The address slip pasted on the top of this page has on it, if the date of the paper is later than that on th it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper out paying for it. See Publisher's announcement on 4th P.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 22. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 23, 1896. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

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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 East 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

MARBLE WORKS.

The Subscriber has removed his works to the premises known as Golden Ball corner, Chatham where he is prepared to execute orders fo

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLETS & CEMETRY WORK.

mentally also, COUNTER and TABLE-TOPS and other miscellaneous marble and FINE STONE work.

☞ A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

For Sale or To Let.

The Dwelling House and premises situate on St John Street, in the Town of Chatham, near the R. C. School, lately occupied by H. S. Miller, Esq.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister-at-Law, Chatham

Dated at Chatham, 9th March, 1892

Robert Murray,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Notary Pubic, Insurance Agent,
STC STC., STC.
CHATHAM N B

G. B. FRASER,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN MCDONALD,
(Successor to George Cassady)
Manufacturer 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.
THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N B

W. T HARRIS

Has the pleasure to announce
WHITE AND BLACK BESS OUT.
Place your order early they are going already

REMOVAL

Dr John S. Benson has removed his office to the Bowser Outside opposite his former residence.

He will reside at Mr. Samuel Benson's, next Mr. Haviland's Harness Shop: where he will be found during the night, and where messages can be left during his absence.

Chatham, 13 Sept. 1895.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

Made to order in the latest style

Ladies Spring Jackets,
Capes and Mantles;

perfect fit guaranteed; men's and boys work will receive special attention.

Residence, Thomas Street, Newcastle N. S.

S. H. UNDERHILL
TAILORESS.

F. O. PETTESON,

Merchant Tailor

Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq
CHATHAM - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths,
Suits or single Garments.
question of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

150 MEN AND 50 WOMEN WANTED!

TO BUY BOOTS SHOES & RUBBERS AND FEET WEAR,

ROCKERYWARE, HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE

BEEF, PORK, LAMB, MUTTON, TURKEYS, GEESE DUCKS, AND CHICKENS AND A CHOICE LINE OF GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONARIES, TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Also Horses to Hire and two Horses to sell

Please call and examine for yourselves.

All the above goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices as I have determined to sell to cash customers at Cash Prices.

THOS BUCKLEY. PROP
Andrew St., Chatham.

J. F. BENSON,

TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.
—ALSO—
AGENT FOR "NEW YORK" TYPEWRITING COMPANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES.

OFFICE:
BENSON BLOCK CHATHAM, N B

FIRE BRICK.

FOR SALE, 7000 Fire Brick—arch and square. Will be delivered anywhere on the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

For particulars apply to the ADVANCE office.

W. T. HARRIS,

IS CUTTING PRICES AWAY DOWN IN
FLOUR, FEED, HAY, OATS, MOLASSES, OILS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY TEAS, HAM, BACON ETC. ETC.

A full stock of everything in the Grocery line.

Anxious to sell.

It is the Store for Bargains.

WE DO JOB PRINTING

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.

PRINTING FOR SAW MILLS A SPECIALTY.

We print on wood, linen, cotton, or paper with equal facility.

Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others!

JUST OPENING.

JUST OPENING

BOOT AND SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY,

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS,

NEWEST MAKES IN DRESS GOODS,

OILCLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS & DOORMATS,

WOOL, BRUSSELS & TAPESTRY CARPETS,

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES & MERINOS,

ART MUSLINS, CRETONNES & REPPS,

LACE CURTAINS & COUNTERPANES,

LACES, RIBBONS & HAMBURGS,

SILKS IN BLACK, COLORED, SURAH, &

Worsted Coatings,
Black and Blue Serge Suitings,
White and Regatta Shirts,
Ties, Collars, Hosiery
Silk and Linen Handk'fs,
Straw and Felt Hats,
Yachting Caps, &c.

ALSO A FULL & COMPLETE LINE OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

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

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER 1896.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 22, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 50 a m lv	2 50 pm	..Fredericton,...	12 15 ar.	4 00 p m
7 00	2 55	.....Gibson,....	12 12	3 57
7 20	3 00	...Marysville,...	12 00	3 40
8 50	4 07	..Cross Creek,...	10 47	1 50
10 15	5 05	...Boiestown,...	9 35	12 30
11 15 ar	5 50 ar	...Doaktown,...	8 50	11 15
11 20 lv	6 05 lv			11 10
12 35 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	7 40	9 40
1 30 ar	8 03	..Chatham Jct .	6 45	8 20
2 00 lv	8 07			8 00 am
	8 20	.....Nelson.....		7 40
2 40	8 40	....Chatham....	6 12	7 20
3 00 ar	8 55	.. Loggieville Lv	6 00 am	7 00 a m

FOR IND'TON	INDIANTOWN BRANCH.	FOR BLE'VLE
lv 8.00 a m	..... Blackville	ar 5 00 p m
ar 8 50 "	.....Indiantown.....	lv 4.15 "

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	3.20 a. m.	1 00 p. m.
Nelson	3 35 "	1.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	3.50 "	1.40 "
Lv. " "	4.12 "	2.20 "
Nelson	4 30 "	2.40 "
Ar. Chatham,	4.50 "	3.00 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Lv. Chatham,	1.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m
Nelson	1.15	10.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	1.30 "	10.40 "
Lv. " "	1.50 "	11.22 "
Nelson	2.05	11.45 "
Ar. Chatham	2.20 "	12.05 p. m.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

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

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

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

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

MACKENZIE'S

QUININE WINE AND IRON,

THE BEST TONIC AND

BLOOD MAKER

50CT. BOTTLES

WE GUARANTEE IT AT

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

DERAVIN & CO.

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

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,
SHAVING PARLOR
Benson Building
Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock
Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,
Smokers' Goods generally

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c

Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,
ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

WOOD-GOODS!

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE
FOR SALE

Laths,
Palings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT,
NELSON.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

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

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

FOR SALE.

Those two commodious dwelling houses pleasantly situated on the west side of Cunard Street in the town of Chatham, now occupied by J. C. T. Arsenault and J. McCullum.

For terms and particulars apply to

TWEEDIE & BENNETT.

Chatham, 27th July, 1894.

HOMAN & PUDDINGTON

SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Spruce Lumber, Laths and Anthracite Coal,

129 BROAD STREET,

COR. SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Correspondence and Consignments Solicited

A STARVED MIND.

Why a Girl Shook Her Head When Dickens Was Mentioned.

It is a fact that the children who have had in abundance the old nursery tales, who have worn out numerous copies of Mother Goose, to whom Christmas and birthdays mean new books, of rhyme and story, being led thence by gradual steps to the uplands of history, poetry, and romance, seldom go down before the malignancy of the "blood and thunder" so freely offered them. It is the starved childhood that seizes and feeds upon these.

A girl of 12 years old had occasion to call at the home of a lady who had befriended her. Scattered about the floor of the sitting room were the books of a small nephew, among them a copy of Little Red Riding Hood. Her life, barren and hard, had known nothing of literature save her few school books. She picked up the volume and was soon absorbed in the story. When the lady came in, she extended it to her, saying eagerly: "Is it true?"

It was her first step in the realm of enchantment, but it came too late. She had experienced the real; it was hard, bitter. The same girl a few years later awaited her turn at the library, and begged the attendant to choose for her. The lady hesitated, then extending a volume by Dickens, said: "Will you have this?"

She shook her head, saying: "I tried to read one of his, once. He writes of rags and poverty and hard times. Give me something livelier, please."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Are The Jews Returning to Palestine?

In the Missionary Review of the World Rev H H Jessup of Beirut, Syria, considers the subject of the number of Jews in Palestine He answers with an emphatic "No" the question, "Is it true that the Jews are flocking back to the land of their fathers by thousands and tens of thousands, and that soon they will take possession of Canaan, restore their kingdom and rebuild their temple?" Dr Jessup gives consular statistics to show that in 1891 there were in Palestine proper only 45,031 Jews The Jews of Palestine are largely supported by the European rabbis' fund, receiving house rent and weekly rations from the common fund, thus encouraged in habits of idleness. The Rothschild colonies are conducted on the same pauperizing system. In 1893 Mr. Jessup visited two of the colonies, finding the first an unthrifty and forlorn affair, the colonists looking sickly and dejected. The second colony had a splendid agricultural site, but lies on the margin of the most pestilential marsh in Palestine. He says: "The whole impression made upon an observer with regard to these Jewish colonies is that they are forced, unnatural and of doubtful success. The pauperizing system which had made Jerusalem a great almshouse tends to demoralize the whole system of Palestine colonization. The entire scheme seems to be a kind of fad, which is being pursued with a special object, having none of the elements which made the old Phoenician colonies and the modern Anglo-Saxon colonies successful."

As to the future of the Jewish people, Dr. Jessup has this to say:—

"1. The trend of Jewish migration at the present is westward, and further than ever from the old land of Israel There are about four times as many Jews now in New York City as there are in the whole of Palestine. Tens of thousands are going to the Argentine Republic in South America, They seem to be more and more torn loose from territorial attachments, and the great future of the Jewish race seems to be about to be wrought out in the free air of America.

"2 The return of the Jews is to be a spiritual return to Christ, their Messiah and Lord The marvelous prophecies of Ezekiel, 40 to 48, clothed in priestly language and figures which speak of a readjustment of the configuration of Palestine, of a temple a mile square, and a special sacred 'oblation' or temple area fifty miles square, clearly refer in splendid imagery to the future glories of the Church of Jesus Christ, and the 'waters' flowing from beneath the sanctuary point to the life-giving streams of the Gospel dispensation, which are destined to vitalize and bless all mankind A literal fulfilment of those extraordinary prophecies is manifestly physically impossible without the most stupendous miracle ever performed

Merely a Woman's Faith,

According to the Washington Star, young Mrs. Topker said very sweetly:—

"Charley, dear, it was kind and thoughtful of you and I appreciate it ever so much; but a man should never undertake to select anything for his wife to wear"

"What do you mean?" he asked, in surprise.

"These buttons you brought home for me," and she held up a half-dozen red poker chips. "I found them on the mantelpiece in your room, and I know, of course, that you had brought them home for me."

"Y—you can't use them, can you?"

"No; but I appreciate your thoughtfulness, just the same You got them at a bargain, just the same You got them at a bargain, didn't you?"

"Um—yes."

"Well, you were cheated. I don't see how anybody who makes buttons could have been so silly as to forget to put in the holes that the thread goes through when you sew them on."

And Charley said he would take them right back and exchange them.

Tit For Tat.

"Oh, by the way, can you cook?" said young Mr Spudds to Miss Gargoyle "May I inquire if your query is prompted by a matrimonial inclination?" asked the young lady. "Why—er—er—well, yes," stammered the young man. "That being the case, I can answer you fully. Yes, I can cook terrapin, canvas-back duck, brook trout and venison, besides tenderloin steak and other delicacies. Can you provide them in their raw state?"—Reading Telegram.

MOTH ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Singular Defense Advanced To Exculpate An Accused Prince.

Recent murder mysteries serve to recall that of Princess Caravella, a singularly lovely woman, who met with a violent death at Naples.

The princess had been entertaining a party of friends at dinner at the Caravella palace, and as she had promised to attend a ball toward midnight she went to her bedroom to lie down for a few minutes' rest to refresh herself for the dance.

At 11 o'clock her maid entered the room to awaken her, whereupon the princess asked her to return a little later, and twenty minutes afterward, when she returned, the girl found her mistress still lying on her bed with scarcely a muscle of the face changed, but stone dead, with the mark of a tiny bullet in the region of the heart.

The maid's shrieks quickly brought the prince and the whole household to the room, and within ten minutes the judicial and police authorities arrived. It was clear that no stranger had fired the shot, since the bedroom was situated on the third floor, and no one had entered the gates of the palace between the hour of 10 and midnight.

At length the prince was arrested on a charge of having murdered his wife with the little pistol which lay by her side on the table and one chamber of which was empty, color being lent to the accusation by the fact that he was notoriously jealous.

His trial resulted in acquittal, partly in consequence of an extraordinary piece of testimony which was produced in court by one of the police officials. The story he related was this:—

A couple of days after the murder, on the removal of the seals from the doors of the bedroom, he had made a careful investigation of the apartment and had found on the floor by the bedside one of those enormous night moths, the bodies of which are almost as thick as a man's thumb and which abound in Italy.

He declared that the moth's wings were badly singed, as if it had flown against the candle that stood on the table by the bedside.

He produced the moth in court, and then proceeded to point out to the judges that some of the powder of the insect's wings was apparent on the black ebony and gold stock and trigger of the little revolver which had been found on the table and with which the shooting had been done.

He then called the attention of the judges and jury to the phenomenal facility with which the trigger yielded, and advanced the extraordinary argument that the princess had been murdered by the night moth, which, he alleged, must have flown into the room, attracted by the candle light, and falling with singed wings onto the table had discharged the revolver in the violence of its contortions.

A Wonderful Memory.

An old Russian woman some time ago made a great sensation in St Petersburg by the display of wonderful feats of memory Irina Andrejewva Fedosova, the woman in question, is 70 years of age, and can neither read nor write, but knows by heart over 19,000 legends, folksongs and poems. These she has rehearsed at public recitals, which attracted audiences representing the "best society" of the Russian capital. A writer describes one of these recitals as full of picturesque interest. "A little bent figure appears, hobbles on the platform, sits down on a chair with hands folded and withered face, quite expressionless. Amid a hush of expectation she begins to speak; then her face brightens, her eyes open widely and sparkle, while her voice grows clear and penetrating She looks ten years younger in her enthusiasm, as she half speaks, half sings, the legends of her youth, tales of great wars, old fairy tales, long-lost tragedies or tender love stories while the audience, carried away by her strange magnetism, listens spellbound, laughs and weeps at her will." We can well imagine that such an entertainment has in it infinitely more of realistic charm than any theatrical show ever put upon the stage.—Leslie's Weekly.

Miss Pullman's Employment.

If report is true Miss Florence Pullman is one of the most richly-paid in the country for her labors. She is the daughter of George M. Pullman, and is said to draw a salary of $10,000 a year from the Pullman company for naming cars. Miss Pullman evidences a preferment for euphonious names. The selections do credit to her education and taste. Many of the names of the cars are of Spanish origin They are the names of countries, rivers, historic towns, battlefields and flowers Such names as Brazil, Peru, Chili, Mexico, Guatemala, and other Central American states, are frequently seen. There is a fine discrimination displayed in the naming of cars for special service. For example, dining cars are in most instances named after celebrated cooks, as Savarin, and the cooks of famous men and women. Smoking cars are given names which suggest luxury, as Sultan, Khedive and Mussulman. Observation cars are called Yellowstone, Yosemite, Appalachian, Watkins Glen, and Niagara. —New York Home Journal.

Renouncing Sin.

There is a great temptation to excuse your sins to yourself None of your excuses are such as you would dare to offer on the day of judgment Instead of excusing your sins and trying to palliate them, strive earnestly to break off from them Make the resolute attempt upon the very first sin to which you are tempted Set yourself against sin, and call for the Spirit's power to help you conquer it Conversion means renouncing sin, and no one has even begun to serve Jesus Christ until he has declared war upon his favorite appetites and lusts and passions—Rev T L Cuyler

Enough of a Task.

