: "I was very much run down in health and was weak and easily tired. My appetite was variable, my nerves unstrung and I often felt a complete indisposition to work. After trying several medicines without benefit, I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking a few boxes I felt better than I had done for months, and equal to any exertion. I don't know anything to equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when one feels fagged out."

You can get the pills from any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box.

AUSTRALIA AGAIN HARD-UP.

Antipodean Governments Seeking to borrow £8,000,000 More.

The course of the British money market is being watched with anxious interest by those responsible for the finances of Australia, says the London Daily Mail. Four of the States are in want of further loans so soon as there is a prospect of floating them on the London market.

The neediest of all the borrowers is New South Wales, whose Government is accused of spending no less than £20,000,000 of borrowed money in a little over four years, and using loans, on the admission of the Minister of Public Works, to stave off a crisis. She wants £4,000,000. Victoria needs £1,100,000 immediately, and must shortly obtain a further £5,547,000 by hook or by crook to pay off an old loan which matures on January 1, 1904.

Queensland wants £2,900,000, though she is now of all the Australian States the most heavily weighted with debt. Western Australia has just placed at home a loan of £4,750,000, but the other Australian States are not likely to be able to follow her example, for as a Victorian Minister recently remarked to a deputation, it was out of the question to think of borrowing £5,000,000 in Victoria. The last in the list is South Australia, who needs £500,000, which will ultimately have to be obtained from London.

Recent analyses of the various Australian debts show that the dead-weight debt, making all deductions for productive works, is now as much per head as the national debt of England. Another unfavorable symptom is that the population of Victoria has actually declined in the year 1902. Until great economies are effected in the Government and administration, and until the extravagant outlay on public works ceases the prospects for the British investor cannot be considered rosate.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Cholera infantum is one of the most dreaded diseases of infancy. It is prevalent during the heat of summer in spite of all the care mothers may take to guard against it, and it sometimes progresses so quickly that death occurs in a few hours no matter what care is given the child. The first thing to do is to stop feeding the child and give him plenty of fresh air and pure water to drink. Give Baby's Own Tablets to carry off the poison in the system. Do not under any circumstances give a medicine to check the diarrhoea, except under the advice of a doctor. By using Baby's Own Tablets the cause of the diarrhoea will be removed, and the disease will thus be checked in a natural manner. Proof that the Tablets cure this too often fatal trouble is given by Mrs. Herbert Burnham, Smith's Falls, Ont., who says: "When my eldest child was six weeks old he had an attack of cholera infantum and was at death's door. My doctor advised me to try Baby's Own Tablets and in twenty-four hours baby was better; the vomiting and purging ceased and he regained strength rapidly."

Keep the Tablets in the house—their prompt use may save your little one's life. Sold by medicine dealers or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ZERO AN ANCIENT TERM.

Was In Use by the Babylonians 3,600 Years Ago.

The term zero, which is used to designate a cipher and in meteorology the entire absence of heat in the atmosphere, was, according to a mathematical historian, Moritz Cantor, used by the Babylonians about the year 1700 B. C. This, however, is merely a supposition. It has not been definitely established that zero was in use any earlier than 400 A. D. About this time it was used in India, and several centuries later the Arabs began to employ it. Through the Arabs its use became known to Europeans during the twelfth century. It was not generally adopted in Europe until several centuries later, notwithstanding its great advantages. For a considerable time there were two parties among the European educators. One party, known as the algorists, favored the adoption of the Hindoo system of notation (falsely called Arabic), with its position values, while the other, known as the abacists, favored the Roman notation without zero or position value.

The general adoption of the Hindoo system was greatly facilitated by the facts that it was explained in most of the calendars for more than a century, beginning with 1300, and that the mediaeval universities frequently offered courses devoted to the use of this notation.

AMENDED PROVERBS.

First be sure you're right, then back up.

All the world's a stage, but many of the actors are only understudies.

A man is known by the company he works for.

All's well that ends the way you want to have it.

It is more blessed to give than to have to pay for your own gifts.

Easy lies the head that thinks it knows it all.

Many are called, but few like to get up, especially if it is a cold morning.

In Peace and War

Or, The End of It All

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued.)

There was a strange, hard ring in the young wanderer's tone as he echoed the forboding words and turned gravely away. The sound seemed to strike some sympathetic chord in the good lady's heart, for she, too, looked almost mournful.

"I would give a good deal to have you safe back again," murmured Mrs. Wylie in an undertone. The remark was hardly addressed to him, and he allowed it to pass unnoticed. Presently, however, he turned and looked into her face with some anxiety depicted on his calm features. Then he took a step or two nearer to her.

"This will never do," he said gravely, standing in front of her with his strong hands clenched.

She gave rather a lame little laugh, and looked up with a deprecating glance.

"Theo, I am afraid I am not so plucky as I used to be. My nerve is gone. I think I left it——at Fjaerholm."

He made no reply, but merely stood by her in his silent manliness, and from his presence she somehow gathered comfort, as women do—from our presence and mine sometimes.

"Nevertheless," he said more cheerily, returning to the original question, "you are the pluckiest woman I have ever met! You must not give way to this habit of anxiety, for it is nothing but a habit—a sort of moral cowardice. It serves no purpose. An over-anxious man misses his opportunities by moving too soon; an over-anxious woman has no peace in life, because she can do nothing but watch.

Mrs. Wylie laughed pleasantly.

"No!" she exclaimed, with determination. "It is all right, Theo; I will not give way to it. My anxiety is only anticipatory; when the moment comes I am generally up to the mark."

With a brave smile she nodded to him and moved toward the door, carrying her gloves and muff. He followed in order to open the door, for he had some strange, old-fashioned notions of politeness which promise to become fossilized before the end of the century.

"Will it be a long war?" she asked, before passing out of the room.

He answered without deliberation, as if he had already pondered over the question at leisure with a decisive result.

"I think so. It will go on all through the summer and autumn. As things get worse, Turkey will probably pull herself together. It is a way she has. It may even continue actively right on into the winter. The Turks will be on the defensive, which suits them exactly. Put a Turk into a trench with a packet of cigarettes, a little food, a rifle, and a sackful of cartridges, and it will take a considerable number of Russians to get him out."

"I hope it will not extend into the winter," said Mrs. Wylie, as she left the room.

"So do I."

He closed the door and walked slowly back toward the bow-window. There he stood staring out with eyes that saw but understood not, for many minutes.

"I am not quite sure," he muttered at last, "that I have done a wise thing in coming to Wyl's Hall!"

In the course of a few hours Theodore Trist was quite at home at Wyl's Hall. These three people had lived together before, and knew each other's little ways. Mrs. Wylie, the personification of comfort—Theo Trist, possessing no real comprehension of the word—Brenda, midway between them, with a youthful faculty for adopting herself to either.

Again and again Mrs. Wylie found herself watching the two young people thus thrown together, and on each occasion she remembered how she had watched them before to no purpose.

One trifling alteration seemed to present itself occasionally to the good lady's eyes, and this was a well-hidden fear of being left alone together. Whether this emanated from Theo or Brenda it was impossible to say, but its presence was unmistakable, and moreover, whatever its origin may have been, it was now mutual. At one time they had possessed a thousand topics of common interest, and found in each other's conversation an unfailing pleasure. Now they both talked to her, using her almost as an intermediary.

On the Saturday morning, while dressing, the widow meditated over these things, and in the afternoon she deliberately sent her two guests out, for a walk together. About three miles down the coast, in the very centre of the marsh lying to the south of Mizzen Heath Moor, was a ruined lighthouse, long since superseded by a lightship riding on the newly-formed sandbank four miles off the shore. In this ruin lived an old marshman, in whose welfare Mrs. Wylie appeared suddenly to have taken a great interest. For him, accordingly, a parcel was made up, and the two young people were dispatched immediately after lunch.

A slight haze lay over the land as the two young people made their way across the moor toward the coastguard-path—a narrow footway forever changing its devious course before the encroaching sea. Already the clouds were freeing themselves from winter heaviness, and in their manifold combinations there was that suggestion of still distance which is characteristic of our English summer days, and has its equal in no other land, over no other sea.

The yellow sun was high in the heavens, with nothing more formidable to obstruct its rays than a slight shimmering haze. The air was light and balmy indeed, in earth and sea there was a subtle buoyancy which tells of coming spring, and creates in men's hearts a braver contemplation of life.

It was, I think, a dangerous hour to send two young people away across the lonesome marshland alone together. Nevertheless, Mrs. Wylie watched them depart without a pang of remorse or a sting of conscience. Indeed, she calculated the risk with equanimity.