Marston—Society people do not seem to make as many summer trips abroad as they used to

Stacy—No; it keeps them too busy going to and from Dakota to think of indulging in other luxuries

General News and Notes.

Solomon got a wide reputation for wisdom, but Solomon lived before the day of the modern college sophomore.

The man who has a small mind seldom changes it.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY:—South American Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Warranted by J. Fallen & Son.

The difference between the statesman and the politican is that the politican is in it for what he can make, and the statesman for what he can do.

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. Warranted by J. Fallen & Son.

No minister ever yet made himself unpopular by shortening up his sermons.

ITCH, on human or animals, cured in 3 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotions, Warranted J. Fallen & Son.

It takes a great deal of philosophy to get along comfortably in this life, especially in dealing with philosophers.

The span of Panerewski's hands takes in 11 keys, and about $1,500.

A Wonderful flesh Producer.

This is the title given to *Scotts Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* by many thousand who have taken. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food. *Use it and try your weight.* Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00

One reason why men go fishing now is because the fishing is good. Another reason is because now is the time for house cleaning.

HAVE YOU CATARRH?

But One Sure Remedy—Obtain It for 25 Cents, Blower Included, and be Cured.

Catarrh is a disagreeable and offensive disease. It usually results from a cold and often ends in consumption and death. The one effective remedy so far discovered for it is Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Physicians failed to cure Geo. Belfrey, toll-gate keeper, Holland Landing road. Chase's Catarrh Cure did it.

One box cured William Kneeshaw and two boxes James T. Stoddard, both of West Gwillimbury.

Division Court Clerk Joel Rogers, Robert J. Hoover and Geo. Taylor, all of Beeton, voluntarily certify to the efficacy of Chase's Catarrh Cure.

J. W. Jennison, of Gilford, spent nearly $300 on doctors, but found no permanent relief until he tried a 25-cent box of Chase's.

Miss Dwyer, of Alliston, got rid of a cold in the head in 12 hours.

Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, London, tried a box with excellent effect.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is for sale by any dealer, or by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Price 25 cents including blower.

Coughs, colds and bronchial troubles readily cured by the latest discovery, Chase's Linseed and Turpentine. Pleasant and easy to take. 25 cents.

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.

BOOTS! SHOES!

If you want a
First Class Article made to order
come to the shop of Samuel Johnson.

The driving-boots that all the Lumbermen are looking for are made at this establishment, and a stock of them is now on hand.
All Hand-made work and Warranted.
Repairs made promptly.
Prices reasonable all round.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.
Building adjoining the Post Office, Chatham.

Gents'. Summer Underwear.

Merino Shirts and Drawers		only	50cts.	each
" "	"	"	65	"
" "	"	"	75	"
Natural Wool	"	"	1,00	"
Fine Cashmere	"	"	75 to	1,25
Health Brand (finest made)			1,50 "	2.00
Balbriggan			50 "	75

Gents'. Summer Dusters.
Coats and Vests
and Tweed Outing Suits.
Best Alpacca Coats and Vests.
Bisquit-Col'd Corded Coats.
The Latest Fancy Colored Summer Dusters, 1 only 85c.

—AT—

R. A. MURDOCH'S.

FOR SALE.

Good Seed Potatoes
50 Barrels Goodridges Seed Potatoes from one of best farmers in the place
apply at
W. S. LOGGIE Co. Ltd.

HICKEY'S PHARMACY

C. Hickey, Proprietor,
WATER ST. - CHATHAM, N. B.
Not a Luxury but a necessity this time of year is a bottle of Spring Medicine.

WE HAVE THEM ALL
HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND,
PINK PILLS,
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
SCOTT'S EMULSION,
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,
BEEF, IRON AND WINE,
HERBINE BITTERS.

All Fine Fresh Goods.

—AT—

Hickey's Phermacy
Chatham, - - - - N. B
Next door to R. A. Murdoch.

Lime For Sale

Apply to
THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO. LTD.

C. WARMUNDE,

EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
has taken H. H FALLEN'S STORE, and will open a Jewelery and Watch repairing establishment on or about the

24TH INST.

He is an experienced repairer of complicated watches such as repeaters chronographs, etc.
C Warmunde Sr., who has had a life-long experience at the trade in

GERMANY, UNITED STATES & CANADA,

late of Boston, Mass, brings with him all the modern machinery and tools and will give patrons entire satisfaction. Give us a trial and be convinced.

Positively First-Class Work.

C. WARMUNDE

We will keep a fine line of watches, clocks, jewelery silverware, spectacles etc., new and latest styles at lowest prices.

C. WARMUNDE
Chatham, N.B.

Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

For Stomach and Liver

troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. They are easy to take, and

Are the Best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, 368 Rider Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

Aberdeen Hotel.

The building known as the Muirhead stone house opposite the Post Office, Chatham,

[OPENED APRIL 1ST, 1894.

is conducted as a first class hotel for the accommodation of permanent and transient guests. The Hotel is in the centre of the business portion of the town, near the Steamboat Landing.
Good stabling and yard room.
Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.
Hacks to and from all trains.

A. J. PINE.

ADAMS HOUSE

ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL,
WELLINGTON ST, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfort of Guests Sample Rooms on the premises.

TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of al trains.

GOOD STABLING, &C.

THOMAS FLANAGAN,
Proprietor

CANADA HOUSE.

Corner Water & St. John Streets,
CHATHAM
LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM,
Every attention pa to
THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.
Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.

WM. JOHNSTON,
PROPRIETOR

REVERE HOUSE.

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

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

Sample Rooms.

GOOD STABLING on the premises.

Mrs. Desmond,
Proprietor

INSURANCE.

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

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

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 29th Nov. 1893.

B. R. BOUTHILLIER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHATHAM,

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best

British, and Canadian Makes,
Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS

al kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable tes.

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

on to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday the 22nd June, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)	1,42
Through express for Quebec and Montreal, (Monday excepted)	4.00
Accmmodation for Moncton	11,17
Accommodation for Campbellton,	13,55

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager

Railway Office, Moncton N. B 18th June 1896.

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

SHORTS,
BRAN,
CORNMEAL,
CRACKED FEED,

HAY AND OATS,

Water St., Chatham,

E. A. STRANG.

General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,

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

50 - YEARS - IN - USE.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN—

WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Silverware & Novelties,

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

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

C. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER

Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

PICKED UP AT SEA

One Lobster Fishing Boat (X) Teaser the owner can have the same by proving property and paying expense.

HUGH McLAUGHLAN, Ferguson's Point.

July 8th, 1896.

W. T. HARRIS

has just received a lot of

FANCY TABLE MOLASSES TRY IT.

Going out of the Business.

Offering great Bargains in

Ready made clothing,

Dry goods Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc, etc,

All must be sold regardless of cost.

Suits of Clothes at Prices within the reach of everyone.

W. T. HARRIS.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at	85c to $1.75 c
The Finest Tapestry	at 30c to 65c
The Heavest Wools	at 65c to 1.10c
The Best Made Unions	at 30c to 75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet	at 20c to 30c
" " " Hemp Carpet	at 12c to 25c

Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 16-4 at 22c to 45c per sq. yd.

Lace Curtains at 25c to $5.00 per pair.

Fog Flat Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10 00 per pair.

Fancy Muslin Curtains.

Curtain Lace, 15c per yd, and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings.

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

Mortgagee's Sale.

To Christopher C. McLean of the Parish of Hardwicke in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick Farmer and Mariner and Mary Jane McLean his wife and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, and made between the said Christopher C. McLean of Hardwicke in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick Farmer and Mariner and Mary Jane McLean his wife of the one part; and Margaret Vondy of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid Spinster (now deceased) of the other part; which Mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the seventh day of February A. D. 1889, in volume 66 of the County Records pages 367, 368, 369 and 370 and is numbered 339 in said Volume:—

There will be in pursuance of the said power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof of Principal and interest, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the thirty first day of July next, in front of the Post Office in the town of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage mentioned and described as follows:—

"All that lot of land situate on Eel River in the said Parish of Hardwicke granted to one, John S. Merchant containing one hundred acres more or less, and is known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number eleven in Eel River Settlement, and is bounded as follows to wit; Beginning at a stake standing on the eastern bank or shore of Eel River, at the south west angle of lot number ten in Eel River settlement thence running by the Magnet south eighty five degrees and thirty minutes east fifty chains; thence south degrees west twenty chains, thence north eighty five degrees and thirty minutes west fifty one chains to a pine tree standing on the eastern bank or shore of Eel River aforesaid, and thence along the same following the various courses thereof down stream in a Northerly direction to the place of beginning, and on which the said John S Merchant lately resided;—

"Also all the right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever of what nature or kind soever of the said Christopher C. McLean, of, in, to, or out of, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Eel River Settlement aforesaid and known and distinguished as lot number ten on the eastern side of Eel River aforesaid, formerly occupied by Roderick Chaney, and lately by the said John S. Merchant which said lots, pieces or parcels of land, were sold and conveyed to the said Christopher C. McLean by Andrew Brown, by deed bearing date the twenty third day of February A. D. 1884, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.

"Also all that certain other lot or tract of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid, known as lot number eleven, and formerly owned and occupied by the late Alexander McLean, and bounded as follows, on the North by lot number twelve, on the east by Bay du Vin Bay, on the south by lands presently owned and occupied by Jeremiah Savoy, and on the West in rear by Crown Lands being the same lands and premises on which the said Christopher C. McLean presently resides:—

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members privileges, hereditaments, and appurtances, to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining. Also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof of the said Christopher C McLean and Mary Jane McLean, of, in to, out, of, or upon, the said lands and premises and every part thereof:—

Dated this twenty seventh day of April, A. D. 1896.

M. S. BENSON, Solicitor for Executrix of Mortgagee.

ELIZABETH HAWBOLT, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Margaret Vondy deceased.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION ST. JOHN, N. B. EXHIBITION 1896

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

... WILL HOLD ITS ...

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS,

Opening Sept. 22d and Closing Oct. 2d, 1896.

Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures, Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters, Paintings, Sculpture, &c., Fancy Work.

The Provincial Government herd of Live Stock, just purchased, will be exhibited and sold on the Grounds.

Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments.

Special Attractions.—Fireworks every suitable evening, Band Music, afternoons and evenings, Attractive Performances in the AMUSEMENT HALL. Varied Attractions on the PARADE GROUNDS.

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.

PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER JULY 15th,

ENTRY FORMS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Sec'y.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JULY 23, 1896.

New Brunswick Politics.

The resignation by Hon. A. G. Blair of the premiership and office of Attorney General of New Brunswick took place on Thursday last, as the ADVANCE anticipated last week. As we then stated, this left the Province without a government. In accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Blair, His Honor Lieutenant Governor Fraser sent for Hon. Jas. Mitchell, the late Provincial Secretary, and intrusted him with the duty of forming a new government. In performing it Premier Mitchell, who with the unanimous sanction of his late colleagues himself assumed the office of Attorney General, requested Hon. L. J. Tweedie, who had been Surveyor-General in the retiring cabinet, to accept the Provincial Secretaryship. While disposed to take that portfolio, because it was in the way of promotion—being considered next to the position of premier—Mr. Tweedie asked time to communicate with such of his leading constituents as he could readily reach by telegraph. By Friday forenoon, at an early hour, he had received a large number of messages, nearly all of which advised his acceptance of the office. The fact that Hon. A. T. Dunn of St. John was, elected for the position of Surveyor-General, which Mr. Tweedie had so ably and satisfactorily filled for more than six years, went far to reconcile North Shore men to the proposed change, for they felt that they would receive fair treatment from Mr. Dunn and that there would be no material departure from the policy of that important department under his administration of it.

It was only in the offices of Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary and Surveyor-General that any changes were effected, so that the new government was organized by noon on Friday and duly sworn in by the Lt. Governor shortly before one o'clock on that day as follows:—

Hon. James Mitchell, Premier and Attorney-General.
Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor-General.
Hon. A. S. White, Solicitor-General.
Hon. C. H. Labillois member without portfolio.

The only member of the government who is required, under the law, to seek re-election, is Hon. Mr. Dunn, who vacates his seat by the acceptance of office, he not having before held a portfolio. The writ for an election in his constituency—St. John County—is issued. Nomination day is 28th instant and polling August 4th.

The writ for the election in Northumberland, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Robinson M. P., which took place in January last, is also issued. Nomination is to be on Thursday, 30th instant. Allan A. Davidson, Esq., of Newcastle, is selected as the government candidate, and it does not seem probable that he will have any opposition. He is a son of the late Hon. A. A. Davidson, who is remembered as having been an efficient and highly esteemed representative of the County in the Assembly from 1874 until 1882 when he was appointed to the Legislative Council. Mr. Davidson is, of course, an untried man as a representative, but he has, for a good while, been actively interested in the general politics of the country and is fairly equipped by education, his associations, experience and training for public life. We hope that he will be returned without opposition, so that he may go to the Legislature feeling that while he will be in line with the great majority of his fellow-representatives as a supposter of the Government, he will also be in an independent position under the suffrages of the whole electorate of the County.

There was a public reception of Premier Mitchell at St. Stephen on Saturday night on the arrival of the train, and a bonefire at the public landing. Judge Stevens, with the Mayor of St. Stephen and other prominent persons met him at the station with barouches and a torch-light procession with music escorted him to the curling rink, where an address was presented, to which Hon. Mr. Mitchell made the following reply:

I have to thank you all most sincerely for this cordial greeting and your expressions, and to thank the Hon. Judge Stevens particularly. I feel it one of the highest compliments of my life that you are here to voice this welcome. I regret I am not able to speak so as to be heard by all, but you who hear will understand my appreciation. More than twenty years ago I came here a stranger. You received me kindly and many honors have been given me by you. I have done my best to represent your interests faithfully at all times, and if one can judge by the feeling here, you are satisfied. I have tried to work for the best interests of the country and province. I have not known party politics in provincial affairs, but have treated all alike. As in the past, so shall I do in the future if I am spared. Mine is now a responsible position and I feel its responsibilities and I shall feel them more. I follow an able man, for Hon. A. G. Blair is one of the ablest men in Canada. If I can fill the position as well and please the people of the province as well as has Mr. Blair, I will be pleased. So long as I am leader of the government I will give good, sound, honest, economical government, and, when I find I cannot do that, I will get down and out. I have associated with me gentlemen in whom I have full confidence. They will aid me and I am proud and glad that those men with whom I have been associated for years were satisfied that I am the man to lead them. There was no dissension. Each one said the premiership should come to Charlotte. It was not all a choice of me personally, but a recognition of the fact that back of me, in this county were good, sound men, and that I had the support of one of the best counties in the province. There have been several occasions when I felt proud, but this is one of the proudest in my life. I was proud when, with the aid of Hon. G. A. Murchie of Calais, I was able to make free bridges on the St. Croix. This honor is not going to spoil me and when you meet me to-morrow you will find me the same as I have always been among you. I shall endeavor to do the best I can regardless of political parties. I shall endeavor to see Charlotte well treated, and to take care of myself as well as I know how.