"I think," she reflected, "that this walk to the old light-house will be one of those trifling incidents which seem to remain engraved in our hearts long after the memory of greater events has passed away. They are both self-contained and resolute, but no human being is quite beyond the influence of outward things."

For some time the two young people spoke in a scrappy way, of indifferent topics. The narrow path only allowed one to pass at a time, and the moor was so broken that progression at the side of the path was almost impossible. After, however, the Mizzen Heath Coastguard Station had been left behind, and the precipitous slope descended, the sea-wall afforded better walking, and the conversation assumed a more personal vein.

"Tell me," said Brenda pleasantly, "your plans in case of war! We know absolutely nothing of your proposed movements."

"I know nothing myself, except in a very general way. Of course we shall be guided by circumstances;"

"We——?"

"Yes; I take two men with me. The campaign will be on too large a scale for one man to watch unaided. These two fellows act as my lieutenants. I have chosen them myself. One is a future baronet with a taste for sport and literature, which is a rare combination. The other is a soldier, twenty-five years older than myself. We shall be a funny trio; but I think it will be a success, for we mean to make it one. The two men are full of energy and as hard as nails. Our plans are almost as voluminous and as comprehensive as Moltke's. It will be a great war, and we intend our history of it to be the only one worth reading. The old soldier is a Frenchman, so we shall tell our story in two languages simultaneously."

Brenda was not listening with the attention she usually accorded to Theodore Trist, whatever the subject of his discourse might happen to be, and he knew it. She had a strange trick of lapsing into a stony silence at odd moments, and he rarely failed to detect the slight difference. Such fits of absorption were usually followed by the raising of some deep abstract question, or an opinion of personal bearing. It may have been mere chance that caused him to cease somewhat abruptly, and continue walking by her side in silence; or it is possible that he knew her humors as few people knew them.

For some time they walked on without speaking. The soft turf of the so-called sea-wall, which was nothing else than an embankment, gave forth no sound beneath their feet. The tide was out, and the day being still, there came to their ears only a soft, murmuring, continuous song from the little waves.

At last Brenda turned a little and looked at him in her thoughtful, analtical way, as if to read on his features an answer to some question which had arisen in her mind.

"Yes," said Trist, smiling at her gently. "Go on. You are about to propound one of those very deep theories which invariably suggest themselves to you in the middle of my most interesting observations."

She laughed rather guiltily as she shook her head in denial.

"No——I was only—— wondering."

"Wondering——?" he repeated interrogatively, but she omitted to answer his implied question, and he did not press it.

"Do you know, Theo," she said, after a little pause, "that you are the greatest puzzle I have ever come across?"

"I am sorry," he murmured, with mock humility.

"Oh, don't apologize! I dare say it is entirely unintentional. What I cannot understand is your nonchalant way of taking of certain things. For instance, nothing seems to be farther from your thoughts at this moment than the possibility of your being——killed."

He chipped off the head of a withered thistle with his stick before replying in a low, steady voice, very deliberately.

"And yet nothing is nearer to them."

"That is what I cannot understand. I think women look farther ahead. They seem to have the power of realizing at the beginning what the end may be—realizing it more fully than men, I mean."

"I doubt it!" he answered. "I have to make two sets of arrangements, two sets of plans. One takes it for granted that I shall come through it all safely, the other goes upon the theory that I shall be killed. Each is complete in itself, independent of its companion. When I say that I will do something at a certain time, or be in a certain place, there is a 'D. V.' understood, hidden between the lines. Everything is of course 'Deo volente,' but you would not have me drag it in obtrusively."

"No—— naturally not. But what I cannot understand is your power of facing the two possibilities—or, at the least, the latter—with apparent indifference. Is that the difference that exists between the courage of a man and that of a woman?"

"No," he replied, looking at her very gravely, and speaking in a tone which gave weight to words of apparently small importance; "I think not, for women face possibilities and even certainties with equal pluck. It requires as much courage to remain at home and wait as it does to go out and face the danger, for danger is never so unpleasant as the anticipation of it."

She remembered these words afterward, and recognized then the fuller sense he had intended them to convey. In the meantime, however, she held to her point.

"It is not exactly in that way that I mean," she murmured slowly. "Not from a question of personal bravery at all. I meant——"

She hesitated in embarrassment, and he hastened to remove it.

"Yes—go on."

"I was wondering whether you ever looked at it from a religious point of view."

He did not reply at once, and in some way the pause gave a greater gravity to his words.

"Yes, Brenda. You must not think that. Every man has his religion, and I have mine. It may consist in faith more than works, perhaps, but it is there, nevertheless."

In this manner they reached the lighthouse, passed a few minutes with its solitary inmate, and set off homeward again across the marsh. Mrs. Wylie would, perhaps, have been surprised could she have overheard their conversation, which was upon very different topics to what she had expected.

As they passed through one of the swing-gates on the sea-wall, Brenda turned her head, and in a moment the characteristic beauty of the sunset caught her attention.

"Look!" she exclaimed in a little more than a whisper.

He obeyed, closing the gate, and resting his arms upon it. Thus they stood, side by side, without speaking. She in her pure upright maidenhood, with the sunset glow warming her refined face with a hue of great beauty, for her eyes were deep and pensive as woman's eyes rarely are, while her sweet lips were parted with a simple faithful wonderment which was almost childlike. He rested his arms upon the gray, moss-grown oak of the gate, and looked upon the hopeless scene with meekly contemplative eyes. His square chin was thrust forward, and the indescribable incongruity of his face was absurdly prominent. There was a great strength and a wondrous softness, a mighty courage and a meek resignation, an indefatigable energy and a philosophic calm. All these were suggested at once in this strange Napoleonic face. So may the great Bonaparte have leant his arms upon yon low wall at Saint Helena, and wondered over the utter incomprehensibility of human existence.

It was Brenda who at last broke the silence, without moving limb or muscle.

"So you are going on Monday?"

"Yes—— I must."

Something in his voice caused her breath to come quickly.

"But you will come back?" she whispered almost pleadingly.

He moved, and laid his strong bare hand over the small gloved fingers resting on the gate.

"Yes, Brenda. I will come back!"

Then they turned and walked home in silence.

That was their farewell. They never spoke together again in confidence before he left on the Monday morning. There was, indeed, a pressure of the hand and a cheery word of parting on the little platform of Wyvenwich Station; but their two souls went out unto each other, and stood face to face in one long agonized ecstasy of parting by that old oaken gate upon the sea-wall.

(TO be Continued.)

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

JAPANESE QUARANTINE.

Equals, if Not Surpasses, Western Countries.

The alert enterprise of Japan has long been the admiration of the world. In its quarantine regulations it equals, if not surpasses, Western countries. A writer in the Medical Record says that the Japanese quarantine rules are strict, for the Chinese and Korean pestilence centers are only two or three days' distance by steamer, and Japan has much commerce with the mainland.

On entering a Japanese harbor a steamer is met by a boatload of quarantine doctors. Their launch is equipped with microscopes and apparatus for making bacteriological examinations. Each of the doctors is able to speak at least one foreign tongue, so that English, French, German, Russian and Chinese, indeed people of all nations, can be examined in their own language.

All the passengers and the members of the crew are lined up on deck called by name and checked off on the list. While this is going on the physicians pass along the line, feel every man's pulse, make him put out his tongue, and if he shows signs of illness, they produce thermometers and take his temperature.

Nothing escapes the doctors. It is useless to try the old trick of sending a man round the deck-house to be counted twice, for every man not present must be accounted for and examined wherever he is on duty while the count on deck is going on.

Men who have symptoms of illness are set aside and examined. The doctors show proficiency in the latest methods of diagnosis.

So carefully are the quarantine regulations observed that the crew is inspected even on a vessel going from one Japanese port to another.

Jim Dumps asserted, "Too much meat
In summer causes too much heat.
What shall we eat all summer long
That, without meat, shall keep us strong,
And in the best of summer trim?
Why, 'Force,' of course," laughed "Sunny Jim."

"Force"

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

The strength of meat without the heat.

Excludes Chops and Steaks.

"'Force' is a regular breakfast food in my family to the exclusion of steaks or chops, the old standard. J. GRANGER."

AW—12

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

t—f

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Well-Known People.

Lord Roberts is a clever chess-player, but dislikes all card-games. Chess, indeed, may be called his favorite recreation.

The new Premier of Tasmania, the Hon. W. B. Propsting, is only forty-two, and has been successively a boy worker in a flour-mill, a warehouseman, a school-teacher, and a barrister.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is not, as is so often averred, devoted only to orchids; he is exceedingly fond of roses, and the rosery at Highbury is worth going a long way to see. Mrs. Chamberlain's favorite flower is the violet, and on their wedding-day Mr. Chamberlain discarded his usual orchid for a button-hole of white violets.