Referring to the new Provincial Secretary the Fredericton Herald says that "although comparatively a young man, he has had a long experience in public life, and is constituted of fighting qualities, without which no successful politician is properly equipped. Mr. Tweedie is a native of Chatham and is 47 years old. He was educated at a Presbyterian college, studied law at Chatham, and was admitted to the bar of New Brunswick in 1871. He soon acquired an extensive practice embracing all the North Shore counties, and for many years has been the recognized leader of the northern bar. He was first elected to the legislature from Northumberland in 1874, but on appealing for re-election in 1878 he was defeated. In the general election of 1886 he was again returned, and was re-elected in 1890, 1892 and 1895. He entered the Blair Government as Surveyor-General after the election of 1890, and was re-elected in the bye-election which followed his acceptance of office. As administrator of the Crown Land department, Mr. Tweedie has had no superior in the long history of the office. He has been prompt, courteous and efficient in the discharge of his official duties, and in the House he is a powerful and popular debater, aggressive and ready at all times to vigorously defend either his department or the general policy of the government. His speeches are embellished by anecdotes and quotations, and are always sure to attract marked attention from the House and galleries. On the stump he is one of the most effective speakers in the political arena. Mr. Tweedie enjoys a large degree of popularity wherever he is known, and commands a strong support in his constituency which, like Mr Mitchell's, sends a full complement of supporters to the ministry. Mr. Tweedie, also, like his new leader, is a Presbyterian and a Conservative, and is the head of a large and interesting family, his wife being a well known and popular lady both at Chatham and in this city, which she frequently visits during the legislative sessions. Mr. Tweedie brings to his new office ripe political experience, great energy and the desire to fairly and honestly perform his duties. We shall expect new interest to be added to the budget debate with the new secretary as its leader."

The dissensions and jealousies alleged by certain papers to have risen in the local Government ranks, over the matter of redistributing the portfolios, existed only in the imaginations of the class of newspaper writers who appear to obtain their information anywhere but in reliable quarters. Premier Mitchell, in his speech at St. Stephen on Saturday, said there were no dissensions. Provincial Secretary Tweedie informs us that the intercourse between himself and other members of the Government over the reorganization was entirely harmonious and agreeable. Those who enjoy the confidence of the several members of government know that the reports of dissensions are entirely unfounded. The envious and scandle-making oppositionists think they create some capital for themselves by setting these unfounded rumors afloat.

Trade of Chatham.

We are indebted to Mr. Crimmin of the Chatham Custom House for the following statistics of Chatham's trade for the past two fiscal years and the shipping trade for the past year:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance in Savings Bank.
1895	$ 94,067	$340,853	$264,673 95
1896	107,616	882,817	283,317 55

SHIPPING STATISTICS 1896.

Arrived from sea	No.	Tons.	Men.
Chatham,	84	62,161	1,126
Richibucto,	16	5 626	147
Coastwise Chatham,	459	23,890	1,385
Richibucto,	160	7,330	503
Buctouche,	136	6,273	339
Total arrived,	855	105,780	3,500
Cleared for sea			
Chatham,	100	70,630	1,314
Richibucto,	20	5 823	167
Coastwise Chatham,	391	15,318	1,112
Richibucto,	154	6,864	495
Buctouche,	138	6,357	426
Total cleared,	803	104,982	3,514
Grand total,	1,658	210,762	7,014

Rumor-Mongering.

The Advocate appears to have followed at least two other bad examples of exaggeration, imagination and misstatement located in Newcastle, by giving currency to the absolutely incorrect assertion that Mr. John O'Brien M. P. P., has been appointed to the office of Recorder and that his seat in the legislature is vacant. It is not creditable to the press that a certain class of persons who are unfortunately in charge of or in correspondence with newspapers pick up the most absurd street rumors and run to the telegraph offices or the papers they control and give publicity to them, without taking the least trouble to inform themselves as to their correctness, when they might easily do so. In this case we are informed that the local government, which has control of the appointment of Recorders, has no knowledge of the Recordership of Northumberland being vacant and, therefore, it follows that there has been no such appointment as the Advocate so positively states has taken place. We also know—and the Advocate might also have learned had it desired to do so—that Mr. Lawlor is still Recorder of the County, Mr. O'Brien one of its representatives, and that the talk of the latter gentleman becoming Recorder is—mere talk, for the present, at least.

Future Prices in the Lumber Trade.

[London Timber Trades Journal July 4]

Although we have only just done with the first half of the year, the time is fast approaching when eager minds will be turned towards the future, to forsee, if possible, the course the market will take. So much depends upon the first transactions of the season, that these may almost be termed the keystone of the situation. All eyes are turned upon London at that moment, and, as the judgment falls, so will it be followed, not only in the provinces but to a large extent in other countries as well. When the first sales were made last autumn an unusually strong tone gave spirit to the demand that spread where ever Baltic goods are used. There was no speculative rush. Buyers and sellers alike, went cautiously to work feeling their way as they went along; and, as the Continent and South Africa showed a readiness to enter upon business, and the winter turned out to be favourable from a climatic point of view, things could not have gone better. But now comes the rub. Is there any chance of the market holding its firm position next year? Or even the early part of next year? We are inclined to think that this is doubtful, unless shippers themselves take the matter vigorously and promptly in hand. There is the feeling of over-production in the air. We all know what that means. A single ill-advised sale, coupled with pressure from abroad, is sufficient to send things down with a report that would echo from many parts. The market is most sensitive, even under the present buoyant conditions. Look, for instance, at floorings, which as we know should in natural events follow battens, what a struggle it has been to keep them up, and how near we have been this season on more than one occasion to a fall. Deals have, to be sure, improved, but very gradually, and only thanks to shippers' moderation. If we are to experience a continuation of the present favourable conditions, shippers will have to guard more closely than they are doing at present against an over supply. Nobody can tell whether the Continent will be equally as eager to buy in 1897 as this year. On this side an unsuitable winter for building would stop the stocks in the yards from going into consumption. A strike might at any moment break out that would have a depressive influence, and many other events might happen that nobody can foresee. On the other hand it is not too much to say that scores of new mills have been put up in the Baltic within the last year or two, which we presume are there to work. Their augmented production has not been felt to a very great extent this year, as arrangements for log supplies are invariably made for a year or more ahead. It is next season that the increased output will weigh on the consuming markets. There is another danger close at hand; that shippers will open the season with unduly high quotations. Begin moderately and work up gradually is the best advice we can give. If buyers gain the impression that unlimited supplies are to come forward, and are, moreover, asked to pay high figures for the opening contracts, events will surely not move so smoothly as would be desirable. But if prices are moderate, and merchants find that it will pay them to contract early for their chief requirements, specifications may again be reduced early in the new season, as was the case this year. In the country trade is sound, with an increasing demand for timber. Next winter's stock is moreover likely to be comparatively moderate, and should move off if nothing unforseen happens without requiring much pressure. We believe that the same is very much the case in France, where buyers have been even more cautious than here. We have stated sufficiently some of the main factors to ensure a fair continuation of trade, if our friends abroad will allow things to move in their present groove, and not create a backward action through injudicious valuation of their goods and unheeded production.

A "NOTICE":—Despatches announce that notice of protest has been served on Mr. McAllister, M. P. for Restigouche. This is the first of the New Brunswick contests.—[Sun.

An Ottawa despatch says that a large number of the employees of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, have been dismissed—ninety or more. The St. John Globe's despatch denominates them "extra laborers and hangers-on."

New Polling Districts.

Under the Act of Assembly relating to elections, which was passed at the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature there are four polling districts in the parish of Northesk, instead of three, as follows:—

Number Eight—For all that part of the Parish lying to the northward of a line commencing at a point on the Newcastle Parish line intersected by the northeastern prolongation of the northwest line of lot Number 16 (George Welsh), on the south-western side of Chaplin's Island Road; thence along said prolongation and line to Block Two, Sugary Settlement; thence northwesterly on the northern angle of lot Number 1 in said settlement; thence southwesterly along lots 18 and 19 and their prolongation to the Indian Reserve; thence to the mouth of the big Sevogle River; thence westerly to the County line, at or near the school house near Trout Brook on the Chaplin's Island Road.

Number Eight and One-half—For that part of the said Parish bounded northerly by district Number Eight, on the west by the Indian Reserve; on the south and southeast by the southern line of Block One, Sugary Settlement, and its prolongation to the Newcastle Parish line—at or near the school house in Protectionville or Sugary Settlement.

Number Nine—For that part of said Parish not included in sub-Districts Number Eight and Eight and One-half, and below the lower line of the lot of land formerly owned and occupied by the late Andrew McGrath, or near the Temperance Hall, Whitneyville.

Number Ten—For the remainder of the Parish at or near Andrew Machett's.

All the other polling districts in Northumberland remain as before. Polling places will be opened in the Northesk districts in accordance with the foregoing, should there be more than one candidate in the pending Assembly election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Robinson's resignation nomination for which is to take place on Thursday 30 inst.

Rev. Father Dixon's Statements Refuted.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 20 h, 1896.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR:—I send you herewith, for publication, correspondence and solemn declarations on the subject of the recently-published letter of Rev. Father Dixon, in which he made serious charges against Mr. William Lawlor and myself. I think a perusal by the public of the correspondence and documents submitted will clearly demonstrate that the strictures contained in said letter were uncalled for, and that the charges made were without foundation. I regret exceedingly that any misunderstanding should arise between Father Dixon and myself, and that it is necessary to enter into newspaper controversy in the matter, even in self-defence, but I feel, as a public man, that the country should be put in possession of the real facts of the case.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

CHATHAM, July 14th, 1896.

To His Lordship, The Right Rev'd James Rogers, Lord Bishop of Chatham.

MY LORD:

On the 20th ult, a letter from Rev. P. W. Dixon of Newcastle, appeared in the "Liberal Herald" newspaper of that date, severely criticising the conduct of Mr. Wm. Lewlor and myself, in connection with an interview we had with Your Lordship on Saturday afternoon of the 20th of June last—a report of which interview under the hand of Your Lordship was published in the ADVANCE newspaper on Thursday, the 25th ult.

Upon the tone and temper of the Rev. gentleman's letter I make no comment, neither do I propose to deal with the statement of his interview with Hon. Mr. Costigan and two other gentlemen regarding his propositions for Mr. Morrissy's retirement from the contest, as I have no personal knowledge of the facts.

But there are three statements in the letter to which I will address myself and to which I respectfully invite your attention.

1st. The statement that we called upon you at a late hour of the night.

2nd. That we "invented the facts" which we gave to Your Lordship "misrepresented "the whole affair and not from the best of motives," and "circumvented and imposed upon a venerable prelate"

3rd. That the "circular letter" of Your "Lordship was handed round by the Conservative managers of every booth, and "Mr. Morrissy was thus foully dealt with and stabbed in the dark."

These three statements are, each and everyone of them, incorrect and untrue and I now proceed to the proof.—

For answer to the first, Your Lordship knows that statement to be incorrect, and it is to be regarded as rather singular that in the face of the plain statement of Your Lordship in your report of the interview that it was on *Saturday afternoon*, the Rev. writer should wholly disregard it, and without any evidence whatever state that it was on Saturday night we made the visit. I submit the solemn declarations of Mr. Lawlor and myself upon this point.

For answer to the second statement I beg to submit the solemn declarations of Messrs. Wm Lawlor, Thomas Holmes, John Riley, Michael Fitzpatrick and myself. A perusal of these declarations will, I trust, convince Your Lordship that the statements made to you during the interview were correct and true in every particular.

In answer to the third statement I herewith submit the solemn declarations of Messrs. J. L. Stewart, James P. Waddleton, Wm. Lawlor and myself. These show conclusively that the rev. gentleman's statement is entirely incorrect.

Now, My Lord, in view of the incontrovertible evidence I have presented for your consideration, I respectful submit that the Rev. Father Dixon, with a considerable lack of prudence and inexcusable impetuosity, and without a knowledge of the facts has, through the press of the country, made serious charges against me as a public man, which charges are entirely groundless; and in view of all the facts it must be quite apparent to Your Lordship that it was not you in the "*fullness of your years*" who have been "entrapped and misled" but it was the Rev. Father Dixon himself.

As regards Mr. Morrissy's letter, which appeared in the same paper with Father Dixon's, the statements in it are fully answered by the evidence submitted. In political matters I have never treated Mr. Morrissy unfairly. It is true I have looked upon him as an impracticable politician—one who has ever been unmindful of "the inevitable congruity that exists between seed and fruit" and whose political misfortunes are solely attributable to himself.

I regret that this answer has been delayed so long. It was not because as a public man I did not recognize the importance of a full and complete statement of facts of the case being laid before Your Lordship, but it was entirely owing to the press of public and professional business.

In conclusion, I beg to thank Your Lordship for the unfailing kindness and consideration you have always extended towards me, and to express my sincere sorrow that any annoyance should have been caused you by reason of what has taken place in the premises.

I have the honor, My Lord, to remain

Your obedient servant,

L. J. TWEEDIE.

CHATHAM, N. B., SATURDAY EVENING, July 18th, 1896.

The Honorable L. J. Tweedie, &c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR SIR:

On returning from a confirmation visit to Escuminac I find your letter of the 14th inst., accompanied by a package of solemn declarations testifying to the truth of the allegations made by Mr Wm. Lawlor and yourself, which formed the subject of our interview and of my response to the same.

Although I had no doubt concerning the said allegations I have read and herewith return these solemn declations confirming the truth of the statements and the correctness of the decision given. I cannot object to their publication if you deem it necessary to vindicate your own honor and veracity, though I deeply regret that in the interests of truth, justice and fair play, such publication should be necessary.

I have the honor to remain,

My dear Sir,

Faithfully yours, in J. C.,

†JAMES ROGERS, Bishop of Chatham.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF LEMUEL J. TWEEDIE.

I, Lemuel J. Tweedie of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Barrister at Law, do solemnly declare and state as follows:—

1st. That having received information from Mr. Thomas Holmes of Billesfield, farmer, that Mr. John Morrissy a candidate at the recent Dominion election was stating as a canvass in his own interest that Rev. Father Dixon of Newcastle had brought him out as such candidate because he was not satisfied on account of Mr. Quigley not having been appointed Judge, and believing that such canvass was untrue and would seriously affect the prospects of the Government candidate, Mr. James Robinson, whom I was supporting in the election, and knowing from his utterances that His Lordship Bishop Rogers of Chatham was in favor of the Government and its candidate in this County, in company with Mr. Wm. Lawlor of Chatham, I called upon His Lordship on Saturday, June 20th, at a little after three o'clock in the afternoon and informed His Lordship that I had been informed by Mr Holmes that the canvass above named was being used by Mr. Morrissy and stated that in my opinion it was a very dangerous one and if not contradicted was liable to cause a severance of the friendly relations heretofore existing between all denominations in this County and that I had felt it my duty, being assured on the information of such a reliable man as Mr. Holmes that such canvass was being used by Mr Morrissy, to inform His Lordship of the fact. This was the whole statement I made to His Lordship. I made no suggestion as to what he should do in the premises, asked for no advice or document from him, complained of no one, only mentioned Father Dixon's name in connection with the canvass being used as I have before stated; other matters were discussed but were not brought up by me. I was not aware at the time I conferred upon the Bishop that any interview had taken place between His Lordship and Father Dixon, nor with Mr. Lawlor and Father Dixon. I had nothing whatever to do with it and did not concern myself about it. I was under the impression when I called that Father Dixon was ignorant of his name being used by Mr. Morrissy. After a conversation lasting about forty minutes I took my leave of His Lordship and went to Newcastle by the 4.15 boat and thence to Redbank where I spoke that night. Tuesday evening the 21st ultimo, being informed that His Lordship would like to see me, I called at his residence but as he had retired to his room I did not see him. Since my interview of Saturday, 20th ultimo, I have not seen him and have had no communication with him except as hereinafter stated. On Tuesday, 23rd ultimo (the day of the election) His Lordship's servant came to my house at about a quarter to nine and delivered to me a report of our interview of Saturday with his opinion thereon, that is a brief note to His Lordship I acknowledged receipt of document and stated therein that it was received too late to be of use in the election.