The late Cardinal Vaughan was the eldest member of one of the most remarkable families which have ever helped to make Church history. There were nine brothers and three sisters, and with one exception they each forfeited all claim to the wealthy family estates and entered the service of the Roman Catholic Church. His three sisters became nuns.

Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has the reputation of being the cleverest, wittiest, and most successful American lawyer. He is a singularly youthful man for his seventy-one years, and can still handle a pair of boxing-gloves with damaging effect. He is a great Shakespearian scholar and a man of rare culture and conversational gifts.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria entertains a number of prejudices of a superstitious character. He has an especial aversion against Fridays and the number thirteen. This peculiarity of the Prince is well known to his Ministers. But on the occasion of the recent opening of the harbor of Bourgas, the Minister of Public Works found himself confronted by the necessity of referring in his speech to the consecration of the railway from Jamboli to Bourgas on May 18 (old style), 1890—exactly thirteen years ago. He was seized with a brilliant idea, and spoke as follows: "Twelve years and twelve months ago your Royal Highness condescended to dig the first sod," etc.

Dr. Hartzell, the American Methodist Bishop of Africa, is an energetic divine. He has just left the States for a tour of Africa which will cover an area of 30,000 miles. A handsome, stalwart man, with iron-grey hair and kind, intelligent face, the bishop is a most determined person. He has travelled extensively in Central Africa, and has founded mission stations among tribes which have had no real communication with the outside world. Laid up with fever at intervals, Bishop Hartzell did most of his travelling around the outskirts of his diocese mounted on an ox. On this strange steed he presents a figure more picturesque than episcopal, his large green umbrella giving a finishing touch to the picture.

IT READS LIKE A MIRACLE

ONLY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE DOING SIMILAR THINGS DAILY.

Reuben Draper's Gravel Cured Three Years Ago—It Has Never Come Back.

Bristol P. O., Quebec, August 3.—(Special).—Reuben Draper, well-known here, tells a story of his cure of a bad case of gravel that would be considered miraculous if similar cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills were not being reported almost daily.

"About three years ago," says Mr. Draper, "I was taken ill with what I thought was gravel. I was suffering great pain, and the doctor I went for gave me but little relief. Another doctor I tried failed to cure me, and I was getting weaker all the time.

"Then a man advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills as they had cured his mother, and I did so. In just one week after I started using them, I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and in four days after I passed another about the size of a grain of barley. That is two years ago, and I have not had any trouble since."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all ailments of the bladder and urinary organs.

Some good stories are told about Count Haeseler, the present "Moltke" of the German army, who has just been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the army. One morning early, before inspecting some regiments on the manoeuvreing ground, Count Haeseler went into the regimental canteen and asked for twopennyworth of bread sausage, such as is supplied to the ordinary soldier. The man in charge thought he would do himself a good turn by handing the General an extra large piece of either luxury. Later in the morning, when halt was called, the General ordered the soldiers to produce the rations supplied by the canteen for twopence. Naturally those shown were not of such satisfactory dimensions as had been sold to the chief. He said, quietly, "Take your rations back to the canteen and tell Herr M—— that Count Haeseler commands him to give each of you as large a portion as he had himself for the same money. My twopence is not worth more than yours."

UNPREJUDICED REMARKS.

The woman who boasts of the good society she has moved in thereby acknowledges that she was not in her proper sphere.

The toad was not made for music and does not try to sing. Some people are not so wise.

We have noticed that the man who tells what he could have done with the other fellow's chances, never makes much of his own chances.

Sorrows are sure to come in this world, but man is not bound to be overcome by them.

"Keep a stiff upper lip" is a good rule, but in many cases the advice, "keep your lip," is equally appropriate.

Some men are so well pleased with themselves that they do not seem to think of trying to please others.