That shortly afterwards I left home intending to go to the polls. On my way I met Mr. Wm. Lawlor and informed him that I had received a document from the Bishop. He then showed me what I believe was a duplicate of it directed to D. G. Smith Esq. Editor of the ADVANCE, that the same was handed to Mr. Smith, and I understand he sent it to his office to have it set up in type and have it printed in circular form. That about eleven o'clock I called at Mr. Smith's office and requested Mr. Waddleton, the foreman in the office, not to send out any of the circulars until he received instructions to do so. That Mr. Smith was on that day acting as inside agent at the polling booth at the Masonic Hall for Mr. Robinson and was not at his office. That I left the documents which I had received from His Lordship with Mr. J. L. Stewart, Editor of the World, and requested him to have the same printed in circular form. This was about eleven a.m. of election day. That between twelve and one o'clock I called at the World office and found that a portion of said circulars had been printed, I then stated to Mr. Stewart that on consideration it would be better not to send them out until after the election was over. At his request I took two or three of the circulars. As far as I know these were all that left either office till after election day, I did not use them on that day nor were they ever used at any poll to my knowledge by any person. They were not circulated till the day after the election.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act of 1893.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

Declared before me the undersigned one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland, this 13th day of July, A.D. 1896.

DANIEL CRIMMIN, J. P.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF WILLIAM LAWLOR.

I, William Lawlor, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, builder, do solemnly declare and state as follows:—

1st. That I have heard read over the solemn declaration of L. J. Tweedie of Chatham, aforesaid, barrister at law, taken and declared the thirteenth day of July, inst. before Daniel Crimmin Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Northumberland, relating the interview which took place between his Lordship Bishop Rogers, the said L. J. Tweedie and myself on Saturday, the 20th day of June last, past and that the statement of the said interview contained in said declaration is correct and true in every particular.

2nd That at the request of his Lordship I again visited him, on the evening of the 21st ultimo and talked over the subject matter of the interview; that he read to me a draft of the said interview which he informed me he proposed publishing. That I suggested to his Lordship, that perhaps under all the circumstances as election day was so near at hand, and the impossibility of effectually contradicting at so late a day the canvass that was being used, it would be better not to publish it at all. His Lordship then remarked to me that the Surveyor General had not requested him to publish anything; that I saw him again on Monday, and then suggested to him that the letter need not be published as in my opinion, the canvass would not have any serious effect on the Government candidate. That at the close of my last interview with H is Lordship, I left him, believing that no document would be published. That on Tuesday morning a little before nine o'clock I received from his Lordship's servant, a report of the interview directed to D. G. Smith Esquire, Editor of the ADVANCE, with a private note to myself, requesting me to read over the report and then have it handed to Mr. Smith. That I had nothing to do with it after that, and to my knowledge it was not used at the election.

3rd That I went at Mr. Tweedie's request to see the Bishop on Saturday the 20th instant, but that he (Mr. Tweedie) was not a party in any way to any subsequent interview I had with his Lordship.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act of 1893.

WILLIAM LAWLOR.

Declared before me at Chatham in the County of Northumberland, this fourteenth day of July, A.D. 1896.

R. A. LAWLOR,

A Commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF LEMUEL J. TWEEDIE.

I, Lemuel J. Tweedie of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, Barrister at Law, do solemnly declare and state as follows:—

1. That during the recent election campaign I was actively engaged in canvassing the County in the interests of James Robinson one of the candidates for said County.

2. That the other two candidates for this County were Honorable Peter Mitchell and John Morrissy, Esquire.

3. That during said canvass, namely, on Friday, the 19th day of June ultimo in the afternoon, in company with Mr. Robinson and Mr. Richard H. Gremley, who was driving us, we met Mr. Thomas Holmes of Bilsefield in said County, in company of Mr. Fenton Bergin not far from Dunphy's on the Great Road between Doaktown and Blackville.

4. That we stopped and had some conversation with Mr. Holmes, the substance of which is as follows: Mr. Robinson in presence of the gentlemen named, asked Mr. Holmes if there was anything new and how the election was going. Mr. Holmes replied that he was in some doubt as to what to do: he would vote for either of two men. Mr. Robinson said, "But you promised to vote for me." Mr. Holmes replied "I know I did, but since then I have "seen Mr. Morrissy and he has told me certain things "and if they are true I will vote for him but I have "my doubts whether they are true or not and before "I decide I want to go down and see a man in "Newcastle and if I find that Morrissy has told "me the truth I intend to vote for him." Either Mr. Robinson or myself asked him whom he wished to see. Mr. Holmes replied, "Father Dixon." He then stated that Morrissy had told him that Father Dixon had brought him out in this election because he was not satisfied on account of Mr. Quigley not having been appointed Judge. I replied that I did not believe that was true: I got out of the waggon and took Mr. Holmes to one side and we conversed about the matter.

I gave him my reasons for being against the appointment of Mr. Quigley, namely, that I thought in justice if there was a vacancy on the County Court Bench that as a matter of right it should go to one of the lawyers on the North Shore who had been an active worker in the interest of the Conservatives and that it would be an injustice to go outside the counties interested to fill the appointment. Mr. Holmes agreed to this and said that while against the government he felt like voting for its candidate in order to prevent certain friends of his who held office under the government from being dismissed.

I again told him that I was satisfied that the canvass used by Mr. Morrissy was untrue and urged him to go to Newcastle and see Father Dixon and have the matter set right. I also told him that I would enquire into the matter as soon as I got home. That as I got into our carriage I asked Mr. Holmes when he would likely go to Newcastle and he replied that he thought he would harness up on Sunday morning and go down.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893:

L. J. TWEEDIE.

Taken and declared before me at Chatham, in the County aforesaid, this second day of July, A.D. 1896.

R. A. LAWLOR

A commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF THOMAS HOLMES.

I, Thomas Holmes, of the Parish of Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, do solemnly declare and state as follows:

1. I have heard read the foregoing declaration of Lemuel J. Tweedie of Chatham, Barrister-at-law, and I say emphatically that each and every statement therein made in so far as I have any knowledge concerning the same is correct and true in every particular.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Taken and declared before me at Blissfield in the said County of Northumberland this third day of July A.D. 1896.

R. A. LAWLOR.

A commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF JOHN REILY.

I, John Reily of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, do solemnly declare and state as follows:

1st. That I am acquainted with John Morrissy of Newcastle in said County, a candidate at the last Dominion election held on 23rd June instant.

2nd. That I have read a letter published in the Liberal Herald newspaper at Chatham, on Friday the 10th, purporting to be signed by said John Morrissy and I say that the statements contained therein are incorrect; that on the day of the Mayor's election in Chatham, which I believe was the second day of June instant, the said John Morrissy came to my farm at Douglas field, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon in company with a tree or fruit agent named Brown. Mr. Morrissy said to me that he was sorry to hear that I was going out on a canvass with better prospects. I said to him, "John I can see nothing you are doing July to make a vacancy for Peter Mitchell to come in." He said it was not his intention to do so. He then told me that Father Dixon had waited on the Hon. John Costigan asking him for a written guarantee that R. F. Quigley would be appointed to the Judgeship. That Mr. Costigan asked him (Father Dixon) if he had not Mr. Adams and Mr. Robinson's word that Quigley would be appointed Judge. Father Dixon said that Adams had lied and deceived him as often that he had no confidence in them; that Costigan refused him a written guarantee and Father Dixon then told him, Morrissy, to go ahead with the election.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

JOHN REILY.

Taken and declared before me the undersigned one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland, this 23th day of June, 1896 the same having been first read over to the said John Reily in my presence.

DANIEL CRIMMIN J. P.

A Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

I, Michael Fitzpatrick, of Chatham in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, do so emnly declare and state as follows:

1st. That on or about the second day of June last past, John Morrissy who was a candidate at the last Dominion election to represent this County, Lordship, that I had been informed by Mr Holmes that the canvass above named was being used by Mr. Morrissy and stated that in my opinion it was a very dangerous one and if not contradicted was liable to cause a severance of the friendly relations heretofore existing between all denominations in this County and that I had felt it my duty, being assured on the information of such a reliable man as Mr. Holmes that such canvass was being used by Mr Morrissy, to inform His Lordship of the fact. That was the whole statement I made to His Lordship. I made no suggestion as to what he should do in the premises, asked for no advice or document from him, complained of no one, only mentioned Father Dixon's name

drinks is prohibited. This provision will be the means of avoiding trouble which might result were it not in existence.

'The possession or retention of fire-arms is forbidden except in particular cases, when a permit may be issued by the Governor, which is likewise revocable at any time. I am anxious that the game on the island, which has been killed off to a great extent by the bad characters who have frequented Anticosti at times in the past, shall be afforded an opportunity to increase. Many fur-bearing animals which were at one time very numerous on the island, have been trapped and destroyed and the number greatly decreased. They may become a source of revenue if allowed to increase, and for this purpose I have forbidden that hunting shall be carried on.

FISHING TO BE RESTRICTED.

'It is also forbidden to fish in the rivers, lakes and ponds of the island. The right of sea fishing by the inhabitants and the hunting of seals and whales is reserved. This fishing will be carried on under a special regulation in order to insure the preservation of the fish as well as the animals, and will be conducted in such a manner as to be a source of profit to the residents.

'No person will be allowed to possess any sailing craft without a nominal permit, mentioning the nature of the craft and giving its measurements, tonnage and inventory and the special use to which it is destined. These permits are revocable at any time. All craft must bear on the hull and sails a visible number, together with a mark on the stern of the vessel.

'The appropriation of any wreckage, or, in general, of any thing or animal which may be stranded on the shores of the island, is forbidden, and, except in the case of shipwreck or damage to a vessel, no craft shall load or unload cargo except by permission of the administration.

'All births, marriages and deaths which take place on the island must be reported to the administration or its representatives in each district. The rule, of course, is subject to the regulations and laws of the districts of Canada.

'All discoveries of minerals must be immediately reported to the administration, not only by those who have made the discovery, but by those who have any knowledge of the fact.

'In the interest of the public health, the interment of bodies wherever friends or relatives may desire, will not be permitted. Cemeteries will be established at convenient places on the island and duly consecrated. All interments must take place there.

'As a matter for further precaution for the public health, it is decreed that upon the outbreak of a contagious disease the fact must be reported immediately to the administration, that proper precautions may be taken. All residents of the island upon arriving here must submit to vaccination, which will be repeated yearly.

'All the ports on the island will be subject to the international sanitary laws.

'The offal and other waste resulting from the fishing industry must be disposed of in a manner which meets with the approval of the administration, in order that the health of the residents may not be jeopardized.

'No animals of any sort or description can be imported except by special permission, and after having been visited and passed by the veterinary officials of the island. Especially in the case of cattle will the quarantine regulations be enforced. They will be secluded for a certain length of time for the purpose of observation, and will also be subjected to vaccination as a preventive against tuberculosis.

'The lighting of fires for the purpose of burning trees, weeds or bushes is forbidden. Special permission will be given to light fires for the purpose of clearing land, etc.

'The father, mother or guardian of minors and the employers of servants will be held accountable for their acts.

'Any infringement of the rules will be considered a cause of revocation of the lease or contract which may exist or of permission to remain on the island.'

M. Menier continued that he believed no objection would be found to these regulations by honest and well meaning settlers. He is anxious that the island be developed, but insists that only a desirable class of people shall live on his property. No land will be sold outright, but long leases will be given, and special inducements made to desirable colonists.

M. MENIER'S INTENTIONS.

'I have come to Canada,' he said, with the full intention of doing nothing which can in any way meet with the disapproval of the government or the inhabitants. I have interests here now, and it is my sincere desire to do everything in my power to assist in the development of the country, recognising at all times that its laws must be fully respected and observed.

'At the same time—and in this there can be no doubt that I am fully sustained by the authorities—I intend to conduct my business in my own way. I have rights as a property owner, and I intend to enforce them. No one can come to Anticosti and make himself obnoxious by acting in a disorderly or improper manner. As sole owner it is my privilege to exclude such characters, and it might as well be understood now as later that I propose to enforce my views in this regard. Those who do not desire to respect my wishes may remain away.

'Among other reports which I understand have been circulated, is one that I have increased the amounts which have been charged in the past for the fishing privileges on the island. The Island of Anticosti Company, Limited, of England, from whom I bought this property, established a scale of prices for the season for fishermen who came here from the north shore of the Province of Quebec, from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Labrador coast, or elsewhere. This consisted of ten dollars for each schooner, two dollars per capita for each man on such schooner who was actively engaged in fishing, and twenty per cent. of the catch. Of course, they had full right to fish in the sea surrounding the island free of charge. That privilege is something with which I have not attempted to interfere, nor have I the right to do so.

'But fishing cannot be carried on on a paying basis unless fishermen can take their fish ashore for the purpose of curing them. This scale of prices gives them permission to land on the island, erect houses for their accomodation, cure their fish, use the wood for fuel and other purposes, and, generally speaking, given them the rights of settlers for the season. No increase whatever has been made in the price which has been heretofore paid, and in this respect the conditions remain as they have existed for years. But I have decided to rid myself of unprincipled characters who came to the island and conducted themselves in a lawless manner. These are the persons who have set afloat the reports which have recently been in circulation. Their object in doing so will now be thoroughly understood. In the case of lobster packers, who have been conducting lobster packing houses for years, the old tax of fifty cents per case of forty-eight tins, imposed by the old company, remains the same.

'I am at present engaged in looking over my property, and by personal observation learning what there is here. I arrived on June 7 with the Vellada and the "Savoy," having left Havre on May 7. We touched first at English Bay, and are now making a tour of the island, stopping at the various places and making more or less extended excursions into the interior.

TO DEVELOP THE ISLAND.

'I am more than pleased with what I have seen of the island, and believe that it can be brought to a high state of development. I have made plans to accomplish this. Houses will be built at the principal places on the island, the main settlement being at English Bay, where residences, storehouses, a hotel, a church and shops of various kinds will be built and other improvements made. The government telegraph line now extends only from English Bay around the island to Fox Bay. The intervening space I shall complete, thus making an entire system of telegraphic communication around the island. I shall also establish a telephone service at various points as the necessity arises.

'The fishing industry is by no means the only one which can be made important here. The opportunities for raising cattle and for the manufacture of dairy products are most favorable, although, of course, it will first be necessary to clear much of the land of the growth of timber which at present exists.

'I have been received at all points on the island in the most friendly spirit by the residents, and if any feeling of dissatisfaction exists, not the slightest expression of it has been made to me. I wish the inhabitants of the island to understand that it is my intention to aid them in every way possible, my aim being to develop the island to the greatest extent. They will naturally be benefited thereby.

See That You Get
'GOLDEN RULE' or
"WHITE EAGLE"
FLOUR
FROM YOUR GROCER
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE "ADVANCE" is for sale at Johnson's Bookstore, and the Circulating Library, Desmond building, next door to the Telephone Exchange.

PERSONAL:—Mr. Henry Creighton of the Halifax and Dartmouth Steam ferry service is visiting his relatives and other Chatham friends, all of whom are glad to welcome him.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures liver complaint, rheumatism, and all diseases of the blood.

THE "RUTH" AFLOAT:—Mr. Nicholas Cunningham has floated the barque Ruth, which was stranded below Thibideau Gully and she now lies at the Muirhead upper wharf, Chatham—her hull being not much the worse for the grounding.

SALE OF RESIDENCE:—The residence of Mrs. G. A. Blair, corner of Wellington and Henderson Streets, Chatham, was sold on Saturday last at auction for $1,501. Mr. Donald McLachlan was the purchaser.

POST OFFICE:—Mr. Alex Thomson, one of the most efficient of the Inspector's staff at St. John is temporarily on duty at the Chatham Post Office. It is understood that Mr. R. B. Adams has resigned the postmastership, or is about to do so.

Ayer's Ague cure is a vegetable preparation, and warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS:—No experiment in buying from us. We always send out the best stock and work that can be obtained. No order too small, none too large. We are watching the mails for your correspondence on the subject of cemetery work.

J. H. LAWLOR & Co.

A GREAT CURIOSITY:—The remarkable calf or calves, dropped on Mr. Wm. Welsh's farm at Pokemouche this season, which had two heads, three eyes and other extra organs, has been mounted by a taxidermist and is one of the curiosities on exhibition in connection with the Hotel Dieu fair, Chatham, which opened on Tuesday and is to be continued until Saturday of this week.

AN ATTRACTION to buyers of family groceries, provisions, dry goods and general household supplies is offered by Mr. Roger Flanagan at his well known store on St. John Street, Chatham, in the form of silver knives and forks, silver spoons, silver cruet stands and boxes of tea. He issues tickets which are presented by customers every time they make purchases, and no matter how small the amount, it is punched off, and when the purchases aggregate either $15 or $30, as the case may be, one of the articles specified viz.—a cruet stand, or a dozen of silver knives or forks for a $30 ticket or a 5 lb. box of tea, or 1 doz. silver spoons for a $15 ticket is given free.

"O WAD SOME POWER," ETC.—Whenever a yacht race is described in the papers, the report thereof is unmercifully cut up by a certain local amateur in the yachting line, who appears to have a mania for that kind of criticism, as the subject is a study to which he has given undue attention, for a few years of late, at the expense of Geography and other useful branches of ordinary education. At least that must have been the criticism of some of our school children who were informed by the World on Saturday that Point Wolf (it printed it Pt. Wolfe) is in Nova Scotia. The place used to be in Albert County New Brunswick.

A Forty-year old Grievance Removed.

In Bath, Ont., Chase's Kidney Liver Pills are a standard remedy. Joseph Gardner, of this town, suffered for 40 years with indigestion and its ever present accompaniments—constipation and headache. K. & L. Pills are the only remedy that gave him relief. 25c. a box, of all druggists. One pill a dose.

Steamer Nelson's Extra Bazaar Trips.

The Steamer Nelson will run a special trip this evening (Thursday) and Saturday evening to Newcastle in connection with the Hotel Dieu bazaar, leaving Newcastle on her usual time, 8.09 p.m., Newcastle time; will leave Chatham at the close of the bazaar, 10.30 p.m, sharp.

The Black Brook Mill to be operated.

The well known Black Brook mill, situated at Loggieville, which was operated some twenty years ago by the Stewarts, afterwards by the New Brunswick Trading Company and, some three years ago, by Mr. Wm. Damery under lease from the Bank of Montreal, has been sold by that Bank to Mr. G. J. Vaughan, and it is that gentleman's intention to forthwith make the repairs and carry on the logging operations necessary to the working of the mill next season. The price paid is understood to be $15,000 and the Crown leases of about 50 square miles of lumber lands are included in the purchase at that figure.

Mr. Vaughan's record in the lumber business warrants the belief that he will be a very desirable acquisition to the Miramichi guild of lumber operators, millmen and shippers. He was very successful in the business some years ago at Little Salmon River, and more recently at Point Wolf. He sold out the latter property to Messrs. White of Sussex, who also own a large milling property at Apple River, Nova Scotia. His intention was, we understand, to retire from business altogether, but comparative youth and habits of industry, together with the bargain offered in the Loggieville property suggested that continued business activity would be much better for both his own health and the country's good, than idleness. Hence the good fortune of the community in his making the purchase and deciding to become "a Miramichi man." We believe he will not have any reason to regret the step he has taken, while the Miramichi is to be congratulated on gaining so desirable a citizen and business man.

The Hotel Dieu Bazaar and Fair.

The grand bazaar and fancy fair now being held by the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, Chatham, was duly opened on Tuesday at two o'clock p.m. in a commodious pavilion on their grounds, which is decorated with flags and evergreens and lighted by incandescent electric lights. Tables bearing an endless variety of fancy goods in needlework and other handicraft, works of art, etc. are arranged around the sides of the great structure, while exhibits of curiosities, games and amusements are to be found in the open centre and convenient nooks, the whole presenting a gay and attractive appearance. The ladies and gentlemen officially connected with the management and sales are courteous and obliging and seem to spare no effort to promote the success of the undertaking on the one hand and the enjoyment of its patrons on the other. Tea was served in the basement of the convent building adjoining the booth on Tuesday afternoon until after seven o'clock. St. Michael's band is in attendance each evening and its music is a great pleasure and attraction. On Tuesday evening Miss Gertrude Hall recited and Mr. Thomas Stapleton and Miss Sara Sinnott sang, the children also singing in chorus. Refreshments of all kinds are for sale day and evening, and on each evening to the end there will be a bountiful tea served for the small charge of 25 cents. The opening this and to-morrow evenings will be at six o'clock, but on the closing day—Saturday—it will be at two o'clock. The object of aiding the hospital and other good works of the Sisters, is one that appeals to all classes in the community, and we have no doubt that they will have, in the patronage bestowed upon them on this occasion, reason to feel that the good they are doing is widely appreciated.

A Sample "Liberal."

Amusing things get into the newspapers sometimes, and one of these is a paragraph relating to the postmastership of Chatham which is being copied chiefly by the small conservative organs, having originated, we believe, in the World, which is, of course a little "giddy" on this particular subject just now. It is known that there was great rivalry not long since between Mr. Stewart of the World, on the one hand, and Mr. Geo. Watt of the Mitchell party, on the other, in the race for that particular office and, now that Mr. Stewart has been done out of it, he seems, "because of old times," disposed to assist his late opponent in the race with a zeal that even leads him to recklessness of statement. The World says: "Mr. Watt has fought long and steadfastly "in the Liberal ranks, even when the political status of some of the other prominent "members of the party was doubtful."

The World appears to have a very bad memory. It has the same trouble as our old friend, Mr. Mitchell—a shockingly defective recollection of comparatively recent events. It even ignores its whilom conservative benefactors—the most active promoters of its own origin. It forgets that in 1882 it was brought into existence by a number of very enthusiastic conservatives, prominent amongst whom were gentlemen who now proclaim themselves stalwart and lifelong Liberals. Two of these, who are recognised as political Siamese twins, are Messrs. Geo. Watt and Timothy Crocker. We ought to mention Mr. Crocker first, because he is the Chang of the charming couple, and when the World was brought into existence he it was who became a director of the concern, while Mr. Watt was contented with the position of a humble friend. The Liberals, in those days, used to win elections, and they banged the Mitchells, Watts, Crockers, Adamses and other Conservatives about at will. It is well remembered, however, that Mr. Mitchell abandoned the Conservatives in 1887 and came over to the Liberal party, bringing Messrs. Watt, Crocker and others of their kind with him. The day that Mr. Mitchell and these camp-followers of his were taken into the Liberal party in Northumberland marked the advent of its downfall. The victory it gave to him and them was the genesis of the party's disintegration, for he, being made the head of the party, and he and they having no political principles or policy save those looking to the promotion of Mitchellism, the men who had kept the organization together and made it a potent and victorious one, became disgusted and left it, so that it has, ever since, been distinguished only for its amateur election campaigns with Mr. Mitchell for its candidate, Mitchell policy and tactics and Mitchell defeats. Thus, from 1878 until 1887 the Liberal party, fighting against the conservatives, who were led by Mr. Mitchell and his satellites, such as the Watts, Crockers, etc. were accustomed to win elections against all comers. What has the party been since?—Only Liberal in name. It is, therefore, as we have already said, amusing to have Conservative papers like the World giving a man with Mr. Watt's crooked political history a certificate as one who has "fought long and steadfastly in the Liberal ranks," Mr. Watt was a misfortune in the Tory ranks up to 1887; and a calamity in the Liberal ranks from that time to the present, until it has become a truism that whichever side he isn't on is pretty sure to win. If the Liberals can manage to get him into the post office and out of the party they may have some chance of getting clear of his relative, Mr. Mitchell as a candidate, clear of him as a party Jonah and clear of the bad luck that it has had ever since Mr. Mitchell brought him over to it from the Tory ranks.

Runaway Lumber Train.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.—NEW BRUNSWICKERS ON THE TRAIN.

A serious accident happened on Thursday on the Saco Valley Lumber Company's railway, running up the Mt. Washington river, New Hampshire. At about 9 o'clock, as the logging train was returning with a load of logs from the camp, which is situated about three miles from the base of Mt. Washington, the brakes refused to work, and all control of the train was lost.

The place was one of the wildest on the road, with a grade of more than 300 feet to the mile. On the front of the engine were Charles W. Green and his son, C. B. Green of St. John N. B., who, with Burt Woodward, the fireman, and Edward Monahan, of Lancaster, foreman on the train, were the only ones to escape unhurt, Mr. Green shouted to his son not to jump, and both held on as the train shot down the steep decline. When the engine and cars jumped the rails both were severely shaken up, but otherwise uninjured.

George Woodward, the engineer, jumped to save himself, and struck upon a bowlder and was instantly killed. Mr. Woodward's son Burt, the fireman, also jumped and was saved. Mr. Woodward leaves a widow and two children, who live in Carrigan. John Murray, of Carrigan, brakeman, was killed by injuries about his head.

Marshall Walker, of Fryeburg, Me., had his leg fractured. The other injured ones were James P. Dunn, of Miramichi, N. B., injuries about head and face, and Charles Hanson, of Hiram, Me., broken arm and injuries about head.

Mr. Dunn's many friends here will be glad to hear of his coming out of the accident so well.

Rubbing It In.

Never use a liniment, says a high medical authority. Don't rub it in—drive it out. Take something that removes the acid poison from the blood—take something that will improve your digestion, and build up the body to the perfection of robust health. That "something" is Scott's Sarsaparilla, a remedy that obtains the best results in the shortest time. $1, of all druggists.

The Newcastle Shooting Affair.

In our last week's report of the testimony given by Mr. McKeen at the enquiry into the Newcastle shooting affair the following occurred:—

I jumped out of bed, and ran up stairs as fast as I could, without putting on any clothes; found some people standing in the upper hall; could not remember who they were. It was not very dark. There was a light burning in the little dark room that is there, and it showed some light into the hall; witness passed right by these people two the door of Mr. Mackenzie's room. He was singing out they are killing me. They are killing me. Right close after him, Mr. Mackenzie came out, and in front of the door commenced striking Mr. Beynon in the face as fast as he could strike him. Mr. Beynon did not seem to be able to defend himself at all. He did not put his hands up. Mr. McKane had his left arm around Beynon at this time and he was using his right hand on him. He said, by ——I will kill the son of a——I will kill the son of a——,"

By some mistake Mr. McKane is thus mentioned in the official report as being present and holding Beynon when witness stated that Mr. Mackenzie was striking him, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. McKeen did did not say Mr. McKane was there at all just then, but that it was Mr. Mackenzie alone who had his left arm around Beynon, while he was, at the same time, striking him with his right.

We make this correction gladly because, while we do not for a moment seek to condone or defend the conduct of either Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. McKane in connection with the unfortunate affair referred to, we realize that the circumstance has been eagerly seized upon by Mr. McKane's political and personal enemies for the purpose of making the very worst possible use of it against him, by giving exaggerated and, in some cases, untruthful accounts of it, as well as of other alleged misconduct of Mr. McKane since his residence in Newcastle. If the elements of personal hatred, vindictiveness and misrepresentation were eliminated from the adverse press reports and references which have gone abroad in connection with the matter were eliminated, it is fair and reasonable to believe that Mr. McKane would not be quite so black a sheep as he is represented to be. At all events, he does not seem to have been the object of much christian charity during the last few weeks, and it is probable that the Recording Angel has been enabled to about balance the account by setting on the right hand side spiteful items furnished by the virtuous mouths and pens of many whose lives and conduct have been at least no better than those of Mr. McKane.

Parting of Provincial Officials and ex-premier Blair.

[Fredericton Herald.]

Immediately after his return from Government House yesterday afternoon, after having resigned the premiership of New Brunswick, Hon. A. G. Blair was invited to the private office of the provincial secretary, where he found assembled the staff of the various government departments, and his late colleagues in the government.

Auditor General Beek announced the business which called them together, and then read the following address:—

TO THE HON. A. G. BLAIR:

DEAR SIR.—We the undersigned officials of the various departments of the Local Government, beg that you will accept from us this imperfect, but not the less sincere expression of the high esteem in which we have held you, throughout the long time during which you have exercised control over the administration of Provincial affairs, as Premier.

We feel that we have to thank you for uniform kindness and consideration received at your hands, which we will always gratefully remember, and with many regrets we look upon your withdrawal from the Provincial arena, as the severance of a connection, that has been congenial to us in our respective positions, and we hope, to you, not unfruitful of pleasant recollections.

While we deeply regret that in the public interests, you are impelled to take this step, we still congratulate you upon your advancement to a higher place in the government of the country, and sincerely hope, that in the years to come, as has been in the past, success and prosperity may attend you.

We beg to assure you that you have our best wishes for the future welfare of yourself, Mrs. Blair and family.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants.