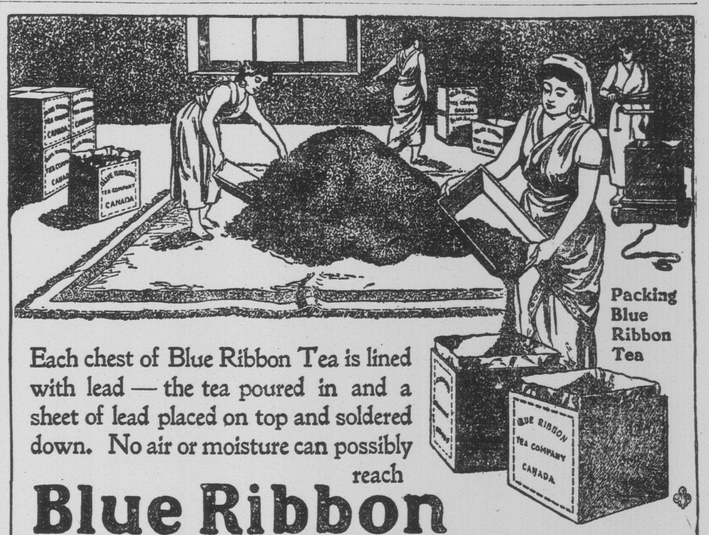
The man who looks well in a picture is not always an ornament to society.

If body and mind partake of the character of the food we eat, some fellows whom we know must have been brought up on a diet of sawdust.

Visitor—"So you've got a cat and a dog? You should be glad to have such nice pets." Tommy—"Oh, they ain't much use to me; they don't like cake or jam." Visitor—"Well?" Tommy—"Well, they're never blamed for any that's missing."

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Charitable Old Lady—"Poor woman! And are you a widow? Beggar—"Worse than a widow, ma'am. My husband's living, an' I have to support him.'



Each chest of Blue Ribbon Tea is lined with lead — the tea poured in and a sheet of lead placed on top and soldered down. No air or moisture can possibly reach

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The taste and aroma are retained absolutely unimpaired. The richness, delicacy and creamy taste are all there to cheer and solace every moment if you want.

Black Mixed Ceylon Green — Forty Cents Should be Fifty — Ask for the Red Lab

REMINISCENCE OF WAR.

Connected With the Entry of the German Army Into Paris.

A German officer is quoted in the London Outlook as telling this story of a reminiscence connected with the triumphal entry of the German army into Paris. It was a magnificent spectacle. Four uhlans were riding ahead, and the band was playing Schubert's wonderful march. Yet in memory the German officer confessed that through the blare of trumpets and beating of drums he heard one lesser sound which made his heart sicken over the dreary pathos of war.

It recalled to him one night after a German victory, when four French prisoners, all noblemen, were on their way to Paris under escort. They stopped at a deserted wine-shop near a deserted hamlet, and there they found a frying-pan and a ham, and grew quite cheerful over the prospect of supper. A prince was greasing the pan, and the uhlans were standing by, laughing, although they would have brained him had he made three steps toward the door.

Suddenly there was a sound from without, as if some one, walking leisurely, was kicking a tin can along before him.

The officer picked up a torch and took it to the door. It showed a broad strip of road spread with puddles and lashed by rain. Outside that circle was the darkness of the pit filled with the hissing of the storm. The sound of the can drew nearer. Then out of the dark and across the torchlight strip of road passed a group of specters, as a company passes in review.

First came two women, one young, the other very old. Each carried a bundle on her back. They were of the poorest order of tenantry, and their faces were blank with deep despair. After them came a man in wooden shoes leading a goat. Behind him was a very old man, leading a child. The child was crying and dragging along a tin ran tied to a string.

And so ever after, when the onlooking officer thought of war's magnificent parades, he heard the sound of the wretched child's pathetic toy.

FATE WORKED FOR HIM.

But He Wanted to Go Too Fast, and Got Left.

The ingenuity of the mild Hindoo is an amazing thing; it must also be somewhat of a nuisance to its possessor. We have not met for a long time any case in which misdirected cunning has gone so far astray as in the matter of the property of Mussamat Gujar Bibi, says the Pall Mall Gazette. This lady's nephew, Madame Gopal Khattri, forged her will in his own favor; proceedings were instituted against him by Mussamat Ram Dei, his aunt's widow. Before the case had proceeded far, however, Mussamat Ram Dei died, and the case was taken up by her brother, Beni Pershad, who also died before the case was concluded. The case has now been brought to an end and the forger has been condemned to five years' imprisonment for seeking to obtain property that would have come to him naturally had he waited, since his aunt has no more connections to dispute Madame Gopal's claim. There's an ironical justice about this conclusion of the matter which will give the prisoner plenty to think of while he is doing time.