J. S. Beek,	C. S. Brannen,
J. L. Inches,	G. Fred Coy,
J. R. Inch,	Robert Wetmore,
Andrew Inches,	R. S. Barker,
Geo. N. Babbitt,	T. Otty Crookshank,
T. Carleton Allen,	A. R. Wetmore,
E. W. L. Tibbitt,	J. W. Purdie,
F. A. H. Straton,	Wm. Harrison,
T. B. Winslow,	Seth H. Berry,
Edgar Hanson,	Mary Thompson,
W. P. Flewelling,	Louise A. Barter,
T. G. Loggie,	James Lynn,
Thomas Nesbitt,	Frank Sadler,
	John A. Donahoe.

MR. BLAIR'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Blair made a very feeling reply. He expressed the great regret he felt at severing his connection with the officials, to whom he paid a high compliment for their faithful and efficient services, during his experience of over thirteen years as head of the Provincial government.

He said this was one of the most trying days in his life, having been called upon to separate from his late colleagues in the government, as well as the officials of the various departments, with whom one and all his relations had always been of the most pleasant and satisfactory character, He wished them all success and happiness in the future. He then formally said goodbye, and shook hands with the officials, and was visibly affected during the proceedings.

Town Council Meeting.

The Town Council of Chatham held a special meeting on Monday evening last at 7,30. All the members were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after verbal corrections had been noted.

The Mayor said the first business to be considered was that in relation to the schools.

Ald. Bennett reported verbally in reference to his attendance at the Municipal Council, saying the only matter of particular importance to this Council dealt with was that of the Chatham Public Wharf, which was, at his request and in accordance with the wishes of the Chatham Council, laid over until January. The Secretary-Treasurer of the County had said that there was no reason why the Municipality should give a lease to Mr. Crimmin.

Ald. Bennett also reported that Chatham Street and Fire Commissioners' report had been presented to and passed by the Municipal Council and that Board now ceased to exist.

In reply to Ald. Loggie, Ald. Bennett pointed out that under the law, the balance of Street and Fire fund in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands was payable to Chatham Town Treasurer.

Ald. Nicol desired to know whether any action was to be taken on what Ald. Bennett had reported.

It was thought not.

Ald. Nicol said as debentures would soon have to be issued, the finance committee had procured the form of bond used in Moncton, which he submitted.

In reply to the Mayor, Ald. Bennett said it would be quite in order for the Council to appoint its quota of school trustees at any time without waiting for the government to make its appointments to that body.

Ald. Nicol, after explaining his views of the law on the subject, moved—seconded by Ald. Loggie, that the Town of Chatham, in special meeting of its Council called for the purpose, declare itself in favor of coming under the 94th section of the Schools Act relating to incorporated towns and duly notify the Governor in Council thereof. Adopted.

Ald Nicol, after expressing doubts as to whether it was quite legal for him to do so before the Government appointed its quota of School Trustees, moved that the Town's quota be appointed. Carried. The following were then elected Trustees by the Council: Patk. Coleman, Geo. Stothart, Wm. Lawlor, J. L. Stewart.

Ald. Watt moved, seconded by Ald. England, that Doctress Anna L. Brown be chosen the Town's appointee as the woman member of the Board.

Ald. Coleman, seconded by Ald. Nicol, moved that Miss Tweedie be appointed.

Ald. Watt said if Miss Tweedie were chosen she could not take the oath of office which required a Trustee to be a ratepayer and he understood that Miss Tweedie was not a ratepayer.

Ald. Bennett read the Act passed at the last session of the legislature providing for the appointment of two women as School Trustees in every city and incorporated town, one of which was to be chosen by the City or Town Council and the other by the Government. He pointed out that the only qualification was that the persons chosen should be women, and also that Ald. Watt had misrepresented the oath of qualification, which did not say anything whatever about Trustees being ratepayers. He referred to the appointments of women in St. John and Moncton under last winter's act, who were not ratepayers and called on Ald. Watt to retract his misstatement of the law.

Ald. Watt, however, would not do so.

Ald. Coleman said he was satisfied by what a member of the Government had told him that it was not required that the woman chosen Trustee should be a ratepayer.

Ald. Nicol said the Legislature had passed the act and, in it, fixed the sole qualification, which was that the Trustee chosen should be a woman. Why then should any other qualification but that so specified be required?

Ald. Loggie said both the nominees were well qualified for the position and he thought one of them might be withdrawn.

The question was taken and the Council voted as follows on Mr. Tweedie's nomination:

Yeas: Alds. Bennett, Coleman, McIntosh, Nicol, Murdoch.

Nays: Alds. Watt, Loggie, England.

Miss Tweedie was, therefore, declared elected.

Ald. Nicol moved that the male Trustees elected this evening retire in the following order:—Stewart, Lawlor, Colman, Stothart, but Ald. Bennett proposed to decide the matter by lot, which was done, and the retirement was decided thereby in this order: Stewart, in January 1897; Coleman, in January 1898; Stothart in January 1899 and Lawlor in January 1900.

The Mayor said that although this meeting was for the purpose of taking up school matters, it was also understood that fire matters would be dealt with.

On motion of Ald. Bennet rule of order No. 38 was suspended for the evening.

Ald. Nicol, after referring at some length to the importance of having practical men as a town Fire Board, and each ward of the town represented on it, moved, seconded by Ald. Bennett that Alds. Watt, Murdoch, Coleman and England, together with four other ratepayers to be nominated by them and approved by the Council, compose such Board.

Ald. Watt objected to nominations of this kind made en bloc, as the practice was a bad precedent. The Street and Fire services should be combined under one management. The law amalgamated them,

Ald. Bennett—That's just what the law does not do.

Ald. Watt said, as a member of the committee that framed the bye-laws that was his recollection of it. He contended that the whole Council should be a fire committee.

Ald. Nicol said this would give one committee too much to do and besides the advantage of dividing the work it was generally the case that small committees were the most efficient and workable.

Ald. Watt moved in amendment seconded by Ald. England, that Ald. Bennett's name be substituted for his on the Fire Board.

Ald. Bennet said that he was far less acquainted with fire duties than Ald. Watt, who was well fitted for the position to which he was nominated, and he asked the Council to vote down Ald. Watt's nomination.

Ald. Watt said he would not serve on the Board unless it also controlled the Street Service.

[Here there was a good deal of informal talking and waste of time.]

Ald Bennett finally made another speech giving the practice in St. Stephen, Woodstock etc., in the management of the two services under discussion.

Ald. Watt's nomination of Ald. Bennett, instead of himself, for the Fire Board was now put and lost and Ald. Nicol's original motion passed,

Ald. Nicol referred to the necessity of having arrangements perfected for the occupancy of the room now used by the Council and also for its being "fixed up" a little. He said Mr. Fothingham had put the rate per night for occupying it at $2.

Ald. Bennett moved that the members of the Council not on the Fire Board be appointed as the Public Works and Safety Committee.

Ald. Watt said he had heard of this scheme before and intimated that there was a plot to keep him off this committee by putting him on the Fire Board, and that Ald. Bennett was acting in the interest of Mr. Snowball in the matter, because he (Watt) was objectionable to that gentleman on account of his going down and ordering a certain street survey, etc.

Ald. Bennett said he had endeavored, ever since he was elected, to get along amicably with his colleague, Mr. Watt, but found it impossible to do so, as he had invariably met with rebuffs.

Ald. Nicol said that if Ald. Watt was very anxious to get at Mr. Snowball, he for one would not object to having him on the committee.

Ald. Watt said he had not said that, but that his colleague (Ald. Bennett) was acting for Mr. Snowball.

Ald. Bennett said Ald. Watt was acting in a most reprehensible and ungentlemanly manner and he regretted that it seemed impossible for him to rise beyond such a line of conduct, because it was his nature to be suspicious and discourteous. Ald. Watt was the only member of the Board who pursued this line of conduct and he regretted it for members should treat each other with decency, which Ald. Watt did not do. He (Ald, Bennett) had not exchanged views, or had any conversation with Mr. Snowball in reference to the composition of these committees and it was gross discourtesy for Ald. Watt to bring that gentleman's name up as he had done.

His Worship said he regretted that such reference had been made to a gentleman who was not present, and he would prefer that members should refrain from such allusions to persons not before the Council.

The question being put on Ald. Bennett's motion it was carried.

Ald. Nicol moved that the room be engaged for Council meetings at $2 per day when used, that sum to include light, and fuel when required.

Ambrose Hay's bill $4.50 for three attendances at Council was thought a large one and referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Bennett submitted a number of Bye-Laws which were adopted.

Ald. Loggie referred to the bad condition of the streets, especially of that in front of the Commercial Building and on the top of the hill in the ward he represents and thought they should be attended to.

The Mayor was of opinion that the Station road was amongst the first that should be put in good order, as strangers coming to the town must be unfavorably impressed on seeing its condition.

On motion of Ald. Nicol leave was given to the Fire Board Aldermen to retire for the purpose of selecting their outside colleagues, for the action of the Council.

Ald. Watt said he would not act with the other members appointed, so while he sat, sulking, the others appeared to be unwilling to retire without him and—

Ald. England said the first thing that should be done was to put Water Street in order along by the Snowball and the other mill where they were obstructed, as they were used by the poor men, for it was poor men who paid the taxes, and they should have the best roads.

Ald. McIntosh said that while Ald. England appeared to see the condition of Water Street in front of the Snowball and Muirhead mills and to single them out as obstructed, he was blind and dumb in regard to other roads he doubtless passed nearly every day and which were blocked up for one-half of their width. One street was monopolised by a company as it they owned it, but Ald. England hadn't a word to say on the subject. Ald. McIntosh gave particulars of the obstructions referred to and said that street, as well as Water Street should be looked after. The treatment of these matters should not be sectional or partial, but every individual, firm and company should be treated alike. If we are going to order the removal of obstructions, notice should be given to these interested parties so as to give them reasonable time to comply therewith—not the Snowball and Richards mill people alone, but the other company as well.

Ald. England said the sidewalk was often covered 18 inches deep at Snowball's and and care were also placed on the other street by the Pulp Company and he supposed the latter could be made to remove them.

[A long and out-of-order discussion followed in reference to the desirability of borrowing money for putting the streets in order—much of it being conversational and inaudible to the reporters.]

Ald. Bennet informed the Council as to what the law was relating to the Town's liability for damages to persons who might be injured by reason of defective streets, the gist of which was that so long as the streets were properly made in the first place damages could not be recovered for injuries to persons caused by their merely being out of repair. He thought bonds should be floated to put the streets in repair.

Ald. Bennett said he also desired to direct the Council's attention to the fact that the Town is entitled to all the Scott Act fines collected through its police court; and likewise that the Town had the sole right to the fees of pedlars doing business within its limits and that such pedlars must obtain licenses from the Town Treasurer.

At this point the members of the Fire Board retired—Ald. Watt with the others—and having returned Ald. Watt nominated Messrs. M. S. Hocken, Patk. Keoughan, Thos. Buckley and Chas. Gunn, who were elected.

Ald. Nicol returned to the subject of the streets again and it was being discussed in a dissultory way when our reporter withdrew, the proceedings being informal and time being wasted over it.

Tilby's Foot

The step 'twixt the sublime and ridiculous is quickly made. Surely literature presents no more grotesque idealization than Tilby's foot, and the numerous worshippers that have figuratively speaking bent knees and kissed the big toe of the foot, when reason once more comes to their rescue, will feel as if the production of the genus Ass were perennial. By the way did you notice when reading Tilby how highly it commended Putnam's Corn Extractor, which renders impossible the discordant excrescence, corns. Tilby's foot would not be worthy of homage if marred by corns; neither would yours. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor.

The Kolapore Cup.

IT RETURNS ONCE AGAIN TO CANADA.

A STRONG WIND INTERFERES WITH THE SCORES.

London, July 17.—The shooting contest for the Kolapore cup took place at Bisley to-day. The event was participated in by the British, Canadian, Guernsey and Jersey teams of eight men each, firing seven shots at distances of 200, 500 and 600 yards. Canada won the cup with a score of 656, Great Britain being a close second with a score of 648.

THE CANADIAN SCORE.

The individual scores of the Canadian team were as follows:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Spearing	31	27	30
Ross	29	29	28
Crowe	28	29	21
Lieut. Mitchell	27	26	24
Campbell	27	26	21
Weller	26	31	25
Hayhurst	28	29	32
Ozzy	30	31	27

The other scores were as follows:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Great Britain	232	219	193
Guernsey	228	223	147
Jersey	199	212	134

A strong wind blew across the range and greatly interfered with the accuracy of the shooting.

The victory of the Canadians was loudly cheered by the large crowd of spectators present.

The 'Rajah of Kolapore's' Imperial Challenge Cup was given in 1871 by His Highness the late Rajah of Kolapore, to be competed for annually by teams of eight, as follows:—

(a.) One team of efficient volunteers from the Mother Country.

(b.) One team from the militia or efficient volunteers of each British colony or dependency.

(c.) One team from members home on leave of the Indian Staff Corps or of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Indian Service or India Volunteers, or all four.

Six times before has the cup been won by the Canadian team:—In 1872, by a team sent by the Militia Department, under command of Major Worsley; in 1873, team in command of Lieut.-Col. Peters of New Brunswick, Major Otter, Queen's Own Rifles, second in command; 1875, in command, Lieut. Col. Mackinley, Nova Scotia; second, Major Cotton, Ontario; 1881, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Ontario, in command, Capt. Curren, Nova Scotia, adjutant; 1884, Lieut.-Col. White, Ontario, in command, Capt. Borse, Quebec, adjutant; and again in 1889, when Lieut.-Col Thomas Bacon, Ontario, had charge of the team, with adjutant, Capt. John Hood, Quebec Province.

The twin cups constituting the Kolapore cup are remarkably handsome specimens of the silversmith art. They stand some twenty inches in height and are urn shaped, being at the broadest part of the body about eight inches in diameter. On the shoulder of each are two lions' heads handsomely wrought proceeding from which on each is a delicately worked chain handle ornamented with dead beaten silver bead knots. The sides of the cup are curiously ornamented with beaten scales picked out with delicately chased lines and burnished. The necks are plain burnished silver with chased border lines and are closed with concentric lids.

A Chance for us all.

The possibilities of winter comfort seem now to be only limited by the extent of the spruce trees in the land. So long as a "wooden cloth—and this is practically what Fibre Chamois is, can be had for a trifling expense to line our outer garments with, no one need ever suffer from the sharpest winds or frostiest air of winter. An absolute nonconductor of heat and cold, Fibre Chamois is also durable, light and pliable so that the presence of a layer of it through a coat is never felt save by the protection it gives from a roaring gale or icy temperature. As its thorough worth has long since been proved there is no possible chance of disappointment in preparing to enjoy the healthful warmth it always provides.

HOT WEATHER BLUES.

And Paine's Celery Compound.

The hot, fiery weather of midsummer is extremely trying to those who are weak, nervous, sleepless, and used up. Just at this time, half-well people suffer from what is termed "hot weather blues." This means tired, weary feelings, and an oppression that makes daily life a burden. When the "hot weather blues" overcome a person, there is always a great lack of nerve force and power and bodily strength is at a low ebb.

Many will ask, "what can we do that we may be enabled to attend to business and enjoy life like others around us? Why, do just as thousands of others have done, banish the cause of the "blues" by using Paine's Celery Compound for a few weeks. This marvellous tonic medicine will restore your vitality: it will strengthen the nervous system; it will cleanse the blood and give you new feelings and aspirations.

Thousands have found Paine's Celery Compound to be an invaluable agent in the hot weather for keeping up activity, appetite, perfect digestion, and for promoting sweet and refreshing sleep. Paine's Celery Compound will banish the "blues," and put every weary and used up man and woman in such a condition, that work will be a pleasure, and life will be worth living.

How Maceo Died.

Private advices give an entirely different account of the death of Jose Maceo, the Insurgent leader, from the versions which have heretofore been given out. According to this story, after the insurgent colonel Cartagena had been killed in the engagement in the Gaot Hills, Maceo, with his staff and escort put himself at the head of the warriors and lead in a dash by which he hoped to surprise the Spaniards. He had however, made a serious miscalculation and found himself confronted by a strong force in a superior position. Seeing his error, and hoping to escape Maceo shouted to his followers: "Back! let us retreat, they're too many for us." As he uttered the last word a rifle ball struck him in the back of the neck and passed through his head, emerging between his eyes. The volley that killed Maceo also slew his friend, Dr. Perueta Repavarria, and several members of his staff.

The Most Costly Materials Used in the Manufacture of Diamond Dyes.

The best and most costly ingredients and materials are used in the manufacture of Diamond Dyes. No experiments are ever made with cheap colors with the view of increasing the manufacturer's profits.

Diamond Dyes are the world's standards and will be kept as such no matter what the cost may be. The cheap and imitation dyes sold by some dealers are never twice made from the same grade of Materials, ther

JOHN ARTHUR'S WARD;

OR THE DETETIVE'S DAUGHTER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"A Woman's Crime," "The Missing Diamond." Etc., Etc.

Claire found herself thinking that Doctor Vaughan was a noble-looking man; not alluringly handsome, as was Edward Percy; not possessing the magnetic fascination that Madeline had described as belonging to Lucian Davlin. But he had a fine face, nay, a grand face, full of strength and sweetness; not devoid of beauty, but having in it something infinitely better, truer, and more godlike than mere physical beauty can impart to any face.

Then she thought of Madeline, of her loneliness, her sorrow, and her need of just such a strong, gentle nature to lean upon, to look up to, and to obey. "She would obey him," quoth Claire to herself.

Next she fell to watching Madeline, through half-closed eyelashes. She saw how the girl listened to his every word; how, when his eyes were not upon her, she seemed to devour him with a hungry, longing, sorrowful gaze.

"As if she were taking leave of him forever," thought Claire.

And that is what Madeline was doing. When she came to the city, it was with the determination to win the love of this man, if it could be won; to let nothing stand between herself and the fulfilment of that purpose. But all this had been changed, and, seeing how bravely Claire bore she shook of her lover's baseness, how proudly, how nobly, she commanded herself, Madeline had abandoned her purpose.

"I am not worthy of him, and she is," she told herself.

When she declared that Claire should be happy, she bade farewell to her own hope of future happiness. She would help him to win the girl he loved, and then she would be content to die; aye, more than content.

To-night, therefore, she was saying in her heart a farewell to this man, who was so dear to her. She had almost hoped that she should not meet him again for the present, and yet she was so glad to have seen him once more. She was glad of his presence, yet fearful lest her good resolution might be shaken. She would not let him be too kind to her, rather let him think her ungrateful, anything—what could it matter now?

"Shall you not come back to the city soon, Miss Payne? Surely your old home can not be the most charming place in your eyes," questioned Clarence, after a time.

"I don't intend returning to the city—at least not for some time, Doctor Vaughan."

Clarence looked perplexed.

To break the silence that ensued, Claire crossed to the piano and began playing soft, dreamy fragments of melody.

Presently Olive took up the conversation, and when Madeline again turned her face toward him, he was listening to Olive and looking at Claire. It was the same look, yearning, tender.

Claire, all unconscious of his gaze, was looking at Madeline, as she played softly on.

As Olive and Clarence talked, Claire saw the face of the girl grow dark; she saw her eyes full of a hungry, despairing light, and gradually there crept upon her the remembrance that she had seen that same look, only not so woeful, in the eye of Clarence Vaughan; that same look fixed upon herself. Involuntarily her fingers slipped from the keys, and she turned from the instrument to encounter the same gaze fastened upon her now; ardent, tender, longing eyes they were, and her own fell before them.

Claire Keith was troubled. She wanted to be alone, to think. She murmured an excuse; her head ached; she would retire.

Clarence had noted an unusual brightness in her eye, and a feverish flush upon her cheek. Now, however, she was quite pale, and as she extended her hand to him with a strange, new sensation of diffidence and consciousness, he clasped it for a moment in his own, and said, earnestly: "You do not look at all well, Miss Keith; you are sure it is only a headache?"

"Quite sure," smiling faintly.

"Then good-night. I shall inquire after your head to-morrow."

"Thank you," she murmured.

Then nodding to her sister and Madeline, she glided from the room.

It had all come upon her at once. Edward Percy was an imposter; Edward Percy, as she believed in him, had never existed. The love that she had believed here was here no longer, or, if it were, she no longer desired it. Almost simultaneously with this knowledge, came the unspoken assurance that she was the possessor of a worthier love, a manlier heart.

She could not feel glad to know this, yet she was not sorry. Somehow it soothed her to know that she was not a forsaken, loveless maiden. It was something to possess the love of so good a man, even if she could make it no return.

But Madeline. Poor Madeline; she loved this man; she needed his love, she must have it.

Claire pulled back the curtains from her window, and gazed out into the starlit night. "She needs this love," the girl murmured. "Clarence Vaughan shall learn to love her, if I can bring it about. Yes, even if I loved him, I would give him up to her."

CHAPTER XX.—STRUGGLING AGAINST FATE.

When Claire left the drawing room, Madeline had started up as if to follow her. Recalling herself, she sat down again, keeping, as before, near to Olive, and taking as little share in the conversation as was possible. She dared not trust herself too much; her good resolves were strong, but not stronger than was the charm of his voice and presence.

"Let them think me uncivil," she murmured to herself; "what does it matter now?"

But her trial was not over. Olive and Clarence had held frequent council together concerning the wayward girl, and how they could best influence her aright without breaking the letter or spirit of their promise to her. And the absence of Claire added to their freedom of speech.

Olive had intimated to Doctor Vaughan that Madeline had taken some, perhaps, unsafe, steps in the pursuit of her enemies. He, understanding the impetuosity of the girl, as well as her reckless fearlessness, could not conceal the anxiety he felt.

Acting under an impulse of disinterested kindness, Clarance Vaughan crossed the room and sat down by Madeline's side

"Miss Madeline," he said, as respectfully as if to an empress, "we, Mrs. Girard and myself, cannot get rid of the idea that somehow you partly belong to us; that we ought to be given a little, just a very little, authority over you."

There was a shade of bitterness in the girl's answer. "You have the right to exercise authority over me, if you choose to do so. You are my benefactors."

They felt the reproof of her words. This keen-witted, uncontrollable girl, was putting up barrier upon barrier between herself and their desire to serve her. Very quietly he answered her.

"You do us an injustice, when you suggest that we claim your confidence on the score of any indebtedness on your part. It has been our happiness to serve you. If we have not your esteem, if we may not stand toward you in the light of a brother and sister, anxious only for your welfare and happiness, then we have no claim upon you."

"My happiness!"

The face was averted, but the lips were pale and drawn, and the words came through them like a moan.

Olive stirred uneasily. She could see that the girl was suffering, although she did not guess at the cause.

"Yes," continued Clarence, laying his hand gently upon hers; "Madeline—will you let me call you Madeline?—will you let me be your brother? I have no sister, almost no kin; I won't be an exacting brother," smilingly. "I won't overstep the limits you set me, but we must have done with this nonsense about benefactors, and gratitude, and all that."

No answer, eyes down dropped, face still half-averted, and looking as if hardening into marble.

"What is my fate?" still holding her hand. "Can you accept so unworthy a brother?"

"Yes," in such a cold, far-away tone.

He lifted the hand to his lips. "Thank you, Madeline," he said, as if she had done him high honor.

Madeline felt her courage failing her. How could she listen to him, talk to him, with anything like sisterly freedom, and not prove false to her resolve to further his cause with Claire? And yet how could she refuse him the trust he asked of her?

It was very pleasant to know that he was thus interested in her; she felt herself slipping quickly into a day-dream in which nothing was distinct save that there existed a bond between them, that he had claimed the right to exercise authority over her, and that she was very, very glad even to be his slave. Listening to his voice, a smile crept to her lips, and

"The eyes smiled too,
But 'twas as if remembering they had wept,
And knowing they would some day weep again."

"I don't intend to give up my claims upon Madeline; I elected her my sister, when I brought her home with me. And I had been flattering myself that I was to have a companion, but I am afraid she will run away from me. She ought to take Claire a place in my home, ought she not? Claire is with me so little," said Olive.

Madeline smiled sadly. "I could never do that," she said; "I could no more fill Claire's place than I could substitute myself for the rays of the sun."

"Claire would laugh at you for that speech," said Olive.

"But it is true; is it not?" appealing to Doctor Vaughan.

He colored slightly under her gaze. "We don't want two Claires, he said; "but you can be yourself, and that will make us happy.

The girl let her eyes fall, and rest upon her clasped hands.

"I would like to make you happy, she said, softly.

"Really?

"Really," lifting her eyes to his face.

"Then, promise us that you will let us help to right your wrongs, and that you will come back, like a good sister, and stay with Mrs. Girard."

Her face hardened. "I can not, she said, briefly.

"You will not, seriously."

No answer.

"Madeline, what is it you wish to do?"

"What I wish to do, I can not. I can tell you what I intend to do," sitting very erect.

"Then what do you intend?"

"I intend," turning her eyes away from them both, and fixing them moodily upon the fire, "to follow up the path in which I have set my feet. I intend to oust a base adventuress from the home that was my mother's; to wrest the fortune that was mine from the grasp of a bad old man, and make him suffer for the wrong he did my mother. I intend to laugh at Lucian Davlin, when he is safe behind prison bars; to hunt down and frustrate an imposter, and by so doing, clear the name of Philip Girard before all the world." Her voice was low, but very firm, dogged almost, in its tone.;

He turned a perplexed face toward Olive.

"What does it all mean?" he asked.

"What she says," replied Mrs. Girard, flushing with suppressed excitement. "She has found a clue that may lead to Philip's release."

He moved nearer to the girl, and taking her hand, drew her toward him, until she faced him.

"Madeline, is this true?"

"Yes."

"And you will hold me to a promise not to lift a hand to help clear the name of my friend?" reproachfully.

"Yes," unflinchingly. "Are you doing right, my sister?"

She attempted to draw away her hand.

"Child, what can you do?"

She turned her eyes toward Olive. "She will tell you what I have done. I can do much more."

Olive came suddenly to her side. "Oh, Madeline!" she said, "let him take all this into his hands. It is not fit work for you. It will harden you, make you bitter, and—"

Madeline wrested her hand away and sprang up, standing before them flushed and goaded into bitterness.

"Yes," she cried, wildly, "I know; you need not say it. It will harden me; it has already. It will make me bitter and bad, unfit for your society, unworthy of your friendship. I shall be a liar, a spy, a hypocrite—but I shall succeed. You see, you were wrong in offering me your friendship, Doctor Vaughn. I shall not be worthy to be called your sister, but," brokenly, "you need not have feared. I never intended to presume upon your friendship; I never intended to trouble you after—after my work is done. Ah! how dared I think to become one of you—I, whom you rescued from a gambler's den; I who go about disguised, and play the servant to people whom you would not touch. You are right; after this I will go my way alone."

Her voice became inarticulate, the last word was a sob, and she turned swiftly to leave the room.

Olive sprang forward with a remorseful cry, but Clarence Vaughan motioned her back, and with a quick stride was at the door, one hand upon it, the other firmly clasping the wrist of the now sobbing girl. Closing the door, which she had partially opened, he led her back, very gently, but firmly, and placing her in a chair, stood beside her until the sobs ceased. Then he drew a chair close to her own, and said, softly:

"My little sister, we never meant this. These are your own morbid fancies. Because you are playing the part of amateur detective, you are not necessarily cut off from all your friends. We would not give you up so easily, and there is too much that is good and noble in you to render your position so very dangerous to your womanhood. You have grieved Mrs. Girard deeply by imputing any such meaning to her words. Can't you understand, child, that it is because we care for you, because we want to shield you from the hardships you must of necessity undergo, that we wish you to let us work with and for you?"

Madeline shivered and gave a long sobbing sigh. He took both listless hands in his own.

"Now, sister mine, won't you make me a promise, just one?"

Her hands trembled under his. How could she resist him when his strong, firm clasp was upon her; when he was looking into her eyes pleadingly, even tenderly; when his breath was on her cheek, and his voice murmured in her ear? She sat before him, contrite, conquered, strangely happy; conscious of nothing save a wish that she might die then and there, with her hands in his. She was afraid to speak and break the spell. He had said that he cared for her, was not that enough?

"Tell me, Madeline."

"Yes," she breathed, rather than uttered.

"Thank you. Now, sister, we are going to trust to your sagacity in this matter. But you must promise me, as your brother, who is bound so look after your welfare, that you will take no decisive steps without first informing us, and that as soon as the work becomes too heavy for your hands, you will call upon me to help you. My sister will surely do nothing that her brother cannot sanction?"

She dropped her eyes and said, simply: "I will do what you wish me to."

"You will give me your confidence, then?"

"Yes."

"Am I to hear a complete history of all that has happened thus far from Mrs. Girard?"

"Yes."

"And, after hearing it, may I communicate with you?"

She glanced up in surprise."

"Or," continued he; "better still, may I come down to Bellair and talk things over with you, should I deem it advisable?"

"If you wish," looking glad.

"Mind, I don't want to intrude; I will not come if you dont desire it; but I shall wish to come. And you may manage our interviews as you see fit. I will do nothing to compromise you in the eyes of the people you are among. May I come?"

"Yes;" very softly, and trembling under his hand.

"Then we will say no more about all this to-night. You have already abused your strength, and if you don't get rest and sleep we shall have you ill again, and then what would become of our little detective?"

Olive came forward with outstretched hands and pleading eyes. "I can't wait any longer to be forgiven for my thoughtless words," she said. "Madeline you will forgive me?"

"Of course Madeline will," replied Clarence. "Now you had better forgive Madeline for putting such a perverse construction upon your words, and then we will send her away to get the rest she must have."

"I was abominable, Olive," said the girl, so ruefully that Clarence laughed outright. "Of course, I know you are too kind to say a cruel thing. I—I believe I was trying to quarrel with you all; do forgive me."

"Of course you were trying to quarrel with us; and I haven't a bit of faith in your penitence now, young lady," said Clarence, rising and smiling. "I can't believe in you until I am assured that you will go to bed straightway, and swallow every drop of the wine I shall send up to you."

"With something nice in it," suggested Olive.

"With something very nice in it, of course. Now, will you obey so tyrannical a brother, and swallow his first brotherly prescription without making a face?"