An Irish philosopher says that every thing comes to the man who gets up and hustles while he sits down and waits.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

"What do you do with a man who steals a horse out here?" asked the tourist on the couch in the Far West. "String him up," blurted Amber Pete, in forcible tones. "And a man that steals a motor-car?" "Give him a purse for ridding the country of a nuisance."

I was Cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BYARD McMULLIN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was Cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. W. JOHNSON.
Walsh, Ont.

I was Cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY.
Parksdale, Ont.

7-9

"Poor Jack! He never could spell, and it ruined him." "How?" "He wrote a verse to an heiress he was in love with, and he wrote boney for bonny."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

BOECKH'S Scrubbing Brushes

Take the Backache out of Cleaning.

They are absolutely the best brushes money can buy—the best made—backs do not warp off—bristles do not fall out of Boeckh's Scrubbing Brushes. Your grocer sells them.

None Genuine Without Name "Boeckh" on back of Brush.

OUR BRANDS.
King Edward 10c
"Headlight" 5c
"Eagle" 10c & 20c
"Victoria"
"Little Comet"

BEDDY PARLOR MATCHES

HULL, CANADA

Don't Experiment with other and inferior brands, USE EDDY'S

"The examination you undergo for the position of teacher is very severe, is it not?" "Yes, indeed!" "What are the branches?" "Well, to-day we were examined in psychology, integral calculus, mathematical astronomy, polemic divinity, metaphysical analysis, and Greek versification." "Indeed! What position are you competing for?" "Instructor of the infant class."

"Do you take many periodicals?" asked a young vicar on his first visit to one of his parishoners. "Oh, no, sir," replied the woman, "I never do, but I'm sorry to say that my husband takes a periodical about once in every month. I do wish you could induce him to sign the pledge."

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant — is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Ned—"I'm dreadfully worried about my debts." Jack—"It must be very annoying to be continually dunned." Ned—"Oh, hang the duns! What worries me is the fact that I can't get any more credit."

$64.80.

Toronto To North Pacific Coast and Return Via Great Northern Railway.

Effective daily from July 31st to August 15th, inclusive, round trip first-class tickets will be issued from Toronto to Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore., also to Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., via Great Northern Ry. at rate of $64.80.

Proportionate rates from all points in Ontario. Tickets will be valid for return until October 15th, 1903.

Full information as to stop over privileges, time of trains, sleeping car rates, etc., on application to Charles W. Graves, District Passenger Agent, Great Northern Ry., 6 King Street west, Room 12, Toronto, Ont.

Fortune Teller (to guily dressed girl)—"Your husband will be a poor man—unless——" Maiden (eagerly)—"Unless what?" "You dress more economically after marriage than you do now."

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 23-74

Thin Man—"Boy, what's that hungry dog following me for?" Boy—"He thinks that you are a bone, I expect. You had better hurry or he'll have you."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

If you can't say a good word for your neighbor at least you can keep your mouth shut.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

love unless he is up against the real thing himself—and then you can't believe him under oath.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool
Boston to Liverpool

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms amidships. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For sailing of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or to passenger agent.

DOMINION LINK OFFICES:
7 State St., Boston. 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."

Look for agent in your town, or send direct.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec. 1—44

If scientific principals count for anything the patent inflated air pad truss should be a success. It holds the parts in such position that with fair play they must heal. It is light and comfortable to wear, and your confidence is restored the moment it is adjusted. You can procure it only from the Belt and Truss Mfg. Co., Hernia Specialists, 433 Spadina Ave., Toronto. Write now. 22—47

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PATENT LITIGATION.

103 Bay St., TORONTO

Send for Handbook on Patents, &c.

ORANGES

We have Mexicans, California Navels, Valencias, and Sevilles.

LEMONS

WE HAVE THE BEST

BANANAS.

Carload every week. All the above at market prices. We can also handle your

Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

Maple Syrup and other produce to advantage for you.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited., Cor. West Market St., TORONTO

INFANTS' DELIGHT Toilet Soap

Best for Big Folks Best for Little Folks

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
Perfumers and Soap Makers
TORONTO.

Good Things to Eat on the Lawn

Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Ox Tongue (whole), Veal Loaf, Deviled Ham, Brisket Beef, Sliced Smoked Beef.

All Natural Flavor Foods. Palatable and wholesome. Your grocer should have them.

Send five 2c stamps for Libby's big Atlas of the World. Handsome booklet—"How to Make Good things to Eat"—free.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

ISSUE NO. 32—03