All his kindness and care for her comfort brought a thrill of gladness to the girl's heart, and some of the old debonnaire, half-defiant light back to her eyes, as she replied, while rising from her chair, in obedience to a gesture of playful authority from Clarence, "Will I accept a scolding and go to bed, that means"

Then making a wry face and evidently referring to the wine: "Is it very bitter?"

"Not very; but you must swallow every drop."

"And I will order the wine," said Olive, touching the bell. "You know, Dr. Vaughan, that Madeline leaves us in the morning?"

"No?" in surprise. "Must you go so soon?"

"Yes," demurely, "unless I am forbidden."

"We are too wise to forbid you to do anything you have set your heart on. Then I must bid you good-by here and now, for a little time."

"Or a long one," gravely.

"Not for a long one. If the mountain won't come, you know—well, if I don't get very satisfactory reports from you, look out for me."

"You can't get at me," wickedly.

"Can't I? Wait and see. I'll come as your grandfather, or your maiden aunt.

"Please don't," laughing, "one spinster is enough."

"Well, I won't, then; I think I'll come as your father confessor."

At this Olive joined in the laugh.

"Good-night, Dr. Vaughan."

"Good-night, Miss Payne," with exaggerated emphasis and dignity, but holding fast to her hand.

She looked at the hand doubtfully, then up into his face. "Good-night—brother," with pretty shyness.

"That is better," releasing the little hand. "Good night, sister mine. Mind you drink every drop of the wine."

"I will!" quite seriously. "Good-night, Olive."

Olive stooped and kissed her cheek "Good-night, dear," she said, "and happy dreams

Dr. Vaughan opened the door for her, and smiled after her as she looked back from the foot of the stairs. Then closing the door he came back, and stood on the hearth-rug looking thoughtful.

"It is a difficult nature to deal with, and in her present mood, a dangerous one. She is painfully sensitive, and possesses an exceedingly nervous temperament. Then, that episode with Davlin was very humiliating to her, and it is constantly in her mind. Evidently she has lately been under much excitement, and she is hardly herself to-night. I think, however, if I were you, I would make no further effort to dissuade her from her purpose. It will do no good, and harm might come of it."

"Indeed, I will not," said Olive. "How thankful I am that you were here; your calmness and tact has saved us something not pleasant. I don't think I could have managed her myself."

"Probably not; and now I will prepare a soothing and sleeping draught, and then, as it is late, will detain you no longer. Perhaps you had better see that the draught is administered

Olive gladly accepted the charge, and shortly after Doctor Vaughan took his departure, wise and yet blind; blind as to the true cause of Madeline's outbreak and subsequent submissiveness.

Madeline obeyed to the letter the instructions of Doctor Vaughan. As a result, she fell asleep almost immediately—before calm thought had come to dispel her mood of dreamy happiness.

In the morning she awoke quieted, refreshed, and quite mistress of herself. She did not once refer to the events of the previous evening. Only, before taking leave of Claire, she whispered in her ear:

"Dear Claire, you can make a noble man happy. Let his love atone to you for this present bitterness. God bless you both!"

It was an odd speech, truly. But as Madeline turned her back upon the pretty villa, and was driven swiftly to the railway depot, she wondered why Claire had responded to it only with a passionate kiss and with tears in her beautiful eyes.

And Claire, having seen her driven from the door, fled precipitately to her room. Locking herself in, she fell upon her knees beside a low chair, burying her face in her hands she wept bitterly—not for herself, but for the girl who was so heroically resigning to another the man she loved; who was going forth alone, to encounter hardship, perhaps danger, to fight single-handed, not only her own battles, but those of her friends as well.

"And I dared to judge her," said the girl indignantly. "I presumed to criticise the delicacy of this grand, brave nature! Why, I ought to be proud to claim her friendship, and I am!"

From that hour, let Madeline's course seem ever so doubtful, let Olive fear and doubt as she would Claire Keith doubtly defended every act, and averred that Madeline could do nothing wrong. And from that hour, Claire began to plot upon her own responsibility.

In due course Doctor Vaughan called, and was closeted with Olive a very long time—rather, with Olive and Claire, for this young lady had surprised her sister by expressing a desire to hear what Doctor Vaughan would say of Madeline's adventures. To tell the truth, Claire had fancied that Clarence would criticise more or less, and it was in the capacity of champion in the absent that she appeared at the interview.

After the matter had been fully discussed, Doctor Vaughan addressed himself to Claire: "Miss Keith, you have been a good listener. Won't you give us your opinion as to the achievements of our little friend?"

Claire came forward, with a charming mixture of frankness and embarrassment: "First, let me make the amende honorable, Doctor Vaughan. I presented myself at this interview with the full intention, and for the express purpose, of waging war upon you both, if necessary, and I had no doubt that it would be."

Doctor Vaughan looked much astonished.

"But," pursued Claire, "I have misjudged you. I did not think you would so heartily approve of Madeline's course, and I was bristling with bayonets to defend her."

"I must own to being of Claire's opinion," interposed Olive, looking somewhat amused.

Clarence smiled and then looked thoughtful.

"I can easily understand," he said, seriously, "how you ladies might have looked upon the course Miss Payne has taken, as an objectionable, even an improper, one. The position in which she has placed herself is, certainly, an unusual, startling one for a woman of refinement and delicacy. But we must consider that the occasion is also an unusual one, and ordinary measures will not apply successfully to extraordinary cases. As to the impropriety, no one need fear to trust his or her honor in the keeping of a woman as brave and noble as Madeline Payne is proving herself."

"Then you do not censure Madeline for refusing to trust the matter in the hands of a detective?" questioned Olive.

"The matter is in the hands of a detective, Mrs. Girard; in the hands of the shrewdest and ablest little detective that could, by any possibility, have been found. Why, Madeline has accomplished, in a short time, what the best detectives on our regular force might have laboured at for a year, and then failed achieving!"

Claire threw a look of triumph at her sister "Oh, how glad I am to hear you say all this, and how glad Madeline would be." Then she checked herself suddenly.

"I can suggest but one improvement upon the present state of things," said Clarence, after a moment's reflection. "That is, if we can persuade Madeline to permit it, and I think we can; we should set two men at work, neither one to be aware of the employment of the other. One to trace out as much of the past of this man Percy, as may be. The other to perform the same office for Davlin. Of course, they would not be advised of the actual reason for these researches, and so their investigations would in no way interfere with Madeline's pursuit of the game at Oakley. I don't think we could improve upon the present arrangement there."

"And how do you propose to bring this about?" questioned Olive.

By going down to Bellair as soon as I can get the necessary permission from our little generalissimo and talking the matter over with her. I think she will see the propriety of the move, don't you? appealing to Claire.

"I think she will follow your advice," gravely.

"I hope she will," said Olive.

"I know she will do exactly right," asserted Claire, so positively that they both smiled.

"I think I may venture to agree with you, Miss Keith," said Dr. Vaughan.

"You had better, both of you, where Madeline is concerned, looking ferocious.

"I begin to think that valor is infectious," laughed Olive, and Clarence joined in the laugh.

Altogether the result of their council was pleasing to each of the three. Olive was hopeful; Clarence was full of enthusiasm, and more deeply in love than ever with generous Claire; and she was pleased with his frank admiration of Madeline's courage, and full of hope for Madeline's future

"He admires her now. He will love her by and by," she assured herself.

CHAPTER XXI.—HAGAR AND CORA.

Meanwhile, Lucian Davlin had hastened to Bellair in response to Cora's summons, full of conjectures as to what had "turned up."

When the noon train from the city puffed up to the little platform, Lucian Davlin was among the arrivals and at the end of the depot platform stood the dainty phaeton of Mrs. John Arthur. That lady herself reined in her prancing ponies, and the whole formed an object of admiration for the few depot loungers.

As Lucian Davlin crossed the platform and took his seat beside the lady, an old woman hobbled across the track. Casting a furtive glance in the direction the ponies were taking, she hobbled away toward the wood.

Miss Arthur's maid had surmised aright. It was no part of Cora's plan to permit the inmates of Oakley a view of Mr. Davlin on this occasion. So the ponies were driven briskly away from the town, and when that was left behind, permitted to walk through the almost leafless woods while Cora revealed to Lucian the extent of the fresh calamity that had befallen them in the advent of Mr. Percy.

"Well, what have you to say to all this?" demanded the lady, pettishly, after she had disburdened herself of the story, with its most minute particulars. "This is a pretty state of affairs, is it not? I am worn out. I wish Oakley and the whole tribe were at the bottom of the sea!"

"Stuff!" with much coolness; then taking a flask containing some amber liquid from a breast pocket he held it between his eyes and the light for critical examination.

"Stuff? where? In that flask?"

"No, in your words. This," shaking the amber liquid, is simon pure; best French. Have some? I felt as if I needed a 'bracer' this morning."

"Up all night, I presume," eyeing him askant.

"Pretty much;" indifferently "Won't take any? Then, here's confusion to Percy," and he took a long draught. "Now, then," pocketing the brandy and turning toward her briskly, "I'm ready for business. How the deuce did we let this fellow pounce down upon us like this? I thought he was safe in Cuba?"

"He will never be safe anywhere, until he gets to—"

"Heaven," suggested he.

"I suppose it was stupid," she went on, gloomily. "But when Ellen Arthur raved of her dear friend Mr. Percy, how was I to imagine that among all the Percys on earth, this especial and particular one should be the Percy. I wrote you that she had a lover of that name: did it occur to you that it might be he?" maliciously.

"Well, candidly, it did not."

"We were a pair of stupid fools, and we are finely caught for our pains."

"First statement correct," composedly; "don't agree with the last, however."

"Why not?"

"Does he know I am on deck?"

"No."

"Didn't inquire after me, or say anything about the documents?"

"No special inquiries."

"Well, then, where is the great danger?"

"Where?" much astonished.

"Yes, where! If you told me all the truth concerning yourself ten years ago, we can make him play into our hands.

"How?"

"Don't go too fast. When you told me that he believed you to have left home because of an unkind step-mother, was that true?"

"It was true. I did leave home and come to the city when I was but sixteen, because my father was a drunkard and my step-mother abusive, and we were poor and I was proud."

Don't doubt that fact;" with an outward gesture of the supple hand. "But you told him that you had two big stepbrothers!"

Cora laughed. "A big brother is an excellent weapon to hold over the heads of some men," she suggested.

"True," with an amused look.

"Why didn't you brandish one over me?"

"Over you?" laughing again "You and Percy were two different men."

"Much obliged," lifting his hat with mock gravity. "Well, we are two different men, still; just let your pretty little head rest, and leave Percy to me."

"I wish to heaven you had made an end—"

"'Ah-h-h I have sighed to rest me,'" warbled Davlin. "Cora, my love, never put your foot on too dangerous ground."

"Well, I do wish so, all the same," said she, with feminine pertinacity.

"Now, tell me what your plan is. We want to understand each other, and have no more bungling."

"All you will have to do will be to keep quiet and follow my cue. When I come down, we must manage it that I meet Percy in Miss Arthur's absence. The rest is easy; this Mr. Percy will not find his path free from obstacles, I think."

"What game will you play?"

"Precisely what I am playing now. I am your brother. That will explain some things that puzzled him some time ago," dryly. "I am your sole protector, saving the old chap, don't you see?"

The woman pondered a moment. "I think it will answer," she said, at last. "At any rate, it is the best we can do now."

A little more conversation, and Cora was quite satisfied with that and other arrangements. Then the ponies were headed toward the village, and driven at a brisk pace, thus enabling Mr. Davlin to catch the afternoon train back to the city. No one at Oakley was any the wiser for his visit. It was no uncommon thing for Cora to drive out unattended, and she returned to the manor in a very good humor, considering the situation;

Cora's drive had given her an appetite, and she had partaken of no luncheon. She therefore ordered a very bountiful one to be served in the red parlor. Mr. Arthur was enjoying his usual afternoon siesta; Miss Arthur was invisible, for which Cora felt duly thankful; and so she settled herself down to solitude, cold chicken and other edibles, and her own thoughts.

Ever and anon she gazed listlessly from the window, letting her eyes rove from the terrace to the hedgerow walk, the woods beyond, and back again to the terrace. Suddenly she bent forward, and looked earnestly at some object, moving toward the stile from the grove beyond. A moment later, it appeared in the gap of the hedge.

Cora leaned back in her chair, still observant, muttering:

"I thought so. It is that ugly old woman. Now, what in the world does she want here, for—yes, she is entering the grounds, coming up the terrace"

True enough, old Hagar was coming slowly along the terrace, taking a leisurely survey of the window facing that walk, as she did so. Casting her eyes upward, they met the gaze of Mrs. Arthur. Then, much to the surprise of that lady, she paused and executed a brief pantomime, as grotesque as it was mysterious,

Cora drew back in some astonishment, pondering as to whether or no the old woman might not be partially insane, when Susan, the maid of the romantic mind, appeared before her, and announced that the object of her thoughts was in the kitchen, and begged that Mrs. Arthur would permit her an interview.

Cora was still more surprised. "What can she possibly want with me?" she asked herself, quite audibly.

"If you please, ma'am," volunteered Susan, she said that it was something important; and that she never would have put her foot inside this house, begging your pardon, only for you."

Flattering though this statement might be, it did not enlighten her much. So, after a moment's reflection, Mrs. Arthur bade the girl, "show the old person up."

Accordingly, in another moment almost, old Hagar was bowing very humbly before the lady with the silken flounces. Susan retired reluctantly, deeply regretting that she could find no time to stop up the keyhole with her ear, thus rendering it impossible for prying eyes to peep through that orifice.

"Well, old woman," began Cora, rather inelegantly, it must be confessed, "what on earth were you making such a fuss about, down on the terrace? And what do you want with me?"

A close observer of the human countenance divine would never have judged, from the small amount of expression that was manifest in the face of Hagar, that her reply would have been such a very humble one. "I want to serve you, dear lady."

The "dear lady" pursed up her lips in surprise. "You—want—"

"To warn you, madame."

Cora was dumb with astonishment, not unmingled with apprehension. What had broken loose now?

"I am only a poor old woman, lady, and nobody thinks that old Hagar has a heart for the wrongs of others. I said that I would never cross John Arthur's threshold again; but I have seen your pretty face going to and fro through the village streets, and I knew there was no one to warn you but me."

"Oh, you did," remarked Cora, not knowing whether to be alarmed or amused, at the old woman's earnestness. "Well, old—what's your name?"

"Hagar, lady."

"Well, old Hagar, do you mean to tell me that I am in any particular danger just at present?"

"Is the lion in danger when it is in the nest of the hawk?" said Hagar, closing her eyes tight as she uttered the word, but looking otherwise very tragical.

Cora laughed musically. "Good gracious, old lady!" She was modifying her titles somewhat, probably under the influence of Hagar's flatteries. "You mean to compare me to a dove," laughing afresh, "in—a hawk's nest? Oh, dear! oh, dear!" wiping her eyes. "Now, then, please introduce me to the wicked hawk."

Hagar was getting tired of her part and she made a direct rush at the point of the business and with very good dramatic effect. "I mean your husband" she said vehemently. "I mean John Arthur. He is a bad man. If he has not done it already he will make you miserable by and-by."

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